

# Colombia

## *El Dorado*

### A Greentours Trip Report

16<sup>th</sup> January to 14<sup>th</sup> 2023

Led by Paul Cardy and local leaders

Daily report and systematic lists by Paul Cardy

#### **Day 1 Friday 27<sup>th</sup> January      Arrival, Chingaza National Park**

Camilo and I were driven to the airport in the early hours to meet the arriving group. We'd checked the previous evening that the flight was on schedule, but we awoke to learn it had landed early, about an hour early! Fortunately we didn't have far to drive, and we arrived to find Stef, Chris, and Sheila waiting for us in the cafe in arrivals. The streets of Bogota were somewhat quieter than usual at this time of night, but the city was still bustling. We arrived back at our very comfortable hotel still in the dark, and checked in with time for a few hours sleep before breakfast at 8.30.

We set out at 9.30, heading east across the city, up the slopes of the Eastern Cordillera, towards the wilds of Chingaza National Park. The sky was cloudless.

The Andean topography in Colombia is 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 a high degree of endemism and 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.

This road out of the city is always busy with cyclists, and there were very many today. The roadside flora was varied, a mixture of natives such as species of *Bomarea*, and aliens such as *Fuchsia petiolaris* and *Fuchsia boliviana*.

Having left the paved road we were soon in more 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 *Weinmannia 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*. 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*. *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* represented the Campanulaceae.

Birds began with the endemic Silver-throated Spinetail skulking, Black-crested Warbler, the common Rufous-collared Sparrow, and White-naped Brushfinch. Blue-and-Black Tanager was admired, and hummingbirds began with Tyrian Metaltail and Glowing Puffleg. Great Thrush was much in evidence. In pastures many of the clouded yellow *Colias dimera* were on the wing. Also here were the pierids *Tatochila xanthodice* and *Leptophobia eleone*. A selection of satyrids was seen today, among them *Pedaliodes empusa*, *Pedaliodes phaea*, and *Panyapedaliodes drymaea*. Beautiful *Dione glycera* was rather common, the metallic silver spots on its underside stunning in the sunlight. Brazilian Painted Lady was here too.

It was plants that took centre stage today though, the most productive day of the tour botanically. We would 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 of Hawaii, at least *Espeletia uribei*, *Espeletia grandiflora*, and *Espeletia argentea* were seen today. Orchids continued with *Oncidium ornithorhyncum*, *Epidendrum* sp.nov.1 (aff.*E.bogotense*) (called this in the Chingaza plant guide), and a species of *Aa*, a terrestrial genus characteristic of the Andean paramo (Probably *Aa leucantha*). Ericoids featured with *Cavendishia bracteata*, *Plutarchia guascensis*, *Bejaria mathewsii*, *Gaultheria anastamosans*, *Disterigma empetrifolium*, and *Macleania rupestris*. The woody *Castilleja fissifolia* was identified, and the irid *Orthrosanthus chimboracensis* was in flower.

To the west were views of the snow-capped volcano Nevado del Ruiz, 5400m, in the central Cordillera.

The botanical diversity was remarkable today, new plants just kept coming. with *Aetanthus mutisii*, a mistletoe with narrow pendulous red flowers, the orchid *Telipogon yolandae*, *Hypericum goyanesii*, *Phytolacca bogotensis*, *Myrsine dependens*, *Acaena elongata*, the floriferous orchid *Epidendrum cylindraceum*, and *Epidendrum zipaquirinum*. I was very pleased to find two species of *Lepanthes*, a very large genus of small flowered epiphytic orchids, many more of which we'd see at Tatama. There are 363 species of *Lepanthes* in the recent Colombian orchid book.

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

The grey lichen *Stereocaulon tomentosum* and the moss *Sphagnum magellanicum* were typical of the paramo vegetation. Higher plants continued with *Eryngium humboldtii*, attractive purple flowered *Senecio formosoides* and *Senecio formosus*, 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 site where Camilo and I had seen the endemic Green-bearded Helmetcrest yesterday, attending the flowers of the asteraceous shrub

*Pentacalia ledifolia*. We were delighted to see this special bird again today, initially with fleeting glimpses but in the end we had superb views. A bonus was Bronze-tailed Thornbill, a near endemic, and we had fine views of this species too. Here too were the near endemic Rufous-browed Conebill, Brown-backed Chat Tyrant, Plumbeous Sierra Finch, White-throated Tyrannulet, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager.

There was clear evidence of Spectacled Bear feeding, and they are regularly seen here, even in the middle of the day.

More plants! *Valeriana pilosa*, *Hypericum laricifolia*, *Moninna densa*, *Pentacalia vaccinoides*, *Oreopanax discolor*, *Eccremis coarctata*, *Berberis goudotii*, *Calceolaria* species, *Gamochaeta americana*, *Lourteigia ballotifolia*, *Munnozia senecionidis*, and *Weinmannia rollottii*. The orchid *Stelis lentiginosa* was common in fruit.

After lunch we headed back down the track, making a short stop along the way. We then drove purposefully to a nearby garden with many hummingbird feeders. Camilo and I had been here the previous day, 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 and adjacent to the large garden.

In an hour or so here we had stunning views, and many fine photographic opportunities, of Sparkling Violetears, Black-tailed and Green-tailed Trainbearers, Glowing and Coppery-bellied Pufflegs, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Great Sapphirewing, White-bellied Woodstar, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, and Blue-throated Starfrontlet. Black Flowerpiercer stole nectar from the garden flowers, and Pale-naped Brushfinches came right into the open. A bonus was Red-crested Cotinga in the trees.

This was a fine conclusion to our first very productive day, on which we'd also seen Yellow-backed Oriole, Glossy Flowerpiercer, and Masked Flowerpiercer.

Dinner was enjoyed in the hotel that evening, followed by a welcome night's sleep. We later learnt that we'd been very lucky to get back to the city. Along the road heading down from Chingaza to Bogota we'd seen numbers of people gathering, and later learnt this was preparation for a protest, which would block the road. We'd got through only a matter of minutes before the road was closed for hours, and we would have been stuck there until late at night!

## **Day 2 Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> January      Journey to Rio Claro via Magdalena Valley**

Another perfect morning saw us checking out of our excellent friendly hotel. Today was basically a travelling day, as we headed out of Bogota, descending the western slope of the Eastern Cordillera, north along the Magdalena Valley, and towards Rio Claro National Park, our base for the next two nights.

The main stop of the morning was at a beautiful finca in fine forest. We walked the track towards the small lodge, seeing a selection of butterflies and birds. Vermilion Flycatcher was as always stunning, Black-billed Thrush and the endemic Velvet-fronted Euphonia were in the trees, Red-crowned Woodpecker and Red-rumped Woodpecker worked trunks, and stunning Crimson-backed Tanager, beautiful Blue-necked Tanager, and Bay-headed Tanager were all here. Characterful Spectacled Parrotlet

was much in evidence and the variety continued with Bay-breasted Warbler, Saffron Finch, Black Phoebe characteristically near the water, Dusky Antbird, Grey-headed Tanager, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Bananaquit, House Wren, Yellow-bellied Seedeater, and Southern Rough-winged Swallows.

Red Peacock was the most numerous butterfly. A selection of skippers included *Urbanus teleus*, *Autochton longipennis*, *Mylon maimon*, and *Pyrgus orcus*. *Cissia hesione*, *Heliconius doris*, *Heliconius sara*, and *Anthanassa drusilla* were all here. A green Buprestid was a good find and a species of Gesneriaceae was in flower. Cold drinks were very welcome in the finca's dining area.

Back on the road, a short detour onto a very productive track yielded *Chlosyne lacinia*, *Mestra amymone*, *Lasaia agesilas*, *Vehilius stictomenes*, *Arawacus lincoides*, *Temenis laothoe*, *Eurema albula*, and species of *Polythrix*, *Emesis*, and *Calephelis*. A beautiful small red damselfly was here too. Colombian Chachalacas moved through the trees, Groove-billed Anis flew one by one across the track, Broad-winged Hawk was in the air, and Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant was heard.

A good and welcome lunch was eaten at a popular restaurant amid leafy gardens.

There was still a long drive ahead of us so we motored purposefully making only a few short stops, rest stops, a fuel stop, etc. Various things seen included leafcutter ants, White-shouldered Tanager, King Vulture, Crested Caracara, and Yellow-headed Caracara.

Having turned west we crossed the wide Magdalena River, Yellow-billed Terns over the water.

It was dark when we arrived at Rio Claro, and we quickly settled in to the comfortable rooms before enjoying a good dinner in the open air restaurant.

### **Day 3 Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> January**

### **Rio Claro**

We started the day with a pre-breakfast birding walk around the lodge gardens, which were alive with activity. Parrots began calling at dawn, Orange-chinned Parakeets and Blue-headed Parrots, and we had good views of Chestnut-fronted Macaws. Red-crowned Woodpeckers were in the trees near the rooms and Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous. Cattle Tyrant was on the lawn, and we saw 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. By the small lake were Wattled Jacana, Solitary Sandpiper, Striated Heron, and a selection of common egrets. Yellow-chinned Spinetail, a rather atypical species found in such open habitat, worked the fringing vegetation. As we headed towards breakfast both Amazon and Green Kingfishers were perched over the water. Breakfast was welcome after our productive walk.

Before we left, near the vehicle we watched Straight-billed Woodcreeper. As we drove away we stopped for a Blue-headed Parrot poking out of a tree hole right beside the vehicle.

We drove the short distance to the Rio Claro reserve where the entrance track follows the crystal clear river that gives the reserve its name.

Even this early in the day the road and HQ were already very busy, this being Sunday, the river and pools here attracting many visitors. On the recce 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 in which we were now staying is much more tranquil, and the ideal choice. Today we escaped the crowds by taking a side trail along which we saw only two other people all morning.

Birds began with Crested Oropendola, Forest Elaenia, Plain-coloured Tanager, female White-bearded Manakin, Bay Wren, and Pale-breasted Thrush. The skipper *Mylon maimon*, the nymphalid *Dynamine postverta*, and the metalmarks *Detritivora barnesi* and *Emesis cypria* started the butterflies. Species of *Begonia* were a feature, as at many sites we visited. An interesting find was a number of *Corynaea crassa*, a monotypic root hemiparasite belonging to the Balanophoraceae. It's not host specific, parasitising a selection of tree genera, the strange brown inflorescences produced from an exposed haustorial tuber. Several were growing under trees on the river bank.

The endemic White-mantled Barbet was seen well, and the lovely Long-tailed Tyrant perched. White-necked Jacobin was at the forest edge, we saw Golden-hooded Tanager and Buff-rumped Warbler, and Grey-cheeked Nunlet was heard. We had good views of Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner. New birds came thick and fast with Streak-headed Woodcreeper, Bright-rumped Attila, Plain Xenops, Masked Tityra, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, Yellow-tufted Dacnis, and Black-bellied Wren. A toad was found.

Collared Aracari was admired, and King Vulture soared. Butterflies continued with *Calycopis cerata*, *Cissia confusa*, *Agrias amydon*, and *Helias cama*. Band-backed Wrens were noisy, and Stripe-throated Hermit was at the forest edge. Several *Heliconius* species included *Heliconius doris*, *Heliconius hecale melicerta*, *Heliconius sapho*, *Heliconius sara*, and *Heliconius erato hydara*. Cinnamon Becard was in the trees, Dusky-faced Tanager skulked in streamside vegetation, and Tawny-crested Tanager was seen.

Clearings were alive with butterfly activity when the sun shone. Swallowtails such as *Parides eurimedes*, *Parides sesotris*, and *Heraclides androgeus epidaurus*, and a selection of ithomiines included *Mechanitis polymnia*, *Mechanitis lysimnia macrinus*, *Ithomia diasia*, *Ithomia celemia*, and *Ithomia iphianassa panamensis*. A species of *Haeterina*, a damselfly with red wing bases, was attractive, and a lizard, a species of *Ameiva*, moved in the leaf litter. Butterflies continued numerous, with a selection of nymphalids including *Adelpha malea fundania*, *Temenis laothoe*, *Temenis pulchra*, *Callicore lyca*, and *Colobura dirce*. *Aeria eurimedia* and *Lycorea halia* continued the variety.

We reached a beautiful forest stream where some of us paddled and dipped our feet in the cool water, Common Morphos flying through the clearing. The stunning skipper *Haemactis sanguinalis* was a tour highlight, but sadly by the time shoes and socks had come off, and the stream crossed, it had gone, it was only me who saw this incredible red hesperid.

Metalmarks continued with the lovely *Ancyluris inca huascar*, *Calephelis iris*, *Peropthalma tullius*, and *Charis anius*. New species came thick and fast with *Ministrymon azia*, *Arawacus lincoides*, *Eresia emerantia*, *Janatella leucodesma*, *Eueides isabella*, *Ebrietas anacreon*, and *Astraptus fulgerator*.

We were pleased to be returning to the tranquility of our hotel for lunch, eaten in the open air restaurant

again. White-winged Swallows flew over the lawns and many iguanas, some very large, basked on the paths. There followed time for a siesta.

Late afternoon saw us driving back to the reserve, walking upriver from the HQ buildings.

The afternoon was refreshingly quiet people wise, but also quiet wildlife wise. Butterfly activity greatly decreases in the afternoon here. A species of *Mesosemia* was admired and *Morpho helenor* settled, allowing photos. I spotted a female Kerr's Black-throated Trogon, then a male. This is a recent split, Black-throated Trogon having been split into five species across its range.

The time was approaching for the spectacle of Oilbirds emerging from their cave. We reached the observation point, a river beach deep in the forest, in good time, and sat and waited, enjoying the tranquil forest as darkness came. Unfortunately this cave is used regularly by cavers/tourists, and when I had arrived here on the recce they were still emerging noisily, and slowly one by one zipping across the river on a wire. All crazy disturbance and I feared for the birds. I had sat quietly and patiently waited for them to go, which took quite some time. They just kept coming, but finally the last one emerged from the cave and crossed the river and in minutes all were gone and the place changed dramatically. There was then silence and I was alone in the darkening forest.

I was pleased not to repeat that experience on our last visit, there were no cavers, the forest was peaceful and we were alone. But then came a rumbling noise, slowly getting louder, what could it be? We soon realised that a large number of people was approaching through the forest. And my, were they ever noisy! A school group. NO! There were about sixty of them and they were making a ridiculous amount of noise, shouting, screaming, and running about! Their teachers had brought them to see the Oilbirds. What incredibly bad luck. Rene and I did our best to quieten them, and to be fair after quite some time they did indeed become much less noisy. But this really did change our experience here that evening.

But this year we had the place completely to ourselves, no cavers and no school group, and all we had to do was wait for nightfall. 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, the Steatornithidae. This was a fine experience and a tour highlight.

Three Nacunda Nighthawks was a bonus, rather far from their known range here, but seen well. And earlier, as we waited Chris and Sheila saw a swallowtail speeding over the beach.

Back at the hotel we prepared for dinner, and reflected on such a varied day.

## **Day 4 Monday 30<sup>th</sup> January      To Medellin, to Santa Marta, to Minca**

We left early, heading west towards Medellin, making a rest stop at our regular roadside restaurant.

