

Tandayapa Bird Lodge Day Trips

Annotated Bird List

Last updated January 2011

The following list contains all the species known to have been recorded by lodge guests and their guides on day-trips based out of Tandayapa Bird Lodge. This mainly includes sites within an hour and a half drive from the lodge, but it also includes sightings from a few sites a bit farther away that hold special birds. A few species needing further confirmation are not yet included. As of January 2011, this list has a total of 624

Codes:

The likelihood of seeing each species on a typical seven-day tour is scored on a scale from one to six:

- 1: Common and conspicuous: should be seen on every tour that visits the correct elevation and habitat.
- 2: Fairly common and seen on most tours, but occasionally missed.
- 3: Uncommon but still seen on roughly half of our tours.
- 4: Uncommon to rare and seen on fewer than half of our tours.
- 5: Rare and/or very difficult to see. Never to be expected.
- 6: Very rare, a vagrant, or found only in very remote and hard to visit sites. Not seen every year.

Elevational zones:

Lowlands: 150–350 meters. Includes Puerto Quito and the Río Caoní Valley, and the remnant forests NW of La Celica. Note that 150 m. is the lowest elevation included in this checklist area.

Lower Foothills: 350–850 meters. Includes Río Silanche, Mangaloma, Four Rivers, Salto del Tigre, and the lower part of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road.

Upper Foothills: 850–1300 meters. Includes the Milpe Bird Sanctuary, the Milpe road, Los Bancos, Mindo town, and the middle part of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road.

Lower subtropics: 1300–2000 meters. Includes the lower Tandayapa Valley, Paz de las Aves, the lower part of the old Nono–Mindo road, the upper part of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road, the Mashpi road, and the lower part of Puluahua.

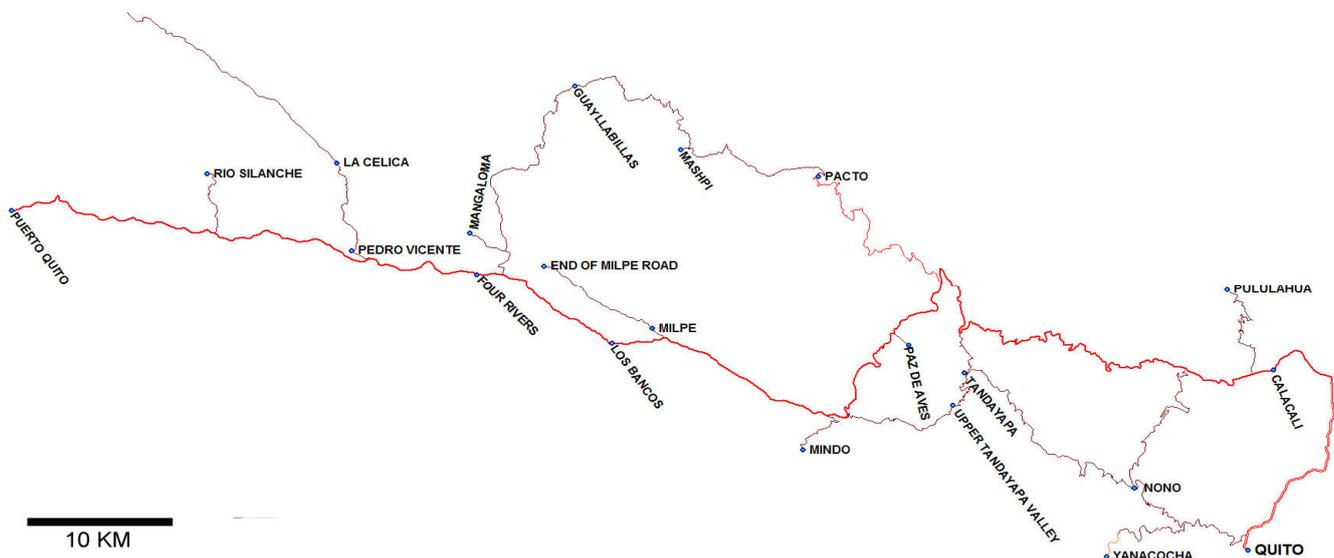
Upper subtropics: 2000–2400 meters. Includes the upper Tandayapa Valley, Paz de las Aves, the middle part of the old Nono–Mindo road, the upper part of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road, the Mashpi road, and the middle part of Puluahua.

Temperate zone: 2400–3600 meters. Includes most of Yanacocha, Calacalí, the road from Nono to Yanacocha, the upper part of Puluahua, and the upper part of the old Nono–Mindo road.

Páramo zone: 3600–3800+ meters. The upper road at Yanacocha passes through some degraded páramo and reaches a maximum elevation of 3800 m., which is the highest elevation included in the daytrips area. This road is rarely visited since you need to have a 4WD or else make a strenuous hike up the Andean Snipe trail from the lower part of Yanacocha. For this reason, the birds up here are all code 5 or 6.

Taxonomy and nomenclature follow **Clements, James F. *The Clements Checklist of Birds of the World. Sixth Edition, 2007, Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press***, including updates through December 2009. Alternate English names used in Ridgely & Greenfield's *The Birds of Ecuador* are given in parentheses.

We would be happy to receive additions to this list at tandayapa@tropicalbirding.com. Please be as detailed as possible about your sighting, and include photos and sound recordings if you were able to obtain any.



TINAMOUS**TINAMIDAE**

6 Tawny-breasted Tinamou <i>Incredibly shy and difficult to see. Yanacocha offers the best chance to see it, along the Spectacled Bear trail. Sometimes heard singing in the upper Tandayapa Valley. There is one sighting from the Toucan Trail at Tandayapa from 2001.</i>	<i>Nothocercus julius</i>
6 Berlepsch's Tinamou <i>One record of a bird seen and tape-recorded at the end of the Milpe road on 21 July 2008, and several recent sightings at Río Silanche in December 2010.</i>	<i>Crypturellus berlepschi</i>
5 Little Tinamou <i>Fairly common in lowland and foothill forest, including second growth, but it is amazingly difficult to see.</i>	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
4 Curve-billed Tinamou <i>Occasionally seen along the entrance road to Yanacocha, especially early in the morning.</i>	<i>Nothoprocta curvirostris</i>

DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS**ANATIDAE**

4 Torrent Duck <i>Rather scarce in this area. Occasionally seen along the river between Tandayapa and Nono, and in Mindo.</i>	<i>Merganetta armata</i>
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GUANS & CHACHALACAS**CRACIDAE**

6 Rufous-headed Chachalaca <i>Seen once along the entrance road to Río Silanche in January 2008.</i>	<i>Ortalis erythroptera</i>
3 Andean Guan <i>Fairly common in Yanacocha and the upper part of Puluahua, and occasionally seen at various sites along the road from Tandayapa to Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>
5 Wattled Guan <i>Seasonally common by voice in the subtropics, but it is very shy and hard to see.</i>	<i>Aburria aburri</i>
1 Sickle-winged Guan <i>Frequently seen in and near the Tandayapa Valley, and a common visitor to the feeders at Paz de las Aves.</i>	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>

NEW WORLD QUAIL**ODONTOPHORIDAE**

4 Rufous-fronted Wood-Quail <i>Frequently heard in forest in the lowland and foothill areas, but is very hard to see.</i>	<i>Odontophorus erythrops</i>
4 Dark-backed Wood-Quail <i>Replaces the previous species at higher elevations, and is just as hard to see. It occasionally comes into worms at Paz de las Aves.</i>	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>

CORMORANTS**PHALACROCORACIDAE**

4 Neotropic Cormorant <i>Regular along the Río Caoní near Puerto Quito, but few of our tours visit that area. Occasionally recorded at the fish ponds that can be seen from the Mirador Río Blanco in Los Bancos. There are a few scattered records at higher elevations, such as around Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
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FRIGATEBIRDS**FREGATIDAE**

6 Magnificent Frigatebird <i>There are at least three records of overflying birds two in the Tandayapa Valley and one at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
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HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS**ARDEIDAE**

3 Great Egret <i>Mostly a lowland species, but regularly seen in flight in the foothills. Occasionally found in wet areas around Mindo.</i>	<i>Ardea alba</i>
4 Snowy Egret <i>Scarce in this area, mainly found around the larger rivers in the lowlands. Can be seen fairly regularly around Mindo.</i>	<i>Egretta thula</i>
1 Cattle Egret <i>Common in open country, especially cow pastures, from the lowlands to lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
5 Striated Heron <i>Occasionally seen along the road to Río Silanche and in Mindo.</i>	<i>Butorides striata</i>
5 Fasciated Tiger-Heron <i>Very shy and secretive. It is found along rushing streams and rivers throughout the whole are, but it is seen very infrequently on our tours.</i>	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>

NEW WORLD VULTURES**CATHARTIDAE**

6 Andean Condor <i>Seems to be very rare in the western Andes. There are a few sightings from Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>
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OSPREY**PANDIONIDAE**

5 Osprey <i>Rare. Mostly seen during the boreal winter, but one was along the Río Blanco near Los Bancos on 30 July 2004.</i>	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
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HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES**ACCIPITRIDAE**

3 Gray-headed Kite <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Regular at Milpe.</i>	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
3 Hook-billed Kite <i>Generally rare throughout the region, but a pair is seen fairly regularly near Tandayapa Pass.</i>	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>
2 Swallow-tailed Kite <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills, occasionally higher. Often soars on sunny days.</i>	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
6 White-tailed Kite <i>First seen near the town of Pedro Vicente Maldonado on 11 Dec 2003, and has been seen on several other occasions since. It may be spreading into the area.</i>	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
6 Snail Kite <i>Vagrant. There is one well-described sighting of a female or immature along the Milpe road on 6 Mar 2004. This species normally occurs farther southwest.</i>	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
3 Double-toothed Kite <i>Found regularly in the lowlands and foothills, especially at Río Silanche. It occasionally wanders higher, and there are even a few sightings from Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>
3 Plumbeous Kite <i>Mainly seen in lowlands and lower foothills, especially at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
6 Cinereous Harrier <i>One record of a single bird seen on the road to Yanacocha in early 2010.</i>	<i>Circus cinereus</i>
4 Tiny Hawk <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills. Nearly all records come from the Milpe Road, where a pair nested in late 2002. One was photographed at Río Silanche on 11 Jun 2004.</i>	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>
5 Semicollared Hawk <i>Rare resident in the Tandayapa Valley. Few sightings. On sunny mornings, keep an eye out for soaring birds between Tandayapa and the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Accipiter collaris</i>
4 Sharp-shinned (Plain-breasted) Hawk <i>Mainly subtropics and higher. Inconspicuous unless found soaring on a sunny morning. Occasionally swoops on the hummers at the Tandayapa feeders.</i>	<i>Accipiter striatus ventralis</i>
5 Bicolored Hawk <i>Rare, most sightings are from Milpe and the Tandayapa Valley. One was photographed at Río Silanche on 01 Nov 2004.</i>	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>
4 Plumbeous Hawk <i>Rare in forested areas of lowlands and foothills. Has been seen in Río Silanche, Milpe, Mangaloma, and Four Rivers.</i>	<i>Leucopternis plumbeus</i>
3 Barred Hawk <i>Regularly seen in the upper foothills and subtropics. Best located by its loud whistled calls given in soaring flight.</i>	<i>Leucopternis princeps</i>
5 Semiplumbeous Hawk <i>Rare. A few have been seen at Río Silanche and NW of La Celica.</i>	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>
6 Gray-backed Hawk <i>One sighting at Río Silanche in July 2003. Seems to be a rare wanderer to the Northwest; it is more common farther south.</i>	<i>Leucopternis occidentalis</i>
6 Great Black-Hawk <i>A single sighting of a soaring bird at the end of the Milpe road on 11 Dec 2005.</i>	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
6 Harris's Hawk <i>Occasional sightings in the arid valleys north of Quito along the highway to Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>
4 Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle <i>Sometimes seen at Calacalí and along the entrance road to Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>
1 Roadside Hawk <i>Common and conspicuous from lowlands to subtropics.</i>	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>
3 Broad-winged Hawk <i>A boreal migrant, mainly from upper foothills and subtropics. Abundance seems to vary from year to year.</i>	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
4 Gray Hawk <i>Resident in lowlands and lower foothills, often in disturbed habitats. Occasionally wanders higher.</i>	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
4 White-rumped Hawk <i>Rare. Most often seen in the Tandayapa Valley and between Tandayapa and Nono.</i>	<i>Buteo leucorrhous</i>
3 Short-tailed Hawk <i>Regularly seen from lowlands to lower subtropics, most often in flight.</i>	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>

