

Colombia

El Dorado

A Greentours Trip Report

26th January to 14th February 2024

Led by Paul Cardy and local leaders

Daily report and systematic lists by Paul Cardy

Day 1 Saturday 27th January Arrival, Chingaza National Park

Rene and I were driven to the airport in the early hours to meet the arriving group. We didn't have far to drive, and we arrived to find Nigel, Peta, and Ian just arriving at baggage reclaim. The streets of Bogota are 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, onto 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 especially very many today, it being a Saturday. 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.

Rufous-collared Sparrow and Great Thrush were much in evidence. In pastures many of the clouded yellow *Colias dimera* were on the wing and *Leptophobia eleone* was seen. Among satyrids were *Pedaliodes empusa* and *Corades chirone*. 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 in the paramo, growing with a second *Puya* species (seven occur here).

Pale-bellied Tapaculo was heard.

We reached the gate of Chingaza in time to eat our picnic lunch at the site where we hoped to see the endemic Green-bearded Helmetcrest attending the flowers of the asteraceous shrub *Pentacalia ledifolia*. We were delighted to see this special bird again, although with rather fleeting glimpses

today. A bonus was Bronze-tailed Thornbill, a near endemic. Here too were the near endemic Rufous-browed Conebill, Plumbeous Sierra Finch, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager. Masked and White-sided Flowerpiercers were seen well.

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*, a *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 private garden with many hummingbird feeders. Here is 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. Things started rather slowly today however but in the end we had great views.

In an hour or so here we had stunning views, and many fine photographic opportunities, of Sparkling Violetears, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Glowing Puffleg, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Great Sapphirewing, Tyrian Metaltail, White-bellied Woodstar, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, and Blue-throated Starfrontlet. Black Flowerpiercer stole nectar from the garden flowers. Red-crested Cotinga was heard in the trees, but not seen this year.

This was a fine conclusion to our first very productive day.

We made a short supermarket stop on the way back, for an ATM and other practicalities.

Dinner was enjoyed in the hotel that evening, followed by a welcome night's sleep.

I leave in this from last year. '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!'

Thankfully there had been no such risk today.

Day 2 Sunday 28th January

La Florida and Chicaque

We had the whole day to visit sites in and around Bogota. Breakfast in the hotel was at 6.30, and we left at 7.30.

First stop was the important wetland site of La Florida, not far from the hotel, although as always we had to take a particularly circuitous route to get there! It took about an hour. 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. Some six Spot-flanked Gallinules were seen well, a very

attractive bird. Several Yellow-hooded Blackbirds were an attractive feature, Black-crowned Night Heron roosted in trees by the adjacent golf course, and Neotropic Cormorant and Bare-faced Ibis, a common bird in Colombia, were here. A surprise was Torrent Tyrannulet, exploring the wooden platform on which we stood, a bird more associated, as its name suggests, with fast flowing mountain streams. Yellow-backed Oriole was seen well.

One of the tour highlights came when we spotted Bogota Rail, completely in the open at the water's edge. Nigel had already photographed it, but then another was seen. Superb! Such a special bird, a very local and endangered endemic, it is notoriously difficult to see well, most birders 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 a real bonus. We'd seen it in similar circumstances on our previous visit too.

The endemic Silvery-throated Spinetail was another highlight.

The rest of the morning, and early afternoon, was spent exploring the fine forests of Chicaque, on the western slope of the Eastern Cordillera, arriving there at around 10.30. This has been a superb site for butterflies and birds on previous visits and in the end we saw a good selection today. Starting at the upper car park, we passed through the reserve gate and took the mostly paved track that leads down the hill.

Satyrids of course featured with *Myrgona irmina*, *Steroma bega*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris ocellifera*, *Pedaliodes manis*, *Pedaliodes pylas* and *Lymanopoda obsoleta* among them. The orchid *Epidendrum arachnoglossum* was in flower.

Moustached Brushfinch skulked but with perseverance was seen well. Among hummingbirds were Tourmaline Sunangel, Lesser Violetear, Collared Inca, and the endemic Black Inca was glimpsed. Rene saw White-throated Toucanet. Andean Solitaire called.

We encountered several mixed flocks, and among them, or seen singly, as we strolled down the track were White-sided Flowerpiercer, Montane Woodcreeper, Montane Foliage-gleaner, Azara's Spinetail, Rufous-breasted Flycatcher, Rufous-crowned Tody-flycatcher, Fulvous-breasted Flatbill, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet, Flavescent Flycatcher, Black-and-white Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Canada Warbler, Slate-throated Redstart, Three-striped Warbler, Fawn-breasted Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, and Beryl-spangled Tanager.

Several species of ithomiine were seen, among them *Patricia deryllidas*, possible *Pagyris cymothoe*, and species of *Oleria* and *Pteronymia*. *Altinote stratonice* and *Anthanassa acesas* were on the wing. A tall pink flowered *Epidendrum* and a *Begonia* were in flower and Cucharo was a tree with very distinctive fruits.

The walk took us steadily down the steep slope of the western flank of the eastern cordillera. Thankfully we did not have to walk back up. Rene and I had arranged for the jeep to meet us at the furthest point of our walk, and we were driven back up the slope to our vehicle, a rough ride, but significantly better than the long slog back up the hill on foot.

Back at the HQ we enjoyed a very good lunch in the large reserve restaurant. Uriel drove us back to Bogota and to our hotel where there was time to catch up with notes, pack, relax, before enjoying another good dinner, looking forward to Montezuma.

Day 3 Monday 29th January

To Pereira, to Montezuma

Again we made the short drive to the airport. As usual I led us all to the business class check in,

avoiding the queues, the staff happy to check us in there.

The flight to Pereira was a little delayed, but it's a very short flight and late morning saw us arriving. The airport here is small, but usually rather busy. Here we met our driver John, with his good SUV, which would be our vehicle for our whole time in Tatama National Park.

We headed west, away from the sprawling city of Pereira. We stopped at a Carulla supermarket (the Colombian Waitrose) so I could stock up on water and snack supplies, actually filling up the vehicle, especially with the former. There would be no shops for the next five days.

We headed along 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, giving their scientific names, *Dasybus 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 stopped in the characterful town of Apia where we enjoyed a welcome lunch upstairs in one of the characterful buildings surrounding the leafy plaza. The food was typical Colombian fare, and John ordered a huge plate full!

Reaching the bustling small town of Pueblo Rico, the closest town to Tatama National Park, with a rather wild west frontier feel to it, a few kilometres further west we took the turn off to Montezuma and the National Park. Collared Aracari and Andean Solitaire were seen before we left the paved road.

Short stops along the entrance road yielded Swallow-tailed Kite, Yellow-headed Caracara, and Laughing Falcon, and we found a lovely green anole on a trunk.

Arriving at the lodge, it was great to see Michelle, Jesennia, and all at Montezuma again.

Immediately at the main buildings we marvelled at the hummingbird variety. And today, two less often seen species, Green Thorntail and Booted Racket-tail, were seen within minutes of our arrival. 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, Buff-tailed Coronet, Tawny-bellied Hermit, Violet-tailed Sylph, Rufous-gaped Hillstar, and Steely-vented Hummingbird. Fantastic. If that wasn't enough, Flame-rumped Tanagers, Lemon-rumped Tanagers, Silver-throated Tanager, Crimson-backed Tanager, and Scrub Tanager fed at banana feeders, and Black-billed Thrush moved through the vegetation.

The lodge has a fine forest setting, where Pacific slope Choco species mix with west Andean species giving an amazing diversity.

An early highlight was Blackish Rail, a real skulker that I've seen several times on the grassy bunds around the ponds near the house, it was out and about late afternoon, and in fact we would see it daily here this year. Black Hawk-Eagle soared over the forest, and Andean Motmot and Golden-faced

Tyrannulet were seen.

We settled into our rooms which would be our home for the next five nights.

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 each evening.

Day 4 Tuesday 30th January

Tatama National Park

After the travelling day I opted for a leisurely start today, and we enjoyed breakfast watching the birds around the lodge. Of course there was the usual splendid hummingbird activity. An early highlight was two Blackish Rails, again venturing into the open. Bay Wren skulked and Yellow-bellied Seedeater and Slate-coloured Seedeaters were near the rooms.

Our main destination this first morning was the first bridge above the hotel, in fine forest. Michelle, the owner of the lodge, came with 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.

We spent all morning here, strolling back and forth slowly, up the hill, into the forest, on and around the bridge, checking what the bait had attracted. There was a selection of stunning grasshoppers, including solanaceae feeding species, one of these being deep blue and red, and these were the earliest attendees at the bait.

Bird activity continued with Ornate Flycatcher, Canada Warbler, Blackburnian Warbler, Montane Woodcreeper, and the endemic Crested Ant-Tanager. A species of *Saliana* began the skippers. A *Cordiceps*, a fungus that attacks insects, was an interesting find. A green 'bracket' lichen was very impressive. Two Moustached Puffbirds was a highlight and Green-fronted Lancebill perched below the bridge.

Scada zibia flew daintily at the forest edge, and the pierid *Dismorphia lelex* was seen. Metalmarks are always a feature here, and today the great variety comprised the lovely *Mesosemia pacifica*; stunning *Anteros kupris*, *Anteros cruentatus*, and *Anteros allectus* all with strikingly hairy legs; *Charis anius*; beautiful *Ancyluris inca*; black and orange *Symmachia titiana*; *Mesosemia metuana*; *Rhetus dysonii*; *Emesis mandana*; *Emesis ocyopore*; *Melanis marathon*; and *Baetis macularia*. *Leucochimona icare* and *Leucochimona lagora* were both identified.

Species of *Heliconius* were much in evidence, with *Heliconius clysonymus*, *Heliconius eleuchia*, *Heliconius cydno*, and *Heliconius sapho* all here. The variety continued with *Oleria amalda*, *Altinote ozomene*, and *Eueides procula*. *Adelpha* as always featured, and today we saw *Adelpha leucothalma*, *Adelpha boeotia*, *Adelpha ethelda*, *Adelpha justina*, *Adelpha lycorias*, and *Adelpha zina*.

Skippers featured, and new species kept on coming, some of these very impressive, with *Anthoptus epitectus*, *Perichares adela*, *Thespeius tihoneta*, *Celaenorrhinus aegiochus*, *Dalla mesoxantha*, *Cyclographa thrasibulus*, *Potamanaxas zagadha*, *Potomanaxas melicertes*, *Phocides perillus*,

Urbanus teleus, *Neoxeniades anchicayensis*, *Chalypyge zereda*, and *Myscelus perissodora*. Ian photographed *Phocides pygmalion*.

Impressive large nymphalids included lovely *Prepona laertes*, *Archaeoprepona amphimachus*, *Consul fabius*, *Memphis laura caucana*, and *Memphis philumena*. New species came thick and fast, with *Eresia carne*, *Marpesia merops*, *Hypanartia lethe*, *Hypanartia trimaculata*, *Catonephele numilia*, *Eunica norica*, *Epiphile eriopis*, and *Siproeta epaphus*. *Tigridia acesta* was a special find. Among lycaenids were *Calycopis calus* and *Zizula cyna*.

Yet more stunning species were Colombian Kite Swallowtail and *Mimoides euryleon*. A remarkable day for butterflies!

A delicious hot lunch was sent from the lodge and we ate this in the field.

Purple-throated Fruitcrow was a highlight as was superbly close views of a perched Broad-billed Motmot. Ian photographed Booted Racket-tail attending a red flowered labiate. Peta was 'buzzed' by a hawk, but didn't see it for long enough for a positive id, perhaps a forest falcon? Golden-winged Manakin, Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant, and Rufous-breasted Antthrush were heard. Western Dwarf Squirrel moved speedily through the trees. A geometer, a metalmark mimic, was an interesting find.

Now and again Common Morpho flew majestically past. Satyrids included *Pareuptychia metaleuca*, *Pareuptychia ocirrhoe*, *Hermeuptychia harmonia*, and *Magneuptychia tiessa*, but we would see many more satyrids at higher altitudes tomorrow. Also seen were *Diaethria euclides* and *Leptophobia caesia*. There was a variety of ctenuchids, among them *Cyanopepla hurama*.

A black-winged damsel (*Megaloprepus caerulatus*?) was attractive and we found a yellow flowered member of the Gesneriaceae. The orchid *Elleanthus aurantiacus* was in flower, and the forked fern *Dicranopteris lineatus* was numerous. A few millipedes were seen and a stunning turquoise weevil. Three-striped Warblers were in the trees.

In the vehicle we drove to the second bridge, a flowering *Sobralia* with large white sweet scented flowers prompting a stop. A notice board tells of the endemic salamander *Bolitoglossa tatamae*. Not seen today but we did see a small *Anolis*. The first of many spike-backed flies, or 'hedgehog' flies, were here.

Birds seen today but not already mentioned included Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, Common Tody-flycatcher, Thick-billed Euphonia, Yellow-throated Chlorospingus, Blue-necked Tanager, Green Honeycreeper, Black-winged Saltator, and Swallow-tailed Kite.

Late afternoon there was the choice of returning home in the vehicle, or walking back down the hill. Those of us that did this saw several species of *Anthurium*, *Mesosemia pacifica* again, and *Leptophobia caesia*. Andean Solitaire, Choco Toucan, and Plumbeous Pigeon were heard

Walking back to the rooms after dinner we had a close view of Nine-banded Armadillo. A highlight, and a surprise, last visit, had been 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.

Day 5 Wednesday 31st January

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 John did a fine job in getting us to our destination. Everyone sat inside on the comfortable seats but Michelle and I travelled in the back of the pick-up.

At the top of the road we parked near the army camp and communication masts, the reason for the road's existence. The views were sublime, misty clouds forming around the forested slopes of Tatama. Feeders placed here in the paramo, 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 in remarkable light. Here the highlight was the endemic Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer, several seen very closely, a species known from only a few sites, but rather easily seen here. Also seen were Masked Flowerpiercer and Bluish Flowerpiercer.

Michelle located Andean Pygmy-Owl, and through the telescope we watched it being mobbed by hummingbirds, another highlight.

Rufous-crowned Sparrows were common and rather distracting! Band-tailed Pigeons were in flight, Brown-bellied Swallows were in the air, passing close to us, Blue-and-white Swallows among them, and Blue-capped Tanager was seen well.