We had enough time to make a short detour to look for Chuck-will's-widow, a rare bird here, an individual having roosted in the same place for weeks, many birders having gone to see it. Contacts we'd

met yesterday had given us instructions to the very tree, the very branch that the bird was roosting on, but we arrived at the site to find it had finally moved on. We'd missed it, what bad luck! However we did see Olivaceous Piculet, Chestnut-collared Swifts and White-collared Swifts in the air, and Swallow-tailed Kite soaring gracefully.

We reached Medellin airport in good time. Having all checked in, I carried out a selection of practicalities, and sorted various things with Avianca. We said our fond farewells to Camilo.

The views of the topography of the Magdalena Valley were fascinating on the short flight from Medellin to Santa Marta. Arrival in the small airport, on the Caribbean shore, saw us in completely different habitat. A short stop on the coast yielded Magnificent Frigatebirds and Brown Pelicans, the only Great-tailed Grackles of the tour, and Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture flying low over the coastal scrub. *Brephidium exilis*, one of, if not the world's smallest butterfly, flew in dry coastal grassland.

We drove through bustling Santa Marta, and dry coastal thicket, *Lemaireocereus* cacti a feature. We made a short supermarket stop for supplies then headed for the lower slopes of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.

Having arrived in the small verdant settlement of Minca we checked in to the hotel, and then Stef and I headed out for a late afternoon walk around the characterful village and its environs, verdant lanes. Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous, moving across rooftops.

The hotel feeders were busy with hummingbirds, a small number of species but many individuals, and we had fine close views of White-necked Jacobin, White-vented Plumeleteer, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird. 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. The migrant warblers Yellow Warbler and Tennessee Warbler were seen, and a male Rose-breasted Grosbeak was fine in the sunlight. Flycatchers featured with Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Boat-billed Flycatcher, and Tropical Kingbird. Birds continued with Pale-breasted Thrush, beautiful Crimson-backed Tanagers, White-lined Tanager, and Blue Dacnis. Scarlet-fronted Parakeets were a feature in the late afternoon light. The metalmark *Nothome erota* was seen. The views down to Santa Marta and the Caribbean coast were fine.

We ate dinner on the verandah of a restaurant just outside the hotel gates.

## **Day 5 Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> January**

## **Minca, to El Dorado**

Before breakfast we drove a short way above the village and walked a wooded lane. Initially things were quiet, but we did see White-bearded Manakin, Bright-rumped Attila, Orange-crowned Oriole, Rufous-capped Warbler, Plain Xenops, Summer Tanager, and Blue-black Grosbeak. Swallow Tanagers were seen closely and Black Hawk-eagle soared high.

At the lodge we enjoyed breakfast, White-necked Jacobin, Lesser Violetear, Sparkling Violetear, White-vented Plumeleteer, Steely-vented Hummingbird, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird at the feeders.

We loaded the vehicle, said farewell to the hotel, and took a track leading from the village to a series of waterfalls. In sunny clearings were both *Anthanassa acesas* and *Anthanassa drusilla*, and black and white *Janatella leucodesma* was attractive. The beautiful metalmark *Rhetus arcus* was a highlight, and in the same family were *Chorinea bogota*, swallow-tailed with hyaline areas in the wings, *Emesis ocy pore*, and *Charis anius*. *Leptotes cassius* frequented the grassy verges, *Temenis laothoe* basked, and *Siproeta epaphus* was impressive. Purple Honeycreepers were in the trees, and an impressive *Nephila* spider in its web. *Heliconius clysonymus* and *Heliconius erato* drifted through the forest. The endemic satyrid *Manerebia nevadensis* was seen.

On a fallen tree was a selection of flowering orchids. A highlight was a helicopter damselfly, always an impressive insect. These, the largest species of damsels, belong to the Pseudostigmatidae, and feed on spiders which they seize from their webs.

Just below Minca we walked another track, with views down to the coast. Perched Rufous-tailed Jacamar was a highlight, and male Black-backed Antshrike was seen. *Eurema phiale columbia* flew on the verges and a selection of skippers included *Callimormus radiola*, *Lucida lucia*, *Vettius coryna*, *Metron chrysogastra*, *Heliopetes alana*, *Mylon cajus*, and *Pyrgus orcus*.

In the air were two Zone-tailed Hawks, seen well. In flight silhouette and behaviour this buteo mimics Turkey Vulture, flying among them as a hunting strategy.

Lunch was a little earlier than usual, at the pizzeria in town, as we had a longish journey ahead of us, and early afternoon saw us beginning the drive up into the Sierra Nevada. This journey on our last visit had been rather complicated by extensive roadworks that had blocked one section of the road. A landslide had washed away the road and repair work was rapidly in progress to restore it. So at the roadblock we had to change vehicles, walking through the roadworks to cars that were waiting for us on the road above, our luggage ferried by the drivers. This all went as smoothly as could be hoped and soon we were aboard our two new vehicles.

This year the work had been completed, and the journey was much smoother.

Various short stops produced *Forsterinaria neonympha*, Bay-headed Tanager, *Dismorphia medora*, *Battus polydamus*, *Strymon mulucha*, *Calephelis laverna*, *Cobalopsis nero*, Spectacled Tyrannulet, the endemic Coopman's Tyrannulet (Santa Marta Tyrannulet), Squirrel Cuckoo, Yellow-legged Thrush, Black-hooded Thrush, Long-billed Gnatwren, and Cinnamon Becard.

An isolated house boasted a flower filled garden where feeders attracted Red-billed Emerald, Brown Violetear, and the endemics White-tailed Starfrontlet and Santa Marta Brushfinch. Pale-bellied Hermit was seen too.

The Red-tailed Squirrels here were strikingly orange. Several different impressive begonias were in flower, and we saw a good number on the tour.

Late afternoon saw us arriving at the lodge, situated amid fine forest high on the road. The hummingbird feeders were alive with constant activity, although with one dominant species, Crowned Woodnymph. Beautiful Blue-naped Chlorophonias were numerous at fruit feeders. Here were our first Band-tailed Guans, beautiful Black-capped Tanager was seen closely, and Lined Quail-dove seen well was a bonus



The group were conveniently staying in rooms close to the lodge itself, but I stayed higher up, in a rondavel situated in paramo. For me, the advantage of the long trek, and the necessity of carrying luggage at least a kilometre through the forest, was the amazing location, with superb views down to the Caribbean and the extensive forested slopes, above and below, of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. The track has now been widened to allow a motorbike to carry luggage so that made arrival easier. Later in the evening as I walked back through the forest to dinner at the HQ, Santa Marta Screech Owl was calling.

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

Dinner was very good, and lovingly prepared. A great bonus was, as we were finishing dinner, a Crab-eating Fox that ambled into the garden just below the lodge, and we had very close views as it explored the terrace.

Walking back to my room through the forest, I found the recently described endemic tarantula *Kankuamo marquezii* on a tree trunk.

Also seen today were Sickie-winged Guan, White-tipped Quetzal, Scrub Greenlet, Golden-fronted Greenlet, Black-chested Jay, Long-billed Gnatwren, Thick-billed Euphonia, Black and White Warbler, American Redstart, Bay-breasted Warbler, Tennessee Warbler, Yellow Warbler, and White-sided Flycatcher.

## **Day 6 Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> February**

## **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. I walked, still in the dark, through the forest, Venezuelan Howlers and Band-tailed Guans calling. 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. As we neared our destination dawn came, revealing fine scenery and fascinating vegetation. The ridge affords fine views of the snow capped Sierra Nevada peaks. Unfortunately the wind was strong today, far from ideal, and initially it was a challenge to spot bird movement, all vegetation swaying violently.

The flora was impressive, with notably a fine selection of bromeliads, many palms, various flowering melastomes, *Gunnera*, numerous epiphytes, and a wealth of ferns (as everywhere on the tour). Even up here though were invasive eucalypts. Paramo Seed eaters were typical of the habitat.

Endemics began with Santa Marta Mountain-Tanager (aka Black-cheeked Mountain-tanager), Rusty-headed Spinetail, the characterful Yellow-crowned Whitestart (Yellow-crowned Redstart) of which we saw a few today, and beautiful White-lored Warbler. Persevering to locate them, skulking in the wind-blown foliage, I was delighted to spot the endemic Santa Marta Parakeet, perched very close to us, giving fine views. The species is now scarce, and this was a tour highlight. Red-billed Parrots flew over.

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

The next highlight was both sexes of the endemic White-tailed Starfrontlet, the male a striking bird with its pure white tail. Endemics continued with Santa Marta Brushfinch and Sierra Nevada Brushfinch moving through the vegetation, and the tiny Santa Marta Woodstar.

A casualty Robinson's Mouse Opossum was on the track.

Rather early in the day satyrids were taking to the wing and became numerous, both in numbers of individuals and of species. Very much a feature of the butterfly fauna here, most of them endemic. New species came thick and fast, and at one point almost every individual we looked at was a new species, *Corades chelonis*, *Manerebia nevadensis*, *Pronophila unifasciata*, *Steroma polyxo*, *Pedaliodes cebolleta*, *Pedaliodes leucocheilus*, *Pedaliodes phazania*, *Pedaliodes symmacus*, *Pedaliodes tyrrheus*, *Corades medeba*, *Steroma bega*, *Corades cybele*, and *Pedaliodes manis*. The strong wind today reduced the number of satyrids flying at the highest exposed levels, and we did miss today the white *Lymanopoda nevada*. Interestingly, all the satyrids here were flying in full sunshine.

There were two species of painted lady on the ridge, *Vanessa brasiliensis* and *Vanessa virginiensis*. The butterflies continued with *Marpesia corinna*, *Hermeuptychia harmonia*, *Dismorphia medora*, and *Heliconius clysonymus*. The impressive swallowtail *Pterourus cacicus* was a highlight. 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 on previous visits. A little lower along the track we saw the first of these, followed by quite a number. Stunning.

Bird wise White-tipped Quetzal was another highlight, two females seen, a regional endemic that also occurs in northern Venezuela. The effect of the wind much less at mid altitudes, birding became easier, and we saw Montane Woodcreeper, Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant, Hermit Wood-wren, Black Flowerpiercer, and White-sided Flowerpiercer.

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.

The winds on the ridge where my rondavel was situated had been remarkably strong the previous night, with sections of the thatched roof being stripped away and in the morning the floor covered with debris from the damage. I was dismayed to get back to my room to find it hadn't been cleaned, so I went in search of a broom and did it myself.

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

**Day 7 Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> February      To Minca, to Santa Marta, to Pereira, to**

## Montezuma

This was the main travel day of the tour, flight schedules dictating that we had to fly via Bogota, from there taking the flight to Pereira.

Unpredictably the porter was NOT at my door about an hour earlier than I'd asked for him to be, and even at the time we'd arranged he was not there. I had no choice but to leave my bags outside my room and walk to the lodge, through the forest, in the dark. At the lodge our driver was waiting for us, and we were all set for our early departure. We had though to wait for the motorbike porter to bring my luggage. He finally appeared, my suitcase and all my bags carried with him on the one journey. Quite an amazing feat, my bags are heavy (not least the orchid books), and the path through the forest very rough. I could not be angry for his lateness!

There followed a purposeful drive to the airport, dawn coming as we neared Santa Marta. The small airport abuts the Caribbean shore, Laughing Gulls over the water. The airport pleasantly quiet and spacious, we all chose what we wanted for breakfast and waited for the flight.

The flight to Bogota was scenic and smooth. We had some time there, but much better than a short connection. The group had been able to check their bags through so all they had to do was relax and wait in the departure lounge. Due to ticket complications I had to collect my bags and go landside to check in again. Thankfully I could check in at business class, the queues otherwise long. There were still some extra charges to pay, but staff were helpful. I completed a few practicalities before heading through security, and still had some time in the lounge.

The flight to Pereira was a little delayed, but it's a very short flight and late afternoon saw us arriving. The airport here is another small one, but rather busy. Here we met our driver Dubernet, with a good SUV which would be our vehicle for our whole time in Tatama National Park. It was time to head purposefully for the lodge, and we kept the staff there updated on our progress as they were keeping the restaurant open for our 'late' arrival. They eat early there!

Unfortunately we had a major hold up as we headed west, away from the sprawling city of Pereira. An accident had caused long slow tailbacks and we sat in the traffic jam for ages. We made a quick stop so I could stock up on water and snack supplies.

Finally the traffic got moving, and we headed down the Cauca Valley, crossing the impressive river. Roadsides were pink with the flowers of *Gliricidia sepium*, widely planted here. Road signs warned of various mammals which may stray onto the highway, *Dasyus novemcinctus* for example (Nine-banded Armadillo), and *Dasyprocta punctata* (Central American Agouti). Trees were festooned with epiphytes, many bromeliads, and the cactus *Rhipsalis baccifera*. *Thunburgia alata* was in flower and 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 in the dark. This is the closest town to Tatama National Park, and has a rather wild west frontier feel to it. A few kilometres west of town we took the turn off to Montezuma and the National Park.

Pauraques flew up from the track.

It was about 9 O'clock when we arrived and many thanks to the staff who served us an excellent dinner. It was great to see Michelle, Jesennia, and all at Montezuma again. We quickly settled in and enjoyed a welcome sleep.

## **Day 8 Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> February**

## **Tatama National Park**

After a long travelling day I opted for a leisurely start today, and we enjoyed breakfast watching the birds around the lodge. Connecticut Warbler was active in the shrubs outside my room.

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, Green-crowned Brilliant, Purple-throated Woodstar, Andean Emerald, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Sparkling Violetear, Green Thorntail, and Velvet-purple Coronet. Fantastic. If that wasn't enough, Flame-rumped Tanagers, Lemon-rumped Tanagers, Silver-throated Tanager, Crimson-backed Tanager, and Green Honeycreeper fed at banana feeders, and Black-billed Thrush and Black-winged Saltator moved through the vegetation. All this as we ate breakfast.

Having arrived in the dark, we could now appreciate the fine forest setting. Here Pacific slope Choco species mix with west Andean species giving an amazing diversity.

Our main destination this morning was the first bridge above the hotel, in fine forest. Michelle, the owner of the lodge, accompanied us, bringing with her the noxious but effective butterfly bait, porceria, that is used here to attract them. Due to the wide altitudinal range of this road, and its variety of habitat, well over seven hundred species of butterfly have been recorded along it. 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 *Euselasia bettina* perched on leaves beside the clear stream and a superb Owl Butterfly, *Caligo brasiliensis galba*. Another owl, *Opsiphanes quiteria* was attracted to the bait. Butterflies continued with *Castilia eranites*, the lovely *Fountainea nessus*, dainty transparent *Pseudohaetera mimica*, and the attractive satyrid *Oxeoschistus simplex*. A stick insect was a pleasing find and there was a selection of stunning grasshoppers, including solanaceae feeding species, one species deep blue and red.

Bird activity continued with Ornate Flycatcher, Choco Warbler calling and seen, Canada Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Buff-rumped Warblers on the track, Metallic Green Tanager, Rufous-throated Tanager, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, White-winged Tanager, Multicoloured Tanager, and Red-headed Barbet.

Metalmarks continued with a species of *Calephelis* and the impressive *Necyria bellona*.

From the bridge we watched White-capped Dipper. A great highlight was Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, calling, and then seen. They nest here under the bridge. We would see them superbly later in the tour at a lek, but to see them here too was a bonus. Subtropical Cacique and Black-chested Jay moved through the trees.

