

Colombia

El Dorado

A Greentours Trip Report

10th to 29th January 2020

Led by Paul Cardy and Rene Monteiro (Camilo Orjuela on Day 1)

Daily report and systematic lists by Paul Cardy

Day 1 Saturday 11th January Arrival, Chingaza National Park

Camilo and I were driven to the airport in the early hours to meet the arriving group. The streets of Bogota were somewhat quieter than usual at this time of night, but the city was still bustling. At the airport all was straightforward at arrivals, and all were soon assembled. We arrived back at our very comfortable hotel still in the dark, with time for a few hours sleep, and breakfast at 8.30. We set out at 9.30, up the slopes of the Eastern Cordillera east of the city, towards the wilds of Chingaza National Park.

The Andean topography in Colombia is rather complex, the chain splitting here into three cordilleras, the east and west slopes of each supporting a different biodiversity, this further increased by the inter Andean valleys. The isolated Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta has the highest coastal peaks in the world, and the great diversity continues with the pacific coast Choco endemic bird area, the eastern lowland Llanos, and the southern expanses of Amazonia.

In Bogota our hotel was ideally located for easy access to Chingaza, being situated in an attractive leafy district in the east of the city, and after only a few blocks we started to climb above the sprawl of the capital. This road is always busy with cyclists, and today being Saturday there were very many. The roadside flora was varied, a mixture of natives such as one or more species of *Bomarea*, and aliens such as *Fuchsia petiolaris*.

Having left the paved road we were soon in interesting habitat, wooded patches among extensive grassland and pasture. Low on the road we drove through an extensive and impressive abandoned mine system, with imposing decaying buildings. At our first stop the pinnate-leaved small tree *Weimannia tomentosa* was much in evidence, a member of the Cunoniaceae, a family with a very interesting distribution (South Africa, New Caledonia). In fact ten species of the genus occur in the paramo here. *Viburnum triphyllum* was in bloom, and *Vallea stipularis*, a member of the Elaeocarpaceae, had beautiful pink/purple flowers. Melastomes included the attractive *Monochaetum myrtoideum*, *Bucquetia glutinosa*, red flowered *Tibouchina grossa*, and *Miconia elaeoides*. Pauline has just sent me a photo taken today of the purple flowered melastome *Brachyotum strigosum*, a beautiful plant. This she found somewhat higher up on this road. The lovely orchid *Telipogon berthae* was rather common, and there were a few of the red epiphyte *Fernandezia lanceolata*. A bonus was the dark flowered *Telipogon falcatus*, Camilo and I not having seen this species when we had explored this road a few days previously. *Lupinus bogotensis* and

Passiflora cuatrecasaii bloomed, *Moninna aestuans* represented this familiar milkwort genus, *Cestrum buxifolium* was in flower, and the araliad *Oreopanax mutisianus* was distinctive. Among a selection of composites was the shrub *Ageratina tinifolia*, and red tubular flowered *Centropogon ferrugineus* was a member of the Campanulaceae.

Birds began with the lovely Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager in the trackside vegetation. The endemic Silver-throated Spinetail skulked, as did Pale-naped Brush-Finch which did occasionally give good views. Blue-and-Black Tanager was admired, and hummingbirds began with Tyrian Metaltail and Glowing Puffleg. Brown-breasted Parakeets, one of the avian highlights here, flew close to us. This endemic has a restricted range in the Eastern Cordillera. In pasture was Eastern Meadowlark, where many of the clouded yellow *Colias dimera* were on the wing. A selection of satyrids was seen today, among them *Pedaliodes empusa* and *Pedaliodes ralphi*.

It was plants that took centre stage today though, probably the most productive day of the tour botanically. We were to see quite a number of *Bomarea* species on the tour and here they began with *Bomarea angustipetala*, *Bomarea hirsuta*, *Bomarea multiflora*, and *Bomarea setacea* all in the area. Impressive *Espeletia* species are a feature of the park. Somewhat related to the silverswords I'd recently seen in Hawaii, at least *Espeletia uribei* and *Espeletia argentea* were seen today. Orchids continued with *Oncidium ornithorhyncum*, *Epidendrum* sp.nov.1 (aff.*E.bogotense*), and a species of *Aa*, a terrestrial genus characteristic of the Andean paramo. Ericoids featured with *Cavendishia bracteata*, *Plutarchia guascensis*, and *Macleania rupestris*. The woody *Castilleja fissifolia* was identified, and the irid *Orthrosanthus chimboracensis* was in flower.

Driving slowly higher, we made several more stops. We reached the ridge, the divide between the Magdalena and Orinoco watersheds, and descended somewhat now on the eastern slope of the eastern Andes.

The grey lichen *Stereocaulon tomentosum*, and the moss *Sphagnum magellanicum*, were typical of the paramo. Plants continued with *Eryngium humboldtii*, attractive purple flowered *Senecio formosoides*, delicate *Lobelia tenera*, and *Hypericum lycopodioides*. *Lachemilla orbiculata* was basically an *Alchemilla*, *Hypochaeris sessiliflora* had stemless white or yellow flowers, the grass *Cortaderia nitida* was impressive, and *Epilobium denticulatum* was identified. *Puya goudotiana* became a feature, with old fruiting spikes common here in the paramo, growing with a second *Puya* species (seven occur here).

We reached the gate of Chingaza in time to eat our picnic lunch at the tables of the small cafe where hot drinks were available. Rosemary and I were very pleased to find the Chingaza paramo plant book on sale here. This photographic guide illustrates a good number of the species we'd seen this morning, and also has a comprehensive list of the flora of the paramo sectors of the park. A good colony of the distinctive satyrid *Idioneurula erebioides* thrived in the trackside grass. On a roof was Brown-backed Chat-tyrant, a perched female Purple-backed Thornbill was seen closely, and Blue-backed Conebill and Black-headed Hemispingus were in the bushes.

After lunch we headed back down the track, making a short stop along the way. We then drove purposefully to a garden known for its hummingbird feeders. Camilo and I had been here a couple of days previously, when, as today, there had been constant and very impressive hummingbird activity, a fine selection of species coming to the many feeders, but also to flowers, and perching in the great variety of vegetation.

In an hour or so here we had stunning views, and many fine photographic opportunities, of Green (Lesser) and Sparkling Violetears, Black-tailed and Green-tailed Trainbearers, Glowing and Coppery-bellied Pufflegs, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Great Sapphirewing, and White-bellied Woodstar. Black Flowerpiercer stole nectar from the garden flowers, and Pale-naped Brushfinches came right into the open. This was a fine conclusion to our first very productive day.

Dinner in the hotel that evening was a slow affair, not ideal for those ready for bed after their long flight. I said goodbye to Camilo who'd been with me for several days as we'd explored several sites together around Bogota, and had been with us today in the field. Rene, who would be with us for the rest of the tour, joined us for dinner.

Day 2 Sunday 12th January

To Santa Marta, to Minca

We left the hotel at 5.45, the drive to the airport again rather straightforward at this time of day. Rene found a good place for everyone to enjoy breakfast. In the bookshop in the departure area the recently published photographic Colombian butterfly book was available, and those who wanted it later regretted not buying it here.

There were impressive views of the central plateau as we ascended, and the flight was continuously smooth. Arrival in Santa Marta's small airport, right on the Caribbean shore, saw us in completely different habitat. In the now empty baggage collection area there was time to repack for a morning in the field, take things from suitcases, change money, etc., before loading the vehicle. A short stop on the coast yielded Royal Terns, Magnificent Frigatebirds, Brown Pelicans, and Neotropic Cormorant. The only Great-tailed Grackles of the tour were here.

We drove through bustling Santa Marta, and dry coastal thicket, *Lemaireocereus cacti* a feature. We made a short supermarket stop for supplies then headed up onto the lower slopes of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. We walked a dry forest track where butterflies began with Julia and the blue *Zizula cyna*. The swallowtail *Battus polydamus* flew past, and the pierids *Eurema proterpia*, *Phoebis sennae*, and Florida White were on the wing. Metalmarks included a *Calephelis* species and *Emesis ocyptore*. The attractive hairstreaks *Arawacus lincoides* and *Arawacus leucogyna* were both here, *Adelpha iphiclus* was admired, and the cracker *Hamadryas feronia* landed on tree trunks. An impressive *Cnemidophorus* lizard with an orange head scuttled over the leaf litter. A bonus was the hawk-moth *Adhemarius gannascus*.

A male White-bearded Manakin called and was seen well, and a pair of Black-backed Antshrikes low in the vegetation was probably the bird highlight. Plain Xenops moved through the trees, and Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant was seen.

Having arrived in the small verdant settlement of Minca it was time for lunch and we made the first of several visits to a pizzeria where we sat on a terrace watching various birds and butterflies in the trees. The pizzas were rather good, but large! Excellent refreshing cold drinks were very welcome.

We then drove to our guest house, the rooms set amid lush forest. We settled in and enjoyed a break in the middle of the day.

It was still hot at 4pm when we met for a walk around the village and its environs. Near the lodge we watched Long-billed Gnatwren working the vegetation. We set out on foot along the verdant lanes, and walked through the characterful settlement of Minca. The lovely metalmark *Melanis electron*, black with orange bands and red spots, was a great find. Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous, moving across rooftops.

In a hotel garden feeders were buzzing with hummingbirds, a small number of species but many individuals, and we had fine close views of White-necked Jacobin, Long-billed Hermit, White-vented Plumeleater, Steely-vented Hummingbird, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird. Red-crowned Woodpeckers were in the trees, and Blue-grey and Palm Tanagers were both here.

Perched Orange-chinned Parakeets were admired, a common species in the area, and Crested Oropendolas were much in evidence. Our walk took us through the bustling village, and along leafy lanes through pasture and woodland. Tropical Pewee sallied for insects, in the trees were the migrant warblers Yellow Warbler and Tennessee Warbler, and a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was fine in the sunlight. Both Grayish Saltator and Buff-throated Saltator were here and Cinereous Becard was a good find. Flycatchers featured with Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Great Kiskadee, Boat-billed Flycatcher, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, and Tropical Kingbird. A group of attractive Black-chested Jays moved through the trees, and Pale-breasted Thrush was seen. Keel-billed Toucan was as always spectacular and Crimson-backed Tanagers were beautiful.

Groove-billed Anis flew one by one across the pasture. Squirrel Cuckoo indeed moved squirrel-like through the trees. Military Macaws called as they flew overhead, a species I'd seen here last year. Butterflies seen today included the skippers *Heliopyrgus domicella* and *Mylon cajus*, the hairstreaks *Panhiades phaleros* and *Strephonota tephraeus*, the metalmark *Ariconius albinus*, and the daggerwing *Marpesia chiron*.

Day 3 Monday 13th January

Minca, to El Dorado

At six am we drove a short way above the village. In fact we were a little early, and initially things were quiet, activity starting a little later! One of our hoped for species was Rosy Thrush Tanager, heard as soon as we stepped out of the vehicle. Today they were typically skulking and despite our best efforts remained in cover. This beautiful bird has an interesting distribution, limited and disjunct in Colombia and Venezuela, Costa Rica and Panama, and in western Mexico.

Attractive Golden-winged Sparrows moved through the vegetation and were seen well. In the trees were Baltimore Oriole, American Redstart, Rufous-capped Warbler, and Buff-throated Saltator. Noisy flocks of Scarlet-fronted Parakeets flew over, and Barred Antshrikes called from the scrub.

I was pleased to locate a perched Rufous-tailed Jacamar, and the impressive Crimson-crested Woodpecker was seen well. Near the village we searched for roosting Black and White Owl, of which we had had superb views last year, but no luck today. A small group of Swallow Tanagers was here.

Back at the lodge we ate breakfast. The views over the forest were great, and among things seen whilst we ate were Masked Tityra, and Central American Agoutis on the track below. At the hotel Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous in the garden, and the only Golden-fronted Greenlets of the tour were

here.

There followed time to pack and load the vehicle. We left the hotel and drove to a track that led from the village to a series of waterfalls. Dragonflies and butterflies were numerous in the sunny clearings. Both *Anthanassa acesas* and *Anthanassa drusilla* were here, and the swallowtail *Parides iphidamus* was on the wing. *Janatella leucodesma* was attractive, and satyrids included *Cissia pompilia*, *Euptychia westwoodi*, and *Euptychioides saturnus*.

Red-legged and Purple Honeycreepers were in the trees and Panama Flycatcher sallied for insects. An impressive *Nephila* spider was in its web. Under the trees were a number of clearwing ithomiines among them *Oleria amalda*, *Greta andromica*, and *Hypoleria ocalea*. Here too were *Mechanitis polymnia* and *Eueides procula*. We walked a beautiful forest trail that led to a lovely clear stream. The attractive hairstreak *Arawacus lincoides* nectared and birds continued with Dusky-capped Flycatcher. Heliconiids were a feature, *Heliconius clysonymus*, *Heliconius eleuchia*, *Heliconius erato*, and *Heliconius melpomene* all drifting through the forest.

A highlight was a helicopter damselfly, always an impressive insect. Skippers were a feature, among them *Psoralis degener*, *Poanes inimica*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, *Ouleus fridericus*, and *Staphylus vulgatus*. The daggerwing *Marpesia corinna* was admired. We found an impressive large longhorn beetle on a tree trunk.

Lunch was a little earlier than usual, again at the pizzeria in town, as we had a longish journey ahead of us. Now early afternoon, it was time to drive up into the Sierra Nevada. The journey was rather complicated this year by extensive roadworks blocking one section of the road. A landslide had washed away part of the road and repair work was rapidly in progress to restore it. So at this point we had to leave our vehicles, walk through the roadworks, our luggage ferried by the drivers, to cars that were waiting for us on the road above. This all went as smoothly as could be hoped and soon we were aboard our two new vehicles. A large American group was doing the same, and they were friendly and helpful as we made the transfer.

A small house had a flower filled garden that attracted Pale-bellied Hermits, Red-billed Emerald, and Coppery Emerald. A female of the endemic Santa Marta Woodstar was a highlight. The endemic White-lored Warbler, an attractive bird, moved restlessly through the vegetation. Both Yellow-legged and Black-hooded Thrushes were seen, and the endemic Santa Marta Tapaculo called. The Red-tailed Squirrels here were strikingly orange. A sunny streamside clearing had *Heliconius melpomene*, *Castilia eranites*, and *Marpesia corinna* on the wing, and we found a casualty *Altinote trinacria*. Impressive Begonias were in flower, and we saw a good number on the tour. The satyrid *Pedaliodes manis* flew at the forest edge.

We arrived at the lodge, situated amid fine forest high on the road. The hummingbird feeders were alive with constant activity, but mostly with one dominant species, Crowned Woodnymph. Beautiful Blue-naped Chlorophonias were numerous at feeders. Here were our first Band-tailed Guans in the forest in front of the lodge. Near the lodge were three White-tipped Quetzals, a restricted range endemic that also occurs in extreme north-west Venezuela.

Back at the lodge, the next highlight was Night Monkeys, *Aotus lemuensis*, feeding on fruits in a tree near the restaurant, and Kinkajou in the same tree was a bonus. Both are regularly seen here, and indeed

were there again the following evening.

Dinner was very good, and lovingly prepared. Walking back to my room I found the endemic tarantula on a tree trunk.

Day 4 Tuesday 14th January

San Lorenzo Ridge

A very early start today for the trip up to the San Lorenzo Ridge, in search of many of the endemics of the Sierra Nevada. We met at 5 am, bleary eyed, at the lodge, and set out in the vehicles.

An hours rough drive took us along the empty road which winds up to the San Lorenzo Ridge. Band-winged Nightjar flew up from the track. As we neared our destination dawn came, revealing fine scenery and fascinating vegetation. The ridge afforded fine views of the snow capped Sierra Nevada peaks.