5 White-throated Hawk	<i>Buteo albigula</i> <i>A presumed austral migrant, recorded between May and September. Most often seen in the Tandayapa Valley and at Yanacocha.</i>
3 Variable Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i> <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone, rarely down to the subtropics. A few records from Tandayapa.</i>
6 Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i> <i>Several scattered records in lowlands and foothills, most recently from the Milpe road in November 2010.</i>
6 Crested Eagle	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i> <i>A few sightings of a juvenile near Tandayapa in early 2002. Care must be taken in separating this species from the similar juvenile Black-and-chestnut Eagle.</i>
4 Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i> <i>Occasionally seen at Río Silanche. Oddly, it has not been seen elsewhere on our tours.</i>
6 Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> <i>One sighting of a soaring bird at Río Silanche on 27 May 2004.</i>
3 Black-and-chestnut Eagle	<i>Spizaetus isidori</i> <i>At least one pair is resident in the Tandayapa Valley, and they have nested on several occasions in a big tree on a ridge visible along the road from just north of the entrance to the Paraiso del Pescador.</i>
FALCONS AND CARACARAS FALCONIDAE	
5 Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i> <i>Páramo. Occasionally seen at Yanacocha, sometimes even from the main trail.</i>
2 Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> <i>Uncommon, but quite conspicuous and noisy, in lowlands and foothills.</i>
4 Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i> <i>Resident from lowlands to subtropics. Frequently heard, especially around Tandayapa, but quite difficult to actually see.</i>
5 Plumbeous Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur plumbeus</i> <i>Rare in foothill forest. All records come from Río Silanche and Milpe. Its vocalizations are very similar to those of the previous species, and it must be identified with care.</i>
5 Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i> <i>Heard a few times, and seen even fewer, in the Tandayapa Valley and around Milpe. Surprisingly scarce in this area.</i>
1 American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i> <i>Common at Calacalí, around Nono, and along the Yanacocha entrance road. Occasionally present in Tandayapa village.</i>
6 Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i> <i>Very rare, our only sightings come from Calacalí.</i>
3 Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Most frequent at Río Silanche, with a few records from Tandayapa.</i>
5 Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i> <i>Rare boreal migrant, mainly above 1700 m. A sighting of a juvenile in fresh plumage at Yanacocha in mid 2002 suggests there could be a resident population as well.</i>
RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS RALLIDAE	
4 White-throated Crake	<i>Laterallus albigularis</i> <i>Quite common by voice in grassy areas and cow pastures from the lowlands up to Tandayapa village, but quite hard to see due to its skulking nature.</i>
6 Virginia (Ecuadorian) Rail	<i>Rallus limicola aequatorialis</i> <i>A few sightings from 2008-2009 in a marshy area about 5 km north of Nono.</i>
4 Brown Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides wolfi</i> <i>There is a well-known stakeout near the start of the road to Río Silanche; a pair has been seen on and off there since at least 2001. Has also been heard at the bridge near the Río Silanche bird sanctuary.</i>
6 Uniform Crake	<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i> <i>One was heard near the Brown Wood-Rail stakeout on 1 Jan 2006.</i>
6 Sora	<i>Porzana carolina</i> <i>Vagrant. One sight record from the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
SUNBITTERN EURYPYGIDAE	
5 Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i> <i>Rare along streams and rivers in the foothills.</i>
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS CHARADRIIDAE	
6 Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i> <i>One record of two individuals seen in flight along the entrance road to Yanacocha on 24 Dec 2003.</i>

SANDPIPERS

6 Andean Snipe <i>Rare and difficult to see. Heard a few times at Yanacocha, and seen once along the upper road.</i>	<i>Gallinago jamesoni</i>
5 Imperial Snipe <i>A small population exists in Yanacocha. A few lucky birders have seen them there during the day along the trails, but the only way to target it is to attempt to see their pre-dawn roding displays (dusk is usually fogged in). This is best done from Quito, and even then requires a 3:00-3:30am departure.</i>	<i>Gallinago imperialis</i>
3 Spotted Sandpiper <i>Boreal migrant. Occasionally seen along streams and rivers from lowlands to subtropics.</i>	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
6 Solitary Sandpiper <i>Boreal migrant. One sighting in Mindo in April 2001.</i>	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
6 Baird's Sandpiper <i>Boreal migrant. Vagrant. One was seen near the quarry on the road to Río Silanche on 13 Aug 2001, and another one was photographed walking along the road in the upper Tandayapa Valley on 24 Sep 2004.</i>	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>

GULLS

6 Laughing Gull <i>Boreal migrant. Vagrant. One was seen in Tandayapa village on 2 January 2004.</i>	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>
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LARINAE**PIGEONS AND DOVES****COLUMBIDAE**

1 Rock Pigeon <i>Introduced. Common in towns and cities.</i>	<i>Columba livia</i>
6 Scaled Pigeon <i>Inexplicably scarce. Just a few sightings at Río Silanche and NW of La Celica.</i>	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
1 Band-tailed Pigeon <i>Common in forested areas from the subtropics to the temperate zone, sometimes in spectacularly huge flocks. Occasionally seen a bit lower, such as at the Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>
6 Pale-vented Pigeon <i>A few sightings along the road to Río Silanche. Quite common a little further southwest of this area.</i>	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
1 Plumbeous Pigeon <i>Common in subtropical and lower temperate zones. Frequently seen around the lodge.</i>	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
1 Ruddy Pigeon <i>Common from lowlands to lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
2 Dusky Pigeon <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills. Most often seen at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Patagioenas goodsoni</i>
1 Eared Dove <i>Common in the highland agricultural areas around Yanacocha, Nono, and Calacalí. Also common in Quito.</i>	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
3 Common Ground-Dove <i>Fairly common around Calacalí, but it can be missed if you're not there in the morning.</i>	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
5 Ecuadorian Ground-Dove <i>Seen occasionally along the road to Río Silanche and in Puerto Quito. Probably regular in Puerto Quito, but few of our tours go there.</i>	<i>Columbina buckleyi</i>
5 Blue Ground-Dove <i>Scarce in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
1 White-tipped Dove <i>Can be found in open areas and light woodland almost throughout the area. Common around the lodge and in the lower Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
4 Pallid Dove <i>Frequently heard inside lowland and foothill forest, but it is usually skulking and difficult to see. Occasionally shows well near the feeders at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>	<i>Leptotila pallida</i>
5 Sapphire (Indigo-crowned) Quail-Dove <i>Rare inside foothill forest. There are a few sightings from the Milpe Bird Sanctuary, but the best place for it seems to be Mangaloma.</i>	<i>Geotrygon saphirina purpurata</i>
2 White-throated Quail-Dove <i>Seen on most days at dawn from the forest hide near the lodge. It is an uncommon resident from the subtropics to the temperate zone.</i>	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>
6 Ruddy Quail-Dove <i>Inexplicably very rare. There's only one sighting that we know of: one bird seen well behind the lodge in late 2004, an unusually high record.</i>	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>

PARROTS**PSITTACIDAE**

1 Maroon-tailed Parakeet <i>Common and frequently seen from lowlands to lower subtropics. The subspecies <i>pacifica</i> is considered by some ornithologists to be a full species, the Chocó Parakeet <i>P. pacifica</i>.</i>	<i>Pyrrhura melanura pacifica</i>
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5 Red-masked Parakeet	<i>Aratinga erythrogenys</i> <i>Flocks are seen occasionally in the lowlands and lower foothills. This is a Tumbesian species that may be spreading into the Northwest.</i>
5 Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i> <i>Now becoming very scarce in the lowlands and lower foothills. Still seen on rare occasions at Río Silanche, mainly only in flight.</i>
3 Barred Parakeet	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i> <i>Small flocks are regularly seen in flight in the subtropical and temperate zones (occasionally a bit lower). You'll need a lot of luck to see one perched.</i>
2 Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i> <i>Found in cut-over areas in the lowlands and foothills. Spreading due to deforestation.</i>
5 Blue-fronted Parrotlet	<i>Touit dilectissimus</i> <i>Occurs in a wide zone from about 400 m to 2400 m, but is uncommon, erratic in occurrence, and probably nomadic. Only rarely seen perched.</i>
4 Rose-faced Parrot	<i>Pyrilia pulchra</i> <i>Decreasing due to deforestation, but can still be seen occasionally at Río Silanche, the end of the Milpe road, and at Mangaloma.</i>
2 Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i> <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and lower foothills.</i>
1 Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i> <i>The most common parrot in the subtropics, reaching down locally to the upper foothills. Common around the lodge.</i>
3 Speckle-faced (White-capped) Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus seniloides</i> <i>Less common than the previous species, but still seen regularly anywhere in the Tandayapa Valley, along the road to Nono, and in Yanacocha.</i>
1 Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i> <i>Common throughout the lowlands and foothills.</i>
5 Red-lored Parrot (Amazon)	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i> <i>Quite scarce in lowlands and lower foothills. Now seen only rarely at Río Silanche.</i>
4 Scaly-naped Parrot (Amazon)	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i> <i>Uncommon and perhaps seasonal in the Tandayapa Valley. Rarely seen by our groups elsewhere. Mostly seen in flight high overhead.</i>
5 Mealy Parrot (Amazon)	<i>Amazona farinosa</i> <i>Now quite rare in the lowlands and lower foothills. Seen by our groups at Río Silanche, Four Rivers, NW of La Celica, and beyond the Salto del Tigre.</i>

CUCKOOS

CUCULIDAE

2 Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i> <i>Fairly common in thick second growth in lowlands and foothills. Uncommon to rare in lower subtropics.</i>
1 Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i> <i>Common in lowlands and foothills. Uncommon in the subtropics.</i>
6 Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i> <i>Possibly just a vagrant to this area. Two records from Mindo: one in January 2004, the other on 26 Nov 2004 at Los Colibríes restaurant.</i>
5 Black-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i> <i>A rare boreal migrant, most often seen on northward passage. Records come from Río Silanche, Milpe, and Mindo.</i>
3 Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i> <i>Common in open areas in the lowlands and foothills, though can be a bit skulking. Often located by its distinctive two-note whistled song.</i>
6 Banded Ground-Cuckoo	<i>Neomorphus radiolosus</i> <i>The rarest and most spectacular of all the Chocó endemics. One bird was seen following an army antswarm at Mangaloma on 22 & 23 Dec 2006.</i>
1 Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i> <i>Common in open areas from lowlands to lower subtropics.</i>
6 Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i> <i>A few records from along the main highway between Río Silanche and Puerto Quito.</i>