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

The lodge had provided a tasty packed breakfast which was now very welcome, and this we enjoyed in this fine habitat. There was coffee or hot chocolate, and thankfully this year they had even remembered hot water for tea. 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. There was an interesting selection of club mosses, *Sphagnum* species, *Carex* species, and an *Eriocaulon*.

Rufous Spinetails moved through the vegetation, Golden-fronted Whitestart was characterful, moving jerkily from branch to branch, and Munchique Wood Wren sang, and was then seen superbly.

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, with *Pedaliodes obstructa*, *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Pedaliodes canela*,

Pedaliodes hebena, *Pedaliodes manis*, *Pedaliodes pacifica*, *Corades chelonis*, *Corades pannonia*, *Oxeoschistus puerta simplex*, *Lymanopoda obsoleta*, *Pronophila orcus*, *Pronophila unifasciata*, *Eretris calisto*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Eretris ocellifera*, *Lymanopoda albocincta*, *Panyapedaliodes tomentosa*, *Panyapedaliodes muscosa*, *Parataygetis lineata*, *Forsterinaria inornata*, and *Forsterinaria rustica*. *Mygona irmina* was a particularly attractive species.

Birds continued with Dusky Chlorospingus and Masked Tityra, and Yellow-breasted Antpitta called.

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. Last 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*, *Masdevallia*, and *Stelis*. There were *Elleanthus lancifolius*, impressive *Epidendrum macrostachyum*, lovely *Cyrtorchilus betancurii*, distinctive *Diodonopsis anachaeta*, *Maxillaria neophylla*, and many more *Lepanthes* including a large species.

The great variety continued with the milkwort *Monnina*, a number of spiny-backed flies, an entomophagous fungus on a larva, a filmy fern, a red flowered *Begonia*, and a species of *Coriaria*.

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, Greenish Puffleg, and Empress Brilliant. The near endemic Rufous-gaped Hillstar was a highlight. Brown Inca briefly came to feeders whilst we ate another delicious lunch.

The wonderful Ocellated Tapaculo is always a stunner. Often skulking and hard to see, in the past we have had superb views of this beautiful species on this part of the road, but not today unfortunately. Heard 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. Superb was the very local endemic Gold-ringed Tanager, as usual this beautiful bird seen closely. Birds continued with Ornate Flycatcher and Black-throated Tody Tyrant. Female Long-tailed Sylph was added to the growing hummingbird list.

A feature was the number of spiny-backed flies, or 'hedgehog flies', with many species seen. Butterflies continued with *Hypanartia cinderella*, *Hypanartia charon*, and *Hypanartia kefersteini*. There was so much activity, but looking up every now and again, the views of the extensive verdant forest all around were stunning.

Among other things seen today were Golden-headed Quetzal, *Steroma bega*, the lovely *Mesosemia mevania*, a thorn spider, *Pseudohaetera mimica*, *Bomaria* species, a melastome with large circular leaves, a *Lestes* with a yellow tipped abdomen, Toucan Barbet (heard), *Adelpha lycorias*, Black Phoebe, Sickle-winged Guan, and Broad-winged Hawk.

In such fine habitat was a great variety of invertebrates, and we saw many beetles (including a superb weevil) and Heteroptera, especially.

We returned to the lodge after a very productive day for birds, butterflies, and orchids.

Days 6 and 7 Thursday 1st February and Friday 2nd February Tatama National Park

These two days saw us visiting many sites, both above and below the lodge, our movements somewhat dictated by the changeable weather, unfortunately often overcast, with mist and light rain. There were still spells of fine sunshine however, the Friday mostly sunny.

The write up for these days is not in any particular order!

At the lodge feeders were Andean Motmot and Silver-throated Tanager, and Blackish Rail was seen again.

At mid altitudes on the road, our visit to La Clarita was abandoned after some perseverance hoping the weather would improve, however cool weather and light rain persisted. White-tipped Sicklebill landed close to us, and we saw a *Heliconia* flower exactly the same shape as its bill. How does it get it in there though? Toucan Barbets duetted close to us but were seen only in poor light. Giant Bannerwing, a damselfly with the apical part of the wings black, a melastome with a very long drip tip, and Orange-bellied Euphonia were seen.

Back to the lodge, and below it, we saw *Caligo oedipus*. *Oleria amalda* and *Ithomia iphianassa* represented the ithomiines, *Heliconius eleuchia* and *Altinote ozomene* were seen, and *Adelpha cytherea*, *Diaethria euclides*, and *Pareuptychia metaleuca* were on the wing. *Morpho helenor* was as always stunning.

Birds of course punctuated the walk, and among those seen today were Plumbeous Pigeon, Azara's Spinetail, Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant, and Golden-hooded Tanager. Around the lodge were Ringed Kingfisher, Bronze-winged Parrot, soaring Swallow-tailed Kites, Yellow-vented Woodpecker, and Plain Xenops. A clear-winged moth was photographed.

Metalmarks were well represented with *Leucochimona iphias*, *Leucochimona lagora*, *Hyphilaria nica*, *Euselasia bettina*, *Euselasia eupatra*, *Mesosemia pacifica*, *Mesosemia asa*, *Rhetus dysonii*, *Ancyluris inca*, *Brachyglanis dinora*, *Calephelis iris*, *Anteros kupris*, *Baeotis zonaria*, *Baeotis macularia*, and *Emesis ocyphora* all seen today.

Among Pierids were *Leodonta tellane*, *Pieriballia mandela*, *Catasticta prioneris*, *Dismorphia zathoe*, *Dismorphia theucharila*, and *Pyrisitia venusta*. The variety continued with *Heliconius cydno*, *Eresia datis*, *Adelpha alala*, *Adelpha boeotia*, *Adelpha cytherea*, *Adelpha lycorias*, *Adelpha saundersii*, *Marpesia zerynthia*, *Eriphile eriopis*, and the lovely *Prepona laertes*.

Tayra was seen, we've seen it here several times. *Anteros kupris* was again admired, always a great find. The butterfly variety continued with *Pseudodebis puritana*, *Astraptes fulgerator*, *Memphis*

lyceus, and *Fountainea nessus*. A highlight was all was *Zaretis isidora*, with its remarkable resemblance to a dead leaf.

Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant was seen and Bar-crested Antshrike was heard.

A robust orange libellulid with a white stripe on its thorax was perhaps *Erythrodiplax abjecta*. By the bridge were the hairstreak *Ocaria ocrisia*, *Diaethria clymena*, *Diaethria euclides*, *Autochton longipennis*, and a species of *Epargyreus*. On the river shore was a selection of puddling moths. Yet more butterflies were *Bolla cupreiceps*, *Calycopis calus*, *Marpesia merops*, *Callicore atacama*, *Ancyluris inca*, and *Lycorea cleobaea*.

Chestnut-headed Oropendolas were much in evidence. A purple and green terrestrial orchid flowered next to a purple *Anthurium*. Having reached the ‘sentry’ gate, Elkin, the guard, walked with us for a while, looking at some orchids with us, including a *Pleurothallis*, a *Sobralia*, and *Exalaria parviflora* in flower. *Urania fulgens* was impressive, the sedge *Dichromena colorata* was in flower, *Eurema elathea* flew in pasture, and an impressive yellow striped weevil was found. The large round leaved *Metalasia* we’d been seeing was in flower here, and we saw several species of *Piper*.

It was the skippers that really impressed, in numbers and the number of really striking species. Every few minutes we’d say ‘here’s a new skipper’. With such a variety different species are seen on each visit, and it is often difficult, or impossible to identify many in the field. Working through photos is an ongoing process. So as not to remove species from this account that may well have been seen, but not yet checked, I leave more or less unchanged this paragraph from previous reports, with some additions.

‘*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 *Astraptus fulgerator* and *Astraptus 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 (NS photo). 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*.’ Definitely added to these this year were *Saliana saladin*, *Mylon lassia*, *Thracides chiricana*, *Perichares adela*, *Spionides abbreviata*, and *Tirynthia conflua*.

Among the many insects seen at Montezuma identified by Nigel were *Ornidia obesa*, Green Jewel Fly, a big greenish hoverfly. *Xanthoepalpus bicolor*, a black fly with a large white abdominal stripe. *Anapolisia maculosa*, a katydid with silvery bands. A ‘leaf mimic’ katydid, *Pycnopalpa bicordata*.

Choco Grasshopper, *Opaon varicolor*, blue and red. *Ripteryx saopauliensis*, a dwarf cricket. Elephant Beetle, *Enema pan*, a large black chafer like beetle. A Plant-eating Lady Beetle, *Epilachna ?plagiata*, a rare beetle, and an undescribed form, if it is this species. The beetle *Cyclocerphla brittoni*. Dragon-headed Bug, *Phrictus quinquepartitus*. A Leaf-footed Bug, *Leptoglossus conspersa*, an important record. The shield bugs *Arocera apta* and *Mormidea triangularis*. The giant black cockroach was a species of *Megalobatta*.

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

We enjoyed our last dinner at the lodge, and looked forward to the next part of the tour.

Day 8 Saturday 3rd February **To Rio Blanco**

It was time to say fond farewells to all the excellent staff at Montezuma after our lengthy stay. John was driving us to Rio Blanco.

We drove back to the paved road, through Pueblo Rico, over the pass, onto the eastern slope of the Western Cordillera, and down to the Cauca valley. Nearing Pereira, Red-breasted Meadowlark was seen, and a surprise was two Military Macaws in flight. We again stopped at the supermarket to stock up on supplies and complete a few practicalities after five days in the forest.

Having reached Manizales, we took the Rio Blanco entrance road, along which, beside a stream, was very good mud puddling in the strong sunlight. In hindsight we should have spent longer here today, but we were already late for lunch, unfortunately when we returned the following day the weather was dull and cool and there were no butterflies at all. Here today were many fine species including *Perisama humboldtii*, *Perisama ilia*, *Perisama dorbignyi*, *Marpesia corinna*, *Castilia ofella*, and *Tegosa claudina*. The lovely *Morpho sulkowskyi* flew gracefully along the track. This superbly beautiful delicate pale blue morpho also occurs in Ecuador and Peru.

Now driving through forest we arrived at the reserve of Rio Blanco, and the beautifully located small lodge, occupying all the rooms of the new building ourselves. I was concerned to find that a large Colombian group was already here, but they had not stolen our rooms! A few of them stayed in the older main house, but most stayed elsewhere overnight. They were friendly and we swapped information during our stay. Lunch had been lovingly prepared and was very welcome. We said our fond farewells to John.

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

We had a short break to settle in to the spacious rooms before setting out on foot along the fine forested track. We would spent all of tomorrow here, but saw a great variety already this afternoon. The owl butterfly *Caligo oileus scamander* was perched in a tree fern outside the rooms and Masked Flowerpiercer was seen very closely.

The walk was punctuated by many birds, with in particular one very spread out and prolonged mixed

flock, and later another smaller one. The great variety included Andean Guan, Black-billed Mountain Toucan, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Mountain Wren, Black-eared Hemispingus, Oleaginous Hemispingus, Superciliaried Hemispingus, the stunning Grass-green Tanager, Blue-winged Mountain Tanager, a very orange Blackburnian Warbler, the lovely Pearled Treerunner a highlight, Barred Becard, Montane Woodcreeper, Pale-edged Flycatcher, Rufous-crowned Tody Flycatcher, White-naped Brushfinch, Grey-browed Brushfinch, Citrine Warbler, Black-crested Warbler, Russet-crowned Warbler, Grey-hooded Bush Tanager, and Blue-capped Tanager. The lovely Plushcap was a highlight, some five seen. *Lasiophila semipartita* was on the wing.

A *Viola* flowered on the banks. The distinctive fungus *Clathrus archeri*, Devil's Fingers, was as always a pleasing find. Native to Australia, but now rather widespread worldwide, it occurs in my village in Italy for example, and I've recently seen in the New Forest too.

A viewpoint allowed great views of the Central Cordillera, and again the snows of Nevado del Ruiz.

Dinner was eaten in the small dining room.

Day 9 Sunday 4th February

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 Swallows and Brown Bellied Swallows perched on the wires, and Rufous-crowned Tody Flycatcher and Azara's Spinetail skulked in the bushes. Breakfast was enjoyed on the wooden verandah as we watched the birds at the feeders.

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, but this was not the case today, it was heard only, although much time was put into trying to see it. Last year we'd had fine prolonged views. This species is limited to the central Andes of Colombia, and the eastern slope in extreme north Ecuador.

The hummingbird feeders buzzed with constant activity of Fawn-breasted Brilliants, Lesser Violetear, Long-tailed Sylph, numerous Buff-tailed Coronets, White-bellied Woodstar, and Speckled Hummingbird.

Our driver, Ernan, had arrived this morning, with our next comfortable vehicle. After breakfast he drove us a short way up the track, through the fine montane forest, clearings periodically allowing great views down to the city of Manizales, and we again set out on foot. Masked Trogon was seen closely, Blackish Tapaculo and Spillmann's 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, but it was only a matter of minutes before the lovely Chestnut-crowned Antpitta arrived, seen superbly closely, giving 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 Luis Miguel, impressive but perhaps questionable! Usually we also see the endemic Brown-banded Antpitta here too, but not today.

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, Grey-browed Brushfinch, Streaked Xenops, Mountain Elaenia, Cinnamon Flycatcher, Superciliaried Hemispingus, and Black-eared Hemispingus. A good day for Flowerpiercers, White-sided, Rusty, and Masked were all here. Red-tailed Squirrel moved through the trees.

Birds continued with Tyrannine Woodcreeper, the lovely Pearled Treerunner, White-tailed Tyrannulet, Black-capped Tyrannulet, Flavescent Flycatcher, Pale-edged Flycatcher, Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant, Brown-capped Vireo, Mountain Wren, and Grey-breasted Wood-wren. Chestnut-capped Brushfinch and Slaty Brushfinch were seen well. Warblers were represented by Canada Warbler, Slate-throated Redstart, Golden-fronted Redstart, and Buff-rumped Warbler, and tanagers continued with Summer Tanager, Blue-capped Tanager, Blue-and-black Tanager, Beryl-spangled Tanager, and Capped Conebill. Spectacular species included Golden-headed Quetzal, Andean Motmot, Southern Emerald Toucanet, Black-billed Mountain Toucan, and Crimson-mantled Woodpecker.