The flora was impressive, with notably a fine selection of bromeliads. There were many palms, various melastomes in flower, and epiphytes were numerous. There was a fine selection of ferns (as everywhere on the tour). Even up here though were eucalypts. Hummingbirds began with Tyrian Metaltail and Sparkling Violetear. Paramo Seedeaters were typical of the habitat.

Blackburnian Warbler was still with us. The endemic Santa Marta Warbler was much more exotic, a lovely little bird. Endemics continued with Santa Marta Mountain-Tanager and Rusty-headed Spinetail. Yellow-crowned Whitestart was another characterful endemic, and we saw a few today. Female Black-backed Thornbill, another endemic, was seen. Brown-rumped Tapaculo called from the thicket, White-throated Tyrannulet was rather common, and Red-tailed Squirrels were active in the trees. An Aeschnid was on the wing. I was very interested to find a print of a small cat on the road. *Oncilla*, *Jaguarundi*? Or just the domestic cat from the ranger station?

Red-billed Parrot and Scaly-naped Parrot flew over, but sadly today we did not see the endemic Santa Marta Parakeet, the species now scarce. I had seen it well here on the recce. We just missed Groove-billed Toucanet, which the Americans had just seen, and kindly tried to point out to us, but they'd moved on.

A great bonus today was a Rufous Antpitta that just hopped onto the track in front of us. We had great close views of this special bird.

Back near the vehicles we enjoyed our welcome box breakfast in this fine habitat, enjoying the sublime views.

The next highlight was both sexes of the endemic White-tailed Starfrontlet, the male a striking bird with its pure white tail. The lovely Mountain Velvetbreast was here too. Santa Marta Brushfinch was yet another endemic, moving through the vegetation. I was especially pleased to locate Santa Marta Bush Tyrant, one of the most difficult endemics to see. Mountain Elaenia was here too.

Rather early in the day satyrids were taking to the wing and became numerous in individuals and species, quite a feature here, with most of them endemic. First was *Pedaliodes phazania*, with several at the top here. There followed the white *Lymanopoda nevada*. New species came thick and fast, and at one point

almost every individual we looked at was a new species. *Corades chelonis*, *Lasiophila semipartia*, *Lasiophila zapatoza sombra*, *Manerebia nevadensis*, *Pronophila juliani*, *Pronophila unifasciata*, *Steroma polyxo*, *Pedaliodes cebolleta*, *Pedaliodes leucocheilus*, *Pedaliodes phazania*, *Pedaliodes symmacus* and *Pedaliodes tyrreus* continued the impressive variety.

Eurema phiale colombia flew at the trackside, there were two species of painted lady on the ridge, *Vanessa brasiliensis* and *Vanessa virginiensis*, and the skipper *Dalla mesoxantha* was on the road. The stunning emperor like *Adelpha seriphia egregia* was a highlight today, and indeed one of the tour. This most distinctive subspecies has no white band across the wings, unlike the several other subspecies of *Adelpha sericea*, a species widespread in the Neotropics. This subspecies is a Sierra Nevada endemic. We saw a few of this stunner, and although they remained mostly out of camera range (although Pauline has sent me a photo), they were a superb spectacle.

Butterfly variety continued with the hairstreak *Penaincisalia loxurina* (*Thecloxurina santamarta?*), the dartwhite *Catasticta flisa*, and the skippers *Vettius coryna* and *Theagenes albiplaga*. There was a good selection of impressive nymphalids with *Hypanartia dione*, *Hypanartia lethe*, lovely *Fountainea nessus*, *Adelpha corcyra salazari*, and *Siproeta epaphus*. *Telenassa delphia* was a distinctive melitaenid. The variety continued with *Hermeuptychia harmonia*, *Dismorphia medora*, *Eueides procula*, and *Tegosa claudina*. A species of *Erateina*, a distinctive genus of diurnal geometers, was here.

I was particularly hoping to find again the endemic *Lymanopoda caeruleata*, a beautiful shining blue satyrid, a species I'd seen several of here last year. A little lower we saw the first of these, followed by quite a number. Stunning. Also lovely was a male *Catonephele chromis*. Satyrids continued with *Euptychioides saturnus* and *Pedaliodes saturnus*. Interestingly, all the satyrids here were flying in full sunshine.

Bird wise White-tipped Quetzal was a highlight. White-rumped Hawk was in the air, a local species.

We enjoyed our box lunch with fine views down to the Caribbean coast.

We returned to the lodge for a well earned rest, most welcome after our long and productive morning and early afternoon, some nine hours in the field. The feeders at the lodge again attracted many hummingbirds, mainly Crowned Woodnymphs, but also Brown and Lesser Violetears. Again, Red-tailed Squirrels here were strikingly orange, very bushy tailed, and white bellied. Central American Agouti was attracted by the compost heap.

That evening there was a selection of moths at the restaurant lights, and Night Monkeys and Kinkajou again in the fruiting trees.

Day 5 Wednesday 15th January To Minca, Santa Marta, to Pereira, to Manizales

I saw the endemic Bang's Wood-Wren as I walked to the lodge.

Breakfast was enjoyed at the lodge and we had a leisurely start with plenty of time for a last appreciation of the feeders and flowers in the garden. The satyrid *Ypthimoides renata* was seen.

A short drive down the track took us to a path into the forest from which we had great views of Masked Trogon, glimpses of the skulking Santa Marta Tapaculo, and Yellow-legged Thrush. The house with its flower filled garden gave more great views of Blue-naped Chlorophonias, and the only Rusty Flowerpiercer of the trip.

Back at the roadworks we made the transfer between vehicles in reverse, the road workers especially busy today. It was hot today, and at the lower end of the roadworks were some fine butterflies landing on the track, including *Diaethria clymena*, *Castilia ofella*, and a species of *Doxocopa*. The blue satyrid *Lymanopoda caeruleata* flying over a slope covered with *Dicranopteris* ferns, was, I thought, at a surprisingly low altitude.

A wooded track produced some fine things. Santa Marta Antbird was a great bonus, and we had superb views of this endemic, not an easy species to see. Black-chested Jays were noisy and conspicuous. Butterflies continued with *Eurema salome*, *Leptophobia aripa*, *Nymphidium onaeum*, *Strymon mulucha*, *Nica flavilla*, *Greta andromica*, *Heliconius clysonymus*, and *Heliconius eleuchia*. Notable was the impressive black, red, and white skipper *Pyrrhopyge phidias*.

We returned to Minca for a last lunch at the now familiar pizzeria! It was then a short drive down to the coast and back to Santa Marta's small airport where check in was quick. Sanderlings on the shore were seen from inside the airport.

The late afternoon flight to Pereira afforded fine views of the coastal wetlands as we ascended from Santa Marta. It was dark as we approached Pereira. The airport here was another small one, but rather busy. Here we met our driver Giovanni and the comfortable new Mercedes mini bus that would be with us for the rest of the tour. It was about an hour and a half drive now to Manizales, capital of the department of Caldas, and Giovanni drove purposefully along the good highway. Our hotel was well situated on the edge of the city, in extensive grounds. We settled in and soon met in the restaurant where they were expecting us with a very welcome late dinner. On the lawns were Southern Lapwings.

Day 6 Thursday 16th January

Rio Blanco

We left promptly at 6am. Heading out of town we met Luce who would be with us for the next couple of days. Driving through forest we arrived at the reserve of Rio Blanco, and its small beautifully located lodge, today very busy with a large French birding group, who we would meet at several more sites!

Near the lodge is a 'feeding station' where Bicoloured Antpitta is regularly attracted with worms. We arrived just as the feeding was about to begin, so the group got in position, together with the French birders, and waited. This special bird often approaches very closely allowing great photo opportunities, and this was the case today, the group having fine prolonged views. This species is limited to the central Andes of Colombia, and the eastern slope in extreme north Ecuador.

Meanwhile, so as to reduce the numbers at the antpitta feeding, I kept my distance and watched the birds coming into the banana feeders. The feeders were busy this morning, and attracted Blue-winged Mountain Tanagers, Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager, Masked Flowerpiercer, White-sided Flowerpiercer, Bluish Flowerpiercer, and Southern House Wren. Dwarf Squirrel and Red-tailed Squirrels scampered around the fruit feeders too.

Many hummingbird feeders attracted many individuals, with constant activity. We admired Fawn-breasted Brilliants, Lesser Violetear, Long-tailed Sylph, Bronzy Inca, numerous Buff-tailed Coronets, and White-bellied Woodstar. It was time for breakfast, prepared by the ladies here, and this we enjoyed on the wooden verandah as we watched the birds at the feeders.

We set out on foot after breakfast, along the track which led up through fine montane forest, clearings periodically allowing great views down to the city of Manizales. Initially we headed purposefully to the next antpitta feeding site. Here were wooden benches, and we sat and waited. It was only a matter of minutes before both the endemic Brown-banded Antpitta, and the lovely Chestnut-crowned Antpitta arrived, with both seen superbly closely, giving excellent photo opportunities.

Back on the road there was much more bird activity, and our walk was punctuated by mixed flocks. Among the many species seen were Grey-hooded Bush Tanagers, Blue-and-Black Tanager, Capped Conebill, Golden-fronted Whitestart, Grey-browed Brushfinch, Black-billed Peppershrike, Streaked Xenops, Black-crested Warbler, Black-capped Hemispingus, Black-eared Hemispingus, and Superciliaried Hemispingus.

We reached the uppermost of the antpitta stations, here seeing Brown-banded Antpitta again, and the cute, small Slate-crowned Antpitta was seen superbly. These again came very close to us. Montane Woodcreeper worked trunks, Crimson-mantled Woodpecker was admired, and Mountain Wren and Azara's Spinetails moved through the tangles.

Tanagers featured today, among them Black-capped, Beryl-spangled, Metallic-green, Grass Green, and Blue-capped. Among the flycatchers were Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, Black-capped Tyrannulet, and White-tailed Tyrannulet. The amazing variety continued with Yellow-bellied Siskins, Sharpe's Wren, Strong-billed Woodcreeper, and Streak-headed Antbird. Southern Emerald Toucanet and Andean Motmot were especially impressive. Viridian Metaltail and Collared Inca continued the hummingbird variety. Masked Trogon was seen closely.

There were further superb views of Manizales, the Western Cordillera in the distance. Sprays of an orchid, *Odontoglossum ?sceptum*, were in flower. Another highlight was a roosting Stygian Owl, close to us, but it looked even better through the telescope. The attractive Pearled Treerunner worked trunks, and Black-capped Tyrannulet actively gleaned from foliage. Impressive Sickle-winged Guans moved clumsily through the trees. The calls of Blackish, Ash-coloured, and Spillmann's Tapaculos were all heard today.

Butterflies began predictably with satyrids, and there was a great variety here including the oddly shaped *Daedelma dinias*, and characteristic higher altitude species such as *Pedaliodes baccara*, *Paryapedaliodes drymaea atropulla*, *Lasiophila prosymna*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Pronophila epidipnis*, and *Corades chelonis*. Beautiful *Morpho sulkowskyi*, such a delicate pale blue, drifted through the forest. This cloud forest species occurs also in Ecuador and Peru.

An epiphytic orchid with yellow flowers and very long fine sepals was *Pleurothallis sclerophylla*, and it was rather common here. There were several of an impressive large pink flowered *Epidendrum*.

At the furthest point of our walk, in open pasture, we saw Crested Caracara, and a small attractive *Viola*

flowered on the banks.

Back at the lodge we ate lunch and enjoyed a short siesta. The attractive nymphalid *Perisama ilia* settled on the buildings.

The afternoon saw us walking back into the forest, where there was still much bird and butterfly activity, and we saw many of the species already listed above.

That evening we enjoyed dinner back at the hotel.

Day 7 Friday 17th January

Rio Blanco

Again we were served breakfast at the lodge. At the banana feeders were Scarlet Tanager, Masked Flowerpiercer, and Amazon Dwarf Squirrel, but there was much less activity than there had been yesterday. Blue and White Swallows were in the air, and Golden-headed Quetzal called. Tourmaline Sunangel was among the usual selection of hummingbirds at the feeders.

To save us the initial uphill walk today, Giovanni drove us up the road and we set out on foot. First we visited the main feeding station, where Chestnut-crowned and Brown-banded Antpittas were again seen very well. Montane Woodcreeper worked trunks, Golden-faced Tyrannulet was in the trees, and Grey-browed Brushfinch came into the open. Flammulated Treehunter flew quickly out of its nest hole in an earth bank. The only Rufous-breasted Flycatcher of the tour was seen.

Satyrids began with *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Steroma bega*, and *Lasiophila prosymna*. Southern Emerald Toucanets were in the trees, and Golden-mantled Woodpecker was seen well. A male Purple-backed Thornbill was superb, what a colour! We had further close views of the roosting Stygian Owl. Sicklewinged Guans, Pale-edged, Cinnamon, and Streak-necked Flycatchers, Masked Trogon, and Slaty Brushfinch continued the variety.

Later in the morning we drove down to the reserve entrance and the small reservoir there. Here there was excellent mud-puddling. There were no fewer than five species of *Perisama*, namely *Perisama bomplandii*, *Perisama humboldtii*, *Perisama oppelii*, *Perisama ilia*, and *Perisama dorbignyi*. Among skippers were *Dalla frater*, *Dalla wardi*, *Mylon lassia*, and a *Saliana*, possibly *Saliana antoninus*. *Mimoniades nurschia* was a very impressive species, large, black, with red markings. *Hypanartia lethe*, *Hypanartia kefersteinei*, and *Hypanartia dione* were all here. The lovely metalmarks *Siseme*....and *Siseme aristoteles* both mud-puddled, and *Altinote ozomene* and *Altinote neleus* were typical of these mid altitudes. *Everes comyntas*, *Leptophobia aripa*, and *Adelpha alala* continued the variety.

White-capped Dipper was active around the dam. Above the reservoir we found a beautiful verdant path that followed the stream. Here in fine sunlight were many more butterflies. Beside a streamlet were *Catasticta ctemene rubricincta* and *Catasticta notha caucana*, and *Adelpha leucophthalma* perched on the foliage. Also here was *Heliconius clysonymus*. Female White-lined Tanager was in the trees. *Odontoglossum tigrinum* was in impressive flower and there was a purple flowered *Epidendrum*. Some of the group saw Golden-headed Quetzal. There were a number of stunning metallic green and red grasshoppers along this trail, and a hedgehog fly! Back near the vehicle, near the stream, was a perched Green-fronted Lancebill, a species often seen near water.

Lunch was again eaten back at the lodge, followed by a short siesta.

In the afternoon we walked down the entrance road from the lodge. Among several satyrids were attractive *Lymanopoda labda*, *Lymanopoda albocincta*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, *Corades chelonis*, *Eretris calisto*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris ocellifera*, and *Pedaliodes baccara*. Andean Motmots were seen closely.

Back in town we said farewells to Luce, and made a supermarket stop for supplies.

Day 8 Saturday 18th January To Tatama National Park

We checked out of our comfortable hotel after breakfast and headed back along the highway to the sprawling city of Pereira, bypassing it as we headed down the Cauca Valley, crossing the impressive river. Roadsides were pink with the flowers of *Gliricidia sepium*, widely planted here. At a service station stop Saffron Finches and Cattle Tyrant fed on the lawns, and *Urbanus dorantes* nectared. Distinctive Fork-tailed Flycatchers were seen as we drove.

Road signs warned of various mammals which may have strayed onto the highway, *Dasyus novemcinctus* for example (Nine-banded Armadillo), then *Dasyprocta punctata* (Central American Agouti). Trees were festooned with epiphytes, many bromeliads, and the cactus *Rhipsalis baccifera*. *Thunburgia alata* was in flower, and the grass yellow *Eurema proterpia* flew over the verges. A yellow flowered *Tabebuia* was attractive.

