

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Ecuador 2018



Ecuador 2018: Andes to Amazon species list and trip report, 4th to 21st January 2018

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Wildlife Travel
Neblina Forest

DATE	LOCATIONS & NOTES
4 th	UK to Quito, via Amsterdam. Puembo Birding Garden
5 th	Driving east over the Andes, over the Papallacta Pass to Guango Lodge
6 th	Guango Lodge early morning walk. Cayambe-Coca National Park, up to 4180 metres
7 th	Cayambe-Coca National Park
8 th	Cayambe-Coca National Park
9 th	Guango Lodge to Cabanas San Isidro
10 th	Cabanas San Isidro
11 th	Cabanas San Isidro to Coca and transfer to Napo Wildlife Centre
12 th	Napo Wildlife Centre: parrot clay licks and village
13 th	Napo Wildlife Centre: metal tower and canoe
14 th	Napo Wildlife Centre: restaurant tower, forest walk and canoe
15 th	From Napo Wildlife Centre to Coca, flight back to Quito
16 th	Yanacocha. Via Alambi Valley to Bellavista
17 th	Bellavista. Sacha Tamia
18 th	Refugio des Aves de Angel Paz. Chontal.
19 th	Junio 23. Sacha Tamia back to Puembo, Quito
20 th	Quito city tour. Afternoon flights depart
21 st	back to UK, via Amsterdam

A gallery of some of Philip's photos from the holiday can be seen on Wildlife Travel's Flickr site, at <https://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157691133135381>



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Day One: 4th January 2018: Arrival in Quito

We were greeted on arrival at Quito airport by the smiling face of Xavier and, shortly later, by his wife Mercedes at the Puembo Birding Gardens.

After settling into our rooms, we had a quick wander through the gardens for our first Ecuadorian birding, enjoying good views of a male Vermillion Flycatcher, a pair of Crimson-mantled Woodpeckers at their nest tree and the first of many hummingbirds: Sparkling Violetear, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird and White-bellied Woodstar were all spotted at the feeders before dark fell.

Day Two: 5th January: Over the Papallacta Pass

After breakfast, we met Gustavo, our guide for our time in Ecuador, and Jorge, our trusty driver. All loaded back on the bus, and we set off east, soon leaving the dry inter-Andean valley as we climbed up.

With the city behind us, we made several stops along the roadside to scan the slopes for signs of big mammals. No luck today, but we did see plenty of evidence that our quarry had been there recently, with Spectacled Bear feeding signs in the form of torn-open Puya plants.

An area of ravine vegetation gave us the chance to see some of the characteristic plants of this habitat, particularly the 'Puma Paw' tree *Oreopanax cf ecuadorensis* with epiphytic *Racinaea* bromeliads, the big pink-flowered *Passiflora mixta* and a lovely orange *Bomarea cf multiflora*, along with at least three species of *Salvia*.

Birds were noticeably few and far between: a fly-over Black-tailed Train-bearer, a noisy-but-hiding Azara's Spinetail and a fleeting Black Flowerpiercer were all we could find here, with views westwards towards Pichincha volcano looming above Quito.

Up into the 'Paramo', a high montane vegetation where we stopped to admire a patch of Polylepis forest. Two large birds spotted soaring along a ridge revealed themselves to be a pair of Andean Condors, with a juvenile bird seen later in the morning, with a brief Shining Sunbeam and an even briefer Glossy Flowerpiercer nearby.

Plants included the endemic *Calceolaria crenata*, the red-flowered currant *Ribes hirtum*, a purple-flowered ragwort *Senecio cf formosoides* and the horsetail *Equisetum bogatensis*, with impressive views of the snow-capped Antisana volcano.

We passed Papallacta Lake, dammed by a 200 year old lava flow and dropped down onto the eastern flank of the Andes, with all the water from here on now draining into the Amazon basin.

Into the cloud forest, and soon after we arrived at Guango Lodge just before lunch, where the feeders were alive with hummingbirds, zipping back and forth, birds with wonderful names: Tourmaline Sunangel, Tyrian Metaltail, Chestnut-breasted and Buff-tailed Coronets, a stunning male Long-tailed Sylph and the tiny White-bellied Woodstar. A male Collared Inca, velvety black with a crisp white throat and belly, was visiting a feeder by the restaurant, where a Masked Flowerpiercer was resting quietly.

After lunch, and some time to settle into our rooms, we had a walk along some of the lodge's trails. Away from the feeders, very quiet bird-wise, it wasn't until we got down to the river that we found a single Torrent Tyrannulet flying from the rocks, and a secretive Russet-crowned Warbler.

Some of the cloud-forest plants made up for the lack of birds: the yellow-flowered mistletoe-tree *Gaiadendron punctatum* with the lovely red tubular flowers of *Centropogon cf comosus* growing through it; the hanging red flowers of *Fuchsia cf cinerea*; the amazingly showy yellow flowers of the orchid *Cyrtorchilum macranthum* and the delicate flower of a *Pleurothallis sp*; and a trio of the family Gesneriaceae: the hanging pink flowers of *Capanea affinis*, the fleshy orange flowers of *Columnea cf strigosa* and the very different, upright *Columnea* with its showy red bracts.

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<i>Bomarea cf multiflora</i>	Alstroemeriaceae	Orange flowers with spotted throat, vine
<i>Stenomesson aurantiacum</i>	Amaryllidaceae	The orange 'lily' at Papallacta Pass
<i>Oreopanax ecuadorensis</i>	Araliaceae	The 'Puma Paw' tree
<i>Senecio cf formosoides</i>	Asteraceae	Purple, drooping flowers at the pass
<i>Puya hamaca</i>	Bromeliaceae	The favourite food of Spectacled Bears
<i>Rascinea sp.</i>	Bromeliaceae	The pak choi-like Bromeliad in the ravine vegetation
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	Bromeliaceae	The 'air plant' growing on telegraph wires in the Quito valley.
<i>Calceolaria crenata</i>	Calceolariaceae	Yellow 'lady's slipper' at Papallacta Pass: Ecuadorian endemic
<i>Centropogon cf comosus</i>	Campanulaceae	Red tubular flowers: nectar source for Collared Inca
<i>Cleome anomala</i>	Cleomaceae	The showy Cleome at the 'ravine' stop
<i>Equisetum bogatensis</i>	Equisetaceae	Horsetail at the roadside, Papallacta Pass
<i>Psammisia sp</i>	Ericaceae	Waxy red-flowers in the canopy at Guango
<i>Dalea coerulea</i>	Fabaceae	Blue-flowered pea: used as cough medicine
<i>Capanea (=Kohleria) affinis</i>	Gesneriaceae	Hanging pink flowers, next to the lodge, Guango
<i>Columnea cf strigosa</i>	Gesneriaceae	Hanging orange flowers, Guango
<i>Columnea sp</i>	Gesneriaceae	Tall 'shrub' with bright red bracts
<i>Ribes hirtum</i>	Grossulariaceae	Red-flowered currant, Papallacta Pass
<i>Gaiadendron punctatum</i>	Loranthaceae	Yellow-flowered tree mistletoe
<i>Abutilon pictum</i>	Malvaceae	The 'chinese lantern' flower, Guango
<i>Fuchsia cf cinerea</i>	Onagraceae	Red tubular, hanging fuchsia flowers
<i>Cyrtochilum macranthum</i>	Orchidaceae	Very showy yellow-flowered orchid, Guango
<i>Pleurothallis sp</i>	Orchidaceae	At least three different species of Pleurothallis: just the one in flower, with the flower emerging directly from the leaf.
<i>Castilleja sp</i>	Orobanchaceae	Indian Paint-brush
<i>Passiflora mixta</i>	Passifloraceae	Large pink flowers
<i>Monnina sp</i>	Polygalaceae	Blue&yellow-flowered shrubby Polygala

Day Three: 6th January: Cayambe-Coca National Park

An early morning bird walk took some of us down the Pipeline Trail where we started gently, with a pair of Andean Guan in the top of a tree, and two noisy Turquoise Jays yelling their space invader calls at us. Turning back to the lodge, we bumped into a wonderful 'bird wave', a mixed feeding flock of birds moving through the trees, as new bird after new bird appeared in front of us: Pearled Treerunner, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, Blue-and-Black Tanager, Slaty Brush-finch and plenty more besides kept us entertained/bamboozled for the next 30 minutes as we followed in their wake. Heading back for breakfast, we found a pair of Northern Mountain Caciques building their nest right outside the lodge.