We reached the uppermost of the antpitta stations where the lovely little Slate-crowned Antpitta has been seen superbly on previous visits. Again we missed it today, the third antpitta missed. Usually we see all four intended species here. A great shame, but just look at all the other birds we saw today! Azara's Spinetails moved through the tangles, we found a Flammulated Treehunter nest hole, Montane Woodcreeper worked trunks, and impressive Sickle-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*.

Unfortunately almost no butterflies were seen today, due to continued cool and dull weather, usually we see many species here. I leave in the account of what we had seen here in 2023 to give a better idea of what can be seen here:-

'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*.'

In 2024 the only satyrid we saw was the distinctive *Daedelma dinias*.

Later in the morning we drove down to the reserve entrance and the small reservoir there, surrounded by beautiful forest. Again, this is usually an excellent butterfly site, but the continuing cool and dull weather meant almost none today. Again, I leave in the 2023 account of the many butterflies we saw.

'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).'

'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 seitzii*, 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.'

Back to 2024, White-capped Dipper was active around the dam, and we did see a couple of butterflies, *Janatella fellula* and *Leptophobia helena*.

Back at the lodge we had lunch and enjoyed a short siesta.

In the afternoon we walked down the entrance road from the lodge. Again, few butterflies, in 2023:-

'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*.'

Invertebrates identified by Nigel from Rio Blanco include an Elephant Beetle, *Golofa eacus*: a leaf beetle, *Diabrotica arcuata*; the leafhopper *Sibovia prodigiosa*, green with red stripes; and the hawkmoths *Xylophanes aristor*, *Euryglottis aper*, and a species of *Adhemarius*.

That evening we enjoyed another dinner at the lodge.

Day 10 Monday 5th January

To Jardin

Another transfer day. We said our farewells to Rio Blanco, having of course enjoyed the hummingbird feeders during breakfast. Getting around Manizales seemed to take some time, what a confusing road system! We 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 Red-crowned Woodpecker, Yellow-crowned Parrot, Spectacled Parrotlet, Common Tody-flycatcher, Bicoloured Wren, and Saffron Finch.

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

For the first time this year, at Jardin we would be guests at a finca run by Rene's parents. Just outside town, this was a superb place. Immediately we arrived were many butterflies in the lovely gardens. The rooms were excellent, and brand new, we were their first ever guests, and the welcome from everyone was extremely warm. Having stayed in literally thousands of hotels globally, and some very good ones indeed, the rooms here were really some of the best I've ever stayed in.

Colombian Chachalacas were conspicuous in the garden. Scrub Tanager, Speckled Hummingbird, Western Emerald, and Steely-vented Hummingbird attended feeders, Osprey flew over, and Rene pointed out a roosting Tropical Screech-Owl. All in the first few minutes.

Great Southern White was on the wing, and there were many skippers feeding on the *Stachytarpheta*, with *Urbanus dorantes*, *Urbanus procne*, *Urbanus simplicius*, *Urbanus vitterboana*, *Callimormus radiola*, *Pompeius pompeius*, and *Carrhenes lilloi* all here.

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, just down the road, in Jardin. After a short drive, a short downhill walk took us to a small protected area. Immediately on 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. 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.

Also seen today were Green Jay, Chestnut-collared Swift, Ringed Kingfisher, and Red-crowned Woodpecker.

We returned to the finca in tuc tucs, which later returned to take us to and from dinner, in the characterful busy town of Jardin.

Day 11 Tuesday 6th February

Jardin

We were out before breakfast, a superb sunny morning in the finca gardens. Colombian Chachalaca was again conspicuous, among the many hummingbirds was Tawny-bellied Hermit, and there were numerous Band-tailed Pigeons. Breakfast at the finca was very good, the first they'd ever served to guests!

At the appointed time an open backed jeep came to meet us. A bridge stop had a perched Andean Motmot. 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. Ringed Kingfisher was seen. 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.

Birds continued with Lineated Woodpecker, and four of the endemic Red-bellied Grackle. 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. White-tailed Hawk was seen twice, the same bird. The views down to Jardin became ever more impressive as we climbed. Striking black and yellow Mountain Caciques were seen. I was delighted to spot an incredibly ornamented caterpillar. The lovely orchid *Epidendrum laeve* had copious sprays of pink flowers.

The selection of butterflies included the attractive *Adelpha corcyra*, *Lasiophila prosymna*, *Steremnia pronophila*, *Hypanartia cinderella*, and *Hypanartia kefersteinii*.

Before we reached the pass, a stroll along the beautiful forest track yielded a remarkable number of hoppers, our interest in them generated by Nigel. He'd been looking at them at all sites we'd visited, but here especially was an impressive number, every few steps Peta, Nigel or me saying 'here's a different one'. Also a feature today was the diversity of melastomes.

Identified by Nigel from his photographs were a click beetle, *Semiotus superbus*, probably this species: among the leafhoppers, species of *Polyglypta* (blue and yellow with long pointed head), and *Zuata* (one burgundy and yellow, one black with yellow/orange markings); the assassin bug *Zeelus ruficeps*; and notable was the shield bug *Tolono confusus*, only described in 2015.

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. Shrubby *Tibouchina grossa* was in flower and an aeshnid patrolled. There was a selection of orchids, notably the impressive floriferous *Cyrtochilum superbiens*, and *Epidendrum fimbriatum*.

Bird activity continued with Cinnamon Flycatcher, Mountain Elaenia, Tropical Pewee, Lesser Goldfinch, Crested Oropendola, Golden-fronted Redstart, Summer Tanager, Black-eared Hemispingus, Flame-rumped Tanager, and Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager.

Beautiful *Morpho sulkowskyi* flew along the track, a stunning species of which we saw several today. Among the satyrids were *Pedaliodes peucestas*, *Lymanopoda labda*, and *Lymanopoda obsoleta*. Butterflies became numerous, with one short stretch of the track having good mud puddling. Here were *Adelpha alala*, *Lymanopoda albocincta*, *Lymanopoda altis*, *Pedaliodes manis*, *Pedaliodes pacifica*, *Pronophila orcus*, *Corades chelonis*, *Corades medeba*, *Lasiophila zapatoza*, *Steroma bega*, *Eretris apuleja*, *Anthoptus epictetus*, and *Achylodes pallida*. Notable was *Corades dymantis*, photographed by Nigel.

Bomarea diversity was another feature today.

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. In the end some six were seen today, but in flight, and not as closely as we'd seen them the previous year, but as always we did see this rare species.

From 2023. '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 endemic has recovered somewhat recently from once critically low numbers. A tour highlight, we could not have had better views.'

We arrived at a small birding place where we would eat lunch. At least eight Acorn Woodpeckers were much in evidence, and Lineated Woodpecker was also here. Buff-tailed Coronet, Metallic-green Tanager, Glossy Flowerpiercer, White-sided Flowerpiercer, and Masked Flowerpiercer attended the feeders. Lunch was welcome, eaten at the outside table. Rene and I coveted the 'Serpentes Corales de Colombia' poster nailed to the hut, a really well illustrated field guide to Colombian coral snakes.

I again stood on the back of the jeep as we drove down, a great vantage point, allowing me to spot things as we drove.

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.

Colias dimera flew over pastures back near town.

Birds seen today and not mentioned already were Speckled Hummingbird, Golden-fronted Whitestart, Peregrine, Bronze-winged Parrot, and Yellow-bellied Seedeater.

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

Dinner was at another good place in town.

Day 12 Wednesday 7th February

Andes, to Medellin

A leisurely breakfast allowed another chance to enjoy the lovely gardens.

Having said our fond and sad farewells to Rene's parents and all at the finca, we stopped again at the bridge, seeing Andean Cock-of-the-Rock.

The journey 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* and *Eurema elathea* flew over grassy verges. In the forest, sailors were represented by *Dynamine agacles*, *Dynamine tithia*, and *Dynamine postverta*. Metalmarks included Dark Tanmark and *Calephelis iris*. Hairstreaks were represented by *Calycopis isobea*, *Erota carla*, *Arawacus lincoides*, and *Pseudolycaena marsyas*, and the blues *Zizula cyna* and *Leptotes cassius* mud puddled by the stream. The beautiful cracker *Hamadryas amphinome* characteristically settled on tree trunks. Also here were attractive *Lycorea ilione*, *Adelpha iphicles*, *Doxocopa pavon*, and *Nica flavilla*. *Callicore pitheas* was a stunning highlight, five or so seen, and *Morpho helenor peleides* patrolled the forest. Among satyrids were *Cissia pompilia* and *Ypthimoides renata*, and skippers included *Astraptes fulgerator* and

Gorgythion begga.

Black-crowned Antshrike was a bird highlight, with Tropical Gnatcatcher, Golden-crowned Warbler, White-vented Plumeleteer, and Spectacled Parrotlet here too.

Nigel photographed *Protomydas rubidapaex* today, a mydas fly, one of two species of the family in Colombia, a spider-hunting wasp mimic and a significant record.

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.

Before reahing the hotel we made a supermarket stop so Rene and I could stock up with supplies. Vermillion Flycatcher was admired.

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. This visit we were allocated the rooms on the first floor, close to the reception, and they were excellent and spacious.

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 13 Thursday 8th February La Romera, Medellin, to Rio Claro

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. The rain really was heavy today, and before long we decided to cut our losses and start the journey east.

Passing through the reserve gate we were soon in fine habitat. Red-bellied Grackles, the endemic for which the reserve is famous, were much in evidence despite the weather, and Colombian Chachalacas moved through the trees, but the rain made seeing anything else a challenge.

A great bonus in the past, at the clearing at the top of the road, a couple of kilometres from the gate, has 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. This is usually a good site for butterflies, but basically we saw none today due to the weather. For example on a previous 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. Ernan negotiated the sprawling metropolis of Medellin, where many of the streets are surprisingly verdant.

Now to the east, we had a rest stop at a convenient point, seeing a pair of Ruddy-breasted Seedeaters closely. We had not realised that our intended lunch stop was just around the corner, so we stopped again almost immediately. The balcony here has fine views of the adjacent forest and whilst we enjoyed the delicious lunch we watched White-necked Jacobin and Red-headed Barbet.

A post prandial stroll along an adjacent forest track yielded much of interest. Squirrel Cuckoo worked through the branches, female Bar-crested Antshrike was admired, Yellow-bellied Elaenia and Piratic Flycatcher sallied for insects, and Band-backed Wren, Swainson's Thrush, and Orange-bellied Euphonia were all here. Tanagers were represented by Blue-necked Tanager, Plain-coloured Tanager, Bay-headed Tanager, and Yellow-tufted Dacnis. Connecticut Warbler was a good find, but it was Beautiful Woodpecker that stole the show, a tour highlight. Rene had promised we would see this stunning endemic along this track, and see it we did. Superb. We'd see it again tomorrow at Rio Claro.

Good for butterflies too, our walk produced a species of *Leucochimona*, *Calephelis iris*, *Adelpha cytherea*, *Castilia ofella*, *Tegosa anieta*, and *Tegosa claudina*, and as usual a selection of other invertebrates.

We arrived at Rio Claro mid afternoon and settled into the comfortable rooms. Having spent little time at La Romera this morning there was plenty of time before dark for a late afternoon exploration of the bird filled gardens, and this was very productive. Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks were by the ponds, Pale-vented Pigeons were here, and Orange-chinned Parakeets, Blue-headed Parrot, and Orange-winged Parrot were noisy and conspicuous. Greater Ani, Red-crowned Woodpecker, two Spot-breasted Woodpeckers, and Black-throated Mango continued the variety. White-tailed Kite hovered. New birds kept coming with Straight-billed Woodcreeper, Caribbean Hornero, Cattle Tyrant, White-winged Swallows in the air, and Black-tailed Cacique. Polydamus Swallowtail was on the wing.

We enjoyed a good dinner in the open air restaurant.

Day 14 Friday 9th February

Rio Claro

We started the day at 6.15 with a pre-breakfast birding walk around the lodge gardens, which were alive with activity, the morning fine and sunlit. Orange-chinned Parakeets and Blue-headed Parrots were much in evidence, one of the latter apparently attacking another one with a stick! We had good views of Chestnut-fronted Macaws. Red-crowned Woodpeckers were in trees near the rooms and Bicoloured Wrens were noisy and conspicuous. Cattle Tyrant was on the lawn, and we saw Streaked

Flycatcher as well as the usual selection of common flycatchers. Yellow-bellied Elaenia was nesting and Greater Anis were distinctive.

Nesting Pale-legged Hornero was a bonus. By the small lake were Wattled Jacana, two Grey-necked Wood-rails, Striated Heron, and a selection of common egrets. Yellow-chinned Spinetail, a rather atypical species found in such open habitat, worked the fringing vegetation, and was nesting here. Green Kingfisher perched over the water.

Bizarrely Black-Bellied Whistling Duck and Bare-faced Ibis perched on an overhead wire! Icterids were represented by Orange-crowned Oriole, Crested Oropendola, and Black-tailed Cacique. Saffron Finches were on the lawns and Yellow-headed Caracara in the air. The impressive moth *Urania fulgens* was on the wing. I pointed out the distinctive sedge *Dicromena colorata*, having white bracts.

A good breakfast was welcome after our productive walk.

At 8.30 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 busy, 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 three other people all morning.

Birds began with Crested Oropendola and Plain-coloured Tanager. Species of *Begonia* were a feature, as at many sites we visited.

The lovely Long-tailed Tyrant perched. Clearings were alive with butterfly activity when the sun shone. *Nica flavilla* landed on me and swallowtails began with *Parides eurimedes* and *Parides erithalion*. The lovely metalmark *Ancyluris inca* was admired. *Catonephele numilia* was beautiful and *Memphis xenocles* settled on Ian's boot! *Scada zibia* flew at the forest edge. Several *Heliconius* species included *Heliconius hecale melicerta*, *Heliconius sapho*, *Heliconius sara*, and *Heliconius erato hydara*. The variety continued with *Celaenorrhinus eligius*, *Mechanitis polymnia veritabilis*, *Aeria eurimedia*, *Remella remus*, and *Strymon ziba*. A pink *Psychotria* was in flower. Antioquia Bristle-Tyrant, endemic, was seen closely and another seen later. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper worked trunks and Swallow Tanager and Bananaquit were here. Black Phoebe was by the water.

Cicadas gave a constant soundtrack. *Morpho helenor* flew gracefully past and we saw *Janatella leucodesma*. Red-spot damselflies, a species of *Haeterina*, were admired and we watched leafcutter ants. Birds continued with White-shouldered Tanager, Grey-headed Tanager, Cinnamon Woodpecker, and Streak-headed Woodcreeper, and Broad-billed Motmot was seen closely.

