

# Ecuador

## & the Galapagos

### A Greentours Trip Report

28<sup>th</sup> August to 20<sup>th</sup> September 2002

Led by Paul Cardy

Trip Report by Paul Cardy

The following Ecuador & Galapagos trip report is from a tour that differs significantly from the 2012 version. The 2012 tour will be a month and a half earlier, and various parts of the itinerary differ markedly. And of course no Galapagos for our trip in 2012 (extensions available – contact us!). The most relevant parts of the 2002 report to the 2012 tour are – days 1-6, day 14, and days 15-22, the latter covering the extension.

#### **Day 1        Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> August    Arrival**

Our flight got us in to Quito in the late afternoon, an ideal time to arrive. Arrival formalities went smoothly enough and we were soon on our way to the Café Cultura. We settled in and then ate a delicious dinner in the hotel restaurant, now open in the evening, a welcome change since my last visit.

#### **Day 2        Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> August    Cotopaxi National Park**

The hotel garden held a few common birds, namely Rufous-crowned Sparrow, Eared Dove, Great Thrush, and Sparkling Violet-ear. There were also a pair of Peacocks! Today we visited Cotopaxi National Park, to explore the extensive paramo surrounding the stunning snow-capped cone of Cotopaxi, one of the highest active volcanoes in the world.

The drive took us through arid and rather barren highland scenery. There were several butterflies on the wing, notably the clouded yellow *Colias dimera*, and the attractive *Tatouchila sterodice*, one of which flew into the van. Black Vultures were numerous, and American Kestrel was noted. We arrived to find Cotopaxi shrouded in cloud, but during the day we did have brief good views of the perfect cone as the cloud cleared. Up on the paramo around Lake Limpio pungo was a great variety of flowers. Three species of gentian were here, *Gentiana sedifolia*, *Gentianella cerastioides* and *G.diffusa*. The unusual yellow flowered gentian relative *Halenia weddeliana* was common. Two species of white flowered composite were noted, *Werneria crassifolia* and

the larger *W.nubigena*. The stemless yellow daisy was *Hypochoeris sessiliflora*. A good find was many spikes of a rather insignificant looking orchid. Turning our attention to the birds, Andean Lapwings, Andean Coots, Andean Gulls and Andean Teal were all common around or on the lake. Just put Andean in front of it and it was here! Baird's Sandpiper was numerous on the short turf. A shrubby hillside supported Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, Plumbeous Sierra-Finch, and Plain-coloured Seedeater. Yellow-billed Pintail was seen on the water and three Variable Hawks circled above us. Both Stout-billed and Bar-winged Cinclodes were seen, enabling the difference between the two to be clearly noted. Most notable bird here was Noble Snipe, two of which were flushed from the lakeshore by Brian. A little rain came so most ate lunch inside the vehicle. Curve-billed Tinamous called from the slope above us and in my search for them I found Black-tailed Trainbearer and Black Flowerpiercer.

Peregrine was a good find, and two Carunculated Caracaras fed on a nearby carcass.

We drove up towards the refugio, in search of the endemic Ecuadorian Hillstar. We stopped in a likely place, with much of their preferred nectar source *Chuquiraga jussieuri*, and found at least five, including some stunning males. Many-striped Canastero was also here. Back at the small museum we found little other than Mountain Wren, but the museum itself was worth a quick visit. The rain came in force, and we had a wet journey back to Quito, dozing on the way!

### **Day 3        Friday 30<sup>th</sup> August        Coca, Rio Napo and Sacha Lodge**

After breakfast I visited Libri Mundi, where I was pleased to find a further two volumes of Mariposas de Ecuador had been published. This ambitious series is planned to illustrate all the butterflies and larger moths of Ecuador, in some twenty volumes! We drove to the airport, and checked in at a small private office for the flight to Coca in the Oriente. The plane was small but the flight was smooth! We had fine views of the east Andean slope, and as we approached Coca, the Rio Napo and Amazonia stretching ahead of us. Of course it was pretty warm, quite a contrast to the temperature in Quito. At the airport we were met by Carlos from Sacha Lodge, and were taken to a small house in town before getting on the boat. Blue-grey Tanagers were seen around town, whilst White-winged Swallows flew over the river. The attractive butterfly *Anartia amathea* was common.

The trip down river to Sacha Lodge took less than two hours. Among the birds seen on the river journey were White-banded Swallows, a Striated Heron, Yellow-billed Terns, Russet-backed Oropendolas, Drab Water-Tyrant, and a Plumbeous Kite. The Black and Turkey Vultures were replaced by Greater Yellow-headed Vultures. Pierids commonly flew along the river, among them *Phoebis argante*, *Phoebis trite* and *Aphrissa statira*.

At the Sacha boat landing a superb new viewing deck had been built since my last visit and thirty minutes spent here was rewarded with a wealth of birds. Short-crested Flycatchers were nesting inside a hollow log, and we could observe them well. Red-capped Cardinals were impressive as was a beautiful male Scarlet-crowned Barbet. Smooth-billed and Greater Anis were both seen, and a Swallow-winged Puffbird sat atop a tree. Southern Lapwings frequented the disturbed riverside meadows. Also seen here were Grayish Saltator, Black-billed Thrush, Yellow-rumped Cacique, and Roadside Hawk. *Anartia jatrophae* was common, and a species of *Diaeethria* was seen.

We dragged ourselves away from all this activity and set off on a slow walk to the lodge – there was so much to see. *Heliconia* was in fine flower, whilst *Philodendron* and *Monstera* clung to the trees. A white aroid was an interesting find. The danaid *Lycorea ilione* was noted, with several transparent ithomiines, and the satyrids *Cissia libye* and *Cissia hesione*.

A troop of Squirrel Monkeys cavorted in the trees along the boardwalk, and we even saw three Red Howler Monkeys. This really was an excellent introduction to Sacha. Violaceous Jay, Black-fronted Nunbird, Purple-throated Fruitcrow, and Straight-billed Woodcreeper were all here too. At the canoe landing stage was the very exotic looking little iiodinid *Helicopis acis*, and Orange-winged Amazons flew over. The lake here was so tranquil as we were paddled the short distance across to the lodge. Wattled Jacanas were active in the waterside vegetation. We received a fine welcome at Sacha and settled into our rooms before reconvening for a good buffet dinner, reflecting on a great first day and looking forward to what was to come.

#### **Day 4            Saturday 31<sup>st</sup> August        Sacha Lodge**

It rained heavily overnight, for about four hours. The lights outside the rooms had attracted a fantastic array of insects, with a great selection of moths, and beetles, leaf-like orthopterans, and bugs too. A pre-dawn start saw us walking a forest trail to the wooden canopy tower, literally one of the high points of a visit to Sacha. The tower is built around a huge emergent tree and allows fine vistas of the forest canopy and it's wildlife. Blue-crowned Motmot was noted near the lodge, and Marbled Wood-Quail and White-breasted Wood-Wren were heard along the trail.

There was so much activity up here this morning that it is difficult to know where to start. There were some fine epiphytic bromeliads festooned on the tree around us. Red Howlers were active in a nearby tree top and we had good views of them. A rather distant Double-toothed Kite was spotted, and Greater Yellow-headed Vultures soared over. Cobalt-winged and White-eyed Parakeets flew noisily past, as did Orange-winged Amazons. Speckled Chachalacas and Squirrel Cuckoo were both seen. We had good views of swifts and could distinguish Short-tailed, Neotropical Palm, and the less common Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift. Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, Gilded Barbet, White-fronted Nunbird, and Fork-tailed Woodnymph added to the variety. Many-banded Aracaris, Lettered Aracaris, and White-throated Toucan all sat on the same bare tree at different times, allowing fine views. Mixed flocks of small birds moved through the canopy, and among them we saw Pygmy and Dugand's Antwrens, Slender-footed Tyrannulet, Ochre-breasted Flycatcher, and Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher. Perhaps the most stunning birds today were the tanagers, of which we saw a great variety. Purple and Green Honeycreepers, Blue Dacnis, Rufous-bellied Euphonia, Orange-bellied Euphonia and Thick-billed Euphonia were all seen well and among the Tanagers themselves were; Opal-rumped, Opal-crowned, Green-and-gold, Turquoise, Paradise, Masked, Masked Crimson and Palm! As if all this wasn't enough we also saw the stunning Spangled Cotinga, as well as Purple-throated and Bare-necked Fruitcrows, Purple-throated Cotinga, and Black-tailed Tityra. Yellow-rumped Cacique, Crested Oropendola and Russet-backed Oropendola were also here.

Some of the group went on a forest walk to learn about the medicinal uses of some of the plants. They also saw Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher, Long-billed Woodcreeper, and Lineated Woodpecker among other things. The rest of us walked into the forest with Marcello. On coming down from the tower we met an antswarm at the bottom, and saw Scale-backed Antbird and Golden-collared Toucanet. A Dusky-throated Antshrike was sitting on a nest right beside

the trail and we had to creep past very carefully so as not to disturb it. Butterflies were on the wing by this time, with satyrids particularly well represented. The beautiful transparent winged *Pierella*, *Cythaerias* and *Haetera* were all here, and the morpho relative *Antirrhea avernus* was seen. Some impressive millipedes were found, and a beautiful dragonfly with a red abdomen and a white frons. We also saw the very long bodied green damselfly known as a helicoptero. Apparently the helicopter is named after this insect! More Red Howlers were seen and we were lucky enough to find Black-mantled Tamarins too. A rather old burrow of a Giant Anteater was all we saw of this species, and we saw tracks of Black Agouti. A boardwalk through varzea forest produced White-flanked Antwren, Sooty Antbird, and a very close Rufescent Tiger-Heron. Three species of woodcreeper were seen, namely Striped, Buff-throated and Plain-brown.

We all met up again for lunch at the lodge. In the afternoon those of us who went with Marcello had a very wet trip to the newly built metal tower. Blue-crowned Manakin, Lanceolated Monklet, and *Morpho achilles* were seen along the way and we had a glimpse of a Wire-tailed Manakin. Despite the weather, from the tower we saw Buff-throated Saltator, White-lored Euphonia, White-throated Toucans, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, and four Mealy Amazons. On the walk back to the lodge we had a good view of a Kinkajou, becoming active at dusk. Marcello told me that a canopy walkway is being built here, and we could see the components of it arranged on the ground near the metal tower, which will itself be part of the walkway. This promises to be fantastic when completed and will offer further opportunities for observing canopy wildlife, as we are able to do from the canopy walkway in Ghana.

## Day 5            Sunday 1<sup>st</sup> September       Sacha Lodge

A busy day at Sacha began with a trip across the lake to the varzea boardwalk. Boat-billed Flycatchers and Great Kiskadees were active around the lake, and Cobalt-winged Parakeets flew over. Along the narrow creek we saw Black-capped Donacobius, Green-and-rufous Kingfisher, and Silver-beaked Tanager. A pair of Black-banded Woodcreepers were seen on a palm tree near the landing stage. Marcello's amazingly sharp eyes picked out two Mottled Owls that were sitting inside the forest. Black-tailed Trogon was seen and a lovely little green tree frog. Indeed many beautiful little frogs were seen during our stay here. A stunning Solanaceae feeding grasshopper was found, its bright colours warning predators that it is poisonous. Once by the Napo we had the surprise of a Sapphire Quail-Dove out on the track, this is a shy species that usually stays inside the forest and is difficult to see, and we were fortunate to have great views of this beautiful bird. Undulated Tinamou was seen too, and Red Titi Monkeys were glimpsed in the trees. There followed an amazing amount of bird activity. Among the species seen as we walked to the boat landing were Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, Cream-coloured Woodpecker, Spot-breasted Woodpecker, Blue-crowned Tropicbird, Black-fronted Nunbird, Brown Jacamar, Grey-crowned Flatbill, Orange-fronted Plushcown, Ruddy Pigeon, Pale-vented Pigeon, White-winged Becard, Lesser Seedfinch, and Southern Rough-winged Swallow. Among the butterflies were *Anartia amathea* and *Mazia amazonicus*. All this activity may have delayed our progress a little, but that was what we were here for, to see wildlife!

We took a boat across the Rio Napo, noting Yellow-billed Terns over the river. Entering a small creek, the birds kept coming. One tree had Troupial, Chestnut-eared Aracari, and Cobalt-winged Parakeets in it, whilst Black Caracara, Roadside Hawk, and Fork-tailed Woodnymph were also here. Several attractive species of ginger were seen in flower today. One tree had both Plum-

throated and Spangled Cotingas in it, a stunning combination. Chestnut-fronted Macaw flew over. Mooring the boat on a sandbank we walked into a cultivated area, which was alive with a great variety of orthopterans, and many other insects. Blue-headed and Black-headed Parrots were both seen, but the Undulated Antshrike that was calling remained elusive.