After breakfast, we set off back up to Papallacta where we met up with Milton, our National Park guide for the next three days, and onwards to Cayambe-Coca National Park.

At the park entrance we were met by the welcoming committee of two Andean Foxes or Culpeo, hanging around the car park, presumably in the hope of a hand out or two: all they received from us was a flurry of camera shutters clicking as one female posed in the morning light.

Into the park, and our routine for the day was of stopping wherever we had a good view and then getting out to scan the slopes for signs of the big beasts...

A pair of young Andean Condors soaring around the peaks at one stop attracted our attention: as it turns out, they were perhaps too distracting, as just as we were about to leave, Milton spotted a Spectacled Bear disappearing over the ridge. Somehow we had all missed seeing it climbing the slope...

A Many-striped Canastero appeared at the next stop, while our lunch spot was home to both Stout-billed and Chestnut-winged Cinclodes and an Andean White-tailed Deer, which was spooked by something and bounded off up the slope and over a ridge.

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A couple of lakes were home to Andean Teal, Yellow-billed Pintail and Andean Ruddy Duck, as well as a single Andean Gull, with other roadside birds on the way back down again including a couple of soaring Carunculated Caracara, a lovely White-chinned Thistletail creeping through the tussocks, a shy Red-crested Cotinga that refused to put on a show, and a pair of Red-rumped Bush-tyrants who perched up on the overhead wires for all to see.

There was plenty to keep the botanists interested today, from the showy red *Tristerix* mistletoe and the red tubes of *Ceratostema alatum* on the lower slopes, to the purple *Gentianella rapunculoides*, the bizarre *Aa* orchid, the cactus-like *Baccharis genistelloides* and a whole bank of orchids on our way back down again.

Alas, our slope-scanning tactics didn't work for our 'big beast' targets today, but there was plenty else to keep us entertained up in the mountains.

<i>Baccharis genistelloides</i>	Asteraceae	The cactus-like leathery/succulent daisy
<i>Chuquiraga jussieui</i>	Asteraceae	The orange-flowered 'Chuquiragua', at our first bear-scanning spot
<i>Loricaria thuyoides</i>	Asteraceae	The bizarre cypress-like shrub, glaucous turning rusty brown
<i>Griegia</i> sp.	Bromeliaceae	The large Agave-like bromeliad whose fruit is food for bears in March
<i>Ceratostema alatum</i>	Ericaceae	Red tubular flowers
<i>Gentiana sedifolia</i>	Gentianaceae	The small pale-blue-flowered prostrate Gentian
<i>Gentianella rapunculoides</i>	Gentianaceae	The purple-flowered Gentian, high up
<i>Gunnera</i> cf <i>brephogea</i>	Gunneraceae	The giant Gunnera
<i>Gunnera magellanica</i>	Gunneraceae	The tiny, prostrate Gunnera
<i>Tristerix</i> sp	Loranthaceae	Red-flowered mistletoe
<i>Phlegmarius compactus</i>	Lycopodiaceae	The rosy club moss.
<i>Aa</i> cf <i>paleaceae</i>	Orchidaceae	The bizarre 'dead' orchid: presumably saprophytic species
<i>Cyrtochilum aff orientale</i>	Orchidaceae	Showy yellow orchid, but with narrower petals than yesterday's species
<i>Epidendrum</i> spp.	Orchidaceae	Two large Epidendrums: one upright plant in flower, and the very tall, drooping roadside orchid.
<i>Lepanthes mucronata</i>	Orchidaceae	The tiny orchid with two flowers emerging direct from the leaf
<i>Lepanthes</i> sp.	Orchidaceae	Another tiny orchid, with a raceme of deep magenta flowers
<i>Stellis</i> sp.	Orchidaceae	Tiny yellowy orchid
<i>Bartsia stricta</i>	Orobanchaceae	The 'lousewort'
<i>Polylepis hirsuta</i>	Rosaceae	The 'forest' Polylepis: 25 year old saplings at the old quarry lunch spot
<i>Polylepis incana</i>	Rosaceae	Peruvian species, planted as a hedging/reforestation plant

Day Four: 7th January: Cayambe-Coca National Park

Our pre-breakfast wander took us down to the river, where no amount of checking boulders in the fast-flowing river worked, so we headed back up to the Pipeline Trail. A surprise here came in the form of a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, hopping slowly along the path. A mixed party of Northern Mountain Caciques and Turquoise Jays entertained us just by the lodge, with a noisy pair of Green Jays further along and an invisible Blackish Tapaculo calling from the undergrowth.

We eventually found a small mixed flock, not quite the 'bird wave' of yesterday but entertaining none the less, with mostly similar species to before: Spectacled Whitestart, Grey-hooded Tanager, Blue-and-black Tanager, Pearled Treerunner, Slaty Brush-finch and White-banded Tyrannulet, but a couple of new flock members appeared in the form of Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant and Blue-backed Conebill.

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After breakfast we again headed up into the paramo of Cayambe-Coca, where we did our very best to track down the Mountain Tapirs during the day. A couple of near misses, and a lot of hard work from our local guides, but unfortunately in the end we drew a blank.

Mammal interest today came in the form of tracks and signs, or more specifically scat, with Spectacled Bear, Andean Fox and Puma droppings found during the day.

The star bird of the day was probably the very confiding adult Variable Hawk which was hunting on the hillside above us in the afternoon.

<i>Hypochaeris sonchoides</i>	Asteraceae	Pinky 'dandelion' amongst the cushion paramo
<i>Xenophyllum humile</i>	Asteraceae	Hard cushions
<i>Hallenia sp.</i>	Gentianaceae	Bizarre yellow 'gentian'
<i>Hypericum laricifolium</i>	Hypericaceae	Yellow-flowered shrubby St John's Wort in the park
<i>Castilleja cf fissifolia</i>	Orobanchaceae	Short high-altitude Indian Paintbrush
<i>Cortaderia nitida</i>	Poaceae	The Pampas Grass throughout the national park

Day Five: 8th January: Cayambe-Coca National Park

Back into Cayambe-Coca and its surrounds... our first port of call this morning was back down the western slope, at the spot where we had stopped on the way up and found all the bear feeding signs. This morning there were no more recent signs, and no sign of any black beasts on the hillside apart from cattle and goats. In the ravine, a Yellow-breasted Brush-finch put in an appearance with Black-tailed Trainbearer, Tyrian Metaltail and Sparkling Violetear all singing nearby and a nice patch of a new Epidendrum orchid on the corner.

Drawing a blank on the slope-scanning, we headed back up into the National Park and to the top of the mountain, bristling with telecoms antennae. Definitely feeling the altitude up here, we made our way slowly to the summit for the amazing views, before thunder and some snowflakes sent us (very slowly) back to the bus.

Moving downwards, we found first one and then another roadside Andean White-tailed Deer, which both posed for photos before we found a suitable picnic spot a little further down, close to a large patch of Chuquiragua in flower. The flowers proved their worth, being visited by a male Blue-mantled Thornbill and a pair of Ecuadorian Hillstars higher up towards the ridge. We also had a party of Andean Tit-Spinetails moving through the bushes here.

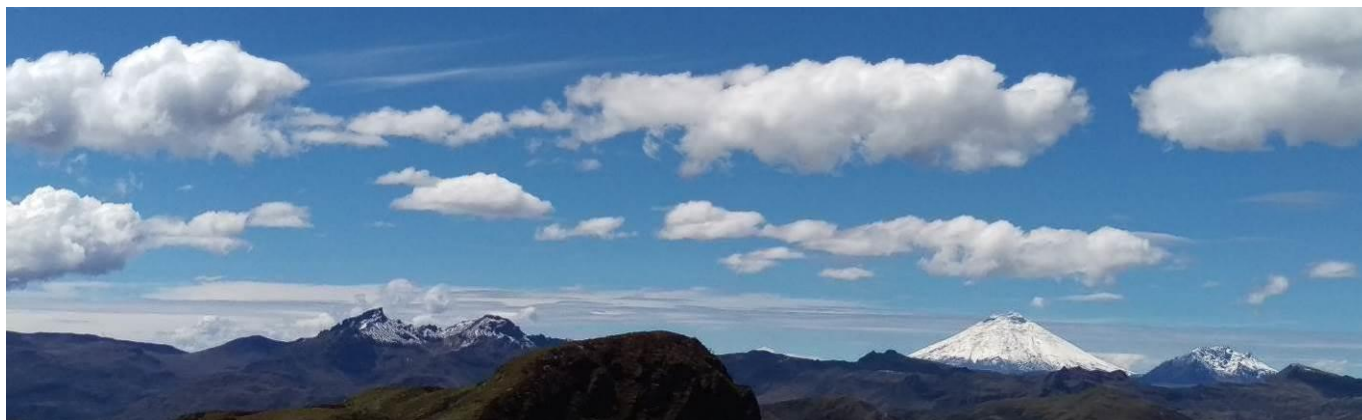
Lunches finished and all back on board the bus, we were just about to set off when Barbara noticed a black animal walking up a slope in the mid-distance. A shout of "Bear!" and what turned out to be a mother with two cubs walked out from a patch of trees, up the tussocky slope and over the ridge. And just as quickly as they'd appeared, they were gone. A hurried drive down the slope, and some manoeuvring by Milton, and we all had a second bite at the cherry, as the three Spectacled Bears appeared again, much closer this time, moving up onto the next ridge, accompanied by a chorus of camera shutters. The female paused to look over her shoulder towards Milton, while her two cubs caught up with her, before the family again moved over the ridge and out of sight. All of a sudden, all the hours of staring at mountain slopes across the Park for the last three days were forgotten, with Spectacled Bear one of the main targets of our time in Ecuador.