Colobura dirce and *Colobura annulata*, separated in recent years, were both seen today. A red and black jumping spider was a good find, a species of *Phiale* (Nigel). *Acragas* was another colourful salticid.

Becards became a feature of the walk with nesting One-coloured Becard, and also Cinereous Becard and Cinnamon Becard seen. Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant, Great Crested Flycatcher, Smoky-brown Woodpecker, and Black-crowned Tityra continued the variety. Two Beautiful Woodpeckers was a trip highlight again.

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. Buff-rumped Warbler was typical of the habitat. A helicopter damsel, always a fascinating find, flew delicately through the trees. Unusual invertebrates punctuated the walk, including a 'jumping larva' and a red larva similar to one we'd seen at Montezuma. At least two species of skink, and *Holcosus festivus*, moved over the leaf litter. *Sarota neglecta* was a beautiful butterfly and Flame-faced Tanager was seen well.

Butterflies continued with *Calycopis cerata* and *Helias cama*. As usual a selection of grasshoppers was seen.

Invertebrates identified by Nigel include *Colpolopha sinuata*, a lubber grasshopper, flat looking; the cricket *Stenopola puncticeps*; the Odonata *Micrathyria ocellata*, *Acanthagrion trilobatum*, and *Perithemis tenera*; a flea beetle, *Alagoasa trifasciata*; and Large Milkweed Bug, *Oncopeltus sandarachatus*.

We returned 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 before we met for another stroll around the gardens, more productive at this time of day than the shaded forest at Rio Claro. Nigel had seen five or so Crested Bobwhites near the rooms.

Late afternoon saw us driving back to the reserve and 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.

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 the next 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, as last, 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.

Nacunda Nighthawk was a bonus, rather far from their known range here, but seen well. We've seen the species here on all visits.

The walk back through the forest in the dark was punctuated by one great find after another. A fine pseudoscorpion, a spiky caterpillar, a whip scorpion, a large orange skipper, a centipede, and a harvestman. Quite an arachnid workshop among those!

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

Day 15 Saturday 10th February To Medellin, to Santa Marta, to Minca

Today we said our fond farewells to Rene, who as always had been great company. A taxi had been arranged to take us to Medellin. I'd factored in a rest stop at our regular roadside restaurant, and there was time for another exploration of the excellent adjacent forest track. *Tegosa anieta* and *Tegosa claudina* were both on the wing and we saw Band-tailed Barbthroat, Long-billed Starthroat, female American Redstart, female Chestnut-sided Warbler, Summer Tanager, two Thick-billed Seed-Finches, Bananaquit, and Buff-throated Saltator.

Back on the road, we reached Medellin airport in good time. Having all checked in at the business class desk, I carried out a selection of practicalities, and sorted various things with Avianca. Once all airside we enjoyed a very good lunch.

The views of the topography of the Central Andes, and 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. It was dark when we arrived.

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. Although it had been booked, they were apparently not expecting us for dinner, and told me the restaurant was closed! I insisted and they actually served us a very good dinner on the verandah, much to the chagrin of some other guests who wanted dinner there too!

Day 16 Sunday 11th February

Minca, to El Dorado

Before breakfast, at 6.30, we drove a short way above the village into fine wooded habitat, the morning fine, the weather superb. Things began with Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Rufous-breasted Wren, Rufous and White Wren, Rufous-capped Warbler, and Streaked Saltator. One of our main targets here is the very skulking Rosy Thrush-Tanager, and as is often the case we heard it today, but not even a glimpse. Male and female Blue-black Grosbeaks, a characterful group of Swallow Tanagers, two Black-striped Sparrows, and a Golden-winged Sparrow, were great finds and the highlight for most was Rufous-tailed Jacamar.

Back the hotel we enjoyed breakfast on the verandah, White-necked Jacobin, Lesser Violetear, Sparkling Violetear, White-vented Plumeleteer, Steely-vented Hummingbird, and Rufous-tailed Hummingbird at the feeders.

After breakfast we set out to walk through the village and its leafy lanes. Bicoloured Wrens were much in evidence. Social Flycatcher, Boat-billed Flycatcher, and Orange-chinned Parakeet were seen and butterflies began with *Marpesia berania*, *Battus polydamus*, *Nymphidium onaeum*, *Hamadryas feronia*, and *Doxocopa pavon*. Female then male Purple Honeycreeper were in the trees, and we saw Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Black-chested Jay, and Giant Cowbird. Crested Oropendolas were much in evidence.

We reached a viewpoint that gave amazing views down to Santa Marta and the Caribbean coast. On the walk back we saw Yellow Warbler, an impressive *Nephila* in its web, and most notably *Battus crassus*, with yellow abdomen, mud puddling.

Also seen today were Plumbeous Kite, Gartered Trogon, Collared Aracari, and Keel-billed Toucan. Notable was a Dobsonfly, a strange looking insect, identified by Nigel.

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. We loaded the vehicle and said farewell to the hotel,

A series of short stops produced Santa Marta Brushfinch, *Mylon cajus*, *Anthanassa dubia*, *Heliconius ethilla*, Bay and Green Tanager (split from Bay-headed Tanager), the endemic White-lored Warbler, two aeschnids, *Vettius coryna*, *Pieriballia viardi mandela*, Rusty-tipped Page, the endemic Santa Marta Antbird, *Marpesia berania*, and notably the endemic Santa Marta Tapaculo.

An isolated house boasted a flower filled garden where feeders attracted, among the familiar species, Brown Violetear, and a highlight, two Santa Marta Blossomcrowns.

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. Here were our first Band-tailed Guans.

Things had changed somewhat since my previous visit. Someone had thought it a good idea to move the restaurant to the upper rooms. So arriving at what used to be the reception, it was now closed and

deserted. After much travail we contacted the upper reception and I had to get the *tuc tuc* to take me there to get the keys! The group stayed in these lower rooms, as usual, and I stayed at the upper, as usual. The complication was that this year they had to be ferried back and forth to every meal by *tuc tuc*, and with no phone communication between the upper and lower parts of the lodge, things were rather trying.

In all previous years, staying at the upper rondavels meant a long trek, and the necessity of carrying luggage at least a kilometre through the forest, the advantage 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 Santa Marta Screech Owl was calling.

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

Once we were finally all assembled there, dinner was good, and lovingly prepared. The restaurant was surprisingly busy.

Walking into the forest, I found the recently described endemic tarantula *Kankuamo marquezii* on a tree trunk.

Nigel identified the nesting bees seen today, Angel Bees, a *Tetragonisca* species.

Day 17 Monday 12th February

San Lorenzo Ridge

A very early start today for the trip 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 lower rooms, and set out in the vehicle.

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.

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.

Endemics began with Yellow-crowned Whitestart (Yellow-crowned Redstart) of which we saw a few today, beautiful Santa Marta Warbler seen closely, Rusty-headed Spinetail, and the now scarce endemic Santa Marta Parakeet a tour highlight. A very productive morning continued with Santa Marta Brushfinch, Streak-capped Spinetail, and Santa Marta Emerald Toucanet. Santa Marta Mountain-Tanager (aka Black-cheeked Mountain-tanager) was much in evidence, Tyrian Metaltail nectared, and we had good views of Scaly-naped Parrots. Flammulated Treehunter was seen, and Mountain Elaenia heard. *Elleanthus aurantiacus* was in flower.

Beautiful White-lored Warbler was seen again. Red-billed Parrots flew over. Bicoloured Hawk in

flight was a highlight, we saw Montane Woodcreeper, and perched Bat Falcon. The views were remarkable, the clouds way below us.

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. Coopman's Tyrannulet, White-throated Tyrannulet, and Hermit Wren continued the variety. A pink myxomycete was an interesting find.

The next highlight was the luring out of one then another endemic antipitta, one of the rangers having worked hard to habituate them to take worms from him. First we had superb views of Sierra Nevada Antpitta and then superb views of Santa Marta Antpitta, yet more tour highlights. Things continued with Black Flowerpiercer, the endemic subspecies of Great Thrush, and Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, common today.

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. Just after seven a.m. the first endemic satyrid, the white *Lymanopoda nevada* was on the wing. New species soon came thick and fast, and at one point almost every individual we looked at was a new species, with *Corades medeba*, *Manerebia nevadensis*, *Pronophila unifasciata*, *Pronophila juliani*, *Steroma polyxo*, *Pedaliodes cebolleta*, *Pedaliodes leucocheilus*, *Pedaliodes phazania*, *Pedaliodes symmacus*, *Pedaliodes tyrreus*, *Steroma bega*, and *Ypthimoides renata* all seen. Interestingly, all the satyrids here were flying in full sunshine. A *Castilleja* was in flower.

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*. A species of *Erateina*, a distinctive genus of diurnal geometers, was seen.

The endemic Brown-rumped Tapaculo was glimpsed. The great variety continued with superb *Adelpha corcyra salazari*, *Leptophobia eleone*, *Astraptus fulgerator*, Black-banded Woodcreeper, endemic subspecies of Mountain Velvetbreast and Cinnamon Flycatcher, *Archaeoprepona chromus*, *Dione glycera*, a *Passiflora*, *Vettius coryna*, and *Catonephele chromis*. Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant was heard.

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 all previous visits. A little lower along the track we saw the first of these, followed by quite a number. A stunning butterfly.

White-tipped Quetzal was another highlight, a regional endemic that also occurs in northern Venezuela. We enjoyed our box lunch on a section of the road where several of the butterflies already mentioned were on the wing.

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

Agouti was attracted by the compost heap.

That evening we enjoyed the last dinner of the tour, the tuc tuc transfers somewhat smoother today.

Day 18 Tuesday 13th February To Minca, to Santa Marta, to Bogota, and Departure

El Dorado to El Dorado! (That is from El Dorado lodge to El Dorado Airport in Bogota).

My journey began waiting for the tuc tuc at the upper rooms, and of course it was late! However before long I was at the lower rooms, and our vehicle was there punctually waiting for us. We set off down hill towards Minca, thence to Santa Marta. Lined Quail Dove was heard and Sickle-winged Guan flew across the road. A troop of Venezuelan Red Howlers was in the trees.

A short coastal stop produced Gull-billed Tern, Royal Tern, Magnificent Frigatebirds, Neotropic Cormorant, Brown Pelican, Scaled Dove, and Great-tailed Grackles.

Arriving at Santa Marta Airport in good time all went smoothly, although Ian was questioned about his bandaged hand. Once through security we ate breakfast. 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. There we were met by Uriel, good to see him again. Lunch was eaten outside at a rather good 'burger' place, and I had to take all the orders, there being no waiter service.

There was ample time for an afternoon visit to the excellent and peaceful Bogota Botanic Garden and we enjoyed a very pleasant couple of hours here, the last site of the tour. The near endemic Rufous-browed Conebill was seen closely, and a surprise was a Purple Gallinule on the turf, not bothered at all by our presence.

In one corner of the gardens were very many *Leptophobia aripa* larvae and pupae. Nigel photographed the shield bug *Podiscus congrex*. In one of the greenhouses I was very pleased to spot a beautiful small tree frog.

At the airport we said our fond farewells after an incredibly productive, enjoyable, and variable tour. Uriel drove me to my excellent hotel near the airport, and I said my farewells to him. A couple of days later I flew via Panama to Georgetown. I spent three exciting weeks exploring Guyana, Surinam, and French Guiane independently, before leading the Guyana tour, which was quite an experience.

Colombia 2024 Systematic Lists

Paul Cardy

ITINERARY

- Day 1 Saturday 27th January** Arrival Bogota. Chingaza National Park.
- Day 2 Sunday 28th January** La Florida, Chicaque.
- Day 3 Monday 29th January** Bogota to Pereira. Apia. To Montezuma.
- Day 4 Tuesday 30th January** Tatama National Park. Montezuma. Rio Claro.
- Day 5 Wednesday 31st January** Tatama National Park. To top of road.
- Day 6 Thursday 1st February** Tatama National Park. La Clarita. Below lodge.
- Day 7 Friday 2nd February** Tatama National Park. Above and below lodge.
- Day 8 Saturday 3rd February** To Rio Blanco.
- Day 9 Sunday 4th February** Rio Blanco.
- Day 10 Monday 5th February** Rio Blanco to Bolombolo. To Jardin.
- Day 11 Tuesday 6th February** Jardin. Las Ventanas.
- Day 12 Wednesday 7th February** Jardin, to Sinifana, to Medellin.
- Day 13 Thursday 8th February** La Romera, Los Frijoles, Los Colores.
- Day 14 Friday 9th February** Los Colores, Rio Claro
- Day 15 Saturday 10th February** Rio Claro, Los Frijoles, Medellin, to Santa Marta, Minca
- Day 16 Sunday 11th February** Minca, to El Dorado
- Day 17 Monday 12th February** San Lorenzo Ridge, El Dorado
- Day 18 Tuesday 13th February** Santa Marta to Bogota. Botanic Garden. Departure.
- Day 19 Wednesday 14th February** Arrival UK

Systematic List Number 1

Butterflies

Many species were added this year, and are annotated 2024. 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 2024 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 on 2 days
<i>Battus polydamus</i>	Polydamus Swallowtail	Los Colores and Minca
<i>Battus crassus</i>		Minca, new in 2024
<i>Parides eurimedes</i>	Pink-checked Cattleheart	Rio Claro
<i>Parides sesostris tarquinios</i>	Emerald-patched Cattleheart	Los Frijoles
<i>Parides iphidamus</i>	Iphidamus Cattleheart	Minca
<i>Parides erithalion</i>	Variable Cattleheart	Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Heraclides androgeus epidaurus</i>	Androgeus Swallowtail	Bolombolo
<i>Heraclides thoas nealces</i>	Thoas Swallowtail	Tatama NP
<i>Heraclides paeon</i>	Straight-banded Swallowtail	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pterourus cacicus</i>		San Lorenzo Ridge 2023