We split into two groups and entered the forest. With Marcello we found Bicoloured Antbird, a female Amazonian White-tailed Trogan, and Rusty-belted Tapaculo. We soon met up with the others however to learn they had had a close encounter with a Fer-de-Lance! It was John who discovered it by nearly standing on it. The snake was still there for all of us to see, in fact it was nursing a recently caught large rat. This really was a great opportunity to observe this most poisonous of all neotropical snakes at close range, and it was a rather large individual! Fine views of Banded Antbird were had, and a female Black-capped Becard. The distinctive butterfly *Batesia hypochlora* was flying in the forest, and *Pierella hyceta* and *Dynamine chryseis* were seen too. The attractive iroidinid *Parcella amarynthina* was also seen. Blue-crowned Manakin was noted. On the boat journey back many butterflies were mud-puddling on the sandbanks, with many *Phoebis* particularly and at least two species of *Eurytides* swallowtails. Amazonian Umbrellabird was glimpsed. Back at the Sacha boat landing were some stunning butterflies, and those of us who stayed behind to look at them were rewarded with three species of *Marpesia* – *M.chiron*, *M.berania* and *M.hermione*; a *Callicore* species; and two of the gorgeous *Baeotus jupiter* settling on one of the boats. Back on the boardwalk we saw Chestnut Woodpecker and glimpsed a Black-throated Antbird. The Malachite butterfly, *Siproeta stelenes*, was seen by the canoe landing stage. At the lodge three Hoatzins were seen before lunch.

In the afternoon most of the group visited the nearby butterfly farm, where they could observe a range of species closely, as well as photograph them. David, Marcello and I took a canoe down a blackwater creek near the lodge. White-collared Swifts flew over the lake. Good views were had of Agami Heron, a scarce species, and then we had a very close female Orange-crowned Manakin, an Ecuadorian endemic. A male White-bearded Manakin was also seen. Chestnut Woodpecker was noted, and at dusk over the lake we saw Common Potoo, after hearing their mournful calls. Fireflies pulsed in the darkness.

## **Day 6            Monday 2<sup>nd</sup> September    Journey from Sacha to Quito**

It was time to leave Sacha. For the last time we were paddled across the peaceful lake, and we walked along the boardwalk. The highlight of this walk was three Night Monkeys that were spotted in a tree hole. We watched these for a long time, even putting the telescope on them. We were very lucky to see these. The Squirrel Monkey troop was here again too.

By the boat landing were two Solitary Caciques ( an oxymoron? ), and Scarlet-crowned Barbet. The heavens opened and it continued to rain heavily for most of the boat trip. Clad in ponchos we just had to sit it out. Along the Napo Marcello spotted a pair of Ladder-tailed Nightjars that were roosting on the bank. We were able to approach very closely in the boat. Snowy and Great Egrets were noted on the journey, whilst John found a Cocoi Heron. On one of the river islands were three Oriole Blackbirds, a very impressive bird.

The flight from Coca to Quito was fine, although a little bumpy towards the end! Once there we ate lunch in the Café Cultura, and the afternoon was left free for sightseeing or shopping. Some of the group visited the old town, with its wealth of fine churches and colonial architecture.

## **Day 7        Tuesday 3<sup>rd</sup> September    Journey to Tinalandia**

We left the hotel at nine o’Clock and headed south on the Pan-American highway. At the junction with the road we were to take was a traffic jam that held us up for at least an hour. Trucks, buses and cars were crammed across the road. What was the cause? A bicycle race. Hardly something one would expect here, but the most surprising thing was the general placidity with which all the drivers accepted the situation. We moved on twice, only to be stopped again. At last we saw the bikes, and felt for the cyclists who had ridden up the west Andean slope!

The journey took us through temperate, sub-tropical, and finally upper-tropical forest. The scenery was beautiful. A stop at a rather dingy filling station even yielded a few birds in some trees nearby. Here was a Squirrel Cuckoo, Tricoloured Brush-Finch, Southern House Wren and a Red-rumped Woodpecker.

Lunch was eaten by the bridge at the lower end of the Chiriboga road. This was a fantastic spot, with much activity, and I for one didn’t eat my lunch until much later. An almost continuous bird party featured Fawn-breasted Tanager, Lemon-rumped Tanager, Red-headed Barbet (stunning), Blue-necked Tanager, Dusky-faced Tanager, and Cinnamon Becard. Rufous-tailed Hummingbird was seen, and on the boulders in the river were three White-capped Dippers, and Black Phoebe. The butterfly *Actinote melanpeplos* was common, and we were delighted to see a Morpho (*M.peleides*) fly past. I spotted a stunning helmeted basilisk lizard, and seen through the telescope it was really impressive. The body was green and the head was rufous. The roadside here was lined with abundant *Impatiens*. After lunch we explored a short way up the Chiriboga road, finding Ashy-throated and Yellow-throated Bush-tanagers, and Slate-throated Redstart. Brian found an impressive mantid.

Tinalandia was just a short drive away and we were met by Sergio, the owner. I was very pleased to be back at this marvellous place. The hummingbird feeders by the restaurant attracted Green-crowned Woodnymph, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, and White-whiskered Hermit, whilst on some papaya were a pair of Blue Dacnis, and a pair of Green Honeycreepers, both beautiful.

We drove up the track to the rooms, and after settling in had a late afternoon walk on the disused golfcourse. This is a most productive sites, with great vegetation that attracts a wealth of species. Many of the trees here are dripping with bromeliads. Western Dwarf Squirrel was the first thing of note. Birds followed thick and fast with Bay-headed Tanager, Swallow Tanager and Black-cheeked Woodpecker. Variable and Yellow-bellied Seedeaters were active in the grass, and Terry spotted a Pale-mandibled Aracari. Some fine wasp nests were found on some of the trees and the butterflies *Anartia jatrophae* and *Cissia hermes* were particularly common. On the grass we watched Scrub Blackbirds, Pacific Horneros, and Masked Water-Tyrants. The latter were performing a display flight. Bat Falcon was a good find. The most important record of the afternoon was a Great Blue Heron that flew over. This may be only the fifth record for Ecuador. Everyone walked down to dinner in the lower restaurant, but some opted to be driven back up to the rooms afterwards. Those of us who walked saw only the eye-shine of spiders.

## **Day 8        Wednesday 4<sup>th</sup> September    Tinalandia**

It was just David and I who were out on the misty golf course at 6.30 a.m., and walking along the forest edge we found a good variety of birds. Chestnut-backed Antbird started things off

well, and this was followed by White-throated Spadebill and Common Tody-Flycatcher. Both male and female Pacific Antwren were seen, the first of several. Band-backed Wren, Blue-and-white Swallow, and Orange-billed Sparrow were noted too. A Red-tailed Squirrel bounded around in the trees.

The slow walk to breakfast yielded more birds, such as Bronze-winged Parrots and Squirrel Cuckoo. Breakfast was a leisurely affair, and we spent almost two hours in the restaurant watching the busy hummingbirds feeders, and spotting things in the surrounding trees. The hummingbirds took little notice of us as they fed, and provided excellent opportunities for the photographers. Amazon Dwarf Squirrel was seen again, and Silver-throated Tanager, Black-winged Saltator, and Wedge-billed Woodcreeper. The track up to the rooms was by this time busy with butterflies. Heliconiids are a feature of the fauna here (just look at the systematic list!), and this morning we saw the beautiful *Heliconius sara*, *H.erato* and *H.atthis*. The swallowtail *Battus polydamus* was nectaring, and the attractive *Adelpha cytherea*. Skippers were represented by many species. Among the whites were *Eurema albula*, *Itaballia marana* and *Leprophobia caesia*. Sergio's dog insisted on accompanying us, despite our best efforts to shake him off. One-coloured Becard was seen near the rooms and then we headed into the forest, our route taking us past the pond. The forest here is an example of the once extensive west Andean slope forest, and is superb habitat. The butterfly *Taygetis celia* was noted and the lovely transparent winged satyrid *Cithaerias menander*. Pale-mandibled Aracari was seen at the forest edge. Inside the forest we found Spotted Woodcreeper, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Three-striped Warbler, Orange-billed Sparrows, Lineated Foliage-gleaner, Ornate Flycatcher, Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, Fulvous-breasted Flatbill, and Yellow-olive Flatbill among others.

Lunch was followed by a siesta, and then it was back into the forest. Slaty Spinetail was new to us, and a good find was Scarlet-rumped Cacique, a local species. Checker-throated Antwren was another good record. Many ithomiines were flying in the forest. This is a large and confusing group and to identify most of the species it is necessary to capture them and examine the wing venation. The reason for the transparent wings is apparently protection against predators, as transparent butterflies are difficult to see! This strategy is followed by some species from other families, notably the satyrid *Cithaerias* mentioned above. The impressive nymphalid *Siproeta epaphus* was also seen this afternoon. Out on the golf course we saw the only Snowy-throated Kingbird of the trip, and Monarch butterfly.

## **Day 9              Thursday 5<sup>th</sup> September    Tinalandia and Chiriboga Road**

A very productive day again began on the golfcourse. This morning we encountered some good mixed flocks and added several birds to the list. Bananaquit was noted near the rooms, a species we saw little of on the trip. Masked Tityra, Golden-faced Tyrannulet, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet and Tropical Gnatcatcher were all recorded. A Yellow-tailed Oriole was a pleasant find. Heading to breakfast we saw the distinctive hummingbird Purple-crowned Fairy. There was little new during breakfast, but of course the feeders continued to attract a good number of hummingbirds. Neotropic Cormorants were seen on the river below us, and Olive-striped Flycatcher skulked in the bushes.

On the walk up the path Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant was seen. Another excellent morning was had in the forest. Today we saw both Lineated and Guayaquil Woodpeckers, an impressive sight. A very good mixed understory flock contained Broad-billed Motmot, a pair of

Immaculate Antbirds and a Ruddy Foliage-gleaner. Two White-whiskered Puffbirds were found, and Purple-throated Fruitcrow. The butterflies in the forest were numerous today with a good selection of satyrids, heliconiids and ithomiines. The pierid *Dismorphia theucarilla* was a good find. Once out in the open, at the top of the forest, we found a pair of Rufous-tailed Jacamars, in a spot where I regularly see them.

After lunch some of us revisited the Chiriboga road, whilst the others opted to stay at Tinalandia to concentrate on photography. Sergio came with us initially, mainly to remind me where the Lyre-tailed Nightjar site is! Sergio and I returned from our recce to find that Brian had discovered a beautiful snake. This was probably *Bothrops schlegelii*, and it held our attention for some time.

We spent the afternoon driving short distances up the road and then walking stretches of it. Several fine terrestrial orchids were seen along the roadside including a yellow flowered *Paphiopedilum* like species. *Papilio thoas* was an impressive swallowtail that settled to be photographed, and *Actinote ozomene* and *Adelpha cytherea* were also here. Birdwise things were rather quiet until a large bird party appeared. Russet Antshrike started things off, followed by Golden, Bay-headed and Blue-necked Tanagers. Ornate Flyatcher, Red-faced Spinetail, Tropical Parula, and Squirrel Cuckoo were all here too. Bronze-winged Parrots settled to give reasonable views, and White-collared Swifts flew over. The birds continued with Maroon-tailed Parakeet, Andean Emerald, Crimson-rumped Toucanet, Black-and-white Becard, and Yellow-tufted Dacnis. A pair of Golden-winged Manakins was a particularly good find. At dusk we waited patiently at the Lyre-tailed Nightjar site, but unfortunately they were not obliging today. Owl Butterflies, a crepuscular species, were taking to the wing. Once dark our vigil was rewarded with an unexpected Robinson's Mouse Opossum that I located by its eye-shine. It seemed unbothered by us and we had fine views of this delightful little animal.

### **Day 10        Friday 6<sup>th</sup> September      Journey to Mindo**

It was time to say farewell to all at the wonderful Tinalandia, and head to Mindo, further north on the west Andean slope. The journey initially saw us heading west into the lowlands, as we followed the course of the river to Santo Domingo de los Colorados and then turned north. Cattle Egrets and Neotropic Cormorants were numerous along the river.