We still had plenty more of the Park to see, and on the way back down towards Papallacta we took another side-track to a point overlooking a lake. Three Andean Ruddy Ducks and an impressive view seemed to be our lot here before Milton gave a shout of "Oso!", and amazingly we had our fourth bear in two hours. Much further away, on the slopes beyond the far side of the lake, but through the telescope we all had great views of a heavy-set male bear as he wandered across the hillside, making his way through the pampas grass tussocks and ripping into the puya that he came across.

Eventually, even the appeal of the big male bear couldn't outweigh the biting midges, and we ran back to the bus: time for home.

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CAYAMBE-COCA NATIONAL PARK



Top: Culpeo and Spectacled Bear

Middle: *Lepanthes mucronata*, *Chuquiraga jussieu* and *Gentianella rapunculoides*

Bottom: looking towards Cotopaxi from Papallacta Pass

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Day Six: 9th January. Guango to San Isidro

Another pre-breakfast walk took us down to the river, with a flock of Southern Band-tailed Pigeons overhead and the same noisy pair of Green Jays.

After breakfast, we went across the road to explore the Cascade Trail. Similar looking Rufous Wren and Rufous Spinetail were both found amongst the bamboo thickets, with Montane Woodcreeper and Canada Warbler the only other new species of the morning. Unfortunately we couldn't find either of the hummingbirds we were looking for. Bags packed, bus loaded and we just had time for one more photography session at the hummingbird feeders, where the Sword-billed Hummingbird put in one last appearance before it was time to head off.

A little way upstream of the lodge, and we finally tracked down the stars of the river, a pair of Torrent Ducks which were feeding in the fast-flowing waters, slowly making their way downstream and around the corner, out of sight.

And then it was time to head downstream and downhill, into the lower altitudes of the subtropical cloud forest, via a couple of stops in the little town of Baeza to sample the local wares.

We arrived at the Cabanas San Isidro in time for a hearty lunch, before an afternoon relaxing on the veranda, with busy hummingbird feeders attracting Fawn-breasted Brilliant and Bronzy Inca, alongside five other more familiar species. A stunning Saffron-crowned Tanager put in an appearance in the tree tops, together with a female Blackburnian Warbler and a White-tailed Tyrannulet. A couple of Red-tailed Squirrels were seen during the afternoon, a flock of Speckle-faced Parrots were flying around the valley, making a racket, with a mixed flock of swifts high up over the canopy, and a Broad-winged Hawk flew in and landed close by, posing for photos while he sat quietly, waiting to find some prey.

Unfortunately, the salt lick down in the valley didn't draw in any tapir this time...

After dark, the loud mewing call of the famous San Isidro Owl could be heard close to the cabins, and we all had brilliant views of this enigmatic bird as he sat by the street lights, on the lookout for big insects, of which there were plenty.

Day Seven: 10th January. San Isidro

The pre-breakfast birders enjoyed themselves this morning, with a pair of Masked Trogons feeding on insects attracted by the 'street lights' overnight, alongside Smoky-coloured Pewee, Fawn-breasted Tanager, a young male Summer Tanager and a couple of Cinnamon Flycatchers. A noisy troop of Subtropical Caciques moved through the treetops with a couple of Green Jays. But most surprising of all was a 'herd' of Red-tailed Squirrels, a party of at least ten individuals all moving through the trees together, like a troop of monkeys.

Unfortunately, our morning appointment with an antpitta drew a blank, so it was back to the lodge for a leisurely breakfast.

Our morning walk took us along the road as it passes through some good secondary forest. We started without even leaving the grounds, with a Sickle-winged Guan by the swimming pool and a female Crested Quetzal on the wires along the drive.

It became a two quetzal day when we found a calling male Golden-headed Quetzal later on, while other new birds during the morning included Russet-backed Oropendola, Grey-breasted Wood-wren, Olive-backed Woodcreeper, Slate-throated Whitestart and Beryl-spangled Tanager. We had some good luck with the raptors as well, starting with an impressive Black-and-chestnut Eagle soaring over the ridge, followed by two Turkey Vultures, and a low-overhead White-rumped Hawk.

The roadside produced plenty of colourful butterflies, some of which even paused long enough to have their photos taken, and interest for the botanists came in the form of two endemic Fuchsias (*Fuchsia sylvatica* and *Fuchsia orientalis*), a bizarre branched Bomarea and a couple of new orchids.

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After lunch, we walked the loop trail, finding plenty of tapir footprints along the way as our first Bluish Flower-piercer and plenty of interesting plants, before returning to the lodge in time to relax before dinner... or so we thought.

Half an hour later, a series of knocks on doors came with the news of 'Tapir at the clay lick!'. The eagle-eyes of Jorge had picked up the arrival of the 'black blob' we'd all been hoping for (and secretly not really believing we'd see): poking out from the vegetation, not one but two black faces, each with white lips, teddy-bear ears and a mini 'trunk', busy sniffing out danger - a pair of Mountain Tapirs. An exciting 30 minutes ensued, as the two emerged nervously from the thick vegetation and walked tentatively along the bank to the clay lick, where they were soon happily tucking into the salt-rich mud: an amazing sight, and easily one of the highlights of the trip.

The day ended with a celebratory drink and the yelping calls of the San Isidro Owl, together with the hoots of Rufous-banded Owl.

<i>Saurauia sp</i>	Actinidaceae	Relative of Kiwi Fruit, 'fried egg plant'
<i>Bomarea sp.</i>	Alstroemeriaceae	Very different growth form to the other species we'd seen, with a branching raceme of flowers
<i>Schefflera sp.</i>	Araliaceae	Palmate-leaved tree in the forest in the afternoon, relative of ivy
<i>Desmodium incanum</i>	Fabaceae	Tick Trefoil. Purple flowers, sticky seed pods that break up.
<i>Erythrina edulis</i>	Fabaceae	'Flame Tree', with orange flowers and runner-bean-like leaves
<i>Monochaitum sp.</i>	Melastomataceae	Pale pink flowered shrub
<i>Tibouchina lepidota</i>	Melastomataceae	The pink-and-purple flowered tree. The flowers start off magenta and turn purple after pollination... or maybe the other way round
<i>Fuchsia orientalis</i>	Onagraceae	Rougher leaves, single flowers
<i>Fuchsia sylvatica</i>	Onagraceae	Smooth leaves, flowers in clusters
<i>Ludwigia sp</i>	Onagraceae	Yellow flowers along roadside
<i>Maxillaria sp.</i>	Orchidaceae	Small flowered orchid, common epiphyte all over the larger trees
<i>Odontoglossum sp.</i>	Orchidaceae	Raceme of flowers, epiphyte



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Day Eight. 11th January. Travel to Coca, and then on to Napo Wildlife Centre

A long travel day, with an early start and heavy rain at San Isidro, which stayed with us on and off all day.

Our first stop was at a wet cliff next to the road, where the large lilac flowers of a bladderwort *Utricularia cf unifolia*. and the bizarrely fringed orange flowers of *Meriania hernandoi* vied for attention with the views of the Sumaco volcano. Another *Meriania*, this time *M. cf mexiae* with purple flowers, was at our next stop, at a bitumen quarry where we looked, unsuccessfully, for Swallow Flycatcher, having to make do with a Black Phoebe and a pair of over-flying Chestnut-fronted Macaws.