Pieridae

Dismorphiinae

<i>Pseudopieris nehemia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dismorphia hyposticta manuelita</i>	Hyposticta Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Dismorphia lelex valeria</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dismorphia lewyi</i>		Tatama National Park and Jardin 2023
<i>Dismorphia medora</i>	Medora Mimic-white	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Dismorphia theucharila</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Dismorphia zaela zaela</i>	Blue-vented Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Dismorphia crisia foedora</i>	Cloud-forest Mimic-white	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Dismorphia zathoe</i>	Colombian Mimic-white	Tatama National Park
<i>Enantia citrinella</i>		Jardin, new in 2024
<i>Lieinix nemesis</i>		Tatama National Park 2023

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.
<i>Pyrisitia venusta venusta</i>		Tatama NP
<i>Pyrisitia nise</i>	Mimosa Yellow	Scattered records
<i>Colias dimera</i>		Numerous at Chingaza

<i>Anteos maerula</i>	Yellow Angled-sulphur	Minca
<i>Anteos clorinde</i>	White Angled-sulphur	Day 12, new in 2024.
<i>Phoebis sennae marcellina</i>	Cloudless Sulphur	Widespread
<i>Phoebis philea philea</i>	Orange-barrred Sulphur	Scattered records
<i>Phoebis neocypris rurina</i>	Tailed Sulphur	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
<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, 2023

Pierinae

<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 2023
<i>Leptophobia helena</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Leptophobia philoma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Leptophobia tovaria</i>	Two-juttred Greeneyed White	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Leptophobia eleone eleone</i>		Chingaza
<i>Leptophobia eleone desdignata</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Leptophobia penthica penthica</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Archonias brassolis critias</i>	Cattleheart White	Tatama National Park 2020
N.B. Due to poor weather the great variety of <i>Catasticta</i> species at Rio Blanco was not seen this year		
<i>Catasticta flisa postaurea</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020	
<i>Catasticta notha caucana</i>	Rio Blanco 2023	
<i>Catasticta philoscia incertina</i>		Rio Blanco 2020
<i>Catasticta prioneris albescens</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Catasticta ptemene</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Catasticta seitzii seitzii</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin 2023
<i>Catasticta sisamnus</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Leodonta tellane intermedia</i>	Tatama NP	
<i>Glutophrissa drusilla</i>	Florida White	Scattered records
<i>Pereute leucodrosime</i>		Chicaque, new in 2024
<i>Pieriballia viardi mandela</i>	Painted White	Minca, new in 2024

Riodinidae

Euselasiinae

<i>Euselasia bettina</i>	Black-topped Euselasia	Tatama National Park
<i>Euselasia candaria</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Euselasia corduena</i>	Acute Sombremark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Euselasia eupatra</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Euselasia hieronymi</i>	Red-rayed Euselasia	This species at Minca 2019
<i>Euselasia tenebrosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Euselasia sp.</i>		Day 12, 2024

Riodininae

<i>Teratopthalma monocroma</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Lasaia agesilas agesilas</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Lasaia arsis</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Lasaia sp.</i>		Day 13 2024
<i>Hyphilaria thasus subrutilla</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Hyphilaria nicia</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Melanis electron</i>		Minca and Sinifana 2023
<i>Melanis hodia</i>		Jardin, new in 2024
<i>Melanis marathon</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024

<i>Mesosemia zonalis</i>	Whitened Eyed-Metalmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mesosemia asa iphigenia</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Mesosemia macrina sticheli</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Mesosemia metuana vargasi</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia mevania</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mesosemia vemania</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Mesosemia</i> sp.		Rio Claro
<i>Leucochimona icare</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Leucochimona iphias</i>	Iphias Metalmark	Tatama National Park
<i>Leucochimona lagora</i>	Cloudy-eyed Whitemark	Tatama National Park
<i>Perophthalma 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
<i>Necyria bellona zaneta</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<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 Beautymark	Tatama National Park and Rio Claro
<i>Rhetus arcus</i>		Day 13
<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 2023
<i>Symmachia titiana occidentalis</i>		Montezuma, new in 2024
<i>Crocozona pheretima</i>		Rio Claro
<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
<i>Calephelis</i> sp.		Tatama National Park
<i>Charis anius</i>		Minca
<i>Detritivora barnesi</i>	Barnes' Metalmark	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Parcella amarynthina</i>	Orange-banded Metalmark	Sinifana 2023
<i>Notheme 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 macularia</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Baeotis nesaea</i>	Red-spotted Yellowmark	Tatama National Park
<i>Baeotis zonata</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Siseme alectryo</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Siseme aristoteles ssp.sprucei</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Siseme neurodes neurodes</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Siseme pallas pallas</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Sarota gyas</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Sarota myrtea</i>	Godman's Sarota	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Sarota neglecta</i>	Neglected Sarota	Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Anteros carausius</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Anteros roratus</i>	Studded Jewelmark	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Anteros cruentatus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Anteros kupris kupris</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Anteros bracteata chochoensis</i>		Seen 2024?
<i>Anteros allectus</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024

<i>Emesis glaucescens</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Emesis mandana mandana</i>	Great Tanmark	Tatama National Park
<i>Emesis ocyopore aethalia</i>	Dark Tanmark	Tatama National Park, 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 2023
<i>Emesis tegula</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Calospila cilissa</i>	Cilissa Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Nymphidium onaeum</i>	Hewitson's Metalmark	Minca
<i>Nymphidium cachrus</i>		Tabacal (PGC), new in 2024
<i>Nymphidium azanoides</i>		Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Cariomothis poeciloptera</i>	White-lead Metalmark	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Ariconius albinus</i>		Minca 2020

Lycaenidae

Theclinae

<i>Penaincisalia loxorina</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Johnsonita auda</i>	Auda Hairstreak	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Johnsonita pardoa</i>		Day 15 2023
<i>Pseudolycaena marsyas</i>		Sinifana
<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	Sinifana and Rio Claro
<i>Arawacus dumerilii</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Panthiades bathildis</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Panthiades phaleros</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Ocaria ocrisia</i>	Black Hairstreak	Tatama National Park
<i>Ocaria aholiba</i>	Blue-lined Blackstreak	Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Rhamma arria</i>		New in 2024
<i>Strephonota tephraeus</i>	Pearly-grey Hairstreak	Minca 2020
<i>Strymon astiocha</i>		Day 14, 2023
<i>Strymon mulucha</i>		Minca 2023
<i>Strymon ziba</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Strymon sp.stamarta</i>		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>		Sinifana
<i>Ministrymon azia</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Ministrymon una</i>		Los Colores 2023
<i>Calycopis calus</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Calycopis cerata</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Calycopis isobea</i>		Sinifana
<i>Rubroserrata ecbatana</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Salazaria sala</i>		Day 15 2023
<i>Thecla barajo</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Ziegleria ceromia</i>		Sinifana 2023
<i>Brevianta sp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, new in 2024

Lycaenidae

Polyommatainae

<i>Zizula cyna</i>	Cyna Blue	Scattered records, e.g. Sinifana and Tatama NP
<i>Leptotes cassius</i>	Cassius Blue	Scattered records, e.g. Sinifana
<i>Leptotes marina</i>		

<i>Cupido comyntas texana</i>	Eastern Tailed-Blue	Minca and Sinifana
<i>Hemiargus hanno hanno</i>	Hanno Blue	Scattered records
<i>Brephidium exilis</i>		Santa Marta 2023

Nymphalidae

Danainae

<i>Danaus plexippus megalippe</i>	Monarch	A few records in the Jardin area, and Tatama NP
<i>Danaus gillippus</i>		New in 2024
<i>Lycorea halia atergatis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Lycorea ilione lamirus</i>		Sinifana, new in 2024
<i>Elzunia humboldt</i>	Humboldt's Clearwing	Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Tithorea harmonia harmonia</i>	Harmonia Tigerwing	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Tithorea tarricina</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Aeria eurimedia eurimedia</i>	Banded Tigerwing	Rio Claro
<i>Melinaea idae</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Scada zibia zibia</i>	Zibia Tigerwing	Common in Tatama National Park
<i>Mechanitis lysimnia</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Mechanitis menapis occasiva</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Mechanitis polymnia caucaensis</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Mechanitis polymnia veritabilis</i>	Polymnia Tigerwing	Rio Claro
<i>Ithomia celemia celemia</i>	Cell-spotted Ithomia	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Ithomia iphianassa panamensis</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Ithomia iphianassa alienassa</i>		Tatama National Park, 2024
<i>Ithomia diasia</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Oleria amalda</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Oleria sp.</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Oleria sp.</i>		Chicaque
<i>Hypoleria lavinia vanilia</i>	Fuzzy-spotted Ticlear	Rio Claro 2019
<i>Hypoleria ocalea ocalea</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Greta andromica andromica</i>	Andromica Clearwing	Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Napeogenes tolosa diaphanosa</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Thyridia psidii melantho</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Patricia deryllidas deryllidas</i>		Tatama National Park (2023), Chicaque
<i>Godyris panthiale</i>		Rio Blanco 2023 (Carlo photo)
<i>Pagyris cymothoe</i>		Chicaque
<i>Pteronymia sp.</i>		Chicaque

Heliconiinae

<i>Altinote neleus neleus</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Altinote ozomene ozomene</i>	Lamplight Actinote	Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Altinote stratonice stratonice</i>		Chicaque and Tatama National Park
<i>Altinote trinacria trinacria</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Actinote anteas anteas</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 Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Dione junio</i>		Sinifana
<i>Dione moneta</i>	Mexican Silverspot	Day 16 2023

<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 and Minca
<i>Eueides procula kuenowii</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius charithonia bassleri</i>	Zebra Heliconian	Day 3
<i>Heliconius clysonymus</i>	Stormy Heliconian	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Jardin, ssp. <i>clysonymus</i> and <i>fischeri</i>
<i>Heliconius clysonymus fischeri</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius cydno weymeri</i>	Grinning Heliconian	Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius cydno zelinde</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius doris doris</i>	Dot-bordered Heliconian	Tatama National Park
<i>Heliconius eleuchia eleuchia</i>	White-bordered Heliconian	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<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
<i>Heliconius hecale melicerta</i>	Heart-spotted Heliconian	Rio Claro
<i>Heliconius hecuba creusa</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Heliconius melpomene melpomene</i>		Recorded
<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 2023

Limenitidinae

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

<i>Adelpha alala negra</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha corcyra collina</i>		Jardin
<i>Adelpha corcyra salazari</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Adelpha boeotia boeotia</i>	Felder's Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha cytherea daguana</i>	Smooth-banded Sister	Tatama National Park and Day 13
<i>Adelpha ethelda eponina</i>	Silver-banded Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha iphicles iphicles</i>	Pointer Sister	Minca, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Adelpha justina</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha leucophthalma</i>	White-spotted Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha levona</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha lycorias wallisii</i>	Rayed Sister	Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha malea fundania</i>	Venezuelan Sister	Rio Claro 2023
<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>		Tatama National Park
<i>Adelpha seriphia egreia</i>		A few Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, where endemic. 2020
<i>Adelpha zina zina</i>	Variable Sister	Tatama National Park

Apaturinae

<i>Doxocopa laurentia</i>	Turquoise Emperor	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>cherubina</i>		
<i>Doxocopa pavon theodora</i>	Pavon Emperor	Sinifana and Minca (ssp?), 2024

Biblidinae

<i>Dynamine agacles core</i>		Sinifana
<i>Dynamine chryseis</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Dynamine colombiana</i>		Sinifana 2020
<i>Dynamine paulina thalassina</i>		Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Dynamine postverta mexicana</i>		Sinifana
<i>Dynamine racidula</i>		New in 2024 (IS photo)
<i>Dynamine tithia salpensa</i>		Sinifana and Rio Blanco
<i>Orophila cardases</i>		Above Jardin, 2023
<i>Panacea prola</i>		Tatama National Park, 2023
<i>Mestra hersilia</i>		Day 2, 2023
<i>Catonephele chromis</i>	Cloud-forest Catone	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>chromis</i>		
<i>Catonephele numilia esite</i>	Stoplight Catone	Rio Claro and Tatama National Park
<i>Eunica norica</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Epiphile chrysites chrysites</i>		La Romera 2020
<i>Epiphile epimenes</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Epiphile eriopis</i>		On 2 days at Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Nica flavilla</i>	Little Banner	Minca, Rio Claro, and Sinifana
<i>Hamadryas amphinome</i>		2 at Sinifana, 2024
<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Variable Cracker	Minca
<i>Hamadryas laodamia</i>		2 at Sinifana 2023
<i>Pyrrhogyra amphiro</i>		Sinifana
<i>Pyrrhogyra crameri undine</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Pyrrhogyra edocla edocla</i>	Complete Red-ring	Rio Claro
<i>Temenis laothoe</i>	Orange Banner	Scattered records
<i>Temenis pulchra pulchra</i>	Red Banner	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Haematera pyrarnes thysbe</i>	Blind Eighty-eight	Minca 2019
<i>Mesotaenia vaninka doris</i>		Tatama National Park, a dead individual
<i>Callicore pitheas</i>	Two-eyed Eighty-eight	5+ at Sinifana
<i>Callicore lyca</i>	Six-spotted Eighty-eight	Rio Claro
<i>Callicore atacama manova</i>	Striped Eighty-eight	Tatama National Park
<i>Catagramma tolima denina</i>	Blue-and-orange Eighty-eight	Rio Claro
<i>Diaethria clymena</i>	Common Eighty-eight	Tatama National Park
<i>marchalii</i>		
<i>Diaethria euclides gueneei</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Diaethria nystographa charis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Perisama bomplandii parabomplandii</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama dorbignyi paula</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama humboldtii humboldtii</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama oppelii oppelii</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama ilia ilia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Perisama lebasii astuta</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Biblis hyperia</i>		Day 2 2023

Cyrestinae

<i>Marpesia chiron</i>	Many-banded Daggerwing	Rio Claro
<i>Marpesia berania</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Marpesia corinna</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Blanco
<i>Marpesia marcella</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, new in 2024

