

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Costa Rica 2013

**Trip Report and Species Lists
19th February – 6th March 2013**

**From the western Pacific habitats to the eastern
Caribbean slope.
An introduction to the Neo-Tropics exploring
Costa Rica's varied landscapes and wildlife.**

	DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
1	19 th Feb	Flight from the UK to San Jose
2	20 th Feb	Poas Volcano; La Paz Waterfall
3	21 st Feb	Cerro de la Muerte; Parque Natural Los Quetzales
4	22 nd Feb	San Gerardo de Dota, Talamanca Mountains
5	23 rd Feb	Central Pacific area, Villas Lapas
6	24 th Feb	Carara Biological Reserve
7	25 th Feb	La Fortuna, Arenal
8	26 th Feb	Volcan Arenal National Park
9	27 th Feb	Sarapiquí Lowlands
10	28 th Feb	La Selva Biological Station
11	1 st March	Gardens nr Selva Verde Lodge, Tirimbina Rainforest Preserve
12	2 nd March	Tortuguero National Park
13	3 rd March	Tortuguero National Park
14	4 th March	Return to San Jose
15	5 th March	San Jose
16	6 th March	Arrive back in the UK

Tour Leader and Local Guides

Charlie Rugeroni

Adolfo (Fito) Downs

Orlando Vargas (for Tortuguero)

Wildlife Travel, England

Neblina Forest Birding Tours, Costa Rica

Organisation of Tropical Studies Costa Rica



Day 1 Tuesday 19 February

*Outbound to Juan Santamaria International Airport, San Jose via Barajas Airport, Madrid
(San Jose 1170m ASL)*

Our flight for Madrid left on time at 0955hrs. The onward connection to San Jose was delayed by about one hour due to some 'mantenimiento' (maintenance) issue, but this gave us time to savour a 'bocadillo' and coffee at Barajas Airport. We arrived at a balmy Juan Santamaria Airport at 2200hrs, after a smooth Iberia flight. Immigration was swift and after a slight wait at baggage collection we met up with Fito our local guide and 'Pura Vida - Bigotes' (aka Guillermo – William), who proved to be an excellent and chirpy driver. One hour later we were checking in at Hotel Villa Tournon and we soon retired for the night after a long day – safe and sound, bar Annette's camera lying on the floor of the Airbus A340. Would we see it again?

Day 2 Wednesday 20 February

Poas Volcano and La Paz Waterfall

Sunny spells with a light breeze

The screeching Aratinga parakeets flying around the hotel and the hustle and bustle of downtown San Jose were pretty effective in getting us up. Some of us found the hotel gardens before breakfast and picked up Great Kiskadee, White-tipped Dove and Great Tailed Grackles sipping water poolside. We set off at 0900hrs and negotiated San Jose's early morning traffic heading north and out of the city. We drove through Alajuela, once the second largest city in Costa Rica, now subsumed within the San Jose metropolitan area, past the football ground (Fito's hallowed habitat) and began the climb with *Cassia fistula* and *C. grandis* (Golden and Pink Shower respectively) standing majestically here and there on the roadside

- 'One-Dollar' and his ox-cart also put an appearance! The first of the living fences soon came into view. Coffee plantations came next, with orange-flowered, *Erythrina poeppigiana* trees interspersed within the coffee crop, providing shade.

Before long we found ourselves staring down, from an altitude of around 2,000m, into Poas Volcano - clouds shrouded our views of the crater but those of us who'd walked up quickly managed to get good views of the sulphurous waters far below. Ericaceous plants like *Pernettya prostrata* clung to the narrow ledge overhanging the crater, soaking up the fine acid laden mist, which drifted from below and momentarily stung our eyes. Plants seen on our way back included the red-orange flowering vine *Bomarea hirsuta*, the rosy pink-purple *Monochaetum volcanicum* along the main path, the herb *Centropogon gutierrezii*, and of course that giant feature plant *Gunnera insignis* (**most of the plants listed in the report can be seen in 'Tropical Plants of Costa Rica', by W. Zuchovski**)



Monochaetum volcanicum



Purple-throated Mountain-gem

Near the main buildings we had Rufous Sparrow, Ruddy Treerunner, Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager and Margaret and Diana spotted a Red-tailed Squirrel. Plenty of coffee for sale here, but we knew better – patience was a virtue sorely tested when it came to buying coffee. A stop to admire the Central Valley produced a Red-tailed Hawk which provided superb opportunities for the photographers amongst us. The *Colibries Restaurant* at La Paz Waterfall Gardens was the venue for lunch. The extensive and excellent buffet, rated Four-Forks by the CR Tourist Institute (one up on Four-Candles), brought us face to face with the first of our obligatory *gallo pinto* ('spotted rooster'); rice and black beans – was to become Anne's must have dish. The faux rock walls in the restaurant were quite a feature, but the best thing about La Paz was that it gave us a chance to get our eye in on wildlife against a backdrop of neo-tropical garden design. The humming bird garden brought a new meaning to bird-watching – 26 species were said to zip around the nectar feeders, some of the fabulous species seen included: Green Thorntail, Purple-throated Mountain-gem, Green-crowned Brilliant and Violet Sabrewing. There was something unreal about standing in the midst of mostly quiet and brilliantly coloured masters of the air.

The butterfly house was as interesting for the variety of Lepidoptera, in their various life-stages, as it was for its flora. It was here that we came across *Aristolochia grandiflora* a huge Dutchman's pipe, *Lantana camara* and *Passiflora vitifolia* among others. The *Morpho peleides* (Blue Morpho), the royal blue coloured *Myscelia cyaniris* (Blue Wave) and the *Heliconius charitonius* (Zebra), were just three examples of some stunning colours observed on the wing. Local wildlife managed to find its way into the gardens and Richard, Rosemary and John D spotted a Coati Mundi.



Morpho peleides (underside)

Before leaving the gardens, a colony of Montezuma Oropendola nests caught our eye and it wasn't long before one of the most unforgettable and distinctive sounds of our trip, gurgled out of the tree-tops, from the beaks of the performing males aiming to maintain mating privileges with the females. We stopped at the La Paz Waterfall a 120 foot cascade. More exciting perhaps was the sight of a flycatcher, the Torrent Tyrannulet, precariously nesting at the end of a branch above the rushing mountain river.

We looked forward to our first evening meal in CR. The assorted 'meats platter' won the 'man vs food' contest (wouldn't you agree Peter?) and those of us who tried the

Lucas Restaurant *patacones* (mashed plantain served with refried beans) loved every bite; their coconut crème caramel set the standard for the rest of the trip. Incidentally 'Lonely Planet' described Lucas Restaurant as being, '... locally recommended for good steaks and is a convenient location for carbo-loading before a night of drinking at the surrounding bars.'

Day 3 Thursday 21 February

Cerro de la Muerte; Parque Natural Los Quetzales

Sunny with a light breeze

Today we headed south-west on the Pan-American Highway – our first stop Cartago, situated near the base of Irazú Volcano, in the Central Cordillera. *Jacaranda mimosifolia* and *Spathodea campanulata* (African tulip tree) were in full bloom. The church at Cartago, the Basílica de Nuestra Señora de Los Angeles, is Costa Rica's principal Roman Catholic church and housed the statue of the Black Madonna. We walked the square in bright sunshine and a few of us stepped inside the church for some tranquillity in its cool interior. Good views of Rufous-collared Sparrow on the square before a quick coffee. At 1030hrs we began to climb the Cordillera de Talamanca and found ourselves in the clouds with trees clothed in coats of moss, lichen and bromeliads, standing like ghostly sentinels by the side of the road. Plants, especially trees, were taking on another dimension – taller, wider and more overwhelming. As we wound our way down the track towards El Mirador de los Quetzales, the feather boa-like, arching branches of the bamboo *Chusquea* filled gaps in the forest and linked one plant with another adding to the sense of impenetrability.

1130hrs and our arrival at the Mirador, now bathed in full midday sun at 2650m above sea level (ASL), felt as if we'd reached another world with vistas across the Savegre valley and 'Swiss Family Robinson type' cabins dotted around a flowery hillside. Blue-and-white Swallows flew out of the barn and into the blue sky to join a party of White-collared Swifts. There followed an intriguing lottery organised by the Serrano family (owners of the Mirador) to determine who slept where. Eventually we found ourselves drawn to a nectaring station on the balcony, with our cameras focusing in on Magnificent, Fiery-throated and Volcano Hummingbirds. After lunch we took a nearby trail in search of the Resplendent Quetzal but not before catching extremely good views of two strikingly coloured Long-tailed Silky-flycatchers. Our



first stop was beneath an 'aguacatillo' (*Ocotea* species), little avocado tree, an important food source for the quetzals during their breeding season. Whilst waiting for our guest star's appearance we spotted Sooty and Mountain Robin, Black-capped Flycatcher, Yellow-winged Vireo and another flycatcher, this time the Black-and-Yellow Silky-flycatcher. We moved on. Then at 1600hrs, a hushed exclamation of, 'There, there, up there!' alerted us to the fact that we'd come across the star attraction, our first Resplendent Quetzal – a juvenile male. Later we saw a female on a branch above our heads, before heading back to our original spot where we picked up two superb high-viz coloured Golden-browed Chlorophonias feeding on berries; other decent birds included a Merlin perched up high on a nearby tree, Black-billed Nightingale-thrush and a Hairy Woodpecker. We retraced our steps along the track to our cabins. Those with eyes to the ground picked up a tiny creeping plant, no higher than three Costa Rican coffee beans, with jewel like red-orange, translucent fruits which sparkled in the late afternoon sun and growing on a bank alongside mosses, *Nertera granadensis* – we would see it again on Cerro de la Muerte.