Onwards ever onwards, we stopped for a quick rest at the butterfly feeders at Hollin River, where we added White-tailed Hillstar, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Many-spotted Hummingbird and Fork-tailed Woodnymph to our hummer list, and a party of about five Chestnut-eared Aracari flew by across the other side of the road.

Two more hummingbirds appeared on the wires in the city of Loreto: Black-bellied Mango, and a very strange looking, partially albino Blue-tailed Emerald.

Arriving in Coca, we had a short wait for a delayed flight, before setting off for the two hour boat ride down river

<i>Utricularia cf unifolia</i>	Lentibulariaceae	Bladderwort, on a wet cliff
<i>Meriania hernandoi</i>	Melastomataceae	Orange flowers, near Sumaco
<i>Meriana cf mexiae</i>	Melastomataceae	Purple flowers, bitumen quarry

and then another couple of hours by paddled canoe along a side creek to the property of the Napo Wildlife Centre.

Along the way, the sharp eyes of Jorge, our local spotter, and Ruben, our guide, gave us views of a Linneus's Two-toed Sloth, looking for all the world like a goat skin bag tossed into a tree; an amazing male Zigzag Heron on his flimsy nest, no more than a few twigs held together by will power and poise; our first Hoatzin and Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkeys; and perhaps best of all, an adult Giant Otter, which came to check us out while the rest of his family, including young cubs, called from the flooded forest behind.

Day Nine. 12th January. Napo Wildlife Centre

A long, rainforest-filled day that took in an early start, two parrot-filled clay licks (including six magnificent Scarlet Macaws coming down to take the waters, a wonderful sight), a village visit with dancing and shopping included, three Green Anacondas, a Red Titi that joined us for lunch, a family of Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkeys, the female Zigzag Heron taking her turn on the nest, Golden-mantled Tamarins around the lodge and a family of Giant Otters on the lake, welcoming us home.

Day Ten. 13th January. Napo Wildlife Centre

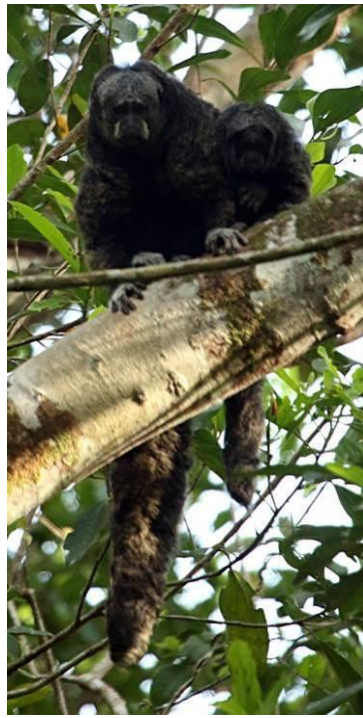
Another early start (a necessary evil at the Equator) took us a short distance by canoe up one of the lake's side creeks, and then a walk to the base of a metal tower beside a 40 metre tall Kapok tree. All those metal steps later, and we were on a platform 33 metres above the rainforest canopy.

Initially a very misty daybreak greeted us, but as the morning wore on the mist burned off and the rainforest appeared, stretching out before us as far as the eye could see. A Bat Falcon was perched up on a nearby snag, with a pair of Greater Yellow-headed Vultures in the other direction.

As the sun burned off the cloud, a group of Venezuelan Red Howler Monkeys emerged to warm themselves up, way in the distance, a single White-bellied Spider Monkey appeared to do the same, and closer to a little group of Red Titi appeared, feeding on Cecropia fruit.

Parrots of various kinds flew by, including a close pair of Scarlet Macaws, and a bit later on a single Black-headed Parrot who paused to sing from a tree top.

THE AMAZON



Top: Giant Otter and Hoatzin

Middle: Golden-mantled Tamarin, Napo Saki and Pygmy Marmoset

Bottom: Green Anaconda and White-lipped Peccary

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A handsome King Vulture was perched up, a little way away, while at the other end of the scale, a tiny Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher was flitting about the canopy of our Kapok tree. Cotingas came in the form of a brief Spangled Cotinga, a male Purple-throated Fruitcrow that came close to us, flashing his shiny magenta throat, and a female Bare-throated Fruitcrow who actually perched in 'our' tree, where she had a preen and prepared herself for the day ahead.

As the morning wore on, Jorge heard the sound of peccaries nearby on the forest floor, and we decided to head down and see if we could find them.

Back down at ground level, and with the peccaries having apparently moved off, we started walking the trail back towards our waiting canoe, finding a brightly coloured Wire-tailed Manakin and a contrastingly dull Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin along the way, while getting acquainted with some of the rainforest trees and their local uses.

Then Jorge again heard the peccaries, and this time they sounded to be close by... he headed off into the forest, machete in hand, while we positioned ourselves around the corner. And then there they were, feeding on the path in front of us, a handful of White-lipped Peccaries, chomping on fallen fruits, a bit wary but apparently not so bothered by our presence, until one of the adults must have caught wind of us, and with noisy clacking of teeth they were off, running back into the undergrowth and away.

We caught up with them again a little way along the path, only this time the full scale of the herd (or, more properly, the sounder) became apparent, as a great mass of animals ran full pelt across the trail, surely upwards of 100 animals, probably more: a very lucky sighting indeed.

Less welcome was the unmistakable peccary-stink, and the hordes of mosquitoes that, whilst accompanying the peccaries, were just as happy to feast on us.

Back to the canoe, and welcome relief from the biting bugs. Heading the short distance back to the lake, instead of going straight back to the lodge, we took a short diversion, and came face to face with an ENORMOUS female Anaconda, sunning herself on the water's edge. Apparently this individual has been seen around the lake for the past 4 months or so, and while our guides' estimate of 7 metres is perhaps a bit long (the longest confirmed anaconda was measured about 5.21 metres long), she was certainly a giant.

After lunch we hid from the heat of the day, venturing out again at 4pm, when we again took to the canoe and paddled (or rather, were paddled...) up one of the other side creeks from the main lake. Initially, things were rather quiet, with a handful of Hoatzin, a wailing chorus of howler monkeys and a few tree-roosting Proboscis Bats the highlights. A pair of Wattled Jacana showed nicely, which is more than could be said for a roosting Boat-billed Heron, which was all-but-invisible as it hid in an inaccessible corner of the bank. Back in the main exit creek, we were greeted by a scene from The Birds, as an enormous convoy of Greater Ani came flying towards us, flushed from the bankside vegetation by an oncoming canoe.

Then, with thunder storms threatening, as we were heading back for the lodge, we suddenly heard the unmistakeable sound of the Giant Otters. And there, surfacing once, twice, right next to our canoe was the large head of an adult Giant Otter, with a freshly caught fish which he proceeded to noisily chomp his way through, swimming right next to us as he did so, apparently oblivious to the boat-load of excited, camera-toting visitors...

With the high pitched calls of hungry youngsters coming from the undergrowth, he headed back towards the bank, and just as quickly was gone. An amazing end to what was already a great day.

Day Eleven. 14th January. Napo Wildlife Centre

We started the day with a pre-breakfast trip up to the top of the restaurant tower, from where the highlight was a wonderful Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth sitting up in the canopy and warming himself in the sun. A party of Golden-mantled Tamarins came through, moving quickly through the trees around the staff quarters, heading down

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to their favourite area around the cabins nearer the shore, while out in the lake the family of Giant Otters were seen as they swam from one side to the other: not a bad start to the day!

After breakfast, we headed out across the lake for another forest walk. Jorge again introduced us to the local uses of various forest plants, and also found an Ecuadorian Poison Arrow Frog, a tiny ruby-red creature, along with a large Crested Forest Toad.

We relaxed during the heat of the day, before heading out in the canoe once more, along the main channel, where we had a fantastic encounter with a large troop of Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkeys, which kept us entertained for a long time, watching their antics up close, oblivious to our presence.

Day Twelve. 15th January. Napo Wildlife Centre

Our last morning at Napo Wildlife Centre, and our latest "lie in", to the decadently late hour of 6am!

Bags packed and loaded on the canoe, we had one last paddle out in the company of Jorge, whose eagle eyes found us yet more monkeys: first a family of shaggy grey Napo Sakis, with another pair later on, then a couple of brief Marañón Capuchins, unfortunately along a stretch of faster-flowing water where we couldn't stop the canoe, as well as a young male Howler and another troop of Squirrel Monkeys.

We said one last hello to the male Zigzag Heron who was again on his nest, and Mario spotted a Northern Caiman-Lizard as it swam along the shore. And then it was back onto the motorised canoe and our journey back upstream towards Coca.