Our journey took us up to and over the ridge of the Western Cordillera. Now on its western slope, we reached the bustling small town of Pueblo Rico by midday. This is the closest town to the Tatama National Park, and has a rather wild west frontier feel to it. Here we met the two four wheel drives that would be with us for our stay at Montezuma, and we transferred all our luggage into them. It was farewell to Giovanni and our bus for a few days. A few kilometres east of town we took the turn off to Montezuma and the Tatama National Park. Here Pacific slope Choco species mix with west Andean species giving an amazing diversity.

At a small streamlet were immediately impressive butterflies. The lovely *Eurytides colombus*, Colombian Kite Swallowtail, mud puddled, and another swallowtail, *Mimoides euryleon* was here too. *Altinote ozomene* was typical of these mid altitudes. The common Red Peacock flew over verges, which supported a variety of hesperiine skippers. *Adelpha cytherea*, a distinctive member of this complex genus, was on the track. The lovely *Siproeta epaphus* was a highlight, and the variety continued with *Marpesia zerynthia*, *Diaethria clymena*, *Diaethria euclides*, *Hypanartia lethe*, and Buckeyes. The distinctive skipper *Noctuana haematospila* was a pleasing find. Dusky-faced Tanagers were noisy in the dense vegetation.

It was now but a short drive to the lodge that would be our base for the next four nights. We arrived just in time for lunch. The feeders buzzed with the constant activity of hummingbirds. In just a few minutes we were admiring White-necked Jacobin, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Empress Brilliant, Purple-throated Woodstar, Andean Emerald, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Steely-vented Hummingbird, and Black-throated Mango. Fantastic. If that wasn't enough, Flame-rumped Tanagers, Lemon-rumped Tanagers, Scrub Tanager, Silver-throated Tanager, Crimson-backed Tanager, Green Honeycreeper, and Bananaquit

fed at banana feeders, Black-billed Thrush and Buff-throated Saltator moved through the vegetation, and Azara's Spinetail sang from cover. All this as we ate lunch.

Our rooms were pleasant, in a fine setting, and we settled in with time for a short break before we headed out again in the afternoon. Our drivers took us up to the first bridge above the hotel, in fine forest. Leopoldina accompanied us, bringing with her the noxious but effective butterfly bait that is used here to attract them. With its wide altitudinal range and variety of habitat well over seven hundred species of butterfly have been recorded along this road. Any visit will of course yield only a small percentage of these, but even in a few days one can see a great variety.

Things began with the metalmark *Brachyglenis dinora* perched on leaves beside the clear stream. Several of the ithomiine *Scada zibia* flew at the forest edge, a black and yellow species that resembles a tiny Zebra Heliconian. A stick insect was a pleasing find and there was a selection of stunning grasshoppers. Attractive black and blue *Heliconius cydno* flew gracefully along the road.

Bird activity continued with Orange-bellied Euphonia, Ornate Flycatcher, Flavescent Flycatcher, and Golden-bellied Warblers. Green-fronted Lancebill was perched by the stream.

Leptophobia caesia was on the wing, and now and again Common Morpho flew past. The lovely transparent satyrid *Pierella helvina* flew daintily at the forest edge. Among the skippers were *Carystina mielkei* and *Cobalus virbius*, and there were the hairstreaks *Johnsonita auda* and *Ocaria ocrisia*. *Adelpha cytherea*, *Pareuptychia metaleuca*, and *Pareuptychia ocirrhoe* continued the variety.

We strolled back towards the lodge in the late afternoon, the walk punctuated by birds such as Dusky-faced Tanager, Ochre-breasted Tanager, and Broad-billed Motmot. Andean Cock-of-the-Rock called and Choco Toucan was perched in rather distant trees.

Dinner is served early here (6.30, although I managed to extend that to 7 for our group)! The lights attracted a selection of moths, an impressive rhinoceros beetle, and a bush cricket with extremely long antennae.

Day 9 Sunday 19th January

Tatama National Park

We met at dawn for a pre-breakfast walk around the environs of the lodge. In fact we were again a little too early as it was still dark! As dawn came, from the bridge we watched Torrent Tyrannulet on the boulders. We walked the track that led to Rene's and my rooms, amid scrub at the forest edge. Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet was in the trees. Blackish Rail called from cover near the small ponds, and on the recce I'd been very lucky to see one of these skulkers out on the grassy banks. Black Phoebe and Northern Waterthrush were characteristically by the water. Swainson's Thrush and Yellow-bellied Seedeater were at the trackside, and Chestnut-collared and White-collared Swifts were in the air. The endemic Greyish Piculet was the highlight, and we had great views of this small woodpecker. Central American Agoutis had young and they now and again ventured onto the track in front of us. The satyrid *Taygetis thamyra* was on the wing.

Breakfast was enjoyed at the lodge, where we were constantly entertained by the hummingbirds, the same selection as yesterday plus Long-tailed Sylph and Tourmaline Sunangel, and Black-winged Saltator came

to the fruit feeders.

We were driven again to the first bridge where Yesennia, who would be with us for the rest of our visit, set to spraying the vegetation with butterfly bait which worked almost immediately. In fact we spent the rest of the morning here, slowly walking up and down the track as new species came in regularly. There were again several *Scada zibia*, and the satyrids *Pseudohaetera mimica* and *Oxeoschistus puerta* flew at the forest edge. A pair of Rufous-throated Tanagers was admired, and Streak-necked Flycatcher and Fulvous-breasted Flatbill were in the trees. Another stick insect was found. Two Cattleheart Whites were impressive, a pierid that mimics *Parides* swallowtails. There was a selection of diurnal moths and we saw many during our stay here.

Butterflies continued with the skippers *Falga jeconia* and *Potomanaxas andraemon*, the mimic-white *Dismorphia crisia foedora*, the lovely clearwing satyrid *Cithaerias pireta*, and attractive *Hypanartia cinderella*. Remarkable was a moth closely resembling the metalmark *Brachyglenis dinora* that we had seen yesterday, but its feathered antennae gave it away.

The lovely metalmarks *Rhetus dysoni*, *Necyria bellona*, and *Siseme neurodes* were all here. Rene found a small 'giraffe-necked weevil'. *Actinote ozomene* was attractive. A diminutive *Lepanthes* was in flower, but we would see many more orchids tomorrow along the higher reaches of the road. Among nymphalids were *Adelpha ethelda eponina*, *Adelpha levona*, *Marpesia merops*, and *Eresia sticta*. The metalmark variety continued with *Euselasia bettina*, *Emesis glaucescens*, *Charis anius* and *Leucochimona lagora*.

Colombian Kite Swallowtail sped along the track. New butterflies continued with the dartwhite *Catantixia ptemene*, the eighty-eight *Diaethria euclides gueneei*, the daggerwing *Marpesia merops*, the mapwing *Hypanartia trimaculata*, Tricoloured Leafwing, the phantom-satyr *Pierella helvina*, and the satyr *Magneptychia tiessa*. Rufous-gaped Hillstar, now split from White-tailed Hillstar, was added to the growing hummingbird list.

It was the skippers that really impressed here today, in numbers and the number of really striking species. Every few minutes we would say 'here's a new skipper'. *Pyrrhopyge phidias*, the Red-headed Firetip, was as impressive as it sounds. *Myselus perissodora* was a large orange species with hyaline patches on the forewings. *Euriphellus euribates* was similar. *Phocides metrodorus nigrescens* was beautiful black white and blue. So called 'flashers' were represented by at least *Astraptus alardus*, *Astraptus weymeri*, and *Astraptus creteus crilla*. The large Burning Zebratip had orange wing bases, and white forewing spots. *Carystina aurifer* was an impressive hesperiine, chestnut with white and golden markings and red eyes. The spreadwing *Anastrus meliboea* had frosty blue borders. The genus *Potomanaxas* continued with *Potomanaxas zagadka*, *Potomanaxas melicertes*, and *Potomanaxas thoria*. The Goldbars Skipper *Aroma henricus* was a hesperiine with distinctive gold marginal markings on the hindwing, and blue suffusion above. *Eburuncus unifasciata* was a distinctive spreadwing, brown with a white band across both wings. As I said new species of skipper just kept on coming, the following some of the others, but I think several more will continue to be added as I'm sent photos to identify! Among those identified for now were *Thracides cilissa*, *Carrhenes meridensis*, *Spioniades abbreviata*, *Eprius veleda*, *Chalypyge zereda rufipectus*, *Cyclographa thrasibulus*, *Aguna.....*, *Dalla frater*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, *Achylodes busirus*, *Epargyreus.....*, and the blue, black, and white *Pythonides jovianus* a casualty on the track.

Late morning saw us making the short drive up to the next bridge where we ate a good lunch that the driver had collected from the lodge. Olive Finch ventured out onto the trackside near the bridge, I think

they are used to sharing the lunches here! Yessenia put out more butterfly bait and *Adelpha leucopthalma* was soon to respond. *Heliconius clysonymus*, *Heliconius sapho chocoensis*, and *Heliconius doris* flew gracefully through the forest. There were more diurnal moths, and the satyrids *Forsterinaria neonympha* and *Oressinoma typhla*.

We turned our attention to birds for a while. Yellow-throated Chlorospingus worked through the trees and the endemic Crested Ant-Tanager was seen well. Impressive Buffy Tuftedcheek probed bromeliads and Collared Trogon was perched at the forest edge. Smoky-brown Woodpecker, Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant, Three-striped Warbler, and Rufous-throated Tanager continued the variety. The endemic Black-and-Gold Tanager was a highlight. This is one of the best sites to see this very local species, now known to be not uncommon in its restricted range, but for many years a little known species.

A lichenose *Anolis*, one of many species of the genus, was admired. The next butterfly highlight was the stunning metalmark *Anteros kupris*, notable especially for its incredibly hairy legs. From the same family were the orange and blue marked *Mesosemia pacifica*, blue and black *Mesosemia mevania*, *Calephelis iris*, and *Ancyluris inca*. *Leptophobia caesia* and *Lieinix nemesis* flew at the forest edge and skippers continued with *Astraptus fulgerator*, and *Ridens philustus philea*. The impressive nymphalid *Catagramma tolima denina* was a highlight.

We walked a little higher where the large metalmark *Teratophthalma monocroma* was the last butterfly highlight of a very productive day.

Day 10 Monday 20th January

Tatama National Park

At 5.30 we met at the vehicles, and drove purposefully up through the forest, from the lodge at 1300 m, to the top of the road at some 2300 metres. Most of the drive was in the dark, through fine habitat, but sadly, and surprisingly, no mammals, and no nightjars, were seen. As dawn came Great Thrushes flying up off the road punctuated the drive. The road was rather rough in places, but the drivers did a fine job in getting us to our destination.

We parked near the army camp and the communication masts at the top of the road, basically the reason for the road's existence. The views were sublime, misty clouds forming around the forested slopes of Tatama. Feeders placed here in the paramo attracted stunning Collared Incas, Tourmaline Sunangels, Buff-tailed Coronet, and Velvet-purple Coronet. Here the highlight was the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, seen very closely, a species known from only a few sites, but rather easily seen here. Rufous-crowned Sparrows were common and rather distracting! Chestnut Wood-Quail and Andean Pygmy Owl called from the forest below us, and Band-tailed Pigeons were in flight. Brown-bellied Swallows were in the air, passing close to us, with Blue-and-white Swallow too.

The lodge had provided a tasty packed breakfast which was now very welcome, and this we enjoyed in this fine habitat. The only problem was that those who wanted coffee or hot chocolate were fine, but for those of us craving tea, the lodge had given us no hot water! During breakfast I turned my attention to the flora. A small whitish flowered terrestrial orchid, *Epidendrum fimbriatum*, was common, and the red flowered *Porroglossum eduardii* was in bloom. A species of *Alchemilla* was in the turf.

Rufous Spinetails moved through the vegetation, giving fine views as they came into the open. Bluish

Flowerpiercer worked flowers, and soon our third flowerpiercer species of the morning, White-sided Flowerpiercer, was seen. Golden-fronted Whitestart was characterful, moving jerkily from branch to branch. Munchique Wood Wren sang, but we would not see this recently described endemic until tomorrow. Blue-capped Tanager was seen well. The lovely Purplish-mantled Tanager was seen closely, a species endemic to Colombia and Ecuador, and we had fine views of Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager. The first of several millipedes was here.

It soon became apparent that there was a fine selection of orchids here, with many terrestrial species as well as epiphytes, many of which had tiny beautiful delicate flowers. *Oncidium serpens*, *Ornithidium montezuma*, and *Maxillaria speciosa* were all in fine flower, the latter especially impressive. We found a species of *Elleanthus*, reddish flowered terrestrial *Pterichis galeata*, and robust yellow flowered *Corymborchis flava*.

The rather dull weather and dampness meant very few butterflies were seen today. The satyrid *Mygona irmina* was an exception, a very attractive species. I will leave in brackets accounts of butterflies I'd seen on this walk on the recce, when the weather had been fine, to give a better idea of what can be seen here in future. At this altitude most species seen had been satyrids.

From the recce. ('Butterflies began with a selection of satyrids typical of these higher altitudes, among them *Pedaliodes obstructa*, *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Pedaliodes canela*, *Corades chelonis*, *Oxeoschistus puerta simplex*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, and *Pronophila orcus*. A large aeschnid, *Rhionaeschna joannisi*, was on the wing.')

Back to 2020, truly beautiful birds continued with stunning Grass Green Tanager, beautiful Beryl-spangled Tanager, Glistening-green Tanager, Rufous-throated Tanager, and Golden Tanager. The more prosaic Blackburnian Warbler was generally common.

Orchids continued with a number of tiny flowered epiphytes, lovely, and we saw perhaps some fifty species of orchid in flower today. After the reconnaissance I had invested in the six volume 'Native Orchids of Colombia'. Far from comprehensive it is still the most extensive overview although it covers only some 1300 of Colombia's well over 4000 species. There are many more species to be identified from photographs, but that I cannot do until I can finally get back to my library in Italy (writing this in 'lockdown' in UK). Among the many small epiphytes seen today were *Lepanthes montezumae*, *Lepanthes carunculigera*, *Pleurothallis orecta*, *Fronitaria caulescens*, and species of *Platystele*, *Dryadella*, and *Stelis*. There were *Elleanthus ?lancifolius*, impressive *Epidendrum macrostachyum*, and a lovely *Cyrtochilum*.

Hummingbird feeders are situated at various points along this road and they attracted Buff-tailed Coronet, Velvet-purple Coronet, Tourmaline Sunangel, Collared Inca, Violet-tailed Sylph, and Greenish Puffleg. Tawny-bellied Hermit attended flowers and Sharpe's Wren skulked in the dense vegetation.

Gunnera grew lushly at the forest edge, an impressive black spathed *Anthurium* was in flower, and there was quite a variety of impressively flowered Loranthaceae. Birds continued with Cinnamon Flycatcher, Ornate Flycatcher, Handsome Flycatcher, and Grey-breasted Wood-wren and Yellow-breasted Antpitta called.

This was a great day for fruiteaters. Superb were Green-and-black Fruiteater, and lovely Barred Fruiteater

and Orange-breasted Fruiteater were seen very well. Slate-throated Whitestart worked through the forest, and we had superb views. The endemic Gold-ringed Tanager, a rare species with a very restricted range, was a highlight. Another *Bangsia* that was until recently very little known, we again saw Black-and Gold Tanager too.

Last year Yessenia and I had been very fortunate to chance upon the wonderful Ocellated Tapaculo, and we had had superb views of this very special bird as it nosily worked leaf litter, tossing leaves as it went. Often skulking and hard to see, we were delighted to see this beautiful species so clearly. We did not see or hear it this year.