Day 4 Friday 22 February

San Gerardo de Dota, Talamanca Mountains

Sunny

0600hrs: the wood fire smoke wafted across the hillside and its smell lured us into the Mirador's main building in search of warmth; it had been a cold night in the cabins, down to 6 degrees. The shot of coffee hit the spot and spurred us on to catch a Quetzal. Screeching Barred Parakeets raced through the cold morning air and mist still clung to the impressively huge (30m +) epiphyte-burdened oaks; the principal high elevation oak species here was *Quercus costaricensis*. Bundles of rust coloured mistletoe were a common feature in the tops of the oaks. We returned to yesterday's trail and as we climbed we caught sight of a male flying off. We could hear its deep, smooth call below us and we moved down after it, followed by the

persistent song of Green Violet-ear Hummingbirds calling from their high perches. On this occasion the Quetzal proved too elusive – we could hear it but could not see it.

Just below the cabins, and now on our way back to breakfast, a sharp cackling call made us look up and to our amazement a male was rising against the brilliant blue sky in full display flight, with its flexible tail streamers dancing against a brilliant blue sky; its bright crimson belly stood out.

At 0900hrs we set off to San Gerardo (2200m ASL), a community founded in 1952 by the Chacon family who settled in this secluded valley, planted fruit trees and stocked a tributary of the Rio Savegre with trout. We stopped briefly at Miriam's restaurant for a coffee and some bird-table bird-watching: Acorn Woodpecker, Flame-coloured Tanagers, Large-footed and Yellow-thighed (the one with yellow shorts on) Finches among others.



Flame-coloured Tanager

Back at Doña Miriam's restaurant we had some delicious fresh trout with a mouth-watering avocado salad, squash and carrot side dish and rice, with Mora fruit juice.

We drank our après-lunch mugs of coffee on the benches watching the birds feeding on our leftover scraps. White-collared swifts jetted across the valley. Onwards and upwards to the Cerro de La Muerte, the highest point on the Inter-American Highway at 3400m ASL. We drove through thick oak forests and cloud till we got to around 3300m ASL. We walked up a track onto sub-paramo vegetation consisting of shrubs, herb and fern species species, the bamboo *Chusquea subtessellata*, *Gaultheria* and telecommunication aerials. Despite being exposed to the strong rays of the sun and windy conditions on this mountain top, the intriguing looking terrestrial fern *Jamesonia*



Elaphaglossum peltatum

scammaniae grew in nooks and crannies on roadside banks shaded in part by the bamboo. Looking more like pipe cleaners, the leaves of this fern, we noticed, never completely unfurl. An innocuous sounding birdsong made us look up and there on the track ahead was the bird we'd come to see, the Volcano Junco, endemic to the high mountains of Costa Rica and western Panama – a rather angry looking bird with a yellow iris and black.



Fuchsia paniculata

After an unsuccessful search (much to Peter's disappointment) for the terrestrial bromeliad *Puya* and before heading back to the car we stumbled upon a fantastic lichen, *Dictyonema glabratum* (resembling broken snail shells), *Buddleja nitida* and *Hypericum irazuense* (St John's-wort). Other interesting plants

seen on the way down included: a *Calceolaria* – possibly *irazuensis* (Lady's slipper); *Cirsium subcoriaceum*, a gigantic umbellifer *Myrrhidendron donnell-smithii* and a *Begonia*.

A supper of 'pollo con arroz' (chicken with rice), salad and crème caramel, and a discussion on the state of nature programmes ended a superb day in the mountains.



Dictyonema glabratum with *Alchemilla* spp.



Jamesonia scammaniae

Day 5 Saturday 23 February

Central Pacific Area, Villa Lapas

Sunny

Before we left (0800hrs) we remembered to pick up John D who'd gone to collect his trail camera set up the night before near a set of tapir footprints. We said our goodbyes to the Serranos, mountain air, chattering hummingbirds and the Quetzals. A pause for water and journey supplies at 0900hrs produced a Katydid; normally nocturnal this mini-beast took a shining to us and had to be prized off a trouser leg before we departed.



Katydid on leg - whose was it?

We made a stop at Orotina to catch a glimpse of the Black and White Owls which had been known to roost in the town park but had disappeared until recently. Here in the middle of a bustling town square, droppings near the bandstand gave the birds' hiding place away. We had good views of a roosting pair yawning and posturing in the tree top.

After crossing the Tárcoles bridge with American Crocodiles loafing around on the riverbank way down below, we arrived at Hotel Villa Lapas, our destination for the next two nights. As we stepped out of the air-conditioned minibus the heat of the midday Pacific Coast sun

overwhelmed us almost as much as the cacophony created by the thousands of cicadas in the beautiful hotel gardens. Great Kiskadees, Rufous-naped Wrens, Social Flycatchers, Hoffman's Woodpeckers and a herd of Ctenosaurs (spiny-tailed iguanas) demarcated their territories as we made our way to our extremely comfortable rooms. With bracelets donned, we could eat and drink to our hearts content and there was the prospect of having clothes washed on Monday – happy days.

After lunch we took the short drive to Tárcoles fishing village to take the 1600hrs boat trip upriver on the Rio Grande de Tárcoles and had the boat to ourselves. The river flowed south-west to the Golfo de Nicoya but we headed north-east and after the hot drive this was a most pleasant experience – we sat back and waited to be taken to the local wildlife. Birds were everywhere and it wasn't long before we came face to face with half-submerged American Crocodiles. Our bird list grew exponentially.



Bare-throated Tiger heron

With Mangrove Swallows hitching a ride on the back of the boat, a superbly choreographed 'pas de neuf' for Swan Lake performed by Wood Stork's, a pair of Tourquoise-browed Motmots, a group of shy Boat-billed Herons, Crested Caracara, Roseate Spoonbills at sunset, Northern Jacanas, Bare-throated Tiger Herons, Magnificent Frigatebirds and a Scarlet Macaw fly-past all on a balmy evening cruise, watching the sun go down over the Pacific, was Costa Rica at its natural best. Oh, and England beat France in the rugby. Supper was a noisy, tasty and wonderfully informal affair – Villa Lapas was obviously well liked by Ticos. A touch of indigestion set in when Andy brought us a photo of one he'd seen earlier – a juvenile Fer-de-Lance.

Day 6 Sunday 24 February

Carara Biological Reserve

Hot and Sunny

A Lineated Woodpecker and Brown Jay were spotted by early risers as was an intriguing flowering vine, *Centrosema plumieri*. The restaurant setting allowed for relaxing garden bird-watching from our table and while taking breakfast a flock of White Ibis, bathed in the dappled early sunshine, flew serenely upriver and



Centrosema plumieri

into the forest. Our main destination today was Carara National Park, an important ecosystem combining dry forests to the north, wet forests to the south, and a wide variety of soils and range of precipitation. Our first and rather special sighting was a lone, roosting Northern Ghost Bat under a palm leaf. We had made an early start and this meant we had the park pretty much to ourselves in the early morning. We followed a trail that took us through some magnificent secondary forest with some huge emergent trees - perhaps the most impressive being *Ceiba pentandra* (Kapok) with its snaking buttresses and sky-high canopy. Good sightings of a perched Laughing Falcon, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Northern Violaceous Trogon, Black-hooded Antshrike, a stylish Red-legged Honeycreeper and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird made for a

memorable morning; many other bird species were seen along with a troop of 17 White-faced Capuchins creating mayhem in the trees above us, snapping branches and dropping pieces of banana all around us; Central American Whiptail Lizards; and a gang of Coati Mundi whilst we admired the architectural complexity of a strangler fig on its host plant.

We were fortunate enough to witness the symbiosis between the Bullhorn Acacia Ants and the Bullhorn Acacia – the hollow horns (thorns) providing a home for the ants who in turn protected the plant and obtained nectar from it. An Agouti crossed our path as did one of the most mystifying and enchanting insects of the neo-tropics, the Helicopter Damselfly. We returned to Villas Lapas for lunch.