We had one last stop to make, at a deserted market site next to the river, where we docked and all got out to head towards a small grove of trees. Here Ruben pointed out several of the trees were pock-marked with innumerable deep circular holes running all the way up the trunk. And there, feeding from the sap gathered in these holes was the world's smallest monkey, a Pygmy Marmoset. We watched him as he watched us, making his way higher up the tree, feeding on the sap as he went, before he went just that bit higher and around the trunk: time to leave.

One boat, one plane and two buses later, our day ended up back at Puembo Birding Garden in time for dinner.

Day Thirteen. 16th January. Yanacocha and Alambi Valley

The day dawned wet, and we travelled through rain and the Quito traffic around the city and up onto the slopes of Pichincha, where a very bumpy road took us to the Yanacocha nature reserve. It was particularly rewarding to visit this special reserve, as Wildlife Travel contributed almost £6000 of funding to the set-up of this reserve as our 'carbon balancing' payments in 2009 and 2010.

In this high-altitude cloud forest we found a party of colourful mountain-tanagers: Scarlet-bellied, Black-chested and a single Hooded Mountain-Tanager. A variety of new orchids appeared on the slopes, and the hummingbird feeders were host to a whole new suite of species: Buff-winged Starfrontlet dominated, along with Great Sapphirewing and both Sapphire-vented and Golden-breasted Pufflegs, while 'familiar faces' included Tyrian Metaltail and a single Sword-billed Hummingbird, plus both Glossy and Masked Flowerpiercers in large numbers. New plants included another new Fuchsia *Fuchsia scabriuscula* and the lovely purple *Passiflora cumbalensis*. Eventually rain and the altitude sent us back to the visitor centre, where we had lunch.

Heading along the old road down the Alambi valley, we finally found a family of White-capped Dipper at one of the fish farms along the river. Nearby, we could hear the sound of lekking Andean Cock-of-the-Rock on the far side of the valley, but just too low down for us to be able to spot the colourful males. When we finally made it to the Tandayapa valley, another roadside stop revealed a brown ball of fluff on a ledge: a nestling Cock-of-the-Rock, very different to the showy adult that it will (hopefully) become.

We arrived at Bellavista, where we were greeted by Richard, the slightly eccentric English owner, and shown to our rooms.

HUMMINGBIRDS



Top: Buff-tailed Coronet and Velvet-purple Coronet
Middle: Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Golden-breasted Puffleg and Purple-bibbed Whitetip
Bottom: Sword-billed Hummingbird and Booted Racquet-tail

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Over dinner, the local 'star of the show', the recently-discovered Olinguito, arrived to avail himself of a banana, causing mass abandoning of desserts. Unfortunately he quickly hauled his banana off to eat out of sight in the dark forest somewhere... luckily, 45 minutes late he returned, allowing good views as he selected his second banana of the evening.

<i>Baccharis latifolia</i>	Asteraceae	White-flowered shrub
<i>Barnadesia arborea</i>	Asteraceae	Purple-flowered tree daisy
<i>Euphorbia laurifolia</i>	Euphorbiaceae	Living fence posts
<i>Lupinus pubescens</i>	Fabaceae	Blue-flowered lupin
<i>Fuchsia scabriuscula</i>	Onagraceae	Yanacocha
<i>Elleanthus sp</i>	Orchidaceae	Purple 'bouquet' of flowers near Bellavista
<i>Epidendrum cf mesogastropodium</i>	Orchidaceae	Pink 'bouquet' of flowers at Yanacocha
<i>Epidendrum cf cochlidium</i>	Orchidaceae	Red-flowered epiphyte, along Alambi valley
<i>Pleurothallis sp</i>	Orchidaceae	Yanacocha
<i>Stellis sp</i>	Orchidaceae	Yanacocha
<i>Passiflora cumbalensis</i>	Passifloraceae	Lilac flowers, Yanacocha
<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	Solanaceae	Yanacocha

Day Fourteen. 17th January. Bellavista

Pre-breakfast birding reaped some great dividends for those of us who were up in time, with some of the real stars of the Choco cloud forest joining us in the car park. Four noisy Plate-billed Mountain-Toucans were first to arrive, followed soon after by a party of wonderfully confiding Toucan Barbets, picking off the insects that had been attracted to the lights overnight. A pair of Masked Trogons were doing the same, and they were joined just after breakfast by three White-faced Nunbirds. The banana feeding station attracted a couple of Red-tailed Squirrels, but alas there was no sign of the hoped-for Tayra.

Some of us went for a morning walk along the road a little higher than the lodge, where a male Gorgeted Sunangel regularly visiting flowering bromeliads and a brief Rufous-headed Pygmy Tyrant were the bird highlights. For the plant-fans, the trees were covered in epiphytes, including colourful Epidendrums, Maxillaria, Eilanthus and Pleurothallis orchids along with bright red *Tillandsia pastensis*. Interesting 'vines' included the beautiful *Bomarea pardina* and a single plant of the interesting 'stinging nettle vine' *Nasa aequatorialis*.

Our afternoon walk took us to the glamorous location of the lodge's compost bins, where we all eventually had views of a pair of Sickie-winged Guan, a couple of Slaty-backed Nightingale Thrushes and a single rather shy White-throated Quail-dove, plodding his way through some old watermelon skins.

<i>Bomarea pardina</i>	Alstroemariaceae	Pink bracts, black-spotted white flowers
<i>Tillandsia complanata</i>	Bromeliaceae	Dropping flower spikes
<i>Tillandsia pastensis</i>	Bromeliaceae	Bright red leaves and flower spikes
<i>Tillandsia sp</i>	Bromeliaceae	Enormous 1.5m flower spikes
<i>Glossoloma oblongicalyx</i>	Gesneriaceae	Bizarre red flowers
<i>Nasa aequatoriana</i>	Loasaceae	White flowered 'stinging nettle' vine
<i>Fuchsia cf orientalis</i>	Onagraceae	
<i>Fuchsia macrostigma</i>	Onagraceae	
<i>Epidendrum cf cochlidium</i>	Orchidaceae	Orange flowers
<i>Epidendrum cf embreei</i>	Orchidaceae	The drooping orange flower spikes
<i>Epidendrum cf hausmannianum</i>	Orchidaceae	Green flowers
<i>Epidendrum sp</i>	Orchidaceae	Purple flowers
<i>Maxillaria sp</i>	Orchidaceae	Single yellow-orange flowers, epiphytic
<i>Pleurothallis sp 1</i>	Orchidaceae	Paired dark magenta flowers
<i>Pleurothallis sp 2</i>	Orchidaceae	Large yellow flower spikes
<i>Passiflora cumbalensis</i>	Passifloraceae	
<i>Renealmia aurantifera</i>	Zingiberaceae	The orange spike of 'ginger' flowers

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Later in the afternoon, we drove down to the paved road, and the short hop towards Mindo and Sacha Tamia, our home for the next couple of nights, where the hummingbird feeders were busy with yet another new suite of species, dominated by the beautiful Velvet-purple Coronet together with Brown Inca, Booted Racquet-tail and Purple-bibbed Whitetail.

Day Fifteen. 18th January. Refugio Angel Paz des Aves and Chontal.

An early start saw us eating our picnic breakfast as dawn broke in the cloud forest of the famous Angel Paz's 'refugio', waiting for our local guide to arrive and unlock the gate. With the arrival of 'the man with the key', we headed down to the 'blind' looking out over the forest-filled valley, from where the unmistakable, raucous calls of Andean Cock-of-the-Rock were already coming. As the light improved, splashes of bright red appeared in the trees as the males blundered about the trees, displaying at their daily lek site: well worth the early start. The word 'lek' is thought to come from the Swedish 'to play', and (according to Barbara's research) 'some related Gothic and old German about dancing'. So now we know.

Nearby, a pair of Rufous-bellied Nighthawks were roosting on an open branch, perfectly camouflaged amongst the mossy epiphytes.