BARN-OWLS

TYTONIDAE

5 Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i> <i>Found in open habitats at all elevations, but quite scarce. One was seen regularly in Milpe in 2007.</i>
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OWLS**STRIGIDAE**

4 Colombian (Rufescent) Screech-Owl <i>An uncommon resident of subtropical forest. Can be seen from the lodge trails, along the road in the Tandayapa Valley, and along the entrance road to Paz de las Aves.</i>	<i>Megascops (ingens) colombianus</i>
5 Vermiculated (Choco) Screech-Owl <i>Uncommon in foothill forest. Has been seen at Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>	<i>Megascops guatemalae vermiculatus</i>
5 White-throated Screech-Owl <i>Can be seen at Yanacocha if you are able to be there at night.</i>	<i>Megascops albobularis</i>
5 Crested Owl <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Has been seen at Milpe and Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>
6 Spectacled Owl <i>Widespread in lowlands and foothills, rarely higher. Rarely seen on our tours since it is difficult to be in the best areas at night.</i>	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
6 Great Horned Owl <i>Páramo. Several sightings from Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
4 Cloud-forest Pygmy-Owl <i>An elusive resident of the upper foothills and subtropics. Occasionally seen in the Tandayapa Valley, above Mindo, and at Milpe. Most often seen during the day.</i>	<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>
4 Andean Pygmy-Owl <i>Replaces the previous species above about 2000 m. Seen occasionally in Yanacocha and in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Glaucidium jardiinii</i>
5 Burrowing Owl <i>Seen occasionally near Calacalí and around Nono.</i>	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
4 Mottled Owl <i>Found from the lowlands to the subtropics. Sometimes seen near the lodge.</i>	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>
5 Black-and-white Owl <i>An uncommon resident in the lowlands and foothill, locally higher. Can sometimes be seen near the streetlight at the top of the Mindo road.</i>	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>
5 Rufous-banded Owl <i>Uncommon in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. Occasionally seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley and at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Ciccaba albitarsis</i>
5 Short-eared Owl <i>A diurnal owl. Occasionally seen along the entrance road to Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Asio flammeus</i>

NIGHTJARS**CAPRIMULGIDAE**

6 Short-tailed Nighthawk <i>One record from Río Silanche on 31 July 2001.</i>	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>
2 Rufous-bellied Nighthawk <i>Fairly common in the subtropics and the lower temperate zone. Sometimes seen flying around the lodge at dawn and dusk.</i>	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>
4 Common Pauraque <i>Quite common in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally higher, but you have to be out at night to see it. Tends to perch in roads where it can be found by its eyeshine.</i>	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
5 Choco Poorwill <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Not often seen on day trips as the best areas are a long way from the lodge.</i>	<i>Nyctiphrynus rosenbergi</i>
3 Band-winged Nightjar <i>Fairly common in the subtropical and temperate zones. Seen fairly regularly along roadsides while driving at night.</i>	<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>
3 Swallow-tailed Nightjar <i>Most easily seen along the road in the upper Tandayapa Valley. It's also present at Yanacocha, though few groups do any nightbirding there.</i>	<i>Uropsalis segmentata</i>
2 Lyre-tailed Nightjar <i>There are a couple of reliable sites for it along roads near Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>

POTOOS**NYCTIBIIDAE**

3 Common Potoo <i>Resident from lowlands to subtropics. Tough to pin down unless a day roost is known.</i>	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
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OILBIRD**STEATORNITHIDAE**

4 Oilbird <i>There is a nesting site near Chontal, about 1h45m from the lodge. Visits can be arranged upon request. Oilbirds occasionally fly high over the lodge at dusk, and have even been seen along the trails.</i>	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>
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SWIFTS

5 Spot-fronted Swift <i>Occasionally seen in the Tandayapa Valley and at Río Silanche. Perhaps more common than the few records indicate. Very hard to ID with certainty by sight alone, but it does have a distinctive voice.</i>	<i>Cypseloides cherriei</i>
2 Chestnut-collared Swift <i>Common in the Tandayapa Valley and other subtropical and foothill sites.</i>	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>
1 White-collared Swift <i>Common at all elevations.</i>	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
6 Chimney Swift <i>Rare boreal migrant, though perhaps overlooked to a certain extent. One record from the end of the Milpe road on 15 Dec 2002.</i>	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>
5 Band-rumped Swift <i>Rare in foothills. Occasionally seen at Río Silanche and at the end of the Milpe road.</i>	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>
1 Gray-rumped Swift <i>Common in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
3 White-tipped Swift <i>Quite local in the subtropics and temperate zones. Flocks are regularly seen in the Tandayapa Valley on sunny mornings, and has also been seen along the main to Quito.</i>	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>
4 Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift <i>Rather scarce and irregular in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>

HUMMINGBIRDS**TROCHILIDAE**

6 Bronzy Hermit <i>Very rare. The few records come from Río Silanche and NW of La Celica.</i>	<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>
3 Band-tailed Barbthroat <i>Uncommon in forest understory of lowlands and foothills. Seen regularly at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>
1 White-whiskered Hermit <i>Common in lowlands and foothills. They regularly visit the feeders at the Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>
2 Tawny-bellied Hermit <i>Inhabits understory of subtropical cloud forest, especially near Heliconia patches. Fairly common along the lodge trails.</i>	<i>Phaethornis syrmatorphorus</i>
6 Long-billed (Baron's) Hermit <i>One was seen and photographed at Río Silanche in June 2005.</i>	<i>Phaethornis longirostris baroni</i>
3 Stripe-throated Hermit <i>This tiny hermit is fairly common in lowland and foothills. There is a lek at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>
4 White-tipped Sicklebill <i>Uncommon around Heliconia patches in the foothills. Can be seen along the trails at Río Silanche and Four Rivers.</i>	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>
6 Tooth-billed Hummingbird <i>Very rare in foothills. A few records from Milpe and Mangaloma.</i>	<i>Androdon aequatorialis</i>
4 Green-fronted Lancebill <i>Uncommon in foothills and subtropics. Sadly, it has not been seen at the lodge feeders in recent years.</i>	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>
1 White-necked Jacobin <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills, occasionally straying higher. A regular visitor to the feeders at Mirador Río Blanco, but rare at Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
2 Brown Violetear <i>Usually visits the lodge feeders, but can be erratic. Occasionally seen elsewhere in the foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>
2 Green Violetear <i>Normally common in the Tandayapa Valley, but becomes rather scarce from January to March.</i>	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>
1 Sparkling Violetear <i>Common in agricultural areas and towns in the highlands. Normally visits the lodge feeders, but can be scarce between January and March.</i>	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
5 Green-breasted (Black-throated) Mango <i>A few sightings from the lowlands and near the turnoff to Río Silanche. Most often seen visiting flowering Inga trees. Note that Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) consider the taxon here, iridescens, to be a subspecies of Black-throated Mango <i>A. nigricollis</i>.</i>	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii iridescens</i>
1 Green Thorntail <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills, and a regular visitor to the feeders at Milpe Bird Sanctuary and Mirador Río Blanco.</i>	<i>Discosura conversii</i>
1 Western Emerald <i>Common at the lodge feeders, but rarely seen elsewhere in the region.</i>	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>

1 Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi verticeps</i> <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally strays higher. A regular visitor to the feeders at Milpe Bird Sanctuary and Mirador Río Blanco, and rare at the lodge feeders.</i>
5 Violet-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Damophila julie</i> <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills. Most records are from Río Silanche, with a few sightings from Milpe.</i>
6 Amazilia Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i> <i>Vagrant. One bird visited the feeders at Mirador Río Blanco for a few days.</i>
1 Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i> <i>Common in disturbed habitats in foothills and subtropics, occasionally lower. Numerous at lodge feeders.</i>
5 Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i> <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills. Has been seen in Puerto Quito and at Río Silanche.</i>
2 Purple-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rosenbergi</i> <i>Fairly common in foothills. Río Silanche is the most reliable site.</i>
1 Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i> <i>Abundant in disturbed habitat from the lowlands up to the subtropics. Numerous at the lodge feeders.</i>
1 Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Rare at the lodge feeders, but common along the road in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
1 Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i> <i>Common in the subtropics, and always visiting the lodge feeders.</i>
1 Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i> <i>Uncommon in the foothills, occasionally higher. A regular visitor to the feeders at Milpe Bird Sanctuary and Mirador Río Blanco. A rare visitor to the lodge feeders.</i>
1 Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i> <i>Uncommon in the foothills and subtropics, but one is usually coming to feeders either at the lodge, Paz de las Aves, or elsewhere.</i>
4 White-tailed Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougueri bougueri</i> <i>Rare in the subtropical zone. The only reliable spot for is at the feeders at the El Pahuma orchid reserve.</i>
1 Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> <i>Common in the subtropical and lower temperate zone. Large numbers visit the lodge feeders.</i>
1 Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i> <i>Uncommon in the subtropics. Usually at the feeders at Paz de las Aves, and rarely at the lodge feeders.</i>
2 Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i> <i>Found in open habitats at high elevations. Usually along the entrance road to Yanacocha or near the ranger's house, but it can go missing for a few weeks at a time.</i>
6 Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i> <i>Páramo zone. Quite rare at Yanacocha, since its preferred food source, the orange flowers of Chuquiragua jussieui, is quite scarce there. There is one small patch along the upper road. Occasionally wanders lower; seen twice within a few days along the entrance road to Yanacocha in June 2004.</i>
2 Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i> <i>Fairly common in temperate forest. They are usually present at the Yanacocha feeders, but often are quickly chased away by the larger, more dominant hummers.</i>
2 Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i> <i>Fairly common in subtropical forest. There is almost always one coming to the lodge feeders, but they are occasionally absent.</i>
1 Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones, occasionally lower. Most easily seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley. Visit the lodge feeders on rare occasions.</i>
1 Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i> <i>A common hummer of the temperate zone. The most numerous hummer at the Yanacocha feeders.</i>
2 Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i> <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone, though there is usually at least one visiting the Yanacocha feeders.</i>
1 Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i> <i>Fairly common and conspicuous in temperate forest. There are always some at the Yanacocha feeders.</i>
4 Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i> <i>Prefers dry inter-Andean valleys. Most reliable at Calacalí where it feeds on flowering agaves, but occasionally seen in Quito itself and along the road between Quito and Yanacocha.</i>
1 Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Easily seen along the road in the upper Tandayapa Valley, and it occasionally visits the lodge feeders.</i>