Now and again Common Morpho flew past. Satyrids continued with *Pareuptychia metaleuca*, *Oressinoma typhla*, *Cissia harmonia*, and *Magneuptychia tiessa*, and also seen were *Diaethria euclides*, *Leptophobia aripa*, *Altinote neleus*, and *Heliconius clysonymus*. There was a variety of ctenuchids, among them *Cyanopepla hurama*.

Skippers featured, with *Astraptes fulgerator*, *Astraptes weymeri*, *Venada cacao*, *Anthoptus epitectus*, *Aroma henricus*, *Falga jeconia*, *Perichares deceptus*, *Thespeius tihoneta*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, *Cyclographa thrasibulus*, and *Potamanaxas zagadha*.

The fungus *Coprinellus disseminatus* or a very similar species massed on one tree stump, a species I'd recently seen in Italy and UK too. A black-winged damsel (*Megaloprepus caerulatus*?) was attractive and we found a yellow flowered Gesneriaceae. The orchid *Elleanthus aurantiacus* was in flower, and the forked fern *Dicranopteris lineatus* was numerous. Three-striped Warbler and Slate-headed Tody Flycatcher were in the trees.

In the vehicle we drove to the second bridge, a flowering *Sobralia* prompting a stop, with large white sweet scented flowers. *Oxeoschistus puerta* continued the satyrids, and orchids included a species of *Stelis* and three tiny *Lepanthes* in flower.

A delicious hot lunch was sent from the lodge and we ate this by the second bridge. A sign here told of the endemic salamander *Bolitoglossa tatamae*. Not seen today but we did see a small *Anolis*.

Butterflies continued with *Leptophobia caesia*, lovely male *Mesosemia pacifica*, and stunning *Anteros kupris* with strikingly hairy legs! The first of many spike-backed flies, or 'hedgehog' flies, was seen.

The endemic Crested Ant Tanager was seen well, and Grey-Breasted Wood Wrens skulked and sang.

A highlight, and a surprise, was a Nine-banded Armadillo, active in the middle of the day. I first saw it when alone, as it ambled across the track in front of me. I wondered if everyone else would believe me! But then it reappeared wandering along the forest edge, and we watched it for several minutes.

Next was the very special endemic Black and Gold Tanager. Lovely Golden Tanager was here too. Olive Finch ventured into the open in search of fallen rice grains from our lunch. Tatama Tapaculo called.

Back at the *Sobralia* stop were two Golden-headed Quetzals, yet another highlight.

We strolled back towards the lodge in the late afternoon, the walk punctuated by birds such as Club-winged Manakin, Bronze-winged Parrot, and House Wren. Another *Sobralia* was in flower. Clear cat prints on the track, rather small, were perhaps *Oncilla*?

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.

Other birds seen today and not already mentioned were Andean Solitaire, Russet-backed Oropendola, Chestnut-headed Oropendola, and Dusky-faced Tanager.

## Day 9 Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> February

## Tatama National Park

At 5.30 we met at the vehicle and drove purposefully up through the forest, from the lodge 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 Dubernet did a fine job in getting us to our destination.

At the top of the road we parked near the army camp and communication masts, the reason for the roads' existence. The views were sublime, misty clouds forming around the forested slopes of Tatama. Feeders placed here in the paramo, on a new platform built during the lockdowns, attracted stunning Collared Incas, Tourmaline Sunangels, Buff-tailed Coronet, Velvet-purple Coronet, Violet-tailed Sylph, and Empress Brilliant, all seen superbly closely. Here the highlight was the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, four seen very closely, a species known from only a few sites, but rather easily seen here. Also seen were Masked Flowerpiercer and Bluish Flowerpiercer.

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 Swallows among them.

A surprise here was an Andean Fox which ambled by, unconcerned by us, and we had close prolonged views, the second fox species we'd seen in a few days.

Michelle pointed out the mountainous ridge above us, having the profile of a sleeping indigeno, and as such a revered site to natives of the region, with much folklore associated with the conquest.

The lodge had provided a tasty packed breakfast which was now very welcome, and this we enjoyed in this fine habitat. 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 the red flowered *Porroglossum eduardii* was in bloom. A species of *Alchemilla* was in the turf.

Rufous Spinetails moved through the vegetation, and we saw the fourth flowerpiercer species of the morning, White-sided Flowerpiercer. Golden-fronted Whitestart was characterful, moving jerkily from branch to branch. Munchique Wood Wren sang, and was then seen superbly. The lovely Purplish-mantled Tanager was seen closely, a species endemic to Colombia and Ecuador.

There is always a fine selection of orchids here, with many terrestrial species as well as epiphytes, many of which have tiny beautiful delicate flowers. *Oncidium serpens*, *Ornithidium montezuma*, and *Maxillaria speciosa* were all in fine flower, the latter especially impressive. We found *Elleanthus aurantiacus*, reddish flowered terrestrial *Pterichis galeata*, and robust yellow flowered *Corymborchis flava*.

Among the butterflies, it was of course satyrids that featured at these higher altitudes. There was a remarkable variety today, *Pedaliodes obstructa*, *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Pedaliodes canela*, *Pedaliodes hebena*, *Pedaliodes manis*, *Pedaliodes phrasicla*, *Pedaliodes pollonia*, *Pedaliodes poema*, *Corades*

*chelonis*, *Corades pannonia*, *Oxeoschistus puerta simplex*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, *Pronophila orcus*, *Eretris calisto*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris ocellifera*, *Lymanopoda albocincta*, *Panyapedaliodes jeptha*, *Panyapedaliodes tomentosa*, *Forsterinaria inornata*, *Forsterinaria neonympha*, and *Forsterinaria rustica*. A highlight was the very local endemic *Daedelma parvomaculata*, very distinctive with an orange apical circle on the forewing, and *Mygona irmina* was a very attractive species.

Moving on from satyrids, we saw *Leptophobia philoma*, *Catasticta prioneris*, *Patricia dercyllidas*, *Perisama oppelii*, and *Perisama ilia*.

Truly beautiful birds continued with Beryl-spangled Tanager, Rufous-throated Tanager, and Golden Tanager. The more prosaic Blackburnian Warbler was generally common.

Orchids continued with a number of tiny flowered epiphytes, 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' which cost me some 700 Euros. Far from comprehensive it covers only some 1300 of Colombia's well over 4000 species. This year I'd been very pleased to find the first three volumes of a new comprehensive Colombian Orchid flora, which added much weight to my luggage! 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*, lovely *Cyrtochilum betancurii*, and distinctive *Diodonopsis anachaeta*.

Hummingbird feeders are situated at various points along this road, now hanging from recently built shelters/platforms, and they attracted Speckled Hummingbird, Tourmaline Sunangel, Collared Inca, Violet-tailed Sylph, Brown Inca, Greenish Puffleg, and Empress Brilliant. The near endemic Rufous-gaped Hillstar was a highlight.

Streak-headed Antbird and Pacific Antwren were heard, and Yellow-breasted Antpitta called.

The wonderful Ocellated Tapaculo is always a stunner, seen briefly today, as it noisily worked leaf litter, tossing leaves as it went. Often skulking and hard to see, in the past we have had superb views of this beautiful species. Also seen today were Narino Tapaculo and Spillmanns' Tapaculo.

*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, and Handsome Flycatcher. Superb were no fewer than four of the very local endemic Gold-ringed Tanager, as usual this beautiful bird seen closely. New birds kept coming, with Black-billed Peppershrike, Uniform Treerunner, Barred Becard, Black-throated Tody Tyrant, and Yellow-bellied Chat Tyrant. Green-and-black Fruiteater was surprisingly the only fruiteater today. Slate-throated Whitestart worked through the forest, and we had superb views.

A feature was the number of spiny-backed flies, or 'hedgehog flies', with at least six species seen. Rufous-headed Pygmy-tyrant called, a small species of the orchid *Dracula* was a great find, and *Hypanartia cinderella* and *Hypanartia trimaculata* were attracted to the bait.

There was so much activity, but looking up every now and again, the views of the extensive verdant forest all around were stunning.

Butterflies continued with *Catasticta prioneris*, and the beautiful metalmarks *Mesosemia metuana* and *Mesosemia mevania*. The beautiful itomiine *Elzunia humboldt* was a highlight. Among skippers were *Achylodes pallida* and *Serdis stadius*.

Superb Swallow-tailed Kites, always graceful, were in the air. A Tarantula was found. Birds continued with beautiful Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia, and small groups of Dusky Chlorospingus 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 (including a superb weevil) and Heteroptera, especially. Black Phoebe frequented the stream.

A highlight came when in the vehicle, White-throated Quail Dove on the track prompting a stop and seen superbly.

We returned to the lodge after a very productive day for birds, butterflies, and orchids. Later that evening was a beautiful clear star filled sky.

## **Day 10 Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> February**

## **Tatama National Park**

Another productive full day at Montezuma saw us exploring mid levels, most of the day spent on foot, finding much more of interest. I'm going to list generally what was seen today, in no particular order.

Among pierids were *Dismorphia theucharila* and *Dismorphia zaothoe*, *Tithorea tarricina* and *Ithomia diasia* represented the ithomiines, *Heliconius eleuchia*, *Altinote neleus*, and *Altinote ozomene* were seen, and *Adelpha cytherea*, *Adelpha ethelda*, *Panacea prola*, *Diaethria euclides*, and *Perisama oppelii* were attractive nymphalids. *Morpho helenor* was as always stunning. The beautiful transparent *Pseudohaetera mimica* flew at the forest edge, and satyrid diversity continued with *Corades pannonia*, *Magneuptychia tiessa*, *Pareuptychia metaleuca*, *Taygetis thamyra*, and *Parataygetis lineata*. Among many skippers were *Cogia calchas*, *Anthoptus epitectus*, *Callimormus radiola*, *Carystina mielkei*, *Thespeius tihoneta*, *Tigasis colomus*, and *Achylodes pallida*. The metalmark *Leucochimona lagora* settled characteristically on leaves. The large impressive nymphalid *Historis odius* was found in a deserted building lower on the road.

A particularly bold Velvet-purple Coronet was very inquisitive, investigating us face to face, flying into the car, and even perching on the brim of my hat.

Birds of course punctuated the walk, and among those seen today were Plumbeous Pigeon, Fulvous-dotted Treerunner, Red-faced Spinetail, Azara's Spinetail, Yellow-vented Woodpecker, Streak-necked Flycatcher, Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant, Lemon-browed Flycatcher, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Chestnut-capped Brushfinch, Tricoloured Brushfinch, Crested Ant-tanager, and Golden-hooded Tanager. The endemic Bangsia species Black and Gold Tanager and Gold-ringed Tanagers both both seen today and tanager variety continued with Black-chinned Mountain Tanager, Metallic-green Tanager, Golden-collared Honeycreeper, and Indigo Flowerpiercer. Tawny-bellied Hermit was new today and Greenish



Puffleg was seen.

A stop was made for a perched Moustached Puffbird that I spotted as we drove, and we had superb views of this special bird. Song Wren was very skulking but some of us managed good views. The very local endemic Turquoise Dacnis was seen in the pasture below the lodge, in epiphyte covered trees.

Of course many other things were seen today, including a good number of orchids.

## Day 11 Monday 6<sup>th</sup> February

## Tatama National Park

A day visiting various altitudes above and below the lodge turned out to be a superb butterfly day.

Metalmarks were well represented, with *Leucochimona iphias*, *Euselasia bettina*, *Mesosemia pacifica*, *Rhetus dysonii*, *Brachyglanis dinora*, *Nothome erota*, *Siseme aristoteles*, *Siseme neurodes*, and *Anteros kupris* all seen today.

Pierids featured, especially the genus *Leptophobia*, with *Leptophobia aripa*, *Leptophobia caesia*, *Leptophobia eleusis*, *Leptophobia helena*, and *Leptophobia tovaria* all here. Also seen were *Catasticta prioneris* and *Lienix nemesis*. The variety continued with *Eueides procula*, *Heliconius cydno*, *Heliconius sapho*, *Heliconius hecuba*, *Castilia eranites*, *Castilia ofella*, and *Eresia datis*.

The endemic *Prepona weneri* was a highlight. Impressive *Archaeoprepona chromus* and *Archaeoprepona licomedes* were both seen. The genus *Adelpha* also featured, with *Adelpha alala*, *Adelpha boeotia*, *Adelpha cytherea*, *Adelpha ethelda*, and *Adelpha leucophthalma*. Nymphalids continued with *Perisama oppelii*, *Marpesia zerynthia*, *Hypanartia cinderella*, *Hypanartia dione*, *Hypanartia trimaculata*, and *Tegosa claudina*. *Fountainea nessus* and *Memphis lyceus* were attracted to bait.

New butterflies kept coming, with *Greta andromica*, *Eurytides colombus*, *Eurema elathea*, *Zizula cyna*, *Cissia labe*, and *Pareuptychia ocirrhoe*.

A fantastic large bug was seen at Rio Claro.

We returned to the lodge for lunch, the feeders and flowers attracting White-whiskered Hermit, Booted Racket-tail, Western Emerald, Green-fronted Lancebill, Black-throated Mango, Green Thorntail again, and Rufous-gaped Hillstar.

Although butterflies took most of our attention today, it was as always productive for birds too. Red-headed Barbet, Grayish Piculet, Golden-winged Manakin, Common Tody-flycatcher, Fulvous-breasted Flatbill, Swainson's Thrush, Black-headed Brushfinch at the lodge, Golden-winged Warbler, Scrub Tanager, Blue-necked Tanager, Canada Warbler, Andean Motmot, and Parker's Antbird were all seen, and Bar-crested Antshrike was heard.

It had been a superb morning for butterflies, but there were still good numbers in the afternoon too.

It was the skippers that really impressed today, in numbers and the number of really striking species. Every few minutes we'd say 'here's a new skipper'. *Myscelus perissodora* was a large orange species

with hyaline patches on the forewings. *Euriphellus euribates* was similar. *Pyrrhopyge papius* was black with red markings on the body. *Jemadia ovid* was beautiful black, white, and blue. So called 'flashers' were represented by at least *Astrartes fulgurator* and *Astrartes weymeri*. The genus *Potomanaxas* continued with *Potomanaxas melicertes* and *Potomanaxas latrea tusca*. *Ridens philistus* had blue body and white markings. The Goldbars Skipper *Aroma henricus* was a hesperiine with distinctive gold marginal markings on the hindwing, and blue suffusion above. *Phanus grandis* with its complex pattern of hyaline markings settled characteristically on leaves. *Eburuncus unifasciata* was a distinctive spreadwing, brown with a white band across both wings. Stunning *Chalypyge zereda rufipectus* was large, shining blue, with an orange hindwing border. As I said new species of skipper just kept on coming, the following some of the others, but I think several more will be added as I continue to work through photos. Among those already identified were *Carrhenes meridensis*, *Dalla frater*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, the large *Achylodes busirus*, *Epargyreus spina*, *Iliana heros*, the satyrid mimic *Mimia chiapaensis*, *Venada cacao* with chestnut and white markings, the rayed *Callimormus radiola*, *Ebrietas osyris*, *Racta plasma*, *Damas montezuma*, *Bolla antha*, *Autochton zarex*, *Augiades criniscus*, *Ridens philistus*, *Urbanus procne*, *Urbanus simplicius*, *Urbanus tanna*, *Urbanus teleus*, *Apaustus gracilis*, *Corticea corticea*, and *Aides dysoni*.