Near the village of Puerto Quito we stopped to watch a flock of some twenty American Swallow-tailed Kites, a most attractive raptor. Black-cheeked Woodpecker was also here. The journey was uneventful and by lunchtime we were nearly at Mindo. Eladio suggested a lunch spot, but this turned out to be on private property and we were soon challenged by the owner. *Siproeta epaphus* was seen here and a species of *Pedaliodes*.

We arrived at Septimo Paraiso, our hotel in Mindo, in the early afternoon. The setting was lovely, with good forest all around, and a mixture of open habitats too. Among the things seen during the afternoon were Dusky Bush-Tanagers, a Red-tailed Squirrel, and many fine caterpillars and Orthopterans.

## **Day 11        Saturday 7<sup>th</sup> September    Septimo Paraiso**

A walk before breakfast along the path to the observation platform was productive. Streaked Flycatcher started things off, and we had a good view of Pale-mandibled Aracari. Beryl-spotted Tanager was a pleasing find, as was a female Collared Trogon. A mixed flock near the rooms had Choco Toucan, Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager, Red-eyed Vireo, Orange-bellied Euphonias, and Black-winged Saltators. There were many fine moths around the rooms that had been attracted by the lights during the night. Near the restaurant we saw Black-capped and Golden-naped Tanagers, and a flock of Red-billed Parrots. Violet-tailed Sylph was attracted by the feeders. An immature Black-and-Chestnut Eagle was circling over the hotel.

Some went into town whilst the others accompanied me on several of the trails around the site. The guard hut at the gate had an impressive variety of moths and other insects on the walls. Along the Neblina Trail we saw a pair of Uniform Antshrikes, and a Long-tailed Antbird. A pair of Masked Trogons was watched for some time. On the orchid trail, where several species had been collected together, we saw some eight species in flower. The butterfly *Diaethria neglecta* was found mud puddling.

The Toucan Trail produced several butterflies including *Oxeoschistus simplex*, *Oressinoma typhla*, *Anaea* sp., *Eurema salome* and *Siproeta epaphus*. There were many satyrids and skippers along here. A weird harvestman with an orange ?ovipositor was an interesting find, as was a small grey and black tarantula. At the top of this trail we had fine views of Mindo, and had great views of a pair of Toucan Barbets in a small tree above our heads.

At lunch the lovely butterfly *Noreppa chromus* strayed into the restaurant. Other birds of note today included Golden-headed Quetzal and Brown Inca. After a short siesta I found myself alone for the afternoon walk, most of the group opting to go into Mindo with Eladio. Along the Neblina Trail I had quite a haul, including three Grey-breasted Wood-wrens, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, Tawny-breasted Flycatcher, Spotted Barbtail, Streak-capped Treehunter, and Lesser Seedfinch. In the open areas I saw Olive-crowned Yellowthroat and a female Blue Seedeater.

## **Day 12        Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> September    Septimo Paraiso and Mindo**

A very early start saw us driving away from Septimo Paraiso at five o'clock, to visit a nearby Andean Cock-of-the-Rock lek. We parked by a small roadside house and Pablo had to wake up the landowner who would lead us to the lek. Armed with torches we set off in the darkness, most of the group arriving at the lek after a thirty minute, fairly easy walk. I say most of the group as Jean, David and myself were left behind as we missed a rather hidden turning that our guide had neglected to stay at to point out to us. Going our own way we saw a Northern Barred Woodcreeper, and ended up very close to the target lek. Several male Cock-of-the-Rocks were calling noisily just below us, but they were completely obscured from view. We were eventually reunited with the others to learn they had had only brief views of two birds. This really is a most impressive species, and our experience today was not typical, as usually they are fairly easy to see well.

Walking back to the vehicle in the light other birds were becoming active, and we saw Golden-naped Tanager among others. At the top of the Obelisk Road we stopped to admire Crimson-rumped Toucanets. During breakfast back at the lodge we saw Violet-tailed Sylph and the

lovely Velvet-Purple Coronet on the hummingbird feeders and Pale-mandibled Aracaris and Choco Toucans were seen very well in the forest above the lodge.

Later in the morning we drove through the small town of Mindo and explored some of the surrounding roads. Golden-olive Woodpecker was noted and among the many butterflies were species of *Memphis* and *Archaeoprepona* as well as *Siproeta epaphus*, *Pereute callinira*, and *Marpesia marcella*. Great Sapphirewing was a good find, as was the lovely Golden-rumped Euphonia. Montane Woodcreeper and Rufous-winged Tyrannulet were also seen. The road we had taken became rather wet, and Eladio wisely decided that enough was enough, just before we got stuck in the mud. This being Sunday there was a lot of traffic up here today, with many Ecuadorians on their way to a nearby waterfall for a picnic.

We returned to the lodge for lunch, and in the afternoon most did their own thing. A notable event mid-afternoon was a small earthquake. The buildings shook violently, but very briefly, and that was that! Some interesting things were seen around the lodge in the afternoon, including Sickle-winged Guan, Tawny-bellied Hermit, Golden-headed Quetzal, Toucan Barbet, and various tanagers. Andean Solitaire was heard. A night walk around the grounds was rather productive, with two Common Potoos being seen extremely well (they have the most amazing eye-shine), and a Kinkajou and a Central American Woolly Opossum feeding in some fruiting trees.

### **Day 13        Monday 9<sup>th</sup> September    Journey to Quito**

Today we returned to Quito via the little used and scenically beautiful Mindo to Nono road. On the lower stretch of the road there was much disruption due to the laying of a very controversial oil pipeline. The road traverses different vegetation zones as it climbs slowly up to Quito. Fine views of Pichincha volcano were had along the way. Many orchids were seen today, and we had several stops to photograph some of them. Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan was a good find, a most impressive bird. The highlight of the journey was a stop at a ‘hummingbird garden’, owned by an American birder. How many feeders he had in this beautiful garden is hard to say, but they were here in all shapes and sizes, and during our short visit no fewer than twenty-one species of hummingbird were seen. We sat on the verandah and drank tea and marvelled at the variety and the superb views we had of these beautiful birds. The photographers were kept very busy, as the photo opportunities were superb.

So, the list of hummingbirds! Tawny-bellied Hermit, Green Violetear, Sparkling Violetear, Western Emerald, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Andean Emerald, Speckled Hummingbird, Purple-bibbed Whitetip, Fawn-breasted Brilliant, White-tailed Hillstar, Mountain Velvetbreast, Brown Inca, Collared Inca, Buff-tailed Coronet, Booted Racket-tail, Black-tailed Trainbearer, Green-tailed Trainbearer, Violet-tailed Sylph, Gorgeted Sunangel, Purple-throated Woodstar, and White-bellied Woodstar! Barred hawk flew over and we also saw Southern Yellow Grosbeak and Blue-winged Mountain Tanager in the garden.

Late afternoon saw us looking down on the sprawling city of Quito below us. We arrived back in good time to do any necessary shopping.

## **Day 14        Tuesday 10<sup>th</sup> September    Pasocha Forest Reserve**

Today we had an excursion to Pasocha, on the slopes of an extinct volcano to the south of Quito. The lower parts of the reserve are covered in extensive stands of *Chusquea* bamboo and despite it's proximity to Quito the site supports many interesting birds. Just exploring the area around the HQ building produced some interesting species. Masked Flowerpiercer and Black Flowerpiercer were both here, and among the hummingbirds were Buff-tailed Coronet, several Sapphire-vented Pufflegs, and Black-tailed Trainbearer. A Bar-bellied Woodpecker was a good find as it is a scarce species. Smoky Bush-Tyrant and Tufted Tit-Tyrant were seen, and the first of many White-crested Elaenias. Azara's Spinetail and Cinereous Conebill were also noted.

Walking slowly up the trail through the bamboo we saw Plain-tailed Wren, Spectacled Whitestart, and had brief views of two species of Tapaculo, namely Unicoloured and Ash-coloured. Further up the trail opened out a little and we saw Grass Wren, Tyrian Metaltail, Stripe-headed Brush-finches, and the stunning Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager. A patch of epiphyte laden elfin forest supported Blue-and-black Tanager, Black-crested Warbler, and Crimson-mantled Woodpecker. Six Andean Guans were seen. John and Linda saw White-tipped Dove and Pearled Treerunner.

We arrived back in Quito in time to prepare for our two different journeys the following day, either to southern Ecuador or the Galapagos.

# THE GALAPAGOS ISLANDS

*A Greentours Natural History Holiday*

**September 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> 2002**

Daily Reports by Heather Tur & Dai Price

## **Day 1/15    11<sup>th</sup> September    Baltra & South Plaza**

We flew from Quito to BALTRA (1100 - 1245) and were met on arrival by Mauricio - our Guide for the week. We discovered that the Cachalote had been recently refurbished. Following the short bus trip to the harbour and introductions all round, our new ship-mates proved very acceptable as did the boat when the luxury of fully en suite cabins (yes including loos) was pointed out. Cachalote had in fact grown in the rebuild and had eight cabins, Five bunk bedded and as cosy as the local transport, and three somewhat more roomy where, if the boat had a cat, one could swing it. In fact all facilities proved more than I would have expected, although be wary of travelling too over-burdened due to limited storage.

An hour time difference from Quito meant it was soon 1300 hrs again and we lunched while sailing south from Baltra toward South Plaza (Off the main island of Santa Cruz). We were soon to learn the drill of donning life-jackets, boarding Dinghies, and mastering (?) Wet and Dry landings.

1530 hours saw us on SOUTH PLAZA, where the magic of the Galapagos began to register. Even though Frigate Birds had accompanied us from Baltra, and we'd seen diving Blue-footed Boobies and Brown Pelicans, walking on the Islands and appreciating their specialities is what would become the unforgettable experience. We were soon to get used to (but still thrill at the novelty of) finding our way through Sea Lions, Iguanas (Land, Marine and Hybrid in the case of South Plaza) etc.

We sailed South at 2030 hours heading for Espanola ~100 km away

South Plaza 1530 hours to 1730 hours

Cactus Finch, Ground Finch, Magnificent Frigatebird, Audubon's Shearwater, Yellow Warbler, Red-billed Tropicbird, Blue-footed Booby, Wandering Tattler, Ruddy Turnstone, Brown Pelican, Dark-rumped Petrel, Nazca Booby, Swallow-tailed Gull, Brown Noddy. Land Iguana, Marine Iguana, Hybrid Iguana, Lava Lizard, Sally Lightfoot Crab, Galapagos Sea Lion.

## **Day 2/16    12<sup>th</sup> September    Espanola**

We were moored off ESPANOLA (or Hood Island) by 0430, and breakfasted at 0700. As Mauricio put it, the holiday is on the Islands, not on the boat. I disagree, the holiday was the whole experience, even wake-up calls at 0600, especially as you knew you were in for a

wonderful day - starting with a great breakfast – and then and later everlasting coffee, snacks, two course lunch, and three course dinner! And these were the bits in-between the good bits!! Gardner Bay on the east side of the island was the venue for a two and a half hour discovery walk. The breakfast briefing, including Mauricio's very impressive colour sketches drawn on the spot, was very informative and got us all looking forward to the day ahead.

Hood Mockingbird, American Oystercatcher, Ruddy Turnstone (those ruddy Turnstones get everywhere!), Small Ground Finch, White-vented Storm Petrel, Warbler Finch, Yellow Warbler. Dragonfly – Spot-winged Glider, Ghost Crab, Sally Lightfoot Crab

Snorkelling off Turtle Rock proved to be more ‘drowning by tube’ in my case. Following an accidental sampling of the excellent Galapagos sea-water, panic entered along with a snorkel-full of the afore-mentioned. Do not miss the snorkelling though. It is better to swallow your pride than sea-water, wear the more basic of the supplied life-jackets, breathe normally, and enjoy. Seriously the dinghies are close by to help any beginner, and in my case so was John - thanks John. The reward - lots of sea urchins, fish and turtles seen as they should be - in their world not ours.

After perfecting my swimming experience story over lunch to gain maximum sympathy with the minimum of embarrassment, the Cachalote moored off the west of the island (Punta Suarez) for a four hour walk. Every minute of this walk was memorable, from the sheer drama of the cliffs, and the number, variety and proximity of the seabirds. Take lots of film and buy shares in Kodak/Fuji if you want to photograph those Red-billed Tropicbirds in flight! We saw our first (and only) snake - a Hood Racer, a snoozing Yellow-crowned Night Heron - although how he could snooze next to a complaining bull Sea Lion is a mystery, and a well behaved Waved Albatross who delighted in posing for all our cameras. I suspect he did have shares in Kodak/Fuji (I'll take my dividend in fish if it's all the same to you .. I digress).