Bullhorn Acacia Ants, taking sugary secretions from nectarines.



After lunch, bird-watching from the bridge near the restaurant, produced a drake Muscovy Duck. We were taken back to Tárcoles and dropped off just outside the village from which point we walked to the beach taking in a number of birds on the way: Green-breasted Mango feeding on the nectar-rich orange claw-like flowers of *Erythrina poeppigiana* (Flame Tree); Ruby-throated Hummingbird darting from flower to flower just like a bee (it was wintering here); Red-billed Pigeon; Ferruginous Pygmy Owl; Crimson-fronted Parakeet and a plastic barrel nest box for Scarlet Macaws. Two wonderfully expressive trees, *Tabebuia*

rosea (Pink Trumpet tree) and the magnificent *Albizia saman* (Rain tree) were present in the same field. In a pond in the middle of the village we spotted at least two Grey-necked Wood-Rails with shocking orange legs. Perhaps the most charming of geckos was seen on a tree trunk, the Yellow-headed Gecko, a pair. Then as the sun was setting we were treated to another, much closer fly-past of Scarlet Macaws and Nighthawks fluttered by against the darkening skies.

Day 7 Monday 25 February

La Fortuna, Arenal

Began cloudy the hot and sunny

At last night's bird recap John S relived his first hand experience of the remarkable chase of a frog by a Green Vine Snake; eventually, in one final lunge the snake took its prey – thriller in the afternoon in the hotel gardens. Coffee on the terrace at 0600hrs was productive and included: a male Common Basilisk clambering over rocks by the river; a striking Golden-hooded Tanager and Spotted Sandpiper. The 0800hrs Ibis squadrons came through, first a flock of four then one of seven.

As we left and looked back on a wonderfully comfortable stay at Villas Lapas, Michael and Annette nonchalantly told us of the Slaty-tailed Trogon they'd just seen and John D showed us his night-time paparazzi shot of a Common Opossum in his trail camera. We continued north and on passing Puerto Caldera, Magnificent Frigatebirds and Brown Pelicans were seen following the fishing boats into port. Into the mountains and into the clouds, and a stop at El Jardin for a coffee and souvenirs. *Erythrina* and *Tabebuia* trees in flower were always a sight to behold, these and the increase in the use of *Codiaeum variegatum* (Croton - houseplant in UK) as hedges in the landscape, brought technicolour to the ubiquitous shades of green.



Three-toed Sloth on Cecropia

Lunch was delayed on account of a male Brown-throated three-toed Sloth on a *Cecropia*. We boarded the bus and unwittingly brought back more than just pictures of the sloth; not even the fragrant handy-wipes could neutralise the smell. At Finca Don Juan (an educational/allotment sugarcane centre, run on organic principles) there was much cleaning of soles before lunch. The food was wonderful: the fresh Tilapia, vegetables, shredded papaya roots and fresh juice was just what we needed after a morning on the road. After lunch we were treated to a demonstration of the making of *aguardiente* (the distilled liquor, bit like brandy, made from sugar cane) by Richard and co. Two shots of the 30% moonshine and we were seeing all sorts of things in the allotments, including a

Clay-coloured Robin (the national bird looking brighter than on previous occasions)! A surreal *Celosia* (seen in the UK as a summer bedding plant) caught Margaret's eye in the garden. On arrival at La Fortuna, we got our priorities right and dropped off our washing at the *Lavanderia*, hoping we'd meet up again with our beloved inner garments. A quick walk round the town square and a visit to the *Chocolateria* before we headed to Eco Villas Arenal, comfortable and spacious chalets set in gardens with plenty of birdlife.

Day 8 Tuesday 26 February

Volcan Arenal National Park

Hot and sunny, windless

Early morning coffee at 0600hrs and after an amazing hour and a half in the garden we picked up at least 29 species, with possibly the Hooded Warbler (an uncommon/rare wintering migrant) being the most exciting bird. Throw in a Yellow-crowned Euphonia, Buff-throated Saltator, Passerini's Tanager, Collared Aracari, a female Two-toed Sloth with young (possibly the most photographed creature on the trip) and a Variegated Squirrel eating the long spaghetti-like fruits of *Cecropia obtusifolia*, all provided the warm-up needed for the morning ahead in the national park. We were also taken (well some of us) by the only species of *Arundina* in Costa Rica, the Bamboo Orchid.

0830hrs saw us staring at the now cleared stratovolcano, Volcán Arenal, with only a sliver of cloud acting as a sombrero. The National Park (c200m ASL) was created in 1994 primarily to protect the watershed supplying the hydropower facilities at the dam that held back the Laguna



Arundina graminifolia

de Arenal, which we'd see later. A welcoming party of White-throated Magpie-Jays made themselves known to us in the car-park. From here we climbed to the observation point where the lake was visible as were the volcano, Blue and White Swallows and a Grey Hawk soaring at close quarters.



White-throated Magpie-Jay

We took the Sendero del Bosque into the wet lowland secondary forest and a group of us were delayed as we tried to photograph several butterflies nectaring on orange flowered *Lantana* and the lilac flowered *Stachytarpheta frantzii*. Then we plunged into darkness on entry into the forest, dampness and shade overwhelming us, with Oropendolas making their presence felt. Leaf-cutter ants were in most places on the trail, some not making it to the other side. While stopped at the Lago Los Patos, created by volcanic eruptions in 1968, we picked up Lesser Scaup, Green Heron, Blue-winged Teal, Wattled Jacana and Anhinga eating a rainbow bass after beating it to submission on a branch, Crested Guans, Least Grebes and Ringed Kingfisher.

Earlier we'd had White-necked Jacobin and three woodies: Lineated, Black-cheeked and Golden-olive Woodpeckers. Slowly but surely we made our way to the forest edge and somehow Ann managed to spot a Mantled Howler Monkey in a *Cecropia* far in the forest backdrop. We also picked out Gray-crowned Yellowthroat and Steely-vented Hummingbird. Just before leaving the park we crossed over a wide trail of Leaf-cutter Ants, beautifully demarcated on the sandy soil.

Lunch was had back at La Fortuna, after which Rosemary felt she needed a retail fix and that soon spread to the group as a whole. We then



Dryas iulia moderata, male

returned to

the chalets for a rest before embarking on our second trip at 1530hrs. On our way we stopped to see a very tame Coati Mundi in a car-park by the side of the road; more interested in its late lunch than the 16 pairs of eyes resting on it. The road crossing the dam was our destination and soon we had a Gray Hawk hunting above us, a Black Phoebe on a fence and Northern Rough Swallows circling high over the dam wall. A Broad-tailed Hawk (on migration) and a Short-tailed Hawk were also spotted. Once on the forest track we had very good views of Central American Spider Monkeys – one of which was distinctly male, no

inhibitions shown. Two separate views of Keel-billed Motmot and Broad-billed Motmot, whilst not perfect where sufficient to see what they were. Then the variety of birds grew in number from, eight Swallowtail Kites, Osprey, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, to a pair of Black-throated Wrens singing a superb duet in the late evening. To top it all a few of us saw a Ringed Kingfisher perform a dive from the top of the water-tower (c30-40m high) at the dam head to rival the cliff divers in Acapulco.

Day 9 Wednesday 27 February

Sarapiquí Lowlands

Overcast, very close, rain overnight

The 0600hrs birdwatch was as productive as yesterday's with Gray-headed Chachalaca, Smokey-brown Woodpecker, Barred Antshrike and Mourning Warbler to name a few. The Flame of the Forest, *Ixora coccinea* was looking smart in flower in the garden and before leaving we got to see *Cananga odorata* (Ylang-Ylang) and now know what's in Chanel No.5 (or what is it 6?). By 0830hrs we were leaving La Fortuna heading for the Sarapiquí area; from 200m ASL down to c40m ASL. At a stop high on the banks of the Rio San Carlos, at Las Iguanas Restaurant (town of El Muelle), so called because there are lots of them

within its vicinity, we had coffees, bought souvenirs, and had photos taken with Iguanas as they lounged around on bamboo.



1100hrs and our arrival at Selva Verde Lodge in the Caribbean lowlands was marked by an almighty downpour. This was closer to what some of us had expected from Costa Rica: hot and sweaty, with rainforests harbouring some of the greatest biodiversity on the planet – even the short canopied path from reception to our rooms on stilts was like wandering in a land through which we were not entitled to roam at will. Poison Dart Frogs, metre length Iguanas, River Turtles, mating Golden Orb-weaver spiders (where size matters), wetness and noise, lots of it, at all times. No tiny green buds here to indicate the onset of spring; just permanent green, all shades of the colour. And our suitcases hadn't yet arrived at our rooms.