## Day 12 Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> February

## To Rio Blanco

It was time to say fond farewells to all the excellent staff at Montezuma after our lengthy stay. Connecticut Warbler and Black-headed Brushfinch were seen before we left.

We drove back over the pass, onto the eastern slope of the Western Cordillera, and down to the Cauca valley. In Pereira we stopped at a supermarket but it wasn't good enough for us, we'd have to stop again in Manizales!

Stef spotted a Limpkin, and also seen on route were Southern Lapwing, Bare-faced Ibis, and Yellow-headed Caracara.

Finding an excellent supermarket in downtown Manizales, we could stock up on what we needed, and I carried out a few practicalities too.

Finding the right minor roads on the outskirts of town, driving through forest we arrived at the reserve of Rio Blanco, and the beautifully located small lodge, occupying all the rooms ourselves. Lunch had been lovingly prepared and was very welcome.

The hummingbird feeders were alive with Lesser and Sparkling Violetears, Tourmaline Sunangel, Speckled Hummingbird, Long-tailed and Violet-tailed Sylphs, Collared Inca, Buff-tailed Coronet, and Fawn-breasted Brilliant.

We had a short break to settle in to the good rooms. Sebastian, a local guide who'd be with us for the next part of the tour, joined us. We set out on foot up the track through fine forest. We would have all of tomorrow here, but saw a variety of things here this afternoon.

The walk was punctuated by Andean Guan, a pair of Masked Trogons, Andean Motmot, Black-billed Mountain Toucan, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet, Mountain Wren, Russet-

crowned Warbler, and Black-eared Hemispingus. I had fine views of perched Golden-plumed Parakeets.

Dinner was eaten in the small dining room.

## **Day 13 Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> January**

## **Rio Blanco**

At dawn in the lodge gardens Blue-winged Mountain Tanager and Blue-capped Tanager were attracted by the banana feeders. Blue and White and Brown Bellied Swallows perched on the wires, and Rufous-crowned Tody Flycatcher and Azara's Spinetail were in the bushes. Breakfast was enjoyed on the wooden verandah as we watched the birds at the feeders. Powerful Woodpecker and Golden-plumed Parakeet nearby were highlights.

Near the lodge is a 'feeding station' where Bicoloured Antpitta is regularly attracted with worms. This special bird usually 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.

The hummingbird feeders attracted many individuals, with constant activity. We admired Fawn-breasted Brilliants, Lesser Violetear, Long-tailed Sylph, numerous Buff-tailed Coronets, and White-bellied Woodstar.

We drove up the track, through fine montane forest, clearings periodically allowing great views down to the city of Manizale, and set out on foot. Masked Trogon was seen closely, Blackish and Ash-coloured Tapaculo sang, and Sharpe's Wren moved through the vegetation.

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 more excellent photo opportunities. Birds have become so tame here with this regular feeding that a Green and Black Fruiteater even perched on a stick held by Carlo, impressive but perhaps questionable!

Erne pointed out the dusting of volcanic ash on our vehicle from a minor eruption of Nevada de Ruiz, and when we drove through town the following day we saw many cars lightly covered in ash.

Back along the track 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, Streaked Xenops, Black-capped Hemispingus, and Black-eared Hemispingus. A good day for Flowerpiercers, White-sided, Rusty, and Masked were all here. The lovely Plushcap was a highlight. New birds kept coming, with Mountain Elaenia, Common Chlorospingus, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Yellow-vented Woodpecker, and Andean Guans. Red-tailed Squirrel moved through the trees.

We reached the uppermost of the antpitta stations where the lovely little Slate-crowned Antpitta was seen superbly. It again came very close to us. Azara's Spinetails moved through the tangles, and Flammulated Treehunter was heard. Whilst everyone was watching the antpitta, Erne was lucky enough to see the rare Masked Saltator, one of the most sought after birds here, but try as we might we could not relocate it! A

very local and elusive bird.

Tanagers featured today, and as well as those already mentioned were Beryl-spangled, Metallic-green, Grass Green, and Buff-breasted Mountain. Most notable was the scarce Red-hooded Tanager, a striking species. Birds continued with Montane Woodcreeper, Slaty Brushfinch, and Brown-billed Scythebill was heard. Impressive Sickie-winged Guans moved clumsily through the trees.

There were further superb views of Manizales, the Western Cordillera in the distance. Sprays of the orchid *Odontoglossum sceptrum* cascaded from trees. The epiphytic orchid with yellow flowers and very long fine sepals was *Pleurothallis sclerophylla*, rather common here, and there were several of the impressive large pink-flowered *Epidendrum laeve*. A *Viola* species flowered on the banks.

Butterflies began predictably with satyrids, and there was a great variety here including *Pedaliodes baccara*, *Pedaliodes manis*, *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Lasiophila prosymna*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris calisto*, *Eretris ocellifera*, *Corades chelonis*, *Lymanopoda albocincta*, *Lymanopoda labda*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, and *Euptychoides griphe*.

Later in the morning we drove down to the reserve entrance and the small reservoir there. Here there were many mud-puddling butterflies, some settling on the buildings too, including no fewer than six species of *Perisama*, namely *Perisama bomplandii*, *Perisama humboldtii*, *Perisama oppelii*, *Perisama ilia*, *Perisama dorbignyi*, and *Perisama lebrunii*. *Hypanartia* was well represented too, by *Hypanartia lethe*, *Hypanartia kefersteinei*, *Hypanartia dione*, *Hypanartia cinderella*, and the scarce *Hypanartia lindigii*. *Altinote ozomene*, *Altinote neleus*, and *Altinote stratonice* were typical of these mid altitudes. Among skippers were *Vettius coryna*, *Dalla dimidiatus*, and *Dalla wardi*. Above the reservoir we found a beautiful verdant path that followed the stream. *Odontoglossum tigrinum* was in impressive flower and there was again purple flowered *Epidendrum laeve*. There were a number a stunning metallic green and red grasshoppers along this trail, and hedgehog flies (spiny-backed flies). White-capped Dipper was active around the dam.

Outside the gates we made a couple of riverside stops which were very productive for puddling butterflies. The genus *Catasticta* was well represented with *Catasticta notha*, *Catasticta prioneris*, *Catasticta ptemene*, *Catasticta seitzi*, and *Catasticta sisamnus* all here. Other pierids were *Leodonta tellane*, *Leptophobia tovaria*, and *Leptophobia penthica*.

The metalmarks *Siseme alectryo* and *Siseme pallas* were both here, and *Podotricha judith*, beautiful *Eriphile epimenes*, *Adelpha alala*, *Euptychoides saturnus*, and a species of *Saliana* were all seen too.

This part of the day was dominated by butterflies, but there were of course still a few birds, among them Common Chlorospingus, Canada Warbler, Brown-capped Vireo, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, and Montane Woodcreeper.

Unusually, *Morpho sulkowski* had eluded us thus far, but a stake out at a site I knew for the species soon yielded this superb beautiful delicate pale blue morpho, drifting through the forest. This cloud forest species occurs also in Ecuador and Peru.

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

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*, *Euptychoides griphe*, *Eretris calisto*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris ocellifera*, *Pedaliodes pisonia*, and *Pedaliodes baccara*. Andean Motmots were seen closely. Carlo showed me a photo of *Godyris panthiale* that he'd seen here the previous day.

That evening we enjoyed another dinner at the lodge.

## **Day 14 Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> January**

## **To Jardin**

Another transfer day. Golden-plumed Parakeets were at the lodge as we said our farewells. Getting around Manizales seemed to take some time, what a confusing road system! I kept thinking we'd left the city behind when another part of it came into view as we rounded another corner!

Finally away from the city, we took a pleasant verdant short cut, and in hindsight we should have stopped along this road, but we had some distance to cover, and we had ahead of us the roadworks in the Cauca Valley to contend with.

At a rest stop were a few mud puddling butterflies, including *Dynamine postverta*.

A selection of fairground dinosaurs on the backs of trucks kept us amused.

After an uneventful morning we stopped at a good country restaurant for a very good lunch, and some bought coffee from the adjacent shop.

Nearing Jardin, a side road stop to stretch our legs yielded Andean Motmot and a selection of open country butterflies on flower rich verges including *Cobalopsis nero* and *Strymon astiocha*.

After a travel day, it was great to have a focused tour highlight at the end of the day, and that was our visit to the Andean Cock-of-the-Rock lek in Jardin. A short downhill walk took us to a small protected area. Actually things began with another special bird, Moustached Puffbird, perched near the gate and seen superbly, puffbirds are always special birds. We'd seen the same species at Montezuma a few days previously. Entering the reserve we heard the distinctive calls of cocks-of-the-rock 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. We spent as long as we wanted here. I was delighted to see again my friend Rene, and he spent the next day with us too. I was amazed to find a cafe here now, added since my last visit.

Also seen today were Ruddy Pigeon, Tyrian Metaltail, Spectacled Parrotlet, and a lone Monarch.

It was now only a short drive to our hotel, pleasantly located along a leafy lane, near a waterfall on the outskirts of town. I had chosen this hotel on the recce, when I'd visited it with Rene. I'd stayed here then,

and on the previous tour, the owners helpful and welcoming. However it was immediately obvious that things had changed. There were new owners and even check in was a strange experience. They had no interest in any small requests we made, asking for extra towels for example, caused catatonia. Oh well, we had only two nights here, we would eat dinner elsewhere, and I immediately decided we should not even eat breakfast here either, which fitted well with our schedule anyway. Needless to say we will stay somewhere better next time!

Erne drove us into the characterful busy town of Jardin for dinner, eaten at a very popular restaurant, and excellent.

## **Day 15 Friday 10<sup>th</sup> February**

## **Jardin**

After the long journey yesterday, I thought it best not to opt for the pre-dawn drive up to Las Ventanas in the jeep, 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 jeep, we still saw the special parrot superbly!

Along the lane, characterful Acorn Woodpeckers were seen closely, and Bronze-winged Parrots were much in evidence, perched and in flight. In the trees were Yellow-backed Orioles and Red-crowned Woodpecker, seen closely. In pasture were Tropical Mockingbird and Cattle Tyrant. Another lone Monarch was on the wing. The weather was perfect, and we met several friendly locals out for a morning stroll. At the appointed time an open backed jeep came to meet us.

Breakfast was enjoyed in town at a family run place, the food excellent, and quickly freshly prepared. We then headed towards Las Ventanas, the pass above Jardin. Rene and a friend of his came with us, Rene driving. The streets of Jardin were bustling with activity in the fine weather.

The journey 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.

Slate-throated Whitestart moved jerkily, Russet-backed Oropendola were seen well, Lesser Violetear nectared, and Green Jay and Squirrel Cuckoo were seen. A very small metalmark perched on the rails of the bridge was probably *Sarota gyas*. The selection of butterflies included the attractive *Oxeoschistus puerta*, *Euptychioides griphe*, the large skipper *Astraptus alardus*, *Actinote stratonice* typical of these mid altitudes, lovely *Adelpha alala* and *Adelpha leucoptalma*, *Perisama bomplandii*, the skipper *Sostrata bifasciata*, and *Eurema xanthochlora*. Birds continued with Streak-necked Flycatcher, and White-tailed Hawk soaring.

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 icterid, 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 here were a real bonus.

The drive took us through superb forest. Butterflies continued with a species of *Dismorphia*, *Leptophobia eleusis*, *Lasiophila prosymna*, and *Catantixia seitzii*. Many *Dalla* were puddling, probably both *Dalla frontina* and *Dalla pedro*. *Altinote ozomene*, *Heliconius clysonymus*, *Podotricha judith*, *Tegosa anieta*, *Pedaliodes hebena*, and *Steremnia pronophila* continued the variety. Blue and White Swallows were in the air, and Blue-winged Mountain Tanager and striking black and yellow Mountain Caciques were seen.

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. Superciliaried Hemispingus was seen closely. There was a selection of orchids, notably the impressive floriferous *Cyrtorchilum superbiens*, and *Epidendrum fimbriatum*.

Beautiful *Morpho sulkowskyi* flew along the track, and among the satyrids were *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Lymanopoda labda*, and *Lymanopoda obsoleta*. The hairstreaks *Salazaria sala* and *Johnsonita pardoa* were good finds.

Yellow-eared Parrots are strictly associated with the *Ceroxylon* palms in which they nest, these distinctive palms punctuating the slopes here, and we saw a few nest holes in the trunks, but none of the birds themselves, yet. We stopped at various points to listen and watch for them.

I chose a stop to look for butterflies, and immediately we heard the distinctive calls of Yellow-eared Parrots. Serendipity. I soon located them, and we had great views in the perfect light. Two perched, put in the telescope, then a total of eleven were in the air, revealing themselves from the same trees as the two we'd been watching. So an early start was certainly not essential to see this most special species. This near endemic also occurs very locally in Ecuador, and has recovered somewhat recently from once critically low numbers. A tour highlight, we could not have had better views.

Butterflies continued with *Hylephila phylaeus*, a species of *Catantixia*, and another hairstreak, *Peraincisalia loxurina*.

We arrived at a small birding place where we would eat lunch. We'd had great luck with the parrots, but as soon as we got out of the jeep we were told we'd just missed Ocelot! Just minutes before we arrived one had strolled into the garden, and those here had watched it for ages, and photographed it! They didn't even seem very excited about it. We were so frustrated and waited and hoped but it didn't return. That really would have been a highlight for all of us.

Buff-tailed Coronet came to the feeders and Green Jays were seen closely. Lunch was good, local trout, and Slaty Brushfinch came onto the table in front of us as we ate. We watched a perched Yellow-headed Caracara, and Crested Caracara overhead.

I stood on the back of the jeep as we drove down, a great vantage point, allowing me to spot things as we drove. Broad-winged Hawk was in the air, and Smoke-coloured Pewee was 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.

A beautiful butterfly highlight was *Orophila cardases*, and a *Caligo* was seen. The skippers *Astraptus galesus* and *Urbanus procne* were here, and Oleaginous Hemispingus was in the trees. *Colias dimera* flew over pastures back near town.

Birds seen today and not mentioned already were Colombian Chachalaca, Speckled Hummingbird, Green-tailed Trainbearer, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Lineated Woodpecker, Montane Woodcreeper, Pearled Treerunner, Barred Becard, White-winged Becard, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, Rufous-crowned Tody Flycatcher, Common Tody Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Yellow-bellied Chat Tyrant, Pale-edged Flycatcher, Cattle Tyrant, Golden-crowned Flycatcher, Streaked Flycatcher, Brown-capped Vireo, Andean Solitaire, Golden-fronted Whitestart, Purplish-mantled Tanager, Black-capped Tanager, and Golden Tanager.

Late afternoon we took a break in Jardin to sort a few practicalities in the characterful town centre.

Dinner was at a family run place near town, eaten in the peaceful gardens.

## Day 16 Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> February

## Andes, to Medellin

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 to the feeders. Things began with superb close views of Andean Motmot, already on the feeders as we walked into the garden. Tanagers featured, with Flame-rumped, Scrub, Summer, Blue-necked, Crimson-backed, and Bay-headed all here. 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. Crimson-rumped Toucanet was a highlight. The variety continued with Ruddy Ground-Dove, Grey-headed Dove, Swainson's Thrush, Streaked Saltator, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, and Golden-faced Tyrannulet. Sharp-shinned Hawk was in the air, a scarce species here.