<i>Gasteranthus quitensis</i>	Gesneriaceae	Red Calceolaria-like flowers
<i>Columnea kucnyiakii</i>	Gesneriaceae	Yellow flowers beneath red leaves

Some hanging around followed as waited for Angel himself to work his magic: unfortunately, the Giant Pitta, the star of the Angel Paz show, never put in an appearance, although we did hear one calling later on, and so we headed off to his next site. And from here on in, it was, and someone put it, like being in a sweet shop: we went straight from a roadside Golden-headed Quetzal to an improbable spot in a ditch where Angle summonsed up a Yellow-bellied Antpitta: photos taken, on to the next stop where a short walk through the forest took us to a clearing, where a Moustached Antpitta was stood waiting for us, and with a whistle in came an Ochre-breasted Antpitta (called Shakira, of course) to collect chopped-up worms for her nearby fledgling. All done, and on to the next spot where a line of worm pieces were laid out along a branch, and up hopped a Chestnut-crowned Antpitta called Andrea... and back to the 'lodge' for plantain balls and some hummers at the feeders.

Happy with our antpitta-lot, we drove back to Sacha Tamia: quick change, swapping Barbara for Sue and picking up our picnic lunches, and it was off for a 2 hour drive north eastwards along some very rough roads to Chontal, where we met local farmer and family man (42 grandchildren!!) Antonio, who unlocked the gate at the bottom of a narrow gorge on his land. And there we got great views of at least seven of the 20 or so pairs of Oilbirds, the rather wonderful 'brown jobs' that make this site their home.

Lunch was back at Antonio's house, where he explained that Wattled Guan makes a delicious soup and Ocelots eat his chickens, while Jaguar and Puma just pass through once or twice a year...

Just before leaving we enjoyed a spell of birding in the rain, with Pale-mandibled Aracara, Squirrel Cuckoo, Grey-capped Flycatcher, Mouse-grey Flycatcher and Swallow Tanager all putting in appearances before the long drive home...

Day Sixteen. 19th January. Junio 23, Umbrellabird site.

An even-earlier start had us driving northwards through the day, arriving at the eclectically-named settlement of Junio 23 by 6am. Here we met our host and after a picnic breakfast we headed off as dawn broke, initially by bus and then by foot along the muddy track up hill.

Here, on the hillside, we had our first views of our target species for the morning as a female Long-wattled Umbrellabird hopped up into a tree top before flying away over the valley, leaving a displaying male behind her.

Having all (eventually) made it through the mud to the top of the hill, we found another male perched up in the nearest tree, quietly preening and occasionally swinging his impressive feathered wattle about, with a third male in

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the canopy nearby: a really bizarre bird. The same tree was home to a Choco Toucan and a couple of Pale-mandibled Aracaris, while the hummingbird feeders attracted Velvet-Purple Coronet and a very bold Empress Brilliant.

A small mixed tanager flock came through, which included two fantastic Glistening-green Tanagers, a real surprise to see. But even more of a surprise was the 'hawk' at the top of a distant tree down in the valley, which through the telescope turned out to be a big Ornate Hawk Eagle. Rather amazingly, not only did this bird stay perched up in her tree for at least 45 minutes, but she was joined by her smaller, brighter mate: a very impressive double act.

Eventually having had our fill of big black cotingas and even bigger ginger eagles, we set off back down the hill, hearing Mantled Howler Monkeys calling from the valley as we went.

Back at Sacha Tamia we had one last lunch in the cloud forest, with a much-admired couple of Red-headed Barbet around the banana feeders, before heading off back to Quito, pausing briefly in the village of Cala Cali at the Equator monument.

Columnea minor

Gesneriaceae

The tubular yellow-mouthed flower with pinkish fimbriate calyx, a trailing vine

Day Seventeen. 20th January.

One last day in Ecuador, this time without an early start... our tour of the old centre of Quito took in the panoramic views of the city from the imposing statue of the Virgin on top of a hill, an interesting museum packed with pre-Colombian art and artefacts that revealed the long and complex history of the indigenous peoples of Ecuador, the over-the-top baroque gold of the church of San Francisco, and one or two retail opportunities for those with dollars burning a hole in their pockets...



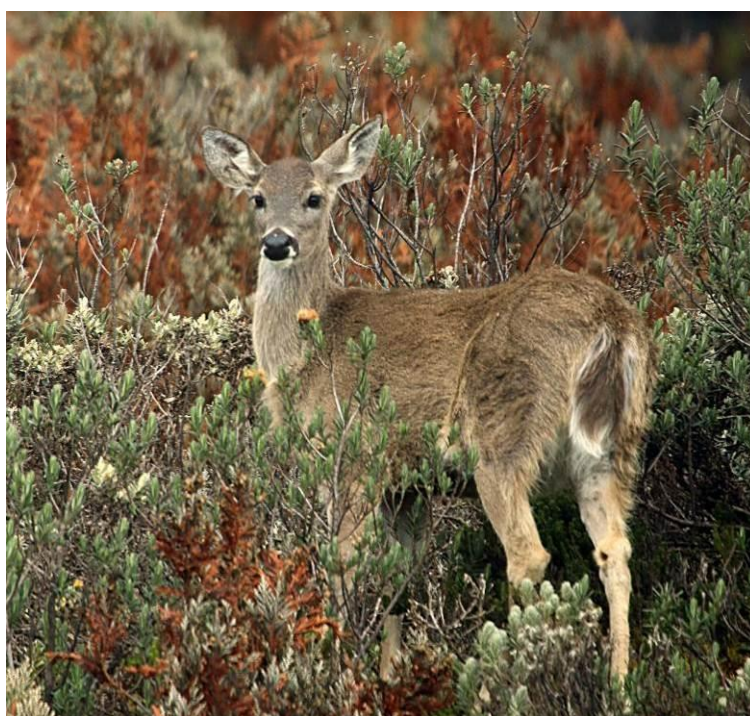
Left to Right: *Epidendrum cf embreei*, *Heliconia rostrata* and *Bomarea pardina*

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MAMMALS																			
Marsupials																			
Andean White-eared Opossum	<i>Didelphis pernigra</i>														X	X			
Sloths, Armadillos & Anteaters																			
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>										X								
Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus didactylus</i>							X											
Nine-banded Armadillo or Giant Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i> or <i>Priodontes maximus</i>										S								
Diggings pointed out to us on the walk at Napo were identified by Jorge as Giant Armadillo burrows																			
Primates																			
Pygmy Marmoset	<i>Cebuella pygmaea</i> The world's smallest monkey: one seen at his 'sap tree' on the banks of the Rio Napo											X							
LEAST CONCERN																			
Golden-mantled Tamarin	<i>Saguinus tripartitus</i> A family troop were seen around the cabins at Napo Wildlife Centre. Only found between the Rio Napo and Rio Curaray									X	X								
NEAR THREATENED																			
Marañón Capuchin <i>not yet assessed by IUCN</i>	<i>Cebus yuracus</i> A newly-recognised species, 'split' from White-fronted Capuchin. This is the form found between the Rio Napo and Rio Marañón in east Ecuador and Peru.										H	X							
Ecuadorian Capuchin CRITICALLY ENDANGERED	<i>Cebus aequatorialis</i> The monkeys seen by Sue at Sacha Tamia. A newly-recognised species, 'split' from White-fronted Capuchin. This is the form found in coastal Ecuador, extending into the Tumbes region of northern Peru.															X			
Ecuadorian Squirrel Monkey LEAST CONCERN	<i>Saimiri macrodon</i> Found between the Rio Apaporis in Colombia and Rio Jurua in Brazil								X	X		X	X						
Red Titi LEAST CONCERN	<i>Callicebus discolor</i> Found between the Rio Putomayo in Colombia and Rio Marañón in Peru									X	X								
Napo Saki <i>not yet assessed by IUCN</i>	<i>Pithecia napensis</i> A newly-recognised species, 'split' from Monk Saki. This is the form found between the Rio Napo and Rio Marañón in east Ecuador and Peru										X	X							
Venezuelan Red Howler Monkey LEAST CONCERN	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i> Red Howler Monkey is another recently-split species: this is the form found from W Venezuela, through Colombia, eastern Ecuador, into Peru and Brazil.									H	X	X	X						
Mantled Howler Monkey LEAST CONCERN	<i>Alouatta palliata</i> Heard at the Umbrellabird site. Found from Mexico and Guatemala, through Central America and then coastal Colombia and Ecuador.																H		
White-bellied Spider Monkey ENDANGERED	<i>Ateles belzebuth</i> One seen in the distance from the canopy tower, Napo WC.										X								
Rodents and Rabbits																			
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>														X				
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Notosciurus granatensis</i>			X		X	X	X							X	X	X		
Black Agouti	<i>Dasypsecta fuliginosa</i>										X								
Tapiti (=Forest Rabbit)	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>			X	S	X													
Bats																			
Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>								X	X	X	X	X						
Carnivores																			
Puma					S														
Culpeo (=Andean Fox) LEAST CONCERN	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i> Two hanging around the car park by the entry station, Cayambe-Coca NP			X	S	S													
Spectacled Bear VULNERABLE	<i>Tremarctos ornatus</i> After plenty of feeding signs, and a lot of searching, we found a mother with two cubs just after lunch, followed by a distant male feeding on a hillside.		S	S	S	X													