Before lunch, as an aperitif, we took a comfy seat in the airy and open veranda, drink in hand, binos in the other and watched: 10 Chestnut-billed Toucans and Montezuma's Oropendolas taking bananas from a bird-table. Collared Aracaris delayed our walk back to our rooms. We set off into the forest and it wasn't long before we heard the Howler Monkeys and saw a Ringed Kingfisher chasing an Amazon Kingfisher and Green and Black and Strawberry (Blue Jeans) Poison Dart Frogs on logs. A large male Howler and females sat eating leaves from an *Inga* sp. tree nighfall. The big buttress roots of *Terminalia oblonga* wriggled across our path – Jackie and John T could only marvel at the beauty of the wood and John T imagined what cabinets lay trapped in its interiors. Torches were a must when walking back away from the walkways; so exuberant was the wildlife that it was an unavoidable presence. Our first night in pretty much primary rainforest with the unfamiliar sounds of crickets, frogs and who knew what.

Day 10 Thursday 28 February

La Selva Biological Station, 35m ASL

Overcast, spitting rain turning neotropical

Very heavy rain last night. At 0530hrs, we awoke to the howling of Howler monkeys sounding like some Neotropical hounds of the Baskerville. It was more than just a howl, more like some distant wind. What must have Columbus and his entourage thought when they heard such un-European howling for the first time? You had to be up early to catch an elusive Orange-billed Sparrow hopping around the café veranda, so we thanked the Howlers for that.

La Selva Biological Station, operated by the Organization of Tropical Studies, provided the setting for wonderful walkways and trails. We were met by Joel a guide who would accompany us around the station and explained how Leslie Holdridge had established the station in 1953, which had now become world famous for its tropical forest research. We hadn't move far from the spot we'd met Joel when we were already adding to our bird-list: Squirrel Cuckoo, Long-tailed Tyrant, Golden-hooded Tanagers nest-building in a bromeliad, Cinnamon Beccard, a Snowy Cotinga looking as if it belonged in the Arctic, Double-toothed Kites (we took their dental credentials as read), Black-faced Grosbeaks and a ravishing Green Honeycreeper just for starters. Before we moved on we couldn't help but notice a plant that stood out like a manicured thumb nail – the epiphytic tank bromeliad *Aechmea mariae-reginae* (Queen Aechmia), Holy Spirit in Spanish. Standing at c1m tall with a shocking pink skirt of strap-shaped bracts it was certainly majestic – on closer inspection the flowers were blue and white and about 1cm long, appearing from its pineapple-like head. Further along down the track we witnessed the effects of angry army ants on unwelcome visitors.



Aechmea mariae-reginae

A good stream of vultures on migration had been noted all morning. After good views of a Collared Aracari the rain proved too much for us and we retreated to the main building for shelter and a coffee, or two, or three..... Here we learnt how on occasions when the headwaters of the Sarapiquí and Puerto Viejo rivers received more than their fair share of rain, the rivers bordering the Station could rise 15-20m in 24hrs, as they did in 2005.

We climbed onto the suspension bridge and crossed the river, somewhat shaken and stirred but nevertheless excited at the prospect of what we might see. Epiphytic Begonias, six Howlers, a stonking Bullet Ant, which Peter had noticed, an Olive backed Euphonia, a magnificent male Green Basilisk spotted by Fito as Joel spoke to us in the classroom area, a Great Tinamou, Crested Guan, the starry flower of *Ficus pertusa* and some of us were lucky to spot a Sun Grebe in the river as we crossed the bridge on our return. That was not all; albeit through some branches, we nevertheless managed to spot one of the most beautiful birds on the trip – a Rufous Motmot; I'm sure that if anybody did, Andy got a marvellous photo of it.

We departed for lunch at 1200hrs and were back before we knew it at 1500hrs seeing great birds like the Pied Puffbird. Sometimes it pays to hang around with the stragglers in the group – and so it proved when we got superb views of a male Violaceous (Gartered) Trogon sitting on the suspension bridge. A group of c200 migrating White-collared Swifts flew high above and shortly after a group of four Collared Peccaries went about their business rooting around, with an occasional bark. Joel, somehow found a Vermiculated Screech-Owl in amongst a mass of impenetrable green just off the trail. While tucked away amongst the many rotting leaves we noticed a mating pair of c15cm long forest floor millipedes (*Nyssodesmus python*). Along the trail, Monica picked out the juvenile leaves of *Monstera deliciosa* (Cheeseplant) closely adhering to a trunk and looking more like lily-pads, increasing in size as they ascended the tree.



Ficus pertusa

A Bay Wren and a White-breasted Woodwren brought an end to a fantastic day's birding and botanising at La Selva. That night, armed with torches, we went hunting for the Red-eyed Tree Frog which was found, surprisingly, not on a tree – bet it wished it had been.



Violaceous Trogon



Juvenile leaves, *Monstera deliciosa*



Nyssodesmus python

Day 11 Friday 1 March

Gardens opposite Selva Verde Lodge, Tirimbina Rainforest Preserve

Overcast, rain showers

John D had obtained tremendous footage of Common Racoons being playful with his trail camera. Before breakfast and from the café veranda, a flock of nine Cattle Egrets moved upstream followed shortly after by two Snowy Egrets – like synchronised white handkerchiefs standing out against a cloak of grey that overwhelmed the rainforest this morning. An Owl butterfly floated past and a Little Blue Heron pecked away in between the river bed boulders that stretched out in-front of us.

We took a trail that took us out of the Lodge grounds, over the road and into some gardens complete with pond and poolside planting. Almost at once we were standing face to face with the third of the three species of basilisks in Costa Rica, the Striped Basilisk on a fern frond – it was yet another ‘Attenborough/Ray Mears/National Geographic’ moment!



Striped Basilisk

Nearby a perched Slaty-tailed Trogon looked a little bedraggled with tiny rain droplets on its bill ‘whiskers’. Other birds seen in these gardens included: Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Scaly-breasted Hummingbird, White-necked Jacobin and Golden-hooded Tanager. The native vine/liana *Passiflora* (more likely *coccinea* than *vitifolia*) with its showy bright flowers grew en masse over a trellis. We continued walking through the gardens to a more naturalistic section where the forest was only just being kept at bay and the humble Perennial Peanut (*Arachis pinto*) carpeted the garden beneath the trees. Fan Ferns clung to an

embankment as did ‘Hotlips’ (*Psychotria elata*), a deadringer for Mick Jagger’s kisser. Other plants seen included: *Pachystachys lutea* (Golden Shrimp Plant), *Tradescantia* sp., *Lantana trifolia* and *Episcia lilacina* (a Flame Violet). Some dead trunks near the pond proved to be an excellent habitat for Strawberry (Blue Jeans) Poison Dart Frogs. Rain came down once more as we returned to the Lodge to pack and leave our forest habitat to travel just down the road to Tirimbina Lodge.

Lunch was taken at 1300hrs and fun and games were had with the coffee machine which kept cutting out – too many plugs in one socket came to mind at one point. With rain on the cards we nevertheless headed for another suspension bridge, with more bounce this one, 400m of it – so not everyone ventured forth. One special surprise had been kept for us. Under a palm leaf, sheltered from the rain we were surprised to find 12 Honduran Tent-making Bats (*Ectophylla alba*), like balls of cotton wool with hog-like snouts and yellow ears. No other new wildlife was seen but the experience of being in another forest, and climbing spiral staircases past some of the elder statesmen/women of the neo-tropical arboreal world proved equally exciting.



Sticherus bifidis



Heliconia danielsiana



Psychotria elata

Day 12 Saturday 2 March

Tortuguero National Park, Mawamba Lodge

Bright and sunny

A thunderous Howler Monkey courtesy call at 0530hrs; packed and out by 0630hrs. Orlando was picked up shortly afterwards. Once again we noted good movements of Black Vultures heading north as we in turn headed east and to a lower altitude. Our breakfast was at La Danta Restaurant, which interestingly owned a forest reserve next door which we'd hope to visit on our return. Here we picked up Keel-billed Toucan, Buff-rumped Warbler and White-crowned Parrot. Back on the road and it was lovely seeing long stretches of it lined with orange flowering *Erythrina*s. At 0915hrs we left the tarmac road and went off-piste, suffering considerable turbulence. We drove past numerous plantations: Peach Palm, Pineapple and Banana – stopping at a Del Monte banana packing plant for a comfort break. As we continued east to Rio Parismina and our boat to Tortuguero, rice was the crop in the fields, grazing was done by Water Buffalos and other cattle, and in the boggy fields *Spathyphyllum friedrichsthalii* (Peace Lily) brought splashes of white to the green landscape. Raffia Palms became more of a common feature.



Bigotes



On arrival at the river port (Caño Blanco) we heard that our safe pair of hands at the wheel would be leaving us – no more 'Pura Vida, buenos dias,' first thing in the mornings and no chirpy face with walrus moustache to greet us on board; this would be the last we'd see of our friend and driver Bigotes. John D kindly presented him with a gift from the group and after some nice words we said our goodbyes.