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!

A short walk along a trail opposite the house produced several butterflies.

Back on the road, the drive took us through open pasture, woodland, and small settlements. A few kilometres detour along an unpaved road took us to a forested streamside that proved excellent for butterflies, and we spent the rest of the morning here. Penetrating cicada calls characterised the site. *Eurema albula* flew on grassy verges. In the forest, sailors were represented by *Dynamine colombiana* and *Dynamine postverta*. Metalmarks featured, with the red-banded *Parcella amarynthina*, beautiful blue *Lasaia arcis*, Dark Tanmark, *Emesis tegula*, *Emesis cypria*, stunning *Melanis electron*, and *Euselasia bettina*. Hairstreaks included *Calycopis isobeon*, *Ziegleria ceromia*, *Ocaria ocrisia*, *Panthiades bathildis*, and *Thecla barajo*, and the blues *Zizula cyna* and *Leptotes cassius* were here. A highlight was the beautiful cracker *Hamadryas laodamia*, two characteristically settling on tree trunks. Also here were attractive *Pyrrohogyra amphiro* and *Siderone galanthis*, the owl *Caligo oileus scamander* and the skippers *Ouleus fridericus* and *Pellicia dimidiata*.



The bird highlight was two Antioquia Wrens, seen closely, with prolonged views. This very local endemic is a relatively recent discovery, described only in 2006. Black-crowned Antshrike, Squirrel Cuckoo, Streaked Flycatcher, Tropical Gnatcatcher, and Superciliaried Hemispingus were all here and also seen today were Apical Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo, Red-bellied Grackle, Hook-billed Kite, Grayish Piculet, and Lineated Woodpecker.

It was already lunchtime, and we had to tear ourselves away from this great spot. The best choice for lunch was to return to the roadside restaurant in which we'd eaten a couple of days previously, and we enjoyed another great lunch there.

In the afternoon we headed purposefully north along the Cauca Valley. A rest stop had close Acorn Woodpecker.

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 the sheer size of the place suggests 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 our very pleasant hacienda, quietly situated in the suburbs, with a church in its grounds. There followed time to catch up with notes, e-mails, etc.

Dinner was eaten on the verandah of the large new restaurant. On the recce, in the older restaurant in the hacienda itself, the security guard, complete with holstered gun, had doubled as the waiter!

## **Day 17 Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> February**

## **La Romera, Medellin, to Bogota**

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 of the metropolis the forest here is beautiful, the extensive forested slopes visible from our rooms.

Unfortunately we awoke to rain today, but this being Sunday the reserve was busy with other visitors despite the weather. In the past we have been able to drive some way inside the reserve, but the road is now closed to vehicles so we had to walk from the gate. Three of us made it to the top!

Things began well with what was probably the highlight today, two male Yellow-headed Manakins seen superbly closely in forest by the gate, a near endemic with a few records from Ecuador too.

Passing through the reserve gate we were soon in fine habitat. Andean Motmots perched closely, Red-bellied Grackles, the endemic for which the reserve is famous, were much in evidence, Colombian Chachalacas moved through the trees, and Sickle-winged Guan was seen well.

At the top of the road we reached a large clearing and a visitor centre. A great bonus in the past had been 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. There were moths today, including several arctiids, but no hawk-moths. Yellow-throated Vireo was seen.

This is usually a good site for butterflies, but basically we saw none today due to the weather. For example on our last visit, walking down the hill, we had seen the beautiful *Epiphile chrysites* and *Epiphile epimenes* both fine in the sunlight.

Back at the hotel we had time to pack and load the bus. Erne negotiated the sprawling metropolis of Medellin, where many of the streets are surprisingly verdant. It was already time for lunch, and we found a popular restaurant near the airport which speedily served us a selection of interesting dishes.

At the airport we said our farewells to Sebastian, and briefly to Erne who was driving to Bogota and would see us in the morning!

Our flight was on time, and on arrival in Bogota I was surprised that not only did a driver meet us, but a very talkative guide did too. For the short drive to the hotel this really was not necessary!

We checked in to the very comfortable rooms of the now familiar hotel, and met later for another enjoyable dinner.

## **Day 18 Monday 13<sup>th</sup> February** **Bogota, Chicaque, Departure**

The flight was not until late in the evening so basically we had the whole day to visit sites in and around Bogota. The excellent hotel even let the group keep their rooms until we returned in the afternoon. I was staying another night.

First stop was the important wetland site of La Florida, not far from the hotel, although Erne took a particularly circuitous route to get there! In a verdant suburb of the city, a park like open area leads down to reed fringed wetlands where many Andean Ducks, Blue-winged Teal, Pied-billed Grebes, and many American Coots were on the water. Three Spot-flanked Gallinules were seen well, a very attractive bird.

One of the tour highlights came when I spotted Bogota Rail, completely in the open at the water's edge. I quickly put in the 'scope, and we all had great prolonged views, watching it for minutes. Superb! Such a special bird, a very local and endangered endemic, it is notoriously difficult to see well, most coming here at dawn and using playback to lure it out of the reeds. We do not do that, and to see this species so superbly was really a late tour bonus.

Shortly after that Apolinar's Wren was seen briefly, as it flew among the reeds, another very local endemic.

The rest of the morning, and early afternoon, were spent exploring the fine forests of Chicaque, on the western slope of the Eastern Cordillera. This has been a superb site for butterflies and birds on my previous visits, but things were strangely quiet today. We did however see Sharpe's Wren, Moustached Brushfinch, Blue-capped Tanager, and Tourmaline Sunangel, and the endemic hummingbird Black Inca was glimpsed. But the mixed flocks that I regularly encountered on my previous visits were just not here today.

Satyrids of course featured with *Pedaliodes pylas*, *Pedaliodes manis*, and *Lymanopoda obsoleta* among them. Several species of ithomiine were seen, among them *Patricia deryllidas*, possible *Pagyris cymothoe*, and species of *Oleria* and *Pteronymia*. Notable was the morpho *Antirrhoea geryon*, spotted by Sheila. Also of note was the distinctive nymphalid *Gnathotriche exclamationis*, superficially resembling a sailor or sergeant from the old world.

Andean Siskins fed in trees around the restaurant where we ate lunch. The walls here had a selection of moths. Southern Emerald Toucanet was the last new bird of the tour.

I'd arranged for the jeep to meet us and we were driven back up the slope to our vehicle, much better than the long slog up. Erne drove us back to the hotel, where we arrived mid afternoon. There followed time for packing and preparing for the flight. In the evening Erne returned and I said fond farewells to the group before he drove them to the airport. We'd enjoyed such a superb productive tour, having seen so much. I stayed until the following day, then flying to Mexico City for the start of the Chiapas tour.

## **Colombia 2023 Systematic Lists**

**Paul Cardy**

### **ITINERARY**

- Day 1 Friday 27<sup>th</sup> January** Arrival Bogota. Chingaza National Park.
- Day 2 Saturday 28<sup>th</sup> January** To Rio Claro via La Selva
- Day 3 Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> January** Los Colores, Rio Claro
- Day 4 Monday 30<sup>th</sup> January** Rio Claro to Medellin. Flight to Santa Marta. Minca.
- Day 5 Tuesday 31<sup>st</sup> January** Minca. To El Dorado.
- Day 6 Wednesday 1<sup>st</sup> February** San Lorenzo Ridge
- Day 7 Thursday 2<sup>nd</sup> February** El Dorado to Santa Marta. Flight to Bogota. Flight to Pereira.  
To Montezuma.
- Day 8 Friday 3<sup>rd</sup> February** Tatama National Park
- Day 9 Saturday 4<sup>th</sup> February** Tatama National Park
- Day 10 Sunday 5<sup>th</sup> February** Tatama National Park
- Day 11 Monday 6<sup>th</sup> February** Tatama National Park
- Day 12 Tuesday 7<sup>th</sup> February** To Rio Blanco
- Day 13 Wednesday 8<sup>th</sup> February** Rio Blanco
- Day 14 Thursday 9<sup>th</sup> February** Rio Blanco to Jardin, Cock-of-the-Rock lek
- Day 15 Friday 10<sup>th</sup> February** Jardin, Las Ventanas
- Day 16 Saturday 11<sup>th</sup> February** Andes, Sinifana, Medellin
- Day 17 Sunday 12<sup>th</sup> February** La Romera. Flight to Bogota.
- Day 18 Monday 13<sup>th</sup> February** La Florida, Chicaque. Departure.
- Day 19 Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> February** Arrival UK

# Systematic List Number 1

# Butterflies

Many species were added this year, and are annotated 2023. Species seen on previous visits and not this one are annotated with the year they were last seen. All species with no year annotation were of course seen in 2023 as well as previous years.

## Papilionidae

### Papilioninae

<i>Eurytides colombus</i>	Colombian Kite Swallowtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Mimoides euryleon pithonius</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Battus polydamus</i>	Polydamus Swallowtail	Day 2 and Minca
<i>Parides eurimedes</i>	Pink-checked Cattleheart	Rio Claro
<i>Parides sesostris tarquinios</i>	Emerald-patched Cattleheart	Rio Claro
<i>Parides iphidamus</i>	Iphidamus Cattleheart	Minca 2020
<i>Heraclides androgeus epidaurus</i>	Androgeus Swallowtail	Rio Claro
<i>Heraclides thoas nealces</i>	Thoas Swallowtail	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Heraclides paeon</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pterourus cacicus</i>		San Lorenzo Ridge 2023

## Pieridae

### Dismorphiinae

<i>Pseudopieris nehemia</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Dismorphia hyposticta manuelita</i>	Hyposticta Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Dismorphia lelex</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dismorphia lewyi</i>		Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Dismorphia medora</i>	Medora Mimic-white	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Dismorphia theucharila</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Dismorphia zaela zaela</i>	Blue-vented Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Dismorphia crisis foedora</i>	Cloud-forest Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Dismorphia zathoe</i>	Colombian Mimic-white	Tatama National Park
<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 2020
<i>Eurema fabiola</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Eurema proterpia</i>	Tailed Orange	Minca 2020
<i>Pyrisitia dina gabriela</i>	Dina Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Pyrisitia leuce athalia</i>		Sinifana, etc., 2023
<i>Pyrisitia venusta venusta</i>		Day 14 2020
<i>Pyrisitia nise</i>	Mimosa Yellow	Scattered records

<i>Colias dimera</i>		Numerous at Chingaza
<i>Anteos maerula</i>	Yellow Angled-sulphur	Recorded 2023
<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	Day 16
<b>Pierinae</b>		
<i>Ascia monuste</i>	Great Southern White	Scattered records
<i>Tatochila xanthodice</i>		Chingaza 2023
<i>Leptophobia aripa aripa</i>	Common Green-eyed White	Scattered records
<i>Leptophobia caesia phanokia</i>	Tatama National Park	
<i>Leptophobia eleusis eleusis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Leptophobia helena</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Leptophobia philoma</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Leptophobia tovaria</i>	Two-jutted Greeneyed White	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
<i>Leptophobia eleone eleone</i>		Chingaza
<i>Leptophobia eleone desdignata</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Leptophobia penthica penthica</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Archonias brassolis critias</i>	Cattleheart White	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Catasticta flisa postaura</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Catasticta notha caucana</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Catasticta philoscia incertina</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Catasticta prioneris albescens</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama National Park
<i>Catasticta ptemene</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Catasticta seitzii seitzii</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Catasticta sisamni</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Catasticta sp.</i>		Jardin 2019 Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Leodonta tellane intermedia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Glutophrissa drusilla</i>	Florida White	Scattered records
<b>Riodinidae</b>		
<b>Euselasiinae</b>		
<i>Euselasia bettina</i>	Black-topped Euselasia	Tatama National Park and Day 16
<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
<b>Riodininae</b>		
<i>Teratophthalma monocroma</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Lasaia agesilas agesilas</i>		Day 2
<i>Lasaia arsis</i>		Day 16
<i>Hyphilaria thasus subrutula</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Melanis electron</i>		Minca and Sinifana
<i>Mesosemia zonalis</i>	Whitened Eyed-Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019

<i>Mesosemia metuana vargasi</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia mevania</i>		Tatama National Park, a female
<i>Mesosemia pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia vemanía</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mesosemia</i> sp.		Rio Claro
<i>Leucochimona icare</i>		La Romera and Rio Claro 2019
<i>Leucochimona iphias</i>	Iphias Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Leucochimona lagora</i>	Cloudy-eyed Whitemark	Tatama National Park
<i>Perophtalma tullius</i>	Tullius Metalmark	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Ithomiola cribralis</i>	Cloud-spotted Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mesenopsis bryaxis</i>	Yellow-centered Metalmark	Minca 2023
<i>Eurybia donna</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Eurybia lycisca</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Eurybia unxia</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<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</i>	Teal-bordered Metalmark	Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Cyrenia martia themis</i>	Red-spotted Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ancyluris jurgensenii atahualpa</i>	Costa-spotted Beautymark	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Ancyluris inca huascar</i>	Blue-and-yellow Beatymark	Rio Claro
<i>Rhetus arcus</i>		Minca 2023
<i>Rhetus dysonii psecas</i>	Pink-C Beautymark	Tatama National Park
<i>Rhetus periander</i>	Variable Beautymark	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Chorinea bogota</i>	Northern Clearmark	Minca
<i>Crocozona pheretima</i>		Rio Claro? 2023
<i>Brachyglenis dinora</i>	Dinora Metalmark	Tatama National Park
<i>Calephelis iris</i>	Iris Calephelis	Tatama National Park, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Calephelis laverna</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
<i>Calephelis</i> sp.		Tatama National Park
<i>Charis anius</i>		Rio Claro, Minca
<i>Detritivora barnesi</i>	Barnes' Metalmark	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Parcella amarynthina</i>	Orange-banded Metalmark	Sinifana
<i>Nothema erota</i>		Minca and Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Caria castalia</i>	a greenmark	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Caria mantinea lampeto</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Baeotis nesaea</i>	Red-spotted Yellowmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Baeotis zonata</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Siseme alectryo</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Siseme aristoteles ssp.sprucei</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Siseme neurodes neurodes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Siseme pallas pallas</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Sarota gyas</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Sarota myrtea</i>	Godman's Sarota	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anteros carausius</i>		Sinifana 2020
<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 2020
<i>Emesis mandana mandana</i>	Great Tanmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Emesis ocypore aethalia</i>	Dark Tanmark	Minca and Sinifana (ssp.?)
<i>Emesis brimo</i>		Possibly this species La Violetta, 2019
<i>Emesis cypria guppyi</i>	Orange-striped Tanmark	Rio Claro, Rio Blanco, and Sinifana
<i>Emesis tegula</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Emesis</i> sp.		La Violetta 2019
<i>Calospila cilissa</i>	Cilissa Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Nymphidium onaemum</i>	Hewitson's Metalmark	Minca 2020
<i>Cariomothis poeciloptera</i>	White-lead Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ariconius albinus</i>		Minca 2020