The Terry ‘Canon EOS fit 500mm Lens Hire Service’ was founded for distant Galapagos Hawks etc. Money not refunded when they flew within 20 yards of everybody’s camera half an hour later. This was also the site for the Espanola Marine Iguana.

Dinner included steak au poivre and red wine, no doubt to prepare us for an expected rough over-night sailing west to Floreana. The wine worked, so did raising the sails - the boat sped along and they helped damp out the worse of the pitching.

Blue-footed Booby, Nazca (originally ‘Masked’) Booby, Galapagos Hawk, Galapagos Dove, Waved Albatross, Yellow-crowned Night Heron, Red-billed Tropicbird, Large Cactus Finch, Ground Finch, Warbler Finch. Snake - Hood Racer, Marine and Land Iguanas, Espanola Marine Iguanas, Green Turtles.

### **Day 3/17     13<sup>th</sup> September     Floreana**

FLOREANA by mid-night or so, 0630 breakfast, and a visit to Post Office Bay. A few yards from the beach is a clearing which used to act (and still does for visitors) as a post office. Whalers would leave mail, and the captain of any ship heading for that address would deliver it. A couple of us actually picked up messages for addresses close to home.

An interesting ‘green beach’ greeted us in Punta Cormorant. The colouration is due to the predominance of the mineral ‘olivine’. A short walk led to a beach adjacent to a turtle-nesting area (quite rightly off bounds of-course). Plenty of photo opportunities here on a relaxing hour of beach walking. If preferred, you can risk a sting from a Ray or two whilst paddling. The lagoon between these beaches is a famous spot for Flamingoes - by the dozen, and a variety of waders can be seen. The nearby Devil’s Crown is the remains of an extinct volcano. The ragged circle of its crater rises out of the water. A dinghy trip around this is a recommended way of viewing seabirds, including penguins if lucky.

My snorkelling attempts off Champion were less traumatic after lunch and lots of fun thanks mainly to the playful Sea Lions who joined in. A favourite game of theirs is to swim up to your mask and exhale a froth of bubbles before rolling away. I’m sure I saw them smile as they did so!

At 1530 we set off for the main island of the Galapagos - Santa Cruz, moored by 1830 and, strictly to test our sea legs and communication skills with people rather than Sea Lions, went ashore and found a bar (not the sandy bank type, the type that serves beer). A very pleasant few hours they were!

Great Blue Heron, Semipalmated Plover, Ruddy Turnstone, Galapagos Penguin, Brown Pelican, Magnificent Frigate Bird, Flamingo, White-cheeked Pintail, Black-necked Stilt, Least Sandpiper, Red Phalarope, Albatross (species?), Lava Heron. Spotless Ladybug, Galapagos Green-eyed Horsefly, Semi-terrestrial Hermit Crab.

### **Day 4/18     14<sup>th</sup> September     Santa Cruz & Charles Darwin Research Centre**

We remained moored in Puerto Ayora, SANTA CRUZ last night to allow us to land once more and take an extremely ‘cosy’ bus-trip to national park lands known as ‘The Highlands’. This was a chance for the Botanists - we were in the *Scalesia*, *Miconia*, and Fern-sedge zones. This meant a variety from trees covered in mosses, bromeliads, ferns and orchids, to areas of endemic shrubs, liverworts, and ferns including the Galapagos Fern which grows up to 3 metres high. The disappointment of perhaps missing sightings of the Vermilion Flycatcher or Galapagos Rail is compensated for by the sight of twin volcanic sink holes - Los Gemelos - and other volcanic created landscape features such as Lave Tubes. Just marvel and let your imagination take over. To emphasise the power of nature - it rained virtually all morning, as it had apparently done all week. No rain equals no rainforest nor diversity of vegetative zones which we came to see, so no complaints from me. Not very good light for the type of photographs I could have taken though. The photographers out there are advised to bring some faster film for such circumstances, and indeed for the more heavily forested areas. While I’m on the subject, similar goes, even in bright conditions, for using longer lenses which invariably warrant faster shutter speeds.

The nearby tortoise reserve enabled us to see Giant Tortoises in the wild. A must-see as they gave their name to the Galapagos Islands. More correctly their saddle (or Galapago)-shaped shells did.

Vegetarian Finch, Small-billed Tree Finch, Broad-billed Tree Finch, Galapagos Flycatcher, Galapagos Mockingbird, Warbler Finch, Cattle Egret, Striated Heron, Great Blue Heron, Groove-billed Ani, Brown Pelican. Giant Tortoise, mouse spp!

The afternoon was spent in the Charles Darwin Research Centre. Mauricio went up several more degrees in everybody's already high estimation when he sat us down for a potted lecture on just about everything Galapagos. Birth of the Islands, Continental Drift, El Nino, Whaling, over-fishing, over-hunting, re-stocking. The atmosphere of the centre must have got to him - and I'm very glad it did. Superb.

Spare a sad thought for lonesome George though. The last of the Isla Pinta tortoises. Hopes that he'll mate with a similar subspecies remain just hopes. Let's think positively, any decade now he may just come out of his shell (figuratively speaking).

Farewell to Puerto Ayora - a beer or two, and dozens of T-shirts heavier - by 2030 and heading for Isla Isabela and Punta Moreno, 12 hours sailing away.

### **Day 5/19     15<sup>th</sup> September     Isabela**

ISABELA, the largest Island in the archipelago. The advantage of sailing one of the smaller, and therefore faster, boats is that the west coast of Isabela is reached in a reasonable time-scale. The larger vessels just don't have the time to circumnavigate the full main-island groups. We all felt rather special! The Lava flows on this coast really are spectacular. This is perhaps not surprising as the island is fairly recent, consisting of five young and intermittently active volcanoes. If the wildlife of the Galapagos is a guaranteed 'film-gobbler', this area must be the most 'Black and White Film hungry' of the lot (but I hadn't seen Bartolome yet!). Lava fields by the acre, lagoons, struggling but successful Cactus overlooked by the volcanoes Santa Tomas and Cerro Azul.

The almost daily snorkelling cooled us off, fish galore, urchins galore, seaweed-covered rocks galore, and the reward for being the first in - the two massive turtles lazily cruising the shallows didn't swim off until I was almost on top of them.

We sailed north over lunch, heading for Urbina Bay. Some of us lucky ones saw our first (and sadly, only) Whale. A solitary Minke which blew half a dozen times about half a mile out. On any other day in this area there's a chance of many more sightings. I mentioned Isabela being a recent island; how recent is this - Urbina Bay is a flat area formed by an uplift from the sea in 1954, another smaller uplift took place in 1994! A sight not often witnessed - fighting Land Iguanas. Two males, one of which was where he was not wanted. They move awfully fast when they need to! The hottest day so far - 33°C.

Sailed at 1730 heading for Punta Espinosa on nearby Fernandina Island

The galley's supply of wine was dipped into once again when we discovered it was John's birthday. What a place to celebrate. Many happy returns - preferably to the Galapagos!

Snowy Egret, Flightless Cormorant, Flamingo, Brown Pelican.  
Minke Whale, Land Iguana, Ghost Crab, Large Painted Locust, Small Painted Locust

## **Day 6/20    16<sup>th</sup> September    Fernandina**

FERNANDINA - the youngest of the main islands. A viewing of Bottle-nosed Dolphins as we approached.

Another Island where the dramatic Lava formations can be seen, doubly so when the older flows are revealed by the corroding and weathering of the covering of later deposits.

If you ever wondered what the difference is between pahoehoe and lava, well this is the place to come! An excellent short geology lesson from Mauricio brought the lava to life, and with a little imagination you could see it flowing, solidifying, collapsing, weathering, forming and getting re-formed. Great place for close-up seabirds and hundreds of Marine Iguanas (yet another fighting pair - anything the Land ones can do ...).

It seems almost so normal now, I hesitate to mention it - we snorkelled again - with turtles again.

We were warned!! A rough overnight sailing to our next destination – James’ Island (Santiago). The beauty of a complete round trip of the main islands is that tonight we crossed the equator twice, the northern tip of Isabela extending into the northern hemisphere. Including the first two weeks - the Rain Forests of Ecuador part of the adventure - we (the ‘Greentours contingent’) will have crossed the equator six times on this holiday. Twice by plane, twice by vehicle, twice by boat.

American Oystercatcher, Galapagos Penguin, Flightless Cormorant, Lava Heron, Whimbrel,

## **Day 7/21    17<sup>th</sup> September    James’ Island (Santiago) & Bartolome**

JAMES’ ISLAND (SANTIAGO). The eroded black lava coastline of Puerto Egas houses a great variety of wildlife. This is the place to see the Galapagos Fur Seal. They are not as frequently seen as the Sea Lions due to their habit of resting in rock crevices as opposed to open areas. This is due to the need to keep cool owing to their more luxuriant, denser fur. Again, I’m in danger of repeating myself by mentioning photo opportunities and the chance to study the wildlife behaviour at close quarters. The listing of sightings should give an indication. Have you noticed? Iguanas, Lava Lizards etc are tending to become so every-day that I now don’t mention them.

Semipalmated Plover, Lava Heron, Striated Heron, Greater Yellowlegs, Lesser Yellowlegs, American Oystercatcher, Yellow Warbler, Whimbrel.  
Galapagos Fur Seal, Scorpion, Spotted Eagle Ray

Over lunch, we sailed to BARTOLOME, a small Island off the east coast of James Island. Offshore is a partly submerged volcanic crater, its rim barely breaking the surface. The island itself is best described as unearthly, with dramatic barren landscapes of fine brown lava, small craters, and tuff cones. Obviously thought ideal by Mauricio to tell us the mysterious tale of Fernandina and its strange happenings.

Unsurprisingly, the view from the 114 metre summit is the most frequently photographed of the whole islands. The climb is aided by a boardwalk of 367 Steps, not so much to help the walkers, as to preserve the fragile surface.

The day was completed with snorkelling off Pinnacle Rock in a somewhat lesser known area, where we could share the swim with White-tipped Reef-sharks (resting and not too interested in us!). En route back to the boat, another short snorkel, this time with Penguins, was undertaken. For the record, this was the coldest adventure of them all!

We were reminded of the approach of the end of the holiday by the farewell chocolate cake which finished off another excellent dinner.

### **Day 8/22    18<sup>th</sup> September    Seymour**

Special permission had to be obtained for our final landing on SEYMOUR off Baltra. This island holds some of the largest breeding colonies of Blue-footed Boobies and Frigatebirds. Among the Magnificent Frigatebirds, Mauricio confirmed that one was probably a Great Frigatebird. A warning to the squeamish, this is Nature. Prepare yourselves for cute fluffy Booby chicks by all means, but also for non-survivors. We also witnessed the essential but seemingly cruel killing of one chick by its stronger sibling. Sorry for the sad note, but ironically I sensed we were all a bit subdued as the Galapagos adventure was virtually over. Fond farewell to the crew, speeches of genuine thanks and appreciation, bus ride, plane trip, and Quito three hours away and exactly half the temperature ( $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  and rain compared to  $32^{\circ}\text{C}$  and sun).

That was the Galapagos. If you're thinking of going there, stop thinking and do it.

# The Southern Ecuador Extension

*A Greentours Natural History Holiday*

**September 11<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> 2002**

Daily Reports by Paul Cardy

**Day 15        Wednesday 11<sup>th</sup> September        Journey to Cuenca, and Cajas National Park**

We had an early start, creeping out of the Café Cultura whilst most were still asleep, and driving through the quiet early morning streets of Quito to the airport, where we were almost the first to check in on the flight to Cuenca. The flight took only thirty minutes, and we had very good views of Cotopaxi on route, albeit rather cloudy. Remarkably we arrived at the Hotel Crespo in Cuenca before 8 o'clock! They were very obliging and had the rooms ready immediately. Cuenca is a beautiful city, a Unesco World Heritage Site, and we had fine views of the Tomebamba River from our windows. We ate breakfast in the hotel, and watched a female Blue-and-yellow Tanager on a nearby flowering tree, whilst Blue-and-white Swallows flew along the river. Great Thrush was here too.

We did some exploring of the city, visiting the markets and cathedral, and returned with stories of women dressed in a variety of beautiful costumes, each one typical of a different village.