A magnificent Elephant Beetle (*Megasoma elephas*) male, c5cm long, was found on a post and transferred to a palm for a more photogenic background. The longboats went slowly at first to avoid the sandbanks and then picked up speed negotiating the bends on the canal; the vegetation on the river banks changed dramatically as we headed north towards Tortuguero. At first grazing grasslands came right up to the water's edge, with Brahman cattle lounging under the odd tree. Then came the backdrop of Raffia Palm fronds overhanging the banks and these gave way to a wall of towering green, with lianas, carpets of Water Hyacinth and 30m+ trees like *Pentaclethra macroloba*.



As we entered the Park's territorial waters birds like Bare-throated and Tri-coloured Tiger Herons, Snowy Egrets, Anhinga became more visible and a striking yellow rubber-ring up a tree transformed itself into an Eye-lash Viper. Large American Crocodiles like floating planks drifted past us.

The National Park entrance and village of Tortuguero came up on our right and we continued a little further on to Mawamba Lodge which lay just outside the park boundary. We were pampered with a welcome cocktail and flannel, checked in and shown to our wood panelled spacious, semi-detached rooms complete with veranda and hammock. The delicious buffet lunch was taken in a large open plan restaurant overlooking a bird-table which happened to have Summer and Blue-grey Tanagers among other fine birds. The 1530hrs short boat-ride to the village of Tortuguero produced Royal Terns and Brown Pelicans. The day had turned overcast and the first drops of Caribbean rain were felt as we walked through the village and onto the beach where we saw the crooked trunks of *Coccoloba uvifera* (Sea Grape) - in flower; *Terminalia catappa* (Beach Almond) beloved of the Scarlet Macaw; Coconut; the strap-like leaves of *Hymenocallis littoralis* (Spider Lily) – unfortunately not in flower; *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (Beach Morning Glory) with its butterfly-winged leaves; and *Costus woodsonii* (Dwarf French Kiss) were all seen. What with Hot Lips and Dwarf French Kiss, our plant ID'ing was in danger of turning a little risqué, notwithstanding Orlando's magnificent assorted nut display on the beach, bringing a fine day's outing to a close.



Day 13 Sunday 3 March

Tortuguero National Park, Mawamba Lodge

Heavy rain

Last night the heaven's opened and the wind picked up causing a small branches to come down on our rooves. We donned our ponchos, protected our equipment and boarded our two open top boats. Howler Monkeys kept guard at the Park gates where we stopped momentarily before speeding off into one of the numerous Park canals that branched off from the main river. The huge leaf fronds of *Manicaria saccifera* (Sea Coconut), poked through the green curtains as did the magnificent flowers (c30cm wide) of *Pachira aquatica* ((Provision Tree). It was while enjoying the *Pachira* in flower



that we heard something snapping branches and it wasn't long before the creature responsible – a Tamandua (tree-climbing Anteater), foraging for termites inside the branches was seen. We tried hard to keep calm, to get our boat closer, all the while sheltering from the rain; the subliminal excitement was clearly there in the boat, as we focused our binos firmly on the Tamandua. This was not an easy mammal to spot in Tortuguero. Despite the wet conditions, we saw a number of birds, such as Little Blue and Green Herons, Jacana, Prothonotary Warbler, Anhingas at nest, White-collared Swifts and possibly **the** bird of Tortuguero, a Great Potoo sitting upright in the canopy of a tall tree at the end of a branch – a bird of the night. Just as we were turning back to base the other member of the crocodile family in Costa Rica was spotted. Smaller in size but no less fascinating for that, the Spectacled Cayman was lying quietly on a shrub above Water Hyacinth.



Spectacled Cayman



Renealmia cernua

With cameras and binos now beginning to steam up our boat-driver turned our craft around and headed back. A wonderful breakfast and a warm shower set us up for our next outing at 0930hrs to explore one of the trails in the National Park. After perusing the interpretation centre we headed for a nearby house where we exchanged our footwear for some ankle-high booties; something to do with our ecological footprint (?). On the trail we learnt about a palm which behaved like a liana, *Desmoncus schippii*, the Xylophone Palm (*Bactris* sp) and a colourful ginger species *Renealmia cernua*. A group of Long-eared Bats were known to inhabit a dead tree trunk and sure enough they were inside their hideaway. Land crabs scuttled into their holes as we made our way onto the jetty and our boat when we caught sight of a nearby male Pale-billed Woodpecker.

Lunch and a break later we waited for a lull in the rain but this was not forthcoming; rather it intensified much to our regret - the sun making little impact on the pewtery clouds. Some of us went to our rooms and others sat on the veranda with a coffee and went over some of the photos we'd taken that day, or else watched Royal Terns go by. Preprandial drinks at supper were the ideal apéritif before our last meal at Mawamba, a most relaxing lodge. Reliving some of the day's wildlife sightings during our evening bird count seemed to help distract us from the rain which continued unabated into the night.

Day 14 Monday 4 March

Return to San Jose

Overcast light-heavy rain

The boat-trip back to Caño Blanco was not without its surprises. Spider Monkey, Sloth, Osprey, Howler monkey and Black River Turtle were all noted. Back at the port, a group of Purple Martins were seen on a telephone cable and a Broad-winged Hawk overhead. At 1330hrs we stopped for a lovely lunch at Guapiles and then stretched our legs in the forest across the river. The rain was our constant companion until we were within sight of the hustle and bustle of San Jose, arriving at Hotel Tournon at 1600hrs. We checked in and crashed out until early evening when we revisited Lucas Restaurant for a super supper. Sadly tomorrow would be our last in Costa Rica.

Day 15 Tuesday 5 March

San Jose

Dull at first, sun later, windy

Olga our companion for the morning was waiting for us when we left the hotel to explore the city. First stop the Museo de Arte Costarricense, which happened to have been the site of the old airport. The most impressive section of the museum was the Salón Dorado (The Golden Room), whose walls were covered in a bas-relief mural, created in 1940 by the French sculptor Loius Féron. The mural depicted key moments

in Costa Rica's history. A walk up the Avenida Principal gave us a great insight to San Jose's city life, never a dull moment. Olga then took some of us to the Museo del Oro (Gold Museum) and others decided to walk a little more, have a coffee or else do some last minute shopping for souvenirs and yes, finally, buy that special coffee. Lunch was taken at Chelles, a typical Costa Rican restaurant – nothing fancy but charming and best of all it was transmitting live coverage of Man Utd vs Real Madrid; shame about the result.



After lunch, the National Museum was visited by some, others sat in a nearby garden. We all met up 1630 hrs and after a group photo, Margaret, on behalf of the group very kindly expressed our thanks to Fito and presented him with a gift as a token of our appreciation. We drove off to Alajuelas for a light supper. However, the place we were heading for was closed when we got there and we circled Alajuela district a few times before heading to a shopping mall for our snack.

At the airport we unloaded our cases from the minibus for one last time and said our final farewell to Fito - he'd been superb at finding so many birds for us and making the trip so pleasurable.

Once inside the airport building we paid our get-out-of-Costa-Rica-tax of 29\$ and went directly to the check-in desks whereupon we were told that the Madrid flight to London had been cancelled. Whether this had anything to do with the Iberia strike we shall never know. Suffice to say that after a fair amount of confusion and negotiation (about 3/4hr's worth of musical check-in desks) we were eventually put on the 0845hrs flight from Madrid. The highlight at this point of our holiday was the fact that Iberia cleaning staff did us proud when they were able to hand back Annette's camera. One moment of light relief came just after our checking-in when our '*chef de group*' led us up, and then down again, the same elevator, just for the joy of it - not unlike a final scene from 'Benny Hill runs a-mock in Costa Rica'.

Day 16 Wednesday 6 March

Madrid, then London

There was a long wait at Barajas airport, on account of our re-arranged flights. Some phoning around to friends and family back home alerting them of our late arrival was inevitable, and our minds felt somewhat in transit almost as much as our bodies.

Memories of the trip came flooding back between moments of catnaps, tapas bites and the occasional checking for our gate number. What sounds of Costa Rica would we bring home with us? Bigotes' greetings of '*Buenos dias; pura vida*'; Capuchin monkeys crashing through the tree canopy in Carara National Park; the call of the displaying Resplendent Quetzal in El Mirador; our chattering teeth in the cabins in Talamanca; the 'pwssh, pwssh' from Fito and Joel trying to attract birds; the guttural, Darth Vader-like rasp of Howler Monkeys; the liquid melodious gurgle, with metallic overtones, of the male Montezuma Oropendolas; the tuning up of the frog-cricket-cicada orchestra at Selva Verde; and, the flatulence and harrmpping gear/brake changes of the various species of Costa Rican lorries. There were too many fantastic sights to recall but most were magically captured on photo.