## Lycaenidae

### Theclinae

<i>Penaincisalia loxorina</i>		Jardin
<i>Johnsonita auda</i>	Auda Hairstreak	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Johnsonita pardoa</i>		Day 15 2023
<i>Pseudolycaena marsyas</i>		Sinifana 2020
<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 2020
<i>Arawacus lincoides</i>	Lincoides Stripestreak	Day 2 and Rio Claro
<i>Arawacus dumerilii</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Panthiades bathildis</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Panthiades phaleros</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Ocaria ocrisia</i>	Black Hairstreak	Sinifana
<i>Ocaria aholiba</i>	Blue-lined Blackstreak	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Strephonota tephraeus</i>	Pearly-grey Hairstreak	Minca 2020
<i>Strymon astiocha</i>		Day 14, 2023
<i>Strymon mulucha</i>		Minca
<i>Strymon ziba</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Strymon</i> sp.stamarta		Minca 2020
<i>Strymon colombiana</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Cyanophrys amyntor</i>		This at Sinifana? 2020
<i>Cyanophrys goodsoni</i>		This at Sinifana? 2020
<i>Erora carla</i>		This at Sinifana? 2020
<i>Ministrymon azia</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Ministrymon una</i>		Los Colores
<i>Calycopis cerata</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Calycopis isobea</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Rubroserrata ecbatana</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Salazaria sala</i>		Day 15 2023
<i>Thecla barajo</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Ziegleria ceromia</i>		Sinifana 2023

## Lycaenidae

### Polyommatainae

<i>Zizula cyna</i>	Cyna Blue	Scattered records, e.g. Sinifana
<i>Leptotes cassius</i>	Cassius Blue	Scattered records, e.g. Sinifana
<i>Leptotes marina</i>		
<i>Cupido comyntas texana</i>	Eastern Tailed-Blue	Minca
<i>Hemiargus hanno hanno</i>	Hanno Blue	Scattered records 2019
<i>Brephidium exilis</i>		Santa Marta 2023
<b>Nymphalidae</b>		
<b>Danainae</b>		
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	Monarch	A few records in the Jardin area
<i>megalippe</i>		
<i>Lycorea halia atergatis</i>		Day 2 and Rio Claro 2023
<i>Elzunia humboldt</i>	Humboldt's Clearwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Tithorea harmonia</i>	Harmonia Tigerwing	Rio Claro 2020
<i>harmonia</i>		
<i>Tithorea tarricina</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Aeria eurimedia eurimedia</i>	Banded Tigerwing	Rio Claro
<i>Melinaea idae</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Scada zibia zibia</i>	Zibia Tigerwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Mechanitis lysimnia macrinus</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Mechanitis menapis occasio</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Mechanitis polymnia caucaensis</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Mechanitis polymnia</i>	Polymnia Tigerwing	Rio Claro
<i>veritabilis</i>		
<i>Ithomia celemia celemia</i>	Cell-spotted Ithomia	Rio Claro
<i>Ithomia iphianassa panamensis</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Ithomia diasia</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Oleria amalda</i>		Minca and Rio Claro 2020
<i>Oleria sp.</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Oleria sp.</i>		Chicaque 2023
<i>Hypoleria lavinia vanilia</i>	Fuzzy-spotted Ticlear	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Hypoleria ocalea ocalea</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Greta andromica</i>	Andromica Clearwing	Tatama National Park
<i>andromica</i>		
<i>Napeogenes tolosa diaphanosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Thyridia psidii melantho</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Patricia dercyllidas</i>		Tatama National Park and Chicaque, 2023
<i>dercyllidas</i>		
<i>Godyris panthiale</i>		Rio Blanco (Carlo photo)
<i>Pagyris cymothoe</i>		Possibly this species at Chicaque 2023
<i>Pteronymia sp.</i>		Chicaque 2023
<b>Heliconiinae</b>		
<i>Altinote neleus neleus</i>		Rio Blanco, Tatama, etc.
<i>Altinote ozomene ozomene</i>	Lamplight Actinote	Tatama National Park, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
<i>Altinote stratonice stratonice</i>		Jardin and Rio Blanco
<i>Altinote trinacria trinacria</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<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? 2019
<i>Dione glycera</i>		Chingaza and Rio Blanco
<i>Dione moneta</i>	Mexican Silverspot	Day 16
<i>Dryas julia</i>	Julia	Scattered records
<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Gulf Fritillary	Santa Marta 2023
<i>Eueides aliphera</i>	Least Heliconian	Sinifana 2020
<i>Eueides isabella</i>	Isabella's Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>Eueides procula kuenowii</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius charithonia</i>	Zebra Heliconian	Jardin 2020
<i>bassleri</i>		
<i>Heliconius clysonymus</i>	Stormy Heliconian	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Jardin, ssp. <i>clysonymus</i> and <i>fischeri</i>
<i>Heliconius clysonymus</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>fischeri</i>		
<i>Heliconius cydno weymeri</i>	Grinning Heliconian	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Heliconius cydno zelinde</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Heliconius doris doris</i>	Dot-bordered Heliconian	Day 2 and Rio Claro
<i>Heliconius eleuchia</i>	White-bordered Heliconian	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>eleuchia</i>		
<i>Heliconius eleuchia eleusinus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius erato hydara</i>	Erato Heliconian	Rio Claro, ssp.? Minca
<i>Heliconius erato chestertonii</i>		Andes 2023
<i>Heliconius ethilla</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
<i>Heliconius hecale</i>	Heart-spotted Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>melicerta</i>		
<i>Heliconius hecuba creusa</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Heliconius melpomene vulcanus</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Heliconius sapho chocoensis</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 judith</i>		Las Ventanas and Rio Blanco

### 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, Tatama, and Jardin
<i>Adelpha corcyra collina</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin 2020
<i>Adelpha corcyra salazari</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Adelpha boeotia boeotia</i>	Felder's Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha cytherea daguana</i>	Smooth-banded Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha ethelda eponina</i>	Silver-banded Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha iphicles iphicles</i>	Pointer Sister	Minca, Sinifana, Rio Claro 2020
<i>Adelpha justina</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha leucophthalma</i>	White-spotted Sister	Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Adelpha levona</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Adelpha lycorias wallisii</i>	Rayed Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Adelpha malea fundania</i>	Venezuelan Sister	Rio Claro

<i>Adelpha olynthia</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<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 2020
<i>Adelpha seriphia egregia</i>		A few Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, where endemic. 2020
<i>Adelpha zina zina</i>	Variable Sister	Tatama National Park 2019
<b>Apaturinae</b>		
<i>Toxocopa laurentia cherubina</i>	Turquoise Emperor	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<b>Biblidinae</b>		
<i>Dynamine agacles core</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Dynamine chryseis</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Dynamine colombiana</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Dynamine postverta mexicana</i>		Scattered records
<i>Dynamine tithia salpensa</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Dynamine sp.</i>		Day 14
<i>Orophila cardases</i>		Above Jardin
<i>Panacea prola</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mestra hersilia</i>		Day 2
<i>Catonephele chromis ssp.chromis</i>	Cloud-forest Catone	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, La Romera 2020
<i>Catonephele numilia esite</i>	Stoplight Catone	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Epiphile chrysites chrysites</i>		La Romera 2020
<i>Epiphile epimenes</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Nica flavilla</i>	Little Banner	Minca, Rio Claro, and Sinifana, 2020
<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Variable Cracker	Day 2 and Rio Claro
<i>Hamadryas laodamia</i>		2 at Sinifana 2023
<i>Pyrrhogyra amphiro</i>		1 at Sinifana 2023
<i>Pyrrhogyra crameri undine</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pyrrhogyra edocla edocla</i>	Complete Red-ring	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Pyrrhogyra sp.</i>		Day 2
<i>Temenis laothoe</i>	Orange Banner	Scattered records
<i>Temenis pulchra pulchra</i>	Red Banner	Rio Claro
<i>Haematera pyrame thysbe</i>	Blind Eighty-eight	Minca 2019
<i>Mesotaenia vaninka doris</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Callicore pitheas</i>	Two-eyed Eighty-eight	Sinifana and Rio Claro 2020
<i>Callicore lyca</i>	Six-spotted Eighty-eight	Rio Claro
<i>Callicore atacama manova</i>	Striped Eighty-eight	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Catagramma tolima denina</i>	Blue-and-orange Eighty-eight	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Diaethria clymena marchalii</i>	Common Eighty-eight	Tatama National Park and Minca 2020
<i>Diaethria euclides gueneei</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Diaethria nystographa charis</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Perisama bomplandii parabomplandii</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin

<i>Perisama dorbignyi paula</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama humboldtii humboldtii</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama oppelii oppelii</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Perisama ilia ilia</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Perisama lebasii astuta</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Biblis hyperia</i>		Day 2 2023
<b>Cyrestinae</b>		
<i>Marpesia chiron</i>	Many-banded Daggerwing	Minca 2020
<i>Marpesia berania</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Marpesia corinna</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Marpesia merops</i>	Spot-banded Daggerwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Marpesia zerynthia</i>		Tatama National Park
<b>Nymphalinae</b>		
<i>Historis odius</i>	The Orion	Tatama National Park
<i>Colobura dirce dirce</i>	Dirce Beauty	Rio Claro
<i>Hypanartia charon</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Hypanartia cinderella</i>		Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
<i>Hypanartia dione</i>	Banded Mapwing	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
<i>Hypanartia lethe lethe</i>	Orange Mapwing	Rio Blanco
<i>Hypanartia trimaculata trimaculata</i>	Reddish Mapwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Hypanartia kefersteini</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Hypanartia lindigii</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Vanessa braziliensis</i>		Chingaza and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	American Lady	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Anartia amathea amathea</i>	Red Peacock	Widespread in open habitat, locally numerous
<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, 2020
<i>Junonia evarete</i>	Tropical Buckeye	Scattered records 2020
<i>Junonia genoveva genoveva</i>	Mangrove Buckeye	Day 8, 2020
<i>Chlosyne narva narva</i>	Yellow Patch	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Chlosyne lacinia</i>	Bordered Patch	Day 2
<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	Tatama National Park
<i>Castilia ofella</i>	White-dotted Crescent	Tatama and Rio Blanco
<i>Eresia carme laias</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and La Romera, 2020
<i>Eresia datis manto</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Eresia emerantia emerantia</i>		Rio Claro

<i>Eresia ithomioides</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Eresia polina</i>		Tatama National Park and La Violetta 2019
<i>Eresia sticta</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Janatella fellula</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Janatella leucodesma</i>	Whitened Crescent	Rio Claro and Minca
<i>Tegosa anieta anieta</i>	Black-bordered Crescent	Jardin
<i>Tegosa claudina</i>	Claudina Crescent	Tatama and Day 16
<i>Telenassa delphia catenaria</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Gnathotriche exclamatoris</i>		Chicaque 2023
<b>Charaxinae</b>		
<i>Agrias amydon</i>	White-spotted Agrias	Rio Claro
<i>Consul fabius</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Consul panariste pandrosa</i>	Tricoloured Leafwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Fountainea nesus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Fountainea nobilis</i>	Noble Leafwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>pacifica</i>		
<i>Memphis lyceus</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Memphis philumena chaeronea</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Memphis pseudiphis</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Memphis xenocles fisilis</i>	Corner-spotted Leafwing	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Archaeoprepona chromus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Archaeoprepona demophoon demophoon</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Archaeoprepona licomedes pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Archaeoprepona demophon</i>	One-spotted Prepona	Rio Claro
<i>demophon</i>		
<i>Prepona laertes</i>		Rio Blanco?
<i>Prepona werneri</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Siderone galanthis</i>		Day 16, 2023
<b>Satyrinae</b>		
<i>Antirrhya geryon</i>		Chicaque 2023
<i>Antirrhya undulata</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Morpho amathonte</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Morpho cypris cypris</i>	White-banded Morpho	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Morpho helenor</i>	Common Morpho	Tatama National Park on 3 days
<i>macrophthalmus</i>		
<i>Morpho helenor peleides</i>	Common Morpho	Rio Claro
<i>Morpho sulkowskyi</i>		This fine species was seen at Rio Blanco, and at Jardin
<i>Caligo atreus agesilaus</i>	Gold-bordered Owl Butterfly	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Caligo brasiliensis galba</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Caligo oileus scamander</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Caligo telamonius</i>	Yellow-fronted Owl Butterfly	La Romera 2019
<i>Caligo sp.</i>		Manizales 2019
<i>Caligo sp.</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Opsiphanes bogotanus</i>		Day 12 2023
<i>Opsiphanes quiteria</i>		Tatama National Park 2023

<i>Cithaerias pireta</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Haetera macleannania</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Pierella helvina</i>	Red-patched Phantom-Satyr	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Pierella luna luna</i>	Moon Satyr	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pseudohaetera mimica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pronophila epidipnis</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Pronophila unifasciata donachui</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, locally common
<i>Pronophila juliani</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Pronophila orcus orcus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corades chelonis chelonis</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Tatama
<i>Corades chirone</i>		Chingaza
<i>Corades cybele</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
<i>Corades enyo</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corades pannonia ploas</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corades medeba columbina</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Oxeoschistus puerta pervius</i>	White-chain Oxeo	Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Oxeoschistus simplex</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mygona irmina</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Lasiophila semipartita</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Lasiophila prosymna</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Lasiophila zapatoza sombra</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Pseudomaniola sp.</i>		
<i>Steroma bega</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Steroma polixo</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Sierrasteroma polyxo</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
<i>Steremnia pronophila</i>		Rio Blanco, Jardin, and Tatama
<i>Eretris calisto calisto</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Eretris apuleja</i>		Rio Blanco, Jardin, and Tatama
<i>Eretris lecromi</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Eretris ocellifera</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Eretris depresissima</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Manerebia indirena</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Manerebia leaena leaena</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Manerebia nevadensis</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Idioneurula erebioides erebioides</i>		A colony at Chingaza 2020, the site now inaccessible
<i>Lymanopoda albocincta albocincta</i>		Rio Blanco and Tatama
<i>Lymanopoda caeruleata</i>		Several of this fine species, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Lymanopoda labda</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Lymanopoda nevada nevada</i>	Locally common on ridge,	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Not seen 2023.
<i>Lymanopoda obsoleta</i>		Tatama National Park, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
<i>Lymanopoda samius samius</i>		Chingaza 2020
<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 and Tatama
<i>Pedaliodes leucocheilus</i>		Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes manis</i>	Sunset Pedalio	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Tatama, Rio Blanco, Chicaque
<i>Pedaliodes obstructa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Pedaliodes peucestas</i>		Tatama National Park ( <i>ssp.magnifica</i> ), common, and Rio Blanco, and Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes phaea</i>		Chingaza
<i>Pedaliodes phazania</i>		Several on the ridge, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, <i>ssp.phazania</i> and <i>ssp.takekaskii</i>
<i>Pedaliodes pheres</i>		Rio Blanco?
<i>Pedaliodes pylas</i>		Chicaque 2023
<i>Pedaliodes ralphi</i>		Chingaza 2020
<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 pisonia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes polla</i>		
<i>Pedaliodes pollonia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes poema</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes poesia</i>		Possibly this species at Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes zingara</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Panyapedaliodes drymaea</i>		Chingaza
<i>Panyapedaliodes jephtha</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Panyapedaliodes tomentosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Cissia confusa</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Cissia labe</i>	Labe Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Cissia pompilia</i>	Plain Satyr	Minca, Sinifana, Rio Claro 2020
<i>Cissia penelope</i>		Day 14 2020
<i>Euptychia calixta</i>		La Romera 2019
<i>Euptychia westwoodi</i>	Westwood's Satyr	Minca 2020
<i>Euptychoides saturnus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Euptychoides griphe</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Euptychoides laccine</i>		
<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Hermes Satyr	Widespread and common
<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 and Day 16
<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe</i>	Double-white Satyr	Tatama National Park and La Selva
<i>Forsterinaria inornata</i>		Tatama National Park and Chicaque
<i>Forsterinaria neonympha</i>	White-dotted Satyr	Minca and Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria rustica villarresi</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria sp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta

<i>Pseudodebis puritana</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Taygetis kerea</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Taygetis thamyra</i>	Thamyra Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Parataygetis lineata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Ypthimoides renata</i>	Renata Satyr	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Sinifana 2020
<i>Oressinoma typhla typhla</i>	Bandaged Satyr	Daily at Tatama National Park
<i>Daedelma dinias</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Daedelma parvomaculata</i>		1 at Tatama National Park 2023. Endemic.