Birds continued with the fantastic regional speciality Toucan Barbet, beautiful Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, and distinctive Black Solitaire. Chestnut-breasted Wren was heard and Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia and Yellow-collared Chlorophonia, both beautiful, were seen well. Tricoloured Brush Finch and Chestnut-capped Brushfinch worked the vegetation, and small groups of Dusky Chlorospingus were in the trees.

A welcome lunch was brought to us by motorbike.

In such fine habitat was a great variety of invertebrates, and we saw many beetles, and Heteroptera, especially.

At the lower bridge was a Dwarf Squirrel. Black Phoebe frequented the stream, and Green-fronted Lancebill perched near the water.

We returned to the lodge after a very productive day for birds and orchids, but having seen very few butterflies due to the dull weather. We retired to bed under clear superb star filled skies.

Day 11 Tuesday 21st January

Tatama National Park

Again we left in the dark. Despite the clear skies last night the morning dawned damp and dull. Having driven above the intended mid altitudes in an attempt to find better weather, we again almost reached the top of the road, and just a couple of kilometres below it we started our walk in the rain.

Orchids began with *Pterichis galeata*, *Poroglossum eduardi*, and a species with small orange flowers that awaits identification.

The characterful Black-throated Tody-Tyrant was an early highlight. Tourmaline Sunangel nectared and Dusky Chlorospingus moved through the trees. Munchique Wood-Wren sang and we had superb views today, of a pair as they worked the trackside very close to us.

It was time for our box breakfast. There followed more orchids. A great find was a species of *Dracula*, always special orchids and so characteristic of the region. Identification to species will have to wait until I can finally get home. There was one or more species of *Bomarea*, a genus we saw a number of during the tour, in varied habitats. Empress Brilliant came very close and Broad-winged Hawk was in the air.

The dull weather meant that again few butterflies were seen today, on a stretch of the road that would

have been extremely productive had the sun shone. We did see the distinctive pierid *Lieinix nemesis*, and *Morpho helenor* occasionally drifted past. There were a number of satyrids including *Oxeoschistus puerta*, *Mygona irmina*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, *Pedaliodes canela*, *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Pedaliodes phrasicla*, *Pedaliodes pollonia*, *Forsterinaria inornata*, *Parataygetis lineata*, and *Steroma bega*.

Andean Pygmy-Owl called. Birding was rather good despite the weather, and among the many species we saw today were Andean Motmot, Toucan Barbet, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, Rufous Spinetail, Green-and-Black Fruiteater, Barred Fruiteater, Barred Becard, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Cinnamon, Ornate, and Handsome Flycatchers, Chestnut-capped Brushfinch, Olive Finch, Gold-ringed Tanager, Purplish-mantled Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, Blue-and-Black Tanager, Bluish and White-sided Flowerpiercers, and Silver-throated and Beryl-spangled Tanagers. Andean Solitaire, Tanager Finch, Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant, and Chestnut-breasted Wren were all heard. A small group of Beautiful Jays was a highlight.

Greenish Puffleg and Brown Inca were among the usual selection of hummingbirds. Butterfly bait sprayed near the hummingbird feeder attracted only *Corades pannonia*. More miniature orchids included *Lepanthes felix*. A very impressive large flowered orchid awaits identification.

The poor weather today meant we more or less lost a day of butterfly activity. The first day had shown the richness here, but today we saw only a handful of species.

From the reconnaissance. ('Butterflies began with the attractive *Perisama opellii*, then *Dismorphia crisia*, *Oxeoschistus puerta simplex*, and *Heliconius clysonymus*. We walked slowly down the track, and, having reached the first bridge, the butterflies really got going. The attractive metalmarks *Necyria bellona* and *Necyria duellona* were here, and there were *Fountainea nessus*, *Hypanartia trimaculata*, *Diaethria clymena*, and *Cissia labe*. The 'eyed skipper' *Cyclosemia anastomosis* was distinctive, and other skippers included *Pythonides jovianus*, *Astraptes alardus*, and *Dalla mesoxantha*.

'A selection of Odonata included the red based damsel *Haeterina cf. capitalis*, *Polythore gigantea*, *Heterina cf. capitalis*, and *Breichmorphaga rapax*. Some ten species of that most characteristic neotropical genus *Adelpha* were seen today. Among many pierids *Catasticta prioneris*, *Dismorphia hyposticta*, *Dismorphia lewyi*, *Dismorphia zaela*, *Leptophobia caesia* and *Leptophobia philoma*, were on the wing. An Anolis with an orange dewlap awaits identification. The attractive nymphalid *Perisama humboldtii* landed on me.

'Metalmarks continued with the lovely *Rhetus dysonii*, *Mesosemia pacifica*, and a species of *Euselasia*. (during our stay *Euselasia* included *Euselasia bettina*, *Euselasia corduena*, and *Euselasia tenebrosa*). *Leucochimona lagora*, several species of *Mesosemia*, and *Sarota myrtea* continued the variety.

'The hairsteak *Ocaria ocrisia* was a good find. Impressive nymphalids seen today included *Callicore atacama*, *Callicore lyca*, *Mesotaenia vaninka*, *Agrias amydon*, *Archaeoprepona licomedes pacifica*, *Consul panariste*, *Catonephele chromis* and *Catonephele numilia*. The genus *Eresia* was well represented with *Eresia carme*, *Eresia datis*, *Eresia ithomioides*, and *Eresia polina*. The black and yellow ithomiine *Scada zibia* flew in the shade, otherwise ithomiines were surprisingly few but I did see *Greta andromica*.)

Back to 2020 we moved again to the lower bridge where we ate lunch, again brought to us by motorbike. Initially it seemed we'd escaped the rain here, but unfortunately it soon caught up with us.

Here we did see *Adelpha leucophthalma*, a lovely turquoise weevil, the black-winged damsel *Polythore gigantea*, and Buff-rumped Warbler. Butterflies continued with *Magneptychia tiessa*, *Heliconius clysonymus*, *Necyria bellona*, and the lovely *Anteros kupris* again.

(More from the recce. 'Here was a very large orange *Emesis* and the tailed riordinid *Ancyluris inca*. *Consul panariste* was a highlight.

'By the stream Yesennia put out some more of the unpleasant smelling bait and a fine variety of butterflies was attracted including Spotted Catonephele, *Marpesia merops*, and two species of blue, black, and white skippers *Phocides perillus* and *Jemadia ovid*. Skippers continued with *Autochton zarex* and *Epargyreus spina*. There was quite a selection of diurnal moths too.

'Very many skippers have been recorded along this road, and a selection of species I saw during my visit is listed here. With more time put in on the tour we will likely see even more. Among species seen were *Astrartes fulgurator*, *Urbanus esmeraldus*, *Urbanus simplicius*, *Aides dysoni*, *Aroma henricus*, *Perichares adela*, *Perichares decepta*, *Thracides cilissa*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, *Aethilla eleusinia*, *Carrhenes meridensis*, *Helias cama*, *Mictris crispus*, *Noctuana noctua*, *Potamanaxas laoma*, *Potamanaxas zagadka*, *Pythonides jovianus*, and *Yanguna cosyra*.)

Back to 2020, the rain was again persistent and there was nothing for it but to retire to the lodge. There we caught up on checklists and had a quiet afternoon, the rain continuing for the rest of the day. Chris and Pauline were able to photograph the impressive saturniid that had come to my room lights.

It was still raining heavily that evening.

Day 12 Wednesday 22nd January Tatama National Park, to Jardin

It was farewell to Yesennia and Leopoldina, and all the helpful staff at the lodge. We took some porceria (butterfly bait) with us, very carefully wrapped! It was still raining and the forecast was not good. We loaded the two vehicles and headed down the entrance road.

In Pueblo Rico we said goodbye to the two drivers who'd been very helpful, and were very pleased to be reunited with our bus and Gioanni. The rain continued as we headed east back over the crest of the Western Cordillera, but the weather became steadily brighter as we drove.

Once out of the rain, a fuel and rest stop proved excellent for birds. As always I looked for wildlife potential as soon as we stopped, and walking over to a scrubby wooded corner I saw one new bird after another, the group all soon joining me. Stunning Vermilion Flycatchers sallied for insects. Blue-headed Parrots flew over, we also saw perched birds, and Spectacled Parrotlets were much in evidence. Flycatchers were represented by Great Kiskadee, Boat-billed Flycatcher, and Rusty-margined Flycatcher. Yellow Oriole was admired and two Spot-breasted Woodpeckers were a highlight. Smooth-billed Anis were in the pasture. Many Barn Swallows gathered on the wires, with Southern Rough-winged Swallows too, and Pale-vented Pigeons.

We had a fair distance to drive today and we continued purposefully north. A very good lunch was

enjoyed at a popular roadside/riverside place, the service quick and the food good. Bare-faced Ibis was by the river here.

We finally rolled into the lovely town of Jardin after dark and decided it best to eat dinner before heading for our hotel, situated a few kilometres from town. Not ideal, as showers before dinner would have been welcome, but this was the best choice, and we loved the meal prepared for us, the cafe in fact run by Rene! Service and the welcome was great, and the wine pretty good. We enjoyed Renes' cafe so much that everyone opted to eat here again the following evening. Being close to the central plaza the group could also get a taste of colourful Colombian town life.

At the hotel, on a quiet lane, amid gardens near the river, we soon settled in to the basic but comfortable rooms.

Day 13 Thursday 23rd January

Jardin

After yesterday's long journey, I thought it best not to opt for the pre-dawn drive up to Las Ventanas in jeeps, we needed a more leisurely start. The main reason for that early departure was to have the best chance of seeing the endangered Yellow-eared Parrot for which the area is so famous. I'd decided the best thing for pre-breakfast today was an optional walk from the hotel along the quiet leafy lanes, and this proved a great choice, with much bird activity. And even with a post breakfast departure in the jeeps, we still saw a good number of the special parrots!

In the hotel gardens Green Jay and Black-chested Jay were noisy and conspicuous. Along the lane, characterful Acorn Woodpeckers were seen closely and Bronze-winged Parrot were much in evidence, perched and in flight. Lesser Elaenia was here, and in the trees were Bright-rumped Attila, Yellow-backed Oriole, Tropical Parula, and Red-eyed Vireo. In pasture were Tropical Mockingbird, Ruddy Ground Doves, and Cattle Tyrant. Pale-breasted Spinetail was a pleasing find. The weather was perfect, and we met several locals out for a morning stroll, all very friendly.

Breakfast was enjoyed in the gardens of the hotel. Our two jeeps arrived, ready to take us to Las Ventanas, the pass above Jardin. In town we met Rene, and a friend of his, and then we made a short stop in a supermarket where I bought a lidded plastic container in which to safely keep the porceria. The streets of Jardin were bustling with activity in the fine weather.

The drive took us initially through pasture, and then into forest patches as we crossed a series of streams. Andean Cock-of-the-Rock was seen in flight. We stopped at a lower bridge where we found a selection of interesting invertebrates, and a few butterflies already on the wing. A beautiful damselfly, *Euthore fassli*, Orange-banded Bannerwing, had, as its name suggests, orange banded wings.

Deciding to walk ahead a little, the calls of Yellow-eared Parrots alerted us to a flock in the air, and we had great views in the perfect light. The bird highlight of the area, we saw some thirty-five in total. So an early start was certainly not essential to see this most special species. This near endemic occurs also very locally in Ecuador, and has recovered somewhat recently from once critically low numbers. Crimson-rumped Toucanet was another highlight, in trees close to the path.

As we watched birds in the garden of a small dwelling, we saw the 'worlds' largest chicken'. It was huge!

Nearby were lovely Black-billed Mountain Toucans, and striking black and yellow Mountain Caciques. Saffron-crowned Tanager and Streaked Saltator were in the trees.

Late morning saw us arriving at the pass, and the gate of the famous Yellow-eared Parrot reserve. We did not enter the reserve itself, in any case closed, but walked the track outside which continued to yield much of interest. A shrubby *Tibouchina* was in flower. Among hummingbirds were Viridian Metaltail, Collared Inca, and Buff-tailed Coronet. Band-tailed Pigeons flew over the forest, Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager was beautiful in the sunlight, and Masked Flowerpiercer worked the flowering shrubs.

Andean Guans were seen closely. There was a selection of orchids. A dead shrew was one of seven species in Colombia, all endemic, this one probably *Cryptotis medellinius*. Beautiful *Morpho sulkowskyi* flew along the track, and among the satyrids was *Pedaliodes peucestas*. Other butterflies seen today included the hairstreak *Penaincisalia loxurina*, *Actinote ozomene*, *Actinote stratonice*, *Dione glycera*, and the only Zebra Heliconians of the tour. The nymphalid *Orophila cardases* was a highlight. Yellow-vented Woodpecker and White-throated Tyrannulet continued the birds.

Yellow-eared Parrots are strictly associated with the *Ceroxylon* palms in which they nest. These distinctive palms punctuate the slopes here, and we saw a few nest holes in the palm trunks, but no more of the birds themselves.

Lunch today was substantial, a selection of typical Colombian dishes served in a wrapped banana leaf. Broad-winged Hawk was in the air, and Smoke-coloured Pewee and Black Flowerpiercer were seen.

On the recce a tour highlight, as Rene and I had driven back from the pass towards Jardin, had been a small group of White-capped Tanagers, an incredibly striking bird. and for me the bird of the tour. Sadly none were seen today.

I stood on the back of the jeep as we drove down, a great vantage point. A fine orchid I spotted prompted a stop (awaiting a photo). *Colias dimera* flew over pastures back near town. A surprise stop was made as we spotted a group of Red-bellied Grackles in a roadside tree, right out in the open. This is a lovely endemic, black with a red belly. We would see it again at La Romera, above Medellin, a species for which that reserve is well known, but these fine views were a real bonus.

Next we had a break in Jardin, at Rene's cafe, for drinks and toilets, and there was time for a short stroll in the characterful town centre.

Lastly today we visited the well known Andean Cock-of the Rock lek in Jardin. A short downhill walk took us to a small protected area. We heard the distinctive calls immediately, and soon saw the first of these beautiful birds. Activity was constant and we had repeated views of displaying males, very closely. One was swinging in a hanging basket suspended from the main building! This is the subspecies *sanguinolentus*, a particularly striking red. The polygamous males display over a long period, usually from January to September, making a variety of loud squawks and squeals. It was pleasing to see a number of other visitors here, this fantastic spectacle much appreciated by locals too. Speckled Hummingbird was in the garden here.

From the road bridge nearby we watched White-capped Dipper on rocks in the river.

That evening we enjoyed another lovely dinner Chez Rene. Last year on the recce I had been here during a major fiesta, when the throngs of people in the central plaza had been an amazing experience, with trotting horses, music, and generally much going on wherever one looked.

Day 14 Friday 24th January

To Medellin

We checked out of our hotel and said farewell to the helpful staff. In town we picked up Rene at his home.

Near the town of Andes a garden with fruit feeders was a fine place in which to start the day. The ladies here prepared us a substantial breakfast and we sat, ate, and watched as many birds came in to the fruit put out daily. Tanagers featured, with Flame-rumped, Palm, Blue-grey, Scrub, Crimson-backed, Black-capped, and Bay-headed all here. The highlight for me was the distinctive Guira Tanager, a beautiful olive, orange, yellow, and black bird. Great Kiskadee was noisy and we had great views of attractive Green Honeycreepers. A pair of Red-headed Barbets was another highlight, the female a lovely subtle combination of colours, the male with the eponymous striking red head. Colombian Chachalacas called, and put in an appearance, although they were less in evidence than they had been on my last visit here. Ruddy Ground-Dove, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, and Clay-coloured Thrush continued the variety.