After a good lunch in the hotel we drove west to Cajas National Park. We drove down a rather rough track to the beautiful Lake Llaviusco. On the water were four Andean Ruddy Duck, together with Andean Coots and Andean Teal. A female Rainbow Starfrontlet was a delightful find, a shame we didn't see a male however. What a beautiful name for a bird! There were many temperate flowers up here, such as *Oxalis*, *Castilleja*, *Geranium* and *Rubus*. There were also some fine epiphytic bromeliads in flower. Butterflies were represented by Clouded Yellows and the Andean genus *Tatochila*. We had a lovely walk through a patch of moss and epiphyte laden forest beside the lake. White-capped Dipper was seen, and both terrestrial and epiphytic orchids in flower. Along the entrance road we saw Band-tailed Seedeater, a female Southern Yellow Grosbeak, and glimpsed a Violet-throated Metaltail, an Azuay endemic for which Cajas is the stronghold. Back in town the evening was lovely, and we ate an enjoyable dinner in the hotel before retiring for a much needed sleep after the early start.

**Day 16        Thursday 12<sup>th</sup> September        Cajas National Park**

A beautiful day with not a cloud in the sky. A pair of Blue-grey Tanagers in the tree outside the restaurant was a surprise as this is a high altitude at which to see this species. Once again we headed for Cajas National Park, today exploring deeper into the park. It was difficult to find stopping places along the road, the first one we found being at the pass at 4,100m. Here we took a short walk, very slowly due to the thin air!

The paramo vegetation here supported a good variety of birds. Bar-winged Cinclodes, Plain-coloured Seed-eaters, Plumbeous Sierra Finch, and Paramo Ground-Tyrant were all here. We had good views of two Many-striped Canasteros, and saw Andean Tit-Spinetail and Hooded Siskin. The distinctive hummingbird Blue-mantled Thornbill was feeding characteristically on the ground. There was a variety of satyrids up here, but they were very active and difficult to identify. There are many species of genera such as *Pedaliodes* in the Andes. There was a rich flora up here too. *Gentiana sedifolia* and *Gentianella diffusa* were both here, and their relative *Halenia weddeliana*. A large rosette with tiny white flowers in the centre was *Valeriana rigida*, but several impressive flowers, such as a small yellow and red ‘tulip’ like species remain unidentified. Some friendly Ecuadorians stopped and wanted to take our photo, so we duly obliged!

A short drive took us to the park HQ, and the lovely Lake Torreadora, at 3,850m. We walked the path around the lake that took us to two patches of *Polylepis* woodland. These high altitude rosaceous trees are most attractive with their reddish peeling bark. First bird of interest was a Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant, of which we had fine views. Then came a Tawny Antpitta that hopped in the open not far from us. White-throated Tyrannulet was also seen. The further patch of *Polylepis* was particularly fine and after a little searching we found the hoped for Tit-like Dacnis, for which this is one of the few sites in Ecuador. Deeper in the trees we had superb views of first one and then a second Great Horned Owl, a really impressive sight. Then we saw another Tawny Antpitta. This was a superb place. Back out in the open Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant flew past, and the Dogface butterfly, *Zerene cesonia* was seen. A Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant was spotted, and we watched another Blue-mantled Thornbill feeding on the ground.

Later in the afternoon we decided on a second visit to Lake Llaviusco, where the gateman rather reluctantly let us visit again! We were rewarded with a Pearled Treerunner that Jean spotted, as well as Black Flowerpiercer, and Superciliaried Hemispingus. A stunning yellow flowered epiphytic orchid was found in the forest, and we had excellent views of a male Masked Trogon. Turquoise Jay and Streaked Tuftedcheek rounded the day off.

### **Day 17        Friday 13<sup>th</sup> September      Gualaceo-Limon Road**

We decided to explore the road between Gualaceo and Limon, on the east slope of the Andes. This is a well known birdwatching area, and traverses many habitats from paramo down to tropical forest. With David navigating we found the right road out of Cuenca and were soon on our way through attractive countryside to the town of Gualaceo. Here we had to enquire after the correct route, but found it with no problem. Above Gualaceo the drive up the valley to the pass was beautiful. Plain-coloured, Paramo, and Band-tailed Seedeaters were all seen, and Blue-and Yellow Tanager was noted. A tall pink orchid was common along the roadsides. We encountered a few people tending livestock, and this really was a fine example of beautiful rural Ecuador. At the pass we soon wanted to get back in the vehicles, as it was so cold. An ericaceous shrub was particularly handsome.

Now we were on the east slope of the Andes for the first time, and a large sign welcomed us to Moreno-Santiago Province. The fine temperate forest was extensive, and promised much wildlife, but sadly we soon realised that despite being a minor dirt road, there was much heavy traffic along here. At the first stop we saw Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager, Streak-throated Flycatcher, Rufous-naped Brush-Finch, and Sapphire-vented Puffleg. Another stop yielded a female White-shouldered Flowerpiercer. A puzzling find was a Rufous-browed Peppershrike

that appeared to have a black bill and a yellow eye, as does Black-billed Peppershrike, but otherwise it closely resembled the colouration of the former species. Rufous-browed is certainly known from the area, but there are unsubstantiated reports of Black-billed too.

**Day 18      Saturday 14<sup>th</sup> September      Cuenca to Loja**

We were sad to leave the lovely Hotel Crespo, but we were heading for the beautiful province of Loja, so that was compensation. The road south took us first through extensive paramo. We stopped on the pass to admire a lovely floral display, with gentians, bromeliads, and a ‘blue-eyed grass’ among many others. Plumbeous Sierra-Finch was typical of the habitat, and we were pleased to find two Paramo Pipits. A Variable Hawk flew overhead. At the next stop we had good views of three Black-billed Shrike-Tyrants. The scenery became very arid, with many dry river beds. The lunch stop by the Ona River had no birds but we did see two lizards. In the village of Saraguro we saw men wearing a very distinctive costume, dressed all in black, with shorts and Wellington boots!

We arrived in Loja late afternoon and settled into our hotel. The group took a walk around town whilst I made a few phone calls and organised things for the next few days. In the evening after sitting in the hotel restaurant and being ignored, we found a friendly place in town, Jose Antonios, where they served huge steaks.

**Day 19      Sunday 15<sup>th</sup> September      Podocarpus National Park – Cajanuma**

A wonderful day saw us visiting the upper part of the extensive Podocarpus National Park, and the Cajanuma entrance, only thirty minutes drive from Loja. Having paid the entrance fee to a friendly warden we drove up a dirt track into the reserve. A Chiguancio Thrush was seen along the way and the views all around were superb. Smoky Bush-Tyrant was seen, and the lovely Chestnut-breasted Coronet. Although this was a Sunday, and we were in a National Park only thirty minutes from a sizeable town, we only saw one other car here today, and four other people. For most of our visit we were literally the only people here. It was marvellous!

After parking the car we first of all walked the Antejos (Spectacled Bear) loop. This was surprisingly quiet and we saw little of note. We then opted to walk up to the Mirador, rather a steep climb through fine vegetation, first temperate forest, then elfin forest and finally paramo. A few orchids were seen. A nesting Mountain Wren was found, and Spectacled Whitestart was much in evidence. In the open area we saw a Glossy Flowerpiercer. An Upland Sandpiper that we flushed was a surprise, this is a scarce transient here. As we walked back down Black-capped Tyrannulet was noted, and a Chestnut-naped Antpitta was seen on the track. Two other Antpittas were glimpsed flying away as we disturbed them but sadly not well enough to identify them. Together we walked the Bosque Nuboso (Cloud Forest) trail. Crowned Chat-Tyrant was seen, and a species of *Pedaliodes*, brown with an orange band, probably a bamboo feeder, was common. We had fantastic views of a pair of Barred Fruiteaters, and watched them for some time. A mixed flock ensued with Blue-backed Conebills and Black-headed Hemispingus among others. A good find was the delightful Flame-throated Sunangel.

For lunch we drove a short way back down the entrance road where we had a good view of the forest below. An amazing mixed flock appeared, which kept me from my lunch for some time!

Red-hooded Tanager and the gorgeous Grass-green Tanager started things off. Other tanagers came thick and fast with Hooded Mountain-Tanager, Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager and Golden-Crowned Tanager among them. Crimson-mantled Woodpecker, Capped Conebill, Streaked Tuftedcheek, Pearled Treerunner, and Grey-hooded Bush-Tanager were all here too. We watched the flock for some time as the birds crossed the road, there really were many beautiful species here. The next stop yielded Band-tailed Pigeon, and then we returned to the trail system, and walked again the two loop trails. Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant was seen, and then we encountered a good flock moving through the bamboo. Here were Black-capped Hemispingus, Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager, and both Pale-naped and Rufous-naped Brush-Finches.

**Day 20      Monday 16<sup>th</sup> September**

**Podocarpus National Park –  
Bombuscarra**

A beautiful drive down the east slope of the Andes took us to the little town of Zamora, near the Bombuscarra entrance of Podocarpus National Park. The paved road was excellent, and quiet, in great contrast to the Gualaceo-Limon road. Not far from the pass a Grey-breasted Mountain Toucan flew across the road. Some terrestrial orchids were seen on the roadsides.

The subtropical forest in this lower part of the park was in great contrast to where we had been the day before. It was also hot down here! We parked the car in another deserted car park, and were greeted with many butterflies mud puddling here. *Diaethria* was here, and two fine species of *Doxocopa*, one of which kept settling on us. *Hypanartia lethe* and a beautiful species of *Callicore* were also noted. The path to the HQ took us through beautiful forest. Here we saw an impressive species of *Archaeoprepona* and a good mixed flock containing Spotted Tanager, Green-and-gold Tanager, Blue-necked Tanager, Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager, Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager, and Slaty-capped Flycatcher. A White-necked Thrush hopped onto the path. At the HQ we were met by a friendly warden who issued our permit. Subtropical Caciques were active around the clearing, and Green Hermits were located in the forest by following their calls. Inca Jays flew into the trees by the HQ. A walk along the riverside trail had several mixed flocks but in the forest here they were difficult to get a good look at. Ecuadorian Piedtail was a great find, and a male Fulvous Shrike-Tanager was seen. Heavy rain came for fifteen minutes, and then the skies cleared to give beautiful weather. Back in the clearing birds were much easier to observe, and we saw two Yellow-breasted Antwrens, and Paradise and Golden-eared Tanagers. A female Amazonian Umbrellabird was an interesting find. Female Blue-rumped Manakins were also here. We sat on the HQ verandah while more rain came, it was rather changeable here. We had fine views of various tanagers, and of the jays and caciques.

Along the entrance road we scanned the river for Torrent Ducks, but had no luck. We did see three Long-tailed Tyrants, Blue-black Grassquits, and Black-billed Thrush in the open habitat here however. The drive back to Loja in the early evening was beautiful, with some fine views.

**Day 21      Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> September**

**Podocarpus National Park –  
Bombuscarra**

We decided to return to Bombuscarra today, as it really is a lovely place. The decision was not easy however as we had also had a very enjoyable day at Cajanuma. Loja and the upper part of the park were covered in heavy cloud as we left, so it appeared we had made the right decision. Once through Zamora we stopped along the entrance road and found Western Wood-Pewee, and

Long-tailed Tyrant. An American lady who lived along the road came to talk to us and showed us the nests of Olive-chested Flycatcher and Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher. Back in the forest, along the entrance path we had great views of a female Coppery-chested Jacamar, and then the surprise of a male Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater, a very unusual species to see here. Lafresnaye's Piculet was a good find.

From the HQ clearing we took several short walks and returned periodically to the verandah. In the forest Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher was seen, and several Squirrel Cuckoos were noted during the day. Green Hermits were again here. Down by the waterfall were some mud puddling *Parides* swallowtails and Inca Jay was seen well. A mixed flock contained Flame-crested Tanager and the local Ecuadorian Tyrannulet among others. On the verandah we watched many tanagers in the trees around us including Orange-eared, and saw the only Streaked Xenops of the trip. Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant was noted too. Inside the trees were three female Blue-rumped Manakins.

Butterflies mud puddling included an impressive large skipper, black with a red-tipped abdomen; *Hypanartia lethe*; and *Marpesia*.

A Highland Motmot was seen as we walked back to the car. Stopping again near the American lady's house we were rewarded with White-lined Tanager, Common Tody-Flycatcher, a male Yellow-cheeked Becard, Guira Tanagers, Magpie Tanager, and the highlight - two Lined Antshrikes.