Charlie Rugeroni

Some of the plants seen on the trip

Most of the plants listed can be seen in 'Tropical Plants of Costa Rica,' by W. Zuchovski and 'A Field Guide to Plants of Costa Rica', by Margaret b. Gargiullo et al.

DAY 2		
<i>Cassia fistula</i>	Golden Shower	On way to Poas Volcano
<i>Cassia grandis</i>	Pink Shower	On way to Poas Volcano
<i>Coffea Arabica</i>	Coffee	Alajuela
<i>Erythrina poeppigiana</i>	Mountain Immortelle	Alajuela
<i>Pernettya prostrata</i>	Pernettya	Poas Volcano
<i>Bomarea hirsuta</i>	Bomarea	Poas Volcano
<i>Monochaetum volcanicum</i>	Melastoma of the Volcanoes	Poas Volcano
<i>Gunnera insignis</i>	Poor Man's Umbrella	Poas volcano
<i>Aristolochia grandiflora</i>	Dutchman's Pipe	La Paz Butterfly House
<i>Etilingera eliator</i>	Torch Giner	La Paz gardens
<i>Lantana camara</i>	Lantana	La Paz Butterfly House
<i>Passiflora vitifolia</i>	Passion Flower	La Paz Butterfly House
DAY 3		
<i>Jacaranda mimosifolia</i>	Jacaranda	On way to Cartago
<i>Spatheoda campanulata</i>	African Tulip Tree	Cartago
<i>Tabebuia rosea</i>	Pink Trumpet Tree	On way to Cartago
<i>Chusquea</i> spp	Bamboo	Mirador de Los Quetzales
<i>Ocotea</i> spp.	'Little Avocado'	Mirador, eaten by Quetzals
<i>Nertera granadensis</i>		Mirador near trail
DAY 4		
<i>Quercus costaricensis</i>	Oak	Large trees at El Miraodr, near Quetzal spot
<i>Fuchsia paniculata</i>	Fuchsia	Trout farm nr San Gerardo
<i>Elaphaglossum peltatum</i>	Parsley Fern	Trout farm nr San Gerado
<i>Chusquea subtessellata</i>	Batamba	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Gaultheria gracilis</i>	Gaultheria	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Gaultheria erecta</i>	Gaultheria	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Jamesonia scammaniae</i>	Fern	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Lycopodium thyoides</i>	Club Moss	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Dictyonema glabratum</i>	Lichen	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Buddleja nitida</i>	Budleia	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Hypericum irazuense</i>	St John's Wort	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Cirsum subcoriaceum</i>	Plume Thistle	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Senecio cooperi</i>	Senecio	Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Calceolaria</i> spp.	Lady's Slipper	On way down from Cerro de la Muerte
<i>Myrrhidendron donnell-smithii</i>		Cerro de la Muerte
DAY 5		
<i>Terminalia catappa</i>	Tropical Almond	Orotina and Tarcoles village. Loved by Scarlet Macaws
<i>Avicennia germinans</i>	Black Mangrove	Rio Grande de Tarcoles
<i>Rhizophora mangle</i>	Red Mangrove	Rio Grande de Tarcoles
<i>Pelliciera rhizophorae</i>	Tea Mangrove	Rio Grande de Tarcoles
DAY 6		

<i>Centrosema plumieri</i>	A flowering vine	Nr. River beyond Chalets, Villas lapas
<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>	Kapok	Carara National Park
<i>Monstera deliciosa</i>	Swiss Cheese Plant	Carara National Park
<i>Dieffenbachia</i> spp.	Diefenbachia	Carara National Park
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Philodendron	Carara National Park
<i>Ficus</i> spp.	Strangler Fig	Carara National Park
<i>Anacardium occidentale</i>	Cashew	Carara National Park
<i>Musa acuminata</i>	Banana	Carara National Park
<i>Acacia collinsii</i>	Ant/Bull-horn Acacia	Carara National Park
<i>Eichornia crassipes</i>	Water Hyacinth	Carara National Park
<i>Albizia saman</i>	Rain Tree	On walk to Tarcoles village
<i>Piper auritum</i>	Piper	On walk to Tarcoles village
<i>Hylocereus costaricensis</i>	Epiphytic Cactus	On walk to Tarcoles village on owl tree
<i>Carica papaya</i>	Papaya	On walk to Tarcoles village
DAY 7		
<i>Ochroma pyramidae</i>	Balsa Tree	Villas Lapas garden
<i>Codiaeum variegatum</i>	Croton	Roadsides on way to Fortuna
<i>Saccharum officinarum</i>	Sugar Cane	Finca Don Juan
<i>Bixa orellana</i>	Annatto	Finca Don Juan – used to colour food eg rice
<i>Theobroma cacao</i>	Cacao	Finca Don Juan
<i>Manioca esculenta</i>	Cassava	Finca Don Juan
<i>Tabebuia ochracea</i>	Tabebuia	In fields on way to Fortuna
DAY 8		
<i>Cecropia obtusifolia</i>	Cecropia	Eco-villas Arenal garden
<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	Bamboo Orchid	Eco-villas Arenal garden
<i>Delonix regia</i>	Flamboyant	Eco-villas Arenal garden
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Mimosa	Arenal National Park
<i>Stachytarpheta frantzii</i>	Porterweed	Arenal National Park – with nectaring butterflies
<i>Cedrela odorata</i>	Spanish Cedar	Arenal National Park
<i>Hippobroma longiflora</i>	Little Milk Star	Arenal National Park
DAY 9		
<i>Ixora coccinea</i>	Flame of the Forest	Eco-villas Arenal garden
<i>Cananga odorata</i>	Ylnag-Ylang	Eco-villas Arenal garden
<i>Ananas comosus</i>	Pineapple	Plantations seen on way to Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Inga</i> spp.	Inga	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Bauhinia guianensis</i>	Monkey Ladder (vine)	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Welfia regia</i>	Welfia Palm – Palmito	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Terminalia oblonga</i>	Sura	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Passiflora vitifolia</i>	Passion Flower	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Passiflora coccinea</i>	Passion Flower	Gardens nr. Selva Verde
<i>Musa velutina</i>	Pink Velvet Banana - invasive	Selva Verde Lodge
DAY 10		
<i>Artocarpus altilis</i>	Breadfruit	On way to La Selva
<i>Dipteryx panamensis</i>	Tonka Bean Tree	Selva Verde Lodge
<i>Aechmea mariae-reginae</i>	Queen Aechmia/Bromeliad	La Selva
<i>Ficus pertusa</i>	Fig	La Selva
<i>Heliconia danielsiana</i>	Heliconia	Selva Lodge – hairy!

<i>Bactris gasipaes</i>	Peach Palm	La Selva
<i>Castilla elastica</i>	Rubber Tree	La Selva
DAY 11		
<i>Arachis pintoii</i>	Perennial Peanut	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Psychotria elata</i>	Hot-Lips	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Pachystachys lutea</i>	Golden Shrimp Plant	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Tradescantia</i> spp.	Tradescantia	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Lantana trifolia</i>	Lantana	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Episcia lilacina</i>	A Flame Violet	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
<i>Sticherus bifidus</i>	Fan Fern	Gardens nr La Selva Lodge
DAY 12		
<i>Pentaclethra macroloba</i>	Pentaclethra	Restaurant La Danta
<i>Oxalis barrelieria</i>	Wood Sorrel	Restaurant La Danta
<i>Youngia japonica</i>	Oriental Hawkweed	Restaurant La Danta
<i>Cordia alliodora</i>	White Laurel	On way to Tortuguero
<i>Momordia charantia</i>	Bitter Gourd	At Banana plantation
<i>Spathyphyllum friedrichsthali</i>	Peace Lily	Boggy field on way to Tortuguero
<i>Raphia taedigera</i>	Raffia	On way to Tortuguero
<i>Mucuna mutisiana</i>	Mucuna – Liana	Boat trip to Tortuguero
<i>Cocos nucifera</i>	Coconut Palm	Beach at Tortuguero
<i>Coccoloba uvifera</i>	Sea Grape	Beach at Tortuguero
<i>Hymenocallis littoralis</i>	Spider Lily	Beach at Tortuguero
<i>Ipomoea pes-caprae</i>	Beach Morning Glory	Beach at Tortuguero
<i>Costus woodsonii</i>	Dwarf French Kiss	Beach at Tortuguero
DAY 13		
<i>Manicaria saccifera</i>	Sea Coconut	Boat trip in Tortuguero NP
<i>Pachira aquatic</i>	Provision Tree	Boat trip in Tortuguero NP
<i>Acrostichum danaeifolium</i>	Giant Leather Fern	Boat trip in Tortuguero NP
<i>Allamanda cathartica</i>	Golden Trumpet	Boat trip in Tortuguero NP
<i>Apeiba tibourbou</i>	Monkey Comb Tree	Walk in Tortuguero – with ‘sea-urchin’ seeds
<i>Desmoncus schippii</i>	Matamba Palm	Walk in Tortuguero
<i>Renealmia cernua</i>	A Ginger	Walk in Tortuguero
<i>Calyptranthes ghiesbreghtiana</i>	A Palm	Walk in Tortuguero – Garlic smelling!
<i>Odontonema cuspidatum</i>	Mottled Toothedthread	Walk in Tortuguero NP
<i>Pterocarpus officinalis</i>	Bloodwood	Walk in Tortuguero NP
<i>Columnea nicaraguensis</i>	Columnea/Goldfish Plant	Walk in Tortuguero NP
<i>Canapa genensis</i>		
<i>Synsepalum dulcificum</i>	Miracle Fruit	Mawamba Lodge gardens
DAY 14		
<i>Cyperus papyrus</i>	Papyrus	On boat trip back to Caño Blanco
<i>Bambusa</i> spp.	Bamboo	On boat trip back to Caño Blanco – on banks
<i>Entada gigas</i>	A woody vine	Forest behind Restaurant nr. Guapiles