The lady of the house made no secret of her disapproval of those of us who did not manage to eat all of the substantial breakfast. There were further black marks for those who did not drink the unasked for copious mugs of hot chocolate that kept being brought out!

The drive took us through open pasture, woodland, and small settlements. Gioanni stopped for a perched Laughing Falcon.

A few kilometres detour along an unpaved road took us to a forested streamside that proved an excellent butterfly site, and we spent the rest of the morning here. Rene donned his gloves and began spraying the porceria here, and very soon butterflies came to it, one stretch of track getting better and better as one after another special species came to the bait. Nearby, on grassy verges where cows fed in pasture, were Bordered Patch, *Zizula cyna*, *Eurema elathea*, *Eurema albula*, and *Pyrisitia venusta*. Northern Scrub-Flycatcher was an interesting find, and a female Blue Dacnis was seen.

Back in the forest were *Mechanitis menapis occasiva*, *Mechanitis polymnia caucaensis*, and *Eueides aliphera*. *Adelpha iphiclus* perched in the sunlight and sailors were well represented with *Dynamine agacles core*, *Dynamine colombiana*, *Dynamine tithia salpensa*, and *Dynamine postverta mexicana* all here. Nymphalids continued with *Nica flavilla*, *Callicore pitheas*, Malachite, and *Consul fabius*.

Skippers were as usual many and varied, among them *Achylodes busiris*, *Pyrgus adepta*, *Mylon lassia*, *Mylon maimon*, *Carrhenes calidius*, *Trina geometrina*, *Chioides catillus*, *Nisoniades brunneata*, *Gorgythion begga*, *Urbanus dorantes*, *Urbanus procne*, *Urbanus simplicius*, and *Urbanus teleus*.

Metalmarks featured, with *Calephelis iris*, the red-banded *Parcella amarynthina*, beautiful blue *Lasaia agesilas* and *Lasaia arcis*, tiny *Anteros carausius*, black and yellow *Baeotis zonaria*, striped *Hyphilaria thasus subrutula*, and Dark Tanmark *Emesis ocyopore*.

Hairstreaks included *Arawacus lincoides*, *Ocaria ocrisia*, and I think three different green hairstreaks. Satyrids were many fewer at this lower altitude, but we did see *Cissia pompilia* and *Ypthimoides renata*.

Bird activity was rather limited here, but Golden-crowned Warbler moved through the trees, and I saw a female Black-crowned Antshrike. Two cowboys on horseback approached, keen to learn what we were up to, they were friendly and wished us well.

It was already lunchtime, and we had to tear ourselves away from this great spot. Rene decided that the best place for lunch was a little way back in the direction from which we'd come. That was ok, it just meant we had to pass through roadworks twice more. The food was indeed very good, and behind the restaurant was an impressive iguana. Spot-breasted Woodpecker was seen as we drove.

In the afternoon we headed purposefully north along the Cauca Valley. In due course the vast sprawling city of Medellin appeared before us. Colombia's second city, Medellin's population is some two and a half million, although to me the sheer size of the place makes it seem more. It's the capital of the large department of Antioquia, which stretches as far as the Caribbean coast, and in which we'd been since Jardin. We checked into a very pleasant hacienda, quietly situated in a suburb, with a church in the grounds. There followed time to catch up with notes, e-mails, etc.

Dinner in the hotel was a strange affair, although not quite as strange as it had been for me last year when the security guard, complete with holstered gun, had doubled as the waiter!

Day 15 Saturday 25th January

La Romera, to Rio Claro

The morning dawned superb, with clear blue skies, and we enjoyed breakfast at the hotel, Saffron Finches much in evidence. Our morning destination was above the hotel, the forested reserve of La Romera, reached by a picturesque series of narrow lanes. Despite the proximity to the metropolis, the forest here is beautiful. Indeed above the hotel extensive forested slopes were visible from the rooms.

Passing through the reserve gate we were soon in fine habitat. We drove as far as we could, and then set out on foot to explore. Crimson-rumped Toucanets moved through the trees, Andean Motmots perched closely, Band-tailed Pigeons flew over the forest, and Green Jays were conspicuous. Butterflies began with *Adelpha alala negra*.

Red-bellied Grackles, an endemic for which the reserve is famous, were seen twice, in two noisy groups. Colombian Chachalacas called, Squirrel Cuckoo moved through the trees, and Blackburnian Warblers were common. Gray-breasted Wood-Wren sang, and Golden-faced Tyrannulet and Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager were here.

At the top of the road we reached a large clearing and a visitor centre. Yellow-faced Grassquit and Yellow-bellied Siskin were here. A great bonus last year had been several walls covered in moths, including some fifteen species of hawk-moth. The highlight had been a beautiful green species, *Xylophanes chiron*, with *Pseudosphinx tetrio*, *Erinnyis oenotrus*, and *Enyo lugubris* among the others. I was very keen to share this with the group and see what would surely be a different variety today. Unfortunately this morning there were only a few individual moths, I'm unsure why, possibly the lights had not been on last night.

As we walked back down the hill the beautiful *Epiphile chrysites* and *Epiphile epimenes* both looked fine in the sunlight. *Euptychoides griphe* and *Poanes inimica* were on the wing.

Gioanni negotiated the sprawling metropolis of Medellin, where many of the streets were surprisingly verdant. It was already time for lunch, and we found a busy restaurant near the airport which speedily served us a selection of interesting dishes. Then we were on the road for the drive east.

Once over the pass and heading down into the Magdalena valley, the vegetation became more verdant, with much sparser habitation.

Late afternoon saw us arriving at Rio Claro. Our comfortable hotel was just outside the park itself, with lush flowery gardens that supported many birds and butterflies. Indeed as we checked in Chestnut-fronted Macaws, perched closely in the trees, were a great welcome. The rooms were pleasant and the location ideal.

We met that evening for the short walk to the hotel restaurant, an open air place, the food good.

Day 16 Sunday 26th January

Rio Claro

We started the day with a birding walk around the lodge gardens, which were alive with activity. Parrots began calling at dawn, with Orange-cheeked Parakeets, Blue-headed Parrots, and Spectacled Parrotlet all here, we had more great views of Chestnut-fronted Macaws, and Military Macaws flew overhead. Red-crowned Woodpeckers were in trees near the rooms and Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous. Cattle Tyrant was on the lawn, and we saw Golden-crowned Flycatcher and Streaked Flycatcher as well as the usual selection of common flycatchers. Yellow-bellied Elaenia was nesting and Greater Anis were distinctive.

Nesting Pale-legged Horneros was a bonus. The variety continued with Blue-black Grosbeak and Yellow-rumped Cacique. By the small lake were Wattled Jacana, Spotted Sandpiper, Neotropic Cormorant, Striated Heron, and a selection of common egrets. Yellow-chinned Spinetail, a rather atypical species found in such open habitat, worked the fringing vegetation. The impressive metalmark *Eurybia unxia* was an early butterfly highlight. As we headed towards breakfast both Amazon and Green Kingfishers were perched over the water.

Breakfast was welcome after our productive walk. At 9 am we drove the short distance to the Rio Claro reserve. There were immediately many uraniids, *Urania fulgens*, and we had seen a few of this swallowtail like moth already in the gardens. Along the road were many more, and at the reserve gate were very many mud-puddling. Quite a sight.

The entrance track followed the crystal clear river that gives the reserve its name. Things began very well with the endemic Antioquia Bristle Tyrant perched closely. Collared Aracaris were admired, and Cocoa Woodcreeper and Streak-headed Woodcreeper worked tree trunks. Both *Callicore lyca* and *Callicore pitheas* were attracted to the walls of an empty building.

Even this early in the day the road and HQ were already very busy, this being Sunday. The river and

pools here attract very many visitors. Last year it had still been the New Year holiday period when I was here, and the reserve was very busy indeed. Then I had stayed in accommodation inside the reserve, reached by a longish walk through the forest. The hotel we were now staying in was much more tranquil, and the ideal choice. Today we escaped the crowds by taking a side trail along which we saw not a single other person all morning, other than the owner of the only house here.

Band-backed Wrens were noisy, and Stripe-throated Hermit and Band-tailed Barbthroat were at the forest edge. Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet was seen closely. Butterflies began with several *Heliconius* species, namely *Heliconius doris*, *Heliconius hecale melicerta*, *Heliconius sapho*, *Heliconius sara*, and *Heliconius erato hydara*. Olivaceous Flatbill perched, and Smoky-brown, Red-rumped, and Crimson-crested Woodpeckers were all here. Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner was seen closely, Cinnamon Becard was in the trees, Dusky-faced Tanager in vegetation near the stream, and Tawny-crested Tanager and Yellow-backed Tanagers were pleasing finds, the latter related to the Guira Tanager that we'd seen yesterday. A lone female Golden-headed Manakin was perched, and last year I'd found a lek of this species.

Sunlit clearings were alive with butterfly activity when the sun shone. Here the swallowtails *Heraclides androgeus epidaurus*, *Heraclides thoas nealces*, and *Heraclides paeon* flew. Attractive *Pyrrhogyra crameri undine* was admired, and the skipper *Pythonides grandis assecla* was distinctive. A selection of ithomiines included *Mechanitis polymnia*, *Mechanitis lysimnia macrinus*, *Ithomia iphianassa panamensis*, *Oleria amalda*, *Melinaea idae*, and *Tithorea harmonia*. A species of *Haeterina*, a damselfly with red wing bases, was attractive, and a species of *Ameiva* moved in the leaf litter. Butterflies continued numerous, with a selection of nymphalids including *Adelpha cytherea*, *Adelpha iphiclus*, *Adelpha saundersii frontina*, *Noreppa chromus*, and *Nica flavilla*.

The furthest point of our walk was a beautiful forest streambed where some of us paddled and dipped our feet in the cool water, Common Morphos flying through the clearing.

The lovely metalmarks *Rhetus periander* and *Eurybia lycisca* were attracted to the bait, there was a species of *Strymon*, both *Dynamine postverta mexicana* and *Dynamine chryseis*, female *Catonephele numilia*, *Eresia emerantia*, *Janatella leucodesma*, *Pierella luna*, and *Eueides isabella*. The lovely White-banded Morpho was a highlight. Skippers continued with *Urbanus teleus*, *Callimormus radiola janna*, and *Ebrietas anacreon*.

Back near the main track the lovely *Panacea prola* was settling on the track. The car park where the bus awaited us was now very busy with visitors and we were pleased to be returning to the tranquility of our hotel for lunch.

Here were Grey-necked Wood-rail at the waterside, White-winged Swallows over the lawns, and Golden-hooded Tanagers in trees near the restaurant. There followed time for a siesta.

Late afternoon saw us driving back to the reserve, and walking upriver from the HQ buildings, the river still busy with paddlers and sunbathers! In quieter spots we saw Fasciated Tiger Heron on the rocky river gravels, Buff-rumped Warblers at the forest edge, and Black-bellied Wren low in vegetation.

The time was approaching for the spectacle of Oilbirds emerging from their cave. We reached the observation point, a river beach in the forest, in good time, and sat and waited, enjoying the tranquil forest as darkness came. The forest was peaceful and we were alone. Very soon the first Oilbirds were at the

cave mouth, squabbling noisily before taking to the air. More and more emerged and we enjoyed a magical half hour as they took to the air, a great spectacle. It was difficult to estimate the numbers but there were very many of them, and whenever we illuminated the cave mouth with a spotlight it revealed many birds in the air. Oilbirds are the only nocturnal fruit-eating birds in the world, and are the sole member of their family.

A bonus last year had been Sand-coloured Nighthawks flying low over the river, and I had had superb close views of them. Here we were somewhat out of their supposed range. None this evening however.

Day 17 Monday 27th January

Rio Claro

The hotel grounds were again alive with bird activity.

After breakfast we drove a few kilometres to another forested track, and we walked ahead. Birding was a little slow but we saw some great things.

Band-tailed Barbthroat and Long-billed Hermit began the hummingbirds. Exploring a side track down to the river Cinnamon Woodpecker was seen closely. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper and Cocoa Woodcreeper worked trunks, and Plain Xenops moved from branch to branch. The variety continued with Masked Tityra, Cinnamon Becard, Rough-legged Tyrannulet, Piratic Flycatcher, and Plain-coloured Tanager.

Further along was a beautiful riverside spot, the track leading down and across a lovely clear stream, and this looked a superb site for butterflies. Rene placed the last of the butterfly bait, but there were surprisingly few butterflies here. Although writing a list of what we saw seems quite impressive, it just was not as varied as other sites we'd visited. Strange in such prime habitat.

Metalmarks included *Ancyluris jurgensenii*, *Calephelis iris*, *Caria ?castalia*, a second *Caria* species, and *Eurybia donna*. *Arawacus lincoides* was seen again. Among ithomiines were *Mechanitis polymnia* and *Thyridia psidii melanthus* and heliconiids included *Heliconius hecale melicerta* and *Heliconius sara*. *Dynamine postverta mexicana* was admired, and *Cissia pompilia* and *Pareuptychia ocirrhoe* represented the satyrids. Among the skippers were two species of *Autochton*, a *Saliana*, *Pyrgus orcus*, and *Nisoniades brunneata*.

We returned to the hotel for lunch. *Archaeoprepona demophoon* sped around and periodically settled on trees near the restaurant, and Crested Caracara was in the air. As we waited for lunch I found a part of the gardens we hadn't walked before, and quite a number of basking Iguanas, some of them very large indeed, and of course whilst I was showing everyone these the food arrived!

We spent the afternoon around the gardens, which were again very productive. The nymphalid *Historis odius* was impressive. Again by the lake were Grey-necked Wood-Rail, Little Blue Heron, and Amazon Kingfisher among others.

Collared Aracaris and Channel-billed Toucan were both admired, there were Russet-backed and Chestnut-headed Oropendolas, and Yellow-rumped Cacique. Chestnut-sided Warbler was added to the list. We had great views of a group of Swallow Tanagers, approachable for photos. Saffron Finches were common on the lawns, and the variety continued with Buff-throated Saltator, Red-crowned Woodpecker,

and Red-lored Parrot. Black-striped Sparrow was new for the list.

A number of dragonflies frequented the pools and waterways, and lizards scuttled.

That evening we completed the checklists.

Day 18 Tuesday 28th January To Medellin, To Bogota, and Departure

Rene decided to say farewell to us here, aiming to travel east overland to Bogota.

We headed purposefully west with Gioanni towards Medellin. A rest stop at a restaurant had a good outlook over the forest. I bought a breakfast to take away.

We arrived at Medellin airport with time to spare. Check in was quiet, and in departures I bought something for lunch for the group.

In Bogota we said our fond farewells after what had been a remarkably productive, varied, and enjoyable tour. I would be seeing Chris and Pauline again in a few weeks time in Chiapas.

A taxi took me back to our Bogota hotel where I had a bag in storage, and that evening I repacked. The following day I flew to Los Angeles, and then to Honolulu where began a very interesting two weeks focused on the woody plants of Hawaii. I then spent two weeks exploring central east Mexico, with some time in Chiapas before that tour began.