### **Day 22        Wednesday 18<sup>th</sup> September        Journey to Loja and Flight to Quito**

Sadly our sojourn in the south was nearly over, but we had had a most enjoyable and productive week here. We left Loja at 9 o'clock, driving back north to Cuenca. The day started misty and damp, but cleared up later. A few stops were made along the way, to stretch our legs. One such stop in the paramo yielded a lot of White-crested Elaenias, and a Black-tailed Trainbearer.

We arrived in Cuenca mid-afternoon, and after returning our trusty hire car waited in the quiet airport for the check-in to open. The flight went smoothly enough, with fine views of Cotopaxi in the evening light.

Once back at Café Cultura we met up with the others who had had a marvellous week in the Galapagos. For complex reasons the restaurant in the hotel was closed so we went to the nearby Hilton for the farewell dinner.

### **Day 23        Thursday 19<sup>th</sup> September        Quito and Departure**

The morning was left free for last minute shopping and packing. Early afternoon saw us going to the airport. The flight took us first to Guayaquil but then we were on our way to Europe, arriving the following morning in Madrid, and then on to Heathrow. I had just 36 hours in the UK before returning to Heathrow to fly to Ghana to lead another trip!

# Systematic List Number 1

## Birds

The taxonomy follows ‘The Birds of Ecuador’ by Ridgely and Greenfield, 2001. As an indication of abundance the number of days out of 23 on which each species was recorded is given.

### Outline of Itinerary:-

28 <sup>th</sup> August	Arrival in Quito.
29 <sup>th</sup> August	Cotopaxi National Park.
30 <sup>th</sup> August	Flight to Coca. Rio Napo and Sacha Lodge.
31 <sup>st</sup> August	Sacha, wooden tower and metal tower etc.
1 <sup>st</sup> September	Sacha, south of Rio Napo, blackwater creek etc.
2 <sup>nd</sup> September	Rio Napo, flight Coca to Quito.
3 <sup>rd</sup> September	Quito to Tinalandia, visit to lower Chiriboga road.
4 <sup>th</sup> September	Tinalandia.
5 <sup>th</sup> September	Tinalandia and lower Chiriboga road.
6 <sup>th</sup> September	Journey to Septimo Paraiso, Mindo.
7 <sup>th</sup> September	Septimo Paraiso.
8 <sup>th</sup> September	Mindo and Septimo Paraiso.
9 <sup>th</sup> September	Transfer to Quito via Mindo to Nono road.
10 <sup>th</sup> September	Pascocha.

### Galapagos Option

11 <sup>th</sup> to 18 <sup>th</sup> September	Galapagos
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### Southern Ecuador Option

11 <sup>th</sup> September	Flight to Cuenca. Cajas National Park.
12 <sup>th</sup> September	Cajas National Park.
13 <sup>th</sup> September	Gualaceo-Limon road.
14 <sup>th</sup> September	Drive from Cuenca to Loja.
15 <sup>th</sup> September	Podocarpus National Park – Cajanuma entrance.
16 <sup>th</sup> September	Podocarpus National Park – Bombuscaro entrance.
17 <sup>th</sup> September	Podocarpus National Park – Bombuscaro entrance.
18 <sup>th</sup> September	Drive from Loja to Cuenca. Flight to Quito.
19 <sup>th</sup> September	Morning in Quito. Afternoon departure to UK.

Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Heard at Sacha, and two seen there on one occasion. 3/23
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Curve-billed Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta curvirostris</i>	Heard at Cotopaxi.
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasiliianus</i>	Several along the river below Tinalandia. 2/23
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	1 on the Rio Napo near Coca. 1/23
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	1 seen flying over the golf course at Tinalandia, 3 <sup>rd</sup> September, seen by all the group. A casual vagrant to Ecuador, there are only a handful of records for the country.
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	1 along the Rio Napo. 1/23

Great White Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	Singletons on Rio Napo and near Tinalandia. 2/23
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	4 along Rio Napo. 1/23
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Abundant at Tinalandia. 4/23
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Scattered singletons. 4/23
Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>	2 in the blackwater creek at Sacha. 1/23
Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	An immature at Sacha. 1/23
Andean Teal	<i>Anas andium</i>	Cotopaxi, and Lake Llaviusco, Cajas. 3/23
Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>	Several on Lake Limpiopungo, Cotopaxi. 1/23
Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura ferruginea</i>	A maximum of 11 on Lake Llaviusco, Cajas. 2/23
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Very common in the north, absent only from Sacha. Not seen at all in the south. 8/23
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Regular at Sacha. 3/23
American Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Very common in the north, at a wide variety of altitudes. Not seen at Sacha or in the south. 11/23
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	A group of 20 at Puerto Quito. 1/23
Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	2 at Sacha. 2/23
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	1 along the Rio Napo. 1/23
Barred Hawk	<i>Leucopternis princeps</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geronaetus melanoleucus</i>	1 south of Cuenca. 1/23
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Scattered records. 5/23
Variable Hawk	<i>Buteo polyosoma</i>	5 at Cotopaxi and singletons in Cajas and between Cuenca and Loja. 3/23
Black-and-Chestnut Eagle	<i>Oroaetus isidori</i>	An immature at Septimo Paraiso (PC). 1/23
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Carunculated Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>	4 at Cotopaxi. 1/23
Lined Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	Heard at Sacha.
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Widespread in small numbers in the highlands. 7/23
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco perigrinus</i>	1 at Cotopaxi. 1/23
Speckled Chacalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Several at Sacha. 3/23
Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>	6 at Paschooa. 1/23
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	3 at Sacha. 1/23
Sickle-winged Guan	<i>Chamaepetes goudotii</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Andean Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	Cotopaxi and Lake Llaviusco, Cajas. 3/23
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Scarce at Sacha. 2/23
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Near the boat landing at Sacha. 1/23
Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>	Common on Cotopaxi. 1/23
Upland Sandpiper	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	1 at Cajanuma, Podocarpus. A scarce transient. 1/23
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Scattered records. 3/23
Noble Snipe	<i>Gallinago nobilis</i>	2 at Cotopaxi. 1/23
Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>	Numerous at Cotopaxi. 1/23
Andean Gull	<i>Larus serranus</i>	Common at Cotopaxi, and in Cajas. 3/23

Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciliaris</i>	Small numbers on the Rio Napo. 3/23
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Feral pigeons noted in the highlands.
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	c.30 on the upper Nono-Mindo road and 1 at Cajanuma. 2/23
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayenensis</i>	A total of 4 at Sacha. 2/23
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Dusky Pigeon	<i>Columba goodsoni</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Common in the northern highlands. 6/23
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Seen by John and Linda at Pasocha. 1/23
Sapphire Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon saphirina</i>	Fine views of 1 at Sacha. 1/23
White-throated Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severa</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Sacha. 1/23
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Dusky-headed-Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Maroon-tailed Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>	Sacha and Chriboga road. 2/23
Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>	Common at Sacha. 2/23
Pacific Parrotlet	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>	2 on the journey to Mindo. 1/23
Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephala</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Red-billed Parrot	<i>Pionus sordidus</i>	Up to 30 at Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Bronze-winged Parrot	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Fairly common at Tinalandia. 3/23
Orange-winged Amazon	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Common at Sacha. 3/23
Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	4 at Sacha. 1/23
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Scarce at Sacha. A total of 6 birds. 1/23
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Widespread in small numbers. 9/23
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophagus major</i>	Near the boat landing at Sacha. 1/23
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Widespread. Common at Sacha. 6/23
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Tinalandia and in the south. 8/23
Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	<i>Otus watsonii</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	2 in the <i>Polylepis</i> woodland by Lake Torreadora, Cajas. 1/23
Mottled Owl	<i>Strix virgata</i>	2 at Sacha. 1/23
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	A few at Sacha, and 2 at Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>	2 beside the Rio Napo. 1/23
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Widespread at lower altitudes. 7/23
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Sacha. 3/23
Neotropical Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	A few at Sacha. 1/23
White-whiskered Hermit	<i>Phaethornis yaruqui</i>	Reasonably common at Tinalandia. 4/23
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	4+ at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Tawny-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis syrmatophorus</i>	Septimo Paraiso and Tandayapa. 3/23
Great-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>	Heard at Sacha, and 1 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Straight-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis bourcieri</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23

Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Common in the highlands. 7/23
Western Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus</i>	Tandayapa. 1/23
Green-crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania fannyi</i>	Common at Tinalandia. 5/23
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	2 at Sacha. 2/23
Andean Emerald	<i>Amazilia franciae</i>	Chiriboga road, and Tandayapa. 2/23
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Bombascuro. 2/23
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Common at Tinalandia and Mindo. 7/23
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Purple-bibbed Whitetip	<i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	As above. 1/23
Fawn-breasted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	As above. 1/23
Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	Common at Tinalandia. 3/23
Ecuadorean Hillstar	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i>	5 on Cotopaxi. 1/23
White-tailed Hillstar	<i>Urochroa bougueri</i>	1 in the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Mountain Velvetbreast	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i>	As above, and 1 in Cajas. 2/23
Great Sapphirewing	<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i>	1 at Mindo. 1/23
Brown Inca	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	1 at Mindo, and 1 at Tandayapa. 2/23
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Rainbow Starfrontlet	<i>Coeligena iris</i>	A female near Lake Llaviusco, Cajas. 1/23
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>	Tandayapa and Pasocha. 2/23
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Velvet-purple Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua jardini</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Gorgeted Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus strophianus</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Flame-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus micraster</i>	A beautiful species seen well at Cajanuma. 1/23
Sapphire-vented Puffleg	<i>Eriocnemis godini</i>	c.10 at Pasocha, and 1 along Gualaceo-Limon road. 2/23
Booted Racket-tail	<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Septimo Paraiso and Tandayapa. 1/23
Ecuadorian Piedtail	<i>Phlogophilus hemileucurus</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Black-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia victoriae</i>	Scattered records. 4/23
Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	Pasocha and Cajanuma. 2/23
Violet-throated Metaltail	<i>Metallura baroni</i>	1 in Cajas (PC). This endemic has a very limited range in Azuay province. 1/23
Blue-mantled Throhbill	<i>Chalcostigma stanleyi</i>	2 in Cajas National Park. 1/23
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaeocercus coelestis</i>	Several in the Mindo area. 4/23
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	A few at Tinalandia. 2/23
Purple-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox mitchelli</i>	Common in the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>	In the hummingbird garden at Tandayapa. 1/23
Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	A maximum of 3 at Septimo Paraiso. 3/23
Black-tailed Trogan	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Choco Trogan	<i>Trogon comptus</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Amazonian White-tailed Trogan	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	2 at Sacha. 2/23
Collared Trogan	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23

Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>	2 at Mindo, and 1 at Cajas. 2/23
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	2 along Rio Napo. 2/23
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Choroceryle amazona</i>	2 on the Rio Napo. 1/23
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia. 2/23
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Highland Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
White-eared Jacamar	<i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i>	Sacha, south of the Napo. 1/23
Brown Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	Sacha, near the Napo. 1/23
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	2 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Coppery-chested Jacamar	<i>Galbula pastazae</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharcus machrorhynchos</i>	Sacha. 1/23
White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	2 in the forest at Tinalandia. 1/23
Lanceolated Monklet	<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Sacha. 2/23
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Several at Sacha. 3/23
Scarlet-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>	Several at Sacha. 3/23
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>	Several at Tinalandia. 4/23
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>	Heard often, and two pairs seen at Septimo Paraiso. 4/23
Crimson-rumped Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus haemotopygus</i>	Chiriboga road, and Mindo. 2/23
Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	2 at Sacha. 1/23
Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Ivory-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Pale-mandibled Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus erythropygius</i>	Reasonably common at Mindo and Tinalandia. 5/23
Golden-collared Toucanet	<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>	1 at Sacha, at the base of the tower. 1/23
Plate-billed Mountain-Toucan	<i>Andigena laminirostris</i>	3 on the lower Nono-Mindo road. 1/23
Grey-breasted Mountain-Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>	1 near Loja. 1/23
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Heard at Sacha.
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Choco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos brevis</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 3/23
Lafresnaye's Piculet	<i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>	1 at Bombuscaro (PC). 1/23
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Several at Sacha. 3/23
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Several at Tinalandia. 4/23
Bar-bellied Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis nigriceps</i>	1 at Paschooa. 1/23
Red-rumped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii</i>	Several at Tinalandia. 4/23
Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 3/23
Crimson-mantled Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rivolii</i>	Paschooa and Cajanuma. 2/23
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Chrysotilus punctigula</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	2 at Sacha. 1/23
Cream-coloured Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>	2 at Sacha. 1/23
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia. 2/23
Guayaquil Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus gayaquilensis</i>	2 at Tinalandia. 1/23