BIRDS																	
TINAMIDAE		Tinamous	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou										✓					
PODICIPEDIDAE		Grebes															
	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe									✓						
PELECANIDAE		Pelicans															
	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Brown Pelican					✓							✓	✓		
PHALACROCORACIDAE		Cormorants															
	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant					✓						✓				
ANHINGIDAE		Darters															
	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga					✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	
FREGATIDAE		Frigatebirds															
	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Magnificent Frigatebird					✓							✓			
ARDEIDAE		Hérons															
	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Bare-throated Tiger-Heron					✓							✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron					✓										
	<i>Nyctanassa Violácea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron					✓										
	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron					✓	✓			✓						
	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret		✓			✓				✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron					✓				✓				✓	✓	✓
	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron					✓						✓		✓	✓	
	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Tricolored Heron					✓							✓			
	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret					✓							✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Ardea albus</i>	Great Egret					✓							✓		✓	
	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	Great Blue Heron					✓	✓									
CICONIIDAE		Storks															
	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork					✓	✓			✓						
CATHARTIDAE		American Vultures															
	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture		✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
THRESKIORNITHIDAE		Ibises															
	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	White Ibis					✓	✓		✓							
	<i>Ajaia ajaia</i>	Roseate Spoonbill					✓										
ANATIDAE		Wildfowl															
	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck						✓		✓							
	<i>Anas discors</i>	Blue-winged Teal									✓						
	<i>Aythya affinis</i>	Lesser Scaup									✓						
PANDIONIDAE		Ospreys															
	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey					✓				✓			✓		✓	
ACCIPITRIDAE		Hawks & Eagles															
	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Gray-headed Kite										✓					
	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite									✓	✓					
	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite					✓										
	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite										✓					
	<i>Asturina nitidus</i>	Gray Hawk						✓			✓						
	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black-Hawk					✓										
	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk						✓									
	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk									✓						
	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk								✓	✓					✓	
	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	Red-tailed Hawk		✓		✓											
FALCONIDAE		Falcons & Caracaras															
	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	Northern-Crested Caracara															

CRACIDAE		Cracids															
	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	Gray-headed Chachalaca	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Crested Guan									✓	✓					
RALLIDAE		Rails & Crakes															
	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Gray-necked Wood-Rail						✓									
	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule												✓			
HELIORNITHIDAE		Sungrebe															
	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Sungrebe										✓					
JACANIDAE		Jacanas															
	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	Northern Jacana					✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	
RECURVIROSTRIDAE		Avocets & Stilts															
	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt					✓							✓			
BURHINIDAE		Thick-knees															
	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	Double-striped Thick-knee					✓										
SCOLOPACIDAE		Sandpipers															
	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	Whimbrel					✓							✓	✓		
	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Willet												✓			
	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Spotted Sandpiper					✓			✓	✓	✓	✓				
	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Sanderling												✓			
LARIDAE		Gulls & Terns															
	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Royal Tern												✓	✓	✓	
COLUMBIDAE		Piegons															
	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon				✓											
	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon									✓	✓				✓	
	<i>Columba flavirostris</i>	Red-billed Pigeon		✓	✓			✓			✓	✓					
	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	White-winged Dove		✓	✓		✓									✓	
	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground-Dove								✓	✓			✓			
	<i>Columbina inca</i>	Inca Dove			✓												
	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove					✓			✓	✓	✓					
PSITTACIDAE		Parrots															
	<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw					✓	✓		✓							
	<i>Aratinga finschi</i>	Crimson-fronted Parakeet						✓		✓							
	<i>Bolborhynchus lineola</i>	Barred Parakeet			✓	✓											
	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Orange-chinned Parakeet								✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Pionus senilis</i>	White-crowned Parrot									✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	White-fronted Parrot									✓						
	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Red-Lored Parrot									✓	✓					
	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	Yellow-naped Parrot					✓										
	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot			✓						✓	✓					
CUCULIDAE		Cuckoos															
	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo										✓			✓		
	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Groove-billed Ani					✓	✓									
STRIGIDAE		Owls															
	<i>Ottus guatemalae</i>	Vermiculated Screech-Owl										✓					
	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl						✓									
	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Black-and-white Owl					✓										
NYCTIBIIDAE		Potoos															
	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo													✓		
CAPRIMULGIDAE		Nightjars															
	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk					✓	✓									
APODIDAE		Swifts															
	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift			✓	✓						✓			✓		
TROCHILIDAE		Hummingbirds															
	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-billed Hermit										✓					
	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird								✓			✓				
	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>	Violet Sabrewing		✓	✓												
	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin									✓		✓				
	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Green Violet-ear		✓	✓	✓											

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Anthracothonax prevostii</i>	Green-breasted Mango						✓									
	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Green Thorntail		✓	✓												
	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	Fiery-throated Hummingbird			✓												
	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Steely-vented Hummingbird									✓						
	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird			✓			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Chalybura urochrysis</i>	Bronzed-tailed Plumeleteer											✓				
	<i>Lampornis calolaema</i>	Purple-throated Mountain-gem		✓	✓												
	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Green-crowned Brilliant		✓	✓												
	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Magnificent Hummingbird			✓	✓											
	<i>Calliphlox bryantae</i>	Magenta-throated Woodstar		✓													
	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>	Ruby-throated Hummingbird						✓									
	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	Volcano Hummingbird			✓	✓											
	TROGONIDAE	Trogons															
	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Resplendent Quetzal			✓	✓	✓										
	<i>Trogon massena</i>	Slaty-tailed Trogon								✓			✓				
	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Northern-Violaceous Trogon						✓					✓				
	ALCEDINIDAE	Kingfishers															
	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher						✓			✓	✓	✓				
	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher					✓										
	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher									✓	✓	✓	✓			
	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher					✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓				
	MOMOTIDAE	Motmots															
	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Broad-billed Motmot									✓		✓				
	<i>Electron carinatum</i>	Keel-billed Motmot									✓						
	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>	Turquoise-browed Motmot					✓										
	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rufous Motmot											✓				
	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue-crowned Motmot		✓													
	GALBULIDAE	Jacamars															
	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar									✓						
	BUCCONIDAE	Puffbirds															
	<i>Bucco tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird										✓					
	RAMPHASTIDAE	Barbets & Toucans															
	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Collared Aracari									✓	✓	✓				
	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Keel-billed Toucan									✓		✓	✓			
	<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>	Chestnut-mandibled Toucan									✓	✓	✓				
	PICIDAE	Woodpeckers															
	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Acorn Woodpecker				✓											
	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Black-cheeked Woodpecker								✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	Hoffmann's Woodpecker					✓	✓			✓						
	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	Hairy Woodpecker			✓	✓											
	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>	Smoky-brown Woodpecker									✓	✓					
	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	Red-rumped Woodpecker															
	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	Golden-olive Woodpecker									✓						
	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker									✓						
	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	Pale-billed Woodpecker						✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
	DENDROCOLAPTIDAE	Woodcreepers															
	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>	Northern-Barred Woodcreeper									✓	✓					
	FURNARIIDAE	Furnariids															
	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	Lineated Foliage-gleaner				✓											
	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops						✓									
	THAMNOPHILIDAE	Antbirds															
	<i>Microhopias quixensis</i>	Dotted-winged Antwren						✓									
	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	Dusky Antbird						✓									
	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike									✓	✓					
	<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>	Black-hooded Antshrike						✓									