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Olinguito NEAR THREATENED	<i>Bassaricyon neblina</i> One came to the bananas at Bellavista twice during the evening of 16 th													X					
Giant Otter ENDANGERED	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i> The same family seen four days in a row at Napo Wildlife Centre							X	X	X	X								
Ungulates																			
Mountain Tapir ENDANGERED	<i>Tapirus pinchaque</i> After finding footprints in the mud on our afternoon walk, a pair came to the salt lick at San Isidro just before dusk on 10 th							X											
White-lipped Peccary VULNERABLE	<i>Tayassu pecari</i> A large (and very smelly) 'sounder' of peccaries crossed our path during a morning walk at Napo WC										X								
Andean White-tailed Deer	<i>Odocoileus (virginianus) ustus</i>			X		X													



Top: Olinguito (photo courtesy Peter Edmonds) and Andean White-tailed Deer
 Bottom: Forest Rabbit and Venezuelan Red Howler Monkey

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BIRDS																			
ORDER STRUTHIONIFORMES																			
Family Tinamidae (Tinamous)																			
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>									H									
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>								H										
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>							H											
Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>									H									
ORDER GALLIFORMES																			
Family Cracidae (Guans, Curassows and Chachalacas)																			
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>						X							X					
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>		X										X						
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>							X											
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>							X			X								
Wattled Guan	<i>Aburria aburri</i>					H	H												
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>							X	X		X	X							
Family Odontophoridae (New World Quails)																			
Dark-backed Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus melanonotus</i>																H		
ORDER ANSERIFORMES																			
Family Anatidae (Wildfowl)																			
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>							X											
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>					X													
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andinum</i>		X		X														
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>		X		X														
Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>		X		X														
ORDER COLUMBIFORMES																			
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)																			
Croaking Ground-dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>															H			
Rock Dove/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X									X	X		X	X			
Southern Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>P. (fasciata) albilinea</i>					X							X		X				
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>								H		X								
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayannensis</i>							X		X	X								
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>										X						H		
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	X	X		X							X	X				X		
White-throated Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>													X					
ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES																			
Family Steatornithidae (Oilbird)																			
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>															X			
Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)																			
Rufous-bellied Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis rufiventris</i>					X										X			
Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus longirostris</i>			X															
Family Apodidae (Swifts)																			
White-chested Swift	<i>Cypseloides lemosi</i>																X		
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>					X	X												
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	X		X		X	X	X	X								X		
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>					X			X	X	X								
Fork-tailed Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>							X	X	X	X	X							
Family Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)																			
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatorophorus</i>					X								X	X				
Great-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>								H										
Eastern Wedge-billed H'ingbird	<i>Schistes geoffroyi</i>							X											
Lesser/Green Violetear	<i>Colibria (thalassinus) cyanotus</i>							X											

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	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	X	X			X	X	X					X	X			X		
	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthrocothorax nigricollis</i>								X				X	X			X		
	Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i>														X				
	Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>		X	X	X	X	X												
	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>		X	X	X		X	X							X				
	Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingi</i>		X	X			X	X											
	Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelstis</i>														X	X	X		
	Ecuadorian Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>					X													
	White-tailed Hillstar	<i>Urochroa (bougueri) leucura</i>								X										
	Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	X	X			X													
	Blue-mantled Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>			X		X													
	Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>		X			X	X							X					
	Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>			X	X														
	Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>		X	X	X	X								X					
	Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>													X					
	Golden-breasted Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i>													X					
	Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>						X	X											
	Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>														X	X	X		
	Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X							X				
	Buff-winged Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i>													X					
	Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>			X		X	X												
	Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>		X	X			X							X					
	Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopectus</i>													X					
	Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>		X	X	X	X	X								X				
	Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X											
	Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>														X	X	X		
	(White-)Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus u. underwoodii</i>														X	X	X		
	Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>														X	X	X		
	Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>						X	X							X	X	X		
	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>														X				
	Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>														X		X		
	White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X												
	Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchelli</i>														X	X	X		
	Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	X																	
	Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>								X	X	X	X							
	Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyae</i>														X	X			
	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>								X										
	Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>								X										
	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>		X												X	X	X		
	Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>														X	X	X		
	Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>								X										

ORDER OPISTHOCOMIFORMES

Family Opisthocomidae (Hoatzin)

	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>								X	X	X	X	X						
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ORDER CUCULIFORMES

Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)

	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>															X			
	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>										X								
	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>								X	X	X	X	X						
	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>								X		X	X	X			X	X		

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ORDER GRUIFORMES																			
Family Aramidae (Limpkin)																			
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>										X	X							
ORDER PELECANIFORMES																			
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)																			
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>								X	X			X						
Family Ardeidae (Hérons)																			
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlaerius cochlaerius</i>										X								
Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulates</i>								X	X			X						
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>								X	X		X	X						
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>								X	X			X						
Capped Heron	<i>Philherodius pileatus</i>											X							
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>								X	X			X						
ORDER SULIFORMES																			
Family Anhingidae (Darters)																			
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>								X	X	X	X	X						
ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES																			
Family Charadriidae (Plovers)																			
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>									X									
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>									X									
Family Jacanidae (Jacanas)																			
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>									X	X	X	X						
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers, Snipes and Phalaropes)																			
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>								X	X			X						
Family Laridae (Gulls)																			
Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>	X	X																
ORDER STRIGIFORMES																			
Family Strigidae (Owls)																			
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>								H										
San Isidro Owl	<i>Ciccaba sp.nov.</i>						X	H											
Rufous-banded Owl	<i>Ciccaba albitarsis</i>							H											
ORDER CATHARTIFORMES																			
Family Cathartidae (New World Vultures)																			
Andean Condor	<i>Vultur gryphus</i>	X	X	X	X														
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>										X								
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melabrotus</i>									X	X	X	X						
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>						X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	X							X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		
ORDER ACCIPITRIFORMES																			
Family Pandionidae (Ospreys)																			
Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>										X		X						
Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)																			
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>											X				X	X		
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>										X	X	X						
Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>										X								
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>								X										
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>										X								
Slate-coloured Hawk	<i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i>										X								
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>									H				X		X	X		
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	X																	
White-rumped Hawk	<i>Parauteo leucorrhous</i>							X											
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>			X	X												X		
Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polysoma</i>	X	X	X	X														

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Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>						X												
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>																X		
Black-and-Chestnut Eagle	<i>Spizaetus isidori</i>							X											
ORDER TROGONIFORMES																			
Family Trogonidae (Trogons and Quetzals)																			
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>						X	X							H	X	X		
Crested Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>							X							H				
Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>										H								
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>									X									
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>				X		X	X							X	X			
ORDER CORACIIFORMES																			
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)																			
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>									X	X	X	X						
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>									X									
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>								X	X			X						
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>								X										
Family Bucconidae (Puffbirds)																			
White-faced Nunbird	<i>Haploptila castanea</i>														X				
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>								X	X									
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>										X								
Family Ramphastidae (Toucans)																			
Chestnut-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>																X		
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>									X	X	X							
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>															H	X		
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>A. haematopygus</i>															X			
Plate-billed Mountain-toucan	<i>Andigena lamniorstris</i>														X	X			
Golden-collared Toucanet	<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>											H							
Pale-mandibled Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus erythropygius</i>															X	X		
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>								X		X								
Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>										X	X							
Ivory-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>										X								
Family Capitonidae (American Barbets)																			
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>														X		X		
Family Semnornithidae (Prong-billed Barbets)																			
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>														X				
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)																			
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>								X	X	X								
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>															X			
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>															X			
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirki</i>															X	X		
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	X													X				
Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>							H											
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>											X							
ORDER FALCONIFORMES																			
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)																			
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>									H							X		
Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>																X		
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>											X							
Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus carunculatus</i>			X	X														
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>								X	X		X							
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X															X		
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>									X	X								
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>													X					