Plain Brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincia fuliginosa</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia. 3/23
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Sacha, Tinalandia, and Bombascuro. 4/23
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Bombascuro. 1/23
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Northern Barred Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>	1 at Mindo. 1/23
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Spix's Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus spixii</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Several at Sacha. 3/23
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Several at Tinalandia. 3/23
Montane Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger</i>	2 at Mindo. 2/23
Bar-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i>	Cotopaxi and Cajas. 3/23
Stout-billed Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes excelsior</i>	Cotopaxi and Cajas. 2/23
Pacific Hornero	<i>Furnarius cinnamomeus</i>	Common at Tinalandia. Also at Mindo. 5/23
Andean Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura andicola</i>	4 in Cajas National Park. 1/23
Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>	1 at Paschocha. 1/23
Slaty Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis brachyura</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 4/23
Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 5/23
Many-striped Canastero	<i>Asthenes flammulata</i>	Cotopaxi and Cajas. 2/23
Orange-fronted Plushcrown	<i>Metopothrix aurantiacus</i>	Near the boat landing at Sacha. 1/23
Pearled Treerunner	<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	Paschocha, Cajas, and Cajanuma. 3/23
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>	Cajas and Cajanuma. 2/23
Pacific Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>	Possibly this species seen briefly above Mindo (PC).
Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>	Mindo (PC). 1/23
Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia variegaticeps</i>	Mindo. 1/23
Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocercus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufus</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 2/23
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	? recorded somewhere ?
Ruddy Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>	Inside the forest at Tinalandia. 1/23
Streak-capped Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes virgaticeps</i>	1 at Septimo Paraíso (PC). 1/23
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	2 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Undulated Antshrike	<i>Frederickena unduligera</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Lined Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus</i>	2 at Bombuscaro, along the entrance road. 1/23
Uniform Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus unicolor</i>	2 at Mindo. 1/23
Mouse-coloured Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Cocha Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus praecox</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Russet Antshrike	<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>	1 on Chiriboga road. 1/23
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	A female at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	One nesting at Sacha. 1/23
Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Pacific Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula pacifica</i>	Common at Tinalandia. 3/23
Checker-throated Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula fulviventris</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23

Banded Antbird	<i>Dichrozonaa cincta</i>	1 at Sacha, south of the Napo. 1/23
Dugand's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i>	From the canopy tower at Sacha. 1/23
Yellow-breasted Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus axillaris</i>	2 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Long-tailed Antbird	<i>Drymophila caudata</i>	A maximum of 3 at Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Sooty Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza fortis</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Plumbeous Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hyperythra</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Immaculate Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i>	2 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>	Seen at Tinalandia. 1/23
Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	Seen at Sacha. 1/23
Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax poecilinota</i>	Seen at Sacha. 1/23
Bicoloured Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Tawny Antpitta	<i>Grallaria quitensis</i>	2 in Cajas National Park. 1/23
Chestnut-naped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria nuchalis</i>	2 at Cajanuma, Podocarpus. 1/23
White-lored Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus fulviventris</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Rusty-belted Tapaculo	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>	South of the Napo at Sacha. 1/23
Unicoloured Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus unicolor</i>	Paschoa. 1/23
Ash-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Myornis senilis</i>	Seen at Paschoa. 1/23
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Several at Tinalandia. 3/23
Black-capped Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias nigrocapillus</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Golden-faced Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 2/23
Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Tinalandia. 2/23
Ecuadorian Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes gualaquizae</i>	Singletons along Gualaceo-Limon road and at Bombuscaro. 2/23
White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	Common at Paschoa, and c.10 south of Cuenca. 2/23
Mottle-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>	Sacha. 1/23
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>	2 in Cajas National Park. 1/23
Rufous-winged Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus calopterus</i>	1 in Mindo. 1/23
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Along the river near Tinalandia. 2/23
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>	2 at Paschoa. 1/23
Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	1 along the Gualaceo-Limon road. 1/23
Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	3 at Tinalandia, and 2 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Septimo Paraiso and Bombuscaro 4/23
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus</i>	Bombuscaro. 1/23
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Scattered records. 4/23
Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus calopterus</i>	Entrance road to Bombuscaro. 1/23
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus granadensis</i>	1 along Gualaceo-Limon road. 1/23
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Grey-crowned Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Fulvous-breasted Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Ornate Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius ornatus</i>	Widespread at mid-altitudes. 6/23
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	1 at Bombuscaro. 1/23

Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Smoke-coloured Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	2 near Tinalandia. 1/23
Western Wood-Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	2 at Bombuscaro, along the entrance road. 1/23
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Scattered records along water-courses. 3/23
Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>	Cotopaxi and Cajas. 2/23
Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca rufipectoralis</i>	Cajas and Cajanuma. 2/23
Crowned Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Drab Water-Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	Rio Napo. 1/23
Flavescnt Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Olive-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus cryptoxanthus</i>	A nest on the Bombuscaro entrance road.
Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant	<i>Cnemarchus erythropygius</i>	1 at Lake Torreadora, Cajas. 1/23
Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i>	4 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Smoky Bush-Tyrant	<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	Pasocha, Cajanuma, and Gualaceo-Limon road. 3/23
Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis montana</i>	Cajas and between Cuenca and Loja. 2/23
Paramo Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscicaxicola alpina</i>	Cajas National Park. 1/23
Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	Common at Tinalandia. 4/23
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	A maximum of 3 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Greyish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Sacha. 3/23
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Only at Sacha. 3/23
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor sulphuratus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	Scattered records. 4/23
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Widespread and common in the north. 8/23
Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	1 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax varius</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Snowy-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus niveigularis</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Widespread and common. 12/23
Yellow-cheeked Becard	<i>Pachyramphus xanthogenys</i>	A male at Bombuscaro, along the entrance road. 1/23
Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 5/23
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychroterus</i>	A male at Sacha. 1/23
Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	A female at Sacha. 1/23
Black-and-white Becard	<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	A male along the Chiriboga road. 1/23
One-coloured Becard	<i>Platyparis homochrous</i>	A few at Tinalandia. 3/23
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	3 at Tinalandia. Also at Mindo. 2/23
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>	Glimpsed at Sacha. 1/23
Orange-crested Manakin	<i>Heterocercus aurantiivertex</i>	A female at Sacha. 1/23
Golden-winged Manakin	<i>Masius chrysopterus</i>	A pair on the Chiriboga road. 1/23
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Club-winged Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 1/23

Blue-crowned Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Blue-rumped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix isidorei</i>	A maximum of 3 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Barred Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola arcuata</i>	4 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater	<i>Pipreola frontalis</i>	A male at Bombuscaro. A very unusual record. 1/23
Red-crested Cotinga	<i>Ampelion rubrocristatus</i>	1 near Nono. 1/23
White-browed Purpletuft	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Seen at Sacha, and heard there often. 2/23
Purple-throated Cotinga	<i>Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema</i>	South of the river at Sacha. 1/23
Plum-throated Cotinga	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia. 3/23
Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Glimpsed at Sacha, and a female seen well at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Andean-Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola peruviana</i>	A poor view of 2 birds at the lek near Mindo. Heard well! 1/23
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Along the Rio Napo. 2/23
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Only in Coca. 1/23
Brown-bellied Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon murina</i>	Common in the highlands. 9/23
Blue-and-White Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Widespread and common. 11/23
White-banded Swallow	<i>Aticora fasciata</i>	Several along Rio Napo. Also at Bombuscaro. 4/23
White-thighed Swallow	<i>Neochelidon tibialis</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Widespread and common. 8/23
Paramo Pipit	<i>Anthus bogotensis</i>	2 in paramo south of Cuenca. 1/23
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>	A total of 4 on the lower Chiriboga road. Also at Cajas. 3/23
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Grass Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	2 at Paschooa. 1/23
Plain-tailed Wren	<i>Thryothorus euophrys</i>	4 at Paschooa and 1 at Cajanuma. 2/23
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Widespread in small numbers. 9/23
Mountain Wren	<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Scattered records in the highlands. 3/23
White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina leucosticta</i>	Heard at Sacha.
Grey-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henichorina leucophrys</i>	3 at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>	Heard at Mindo, and 1 seen at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>	Common in the highlands. 13/23
Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguancus</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Glossy-black Thrush	<i>Turdus serranus</i>	1 between Cuenca and Loja. 1/23
Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	Singletons at Sacha and Bombuscaro. 2/23
Ecuadorean Thrush	<i>Turdus maculirostris</i>	Several records at Tinalandia and Mindo. 5/23
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	A total of 4 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Tinalandia. 1/23
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Widespread and very common. 12/23
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>	Scarce at Sacha. 1/23
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus unicolor</i>	Cotopaxi and southern highlands. 3/23

Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Scattered records. 5/23
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila aurita</i>	Tinalandia. 3/23
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigriceps</i>	Western slope. 5/23
Lesser Seedfinch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Scattered records. 4/23
Blue Seedeater	<i>Amaurospiza concolor</i>	A female at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>	Cajas and near Gualaceo. 2/23
Plain-coloured Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>	Several highland records. 4/23
Paramo Seedeater	<i>Catamenia homochroa</i>	Near Gualaceo. 1/23
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>	Tinalandia. 2/23
Rufous-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes latinuchus</i>	Southern highlands. 2/23
Tricoloured Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	Western slope. 4/23
Pale-naped Brush-Finch	<i>Atlapetes pallidinucha</i>	2 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Stripe-headed Brush-Finch	<i>Buarremont torquatus</i>	2 at Paschooa. 1/23
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Rio Napo. 1/23
Southern Yellow Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus chrysogaster</i>	Nono-Mindo road and Cajas. 2/23
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Widespread. 8/23
Black-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator atripennis</i>	Western slope. 3/23
Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	1 at Sacha. 1/23
Slate-coloured Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	Small numbers at Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 3/23
Grass-green Tanager	<i>Chlorornis riefferii</i>	Singletons on Gualaceo-Limon road, and at Cajanuma. 2/23
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavovirens</i>	Tinalandia and very common at Bombuscaro. 5/23
Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus canigularis</i>	Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 3/23
Dusky Bush-Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus semifuscus</i>	Common at Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Grey-hooded Bush-Tanager	<i>Cnemoscopus rubrirostris</i>	2 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Black-capped Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus atropileus</i>	c.4 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Superciliaried Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus superciliaris</i>	1 in Cajas. 1/23
Black-headed Hemispingus	<i>Hemispingus verticalis</i>	2 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	2 along the Bombuscaro entrance road. 1/23
Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassini</i>	Lower Chiriboga road. 1/23
Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	A male at Bombuscaro. 1/23
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Several at Mindo. 3/23
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	A male at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanius fulvus</i>	A male at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Red-hooded Tanager	<i>Piranga rubriceps</i>	4+ at Cajanuma. 1/23
Masked Crimson Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 4/23
Lemon-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus icteronotus</i>	Very common at Tinalandia. Also at Mindo. 5/23
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Widespread and common. 11/23
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Widespread and common. 8/23
Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis boniariensis</i>	A female seen from the Crespo Hotel in Cuenca, and 1 near Gualaceo. 2/23
Hooded Mountain-Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus lacrymosus</i>	3 along Gualaceo-Limon road, and 1 at Cajanuma. 2/23

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>	3+ at Paschooa. 1/23
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager	<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Mindo. 3/23
Golden-crowned Tanager	<i>Iridosornis rufivertex</i>	4+ at Cajanuma. 1/23
Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager	<i>Dubusia taeniata</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>	Chiriboga road, Septimo Paraiso, and Bombuscaro. 4/23
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Scattered records in the north. 4/23
Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	2 at Mindo. 1/23
Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Widespread in small numbers. 7/23
Orange-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia saturata</i>	Noted at Mindo. 1/23
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Sacha. 1/23
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Orange-eared Tanager	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>	2 at Bombuscaro. 1/23
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Sacha, and c.10 at Bombuscaro. 3/23
Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	Sacha and Bombuscaro. 3/23
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Widespread in subtropics. 6/23
Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo. 2/23
Flame-faced Tanager	<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>	2 at Septimo Paraiso (PC). 1/23
Golden-eared Tanager	<i>Tangara chrysotis</i>	A maximum of 4 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara punctata</i>	A maximum of 4 at Bombuscaro. 2/23
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Several at Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 6/23
Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 5/23
Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	Scarce. Sacha and Bombuscaro. 2/23
Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 2/23
Blue-and-Black Tanager	<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	1 at Paschooa. 1/23
Black-capped Tanager	<i>Tangara heinii</i>	Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Opal-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara callophrys</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Yellow-tufted Dacnis	<i>Dacnis egregia</i>	Chiriboga road. 1/23
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Sacha, Tinalandia, and Bombuscaro. 5/23
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia. 5/23
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Sacha. 1/23
Tit-like Dacnis	<i>Xenodacnis parina</i>	1 in the <i>Polylepis</i> woodland by Lake Torreadora, Cajas. 1/23
Glossy Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa lafresnayii</i>	1 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Black Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa humeralis</i>	Scattered highland records. 5/23
White-sided Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa albilateralis</i>	Gualaceo-Limon road and Cajanuma. 2/23
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopis cyanea</i>	Paschooa and Gualaceo-Limon road. 2/23
Bluish Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossopis caeruleus</i>	Cajanuma. 1/23
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Scarce at Tinalandia. 2/23
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Scarce. Tinalandia and Bombuscaro. 2/23
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Scattered records. 6/23
Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	A male at Septimo Paraiso. 1/23
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Common at mid-altitudes. 8/23
Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>	Several records in the south. 5/23