	TITYRIDAE	Tityras & Becards	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Pachyrampus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Becard										✓					
	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra									✓	✓					
	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra						✓									
	COTINGIDAE	Cotingas															
	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	Snowy Cotinga										✓					
	PIPRIDAE	Manakins															
	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	Orange-collared Manakin						✓									
	TYRANNIDAE	Tyrants															
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe				✓					✓						
	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Long-tailed Tyrant										✓					
	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird								✓	✓	✓		✓			
	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher									✓				✓		
	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher									✓						
	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Gray-capped Flycatcher								✓							
	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher					✓			✓				✓	✓		
	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee		✓			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	
	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Tropical Pewee								✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	Yellowish Flycatcher				✓											
	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>	Black-capped Flycatcher			✓	✓											
	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody-Flycatcher								✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Yellow Tyrannulet									✓						
	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Torrent Tyrannulet		✓													
	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Eleania									✓						
	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet						✓									
	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>	PaltryTyrannulet										✓					
	HIRUNDIDAE	Swallows & Martins															
	<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin														✓	
	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Gray-breasted Martin					✓										
	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow					✓										
	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow										✓					
	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Northern Rough-winged Swallow						✓			✓						
	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Blue-and-white Swallow			✓	✓					✓						
	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	Mangrove Swallow					✓							✓		✓	
	CORVIDAE	Crows															
	<i>Calocitta formosa</i>	White-throated Magpie-Jay						✓			✓						
	<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>	Brown Jay						✓		✓							
	TROGLODYTIDAE	Wrens															
	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	Band-backed Wren										✓					
	<i>Campylorhynchus rufinucha</i>	Rufous-naped Wren					✓	✓									
	<i>Thryothorus nigricapillus</i>	Bay Wren										✓					
	<i>Thryothorus atrogularis</i>	Black-throated Wren									✓						
	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Southern-House Wren						✓		✓	✓						
	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	White-breasted Wood-Wren										✓			✓		
	TURDIDAE	Thrushes															
	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Clay-colored Robin		✓		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	Mountain Robin			✓												
	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	Sooty Robin			✓	✓							✓				
	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>	Black-faced Solitaire				✓											
	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush			✓	✓											
	PTILOGONATIDAE	Silky Flycatchers															
	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>	Long-tailed Silky-Flycatcher			✓												
	<i>Phainoptila melanoxantha</i>	Black-and-yellow Silky-Flycatcher			✓												

VIREONIDAE		Vireos															
	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	Yellow-winged Vireo			✓												
	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Philadelphia Vireo								✓							
	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	Lesser Greenlet						✓				✓					
COEREVIDAE		Bananaquit															
	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit									✓						
PARULIDAE		American Warblers															
	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler														✓	
	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler								✓		✓		✓	✓		
	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler						✓			✓		✓				
	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush					✓			✓					✓		
	<i>Oporornis philadelphia</i>	Mourning Warbler									✓	✓					
	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	Gray-crowned Yellowthroat									✓						
	<i>Wilsonia citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler									✓	✓					
	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	Collared Redstart			✓	✓											
	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>	Black-cheeked Warbler				✓											
	<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Buff-rumped Warbler								✓	✓	✓		✓			
ICTERIDAE		Icterids															
	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	Montezuma Oropendola		✓				✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	Giant Cowbird												✓			
	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Bronzed Cowbird								✓							
	<i>Dives dives</i>	Melodious Blackbird								✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Great-tailed Grackle		✓	✓		✓				✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
	<i>Icterus dominicensis</i>	Black-cowled Oriole									✓						
	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole					✓						✓				
	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Red-breasted Blackbird												✓			
THRAUPIDAE		Tanagers															
	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	Golden-browed Chlorophonia			✓												
	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	Yellow-crowned Euphonia									✓						
	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	Olive-backed Euphonia										✓					
	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Silver-throated Tanager									✓						
	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Golden-hooded Tanager					✓			✓		✓	✓				
	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	Spangle-cheeked Tanager			✓												
	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper											✓				
	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper					✓			✓	✓						
	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Blue-gray Tanager		✓	✓			✓		✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager		✓						✓	✓	✓					
	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	Passerini's Tanager		✓						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	
	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>	Cherrie's Tanager					✓										
	<i>Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta</i>	Crimson-collared Tanager									✓						
	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager					✓			✓					✓	✓	
	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	Flame-colored Tanager				✓											
	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	Red-throated Ant-Tanager										✓					
	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager						✓									
	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	Common Bush-Tanager		✓		✓											
	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager		✓		✓											
EMBERIZIDAE		American Sparrows															
	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	Black-headed Saltator									✓						
	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator									✓	✓					
	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Grayish Saltator									✓						
	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>	Black-faced Grosbeak										✓					
	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Yellow-faced Grassquit									✓						
	<i>Sporophila aurita</i>	Variable Seedeater					✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓			
	<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>	Thick-billed Seed-Finch									✓						
	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit									✓						
	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	Slaty Flowerpiercer				✓											
	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	Large-footed Finch				✓											
	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	Yellow-thighed Finch				✓											

			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Orange-billed Sparrow										✓	✓			✓	
	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Black-striped Sparrow									✓						
	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	Volcano Junco				✓											
	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Rufous-collared Sparrow		✓	✓	✓										✓	✓
PASSERIDAE		Sparrows															
	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow			✓		✓			✓							

MAMMALS

Three-toed Sloth/Brown Throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Hoffman's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choleopus hoffmanni</i>
Variegated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel/ Neotropical Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
White-nosed Coati/Coatimundi	<i>Nasua narica</i>
Common Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Collared Peccary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>
Tamandua/ Collared Anteater	<i>Tamandua Mexicana</i>
Mantled Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>
Central American Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles geoffroyi</i>
White-faced Capuchin	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>
Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Northern Ghost Bat	<i>Diclidurus albus</i>
Honduran (Tent-making) White Bat	<i>Ectophylla alba</i>
Long-eared Bat	

REPTILES

American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>
Spectacled Cayman	<i>Caiman crocodiles</i>
Black River Turtle	<i>Rhinoclemmys funera</i>
Orange-eared Slider Turtle	<i>Trachemys scripta venusta</i>
Common Basilisk (JC Lizard)	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>
Double-crested Basilisk/Green Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus plumifrons</i>
Striped Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus vittatus</i>
Ctenosaur/Spine-tailed Iguana/Black Iguana	<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>
Yellow-headed Gecko	<i>Gonatodes albogularis</i>
Central American Whiptail Lizard	<i>Ameiva festiva</i>
Fer-de-Lance	<i>Bothrops asper</i>
Green Vine Snake	<i>Oxybelis fulgidus</i>
Eyelash Viper	<i>Bothriechis schlegelii</i>

AMPHIBIANS

Strawberry/Blue Jeans Poison Dart Frog	<i>Dendrobates pumilo</i>
Green and Black Poison Dart Frog	<i>Dendrobates auratus</i>
Red-eyed (Gaudy) Tree Frog	<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>
Masked Tree Frog	<i>Smilisca phaeota</i>

MISCELLANEOUS INVERTEBRATES

Helicopter Damselfly/ Giant Damselfly	<i>Mecistogaster</i> spp.
Land Crab	<i>Gecarcinidae</i>
Golden Orb-weaver Spider	<i>Nephila clavipes</i>
Leaf Katydid	<i>Scudderia</i> sp.
Forest Floor Millipede	<i>Nyssodesmus python</i>
Elephant Beetle	<i>Megasoma elephas</i>
Leafcutter Ant	<i>Atta cephalotes</i>
Army Ant	<i>Eciton burchelli</i>
Bullet Ant	<i>Paraponera clavata</i>
Bullhorn Acacia Ant	<i>Pseudomyrmex spinicola</i>

BUTTERFLIES

American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>
Banded Longwing	<i>Dryadula phaetusa</i>
Banded Peacock	<i>Anartia fatima</i>
Cloud-forest Mimic-White	<i>Dismorphia crisia lubina</i>
Cryptic Crescent	<i>Anthanassa ardys</i>
Esper's Salians	<i>Saliana esperi</i>
Gaudy Patch	<i>Chlosyne gaudalis</i>
Glassy-winged Skipper	<i>Xenophanes tryxus</i>
Hermes Satyr	<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>
Lagora Eyemark	<i>Leucochimona lagora</i>
Lincoides Stripebreak	<i>Arawacus lincoides</i>
Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>
Orange-stitched Metalmark	<i>Chalodeta chaonitis</i>
Pale-banded Crescent	<i>Anthanassa tulcis</i>
Postman	<i>Helioconius melpomene rosina</i>
Red-washed Satyr	<i>Pierella helvina incanescans</i>
Similis Flat	<i>Celaenorrhinus similis</i>
Teleus Longtail	<i>Urbanus teleus</i>
White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>
Xanthaphes Skipper	<i>Niconiades xanthaphes</i>
Metalmark	<i>Caephelis</i> spp.
Skipper	<i>Bolla</i> spp.
Blue Morpho spp.	
Heliconius spp.	
Owl spp.	