<i>Marpesia merops</i>	Spot-banded Daggerwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Marpesia zerynthia</i>		Tatama National Park
Nymphalinae		
<i>Historis odius</i>	The Orion	Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Colobura annulata</i>	New Beauty	Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Colobura dirce dirce</i>	Dirce Beauty	Rio Claro, and one of these species at Minca
<i>Tigridia acesta columbina</i>	Tiger Beauty	1 at Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Hypanartia charon</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Hypanartia cinderella</i>		Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Hypanartia dione</i>	Banded Mapwing	Tatama National Park and Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Hypanartia lethe lethe</i>	Orange Mapwing	Tatama National Park and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Hypanartia trimaculata trimaculata</i>	Reddish Mapwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Hypanartia kefersteini</i>		Jardin 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 meridionalis</i>	Malachite	Tatama National Park and Minca
<i>Junonia evarete</i>	Tropical Buckeye	Scattered records
<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 2023
<i>Anthanassa acesas</i>		Scattered records
<i>Anthanassa drusilla drusilla</i>	Orange-banded Crescent	Scattered records
<i>Anthanassa dubia</i>		Minca, new in 2024
<i>Castilia castilla castilla</i>		Jardin 2019
<i>Castilia eranites</i>	Mimic Crescent	Tatama National Park
<i>Castilia ofella</i>	White-dotted Crescent	Las Frijoles and Rio Blanco
<i>Eresia carme laias</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Eresia datis manto</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Eresia emerantia emerantia</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Eresia ithomioides</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Eresia polina</i>		Tatama National Park and La Violetta 2019
<i>Eresia sticta</i>		Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Janatella fellula</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Janatella leucodesma</i>	Whitened Crescent	Rio Claro and several at Minca
<i>Tegosa anieta anieta</i>	Black-bordered Crescent	Los Frijoles
<i>Tegosa claudina</i>	Claudina Crescent	Los Frijoles and Rio Blanco
<i>Telenassa delphia catenaria</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020
<i>Gnathotriche exclamationis</i>		Chicaque 2023
Charaxinae		
<i>Agrias amydon</i>	White-spotted Agrias	Rio Claro 2023
<i>Zaretis isidora</i>	Cramer's Leafwing	1 at Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Consul fabius</i>		Tatama National Park

<i>Consul panariste pandrosa</i>	Tricoloured Leafwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Fountainea nessus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Fountainea nobilis pacifica</i>	Noble Leafwing	Tatama National Park 2020
<i>Memphis laura caucana</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Memphis lyceus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Memphis philumena</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Memphis pseudiphis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Memphis xenocles fisilis</i>	Corner-spotted Leafwing	Rio Claro
<i>Archaeoprepona amphimachus amphimachus</i>		Tatama National Park and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, new in 2024
<i>Archaeoprepona chromus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Archaeoprepona demopoon demopoon</i>		Rio Claro 2020
<i>Archaeoprepona licomedes pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Archaeoprepona demophon demophon</i>	One-spotted Prepona	Rio Claro
<i>Prepona laertes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Prepona weneri</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Siderone galanthis</i>		Day 16, 2023
Satyrinae		
<i>Antirrhea geryon</i>		Chicaque 2023
<i>Antirrhea undulata</i>		Tatama National Park 2019
<i>Morpho amathonte</i>		Rio Claro 2019
<i>Morpho cypris cypris</i>	White-banded Morpho	Rio Claro 2020
<i>Morpho helenor macrophthalmus</i>	Common Morpho	Tatama National Park on 5 days
<i>Morpho helenor peleides</i>	Common Morpho	Day 12, Rio Claro, and Minca
<i>Morpho sulkowskyi</i>		This fine species was seen at Rio Blanco, and 10+ 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>		Rio Blanco
<i>Caligo oedipus oedipus</i>		Tatama National Park 2024
<i>Caligo telamoni</i>	Yellow-fronted Owl Butterfly	La Romera 2019
<i>Caligo sp.</i>		Manizales 2019
<i>Caligo sp.</i>		Jardin 2023
<i>Opsiphanes bogotanus</i>		Tatama National Park
<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>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pronophila unifasciata unifasciata</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, locally common
<i>Pronophila juliani</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pronophila orcus orcus</i>		Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Corades chelonis chelonis</i>		Jardin and Tatama
<i>Corades chirone</i>		Chingaza
<i>Corades cybele</i>		Jardin
<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 and Jardin

<i>Corades dymantis</i>		Las Ventanas, new in 2024
<i>Oxeoschistus puerta</i>	White-chain Oxeo	Tatama National Park
<i>pervius</i>		
<i>Oxeoschistus simplex</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mygona irmina</i>		Tatama National Park and Chicaque
<i>Lasiophila semipartita</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Jardin
<i>Lasiophila prosymna</i>		Several at Jardin
<i>Lasiophila zapatoza sombra</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Steroma bega</i>		Chicaque, Tatama NP, and Jardin
<i>Steroma polixo</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, several
<i>Sierrasteroma polyxo</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Steremnia pronophila</i>		Rio Blanco, Jardin, and Tatama
<i>Eretris calisto calisto</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Eretris apuleja</i>		Chicaque and Jardin
<i>Eretris lecromi</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Eretris ocellifera</i>		Chicaque
<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>		Jardin and Tatama
<i>Lymanopoda altis</i>		Jardin
<i>Lymanopoda caeruleata</i>		3+ of this fine species, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Lymanopoda labda</i>		Jardin
<i>Lymanopoda nevada nevada</i>		Locally common on ridge, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. Not seen 2023. 2 seen 2024.
<i>Lymanopoda obsoleta</i>		Tatama National Park, Chicaque, and Jardin
<i>Lymanopoda samius samius</i>		Chingaza 2020
<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 2023
<i>Pedaliodes empusa empusa</i>		Chingaza
<i>Pedaliodes hebena</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes leucocheilus</i>		Several, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes manis</i>	Sunset Pedalio	Tatama, Chicaque, Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes obstructa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes pacifica</i>		Tatama National Park and Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes peucestas</i>		Tatama National Park (ssp. <i>magnifica</i>), common, and Jardin
<i>Pedaliodes phaea</i>		Chingaza
<i>Pedaliodes phazania</i>		Several on the ridge, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>phazania</i> and ssp. <i>takekaskii</i>
<i>Pedaliodes pheres</i>		Rio Blanco?
<i>Pedaliodes pylas</i>		Chicaque
<i>Pedaliodes ralphi</i>		Chingaza 2020
<i>Pedaliodes symmachus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes tyrreus tyrreus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Pedaliodes baccara</i>		Rio Blanco 2023
<i>Pedaliodes phrasicla phrasicla</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pedaliodes pisonia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Pedaliodes pollonia</i>		Chicaque
<i>Pedaliodes poema</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Pedaliodes poesia</i>		Possibly this species at Rio Blanco

<i>Pedaliodes zingara</i>		Tatama NP 2019
<i>Panyapedaliodes drymaea</i>		Chingaza 2023
<i>Panyapedaliodes jephtha</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Panyapedaliodes muscosa</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Panyapedaliodes tomentosa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cissia confusa</i>		Rio Claro 2023
<i>Cissia labe</i>	Labe Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Cissia pompilia</i>	Plain Satyr	Sinifana
<i>Cissia penelope</i>		Day 14 2020
<i>Euptychia calixta</i>		La Romera 2019
<i>Euptychia hannemanni</i>		Rio Claro, new in 2024
<i>Euptychia westwoodi</i>	Westwood's Satyr	Minca 2020
<i>Euptychoides saturnus</i>		
<i>Euptychoides griphe</i>		Rio Blanco and Jardin
<i>Euptychoides laccine</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Hermeuptychia hermes</i>	Hermes Satyr	Widespread and common
<i>Hermeuptychia harmonia</i>	Harmonia Satyr	Scattered records
<i>Hermeuptychia sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Magneuptychia tiessa</i>	Tiessa Satyr	Tatama National Park
<i>Pareuptychia metaleuca</i>	White-banded Satyr	Tatama National Park, etc.
<i>metaleuca</i>		
<i>Pareuptychia ocirrhoe</i>	Double-white Satyr	Tatama National Park, etc.
<i>Forsterinaria copia</i>		Tatama National Park, new in 2024
<i>Forsterinaria inornata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria neonympha</i>	White-dotted Satyr	Minca and Tatama National Park, not seen 2024
<i>Forsterinaria rustica villarresi</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Forsterinaria sp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
<i>Pseudodebis puritana</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Taygetis kerea</i>		Minca 2020
<i>Taygetis thamyra</i>	Thamyra Satyr	Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Parataygetis lineata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Yphthimoides renata</i>	Renata Satyr	Tatama National Park, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and Sinifana
<i>Oressinoma typhla typhla</i>	Bandaged Satyr	On three days at Tatama National Park
<i>Daedelma dinias</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Daedelma parvamaculata</i>		1 at Tatama National Park 2023. Endemic.

Hesperiidae

Skipper diversity was very high. New species continue to be added to the list on every tour. Each visit many are not identified in the field, but later from photographs. For this family I include a comprehensive list of all species identified on all tours. Year annotations give the impression that fewer species were seen than is the case, and many of the following are seen on every tour, especially hesperiines, of which many are seen but immediate identification in the field is often impossible. In a very few cases where a species has only been seen at one site, or at sites not visited this year, I have left in the year annotation.

Eudaminae

<i>Aguna aurunce</i>		This species at Minca 2020?
<i>Aguna claxon</i>	Emerald Aguna	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Astraptus alardus</i>	Frosted Flasher	Las Ventanas
<i>Astraptus anaphus annetta</i>	Yellow-tipped Flasher	Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptus chiriquensis</i>	Chiriqui Flasher	Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptus creteus crilla</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Astraptus fulgurator</i>	Two-barred Flasher	Tatama National Park, Sinifana, Rio Claro, Sierra Nevada de Santa Clara
<i>Astraptus galesus</i>	Brown Flasher	Jardin

<i>Astraptes tucuti</i>		Tatama National Park?
<i>Astraptes weymeri</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Augiades crinisis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Augiades epimethea</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Autochton bipunctatus</i>	Two-spotted Banded-Skipper	Tatama National Park, possibly this species at Rio Claro 2020
<i>Autochton longipennis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Autochton zarex</i>	Sharp-banded Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Autochton spp.</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Cabares potrillo</i>	Potrillo Skipper	Sinifana 2024?
<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	
<i>Epargyreus sp.</i>		Minca
<i>Euriphellus euribates euribates</i>	Stoll's scarlet-eye	Tatama National Park
<i>Phanus grandis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Phocides johnsoni</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Phocides metrodorus nigrescens</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Phocides perillus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Phocides pigmalion hewitsonius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Polythrix ceculus</i>		Rio Claro
<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
<i>Telemiades fides</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus dorantes dorantes</i>	Dorantes Longtail	Day 10
<i>Urbanus doryssus doryssus</i>	White-tailed Longtail	Rio Claro
<i>Urbanus dubius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus evona</i>	Turquoise Longtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus esmeraldus</i>	Esmeralda Longtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus procne</i>	Brown Longtail	Tatama and Jardin
<i>Urbanus simplicius</i>	Plain Longtail	Tatama, Sinifana, Rio Claro
<i>Urbanus tanna</i>	Tanna Longtail	Tatama National Park
<i>Urbanus teleus</i>	Teleus Longtail	Minca and Tatama
<i>Urbanus vitterboana</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020, Day 10 2024
<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	Scattered records
<i>Carystina aurifer</i>		Tatama National Park
<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
<i>Cymaenes trebius</i>		Scattered records
<i>Cynea sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Damas sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Decinea neroides</i>		This species at Tatama National Park 2020?
<i>Dion carmenta acraea</i>		Tatama National Park
<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
<i>Morys geisa</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Morys micythus</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Naevolus orius orius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Neoxeniades anchicayensis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Neoxeniades braesia aqua</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Neoxeniades pluviailsilva</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Niconiades viridis vista</i>	Green Nicon	Minca
<i>Niconiades sp.</i>		Day 2 2023
<i>Nyctelius nyctelius nyctelius</i>	Violet-banded Skipper	Jardin
<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 10
<i>Psoralis concolor</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Psoralis degener</i>		Minca
<i>Racta apella apella</i>		
<i>Racta plasma</i>		Tatama National Park 2023
<i>Remella remus</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Rhinthon molion</i>	Green-faced Mimic-Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Saliana antoninus</i>		This species at Rio Blanco 2020? Tatama National Park 2024.
<i>Saliana longirostris</i>	Shy Saliana	Rio Claro
<i>Saliana saladin</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Saliana salona</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Saliana salius</i>		This species at Tatama 2023?
<i>Saliana severus</i>	Dark Saliana	Rio Claro, Tatama
<i>Serdis stadius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Thespeius dalman</i>		Tatama National Park
<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
<i>Thoon sp.montezuma</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Thracides chiricana</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Thracides cilissa</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Tigasis colomus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Tirynthia conflua</i>	Confluent Skipper	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

Heteropterinae

<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
<i>Dalla spp.</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Rio Blanco

Pyrginae

<i>Achylodes busiris</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Achylodes pallida</i>	Pale Sicklewing	Jardin and Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Aethilla eleusinia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Agara belti</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, but too high altitude for this species?
<i>Anastrus sempiternus</i>	Common Bluevent	Day 16, 2023
<i>Anastrus meliboea</i>	Frost-bordered Bluevent	Tatama National Park
<i>Apyrrothrix zereda</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla antha</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla cupreiceps</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla gisellus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla sp.jardin</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Bolla sp.</i>		Jardin
<i>Bolla sp.</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Carrhenes calidius</i>		Minca
<i>Carrhenes lilloi</i>		Sinifana
<i>Carrhenes meridensis</i>		Jardin
<i>Celaenorrhinus aegiochus</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Celaenorrhinus eligius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Celaenorrhinus ?stola</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Chalypyge zereda rufipectus</i>		Minca 2023
<i>Cyclographa enega</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Cycloglypha thrasibulus</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Cycloglypha tisas</i>	Ringless Bentwing	Tatama National Park
<i>Cyclosemia anastomosis</i>	Northern Eyed-Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Ebrietas anacreon anacreon</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Ebrietas osyris</i>		Minca
<i>Eburuncus unifasciata</i>	Potam Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Gorgopas chlorocephala</i>	Tatama National Park	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
<i>Heliopetes alana</i>	Alana White-Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Heliopetes laviana laviana</i>	Laviana White-Skipper	La Violetta 2019
<i>Heliopyrgus domicella</i>		Minca