5 Black-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis nigrivestis</i>
<i>A very rare and critically endangered hummer of the temperate forests around the Pichincha volcano. The Yanacocha reserve was established to protect this species, but even here it can go unseen for months at a time. Most (but not all) sightings seem to come from April-July. One was visiting the feeders there in early July 2009.</i>	
1 Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>
<i>Common in temperate forest. Easy to see at the Yanacocha feeders and in the upper part of Pululahua.</i>	
1 Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>
<i>Uncommon in temperate forest. While less common than the previous species, there are always at least one or two visiting the Yanacocha feeders.</i>	
5 Hoary Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia lugens</i>
<i>Rare in subtropical forest, and does not regularly visit feeders anywhere. Has been seen in the Mindo Cloudforest Reserve near San Tadeo and at Mindo Loma. There are two records from the lodge.</i>	
1 Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>
<i>Scarce in subtropical forest, sometimes a bit lower. Usually easy to see at the lodge feeders.</i>	
1 Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>
<i>Common from the upper foothills to the subtropics. There are always lots of them at the lodge feeders.</i>	
2 Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>
<i>Common in agricultural areas and dry scrub in the highlands. Often seen at Calacalí, the Yanacocha entrance road, and in and around Quito.</i>	
4 Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>
<i>Uncommon and erratic in the temperate zone. It is sometimes numerous in Yanacocha but does not visit feeders. Other spots to look include around Nono and in the upper part of Pululahua. A rare dry season visitor to the Tandayapa Valley.</i>	
4 Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>
<i>Scarce and erratic in temperate forest. All of our records are from Yanacocha, but sometimes months will go by without any sightings.</i>	
1 Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>
<i>Common in the temperate zone, especially at Yanacocha, where it visits the feeders. Occasionally descends to the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	
3 Rainbow-bearded Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma herrani</i>
<i>Scarce in the temperate zone, where it prefers scrubby areas. The first part of the main trail at Yanacocha (before it enters the taller forest) has always been a good area. Seems to no longer visit the feeders there.</i>	
1 Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus coelestis</i>
<i>Common throughout the subtropics. A regular and conspicuous visitor to the lodge feeders.</i>	
3 Wedge-billed Hummingbird	<i>Schistes geoffroyi</i>
<i>Uncommon from the upper foothills to the subtropics. Can sometimes be found along the Potoo Trail near the lodge.</i>	
3 Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>
<i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	
4 Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helioaster longirostris</i>
<i>Mostly found in the lowlands, irregularly and perhaps seasonally moving up into the foothills, where it occasionally visits the feeders at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>	
1 Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>
<i>Uncommon in the upper foothills and subtropics. A constant visitor to the lodge feeders.</i>	
4 Purple-collared Woodstar	<i>Myrtis fanny</i>
<i>Resident in dry inter-Andean valleys. Fairly common in the Calacalí area during the rainy season, but rare or absent in dry periods.</i>	
3 White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>
<i>Uncommon in the subtropical and lower temperate zones. Sometimes a regular visitor to the lodge feeders, but it can vanish for months at a time.</i>	
5 Little Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>
<i>Rare. A few records (mostly females) from the lodge feeders, Milpe, and Río Silanche. Females must be identified with care.</i>	

TROGONS

TROGONIDAE

1 Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>
<i>Common in the Tandayapa Valley and throughout the subtropics, sometimes down to the upper foothills, as at Milpe.</i>	
4 Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>
<i>Scarce in the subtropical zone. Much less common than the previous species, and can occur together with it. The Tandayapa Valley is the best area to look for it.</i>	

3 Blue-tailed (Chocó) Trogon <i>Fairly common in the foothills. Regularly seen at Milpe and Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Trogon comptus</i>
2 (Western) White-tailed Trogon <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>
5 Gartered (N. Violaceous) Trogon <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Trogon violaceus concinnus</i>
4 Black-throated Trogon <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills, though less likely to occur at forest edge than the other trogons.</i>	<i>Trogon rufus</i>
3 Collared Trogon <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills, with a few getting a bit higher, such as at the start of the Mindo road.</i>	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
1 Masked Trogon <i>Common throughout the subtropics, and uncommon in the temperate zone.</i>	<i>Trogon personatus</i>
MOTMOTS	MOMOTIDAE
2 Rufous Motmot <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
3 Broad-billed Motmot <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills, occasionally higher, with a handful of sightings from near Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
KINGFISHERS	ALCEDINIDAE
4 Ringed Kingfisher <i>Fairly common along rivers in lowlands and foothills, though most of our tours don't really spend much time in the best places.</i>	<i>Megaceryle torquatus</i>
3 Green Kingfisher <i>Fairly common along rivers in lowlands and foothills. Sometimes seen from the arch bridge at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
6 American Pygmy Kingfisher <i>Very rare. A single record from Four Rivers on 18 Dec 2000.</i>	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>
PUFFBIRDS	BUCCONIDAE
6 White-necked Puffbird <i>Mainly a lowlands species, so not seen very often on our tours. There are occasional sightings at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Notharchus hyperrynchus</i>
3 Barred Puffbird <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Regularly seen at Milpe and Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>
3 White-whiskered Puffbird <i>Forest interior of lowlands and lower foothills. Can be found on the trails at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>
4 Lanceolated Monklet <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills. Most often encountered at Río Silanche, but can also be seen at Milpe.</i>	<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>
5 White-faced Nunbird <i>Rare resident of the subtropical zone. Can be found along the lodge trails, in the upper Tandayapa Valley, and at Paz de las Aves, but months can go by with no sightings.</i>	<i>Hapaloptila castanea</i>
JACAMARS	GALBULIDAE
3 Rufous-tailed Jacamar <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills, even in very disturbed areas. Río Silanche is the best site.</i>	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
6 Great Jacamar <i>Very rare in lowland forest. Heard on two occasions in forest patches NW of La Celica in 2001-2002.</i>	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>
NEW WORLD BARBETS	CAPITONIDAE
3 Orange-fronted Barbet <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills. Quite frequent in mixed flocks at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Capito squamatus</i>
1 Red-headed Barbet <i>Common from the lowlands through to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>
TOUCAN-BARBETS	SEMNORNITHIDAE
1 Toucan Barbet <i>Fairly common in the subtropics, and locally in the upper foothills. Comes to fruit feeders at Paz de las Aves.</i>	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>
TOUCANS	RAMPHASTIDAE
1 Crimson-rumped Toucanet <i>Common from the lower foothills through to the lower subtropics. Sometimes visits the fruit feeders at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>
1 Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan <i>Mainly found in the subtropical zone, and it is usually quite easy to see in the upper Tandayapa Valley. There are occasional records from as low as Milpe and as high as Yanacochoa.</i>	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>

1 Collared (Pale-mandibled) Aracari <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus erythropygius</i>
2 Chestnut-mandibled Toucan <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>
1 Choco Toucan <i>Quite common in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally a little higher.</i>	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>
WOODPECKERS	PICIDAE
3 Olivaceous Piculet <i>Fairly common, but easily overlooked, in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>
1 Black-cheeked Woodpecker <i>Common and conspicuous in lowlands and foothills. Visits the fruit feeders at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>
2 Smoky-brown Woodpecker <i>Fairly common in foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>
3 Red-rumped Woodpecker <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills, occasionally a little higher. Often seen at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>
3 Scarlet-backed Woodpecker <i>Spreading into deforested areas in the lowlands and foothills. Often seen along the entrance road to Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Veniliornis callonotus</i>
5 Yellow-vented Woodpecker <i>Rare in the subtropics, with sightings from the lower Tandayapa Valley and Mashpi.</i>	<i>Veniliornis dignus</i>
4 Bar-bellied Woodpecker <i>Uncommon in temperate forest. Occasionally seen at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>
5 Lita Woodpecker <i>Rare in lower foothills. A few records from Río Silanche, Salto del Tigre, and NW of La Celica.</i>	<i>Piculus litae</i>
2 Golden-olive Woodpecker <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>
2 Crimson-mantled Woodpecker <i>Common in subtropical and temperate zones. Often with mixed species flocks in the Tandayapa Valley and at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>
4 Cinnamon Woodpecker <i>A scarce resident of lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>
2 Lineated Woodpecker <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills. Rare in the subtropics.</i>	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
3 Powerful Woodpecker <i>Uncommon in the subtropical and temperate zones. They have huge territories so can easily be missed. Recently they have been easiest to see right by the lodge, since a pair often roosts there, and they nested there in March 2010.</i>	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>
5 Crimson-bellied Woodpecker <i>Rare in lowland and foothill forest. They have been seen at pretty much every site in the appropriate elevational zone, but they must have huge territories as they are seen very infrequently.</i>	<i>Campephilus haematogaster</i>
2 Guayaquil Woodpecker <i>Uncommon but conspicuous in lowlands and foothills. They are much more tolerant of secondary forest than the other Campephilus in this area, so are seen a lot more often.</i>	<i>Campephilus guayaquilensis</i>
OVENBIRDS	FURNARIIDAE
5 Tawny-throated Leaftosser <i>Rare. Oddly, most records come from between 1700 m and 1800 m inside forest near the lodge and at Mindo Cloudforest Reserve. This is generally a lowland and foothill species elsewhere. Has also been seen on one occasion at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>
5 Scaly-throated Leaftosser <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills. Has been seen at Four Rivers and Mangaloma.</i>	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>
6 Stout-billed Cinclodes <i>A bird of the páramo zone, yet has not been seen on the upper road at Yanacocha on the few occasions we have visited it. There are a few sightings from along the Yanacocha entrance track.</i>	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>
1 Pale-legged (Pacific) Hornero <i>Common in open country from the lowlands through to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus</i>
6 White-chinned Thistletail <i>Found in scrub and Polylepis on the edge of the páramo. One was heard along the upper road at Yanacocha on 3 April 2010.</i>	<i>Schizoeaca fuliginosa</i>
1 Azara's Spinetail <i>Common in forest edge and second growth in the subtropical and temperate zones.</i>	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>

2 Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i> <i>Upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Fairly common in the upper Tandayapa Valley, but can be hard to see without playback.</i>
1 Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i> <i>Common in forest edge and second growth from the lowlands through to the lower subtropics. Can locally occur together with Azara's Spinetail, such as in the lower Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 White-browed Spinetail	<i>Hellmayrea gularis</i> <i>Temperate forest. Fairly common at Yanacocha, but is usually skulking and hard to see.</i>
1 Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i> <i>Common in canopy of secondary forest and edge, from lower foothills up to lower subtropics at Tandayapa.</i>
5 Streak-backed Canastero	<i>Asthenes wyatti</i> <i>Small numbers occur in dense scrub near Calacalí, especially near the western end of the old racetrack.</i>
5 Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i> <i>Páramo only. Reasonably common along the rarely-visited upper road at Yanacocha.</i>
5 Double-banded Graytail	<i>Xenerpestes minlosi</i> <i>Rare and local in the foothills. It is seen occasionally at Río Silanche, usually with mixed flocks.</i>
2 Rusty-winged Barbtail	<i>Premnornis guttuligera</i> <i>Fairly common inside forest in the subtropical zone. Often seen along the lodge trails.</i>
2 Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i> <i>Common inhabitant of forest understory in the subtropical zone, occasionally a bit lower, but can be skulking. Often seen along the lodge trails.</i>
1 Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. Usually seen moving with mixed species flocks.</i>
4 Buffy (Pacific) Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii johnsoni</i> <i>Rare in upper foothills and lower subtropics. Most often seen at Mashpi.</i>
2 Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. Usually seen moving with mixed species flocks.</i>
1 Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i> <i>Common in the foothills and lower subtropics. Usually seen following mixed flocks. Occasionally seen along the lodge trails.</i>
2 Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i> <i>Common in upper foothills and lower subtropics, often with mixed flocks.</i>
4 Striped (Western) Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus assimilis</i> <i>Uncommon inside forest in lowlands and foothills. Generally shy and hard to see</i>
1 Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i> <i>Common throughout the foothills and lower subtropics. Easy at Milpe.</i>
4 Uniform Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i> <i>A rare bird of upper foothill and subtropical forests. Most often seen at Mashpi.</i>
2 Striped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes holostictus</i> <i>Fairly common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Best seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley, but can be skulking.</i>
2 Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i> <i>Generally uncommon in the subtropical zone, but often around the lodge in the morning eating moths.</i>
5 Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i> <i>Rare in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. Most often seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i> <i>Fairly common in dense understory in the lowlands and foothills. Tough to get a good look at.</i>
2 Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i> <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>
4 Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Unlike elsewhere in its range, it does not seem to occur in the subtropical zone in this area.</i>
WOODCREEPERS	FURNARIIDAE (DENDROCOLAPTINAE)
3 Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i> <i>Uncommon in the subtropics. Can be seen anywhere in the Tandayapa Valley.</i>
2 Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>
2 Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>
3 Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i> <i>Uncommon throughout the subtropical zone. Often seen along the trails at Tandayapa Bird Lodge.</i>