Colombia 2020 Systematic Lists

ITINERARY

- Day 1 Saturday 11th January** Arrival Bogota. Chingaza National Park.
Day 2 Sunday 12th January To Santa Marta. Minca.
Day 3 Monday 13th January Minca. To El Dorado.
Day 4 Tuesday 14th January San Lorenzo Ridge.
Day 5 Wednesday 15th January Minca. Santa Marta to Pereira. To Manizales.
Day 6 Thursday 16th January Rio Blanco
Day 7 Friday 17th January Rio Blanco
Day 8 Saturday 18th January To Pueblo Rico. To Montezuma.
Day 9 Sunday 19th January Tatama National Park
Day 10 Monday 20th January Tatama National Park
Day 11 Tuesday 21st January Tatama National Park
Day 12 Wednesday 22nd January To Jardin via Supia
Day 13 Thursday 23rd January Jardin, Las Ventanas, Cock of the Rock lek
Day 14 Friday 24th January Andes feeders, Sinifana, Mayoria, Medellin, Sabaneta
Day 15 Saturday 25th January La Romera, Medellin, Rio Claro
Day 16 Sunday 26th January Rio Claro
Day 17 Monday 27th January Rio Claro
Day 18 Tuesday 28th January To Medellin. Flight to Bogota. Departure.
Day 19 Wednesday 29th January Arrival UK

Systematic List Number 1

Butterflies

Papilionidae

Papilioninae

<i>Eurytides colombus</i>	Colombian Kite Swallowtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Mimoides euryleon pithonius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Battus polydamus</i>	Polydamus Swallowtail	Minca
<i>Parides eurimedes</i>	Pink-checked Cattleheart	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Parides sesostris tarquinios</i>	Emerald-patched Cattleheart	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Parides iphidamus</i>	Iphidamus Cattleheart	Minca
<i>Heraclides androgeus</i>	Androgeus Swallowtail	Rio Claro
<i>epidaurus</i>		
<i>Heraclides thoas nealces</i>	Thoas Swallowtail	Rio Claro
<i>Heraclides paeon</i>		Rio Claro

Pieridae

Dismorphiinae

<i>Dismorphia hyposticta</i>	Hyposticta Mimic-white	Tatama National Park
<i>manuelita</i>		
<i>Dismorphia lewyi</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Dismorphia medora</i>	Medora Mimic-white	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Dismorphia zaela zaela</i>	Blue-vented Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Dismorphia crisia foedora</i>	Cloud-forest Mimic-white	Tatama National Park
<i>Dismorphia zathoe</i>	Colombian Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Lieinix nemesis</i>		Tatama National Park

Coliadinae

<i>Eurema elathea vitellina</i>	Baton Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Eurema albula</i>	Ghost Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Eurema phiale columbia</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Eurema xanthochlora</i>	Scarce Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Eurema salome</i>	Salome Yellow	Minca
<i>Eurema fabiola</i>		Minca
<i>Eurema proterpia</i>	Tailed Orange	Minca
<i>Pyrisitia dina gabriela</i>	Dina Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Pyrisitia venusta venusta</i>		Day 14
<i>Pyrisitia nise</i>	Mimosa Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Colias dimera</i>		Many in Chingaza
<i>Phoebis sennae marcellina</i>	Cloudless Sulphur	Widespread
<i>Phoebis philea philea</i>	Orange-barred Sulphur	Scattered records
<i>Phoebis neocypris rurina</i>	Tailed Sulphur	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Phoebis argante argante</i>	Apricot Sulphur	Scattered records
<i>Rhabdodryas trite trite</i>	Straight-lined Sulphur	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Aphrissa statira statira</i>	Statira Sulphur	Rio Claro

Pierinae

<i>Ascia monuste</i>	Great Southern White	Scattered records
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<i>Leptophobia aripa aripa</i>	Common Green-eyed White	Rio Blanco, Minca (ssp.?)
<i>Leptophobia caesia phanokia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Leptophobia eleusis eleusis</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Leptophobia helena</i>		La Violetta 2019
<i>Leptophobia philoma</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Leptophobia tovaria</i>	Two-jutted Greeneyed White	A few records 2019
<i>Leptophobia eleone desdignata</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Archonias brassolis critias</i>	Cattleheart White	Tatama National Park
<i>Catasticta flisa postaura</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Catasticta notha caucana</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Catasticta philoscia incertina</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Catasticta prioneris albescens</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Catasticta ptemene</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Catasticta seitzii</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Catasticta sp.</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Leodonta tellane intermedia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Glutophrissa drusilla</i>	Florida White	Scattered records

Riodinidae

Euselasiinae

<i>Euselasia bettina</i>	Black-topped Euselasia	Tatama National Park
<i>Euselasia candaria</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Euselasia corduena</i>	Acute Sombremark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Euselasia hieronymi</i>	Red-rayed Euselasia	This species at Minca 2019
<i>Euselasia tenebrosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2019

Riodininae

<i>Teratopthalma monocroma</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Lasaia agesilas agesilas</i>		Sinifana
<i>Lasaia arsis</i>		Sinifana
<i>Hyphilaria thasus subrutula</i>		Sinifana
<i>Melanis electron</i>		Minca
<i>Mesosemia zonalis</i>	Whitened Eyed-Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mesosemia metuana vargasi</i>		Tatama National Park and Manizales 2019
<i>Mesosemia mevania</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia vemania</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Leucochimona icare</i>		La Romera and Rio Claro 2019
<i>Leucochimona lagora</i>	Cloudy-eyed Whitemark	Tatama National Park
<i>Ithomiola cribralis</i>	Cloud-spotted Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Eurybia donna</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Eurybia lycisca</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Eurybia unxia</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Lyropteryx lyra cleadas</i>	Cherry-bordered Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Necyria bellona zaneta</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Necyria bellona</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Necyria duellona diva</i>	Teal-bordered Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019

<i>Cyrenia martia themis</i>	Red-spotted Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ancyluris jurgensenii atahualpa</i>	Costa-spotted Beautymark	Rio Claro
<i>Ancyluris inca huascar</i>	Blue-and-yellow Beatymark	Tatama National Park
<i>Rhetus dysonii psecas</i>	Pink-C Beautymark	Tatama National Park
<i>Rhetus periander</i>	Variable Beautymark	Rio Claro
<i>Chorinea bogota</i>	Northern Clearmark	Minca 2019
<i>Brachyglenis dinora</i>	Dinora Metalmark	Tatama National Park
<i>Calephelis iris</i>	Iris Calephelis	Tatama National Park, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Calephelis sp.</i>		Minca
<i>Charis anius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Parcella amarynthina</i>	Orange-banded Metalmark	Sinifana
<i>Caria castalia</i>	a greenmark	Rio Claro
<i>Caria mantinea lampeto</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Baeotis nesaea</i>	Red-spotted Yellowmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Baeotis zonata</i>		Sinifana
<i>Siseme alectryo</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Siseme aristoteles</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Siseme neurodes neurodes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Sarota myrtea</i>	Godman's Sarota	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anteros carausius</i>		Sinifana
<i>Anteros roratus</i>	Studded Jewelmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anteros cruentatus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anteros kupris kupris</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Emesis glaucescens</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Emesis mandana mandana</i>	Great Tanmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Emesis ocypore aethalia</i>	Dark Tanmark	Minca and Sinifana
<i>Emesis brimo</i>		Possibly this species La Violetta, 2019
<i>Emesis cypria guppyi</i>	Orange-striped Tanmark	Rio Blanco
<i>Emesis sp.</i>		La Violetta
<i>Calospila cilissa</i>	Cilissa Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Nymphidium onaeum</i>	Hewitson's Metalmark	Minca
<i>Cariomothis poeciloptera</i>	White-lead Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ariconius albinus</i>		Minca

Lycaenidae

Theclinae

<i>Penaincisalia loxorina</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (<i>Thecloxurina santamarta?</i>)
<i>Johnsonita auda</i>	Auda Hairstreak	Tatama National Park
<i>Pseudolycaena marsyas</i>		
<i>Micandra comae</i>	Comae Hairstreak	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Micandra platyptera</i>	Fractured Highstreak	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Arawacus leucogyna</i>		Minca
<i>Arawacus lincoides</i>	Lincoides Stripestreak	Scattered records
<i>Panthiades phaleros</i>		Minca
<i>Ocaria ocrisia</i>	Black Hairstreak	Tatama National Park and Sinifana

<i>Ocaria aholiba</i>	Blue-lined Blackstreak	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Strephonota tephraeus</i>	Pearly-grey Hairstreak	Minca
<i>Strymon mulucha</i>		Minca
<i>Strymon ziba</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Strymon sp.stamarta</i>		Minca
<i>Cyanophrys amyntor</i>		This at Sinifana?
<i>Cyanophrys goodsoni</i>		This at Sinifana?
<i>Erora carla</i>		This at Sinifana?

Lycaenidae

Polyommatainae

<i>Zizula cyna</i>	Cyna Blue	Scattered records
<i>Leptotes cassius</i>	Cassius Blue	Scattered records 2019
<i>Leptotes marina</i>		
<i>Cupido comyntas texana</i>	Eastern Tailed-Blue	Rio Blanco
<i>Hemiargus hanno hanno</i>	Hanno Blue	Scattered records 2019

Nymphalidae

Danainae

<i>Danaus plexippus megalippe</i>	Monarch	A few records
<i>Elznia humboldt</i>	Humboldt's Clearwing	Manizales 2019
<i>Tithorea harmonia</i>	Harmonia Tigerwing	Rio Claro
<i>harmonia</i>		
<i>Aeria eurimedia eurimedia</i>	Banded Tigerwing	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Melinaea idae</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Scada zibia zibia</i>	Zibia Tigerwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Mechanitis lysimnia macrinus</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Mechanitis menapis occasio</i>		Sinifana
<i>Mechanitis polymnia caucaensis</i>		Sinifana
<i>Mechanitis polymnia</i>	Polymnia Tigerwing	Rio Claro and Minca
<i>veritabilis</i>		
<i>Ithomia celemia celemia</i>	Cell-spotted Ithomia	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ithomia iphianassa panamensis</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Oleria amalda</i>		Minca and Rio Claro
<i>Hypoleria lavinia vanilia</i>	Fuzzy-spotted Ticlear	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Hypoleria ocalea ocalea</i>		Minca
<i>Greta andromica andromica</i>	Andromica Clearwing	Minca (ssp.?)
<i>Napeogenes tolosa diaphanosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Thyridia psidii melantho</i>		Rio Claro

Heliconiinae

<i>Altinote neleus neleus</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Altinote ozomene ozomene</i>	Lamplight Actinote	Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Altinote stratonice stratonice</i>		Jardin
<i>Altinote trinacria trinacria</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Actinote antea antea</i>	Doubleday's Actinote	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Actinote pellenea equatoria</i>		Jardin 2019

<i>Actinote flavibasis</i>		La Romera?
<i>Dione glycera</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Jardin
<i>Dione moneta</i>	Mexican Silverspot	La Violetta 2019
<i>Dryas julia</i>	Julia	Scattered records
<i>Eueides aliphera</i>	Least Heliconian	Sinifana
<i>Eueides isabella</i>	Isabella's Heliconian	Scattered records 2019
<i>Euides procula kuenowii</i>		Minca and above El Dorado
<i>Heliconius charithonia</i>	Zebra Heliconian	Jardin
<i>bassleri</i>		
<i>Heliconius clysonymus</i>	Stormy Heliconian	Widespread, ssp. <i>clysonymus</i> and <i>fischeri</i>
<i>Heliconius cydno weymeri</i>	Grinning Heliconian	Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius doris doris</i>	Dot-bordered Heliconian	Tatama National Park, Rio Claro
<i>Heliconius eleuchia</i>	White-bordered Heliconian	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>eleuchia</i>		
<i>Heliconius eleuchia eleusinus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Heliconius erato hydara</i>	Erato Heliconian	Rio Claro, ssp.? Minca
<i>Heliconius ethilla</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
<i>Heliconius hecale melicerta</i>	Heart-spotted Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>Heliconius melpomene vulcanus</i>		Minca
<i>Heliconius sapho chochoensis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius sapho sapho</i>	Blue-and-white Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>Heliconius sara sara</i>	Sara Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>Podotricha</i>		Las Ventanas

Limnitiidinae

The genus *Adelpha*: Its Systematics, Biology and Biogeography (Lepidoptera: Nymphalidae: Limnitiidini) by K.R.Wilmott is an excellent monograph.

<i>Adelpha alala negra</i>		Rio Blanco and La Romera
<i>Adelpha corcyra collina</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Adelpha corcyra salazari</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Adelpha boeotia boeotia</i>	Felder's Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha cytherea daguana</i>	Smooth-banded Sister	Tatama National Park, ssp.Rio Claro
<i>Adelpha ethelda eponina</i>	Silver-banded Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha iphiclus iphiclus</i>	Pointer Sister	Minca, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Adelpha justina</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha leucophthalma</i>	White-spotted Sister	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
<i>Adelpha levona</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha lycorias wallisii</i>	Rayed Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha malea fundania</i>	Venezuelan Sister	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Adelpha olynthia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Adelpha rothschildi</i>		
<i>Adelpha salmoneus emilia</i>	Golden-banded Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha salus salus</i>	Lost Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha saundersii frontina</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Adelpha seriphia egregia</i>		A few Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, where endemic
<i>Adelpha zina zina</i>	Variable Sister	Tatama National Park 2019

Apaturinae

Doxocopa laurentia Turquoise Emperor Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
cherubina

Biblidinae

Dynamine agacles core Sinifana
Dynamine chryseis Rio Claro
Dynamine colombiana Sinifana
Dynamine postverta mexicana Sinifana and Rio Claro
Dynamine tithia salpensa Sinifana
Orophila cardases Jardin
Panacea prola Rio Claro
Mestra hersilia Santa Marta 2019
Catonephele chromis chromis Cloud-forest Catone Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Catonephele numilia esite Stoptlight Catone Rio Claro
Epiphile chrysites chrysites La Romera
Epiphile epimenes La Romera
Nica flavilla Little Banner Minca, Rio Claro, and Sinifana
Hamadryas feronia Variable Cracker Minca
Pyrrhogyra crameri undine Rio Claro
Pyrrhogyra edocla edocla Complete Red-ring Tatama National Park 2019
Temenis laothoe Orange Banner Scattered records 2019
Temenis pulchra pulchra Red Banner Rio Claro 2019
Haematera pyrame thysbe Blind Eighty-eight Minca 2019
Mesotaenia vaninka doris Tatama National Park 2019
Callicore pitheas Two-eyed Eighty-eight Sinifana and Rio Claro
Callicore lyca Six-spotted Eighty-eight Rio Claro
Callicore atacama manova Striped Eighty-eight Tatama National Park 2019
Catagramma tolima denina Blue-and-orange Eighty-eight Tatama National Park
Diaethria clymena Common Eighty-eight Tatama National Park and Minca
marchalii
Diaethria euclides gueneei Tatama National Park
Diaethria nystographa charis Tatama National Park 2019
Perisama bomplandii parabomplandii Rio Blanco
Perisama dorbignyi Rio Blanco
Perisama humboldtii humboldtii Rio Blanco
Perisama oppelii oppelii Rio Blanco
Perisama ilia ilia Rio Blanco

Cyrestinae

Marpesia chiron Many-banded Daggerwing Minca
Marpesia berania Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Marpesia corinna Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Marpesia merops Spot-banded Daggerwing Tatama National Park
Marpesia zerynthia Tatama National Park