<i>Iliana heros heroica</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Jemadia ovid</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mictris crispus caerulea</i>	Crisp Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Mimia chiapensis</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mimia phidyle</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mimoniades nurschia</i>		Rio Blanco
<i>Mylon cajus</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Mylon lassia</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Mylon maimon</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Mylon mestor</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Myscelus perissodora</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Nisoniades brunneata</i>		Sinifana and Rio Claro
<i>Noctuana haematospila</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Noctuana noctua</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Ouleus fridericus</i>		Sinifana
<i>Pellicia dimidiata</i>		Sinifana
<i>Potomanaxas andraemon</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas laoma fumida</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas latrea tusca</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas melicertes</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas paphos</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas thoria</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Potomanaxas zagadka</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pyrgus adepta</i>	Guatemalan Chequered-Skipper	Scattered records
<i>Pyrgus orcus</i>	Sharp Chequered-Skipper	Scattered records
<i>Pyrrhopyge crida</i>		Minca 2020?
<i>Pyrrhopyge papius papius</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Pyrrhopyge phidias</i>		Minca and Tatama National Park
<i>Pythonides grandis assecla</i>	Many-spotted Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro
<i>Pythonides jovianus</i>	Powder Blue-Skipper	Tatama National Park
<i>Pythonides proxenus</i>	Black-topped Blue-Skipper	Rio Claro
<i>Quadrus cerealis</i>		Rio Blanco to Jardin rest stop 2023
<i>Sostrata bifasciata</i>		Jardin
<i>Spioniades abbreviata</i>		Tatama National Park
<i>Staphylus caribbea</i>		This species Chicaque 2023?
<i>Staphylus vulgata</i>		Day 16 2023
<i>Theagenes albiplaga</i>		Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<i>Trina geometrina geometrina</i>		Sinifana
<i>Viola egra</i>		Rio Claro
<i>Xenophanes tryxus</i>	Glassy-winged Skipper	Sinifana, Tatama National Park
<i>Yanguna cosyra</i>	Burning Zebratip	Tatama National Park

Systematic List Number 2

Birds

The excellent 'Guia Ilustrada de la Avifauna Colombiana' by Fernando Ayerbe Quinones is a fine field guide, with 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 2024. Species seen on the recce, in 2020, or in 2023, 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)
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Los Colores 2024
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>	Many at 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>	Endemic. Jardin, La Romera, and Rio Claro.
Band-tailed Guan	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	Rio Blanco
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	Sierra Nevada, Rio Blanco, Montezuma
Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	5 at Los Colores, (NS), 2024
Black-fronted Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Heard at El Dorado
Chestnut Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus hyperythrus</i>	Endemic. Heard at Tatama.
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Lake Tabacal (PGC), before the tour, 2024
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	c.8 at La Florida
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	Numerous around habitation
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Rio Claro
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Minca 2020
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	San Lorenzo, Jardin, and numerous at Rio Blanco
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Tatama National Park
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Day 14 2023
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Scattered records
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Santa Marta
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	2 at Tabacal before the group arrived, 2024
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Widespread, often heard
Grey-headed Dove	<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i>	Heard at La Romera
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, heard
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Widespread
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Rio Claro
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Scattered records, not seen 2024!
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Day 3, 2023
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	En route to Rio Claro 2019
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Scattered singletons
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>	1 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>	Heard at Rio Claro
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>	Jardin 2019
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Heard at Rio Claro
Oilbird	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Very many at Rio Claro
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Scattered records

White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Rio Claro
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Rio Claro
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, where numerous
White-tipped Sicklebill	<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>	1 at Montezuma, 2024
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Band-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Frijoles
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis varugui</i>	Montezuma 2023
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	San Francisco, PGC, before the group, 2024
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis symratophorus</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta and Rio Claro 2020
Pale-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>	Rio Claro
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis strigularis</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>	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>Heliophryx barroti</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Days 10 and 13
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>	Chingaza
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>	Montezuma, Rio Blanco, Chicaque
Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	Daily at 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>	Daily at 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
Green-bearded Helmetcrest	<i>Oxypogon guerinii</i>	Endemic. Chingaza.
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	Chingaza and San Lorenzo
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 cupreiventris</i>	Chingaza 2023
Bronzy Inca	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	Rio Blanco
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	Montezuma
Black Inca	<i>Coeligena prunellei</i>	Endemic. Chicaque, glimpsed!
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	Widespread in small numbers
White-tailed Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena phalerata</i>	Endemic. A pair, 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
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>	Chingaza
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, even at the lodge this year
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Daily at Montezuma
Rufous-gaped Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>	Tatama National Park, also Las

Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	Ventanas
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	Daily at Montezuma
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Rio Blanco
Empress Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	Montezuma
Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Several at Tatama
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	One at Frijoles
Santa Marta Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus astreans</i>	Chingaza and Rio Blanco
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchellii</i>	Endemic. Santa Marta, 2023.
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchos</i>	Daily at Montezuma
Red-billed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon gibsoni</i>	Sierra Nevada 2023
Coppery Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon russatus</i>	Sierra Nevada 2020
Short-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon poortmani</i>	Bosque de Bavaria 2019
Santa Marta Blossomcrown	<i>Anthocephala floriceps</i>	Endemic. 2, Sierra Nevada.
White-vented Plumeteer	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	Minca and Sinifana
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica colombica</i>	Many at El Dorado, and Minca
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	Daily at Montezuma
Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	Rio Claro
Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Sierra Nevada, Tatama, Jardin
Indigo-capped Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia cyanifrons</i>	Endemic. Seen at San Francisco before the tour (PGC).
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Widespread
Bogota Rail	<i>Rallus semiplumbeus</i>	Endemic. Seen superbly at La Florida, even through the telescope, a superb addition in 2023.
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	2024:- 2 seen closely at La Florida. A young bird seen daily at Montezuma, where an adult also occasionally seen
Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	2 at Los Colores
Spot-flanked Gallinule	<i>Porphyriops melanops</i>	c.6 at La Florida
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	La Florida
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>	Many at La Florida
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	1 in Bogota Botanic Garden
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Day 12 2023
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
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Magdalena River 2023
Gull-billed Tern	<i>Gelochelidon nilotica</i>	Caribbean coast
Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>	Caribbean coast
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Caribbean coast
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Scattered records
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	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>	A few records
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	La Florida
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	Rio Claro
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	La Florida

Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Scattered open country records
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Rio Claro 2023
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
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Over the hotel at Jardin
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	2 at Rio Claro
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Day 16, 2023
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Seen on 4 days
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Montezuma
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	1 at Minca
Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Andes 2023
Bicoloured Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	1 over San Lorenzo Ridge
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
Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Sierra Nevada
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Tatama NP
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	2 below Minca 2023
Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	1 at Jardin
Santa Marta Screech Owl	<i>Megascops gilesi</i>	Endemic. Heard Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, and one seen.
Cloud-forest Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium nubicola</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park
Andean Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium jardiinii</i>	1 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 and Rio Blanco
White-tipped Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus fulgidus festatus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon chionurus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	2, Sierra Nevada
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, 2023
Whooping Motmot	<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>	La Romera
Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	Rio Blanco, Tatama, and Jardin
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rio Claro
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Montezuma and Rio Claro
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Day 3
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>	2 at Montezuma
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>	Endemic. 2 at Rio Claro 2023.
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Montezuma and Frijoles
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Tatama National Park, ssp. <i>caucaae</i>
Groove-billed Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (sulcatus) calorhynchus</i>	Lower Santa Marta 2019
Southern Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus albivitta</i>	Chicaque
Santa Marta Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus (albivitta) lautus</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Grey-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus phaeolaemus</i>	Endemic. Rio Blanco.
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	Andes, and heard at Montezuma, 2023

Black-billed Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena nigrirostris</i>	Rio Blanco on two days
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Minca
Stripe-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus sanguineus</i>	Tatama National Park on 2 days
Chestnut-mandibled Toucan	<i>Ramphastos (ambiguus) swainsonii</i>	Rio Claro 2023. Nomenclature confused and controversial.
Citron-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos citreolaemus</i>	1 at Los Colores
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Minca, ssp. <i>brevicarinatus</i>
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Tatama National Park, heard
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	1 east of Medellin, 2023
Grayish Piculet	<i>Picumnus granadensis</i>	Endemic. Montezuma and Day 16, 2023.
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Jardin and Medellin area
Beautiful Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pulcher</i>	Endemic. 1 at Frijoles, and 4 at Rio Claro, 2024.
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	On two days at Montezuma 2024
Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	Rio Claro, Jardin, Minca, etc.
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates fumigatus</i>	Rio Claro
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates kirkii</i>	Rio Claro and Day 2 2023
Yellow-vented Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates dignus</i>	Tatama National Park
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
Cinnamon Woodpecker	<i>Celeus loricatus</i>	Rio Claro
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Tatama
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rivolii</i>	Rio Blanco
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	2 at Los Colores
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Seen before the tour (PGC)
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Day 3
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Chingaza 2020
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>petoensis</i>
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Jardin 2024
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 and Los Colores
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Tatama, and Jardin
Red-lored Parrot	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Day 10, 2024
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Los Colores 2024
Scaly-naped Parrot	<i>Amazona mercenaries</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Spectacled Parrotlet	<i>Forcus conspicillatus</i>	Scattered records, Days 10 to 14
Santa Marta Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura viridicata</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, seen very closely 2023, 2 seen 2024.
Brown-breasted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura calliptera</i>	Endemic. Chingaza 2020.
Military Macaw	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Minca and Rio Claro 2020. 2024 seen near Pereira.
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	2 at Rio Claro
Golden-plumed Parakeet	<i>Leptosittaca branickii</i>	Noisy flocks at Rio Blanco
Yellow-eared Parrot	<i>Ognorhynchus icterotis</i>	Endemic. Jardin area, seen superbly well 2023. 6 seen 2024, others heard.
Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	<i>Psittacara wagleri</i>	Common at Minca
Rufous-rumped Antwren	<i>Euchreporis callinota</i>	Montezuma 2019

Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Heard at various sites
Bar-crested Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus multistriatus</i>	Heard at Tatama, a female at Frijoles Sinifana
Black-crowned Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>	A male at Minca 2023
Black-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus melanonotus</i>	Rio Claro
Checker-throated Stipplethroat	<i>Epinecrophylla fulviventris</i>	Heard at Tatama
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>	Tatama National Park and Chicaque
Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Santa Marta Antbird	<i>Drymophila hellmayri</i>	Heard at Tatama
Streak-headed Antbird	<i>Drymophila striaticeps</i>	Endemic. Tatama National Park 2023.
Parker's Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides parkeri</i>	La Selva 2023
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	A pair at Rio Claro 2019
Short-tailed Antbird	<i>Poliocrania maculifer</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Magdalena Antbird	<i>Sipia palliata</i>	Montezuma 2024
Zeledon's Antbird	<i>Hafferia zeledoni</i>	2 seen very well at Rio Blanco. Heard at Chingaza.
Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ruficapilla</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2024.
Santa Marta Antpitta	<i>Grallaria bangsi</i>	Seen well at Rio Blanco 2023. Heard only this year.
Bicoloured Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufocinerea</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Yellow-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria flavotincta</i>	Endemic. Heard at Chingaza.
Muisca Antpitta	<i>Grallaria rufula</i>	Endemic. San Lorenzo Ridge 2020 and 2024.
Sierra Nevada Antpitta	<i>Grallaria spatiator</i>	Endemic. Usually seen very well at Rio Blanco. Not seen 2024.
Brown-banded Antpitta	<i>Grallaria milleri</i>	Seen superbly well above Minca 2019
Rusty-breasted Antpitta	<i>Grallaria ferrugineipectus</i>	Usually seen very well at Rio Blanco. Not seen 2024.
Slate-crowned Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nana</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Ocellated Tapaculo	<i>Acropternis orthonyx</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Blackish Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latrans</i>	Heard at Tatama
Choco Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus chocoensis</i>	Heard at Jardin
Stile's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus stilesi</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Santa Marta Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus sanctaemartae</i>	Endemic. Heard at Tatama NP.
Tatama Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus alvarezlopezi</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
Narino Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus viciniior</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Brown-rumped Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus latebricola</i>	Heard at Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Spillmann's Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spillmanni</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Pale-bellied Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus griseicollis</i>	Heard at Tatama National Park
Rufous-breasted Antthrush	<i>Formicarius rufipectus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
Grey-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus albigularis</i>	Rio Blanco
Tyrannine Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Rio Claro
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2024
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Rio Blanco 2020
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Rio Claro 2020
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Chicaque 2023
Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	Los Colores
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	One at Rio Claro 2019
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilrostris</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco and Jardin
Brown-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus pusillus</i>	Rio Claro
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	

Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Rio Blanco, Tatama NP, Chicaque
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Tatama NP
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>	Los Colores
Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor fuscipenne</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Montezuma on 3 days
Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>	Chicaque
Santa Marta Foliage-gleaner	<i>Clibanornis rufipectus</i>	Endemic. Minca 2019.
Uniform Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes ignobilis</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Flammulated Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes flammulatus</i>	Rio Blanco, nest hole only this year, seen at Sierra Nevada de Sta. Marta
Fulvous-dotted Treerunner	<i>Margarornis stellatus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	On 2 days at Rio Blanco
Andean Tit-spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>	Heard at Chingaza
White-chinned Thistletail	<i>Asthenes fuliginosa</i>	Heard at Chingaza
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythroptus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Streak-capped Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca hellmayri</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Rio Claro
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyuran</i>	Tatama NP
Silvery-throated Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis subpudica</i>	Endemic. 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>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Rufous Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis unirufa</i>	Tatama NP
Brown-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Rio Claro 2020
White-tailed Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	Rio Blanco
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	Sierra Nevada de Sta.Marta
Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Montezuma 2020
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Los Colores
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Minca and Frijoles
Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquiensis</i>	Jardin 2020
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Rio Blanco, Jardin, and Sierra Nevada de Sta.Marta
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	La Florida
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin 2023
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Minca 2019
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Minca
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Day 16 2023
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Rio Claro and Tatama 2023
Rufous-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon rufipectus</i>	Chicaque
Variegated Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes poecilotis</i>	Chicaque 2020
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>	Tatama National Park and Rio Claro
Antioquia Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes lanyoni</i>	Endemic. 2+ at Rio Claro.
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
Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias plumbeiceps</i>	Chicaque
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	Very widespread