### Hesperiidae

Skipper diversity was very high. Where species were seen either on the reconnaissance, or in 2020, and not this year, the year is listed. Species added this year are annotated 2023, and there were several, showing the great richness in species. Where no year is given the species was seen in 2023 as well as previous years.

### Eudaminae

<i>Aguna aurunce</i>		This species at Minca 2020?
<i>Aguna claxon</i>	Emerald Aguna	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
<i>Astraptes alardus</i>	Frosted Flasher	Las Ventanas
<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 2020
<i>Astraptes fulgerator</i>	Two-barred Flasher	Tatama National Park and Rio Claro
<i>Astraptes galesus</i>	Brown Flasher	Jardin
<i>Astraptes tucuti</i>		Tatama National Park? 2023
<i>Astraptes weymeri</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Augiades crinisis</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Augiades epimethea</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Autochton bipunctatus</i>	Two-spotted Banded-Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019, possibly this species at Rio Claro 2020
<i>Autochton longipennis</i>		La Selva 2023
<i>Autochton zarex</i>	Sharp-banded Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Autochton spp.</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Chioides catillus</i>		Sinifana
<i>Cogia calchas</i>	Mimosa Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Epargyreus exadeus</i>	Broken Silverdrop	La Violetta 2019
<i>Epargyreus spina</i>	Spined Silverdrop	Tatama National Park
<i>Epargyreus sp. montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Epargyreus sp.</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Euriphellus euribates</i>	Stoll's scarlet-eye	Tatama National Park
<i>euribates</i>		
<i>Phanus grandis</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Phocides johnsoni</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Phocides metrodorus nigrescens</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Phocides perillus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Polythrix ceculus</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Polythrix sp.</i>		Day 2 2023
<i>Porphyrogenes sp.</i>		Recorded 2020
<i>Ridens philistus philea</i>		Tatama National Park

<i>Spathilepia clonius</i>	Falcate Skipper	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Telemiades fides</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Urbanus dorantes</i>	Dorantes Longtail	Day 16
<i>Urbanus doryssus</i>	White-tailed Longtail	Rio Claro 2019
<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	Tatama and Jardin
<i>Urbanus simplicius</i>	Plain Longtail	Tatama and Sinifana
<i>Urbanus tanna</i>	Tanna Longtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus teleus</i>	Teleus Longtail	La Selva and Tatama
<i>Urbanus vitterboana</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Venada cacao</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Venada lamella</i>		Tatama National Park?

### Hesperiinae

<i>Aides dysoni</i>	Dyson's Silverpatch	Tatama National Park
<i>Anthoptus epictetus</i>	Trailside Underskipper	Widespread
<i>Apaustus gracilis gracilis</i>	Graceful Flarewing	Tatama National Park
<i>Aroma henricus henricus</i>	Goldbars Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Callimormus radiola radiola</i>	Minca (ssp?)	
<i>Callimormus radiola janna</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Callimormus saturnus</i>	Common Brown-skipper	
<i>Carystina aurifer</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Carystina mielkei</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Corticea corticea</i>	Redundant Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Cobalopsis miaba</i>		This at Rio Claro, 2020?
<i>Cobalopsis nero</i>		Minca, Day 14, and Day 16, 2023
<i>Cobalus virbius</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Cymaenes trebius</i>		Day 2
<i>Cynea sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Damas sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Decinea neroides</i>		This species at Tatama National Park 2020?
<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	Jardin
<i>Lucida lucia ?scopas</i>	Variiegated Brown-skipper	Minca
<i>Metron chrysogastra</i>		Minca 2023
<i>Morys geisa</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Morys miccythus</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Naevolus orius orius</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Neoxeniades anchicayensis</i>		
<i>Neoxeniades braesia aqua</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Neoxeniades pluviailsilva</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Niconiades viridis vista</i>	Green Nicon	Minca 2019



<i>Niconiades sp.</i>		Day 2 2023
<i>Nyctelius nyctelius</i>	Violet-banded Skipper	Jardin 2019
<i>nyctelius</i>		
<i>Parphorus sapala</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020?
<i>Perichares adela</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Perichares deceptus drina</i>	Brilliant Ruby-eye	Tatama National Park
<i>Poanes inimica</i>		La Romera 2020
<i>Pompeius pompeius</i>	Common Glassywing	Day 2 and Day 12
<i>Psoralis concolor</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Psoralis degener</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Racta apella apella</i>		
<i>Racta plasma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Saliana antoninus</i>		This species at Rio Blanco 2020?
<i>Saliana longirostris</i>	Shy Saliana	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Saliana salona</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Saliana salius</i>		This species at Tatama 2023?
<i>Saliana severus</i>	Dark Saliana	Rio Claro 2019, Tatama 2020
<i>Saliana sp. photo Day 11</i>		
<i>Serdis stadius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Thespeius dalman</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Thespeius othna othna</i>	Boldly-marked Therra	Tatama National Park
<i>Thespeius tihoneta</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Tatama
<i>Thespeius sp.</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Thoon sp. montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Thracides cilissa</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Tigasis colomus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Vehilius stictomenes stictomenes</i>		Day 2 2023
<i>Vettius coryna coryna</i>	Silvery Fantastic-Skipper	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Blanco
<i>Vettius diversa maeon</i>	Split-rayed Fantastic-Skipper	
<i>Virga xantho</i>		This species at Rio Blanco 2023?
<i>Wahydra kenava</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<b>Heteropterinae</b>		
<i>Dalla agathocles</i>		This species Chingaza, 2023?
<i>Dalla calima</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dalla dimidiatus dimidiatus</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Dalla eburones</i>		This species at Rio Blanco?
<i>Dalla cypselus</i>		Tatama National Park 2023?
<i>Dalla frater</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dalla frontinia</i>		Jardin 2023?
<i>Dalla mesoxantha</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dalla morva</i>		This species at Rio Blanco?
<i>Dalla pedro</i>		Jardin 2023?
<i>Dalla superior</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Dalla wardi</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Dalla sp.</i>		Rio Blanco, does not seem to fit any species on the list for there, a few seen, 2019

*Dalla* spp.

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Rio Blanco

### **Pyrginae**

<i>Achylodes busiris</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Achylodes pallida</i>	Pale Sicklewing	Tatama National Park
<i>Aethilla eleusinia</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anastrus sempiternus</i>	Common Bluevent	Day 16
<i>Anastrus meliboea</i>	Frost-bordered Bluevent	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Bolla antha</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Bolla cupreiceps</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Bolla gisellus</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Bolla</i> sp.jardin		Jardin 2023
<i>Bolla</i> sp.		Rio Blanco
<i>Bolla</i> sp.		Minca 2023
<i>Carrhenes calidius</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Carrhenes meridensis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Celaenorrhinus ?stola</i>		Minca 2023
<i>Chalypyge zereda rufipectus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cycloglypha thrasibulus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cycloglypha tisas</i>	Ringless Bentwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Cyclosemia anastomosis</i>	Northern Eyed-Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Ebrietas anacreon anacreon</i>	Rio Claro	
<i>Ebrietas osyris</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Eburuncus unifasciata</i>	Potam Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Gorgythion begga</i>		Sinifana
<i>Haemactis sanguinalis</i>		1 at Rio Claro 2023, superb
<i>Helias cama</i>	Square Bentwing	Rio Claro
<i>Helias cama/godmani</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Heliopetes alana</i>	Alana White-Skipper	Minca
<i>Heliopetes laviana laviana</i>	Laviana White-Skipper	La Violetta 2019
<i>Heliopyrgus domicella</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Iliana heros heroica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Jemadia ovid</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mictris crispus caerula</i>	Crisp Skipper	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mimia chiapensis</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Mimia phidyle</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Mimoniades nurschia</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Mylon cajus</i>		Minca
<i>Mylon lassia</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Mylon maimon</i>		Day 2 and Rio Claro
<i>Myscelus perissodora</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Nisoniades brunneata</i>		Sinifana and Rio Claro 2020
<i>Noctuana haematospila</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Noctuana noctua</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Ouleus fridericus</i>		Sinifana
<i>Pellicia dimidiata</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Potomanaxas andraemon</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Potomanaxas laoma fumida</i>		Tatama National Park 2019

<i>Potomanaxas latrea tusca</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Potomanaxas melicertes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas paphos</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Potomanaxas thoria</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<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 2020?
<i>Pyrrhopyge papius papius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pyrrhopyge phidias</i>		Minca and Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Pythonides grandis assecla</i>	Many-spotted Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pythonides jovianus</i>	Powder Blue-Skipper	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Pythonides proxenus</i>	Black-topped Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Quadrus cerealis</i>		Rio Blanco to Jardin rest stop 2023
<i>Sostrata bifasciata</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Spioniades abbreviata</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Staphylus caribbea</i>		This species Chicaque 2023?
<i>Staphylus vulgata</i>		Day 16
<i>Theagenes albiplaga</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Trina geometrina geometrina</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Viola egra</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Xenophanes tryxus</i>	Glassy-winged Skipper	Sinifana
<i>Yanguna cosyra</i>	Burning Zebratip	Tatama National Park 2020

## Systematic List Number 2

## Birds

The excellent 'Guia Ilustrada de la Avifauna Colombiana' by Fernando Ayerbe Quinones is a fine field guide, with superb illustrations and very clear maps. Among the growing number of Colombian field guides, also excellent is 'Birds of Colombia' by Steven L. Hilty, Lynx 2021. With such high biodiversity, species seen on each tour will always differ. Many species were added to the list this year, and these are annotated 2023. Species seen on the recce, or in 2020, but not on this tour are annotated with the year they were seen last. Of course all species with no year annotation were seen this year.

Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Heard at various sites
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC 2020)
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	La Florida
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>	Chingaza before the group arrived (PGC)
Andean Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	Many at La Florida
Colombian Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis columbiana</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> La Selva, Jardin, and La Romera
Band-tailed Guan	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Rio Blanco
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	Sierra Nevada, Rio Blanco, La Romera
Black-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Heard at El Dorado
Chestnut Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Heard at Tatama
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	c.5 at La Florida
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Numerous around habitation
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Minca 2020
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	San Lorenzo
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Tatama National Park
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Day 14
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Only on Day 16!
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Minca 2019
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Widespread, often heard
Grey-headed Dove	<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i>	Day 16
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon frenata</i>	Seen very well at Tatama, a great addition in 2023
Lined Quail-Dove	<i>Zentrygon linearis</i>	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>	Day 3
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	En route to Rio Claro 2019
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Widespread singletons
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>	3 at Rio Claro
Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Systellura longirostris</i>	On the pre dawn drive to San Lorenzo Ridge 2020
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Scattered, especially Montezuma
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>	Jardin 2019
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Heard at Rio Claro 2020

Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Many at Rio Claro
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Scattered records
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Widespread
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	Tatama National Park, Rio Claro, and Minca
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rio Claro
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Rio Claro 2020
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis varugui</i>	Montezuma
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>	Montezuma
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Claro 2020
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>Heliothryx barroti</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>	Montezuma
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>	Chingaza
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	Montezuma, Rio Blanco, Chicaque
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Montezuma
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Scattered records
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 and Jardin
Black-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron dorsale</i>	A female San Lorenzo Ridge 2020
Purple-backed Thornbill	<i>Ramphomicron microrhynchum</i>	A female Chingaza, a male Rio Blanco, 2020
Bronze-tailed Thornbill	<i>Chalcostigma heteropogon</i>	Chingaza, 2023
Green-bearded Helmetcrest	<i>Oxypogon guerinii</i>	Chingaza, 2023
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Viridian Metaltail	<i>Metallura williami</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin 2020
Greenish Puffleg	<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i>	Montezuma
Glowing Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i>	Chingaza
Coppery-bellied Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis cupreovertris</i>	Chingaza
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	Rio Blanco 2020
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	Montezuma
Black Inca	<i>Coeligena prunellei</i>	Chicaque, glimpsed!
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	Widespread in small numbers
White-tailed Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena phalerata</i>	2 males, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Golden-bellied Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena bonapartei</i>	Chicaque 2020
Blue-throated Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena helianthea</i>	Chingaza
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	Chingaza and Jardin

Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	Chingaza
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	Tatama and Rio Blanco, locally common
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>	Several at Tatama
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco
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>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Tatama
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Santa Marta Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus astreans</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Santa Marta
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	Montezuma
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchos</i>	Montezuma
Red-billed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon gibsoni</i>	Sierra Nevada
Coppery Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon russatus</i>	Sierra Nevada 2020
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</i> <i>colombica</i>	Many at El Dorado, and Minca
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	Tatama
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Sierra Nevada and Tatama
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Widespread
Bogota Rail	<i>Rallus semiplumbeus</i>	Seen superbly at La Florida, even through the telescope, a superb addition in 2023
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	Heard at Montezuma
Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	Heard at Rio Claro
Spot-flanked Gallinule	<i>Porphyriops melanops</i>	Three at La Florida
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Many at La Florida
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Day 12
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 2020
Noble Snipe	<i>Gallinago nobilis</i>	Chingaza 2020
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Scattered records 2020
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	La Florida 2019
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Caribbean coast 2023
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Magdalena River 2023
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Caribbean coast 2020
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Caribbean coast
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Scattered records 2020
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Caribbean coast
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	On two days at Rio Claro, 2020
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 2020

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>	Rio Claro
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Widespread and very common
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Widespread and common
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Santa Marta
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Day 16, 2023
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	East of Medellin, and upper Montezuma road, 2023
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Minca
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Andes
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Widespread
White-rumped Hawk	<i>Parabuteo leucorrhous</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	Jardin 2023
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Day 2 and Jardin
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	2 below Minca 2023
Santa Marta Screech Owl	<i>Megascops gilesi</i>	<b>Endemic</b>
Cloud-forest Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>	Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Andean Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium jardinii</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Heard at Montezuma 2020
Black-and-White Owl	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Minca 2019
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>	Seen closely at Rio Blanco 2020
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	Tatama
White-tipped Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus</i>	Two females, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp.festatus
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Heard Sierra Nevada 2020
Kerr's Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon cupreicauda</i>	A pair at Rio Claro 2023, a recent split
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Tatama National Park 2020
Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	On 2 days at Rio Blanco
Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>	Heard at Rio Claro
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
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Rio Claro
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Rio Claro
Barred Puffbird	<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>	Heard at Rio Claro 2023
Moustached Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila mystacalis</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Grey-cheeked Nunlet	<i>Nonnula frontalis</i>	Heard at Rio Claro 2023
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Minca
White-mantled Barbet	<i>Capito hypoleucus</i>	2 at Rio Claro 2023
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Montezuma, Jardin, Andes, La Romera
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park, ssp.caucae