Nymphalinae

Historis odius The Orion Rio Claro

<i>Colobura dirce dirce</i>	Dirce Beauty	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Hypanartia charon</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Hypanartia cinderella</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Hypanartia dione</i>	Banded Mapwing	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Blanco
<i>Hypanartia lethe lethe</i>	Orange Mapwing	Tatama National Park, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Hypanartia trimaculata trimaculata</i>	Reddish Mapwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Hypanartia kefersteini</i>		Tatama NP and Rio Claro
<i>Vanessa braziliensis</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	American Lady	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Jardin
<i>Anartia amathea amathea</i>	Red Peacock	Widespread in open habitat
<i>Anartia jatrophae jatrophae</i>	White Peacock	Scattered in open habitat
<i>Siproeta epaphus epaphus</i>	Rusty-tipped Page	Scattered records
<i>Siproeta stelenes ssp.meridionalis</i>	Malachite	Day 14
<i>Junonia evarete</i>	Tropical Buckeye	Scattered records
<i>Junonia genoveva genoveva</i>	Mangrove Buckeye	Day 8
<i>Chlosyne narva narva</i>	Yellow Patch	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Chlosyne lacinia</i>	Bordered Patch	Day 14
<i>Anthanassa acesas</i>		Minca
<i>Anthanassa drusilla drusilla</i>	Orange-banded Crescent	Scattered records
<i>Castilia castilla castilla</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Castilia eranites</i>	Mimic Crescent	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Castilia ofella</i>	White-dotted Crescent	Minca
<i>Eresia carme laias</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Eresia datis manto</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Eresia emerantia emerantia</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Eresia ithomioides anomala</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Eresia polina</i>		Tatama National Park and La Violetta 2019
<i>Eresia sticta</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Janatella fellula</i>		Tatama National Park and Las Tangaras
<i>Janatella leucodesma</i>	Whitened Crescent	Common at Minca
<i>Tegosa anieta anieta</i>	Black-bordered Crescent	Scattered records
<i>Tegosa claudina</i>	Claudina Crescent	Widespread
Charaxinae		
<i>Agrias amydon frontina</i>	White-spotted Agrias	Tatama National Park
<i>Consul fabius</i>		Sinifana
<i>Consul panariste ludmilla</i>	Tricoloured Leafwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Fountainea nessus</i>		Tatama National Park and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Fountainea nobilis pacifica</i>	Noble Leafwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Memphis pseudiphis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Memphis xenocles fisilis</i>	Corner-spotted Leafwing	Rio Claro
<i>Archaeoprepona chromus</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Archaeoprepona demophoon demophoon</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Archaeoprepona licomedes pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park

<i>Archaeoprepona demophon</i>	One-spotted Prepona	Rio Claro
<i>demophon</i>		
<i>Prepona weneri</i>		Tatama National Park
Satyrinae		
<i>Antirrhea undulata</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Morpho amathonte</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Morpho cypris cypris</i>	White-banded Morpho	Rio Claro
<i>Morpho helenor</i>	Common Morpho	Tatama National Park
<i>macrophthalmus</i>		
<i>Morpho helenor peleides</i>	Common Morpho	Rio Claro, Day 14, ssp.? Sierra Nevada
<i>Morpho sulkowskyi</i>		This fine species was seen at Rio Blanco, where several, and at Jardin
<i>Caligo atreus agesilau</i>	Gold-bordered Owl Butterfly	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Caligo telamonius</i>	Yellow-fronted Owl Butterfly	La Romera 2019
<i>Caligo sp.</i>		Manizales 2019
<i>Cithaerias pireta</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pierella helvina</i>	Red-patched Phantom-Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Pierella luna luna</i>	Moon Satyr	Rio Claro
<i>Pseudohaetera mimica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pronophila epidipnis</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Pronophila unifasciata donachui</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, locally common
<i>Pronophila juliani</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pronophila orcus orcus</i>		Tatama National Park, Rio Blanco, Manizales. Not seen 2019.
<i>Corades chelonis chelonis</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Blanco
<i>Corades enyo</i>		PGC before the groups arrived
<i>Corades pannonia ploas</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corades medeba columbina</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
<i>Oxeoschistus puerta pervius</i>	White-chain Oxeo	Tatama National Park
<i>Oxeoschistus simplex</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mygona irmina</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Lasiophila semipartita</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Lasiophila prosymna</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Lasiophila zapatoza sombra</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pseudomaniola sp.</i>		
<i>Steroma bega</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama National Park
<i>Steroma polyxo</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Eretris calisto calisto</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Eretris apuleja</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Eretris lecromi</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Eretris ocellifera</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Manerebia indirena</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Manerebia nevadensis</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Idioneurula erebioides erebioides</i>		A colony at Chingaza
<i>Lymanopoda albocincta albocincta</i>		Rio Blanco

<i>Lymanopoda caeruleata</i>		Several of this fine species, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Lymanopoda labda</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Lymanopoda nevada nevada</i>		Locally common on ridge, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Lymanopoda obsoleta</i>		Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
<i>Lymanopoda samius samius</i>		Chingaza
<i>Lymanopoda spp.</i>		
<i>Pedaliodes anchiphilonis</i>		Rio Blanco?
<i>Pedaliodes baccara baccara</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes canela</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes cebolleta</i>		Several Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes empusa empusa</i>		Chingaza
<i>Pedaliodes hebena</i>		Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes leucocheilus</i>		Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes manis</i>	Sunset Pedalio	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes obstructa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes peucestas</i>		Tatama National Park (ssp. <i>magnifica</i>), Rio Blanco, Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes phazania</i>		Several on the ridge, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes pheres</i>		Rio Blanco?
<i>Pedaliodes ralphi</i>		Chingaza
<i>Pedaliodes symmachus</i>		Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes tyrrheus tyrrheus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes baccara</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes phrasicla phrasicla</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes pollonia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes poema</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Pedaliodes zingara</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Paryapedaliodes drymaea</i>		Chingaza
<i>Paryapedaliodes sp.</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cissia labe</i>	Labe Satyr	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Cissia pompilia</i>	Plain Satyr	Minca, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Cissia penelope</i>		Day 14
<i>Euptychia calixta</i>		La Romera 2019
<i>Euptychia westwoodi</i>	Westwood's Satyr	Minca
<i>Euptychoides saturnus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Euptychoides griphe</i>		La Romera
<i>Euptychoides laccine</i>		
<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Hermes Satyr	Widespread
<i>Hermeuptychia harmonia</i>	Harmonia Satyr	Scattered records
<i>Magneuptychia tiessa</i>	Tiessa Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Pareuptychia metaleuca metaleuca</i>	White-banded Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe</i>	Double-white Satyr	Tatama National Park and Rio Claro
<i>Forsterinaria inornata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria neonympha</i>	White-dotted Satyr	Minca and Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria rustica villarresi</i>		Near Rio Blanco 2019
<i>Forsterinaria sp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pseudodebis puritana</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Taygetis kerea</i>		Minca

<i>Taygetis thamyra</i>	Thamyra Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Parataygetis lineate</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Yphthimoides renata</i>	Renata Satyr	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Sinifana
<i>Oressinoma typhla typhla</i>	Bandaged Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Daedelma dinias</i>		Rio Blanco

Hesperiidae

Eudaminae

<i>Aguna claxon</i>	Emerald Aguna	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
<i>Astraptes alardus</i>	Frosted Flasher	Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptes anaphus annetta</i>	Yellow-tipped Flasher	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Astraptes chiriquensis</i>	Chiriqui Flasher	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Astraptes creteus crilla</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptes fulgerator</i>	Two-barred Flasher	Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptes galesus</i>	Brown Flasher	
<i>Astraptes weymeri</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Augiades epimethea</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Autochton bipunctatus</i>	Two-spotted Banded-Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019 sp. Rio Claro
<i>Autochton zarex</i>	Sharp-banded Skipper	Tatama National Park, Minca, 2019 sp. Rio Claro
<i>Chioides catillus</i>		Sinifana
<i>Cogia calchas</i>	Mimosa Skipper	
<i>Epargyreus exadeus</i>	Broken Silverdrop	La Violetta 2019
<i>Epargyreus spina</i>	Spined Silverdrop	Tatama National Park
<i>Epargyreus sp.</i>		Minca
<i>Euriphellus euribates</i>	Stoll's scarlet-eye	Tatama National Park
<i>euribates</i>		
<i>Phocides johnsoni</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Phocides metrodorus nigrescens</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Phocides perillus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Polythrix ceculus</i>		Rio Claro 2019 sp.
<i>Porphyrogenes</i>		
<i>Ridens philistus philea</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus dorantes</i>	Dorantes Longtail	Scattered records
<i>dorantes</i>		
<i>Urbanus doryssus</i>	White-tailed Longtail	Rio Claro 2019
<i>doryssus</i>		
<i>Urbanus dubius</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Urbanus evona</i>	Turquoise Longtail	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Urbanus esmeraldus</i>	Esmeralda Longtail	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Urbanus procne</i>	Brown Longtail	Sinifana
<i>Urbanus simplicius</i>	Plain Longtail	Sinifana
<i>Urbanus tanna</i>	Tanna Longtail	Rio Blanco
<i>Urbanus teleus</i>	Teleus Longtail	Sinifana and Rio Claro
<i>Urbanus vitterboana</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Venada cacao</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Venada lamella</i>		

Hesperiinae

<i>Aides dysoni</i>	Dyson's Silverpatch	Tatama National Park, Rio Claro, 2019
<i>Anthoptus epictetus</i>	Trailside Underskipper	Widespread
<i>Apastus gracilis gracilis</i>	Graceful Flarewing	
<i>Aroma henricus henricus</i>	Goldbars Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Callimormus radiola janna</i>		Tatama National Park and Rio Claro
<i>Callimormus saturnus</i>	Common Brown-skipper	
<i>Carystina aurifer</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Carystina mielkei</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corticea corticea</i>	Redundant Skipper	
<i>Cobalus virbius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cymaenes trebius</i>		
<i>Dion carmenta acraea</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Eprius veleda</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Falga jeconia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Hylephila phylaeus</i>	Fiery Skipper	Day 12
<i>Lucida lucia ?scopas</i>	Variegated Brown-skipper	Manizales 2019
<i>Neoxeniades anchicayensis</i>		
<i>Neoxeniades braesia aqua</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Niconiades viridis vista</i>	Green Nicon	Minca 2019
<i>Nyctelius nyctelius</i>	Violet-banded Skipper	Jardin 2019
<i>nyctelius</i>		
<i>Parphorus sapala</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta?
<i>Perichares adela</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Perichares deceptus drina</i>	Brilliant Ruby-eye	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Poanes inimica</i>		Day 15
<i>Pompeius pompeius</i>	Common Glassywing	Jardin 2019
<i>Psoralis degener</i>		Minca
<i>Racta apella apella</i>		
<i>Saliana antoninus</i>		This species at Rio Blanco?
<i>Saliana longirostris</i>	Shy Saliana	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Saliana salona</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Saliana severus</i>	Dark Saliana	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Saliana sp.</i>		
<i>Serdis statius</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Thespeius othna tinka</i>	Blodly-marked Therra	Minca
<i>Thespeius sp.</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Thracides cilissa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Tigasis colomus</i>		
<i>Vehilius stictomenes stictomenes</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Vettius coryna coryna</i>	Silvery Fantastic-Skipper	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Vettius diversa maeon</i>	Split-rayed Fantastic-Skipper	
<i>Wahydra kenava</i>		Tatama National Park 2019

Heteropterinae

<i>Dalla eburones</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Dalla frater</i>		Tatama National Park, ?Rio Blanco
<i>Dalla mesoxantha</i>		Tatama National Park, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

<i>Dalla calima</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Dalla wardi</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Dalla sp.</i>		Rio Blanco, does not seem to fit any species on list for there, a few seen, 2019
<i>Dalla spp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

Pyrginae

<i>Achylodes busiris</i>		Tatama National Park and Sinifana
<i>Achylodes pallida</i>	Pale Sicklewing	Tatama National Park and Jardin 2019
<i>Aethilla eleusinia</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anastrus sempiternus</i>	Common Bluevent	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anastrus meliboea</i>	Frost-bordered Bluevent	Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla gisellus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Carrhenes calidius</i>		Sinifana
<i>Carrhenes meridensis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Chalyppe zereda rufipectus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cycloglypha thrasibulus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cycloglypha tisia</i>	Ringless Bentwing	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Cyclosemia anastomosis</i>	Northern Eyed-Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Ebrietas anacreon anacreon</i>	Rio Claro	
<i>Eburuncus unifasciata</i>	Potam Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Gorgythion begga</i>		Sinifana
<i>Helias cama</i>	Square Bentwing	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Heliopetes alana</i>	Alana White-Skipper	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Heliopetes laviana laviana</i>	Laviana White-Skipper	La Violetta 2019
<i>Heliopyrgus domicella</i>		Minca
<i>Jemadia ovid</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mictris crispus caerula</i>	Crisp Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mimoniades nurschia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Mylon cajus</i>		Minca
<i>Mylon lassia</i>		Rio Blanco and Sinifana
<i>Mylon maimon</i>		Sinifana
<i>Mylon spp.</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Myscelus perissodora</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Nisoniades brunneata</i>		Sinifana and Rio Claro
<i>Noctuana haematospila</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Noctuana noctua</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Ouleus fridericus</i>		Minca
<i>Potomanaxas andraemon</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas laoma fumida</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Potomanaxas melicertes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas paphos</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Potomanaxas thoria</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas zagadka</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pyrgus adepta</i>	Guatemalan Chequered-Skipper	Scattered records
<i>Pyrgus orcus</i>	Sharp Chequered-Skipper	Scattered records
<i>Pyrrhopyge crida</i>		Minca?
<i>Pyrrhopyge papius papius</i>		

<i>Pyrrhopyge phidias</i>		Minca and Tatama National Park
<i>Pythonides grandis assecla</i>	Many-spotted Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro
<i>Pythonides jovianus</i>	Powder Blue-Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Pythonides proxenus</i>	Black-topped Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Spioniades abbreviata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Staphylus vulgata</i>		Minca
<i>Theagenes albiplaga</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Trina geometrina geometrina</i>		Sinifana
<i>Viola egra</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Xenophanes tryxus</i>	Glassy-winged Skipper	La Violetta, Minca, 2019
<i>Yanguna cosyra</i>	Burning Zebratip	Tatama National Park

Systematic List Number 2

Birds

The excellent 'Guia Ilustrada de la Avifauna Colombiana' by Fernando Ayerbe Quinones is a fine field guide, with fine illustrations and very clear maps. Many species were added to the list this year, but species seen on the recce but not on this tour are annotated 2019.

Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Heard at various sites
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC)
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Bogota, before the group arrived (PGC)
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC)
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC)
Colombian Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>	Endemic. Jardin and La Romera
Band-tailed Guan	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Jardin
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	Rio Blanco
Black-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Heard at El Dorado
Chestnut Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>	Endemic. Heard at Tatama
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC)
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Numerous around habitation
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Daily from Jardin onwards
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Minca
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Widespread at higher altitudes
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Heard at Tatama
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Heard at Tatama
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Locally common
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Minca 2019
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Widespread, often heard
Lined Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon linearis</i>	Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Widespread
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Rio Claro
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Scattered records
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Minca
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	En route to Rio Claro 2019
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Widespread singletons
Sand-coloured Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>	2 at Rio Claro 2019
Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Systellura longirostris</i>	On the pre dawn drive to San Lorenzo Ridge
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Montezuma 2019
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>	Jardin 2019
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Heard at Rio Claro
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Many at Rio Claro
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Tatama National Park
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Scattered records
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Rio Claro
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Rio Claro
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	Tatama National Park and Minca
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rio Claro 2019

Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Rio Claro
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis varugui</i>	Montezuma 2019
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>	Montezuma
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Claro
Pale-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>	Minca
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis strigularis</i>	Rio Claro
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>	Rio Blanco and Montezuma
Brown Violetear	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus</i>	Widespread and reasonably common
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Widespread and reasonably common
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliostyris barroti</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracoceros nigricollis</i>	Montezuma
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>	
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	Montezuma
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Montezuma 2019
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>	Rio Blanco and Montezuma
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	Montezuma
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	Chingaza
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>	Chingaza
Black-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron dorsale</i>	A female San Lorenzo Ridge
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	A female Chingaza, a male Rio Blanco
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	Chingaza, Sierra Nevada, and Montezuma
Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>	Montezuma
Glowing Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i>	Chingaza
Coppery-bellied Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis cupreiventris</i>	Chingaza
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	Rio Blanco
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	Montezuma
Black Inca	<i>Coeligena prunellei</i>	Chicaque (PGC)
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	Widespread in small numbers
White-tailed Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena phalerata</i>	A male and a female, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Golden-bellied Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena bonapartei</i>	Chicaque (PGC)
Blue-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena helianthea</i>	Chicaque (PGC)
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	Chingaza
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	Chingaza
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	Tatama, Rio Blanco, Jardin, locally common
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>	Several at Tatama
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Tatama National Park
Rufous-gaped Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>	Tatama National Park
Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	Tatama National Park
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	Rio Blanco
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Montezuma
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	Several at Tatama
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliothraupis longirostris</i>	Minca 2019
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco

Santa Marta Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus astrearis</i>	Endemic. A male and a female at Santa Marta
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchos</i>	Montezuma
Red-billed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon gibsoni</i>	Sierra Nevada
Coppery Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon russatus</i>	Sierra Nevada
Short-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon poortmani</i>	Bosque de Bavaria 2019
White-vented Plumeteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica colombica</i>	Many at El Dorado, and Minca
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	Tatama and Jardin
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerottei</i>	Scattered records
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Widespread
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	Heard at Montezuma
Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	On two days at Rio Claro
Spot-flanked Gallinule	<i>Porphyriops melanops</i>	Two at La Florida 2019
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	One at La Florida 2019
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Common at La Florida 2019
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Rio Claro
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Santa Marta beach
Noble Snipe	<i>Gallinago nobilis</i>	Chingaza (PGC)
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Scattered records
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	La Florida 2019
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Caribbean coast
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Caribbean coast
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Scattered records
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Common on the Caribbean coast
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	On two days at Rio Claro
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Scattered records
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Scattered records
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Rio Claro
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	A few records
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Scattered open country records
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Widespread and very common
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Widespread
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Santa Marta
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Tatama and Rio Claro 2019
Tiny Hawk	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	This at Rio Claro?
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Widespread
White-rumped Hawk	<i>Parabuteo leucorrhous</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Tatama and Jardin
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	
Santa Marta Screech Owl	<i>Megascops gilesi</i>	Endemic
		Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Cloud-forest Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park
Andean Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium jandinii</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park

Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Heard at Montezuma
Black-and-White Owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Minca 2019
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>	Seen closely at Rio Blanco
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	Rio Blanco, and heard at Tatama
White-tipped Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>	On two days at Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>festatus</i>
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Heard Sierra Nevada
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Tatama National Park
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	Sierra Nevada and Rio Blanco
Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>	Minca 2019
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	Rio Blanco, Tatama, Jardin, and La Romera
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Montezuma
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Rio Claro
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Rio Claro
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>	Montezuma entrance road 2019
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Minca
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Montezuma and near Jardin
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Tatama National Park, ssp. <i>caucae</i>
Groove-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (sulcatus) calorhynchus</i>	Lower Santa Marta 2019
Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>	Rio Blanco
White-throated (Santa Marta) Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (albivitta) lautus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	Jardin and La Romera
Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>	Jardin, and heard at Tatama
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Rio Claro, ssp. <i>nuchalis</i>
Chestnut-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos (ambiguus) swainsonii</i>	Rio Claro. Nomenclature confused and controversial.
Citron-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos citreolaemus</i>	Several at Rio Claro
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	A few at Minca, ssp. <i>brevicarinatus</i>
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Tatama National Park
Grayish Piculet	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>	Montezuma
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Jardin and La Romera
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates fumigatus</i>	Tatama and Rio Claro
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates kirkii</i>	Rio Claro
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates dignus</i>	Jardin
Crimson-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus haematogaster</i>	PGC before the group arrived
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>	Rio Claro
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Heard at Tatama
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	On two days at Rio Blanco
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Margherita Valley
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Rio Claro
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Scattered records
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Sinifana

American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Chingaza
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>petoensis</i>
Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Rusty-faced Parrot	<i>Hapalopsittaca amazonina</i>	Seen very well at Rio Blanco 2019
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>saturatus</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Jardin and Rio Claro
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Scattered records
Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Rio Claro
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forcus conspicillatus</i>	Scattered records
Santa Marta Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>	Endemic. c.5, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2019
Brown-breasted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura calliptera</i>	Chingaza
Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	Seen closely at Rio Claro
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Noisy flocks of c.50 at Rio Blanco 2019
Yellow-eared Parrot	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Jardin area, c.35
Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Psittacara wagleri</i>	Minca
Rufous-rumped Antwren	<i>Euchrepomis callinota</i>	Montezuma 2019
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Heard at Minca
Bar-crested Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	Heard at Tatama
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	A female at Sinifana
Black-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus melanonotus</i>	A pair at Minca
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Santa Marta Antbird	<i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Streak-headed Antbird	<i>Drymophila striaticeps</i>	Rio Blanco
Parker's Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>	Endemic. Tatama NP 2019
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>	A pair at Rio Claro 2019
Magdalena Antbird	<i>Sipia palliate</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	Seen very well at Rio Blanco on two, days
Bicoloured Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufocinerea</i>	Seen well at Rio Blanco
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>	Heard at Jardin
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>	San Lorenzo Ridge
Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>	Endemic. Seen very well at Rio Blanco on two days
Rusty-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ferrugineipectus</i>	Seen superbly well above Minca 2019
Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nana</i>	Seen very well at Rio Blanco on two days
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	Superb views at Tatama NP 2019
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Santa Marta Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus sanctaemartae</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Tatama Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus alvarezlopezi</i>	Endemic. Heard at Tatama NP
Narino Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	Endemic. Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>	Heard at Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Pale-bellied Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus griseicollis</i>	Heard at Chingaza

Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>	Rio Blanco 2019
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Rio Claro
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Rio Blanco
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Rio Claro
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	One at Rio Claro 2019
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes soulvetii</i>	Rio Claro
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	Rio Blanco
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Rio Blanco
Buffy Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>	Tatama NP
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	Tatama NP
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Rio Claro
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Rio Claro
Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019. 2020 seen by PGC before group arrived.
Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis rufipectus</i>	Endemic. Minca 2019
Uniform Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>	Rio Blanco
Fulvous-dotted Treerunner	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>	Tatama NP
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	Rio Blanco
White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Craniolaeca erythroptus</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Streak-capped Spinetail	<i>Craniolaeca hellmayri</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Rio Claro
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyuran</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Silvery-throated Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis subpudica</i>	Endemic. Chingaza
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Jardin
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	Scattered records
Rusty-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis fusciorufa</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>	Tatama NP
Brown-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Rio Claro
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	Rio Blanco
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>	Seen by PGC before the group arrived
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	Several Sierra Nevada, and Jardin
Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Montezuma
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Rio Claro
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Jardin
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Montezuma
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Minca 2019
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Rio Claro
Rufous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon rufipectus</i>	Rio Blanco
Variiegated Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes poecilotis</i>	Chicaque before the group arrived

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>	Jardin 2019
Antioquia Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes lanyoni</i>	Endemic. Rio Claro
Rough-legged Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i>	Rio Claro
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>	Rio Blanco
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	Widespread
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobicus ornatus</i>	On four days at Tatama NP
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>	On two days at Tatama NP
Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>	Tatama NP
Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i>	Minca
Southern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>	Rio Claro
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	En route to Rio Claro 2019
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	Tatama and Sierra Nevada
Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>	Rio Blanco
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus Sylvia</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Scattered records
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Rio Claro
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	Tatama NP
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Tatama NP
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Minca 2019
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>	Tatama NP
Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	Tatama NP
Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Jardin
Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Minca
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Probably this species at Rio Claro
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Northern Scrub-Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i>	Sinifana
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Scattered records
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	Jardin 2019
Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes pernix</i>	Endemic. Seen well, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>	Heard Rio Blanco
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	Rio Blanco
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	Jardin 2019
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	Chingaza
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Rio Claro
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Minca
Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	Minca
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Minca
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Widespread
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Scattered records

Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Widespread
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Minca and Rio Blanco
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Scattered records
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Rio Claro
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Rio Claro
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Rio Claro
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Widespread
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Day 8
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Jardin
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>	Tatama NP
Golden-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>	2 pairs, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>decora</i> , 2019
Orange-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>	Tatama NP
Chestnut-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rufaxilla</i>	Las Ventanas
Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	An impressive lek at Jardin, also Tatama NP (heard), ssp. <i>sanguinolentus</i>
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	A male at Minca
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	Rio Claro
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Scattered records
Russet-winged Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis stenorhyncha</i>	Heard at Minca
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Minca
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Rio Claro
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia aurantiifrons</i>	Minca
Rufous-naped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia semibrunnea</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Jardin and Day 14
Beautiful Jay	<i>Cyanolyca pulchra</i>	Tatama NP
Black-collared Jay	<i>Cyanolyca armillata</i>	Jardin 2019
Black-chested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Green Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Jardin and La Romera
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Scattered records
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>	Tatama NP
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Widespread and locally common
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Rio Claro
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Rio Claro
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Day 12
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Minca
Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP and Minca
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Rio Blanco
Apolinar's Wren	<i>Cistothorus apolinari</i>	Endemic. Heard at La Florida 2019
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	Rio Claro

Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Claro
Sooty-headed Wren	<i>Pheugopedius spadix</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Black-bellied Wren	<i>Pheugopedias fasciatoventris</i>	Rio Claro
Whiskered Wren	<i>Pheugopedias mystacalis</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedias rutilus</i>	Tatama NP and Minca 2019
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	Tatama NP
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Sierra Marta (Hermit) Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina anachoreta</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, heard
Bang's Wood-Wren	<i>Henochorina bangsi</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Munchique Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina negreti</i>	Endemic. Tatama NP
Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus thoracicus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	Jardin and Rio Blanco
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Jardin and Rio Claro
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Tatama NP, heard often
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	1, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>sierra</i> . 2019.
Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>	1, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2019
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Only at Tatama NP this year
Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	Tatama NP
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Minca
Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>venezuelensis</i>
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Clay-coloured Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Andes feeders
Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	Widespread and reasonably common
Black-hooded Thrush	<i>Turdus olivater</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>sanctaemartae</i>
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	Common at higher altitudes
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>fuscobrunneus</i> , 2019
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Locally common Santa Marta
Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys</i>	Tatama NP
Yellow-collared Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia flavirostris</i>	Tatama NP
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Scattered records, ssp. <i>crassirostris</i>
Fulvous-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Jardin, ssp. <i>oressinoma</i> , and Tatama NP ssp. <i>chocoensis</i>
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	Minca
Andean Siskin	<i>Spinus spinescens</i>	Chingaza
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	Rio Blanco and Medellin
Rosy Thrush-Tanager	<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>	Minca, heard only this year
Tanager Finch	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Tatama NP
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Ashy-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Dusky Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>livingstoni</i>

Yellow-green Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavovirens</i>	Jardin 2019
Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Rio Claro
Sierra Nevada Brushfinch	<i>Arremon basilicas</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Black-headed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon atricapillus</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Gray-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>	Rio Blanco
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Rio Claro 2019, <i>ssp.erythrorhynchus</i>
Golden-winged Sparrow	<i>Arremon schlegeli</i>	Minca
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Tatama NP
Olive Finch	<i>Arremon castaneiceps</i>	Seen closely at Tatama NP
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Widespread and common
White-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>	Rio Blanco, Las Tangaras, and La Romera. Not seen 2020.
Moustached Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albofrenatus</i>	Chingaza
Santa Marta Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>	Endemic. Several in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Tricoloured Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	Tatama NP. (<i>Atlapetes crassipes</i> , Choco Brushfinch).
Slaty Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>	Chingaza, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>	Chingaza
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Chingaza
Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Scattered records, seen on 5 days
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Minca
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Rio Claro, <i>ssp.ridgwayi</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Rio Claro
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>	Jardin
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	Scattered records
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Widespread records
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Minca
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Scattered records
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	A few records 2019
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Santa Marta, <i>ssp.peruvianus</i>
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalis lugubris</i>	Widespread
Red-bellied Grackle	<i>Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster</i>	Endemic. Seen very well at Jardin, and two groups at La Romera
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	A few at La Florida 2019
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Montezuma and Rio Claro
Black-and-White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Minca 2019
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Minca and Day 14
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Montezuma
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Minca
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Minca
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	Jardin
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Rio Claro
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Widespread and common. By far the most numerous migrant warbler.
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Minca

Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Rio Claro
Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	Minca
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Sinifana
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Tatama NP
Santa Marta Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis basilica</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>	Rio Blanco
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro, ssp. <i>semivervina</i>
White-lored Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis conspicillata</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Nevada
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived, ssp. <i>regulus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Jardin
Slate-throated Redstart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Widespread and rather common. ssp. <i>ballax</i> widespread. ssp. <i>sanctaemartae</i> , Santa Marta (2019).
Yellow-crowned Redstart	<i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Golden-fronted Redstart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	Tatama NP
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Crested Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia cristata</i>	Tatama NP
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>dugandi</i>
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	A male at Minca
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i>	Rio Claro
White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha albocristata</i>	3 above Jardin, a superb bird! 2019.
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Kleinotheraupis atropileus</i>	Rio Blanco
Oleaginous Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis frontalis</i>	Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>	Rio Blanco
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>	Rio Blanco
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Rio Claro
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Rio Claro
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Rio Blanco and Montezuma
Flame-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>	Tatama NP
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	Widespread, seen on 11 days
Black-and-Gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>	Endemic. On two days at Tatama NP
Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>	Endemic. Seen very closely at Tatama NP, on two days
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Black-cheeked Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	Chingaza
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Rio Blanco and La Romera
Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>	Rio Blanco
Purplish-mantled Tanager	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>	Tatama NP
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	Tatama NP
Multicoloured Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>	Endemic. Tatama NP 2019
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Widespread and common

Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Widespread and common
Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>	Scattered records
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>	On three days at Tatama NP
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>	Scattered records
Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Rio Claro
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Jardin 2019
Blue-and-Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	Scattered records
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>	Rio Blanco
Plain-coloured Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	Rio Claro
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	Jardin
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Tatama NP
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Tatama NP
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	A female at Sinifana
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Minca
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Widespread, seen on 7 days
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	A male at the Andes feeders
Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Rio Claro
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Tridophanes pulcherrimus</i>	Tatama NP 2019, <i>ssp.aureinucha</i>
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>	Chingaza
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	Rio Blanco
Rufous-browed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum rufum</i>	Chingaza
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>	Endemic. Upper Montezuma Road, <i>ssp. boylei</i>
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	Chingaza and Jardin
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Chingaza
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	A male Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Indigo Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa indigotica</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caeruleascens</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	Two seen superbly above Jardin 2019. 2020 Chicaque, PGC before the group arrived.
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>	Chingaza
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Pseudospingus verticalis</i>	Chingaza
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	Rio Blanco
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Scattered records, seen on 6 days
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Rio Claro area 2019
Black-and-white Seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Tatama NP
Paramo Seedeater	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>	Upper Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Scattered records
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>	La Romera
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Widespread in small numbers

Black-winged Saltator
Grayish Saltator
Streaked Saltator
Slate-coloured Grosbeak

Saltator atripennis
Saltator coeruleus
Saltator striatipectus
Saltator grossus

Tatama NP
Minca
Jardin
Rio Claro 2019, ssp.*saturatus*

Systematic List Number 3

Mammals

Shrew species		A dead individual at Las Ventanas was one of the seven species in Colombia, all endemic. Probably <i>Cryptotis medellinius</i> .
Bat spp.		Several seen
Lemurine Night Monkey	<i>Aotus lemurinus</i>	Seen very well at El Dorado
Venezuelan Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Andean Fox	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>	Rio Blanco
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tatama National Park 2019
Amazon Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus flaviventer otinus</i>	
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>	Montezuma
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	Widespread, various colour forms
Andean Squirrel	<i>Sciurus pucheranii</i>	Scattered records
Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>	
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>	El Dorado, Minca, Montezuma
Guinea Pig species	<i>Cavia anolaimae</i>	La Florida, Bogota, 2019
Mouse species		One in my room at Montezuma, I think a forest species, not a common human commensal