5 Northern Barred-Woodcreeper <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>
3 Black-striped Woodcreeper <i>Uncommon in lowlands and lower foothills. Usually seen with mixed flocks, especially at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Xiphorhynchus lachrymosus</i>
2 Spotted Woodcreeper <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>
2 Streak-headed Woodcreeper <i>Common in secondary forest in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>
1 Montane Woodcreeper <i>Common in the subtropics. Very easy to see in the Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>
4 Red-billed Scythebill <i>Prefers secondary habitats in lowlands, but can be seen along the entrance road to Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
4 Brown-billed Scythebill <i>Rare in foothill forest, though has been seen on an increasingly regular basis at Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>
TYPICAL ANTBIRDS	THAMNOPHILIDAE
6 Fasciated Antshrike <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills. A few records from Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>
5 Great Antshrike <i>Rather uncommon in lowlands and lower foothills. A few records from Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Taraba major</i>
2 Western Slaty-Antshrike <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and lower foothills, especially at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>
3 Uniform Antshrike <i>Uncommon in the subtropics. Often seen along the lodge trails and sometimes comes in to the hide.</i>	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i>
3 Russet Antshrike <i>Uncommon inside foothill forest, often with mixed flocks.</i>	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>
4 Plain Antwreos <i>Strangely, all of our records come from the lodge trails. Elsewhere in western Ecuador it is mostly a lowland species.</i>	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>
4 Spot-crowned Antwreos <i>Uncommon inside forest in the lower foothills, often with mixed species flocks. Occasionally seen at Río Silanche, though more common at Four Rivers and Mangaloma.</i>	<i>Dysithamnus puncticeps</i>
2 Checker-throated Antwren <i>Fairly common inside forest in the lowlands and lower foothills. Often seen along the trails at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>
4 Moustached (Griscom's) Antwren <i>We've only ever seen it at Río Silanche, where it is a scarce follower of mixed canopy flocks.</i>	<i>Myrmotherula ignota</i>
2 Pacific Antwren <i>Common in second growth in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>
3 White-flanked Antwren <i>Fairly common inside forest in the lowlands and lower foothills, often with understory flocks.</i>	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>
2 Slaty Antwren <i>Locally fairly common in the upper foothills and subtropics. Watch for it in understory flocks on the lodge trails.</i>	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>
2 Dot-winged Antwren <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills. Often found in and around stands of guadua bamboo.</i>	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>
2 Long-tailed Antbird <i>Locally fairly common in the subtropics, usually associated with chusquea bamboo.</i>	<i>Drymophila caudata</i>
5 Rufous-rumped Antwren <i>Rare in upper foothills and lower subtropics. Most often seen following mixed flocks at Milpe.</i>	<i>Terenura callinota</i>
3 Dusky Antbird <i>Fairly common in second growth in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>
6 White-backed Fire-eye <i>Inexplicably rare. Two records from Río Silanche and another from Four Rivers. Perhaps overlooked, as its song is rather similar to Immaculate Antbird's.</i>	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>
2 Chestnut-backed Antbird <i>Common by voice inside forest in lowlands and foothills, but shy and skulking.</i>	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>
3 Esmeraldas Antbird <i>Uncommon and local in the foothills. The easiest place to see it is along the trails at Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>	<i>Myrmeciza nigricauda</i>
4 Stub-tailed Antbird <i>One or two pairs reside in second growth at Río Silanche. So far has not been found elsewhere in the region.</i>	<i>Myrmeciza berlepschi</i>
2 Immaculate Antbird <i>Fairly common in forest understory in the foothills and subtropics. Frequently seen from the hide near the lodge.</i>	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i>

4 Bicolored Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i> <i>Uncommon inside lowland and foothill forest, almost always following antswarms.</i>
6 Ocellated Antbird	<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i> <i>In recent years it has only been seen at Mangaloma. Formerly occurred in forest patches near Río Silanche.</i>
ANTTHRUSHES	FORMICARIIDAE
3 Black-headed Antthrush	<i>Formicarius nigricapillus</i> <i>Fairly common from lowlands to lower foothills, though like all antthrushes it is heard far more often than seen.</i>
3 Rufous-breasted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i> <i>Uncommon in upper foothills and subtropics. Regularly seen along the lodge trails, especially just before dusk.</i>
ANTPITTAS	GRALLARIIDAE
5 Undulated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria squamigera</i> <i>Rare in temperate forest. Occasionally seen at Yanacocha.</i>
2 Giant Antpitta	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i> <i>The bird that put Paz de las Aves on the birding map. It can be seen there on almost every visit, but in the breeding season it sometimes fails to show. It is rare in the Tandayapa Valley, but in 2010 one turned up at the lodge and became habituated. By the end of the year, it had retreated to the forest, and we don't yet know if it will become a regular fixture of the lodge.</i>
3 Moustached Antpitta	<i>Grallaria alleni</i> <i>The least reliable of the three antpittas that come in to eat worms at Paz de las Aves. It is seen on around half of our visits. It is also in the Tandayapa Valley, and occasionally is seen from the hide or along the lodge trails.</i>
3 Scaled Antpitta	<i>Grallaria guatemalensis</i> <i>A rare bird in this area. The only site we know for it is in the forest near the lodge, where it has nested. It is seen from the hide early in the morning on fairly regular basis.</i>
4 Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i> <i>A common bird of the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. It can be heard daily, but is quite hard to actually see. Occasionally it is along the edge of the road early in the morning between the lodge and the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
6 Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i> <i>Rare in temperate forest. While it is regularly heard at Yanacocha, none of the trails pass through any territories, so it is virtually impossible to see.</i>
2 Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i> <i>An uncommon and local bird of the subtropical zone, but comes into worms on most days at Paz de las Aves.</i>
3 Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i> <i>Common in the temperate zone, but it is skulking and usually hard to see. The secondary trails at Yanacocha offer the best chances to see it.</i>
2 Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i> <i>Mainly a páramo bird, but tolerates cultivated areas if there are enough bushes nearby to hide in. Often seen along the entrance road to Yanacocha and near the parking lot.</i>
3 Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i> <i>Uncommon in foothills and subtropics. Can be see along the lodge trails, at Paz de las Aves, and at Milpe Bird Sanctuary.</i>
4 Rusty-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaricula ferruginepectus leymebambae</i> <i>Found only in the lower and middle parts of Pululahua, where it is quite common in dense stands of bamboo. It was first found there on 18 Apr 2003, and is thus far the only known site for it in northern Ecuador. This species is not illustrated in The Birds of Ecuador, since it was only recently found to occur in the country.</i>
TAPACULOS	RHINOCRYPTIDAE
4 Ash-colored Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i> <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone, where it prefers dense patches of bamboo. While it is seen occasionally in Yanacocha, the most reliable spot for it is in the upper part of Pululahua.</i>
3 Blackish (Unicolored) Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus (unicolor) latrans</i> <i>Fairly common by voice in the temperate zone, though hard to see. There are a couple of records from the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Nariño Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</i> <i>Fairly common in the subtropical zone, but hard to see. The best spots are the lodge trails, Paz de las Aves, or along the far western end of the old Nono-Mindo road near San Tadeo.</i>
3 Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i> <i>Common in the upper subtropical and temperate zones, especially in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i> <i>Uncommon in bamboo patches in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. The upper Tandayapa Valley is the best spot for it, but it can also sometimes be seen at Yanacocha.</i>

CRESCENTCHESTS**MELANOPAREIIDAE**

6 Elegant Crescentchest <i>One bird was defending a territory in a palm heart plantation along the entrance road to Río Silanche in 2007-2008, but it hasn't been seen recently.</i>	<i>Melanopareia elegans</i>
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TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**TYRANNIDAE**

3 Brown-capped Tyrannulet <i>Uncommon in lowlands and lower foothills. Regular at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>
2 Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet <i>Common in open habitats from the lowlands through to the lower subtropics, locally (seasonally?) higher.</i>	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
1 White-tailed Tyrannulet <i>Common in the subtropics. Usually seen moving with mixed species flocks.</i>	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>
1 White-banded Tyrannulet <i>Common in the temperate zone, often with mixed flocks.</i>	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>
1 White-throated Tyrannulet <i>Common in the temperate zone, often with mixed flocks.</i>	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>
3 Rufous-winged Tyrannulet <i>Erratic in foothills and subtropics. Sometimes can be quite common, other times it is not recorded for months. Its movements are not well understood.</i>	<i>Mecocerculus calopterus</i>
3 Tufted Tit-Tyrant <i>Fairly common in scrubby areas and secondary growth in the temperate zone. Often seen near Calacalí, along the entrance road to Yanacocha, and near Nono.</i>	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
5 Agile Tit-Tyrant <i>Rare and local in bamboo patches in the temperate zone. Occasionally seen at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Anairetes agilis</i>
2 Yellow Tyrannulet <i>Locally fairly common from lowlands to lower subtropics. Often found around stands of Guadua bamboo.</i>	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>
3 Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet <i>Fairly common in secondary habitats in the lowlands and foothills. Listen for its distinctive "free beer" call.</i>	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
3 Gray Elaenia <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills, typically with mixed species flocks. Often seen at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>
5 Greenish Elaenia <i>Status uncertain. In most years it is quite rare, but occasionally, such as in 2005, it was seen quite regularly at Milpe and Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
2 Yellow-bellied Elaenia <i>Fairly common in more open habitats in lowlands and foothills, locally higher, such as above Mindo.</i>	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
2 White-crested Elaenia <i>Fairly common in secondary scrub in the temperate zone, sometimes (seasonally?) descending to the subtropics.</i>	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>
6 Lesser Elaenia <i>Rare (but probably overlooked) in the subtropics. Recorded from Paz de las Aves and the Mindo road. Must be ID'd with care due to its great similarity to the next species.</i>	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis brachyptera</i>
3 Sierran Elaenia <i>Uncommon and perhaps seasonal in the subtropics. Its local movements are not understood.</i>	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>
3 Torrent Tyrannulet <i>Fairly common along fast-moving streams and rivers in the upper foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
1 Streak-necked Flycatcher <i>Common in the subtropical and lower temperate zones.</i>	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>
2 Olive-striped Flycatcher <i>Replaces the previous species at lower elevations. Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>
5 Ochre-bellied Flycatcher <i>Rare inside forest in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
1 Slaty-capped Flycatcher <i>Common in lowlands and foothills, often with mixed flocks. Locally also found in the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>
3 Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant <i>Uncommon and local in upper foothills and subtropics. Sometimes seen in the trees around the lodge.</i>	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>
2 Sooty-headed Tyrannulet <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>
4 Black-capped Tyrannulet <i>Uncommon. Mostly in the temperate zone, but occasionally seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>
3 Ashy-headed Tyrannulet <i>Scarce and easily overlooked in the upper foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Phyllomyias cinereiceps</i>