Groove-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (sulcatus) calorhynchus</i>	Lower Santa Marta 2019
Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>	Chicaque
White-throated (Santa Marta) Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (albivitta) lautus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	Andes, and heard at Montezuma
Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>	Rio Blanco
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Rio Claro and Day 4, 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>	Minca, ssp. <i>brevicarinatus</i> , only heard this year
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Tatama National Park 2020
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	1 east of Medellin, 2023
Grayish Piculet	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>	Montezuma and Day 16
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Jardin and Medellin area
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	La Selvea, Rio Claro, Jardin, etc.
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates fumigatus</i>	Tatama and Rio Claro 2020
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates kirkii</i>	Rio Claro and Day 2
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates dignus</i>	Tatama, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Powerful Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus pollens</i>	Rio Blanco 2023
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Minca and Rio Claro 2020
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Jardin and Day 16, 2023
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Heard at Tatama 2020
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	On two days at Rio Blanco 2020
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Margherita Valley 2020
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Day 2 and Jardin
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Sinifana 2020
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Chingaza 2020
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>petoensis</i> , 2020
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>	Rio Claro, Day 4, and Day 16
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Tatama, and Days 14 to 16
Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forcus conspicillatus</i>	Scattered records
Santa Marta Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, seen very closely
Brown-breasted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura calliptera</i>	Chingaza 2020
Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Minca and Rio Claro 2020
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	Seen closely at Rio Claro



Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Noisy flocks at Rio Blanco
Yellow-eared Parrot	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Jardin area, seen superbly well
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 2020
Bar-crested Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	Heard at Tatama
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	Sinifana
Black-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus melanonotus</i>	A male at Minca
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>	Heard at Tatama
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Santa Marta Antbird	<i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Streak-headed Antbird	<i>Drymophila striaticeps</i>	Heard at Tatama
Parker's Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Tatama NP
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	La Selva
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>	2 seen very well at Rio Blanco
Bicoloured Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufocinerea</i>	Seen well at Rio Blanco
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Muisca Antpitta	<i>Grallaria</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Rufous Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>	San Lorenzo Ridge 2020
Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen very well at Rio Blanco
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
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	Tatama NP
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Choco Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus chocoensis</i>	Heard at Tatama
Stile's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus stilesi</i>	Heard at Jardin
Santa Marta Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus sanctaemartae</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Tatama Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus alvarezlopezi</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Heard at Tatama NP
Narino Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus vicinior</i>	Seen at Tatama NP
Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>	Seen at Tatama NP
Pale-bellied Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus griseicollis</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Grey-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
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 2020
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Rio Blanco 2020
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	Chicaque
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Rio Blanco 2023
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	One at Rio Claro 2019

Brown-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco and Jardin
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes soulvetii</i>	Rio Claro and Day 16
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Scattered records
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Rio Blanco
Buffy Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes lawrencii</i>	Tatama NP 2020
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	Rio Blanco
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Rio Claro
Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor fuscipenne</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Rio Claro 2020
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>	<b>Endemic.</b> Minca 2019
Uniform Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>	Tatama NP
Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>	Rio Blanco, heard only this year
Fulvous-dotted Treerunner	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>	Tatama NP
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	Jardin and Rio Blanco
White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i>	Heard at Chingaza, 2020
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptis</i>	Tatama NP
Streak-capped Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> 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>	<b>Endemic.</b> Chingaza
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Heard at Minca
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	Scattered records
Rusty-headed Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis fuscorufa</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> 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 2020
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	Rio Blanco 2020
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	Chingaza
Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Montezuma 2020
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Tatama NP
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Rio Claro
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Minca, Rio Claro, and Jardin
Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Jardin 2020
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Rio Blanco
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Montezuma
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Minca 2019
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Rio Claro and Day 16 2023
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Day 16 2023
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Rio Claro and Tatama
Rufous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon rufipectus</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Variiegated Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes poecilotis</i>	Chicaque 2020
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>	Tatama National Park

Antioquia Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes lanyoni</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Rio Claro 2020
Rough-legged Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>	Rio Blanco 2020
Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias plumbeiceps</i>	Rio Blanco 2023
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	Very widespread
Coopmans's Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius minimus</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023.
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus 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 on Day 2
Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i>	Minca 2020
Southern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	En route to Rio Claro 2019
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	Tatama NP
Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus Sylvia</i>	Tatama NP
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	Tatama NP
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Day 16
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Minca 2019
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiotriccus ornatus</i>	Daily at Tatama NP
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>	Tatama NP
Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	Tatama NP 2020
Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	Recorded
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Jardin
Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Minca 2020
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Day 16
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Widespread in small numbers
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>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen well, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Tatama, Jardin
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
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Rio Claro
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Minca 2020
Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	Minca 2020
Apical Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>	Day 16 2023

Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	Jardin and Day 12
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Minca 2020
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 Claro
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Tatama NP
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>	Tatama NP
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Scattered records, e.g. Rio Claro
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Widespread
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Day 7
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>	Tatama NP 2020
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 2020
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	Chingaza 2023
Chestnut-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rufaxilla</i>	Las Ventanas 2020
Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	An impressive lek at Jardin, also Tatama NP, ssp. <i>sanguinolentus</i>
Yellow-headed Manakin	<i>Chloropipo flavicapilla</i>	Two males at La Romera 2023
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	Tatama NP
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Rio Claro and Minca
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Rio Claro and Minca
Russet-winged Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis stenorhyncha</i>	Heard at Minca, 2020
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Minca 2020
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Rio Claro, Minca, Jardin
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	Jardin
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>	Tatama NP
Scrub Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	Rio Claro and Minca 2023
Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia aurantiifrons</i>	Minca
Rufous-naped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia semibrunnea</i>	Tatama NP
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	La Romera 2023
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Rio Blanco, Jardin, and La Romera
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Day 16
Beautiful Jay	<i>Cyanolyca pulchra</i>	Tatama NP 2020
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
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Scattered records
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Orochelidon murina</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, Jardin, La Florida

Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Widespread and locally common
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Rio Claro and Day 14 2023
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Rio Claro
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rio Blanco
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Minca
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>	Sinifana 2023
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>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen, albeit briefly, at La Florida
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	Rio Claro
Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Rio Claro, and Day 16
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>	Heard at various sites
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedias rutilus</i>	Tatama NP and Minca 2019
Antioquia Wren	<i>Thryophilus sernai</i>	2 seen very well on Day 16, 2023
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	Rio Claro and Tatama NP
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>	Rio Blanco
Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>	Chicaque and Rio Blanco
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Hemicorhina leucosticta</i>	Tatama NP
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, La Romera, and Chicaque
Sierra Marta (Hermit) Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina anachoreta</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Bang's Wood-Wren	<i>Henochorina bangsi</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2020
Munchique Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina negreti</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen very well at Tatama NP
Chestnut-breasted Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus thoracicus</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Jardin and Rio Claro
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Tatama NP, heard often, and Jardin
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>	Tatama NP , Andes, La Romera, and Chicaque
Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	Tatama NP 2020, unusually not seen in 2023
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Rio Claro, Minca, Jardin
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, 2020
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, heard only this year
Velvet-fronted Euphonia	<i>Euphonia concinna</i>	La Selva 2023
Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Widespread, seen on 9 days, 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>	Lower Montezuma road
Andean Siskin	<i>Spinus spinescens</i>	Chicaque
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	Rio Blanco and Medellin 2020
Rosy Thrush-Tanager	<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>	Minca 2020
Tanager Finch	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Tatama NP
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>	Rio Blanco
Ashy-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Chicaque 2020
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 2020
Sierra Nevada Brushfinch	<i>Arremon basilicas</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Black-headed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon atricapillus</i>	Tatama NP
Gray-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>	Rio Blanco
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Rio Claro 2019, ssp. <i>erythrorhynchus</i>
Golden-winged Sparrow	<i>Arremon schlegeli</i>	Minca 2020
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>	Chingaza and La Romera
Moustached Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albofrenatus</i>	Chicaque
Santa Marta Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> 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>	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, locally common, seen on 6 days, especially at Tatama NP
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>ridgwayi</i>

Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>	Jardin
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	Chingaza, Tatama, and Jardin
Orange-crowned Oriole	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	Minca 2023
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Rio Claro
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Scattered records
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Scattered records
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Santa Marta, ssp. <i>peruvianus</i>
Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalis lugubris</i>	Widespread
Red-bellied Grackle	<i>Hypopyrrhus pyrohypogaster</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen very well at Jardin, and at La Romera
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	A few at La Florida 2019
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Rio Claro
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	One at Tatama
Black-and-White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Scattered records, seen on 3 days
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Minca 2019
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Minca and Jardin
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	One on two days at Montezuma, 2023
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Montezuma 2020
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Minca 2020
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Minca
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	One at Tatama
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Rio Claro and Minca
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Widespread and common. By far the most numerous migrant warbler. Seen on 12 days.
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Minca and Day 16.
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pennsylvanica</i>	Rio Claro 2020
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 on 4 days
Santa Marta Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis basilica</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2020
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro, ssp. <i>semivervina</i>
Choco Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis chlorophrys</i>	Tatama NP 2023
White-lored Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis conspicillata</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Nevada
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>	Rio Blanco and Chicaque, ssp. <i>regulus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Scattered records, seen on 5 days
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>	<b>Endemic.</b> 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>	Chicaque
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Widespread in small numbers
White-winged Tanager	<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Red-hooded Tanager	<i>Piranga rubriceps</i>	Rio Blanco 2023

Crested Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia cristata</i>	Tatama NP on 3 days
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>dugandi</i> , 2023
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Minca
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i>	Minca
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>	Jardin
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>	Rio Blanco
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>	Jardin and Rio Blanco
Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	La Selva
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	La Selva
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Rio Claro
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Minca
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 9 days
Black-and-Gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> On two days at Tatama NP
Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Seen very closely at Tatama NP, on two days
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>	On two days at Rio Blanco
Black-cheeked Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin, 2020
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>	Tatama NP
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>	Rio Blanco
Purplish-mantled Tanager	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	Tatama NP 2020
Multicoloured Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Tatama NP
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>	Rio Blanco and Chicaque
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>	On two days at Tatama NP
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>	Sierra Nevada and Jardin
Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	Montezuma and Andes
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Rio Claro and Tatama NP
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Scattered records
Blue-and-Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, Jardin, La Romera
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 2020
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Tatama NP, Jardin, La Romera
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Minca
Yellow-tufted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis egregia</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Turquoise Dacnis	<i>Dacnis hartlaubi</i>	Endemic. 1, lower Montezuma road.



Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Minca
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Minca
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Minca 2020
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Tridophanes pulcherrimus</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>aureinucha</i>
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	A male at the Andes feeders, 2020
Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>	Chingaza 2020
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	Rio Blanco
Rufous-browed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum rufum</i>	Chingaza
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>	<b>Endemic.</b> Upper Montezuma Road, ssp. <i>boylei</i> , 4+ seen very closely
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>	Chingaza 2023
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	Chingaza and Sierra Nevada
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	Widespread in small numbers, seen on 6 days
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	Rio Blanco
Indigo Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa indigotica</i>	Tatama NP
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>	Tatama NP
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	Chingaza, Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	Rio Blanco
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>	Chingaza
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Pseudospingus verticalis</i>	Chingaza 2020
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	Rio Blanco
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Scattered records, seen on 7 days
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Montezuma
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Rio Claro area 2019
Thick-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>	Tatama 2023
Gray Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	Tatama 2023
Black-and-white Seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Tatama NP and Day 2
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 2020
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Scattered records
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	Tatama NP and La Romera
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Minca 2020
Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>	Minca and Andes
Masked Saltator	<i>Saltator cinctus</i>	Seen by Erne at Rio Blanco whilst the group were watching antpittas!
Slate-coloured Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Rio Claro 2019, ssp. <i>saturatus</i>

## Systematic List Number 3

## Mammals

Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>	Montezuma and Rio Claro
Robinson's Mouse Opossum	<i>Marmosa robinsoni</i>	A dead individual on San Lorenzo Ridge
Shrew species	<i>Cryptotis medellinus</i>	A dead individual at Las Ventanas, 2020, was one of the seven species in Colombia, all endemic. Probably this species.
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 and Tatama
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	El Dorado
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>	Tatama National Park 2019
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	Below Las Ventanas, seen by others just before we arrived!
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
Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasyplus novemcinctus</i>	Tatama, Jardin
Guinea Pig species	<i>Cavia anolaimae</i>	La Florida, Bogota

## Systematic List Number 4

## Orchids

<i>Aa leucantha</i>	Chingaza
<i>Corymborkis flava</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Cranichis</i> sp.	Tatama NP
<i>Cyrtochilum betancurii</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Cyrtochilum superbiens</i>	Las Ventanas
<i>Dichaea</i> sp.	Tatama NP
<i>Diodonopsis anachaeta</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Dracula iricolor</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Dryadella simula</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Elleanthus aurantiacus</i>	Chingaza and Tatama NP
<i>Elleanthus discolour</i>	Jardin
<i>Elleanthus lancifolius</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum</i> sp.nov.1 (aff. <i>E.bogotense</i> )	Chingaza
<i>Epidendrum</i> aff. <i>elongatum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Epidendrum blepharistes</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum cylindraceum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Epidendrum fimbriatum</i>	Rather widespread, e.g. Rio Blanco, Jardin, and Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum humeadorensense</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum laeve</i>	Rio Blanco
<i>Epidendrum macrostachyum</i>	
<i>Epidendrum microtum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Epidendrum silverstonei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum zipaquirinum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Fernandezia lanceolata</i>	Chingaza
<i>Fronitaria caulescens</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes carunculigera</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes cingens</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes elata</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes felix</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes janitor</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes licrophora</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes limbata</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes montezumae</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes porphyrea</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Lepanthes</i> spp.	Several other species seen, including two at Chingaza
<i>Masdevallia mutica</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Maxillaria</i> cf. <i>embreei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Maxillaria grandiflora</i>	Jardin
<i>Maxillaria speciosa</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Maxillaria tenebrifolia</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Odontoglossum sceptrum</i>	Rio Blanco
<i>Oncidium ornithorhynchum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Oncidium serpens</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Ornithidium montezuma</i>	Tatama NP

<i>Phragmipedium lindenii</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Platystele alucitae</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Platystele cf. posadarum</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pleurothallis colossus</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pleurothallis dunstervillei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pleurothallis orecta</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pleurothallis sclerophylla</i>	Rio Blanco
<i>Pleurothallis silverstonei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pleurothallis</i> spp.	Several other species seen
<i>Porroglossum eduardii</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Prosthechea serpa</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Pterichis galeata</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Scaphosepalum odontochilum</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Sertifera purpurea</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Sobralia virginalis</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Sobralia</i> spp.	Tatama NP
<i>Stelis concinna</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Stelis lentiginosa</i>	Chingaza
<i>Stelis</i> spp.	Several species unidentified
<i>Telipogon berthae</i>	Chingaza
<i>Telipogon falcatus</i>	Chingaza
<i>Telipogon yolandae</i>	Chingaza