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ORDER PSITTACIFORMES																				
Family Psittacidae (Parrots)																				
	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara arauana</i>										X								
	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>								X	X	X								
	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>							X											
	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>							X	X	X	X								
	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>								X										
	Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>														X				
	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanopectera</i>								X	X	X	X							
	Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>									X									
	Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>								X										
	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>								X										
	Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>						X							X		X			
	Speckle-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus seniloides</i>					X	X												
	Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcophaps</i>													X	X	X			
	Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>								X	X									
	Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>							X	X	X	X								
	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>							X	X	X									
ORDER PASSERIFORMES																				
Family Thamnophilidae (Antbirds)																				
	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>																		
	Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>								X		H								
	Amazonian Streaked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula multistriata</i>										H								
Family Grallariidae (Antpittas)																				
	Giant Antpitta	<i>Grallaria gigantea</i>														H				
	Moustached Antpitta	<i>Grallaria allenii</i>														X				
	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>			H	X		H								H	X			
	Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>														X				
	White-bellied Antpitta	<i>Grallaria hypoleuca</i>						H	H											
	Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>													X					
	Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	H	X	H	X														
	Ochre-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavirostris</i>															X			
Family Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)																				
	Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>														H				
	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>								H	X									
	Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>				H		H	H						H					
	Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>														H				
Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers)																				
	Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>		X	X	X														
	Chestnut-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albidiventris</i>		X	X	X														
	Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>															X	X		
	Andean Tit-spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>					X													
	White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Schizoeaca fuliginosa</i>		X	X	X														
	Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>		X	X															
	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	X				H		H								H			
	Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>						X												
	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>														X		X		
	Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>		X	X	X	X	X												
	Buffy Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>														X				
	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocicla fuliginosa</i>										X								
	Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>									H			H						
	Andean Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus ignotus</i>															X			

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	Amazonian Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>X. (p.) orenocensis</i>											X							
	Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>						X												
	Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>					X	X							X	X				
Family Pipridae (Manakins)																				
	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>									X	X								
	Orange-crested Manakin	<i>Hetercercus aurantivertex</i>							X											
	Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>									X									
Family Cotingidae (Cotingas)																				
	Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>														X				
	Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>													X					
	Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>													X		X			
	Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>			X	X	X													
	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>									X									
	Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>																X		
	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>									X									
	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>								X	X									
Family Tityridae (Tityras, Becards and allies)																				
	Western Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>										X								
	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus versicolor</i>														X				
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)																				
	Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>														X				
	Rufous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon rufipectus</i>			X				X											
	Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus ruficeps</i>							X											
	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>															X			
	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>T. chrysocrotaphum</i>									X									
	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>			X			X	X						X					
	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>															X			
	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>															X			
	White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>						X	X						X					
	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>			X	X														
	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	X				X													
	Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>										H								
	Citron-bellied Attila	<i>Attila citriniventris</i>										X								
	(Southern) Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus p. pitangua</i>												H						
	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>							X	X	X	X	X							
	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>							X	X	X	X	X							
	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>										X								
	Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes (chrysocephalus) hemichrysus</i>														X				
	Northern Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>									X									
	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>						X	X	X				X						
	Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>															X			
	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		
	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>																X		
	Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>						X												
	Mouse-grey Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus (fasciatus) crypterythrus</i>															X			
	Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Silvicultrix frontalis</i>													X					
	Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>				X		X												
	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>					X													
	Vermillion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	X												X					

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	Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola alpinus</i>			X	X														
	Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i>		X	X															
	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>		X					X						X			X		
	Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>						X							X	X	X			
Family Vireonidae (Vireos)																				
	Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>						X							X					
	Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>													X					
Family Corvidae (Crows)																				
	Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>		X	X	X									X					
	Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>							X	X	X									
	Inca (Green) Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas yncas</i>			X	X	X	X												
Family Donacobiidae (Donacobius)																				
	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>							X	X	X	X	X							
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)																				
	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	X	X				X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X		
	Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>			X	X	X	X						X						
	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>							X											
	White-thighed Swallow	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>																X		
	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>							X							X	X			
	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>							X											
	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>								X	X	X	X							
	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>							X	X	X	X	X							
Family Polioptilidae (Gnatcatcher)																				
	(White-browed) Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila (plumbea) bilineata</i>														X				
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)																				
	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes (aedon) musculus</i>							X	X	X	X	X					X		
	Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>		X	X		X	X												
	(Paramo) Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus (platensis) aequatorialis</i>			X	H														
	Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Pheugopedius euophrys</i>					H									H				
	Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>					X													
	(Choco) White-breast' W'd-Wren	<i>Henicorhina l. inornata</i>													X		H			
	Grey-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>						X							X					
Family Cinclidae (Dippers)																				
	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>		X		X								X				X		
Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)																				
	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	X																	
Family Turdidae (Thrushes)																				
	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>					H									H	X	H		
	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>						X							X					
	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>													X					
	Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>							H											
	Ecuadorian Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>													X	X	X			
	Lawrence's Thrush	<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>							H											
	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	X	X	X	X	X						X	X	X		X			
	Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>						X												
Family Fringillidae (Finches)																				
	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lannirostris</i>														X	X			
	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>															X			
	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>	X			X														
	Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>						X												

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Family Passerellidae (New World Sparrows)																				
	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>							X											
	Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>														X		X		
	Short-billed Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus parvirostris</i>			X															
	Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>							X									X		
	Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>													X	X				
	Grey-browed Brush-Finch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>													X					
	Pale-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>			X	X		X												
	Choco Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes (tricolor) crassus</i>															X			
	Yellow-breasted Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes latinucha</i>		X			X								X					
	Slaty Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>			X	X														
	White-winged Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes leucopterus</i>														X				
	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		
Family Icteridae (New World Blackbirds)																				
	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>							X	X	X	X	X	X						
	Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>										X								
	Casqued Oropendola	<i>Cacicus oseryi</i>											X							
	Northern Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus leucoramphus</i>			X	X	X	X												
	Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>							X											
	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>								X	X	X	X	X						
	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	X											X	X	X	X	X		
Family Parulidae (New World Warblers)																				
	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>																X		
	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>			X	X		X	X		X					X		X		
	Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>						X	X											
	Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>			X		H	H												
	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>																X		
	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>		X	X				X							X	X			
	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>							X						X	X	X	X		
	Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>			X	X	X	X	X						X	X				
Family Cardinalidae (Cardinals)																				
	Southern Golden Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	X	X											X					
	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>						X	X											
Family Thraupidae (Tanagers)																				
	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>															X	X		
	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>														X	X	X		
	Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>														X	X			
	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>															X			
	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>														X	X	X		
	Masked Crimson Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>										X								
	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>								X										
	Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>														X	X	X		
	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>															X	X		
	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>															X	X		
	Thick-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>															X			
	Grey-hooded Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>			X	X	X													
	Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Kleinotherapis atropileus</i>			X															
	Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>			X	X			X											
	Rufous-chested Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ornata</i>														X				
	Giant Conebill	<i>Conirostrum binghami</i>				H														
	Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>				X														
	Ochraceous (Cinereous) Conebill	<i>C.(cinereum) fraseri</i>		X																
	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		X																

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	Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>			X	X	X													
	Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>							X											
	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>		X				X							X	X				
	Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>		X	X	X									X					
	White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>				X			X							X				
	Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>		X	X		X													
	Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>													X					
	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>							X											
	Green-mantled Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea (bonariensis) darwinii</i>		X											X					
	Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>			X										X					
	Black-chested Mountain-Tanager	<i>Cnemathraupis eximia</i>													X					
	Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>							X							X	X			
	Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>															X			
	Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lunulatus</i>													X					
	Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>																X		
	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>									X	X	X							
	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>														X		X		
	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Tangara episcopus</i>		X						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
	(Olive) Palm Tanager	<i>Tangara p. palmarum</i>								X	X	X								
	(Violaceous) Palm Tanager	<i>Tangara (p.) violilavata</i>														X	X	X		
	Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>															X	X		
	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>							X											
	Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>		X											X					
	Blue-and-black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>			X	X														
	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>							X							X	X			
	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>															X			
	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>						X	X											
	Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>														X	X	X		
	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara aurulenta</i>														X	X	X		

366 species recorded, including 45 hummingbirds.

AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES																				
	Ecuadorian Poison Dart	<i>Ameerega bilingual</i>											X							
	Unexpected Rocket Frog	<i>Allobates insperatus</i>											X							
	Crested Forest Toad	<i>Rhinella margaritifera</i>									X	X								
	Sharp-nosed Forest Toad	<i>Rhinella dapsilis</i>									X									
	Green Anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>									X	X								
	Rusty Whipsnake	<i>Chironius scurrulus</i>							X											
	Tiger Rat Snake (=Amazon Bird Snake)	<i>Spilotes pullatus</i>											X							
	Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>										X	X							
	Pygmy Forest-Gecko	<i>Pseudogonatodes guianensis</i>											X							
	Northern Caiman Lizard	<i>Dracaena guianensis</i>												X						
	Collared Tree-runner	<i>Plica plica</i>									X									
	Yellow-spotted River Terrapin	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>									X	X	X							