4 Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias uropygialis</i> <i>Uncommon. Mostly in the temperate zone, but occasionally seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
1 Choco (Golden-faced) Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius (chrysops) albigularis</i> <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills. Locally occurs in the subtropics, such as along the Mindo road. This is a recent split - see SACC proposal 363.</i>
1 Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i> <i>Fairly common in foothills, uncommon and local in the subtropics.</i>
4 Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i> <i>Uncommon inside forest in upper foothills and subtropics. Present on trails at Tandayapa and Milpe but very unobtrusive. Listen for its bill-snapping.</i>
3 Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i> <i>Uncommon in the upper subtropical and temperate zones. Can be seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley (though tough to see along the road) and along the Spectacled Bear trail at Yanacocha.</i>
2 Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis atricapillus</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills, but easy to miss do to its tiny size and insect-like calls. We see it most often at Río Silanche.</i>
2 Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i> <i>Common by voice, but often hard to see, from the lowlands through to the lower subtropics.</i>
4 Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i> <i>Uncommon and very local in the subtropics. Can be found at a few spots in the Tandayapa Valley, near Mindo Cloudforest Reserve, and along the Mindo road.</i>
1 Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> <i>Common in secondary habitats in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally a little higher.</i>
2 Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i> <i>Fairly common but easily overlooked in forest canopy of lowlands and lower foothills.</i>
4 Pacific Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus pacificus</i> <i>Scarce in foothills, normally below the range of the next species. Four Rivers is the most reliable site.</i>
6 Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i> <i>Very rare. A few sightings from Milpe.</i>
3 Yellow-margined Flycatcher (Flatbill)	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis flavotectus</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and lower foothills. Regularly seen with flocks at Río Silanche.</i>
4 White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. There is also a recent sighting from the lower Tandayapa Valley.</i>
5 Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i> <i>Rare inside forest in lowlands and lower foothills. Most easily found at Mangaloma.</i>
5 Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i> <i>Rare inside forest in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>
2 Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i> <i>Uncommon in the subtropical and lower temperate zones. Usually seen with mixed flocks.</i>
4 Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius villosus</i> <i>Uncommon inside foothill forest, usually seen with mixed flocks. Can be seen along the Milpe trails.</i>
4 Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i> <i>Uncommon inside forest in lowlands and lower foothills, usually with mixed flocks.</i>
6 Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i> <i>One seen at Río Silanche on 8 Jun 2004.</i>
2 Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i> <i>Fairly common in the subtropics.</i>
5 Orange-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus phoenicomitra</i> <i>Rare inside foothill forest. Most sightings come from Milpe, especially along the trails on the far side of the river.</i>
6 Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus pulcher</i> <i>Very rare in the upper subtropics. There are a handful of records from the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
2 Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i> <i>Fairly common in secondary growth from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>
6 Gray-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus griseipectus</i> <i>Two records: one from Río Silanche in 2002 and another from near Chontal in 2008.</i>
4 Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i> <i>Uncommon boreal migrant, mostly in foothills and lower subtropics.</i>
1 Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i> <i>Common from the upper foothills to the lower temperate zone.</i>
2 Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i> <i>A common boreal migrant in the lowlands and foothills, rarely higher.</i>

2 Acadian Flycatcher <i>Fairly common boreal migrant in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
1 Black Phoebe <i>Common in the vicinity of rivers and streams in the foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>
5 Vermilion Flycatcher <i>Uncommon in dry valleys north of Quito.</i>	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
3 Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant <i>Found only in dry inter-Andean valleys. Present at Calacalí but inconspicuous unless doing display flights.</i>	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>
6 White-browed Ground-Tyrant <i>An erratic austral migrant to the temperate zone and páramo. This area is near the northern limit of its wintering range, and it is not seen every year. Recorded from June-August, including an exceptional record of 50+ birds present in a field near Yanacocha in July-August 2005.</i>	<i>Muscisaxicola albilora</i>
4 White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant <i>A few individuals inhabit arid scrub near Calacalí.</i>	<i>Agriornis albicauda</i>
4 Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone. Prefers light woodland (even with introduced trees) over dense forest.</i>	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>
3 Smoky Bush-Tyrant <i>Fairly common at Yanacocha, uncommon elsewhere in the temperate zone.</i>	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>
1 Masked Water-Tyrant <i>Common in open areas in the lowlands and foothills. Not a forest bird.</i>	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>
3 Crowned Chat-Tyrant <i>Temperate zone. Fairly common but inconspicuous at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>
2 Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant <i>Fairly common but easily overlooked in the upper subtropics and lower temperate zone. Regularly seen along the roads in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>
3 Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant <i>Very local in the subtropics and the lower temperate zone, usually near streams. Often seen along the road between Tandayapa and Nono.</i>	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>
2 Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone. Most often seen at Yanacocha, but can also be found around Nono.</i>	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>
2 Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant <i>High elevation temperate forest and páramo. Fairly common at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>
3 Long-tailed Tyrant <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Usually found perched conspicuously on dead snags.</i>	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
4 Bright-rumped Attila <i>Rather uncommon in this area, where it seems restricted to the foothills.</i>	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
6 (Western) Sirystes <i>Very rare. A few sightings from Río Silanche, the end of the Milpe road, and in Mindo.</i>	<i>Sirystes sibilator albogriseus</i>
5 Rufous Mourner <i>Rare in forest subcanopy in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>
2 Dusky-capped Flycatcher <i>Fairly common from the lowlands to the lower temperate zone.</i>	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
3 Boat-billed Flycatcher <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
1 Rusty-margined Flycatcher <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills. Uncommon to rare in the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
2 Social Flycatcher <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills. In this area it tends to be outnumbered by the previous species.</i>	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
2 Gray-capped Flycatcher <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>
4 White-ringed Flycatcher <i>Rare in canopy of lowland and lower foothill forest. It is still seen occasionally at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Conopias albovittatus</i>
6 Lemon-browed Flycatcher <i>Probably just a vagrant from farther north. One was photographed along the Pacto-Guayllabillas road on 24 Jan 2010, apparently only the second record for Pichincha province.</i>	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>
1 Golden-crowned Flycatcher <i>Fairly common and conspicuous in the upper foothills and subtropics. Usually easy to see around the lodge.</i>	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>
2 Streaked Flycatcher <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills. Seems to be seasonal but further study is needed.</i>	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
3 Piratic Flycatcher <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills. Seems to be seasonal but further study is needed.</i>	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>

3 Snowy-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i> <i>Uncommon and apparently seasonal (June to December) in the lowlands and foothills.</i>
1 Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> <i>Common from lowlands to subtropics.</i>
COTINGAS	COTINGIDAE
1 Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i> <i>Fairly common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Easily seen in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i> <i>Temperate forest. Several pairs can be found along the trails at Yanacocha.</i>
3 Orange-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i> <i>Locally fairly common in the lower subtropics. Paz de las Aves and Mashpi are the most reliable sites, but it has also been seen near San Tadeo and once even as high as the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Scaled Fruiteater	<i>Ampelioides tshudii</i> <i>Uncommon and local in subtropical forest. Best looked for on the lodge trails, in the lower Tandayapa Valley, or at Paz de las Aves.</i>
3 Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i> <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone, occasionally wandering down to the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
2 Andean Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i> <i>Locally common in the subtropics. Often seen near the lodge or along the trails, but there is only very sporadic lekking here. Leks can sometimes be scoped along the road to Nono, but your best chance to witness a lek is at Paz de las Aves, but a very early start is required in order to get to the lek before light.</i>
3 Olivaceous Piha	<i>Snowornis cryptolophus</i> <i>Locally fairly common in the subtropical zone. Regularly found along the trails at Tandayapa Bird Lodge and at Paz de las Aves.</i>
3 Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and lower foothills. Often easy to see at Río Silanche.</i>
5 Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i> <i>Very rare and local in foothills and lower subtropics. Not often seen in this area. There are sporadic sightings from Milpe, but Mangaloma might be your best bet.</i>
4 Black-tipped Cotinga	<i>Carpodectes hopkei</i> <i>Uncommon to rare in lowland and foothill forest. Occasionally seen in Río Silanche.</i>
MANAKINS	PIPRIDAE
2 Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i> <i>Fairly common in the upper foothills and subtropics. Usually can be seen at leks along the lodge trails or at Milpe.</i>
2 Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i> <i>Fairly common but local in the upper foothills and lower subtropics. Most easily seen at one of the leks at Milpe. There is a single record from the lodge from April 2009.</i>
5 Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i> <i>Rare in lowland and lower foothill forest. A few records from Río Silanche.</i>
1 White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i> <i>Common in lowlands and lower foothills, occasionally higher. Leks can be located by the very loud firecracker-like snapping noises made by the displaying males.</i>
5 Green Manakin	<i>Xenopipo holochlora litae</i> <i>An incredibly inconspicuous bird found inside mature forest in lowlands and foothills. Records come from Four Rivers and the end of the Milpe road, but it also seems likely at Mangaloma.</i>
5 Red-capped Manakin	<i>Pipra mentalis</i> <i>Inexplicably rare in lowlands and lower foothills, with a few records at Río Silanche. The lower parts of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road might be the best place to look now.</i>
TITYRAS AND ALLIES	TITYRIDAE
3 Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills.</i>
2 Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills, locally into the lower subtropics.</i>
5 Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina rosenbergi</i> <i>Uncommon and hard to see inside mature forest in lowlands and lower foothills. It seems to be most common at Mangaloma, but has also been recorded from the end of the Milpe road, Río Silanche, and Four Rivers.</i>
2 Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i> <i>Fairly common in the subtropics and the lower temperate zone.</i>

6 Slaty Becard <i>Very rare, perhaps only an occasional wanderer from farther south. Two records from Río Silanche (8 Oct 2004 & 13 Aug 2005), and one from Milpe (November 2010).</i>	<i>Pachyramphus spodiurus</i>
1 Cinnamon Becard <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>
2 White-winged Becard <i>Uncommon and rather local in the subtropics. Easiest to see in mixed flocks near the lodge in the morning.</i>	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus dorsalis</i>
3 Black-and-white Becard <i>Uncommon in foothills and subtropics.</i>	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>
2 One-colored Becard <i>Fairly common from the lowlands to lower subtropics. Probably seasonal, since it is recorded mainly from June to November.</i>	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>

VIREOS

VIREONIDAE

5 Choco Vireo <i>Rare. This bird was not even known to occur in Ecuador until 2006. It was found along the Mashpi road in June 2010, and has been seen there occasionally since then.</i>	<i>Vireo masteri</i>
1 Brown-capped Vireo <i>Common (especially with mixed flocks) in the subtropical and lower temperate zones.</i>	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>
2 Red-eyed Vireo <i>Common but seasonal from lowlands to subtropics. The majority of birds represent ssp. griseobarbatus, which is a breeding resident in western Ecuador, but seems to undertake local movements that are still not well understood. The boreal migrant nominate race probably occurs too but it is not well-documented in western Ecuador.</i>	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
5 Tawny-crowned Greenlet <i>Rare in forest understory in the lowlands and foothills. A few records from Río Silanche and Milpe.</i>	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>
1 Lesser Greenlet <i>A common and noisy follower of mixed species flocks in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>
4 Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo <i>Uncommon in canopy of lowland and foothill forest. Its distinctive song (like the reverse alarm of a truck) makes it easy to hear, but tracking it down can be a challenge unless you find it following a mixed flock.</i>	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>
4 Black-billed Peppershrike <i>Scarce and local in the lower subtropics. Mashpi is now the best site for it.</i>	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>

CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES

CORVIDAE

2 Turquoise Jay <i>Fairly common in upper subtropical and temperate forest, often in big, noisy flocks.</i>	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>
3 Beautiful Jay <i>Uncommon and very local in the subtropical zone. Best looked for in the Tandayapa Valley (sometimes just below the lodge) and along the first few km of the road between Tandayapa and Nono.</i>	<i>Cyanolyca pulchra</i>