Coopmans's Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius minimus</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. On four days at Tatama NP On two days at Tatama NP Tatama NP 2023 Heard at Tatama NP Heard at Tatama NP Minca 2020 Rio Claro 2020 En route to Rio Claro 2019 Tatama NP Rio Blanco and Tatama NP Tatama NP 2023 Widespread in small numbers Rio Claro 2020 Tatama NP Tatama NP Minca 2019 Widespread in small numbers On 3 days at Tatama NP Tatama NP 2023 Tatama NP and Rio Blanco Recorded 2023 Jardin 2023 Jardin Tatama NP, one of these species Chicaque Widespread in small numbers Day 3 and Medellin Jardin 2019 Endemic. Seen well, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2020. Heard 2024. Tatama NP 2019 Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Tatama, Jardin, 2023 Rio Blanco Jardin 2019 Chingaza 2023 Rio Claro Scattered records, e.g. Rio Claro Minca Minca 2020 Endemic. Day 16 2023. Rio Blanco Los Colores 2024 Minca 2020 Widespread Minca Widespread Minca Tatama NP 2023 Tatama NP 2023 Tatama NP, heard Rio Claro Frijoles Widespread
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiornis ornatus</i>	
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>	
Bronze-olive Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>	
Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Pseudotriccus ruficeps</i>	
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	
Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i>	
Southern Bentbill	<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>	
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	
Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus ruficeps</i>	
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i>	
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>	
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiornis ornatus</i>	
Handsome Flycatcher	<i>Nephelomyias pulcher</i>	
Flavescent Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	
Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	
Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	
Western/Eastern Wood-pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus/virens</i>	
Acadian Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virens</i>	
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	
Santa Marta Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes pernix</i>	
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	
Yellow-bellied Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca diadema</i>	
Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris</i>	
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	
Panama Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus panamensis</i>	
Apical Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus apicalis</i>	
Pale-edged Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	
Gray-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	
Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>	
Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	

Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Day 7, 2023
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2023
Green-and-black Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	Rio Blanco
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>	Tatama NP
Golden-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola aureopectus</i>	2 pairs, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>decora</i> , 2019
Orange-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola jucunda</i>	Tatama NP 2020
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	Chingaza, heard only this year
Chestnut-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rufaxilla</i>	Las Ventanas 2020
Andean Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	An impressive lek at Jardin, a few elsewhere, ssp. <i>sanguinolentus</i>
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Tatama National Park 2024
Yellow-headed Manakin	<i>Chloropipo flavicapilla</i>	Two males at La Romera 2023
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Lake Tabacal, before the tour (PGC)
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	Rio Claro
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Rio Claro 2024
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Tatama NP
Russet-winged Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis stenorhyncha</i>	Heard at Minca
Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Rio Blanco
Cinereous Becard	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Rio Claro
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Rio Claro, Minca, Tatama NP
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	Jardin 2023
One-coloured Becard	<i>Pachyramphus homochrous</i>	A nesting pair at Rio Claro, 2024
Black-billed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i>	Heard at Jardin
Scrub Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	Rio Claro and Minca 2023
Golden-fronted Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia aurantiifrons</i>	Minca 2023
Rufous-naped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia semibrunnea</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	La Romera 2023
Brown-capped Vireo	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Rio Blanco
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Day 16 2023
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 and Rio Blanco
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 3
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Rio Claro
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Rio Blanco 2023
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Minca 2023
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Sinifana
Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Heard at Tatama NP and Minca
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Widespread in small numbers
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Rio Blanco
Apolinar's Wren	<i>Cistothorus apolinari</i>	Endemic. Seen, albeit briefly, at La Florida, 2023.
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	Frijoles
Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	Jardin, Rio Claro, Minca
Sooty-headed Wren	<i>Pheugopedius spadix</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Black-bellied Wren	<i>Pheugopedius fasciatoventris</i>	Heard at Rio Claro
Whiskered Wren	<i>Pheugopedius mystacalis</i>	Heard at various sites
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius rutilus</i>	Minca

Antioquia Wren	<i>Thryophilus sernai</i>	Endemic. 2 seen very well at Sinifana, 2023.
Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>	Minca, 2024
Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	Tatama NP
Rufous Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia unirufa</i>	Chicaque 2020
Sharpe's Wren	<i>Cinnycerthia olivascens</i>	Rio Blanco
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Hemicorhina leucosticta</i>	Tatama NP
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Chicaque
Sierra Marta (Hermit) Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina anachoreta</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Bang's Wood-Wren	<i>Henochorina bangsi</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, heard.
Munchique Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina negreti</i>	Endemic. 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>	Rio Blanco
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Jardin and Rio Blanco
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>	Frijoles
Black Solitaire	<i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	Tatama NP 2020, unusually not seen in 2023 or 2024
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Day 3, Rio Claro, Minca
Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, ssp. <i>venezuelensis</i>
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta 2019
Clay-coloured Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Minca
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> . 2023.
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	Common at higher altitudes
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>fuscobrunneus</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Santa Marta, but fewer than usual there
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>	Endemic. La Selva 2023.
Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Widespread, seen on 7 days, ssp. <i>crassirostris</i>
Fulvous-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>	Rio Claro 2019
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Los Frijoles and Rio Claro, ssp. <i>oressinoma</i> , and Tatama NP
Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>	ssp. <i>chocoensis</i>
Andean Siskin	<i>Spinus spinescens</i>	Las Ventanas
Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>	Chicaque 2023
Rosy Thrush-Tanager	<i>Rhodinocichla rosea</i>	Rio Blanco and Medellin 2020
Tanager Finch	<i>Oreothraupis arremonops</i>	Heard at Minca
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Heard Tatama NP
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>	Tatama NP
Ashy-throated Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Rio Blanco
Dusky Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>	Chicaque 2020
		Tatama NP, ssp. <i>livingstoni</i>

Yellow-green Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavovirens</i>	Jardin 2019
Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Minca
Sierra Nevada Brushfinch	<i>Arremon basilicas</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2023.
Black-headed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon atricapillus</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Gray-browed Brushfinch	<i>Arremon assimilis</i>	Rio Blanco on two days
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Rio Claro 2019, ssp. <i>erythrorhynchus</i>
Golden-winged Sparrow	<i>Arremon schlegeli</i>	Minca
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Rio Blanco
Olive Finch	<i>Arremon castaneiceps</i>	Seen closely at Tatama NP 2023
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Widespread and common
White-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>	Rio Blanco
Moustached Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albofrenatus</i>	Chicaque
Santa Marta Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes melanocephalus</i>	Endemic. Several in Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Tricoloured Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	Tatama NP 2023. (<i>Atlapetes crassipes</i> , Choco Brushfinch).
Slaty Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes schistaceus</i>	Rio Blanco
Pale-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>	Chingaza 2023
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Chingaza 2023
Red-breasted Meadowlark	<i>Leistes militaris</i>	Near Pereira 2024
Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	Heard at Rio Blanco
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Tatama NP
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Jardin, Minca, and Rio Claro
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>ridgwayi</i>
Black-tailed Cacique	<i>Cacicus flavicrissus</i>	Rio Claro
Mountain Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysonotus</i>	Jardin
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	La Florida and Tatama NP
Orange-crowned Oriole	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	Los Colores
Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Rio Claro 2023
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Scattered records, widespread
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Minca
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>	Endemic. Seen very well at Jardin, and at La Romera.
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	Several at La Florida
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Montezuma and Los Colores
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	One at Tatama 2023
Black-and-White Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Chicaque
Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Minca 2019
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Minca
Connecticut Warbler	<i>Oporornis agilis</i>	One on two days at Montezuma, 2023.
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Los Frijoles 2024.
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Montezuma 2020
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	Minca 2020
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	A female at Los Frijoles
Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	One at Tatama 2023
Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Several at Rio Claro
Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Widespread and common. By far the most numerous migrant warbler. Seen on 11 days.
Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Minca
Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	A female at Los Frijoles
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Minca
		Sinifana

Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Tatama NP and Chicaque
Santa Marta Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis basilica</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, c.5.
Citrine Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis luteoviridis</i>	Rio Blanco 2024
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis nigrocristata</i>	Rio Blanco
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Rio Blanco, Los Frijoles, Rio Claro, ssp. <i>semivervina</i>
Choco Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis chlorophrys</i>	Tatama NP 2023
White-lored Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis conspicillata</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Nevada, on 2 days.
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>	Rio Blanco, ssp. <i>regulus</i>
Canada Warbler	<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Scattered records, seen on 4 days
Slate-throated Redstart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Scattered records. ssp. <i>ballax</i> widespread. ssp. <i>sanctaemartae</i> , Santa Marta.
Yellow-crowned Redstart	<i>Myioborus flavivertex</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Golden-fronted Redstart	<i>Myioborus ornatus</i>	Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and Jardin
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro 2023
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	Chicaque 2023
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>	Endemic. Tatama NP.
Ochre-breasted Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis stolzmanni</i>	Tatama NP, ssp. <i>dugandi</i> , 2023
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Minca 2023
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanoides</i>	Minca
White-capped Tanager	<i>Sericossypha albocristata</i>	3 above Jardin, a superb bird! 2019.
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Kleinothraupis atropileus</i>	Rio Blanco
Oleaginous Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis frontalis</i>	Rio Blanco
Black-eared Hemispingus	<i>Sphenopsis melanotis</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Thlypopsis superciliaris</i>	Rio Blanco
Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Rio Claro
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Rio Claro
Tawny-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Rio Claro
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Minca
Flame-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Claro
Crimson-backed Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	Widespread and common, seen on 12 days
Black-and-Gold Tanager	<i>Bangsia melanochlamys</i>	Endemic. On two days at Tatama NP, 2023.
Gold-ringed Tanager	<i>Bangsia aureocincta</i>	Endemic. Seen very closely at Tatama NP.
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorormis riefferii</i>	3+ at Rio Blanco
Black-cheeked Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus melanogenys</i>	Endemic. Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin, 2020
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	Chingaza
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Rio Blanco and Jardin
Black-chinned Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus notabilis</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>	Jardin
Purplish-mantled Tanager	<i>Iridosornis porphyrocephalus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin 2023
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	Chicaque 2024
Glistening-green Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa phoenicotis</i>	Tatama NP 2020
Multicoloured Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa nitidissima</i>	Endemic. 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, Tatama NP, and Chicaque
Rufous-throated Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis rufigula</i>	Tatama NP
Black-headed Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cyanoptera</i>	El Dorado 2024
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinei</i>	Sierra Nevada and Jardin
Scrub Tanager	<i>Tangara vitriolina</i>	Montezuma and Jardin
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Tatama NP
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Tatama NP and Los Frijoles
Blue-and-Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	Rio Blanco
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Chicaque and Rio Blanco
Metallic-green Tanager	<i>Tangara labradorides</i>	Jardin
Plain-coloured Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	Rio Claro and Los Frijoles
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Los Frijoles
Bay-and-Green Tanager	<i>Tangara viridissima</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, 2024
Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	Jardin 2020
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Tatama NP and Jardin 2023
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Tatama NP
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Minca and Rio Claro
Yellow-tufted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis egregia</i>	Los Frijoles
Turquoise Dacnis	<i>Dacnis hartlaubi</i>	Endemic. 1, lower Montezuma road
		2023.
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
Golden-collared Honeycreeper	<i>Tridophanes pulcherrimus</i>	Tatama NP 2023, 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 and Bogota Botanic Garden
Chestnut-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa gloriosissima</i>	Endemic. Upper Montezuma Road, ssp. <i>boylei</i> , seen very closely.
		Jardin
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>	Chingaza and Sierra Nevada
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	Widespread in small numbers, seen on 5
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilatera</i>	days
		Rio Blanco
Rusty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa sittoides</i>	Tatama NP 2023
Indigo Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa indigotica</i>	Tatama NP and Rio Blanco
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>	Chingaza, Tatama NP, Rio Blanco, and
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>	Jardin
		c.5 at Rio Blanco
Plushcap	<i>Catamblyrhynchus diadema</i>	Chingaza
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>	Chingaza 2020
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Pseudospingus verticalis</i>	Rio Blanco
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	Scattered records, seen on 7 days
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Montezuma
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	A pair en route to Rio Claro
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	2 at Los Frijoles
Thick-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>	Tatama 2023
Gray Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	Tatama NP 2019
Black-and-white Seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Tatama NP, Jardin, and Minca
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Tatama NP 2024
Slate-coloured Seedeater	<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	
Paramo Seedeater	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>	Upper Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta,

Bananaquit
Yellow-faced Grassquit
Buff-throated Saltator
Black-winged Saltator
Caribbean Grayish Saltator
Streaked Saltator
Masked Saltator

Coereba flaveola
Tiaris olivaceus
Saltator maximus
Saltator atripennis
Saltator olivascens
Saltator striatipectus
Saltator cinctus

Slate-coloured Grosbeak

Saltator grossus

2023

Tatama NP and Los Frijoles

La Romera 2020

Scattered records

Tatama NP

Day 13

Minca

Seen by Erne at Rio Blanco whilst the
group were watching antpittas! 2023.

Rio Claro 2019, ssp.*saturatus*

Systematic List Number 3

Common Opossum	<i>Didelphis marsupialis</i>
Robinson's Mouse Opossum	<i>Marmosa robinsoni</i>
Shrew species	<i>Cryptotis medellinus</i>
Bat spp.	
Lemurine Night Monkey	<i>Aotus lemurinus</i>
Venezuelan Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>
Andean Fox	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>
Amazon Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus flaviventer</i> <i>otinus</i>
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>
Andean Squirrel	<i>Sciurus pucheranii</i>
Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasytus novemcinctus</i>
Guinea Pig species	<i>Cavia anolaimae</i>

Mammals

Montezuma and Rio Claro
A dead individual on San Lorenzo Ridge 2023
A dead individual at Las Ventanas, 2020, was one of the seven species in Colombia, all endemic. Probably this species.
Several seen
Seen well at El Dorado
Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
Rio Blanco and Tatama 2023
El Dorado 2023
Tatama National Park
Below Las Ventanas, seen by others just before we arrived! 2023
Montezuma
Widespread, various colour forms
Scattered records
El Dorado, Minca, Montezuma
Tatama, Jardin
La Florida, Bogota

Systematic List Number 4

<i>Aa leucantha</i>	Chingaza
<i>Arundina graminifolia</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Corymborkis flava</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Cranichis</i> sp.	Tatama NP
<i>Cyrtorchilum betancurii</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Cyrtorchilum superbiens</i>	Las Ventanas
<i>Cyrtorchilum</i> sp.	Tatama NP
<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 arachnoglossum</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 humeadorensis</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum laeve</i>	Rio Blanco
<i>Epidendrum macrostachyum</i>	
<i>Epidendrum microtum</i>	Chingaza

Orchids

<i>Epidendrum silverstonei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Epidendrum zipaquirinum</i>	Chingaza
<i>Exalaria parviflora</i>	Tatama NP
<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 licophora</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 cf. embreei</i>	Tatama NP
<i>Maxillaria grandiflora</i>	Jardin
<i>Maxillaria miniata</i>	Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta
<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 virginialis</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