SWALLOWS

HIRUNDINIDAE

1 Blue-and-white Swallow <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower temperate zone.</i>	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
2 Brown-bellied Swallow <i>Temperate zone and páramo. Usually common at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>
2 White-thighed Swallow <i>Fairly common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>
1 Southern Rough-winged Swallow <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics. Occasionally found around Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
5 Gray-breasted Martin <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
5 Barn Swallow <i>A rare boreal migrant with scattered records throughout the region.</i>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>

WRENS

TROGLODYTIDAE

3 Band-backed Wren <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>
5 Gray-mantled Wren <i>Rare resident in foothill forest. Our sightings are from Río Silanche, beyond the Salto del Tigre, and at the end of the Milpe road.</i>	<i>Odontorchilus branickii</i>
2 Rufous Wren <i>Temperate forest. Easy to find at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>
2 Sharpe's (Sepia-brown) Wren <i>Subtropical forest. Fairly common with mixed flocks in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>

3 Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Thryothorus euophrys</i> <i>Common by voice in the upper subtropical and temperate zones, though often hard to see. Restricted to chusquea bamboo and never found away from it.</i>
3 Whiskered Wren	<i>Thryothorus mystacalis</i> <i>Very local in this area. Most often found in roadside scrub near Tandayapa village. Also recorded in the Caoní valley near Puerto Quito and in Puluahua.</i>
2 Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus nigricapillus</i> <i>Common and very vocal in lowlands and foothills, though often hard to see.</i>
4 Stripe-throated Wren	<i>Thryothorus leucopogon</i> <i>Rare in lowlands and foothills. At least one pair still resides at Río Silanche, and also seen occasionally at Mangaloma.</i>
1 House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> <i>Common in open habitats nearly throughout.</i>
3 Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i> <i>Surprisingly scarce and local from the upper foothills to the temperate zone.</i>
3 Sedge (Grass) Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis aequatorialis</i> <i>Mainly in the páramo zone, but usually can be found in scrubby areas along the Yanacocha entrance road.</i>
1 Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i> <i>Common inside forest from the foothills to the temperate zone. There are notable vocal differences between foothill and subtropical populations which may tempt you to think the foothill birds are White-breasted Wood-Wrens, but to date we have no records of White-breasted Wood-Wren in the checklist area.</i>
3 Scaly-breasted (Southern Nightingale) Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i> <i>Fairly common on or near the ground in lowland and foothill forest. Heard much more often than seen.</i>
DIPPERS	CINCLIDAE
2 White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i> <i>Fairly common along fast-moving streams and rivers. The road to Nono is often the best place to find it.</i>
GNATCATCHERS	POLIOPTILIDAE
3 Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i> <i>Fairly common in understory of mature forest. Especially common at Mangaloma, but can also be seen at Four Rivers and Río Silanche.</i>
2 Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i> <i>Fairly common in open habitats in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally higher.</i>
3 Slate-throated Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila schistaceigula</i> <i>Uncommon and local in the lower foothills. Almost all records are from Río Silanche, where it is still seen frequently with mixed flocks.</i>
THRUSHES	TURDIDAE
3 Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i> <i>Common by voice throughout the subtropics, but can be hard to spot. Uncommon in the upper foothills.</i>
3 Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i> <i>A very skulky inhabitant of forest understory in the subtropical and lower temperate zones. Sometimes seen along the lodge trails.</i>
4 Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus dryas</i> <i>Uncommon and very shy inside foothill forest understory, occasionally to lower subtropics.</i>
1 Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i> <i>A common boreal migrant nearly throughout, mainly from October-April.</i>
4 Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i> <i>Rare in subtropical forest. It is seen fairly regularly along the Mashpi road, but we don't know any other reliable spots for it. It's seen about once every two years near the lodge.</i>
5 Rufous-brown Solitaire	<i>Cichlopsis leucogenys</i> <i>Very rare. Only known from the Mashpi road, where there were several sightings in late 2010.</i>
5 Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i> <i>A rare and elusive bird in Northwest Ecuador. Seems to occur mainly in the subtropics, but never seems to stay around in one place for long. They have been seen on a few occasions along the lodge trails, and once along the upper part of the Mindo road.</i>
4 Pale-vented Thrush	<i>Turdus obsoletus</i> <i>Uncommon in foothill forest. Most easily seen along the trails at Milpe.</i>
1 Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i> <i>Common in open habitats from lowlands to subtropics.</i>
1 Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i> <i>A common bird found in pretty much any habitat in the upper subtropics and higher.</i>

6 Chiguanco Thrush <i>One sighting from the old racetrack near Calacalí in 2006.</i>	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>
2 Glossy-black Thrush <i>Fairly common in forest in the subtropical and temperate zones. Usually easy to find along the road in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Turdus serranus</i>
6 White-throated (Dagua) Thrush <i>Rare in forest from lowlands to lower subtropics. No recent sightings from our area, but formerly seen in Mindo and in forest patches NW of La Celica.</i>	<i>Turdus assimilis daguae</i>
MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS MIMIDAE	
6 Tropical Mockingbird <i>One sighting from along the Nono road near Tandayapa village on 14 Jul 2005.</i>	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>
WAGTAILS AND PIPITS MOTACILLIDAE	
4 Paramo Pipit <i>Paramo zone of course. Occasionally seen along the Yanacocha entrance road.</i>	<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>
NEW WORLD WARBLERS PARULIDAE	
6 Tennessee Warbler <i>Very rare boreal migrant. At least one record from near the lodge (date not recorded).</i>	<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>
1 Tropical Parula <i>Common from the lowlands to the subtropics</i>	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>
6 Chestnut-sided Warbler <i>Very rare boreal migrant. One record from Río Silanche in November 2002.</i>	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>
1 Blackburnian Warbler <i>The most common North American migrant in this region, found in almost every mixed species flock from the upper foothills to lower temperate zones.</i>	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
6 Blackpoll Warbler <i>Very rare boreal migrant. One record from Milpe in August 2004.</i>	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
5 Black-and-white Warbler <i>Rare boreal migrant from lowlands to subtropics.</i>	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>
4 American Redstart <i>Uncommon boreal migrant, mainly in lowlands and foothills, but occasionally higher.</i>	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
1 Olive-crowned Yellowthroat <i>Common in pastures from the lowlands to subtropics.</i>	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>
5 Canada Warbler <i>Rare boreal migrant, mainly in the subtropics.</i>	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
1 Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart) <i>Common from the upper foothills to the subtropics.</i>	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>
1 Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart) <i>Common from the upper subtropics to the temperate zone.</i>	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>
2 Golden-bellied (Chocó) Warbler <i>Fairly common in foothill forest, often with mixed understory flocks. Easy to see along the trails at Milpe.</i>	<i>Basileuterus chrysogaster chlorophrys</i>
1 Black-crested Warbler <i>Common in the upper subtropical and temperate zones, especially in bamboo patches.</i>	<i>Basileuterus nigrocristatus</i>
1 Russet-crowned Warbler <i>Common in the subtropics and the lower temperate zone.</i>	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>
1 Three-striped Warbler <i>Common in the subtropics, especially around Tandayapa. Uncommon in the upper foothills, such as around Milpe.</i>	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>
2 Buff-rumped Warbler <i>Fairly common along streams and rivers in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>
BANANAQUIT COEREBIDAE	
1 Bananaquit <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills. Uncommon to rare in the subtropics, though sometimes visits the lodge hummer feeders.</i>	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
TANAGERS AND ALLIES THRAUPIDAE	
6 Black-capped Hemispingus <i>A single sighting from the upper Tandayapa Valley on 7 Sep 2010.</i>	<i>Hemispingus atropileus</i>
1 Superciliaried Hemispingus <i>Common in temperate forest. Found in most of the mixed species flocks at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>
3 Black-eared (Western) Hemispingus <i>Locally fairly common in subtropical forest. The best place to see it is along roads in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Hemispingus melanotis ochraceus</i>

3 Rufous-chested Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ornata</i> <i>Seems to prefer scrubby forest in the lower temperate zone, but occasionally gets down into subtropical forest in the Tandayapa Valley.</i>
2 Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i> <i>Common in bushes and scrubby forest in the temperate zone and páramo.</i>
2 Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i> <i>Common with mixed flocks in temperate forest. Easy at Yanacocha.</i>
2 Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i> <i>Fairly common in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Frequently seen with mixed flocks in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
6 Giant Conebill	<i>Oreomanes fraseri</i> <i>Restricted to Polylepis woodland at high altitude, and very rare in this area. It has been seen on several occasions at Yanacocha.</i>
3 Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i> <i>Scarce and skulking in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones. Usually associated with Chusquea bamboo.</i>
1 Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i> <i>Common in the upper foothills and subtropics. Very easy to find in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
1 Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i> <i>Common in the foothills.</i>
5 Yellow-green Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavovirens</i> <i>Very rare in foothills. It has been seen occasionally in the forest patches at the end of the Milpe road, and once at Mangaloma.</i>
2 Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills. Sometimes comes to the fruit feeder at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>
5 Scarlet-and-white Tanager	<i>Chrysothlypis salmoni</i> <i>Rare. Most records come from Río Silanche where it is still seen occasionally with mixed flocks. Has also been seen in Four Rivers, Mangaloma, and at the end of the Milpe road.</i>
2 Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i> <i>Fairly common in forest understory in lowlands and lower foothills. Regularly seen with mixed flocks in Río Silanche.</i>
3 Scarlet-browed Tanager	<i>Heterospingus xanthopygius</i> <i>Uncommon in forest canopy in lowlands and lower foothills. It is most easily seen at Río Silanche, where it often joins the mixed species flocks.</i>
1 White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i> <i>Common in lowlands and foothills.</i>
2 Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i> <i>Fairly common in forest in lowlands and lower foothills. Often with the mixed flocks in Río Silanche.</i>
2 White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i> <i>Uncommon in lightly-vegetated areas from the lowlands to the subtropics.</i>
1 Flame-rumped (Lemon-rumped) Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus icteronotus</i> <i>Abundant in open habitats and secondary forest from the lowlands to lower subtropics.</i>
1 Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i> <i>Common from the lowlands to lower subtropics.</i>
1 Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i> <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally straying into the lower subtropics.</i>
1 Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i> <i>Common, especially with mixed flocks, from the subtropics to the lower temperate zone.</i>
4 Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i> <i>Fairly common in highland agricultural areas and towns, such as around Nono, but we spend little time birding these areas, so don't see it very often.</i>
6 Golden-chested Tanager	<i>Bangsia rothschildi</i> <i>Known in this region only from beyond the Salto del Tigre. No one has visited the site in the last several years, so it is unknown whether it still occurs there. A very long trip from Tandayapa, mostly on bad roads.</i>
2 Moss-backed Tanager	<i>Bangsia edwardsi</i> <i>Very local in upper foothills and lower subtropics. Formerly common at Milpe, but it seems to have vanished from there for unknown reasons. At the moment, Mashpi and the upper parts of the Pacto-Guayllabillas road are the best spots for it.</i>

2 Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i> <i>Fairly common in the temperate zone, occasionally descending a bit lower, such as in the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>
3 Black-chested Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis eximia</i> <i>Locally fairly common in temperate forest. Seen most visits to Yanacocha.</i>
6 Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i> <i>One individual seen at Yanacocha on 9 Aug 2003. It is not known whether this bird was a vagrant from the east, or if very small numbers occur on the western slope of the Andes in northern Ecuador.</i>
1 Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i> <i>Common in temperate forest, occasionally wandering a bit lower.</i>
1 Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i> <i>Common in subtropical forest. Often visits fruit feeders at Tandayapa and Paz de las Aves.</i>
3 Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i> <i>Uncommon and very local in subtropical forest. Best seen at the fruit feeders at Paz de las Aves.</i>
1 Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i> <i>Subtropical and temperate forest. Fairly common with mixed flocks in the upper Tandayapa Valley, and less commonly seen at Yanacocha.</i>
4 Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i> <i>Uncommon in temperate forest, where it can be seen occasionally at Yanacocha, the upper part of the road to Nono, and the upper area of Pululahua.</i>
4 Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i> <i>Uncommon in the temperate zone. It is most reliable on the first 500 m. or so of the main trail at Yanacocha.</i>
2 Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i> <i>Fairly common in the upper foothills and subtropics.</i>
3 Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i> <i>Uncommon and local in the upper foothills and lower subtropics. Mashpi and Milpe are the two most reliable sites for it.</i>
3 Gray-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara palmeri</i> <i>Uncommon in the lowlands and foothills. Most often seen at Río Silanche, and occasionally at Milpe.</i>
4 Blue-whiskered Tanager	<i>Tangara johannae</i> <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills, usually with mixed species flocks. Still seen fairly often at Río Silanche.</i>
3 Emerald Tanager	<i>Tangara florida</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills, usually with mixed species flocks. Most often seen at Río Silanche.</i>
1 Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i> <i>Common in the upper foothills and the subtropics.</i>
1 Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i> <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills. Also found near Tandayapa, an unusually high elevation for this species.</i>
2 Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i> <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills, usually with mixed species flocks. Most often seen at Río Silanche.</i>
1 Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara rufigula</i> <i>Locally common in the foothills. Usually easy to see at Milpe, and sometimes visits the fruit feeders at Mirador Río Blanco.</i>
1 Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i> <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>
4 Rufous-winged Tanager	<i>Tangara lavinia</i> <i>Uncommon in lower foothills, almost always seen with mixed species flocks. Río Silanche is the best site.</i>
5 Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i> <i>Small numbers occur in the lower parts of Pululahua.</i>
2 Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i> <i>Common in the subtropics, becoming rare in the upper foothills.</i>
2 Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i> <i>Fairly common in the subtropics.</i>
1 Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i> <i>Common in lowlands and foothills.</i>
2 Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i> <i>Common in the lowlands and lower foothills. Usually easy at Río Silanche.</i>

1 Beryl-spangled Tanager <i>Common in the subtropics.</i>	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>
3 Blue-and-black Tanager <i>Uncommon in the upper subtropical and lower temperate zones.</i>	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>
1 Black-capped Tanager <i>Common in the subtropics.</i>	<i>Tangara heinei</i>
2 Black-faced (Yellow-tufted) Dacnis <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Dacnis lineata aequatorialis</i>
4 Scarlet-thighed Dacnis <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills. Can be seen with mixed flocks at Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>
3 Blue Dacnis <i>Uncommon in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
3 Scarlet-breasted Dacnis <i>Uncommon in lowlands and lower foothills. Río Silanche is the most reliable site.</i>	<i>Dacnis berlepschi</i>
1 Green Honeycreeper <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
2 Purple Honeycreeper <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
2 Swallow Tanager <i>Fairly common in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
1 Buff-throated Saltator <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
1 Black-winged Saltator <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>
2 Slate-colored Grosbeak <i>Fairly common in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Saltator grossus</i>

SPARROWS AND ALLIES

EMBERIZIDAE

5 Plumbeous Sierra-Finch <i>Mainly in the páramo zone, but occasionally gets down to the Yanacocha entrance road.</i>	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>
3 Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch <i>Found only in dry inter-Andean valleys. Can be seen at Calacalí and along the first kilometer of the Pululahua road.</i>	<i>Phrygilus plebejus</i>
5 Band-tailed Sierra-Finch <i>A specialist of dry, sparsely vegetated areas. Can be found near the abandoned racetrack near Calacalí.</i>	<i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i>
1 Blue-black Grassquit <i>Common in grassy areas from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
1 Variable Seedeater <i>Common in grassy areas in lowlands and foothills. Uncommon in the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>
4 Black-and-white Seedeater <i>Uncommon and erratic in grassy areas in the upper foothills and lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>
1 Yellow-bellied Seedeater <i>Common in fields and pastures from lowlands to subtropics.</i>	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
2 Thick-billed (Lesser) Seed-Finch <i>Fairly common in grassy areas in the lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Oryzoborus (angolensis) funereus</i>
6 Large-billed Seed-Finch <i>One record from Milpe in September 2007.</i>	<i>Oryzoborus crassirostris</i>
3 Band-tailed Seedeater <i>Uncommon in agricultural areas and inter-Andean valleys near Quito. Sometimes seen near Calacalí.</i>	<i>Catamenia analis</i>
2 Plain-colored Seedeater <i>Common in agricultural areas in the highlands. Most easily seen along the Yanacocha entrance road.</i>	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>
5 Paramo Seedeater <i>Rare in temperate forest (not usually in páramo). One or two sightings a year at Yanacocha.</i>	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>
3 Yellow-faced Grassquit <i>Uncommon in grassy and scrubby areas in the upper foothills and lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>
3 Dull-colored Grassquit <i>Fairly common from lowlands to lower subtropics, but easily overlooked.</i>	<i>Tiaris obscurus</i>
5 Slaty Finch <i>Very rare and erratic, dependant on seeding bamboo. Most records are from Yanacocha, with at least one from the upper Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>

4 Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i> <i>Following the winter rains it becomes seasonally common at Calacalí. At other times seems wholly absent. It has also been recorded on two occasions in the Tandayapa Valley.</i>
1 Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i> <i>Common in temperate forest, and easy to see at Yanacochoa.</i>
2 Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i> <i>Common in temperate zone and paramo, though avoids dense forest.</i>
1 White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i> <i>Common in the subtropical zone, scarce in the temperate zone.</i>
5 Indigo Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa indigoticus</i> <i>Very rare. It has been seen on several occasions along the Mashpi entrance road in 2009-2010. It may prove to be regular here.</i>
1 Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyaneus</i> <i>Common in the subtropical and temperate zones.</i>
4 Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola bogotensis</i> <i>Very local in dry inter-Andean valleys. Sometimes seen near Calacalí.</i>
3 Tanager Finch	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i> <i>The upper Tandayapa Valley is probably the best place in the world to see this rare and endangered species. Even still, a little luck is needed.</i>
1 Tricolored Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor crassus</i> <i>Common in forest edge in the foothills and subtropics.</i>
1 Yellow-breasted (Rufous-naped) Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i> <i>Common in the temperate zone, and occasionally down as low as Tandayapa Pass. Easy at Yanacochoa.</i>
2 White-winged Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i> <i>Locally fairly common in the subtropics. A pair lives around the lodge and is usually easy to see early in the morning.</i>
5 Crimson-breasted Finch	<i>Rhodospingus cruentus</i> <i>Rare and probably seasonal in lowlands and lower foothills. Recorded from Río Silanche and forest patches NW of La Celica.</i>
5 Olive Finch	<i>Arremon castaneiceps</i> <i>Rare in foothill forest near streams and rivers. Our only records come from the trails at Milpe.</i>
1 Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i> <i>Common but inconspicuous inside forest in the subtropics and lower temperate zones. It occurs locally well down into foothills, for example at Four Rivers.</i>
2 Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i> <i>Common but skulking in lowlands and foothills.</i>
3 Stripe-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon torquatus</i> <i>Fairly common in the temperate zone but very shy.</i>
2 Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i> <i>Fairly common in fields and pastures in the lowlands and foothills.</i>
1 Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i> <i>Common in open areas and towns from the upper foothills and higher.</i>
GROSBEAKS AND ALLIES	CARDINALIDAE
2 Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i> <i>Fairly common boreal migrant from the lowlands to the subtropics.</i>
6 Scarlet Tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i> <i>Very rare boreal migrant. One was seen in Río Silanche in December 2001.</i>
3 White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i> <i>Uncommon in the foothills and lower subtropics. Frequently perches conspicuously at the top of the canopy.</i>
2 Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i> <i>Locally common in the foothills. During most of the year, it sings very loudly and persistently in the early morning, making it fairly easy to locate.</i>
2 Golden-bellied (Southern Yellow) Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i> <i>Common in lightly-wooded areas in the temperate zone. Locally found in smaller numbers in the subtropics, even around the lodge occasionally.</i>
4 Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i> <i>Rare boreal migrant, mainly in the subtropics.</i>
5 Blue Seedeater	<i>Amaurospiza concolor</i> <i>Rare and erratic in the subtropics. Has been seen near the lodge, along the road in the lower Tandayapa Valley, and along the Mindo road.</i>

6 Blue-black Grosbeak <i>One singing immature male was seen in Río Silanche on 30 Jul 2004.</i>	<i>Cyanocopsa cyanoides</i>
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TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

ICTERIDAE

2 Scrub Blackbird <i>Common and increasing in cut-over areas in the lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Dives warszewiczi</i>
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1 Shiny Cowbird <i>Common in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally higher.</i>	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
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3 Giant Cowbird <i>Found from lowlands to lower subtropics, but generally scarce.</i>	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
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4 Yellow-tailed Oriole <i>Uncommon in heavily disturbed habitats in lowlands and lower foothills.</i>	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>
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6 Yellow-billed Cacique <i>Very rare in temperate forest. There are only two records: two birds seen at Yanacochoa on 28 Jan 2005, and single bird seen in the upper part of Pululahua on 27 Mar 2010.</i>	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>
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3 Scarlet-rumped Cacique <i>Uncommon in lowlands and foothills.</i>	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>
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6 Yellow-rumped Cacique <i>A single sighting at Río Silanche on 26 Mar 2003.</i>	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
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4 Russet-backed Oropendola <i>Surprisingly scarce in the subtropical zone. Small flocks are occasionally seen in the lower Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
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SISKINS AND ALLIES

FRINGILLIDAE

3 Orange-crowned Euphonia <i>Uncommon and local from lowlands to lower subtropics. Might be easiest to find around Mindo.</i>	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>
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1 Thick-billed Euphonia <i>Common from the lowlands to the lower subtropics.</i>	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
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2 Golden-rumped Euphonia <i>Locally uncommon from the upper foothills to the temperate zone.</i>	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>
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5 Fulvous-vented Euphonia <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills. Most of our sightings come from Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>
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5 White-vented Euphonia <i>Rare in lowlands and lower foothills. All of our sightings come from Río Silanche.</i>	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
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1 Orange-bellied Euphonia <i>Common from the lowlands to the subtropics.</i>	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
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5 Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia <i>Rare and unpredictable in the subtropical zone. Most sightings come from the lower Tandayapa Valley and the upper part of the Mindo road.</i>	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>
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3 Yellow-collared Chlorophonia <i>Seasonally fairly common in the upper foothills and lower subtropics, mainly between November and March. Can be numerous at Milpe.</i>	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>
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5 Lesser Goldfinch <i>Rare in the subtropics, with most sightings coming from the lower Tandayapa Valley.</i>	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>
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5 Andean Siskin <i>Rare in the temperate zone, with occasional sightings at Yanacochoa.</i>	<i>Spinus spinescens</i>
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3 Yellow-bellied Siskin <i>Uncommon in the lowlands and foothills, occasionally wandering to the lower subtropics at Tandayapa.</i>	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>
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3 Hooded Siskin <i>Fairly common in the agricultural highlands around Yanacochoa, Nono, Quito, and Calacalí. Occasionally wanders a bit lower.</i>	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
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OLD WORLD SPARROWS

PASSERIDAE

3 House Sparrow <i>Introduced. A few live in the towns of San Miguel de Los Bancos and Pedro Vicente Maldonado.</i>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
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