Choco Warbler	<i>Basileuterus chlorophrys</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	2 at Pasocha. 1/23
Black-crested Warbler	<i>Basileuterus nigro cristatus</i>	1 at Pasocha. 1/23
Three-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Several west slope records. 4/23
Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus fulvicauda</i>	Tinalandia. 2/23
Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>	Pasocha. 1/23
Blue-backed Conebill	<i>Conirostrum sitticolor</i>	c.4 at Cajanuma. 1/23
Capped Conebill	<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	Cajanuma. 1/23
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Birds seen along the Gualaceo-Limon road were most likely this species, but possibly Black-billed Peppershrike, <i>Cyclarhis nigrirostris</i> .
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Common at the west slope sites. 7/23
Olivaceous Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus olivaceus</i>	Heard along the Bombuscaro entrance road
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Sacha. 3/23
Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Sacha, and 1 at Bombuscaro. 4/23
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Common at Sacha. 4/23
Subtropical Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Bombuscaro. 1/23
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus microrhynchus</i>	A total of 4 at Tinalandia. 2/23
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>	2 at Sacha. 1/23
Yellow-tailed Oriole	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	1 at Tinalandia. 1/23
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	1 at Sacha, south of the Napo. 1/23
Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>	2 on a Rio Napo island. 1/23
Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives warzewiczi</i>	Common at Tinalandia. 4/23
Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis notata</i>	Cajas. 2/23
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>	2 near Lake Llaviusco, Cajas. 1/23
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	Sacha. 2/23
Inca Jay	<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	A maximum of 15 at Bombuscaro. 2/2

## Systematic List Number 2

## Butterflies

### **Papilionidae**

<i>Battus polydamus</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Parides</i> sp.	Several at the base of the waterfall in Podocarpus.
<i>Eurytides</i> spp.	At least two different tailed species mud-puddling along the Rio Napo, seen from the boat and therefore difficult to assign to species.
<i>Papilio thoas</i> ssp. <i>nealces</i>	Chiriboga road, several. Also at Tinalandia.

### **Pieridae**

<i>Dismorphia theucarilla</i> ssp. <i>avonia</i>	Seen at Tinalandia and Mindo.
<i>Dismorphia</i> sp.	Sacha. The two post-median blotches were joined to form a fascia.
<i>Enantia licinia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Colias dimera</i>	Reasonably common in the highlands, e.g.Cotopaxi.
<i>Colias</i> spp.	At least one other species also present.
<i>Zerene cesonia</i>	The Dogface. Seen in Las Cajas.
<i>Phoebeis argante</i>	Rio Napo.
<i>Phoebeis philea</i>	Mindo and Tinalandia.
<i>Phoebeis rurina</i>	Between Loja and Zamora.
<i>Phoebeis trite</i>	Rio Napo.
<i>Aphrissa statira</i>	Rio Napo.
<i>Eurema albula</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Eurema dina</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Eurema salome</i>	Mindo.
<i>Eurema proterpia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Eurema daira</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Melete lycimnia</i> ssp. <i>napona</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Pereute callinira</i> ssp. <i>ecuadoriensis</i>	Probably this species at Mindo.
<i>Archonias terreas</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Perrhybris lorena</i>	Bombascuro, Podocarpus.
<i>Perrhybris lypera</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Itaballia marana</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Tatochila sterodice</i>	Several in the highlands.
<i>Leptophobia caesia</i>	Tinalandia, where common.
<i>Leptophobia eleusia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Leptophobia subargentea</i>	Chiriboga road.

### **Nymphalidae**

#### **Limenitidae**

<i>Baeotus japetus</i>	2 by the boat landing at Sacha. A beautiful species.
<i>Smyrna blomfieldia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Nessaea aglaura</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Hamadryas feronia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Hamadryas amphinome</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Panacea prola</i>	Tinalandia. Another beautiful species.
<i>Batesia hypochlora</i>	2 south of the Rio Napo at Sacha.
<i>Pyrrhogryra crameri</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Pyrrhogryra nasica</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Epiphile</i> sp.	Bombuscaro entrance of Podocarpus.
<i>Dynamine chryseis</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Dynamine postverta</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Diaethria clymena</i>	At the boat landing at Sacha.
<i>Diaethria neglecta</i>	Mindo.
<i>Diaethria marchalli</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Perisama</i> sp.	Bombuscaro, Podocarpus.
<i>Callicore eunomia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Callicore</i> sp.	Bombuscaro, Podocarpus.
<i>Callicore zelphanta</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Marpesia berania</i>	Sacha Lodge.

<i>Marpesia chiron</i>	Sacha and Podocarpus.
<i>Marpesia hermione</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Marpesia marcella</i>	Mindo.
<i>Marpesia petreus</i>	Sacha Lodge.
<i>Adelpha cytherea</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Adelpha melanthe</i> ssp. <i>spruceana</i>	Mindo.
<i>Adelpha zina</i>	Tinalandia.
 <b>Nymphalidae</b>	
<b>Nymphalinae</b>	
<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>	American Painted Lady. Mindo.
<i>Vanessa</i> sp.	Highlands.
<i>Hyanartia kefersteini</i>	Nono-Mindo road, and Gualaceo-Limon road.
<i>Hyanartia lethe</i>	Bombuscaro, Podocarpus.
<i>Anartia amathea</i>	Widespread – Coca, Sacha, Tinalandia, Podocarpus.
<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>	Widespread and common.
<i>Siproeta epaphus</i>	Scattered records. Tinalandia, Mindo, and Podocarpus.
<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Junonia lavinia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Phyciodes elaphiae</i>	Mindo.
<i>Telenassa jana</i>	Bombuscaro.
<i>Tegosa anieta</i>	Mindo.
<i>Tegosa flavida</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Mazia amazonicus</i>	By the boat landing at Sacha.
 <b>Nymphalidae</b>	
<b>Charaxinae</b>	
<i>Noreppa chromus</i>	Inside the restaurant at Septimo Paraiso!
<i>Anaea</i> sp.	Mindo.
<i>Memphis</i> sp.	A blue species at Mindo.
<i>Archaeoprepona</i> sp.	Mindo.
<i>Prepona</i> sp.	Bombuscaro.
 <b>Nymphalidae</b>	
<b>Apaturinae</b>	
<i>Doxocopa cherubina</i>	Bombuscaro.
<i>Doxocopa cyane</i>	Bombuscaro.
 <b>Nymphalidae</b>	
<b>Danainae</b>	
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	The Monarch. Tinalandia.
<i>Lycorea ilione</i>	Sacha.
 <b>Nymphalidae</b>	
<b>Heliconiinae</b>	
<i>Podotricha euchroia</i>	Nono-Mindo road.
<i>Dione glycera</i>	Mindo and southern Ecuador.
<i>Dione juno</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Dione moneta</i>	Mindo.
<i>Agraulis vanillae</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Dryas iulia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius atthis</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius cydno</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius charitonius</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius erato</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius longarena</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius melpomene</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius sapho</i>	Tinalandia.

<i>Heliconius sara</i> ssp. <i>sprucei</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Heliconius sara</i> ssp. <i>thamar</i>	Bombuscaro.

## **Nymphalidae**

### **Acraeinae**

<i>Actinote melampellos</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Actinote ozomene</i>	Chiriboga road.
<i>Actinote thalia</i> ssp. <i>anteas</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Actinote paraphela</i>	Tinalandia.

## **Nymphalidae**

### **Ithomiinae**

<i>Mechanitis menapis</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Miraleria cymothoe</i>	Tinalandia.

Many species of *Ithomiinae* were present in forests, and not having the time to capture them and key them out it was not possible to identify them.

## **Nymphalidae**

### **Satyrinae**

<i>Pierella astyoche</i>	Sacha.
<i>Pierella hortona</i>	Sacha.
<i>Pierella lena</i>	Sacha.
<i>Pierella luna</i>	Sacha.
<i>Haetera macleaniana</i>	Sacha.
<i>Cithaerias aurorina</i>	Sacha.
<i>Cithaerias menander</i>	Sacha and Tinalandia.
<i>Taygetis celia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Taygetis lineata</i>	Mindo.
<i>Taygetis virgilia</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Manataria maculata</i>	Mindo.
<i>Oressinoma typhla</i>	Mindo.
<i>Cissia alcinoe</i>	Sacha.
<i>Cissia hermes</i>	Very common at Tinalandia.
<i>Cissia hesione</i>	Scattered records.
<i>Cissia libye</i>	Sacha.
<i>Cissia metaleuca</i>	Tinalandia and Mindo.
<i>Euptychia harmonia</i>	Possibly this species at Mindo.
<i>Eretis ocellifera</i>	Possibly this species at Mindo.
<i>Corades enyo</i>	Mindo.
<i>Oxeoschistus simplex</i>	Mindo.
<i>Pedaliodes pelinna</i>	Podocarpus.
<i>Chloreuptychia arnaea</i>	Tinalandia.

## **Nymphalidae**

### **Morphinae**

<i>Antirhea avernus</i>	Sacha.
<i>Morpho cypris</i>	A female at Mindo.
<i>Morpho achilles</i>	Sacha.
<i>Morpho peleides</i>	Tinalandia and Chiriboga road.

## **Nymphalidae**

### **Brassolinae**

<i>Brassolis granadensis</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Caligo bellerophon</i>	Chiriboga road.
<i>Caligo zeuxippus</i>	Chiriboga road.
<i>Caligo</i> sp.	Sacha.
<i>Caligo eurilochus</i>	Tinalandia.

## **Riodinidae**

<i>Mesosemia</i> sp.	Tinalandia.
<i>Emesis</i> spp.	One species at Mindo and one at Tinalandia.
<i>Helicopis acis</i>	Common around the lake at Sacha.
<i>Parcella amarynthina</i>	Sacha.
<i>Echenais curulis</i>	Possibly this species at Mindo.

## **Lycaenidae**

<i>Zizula tulliola</i>	Tinalandia.
<i>Arwacus togarna</i>	Tinalandia.

## **Hesperiidae**

<i>Urbanus simplicius</i>	Mindo.
<i>Xenophanes tryxus</i>	Mindo.
<i>Bungalotis midas</i>	Possibly this species at Mindo.
<i>Pyrgus oileus</i>	Widespread.
<i>Vettius coryna</i>	Mindo.

## Systematic List Number 3

## Mammals

Central American Woolly Opossum	<i>Caluromys derbianus</i>	1 seen at night at Septimo Paraiso
Brown Four-eyed Opossum	<i>Metachirus nudicaudatus</i>	A dead opossum at Sacha was probably this species.
Robinson's Mouse Opossum	<i>Marmosa robinsoni</i>	1 at dusk along the lower Chiriboga road.
Northern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua mexicana</i>	A roadkill near Independencia.
Giant Armadillo	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	An old burrow at Sacha.
Nine-banded Long-nosed Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	Burrowing activity at Mindo.
Black-mantle Tamarin	<i>Saguinus nigricollis</i>	2 troops at Sacha.
Night Monkey	<i>Aotus</i> sp.	3 seen very well at Sacha, in a hole in a tree
Red Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus</i> sp.	Seen at Sacha.
Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciurus</i>	2 troops at Sacha.
Brown Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>	Sacha, seen together with Squirrel Monkeys.
Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	A total of 9 at Sacha.
Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>	1 at Sacha and 1 at Septimo Paraiso.
Northern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus igniventris</i>	Seen at Sacha.
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	Several at Tinalandia, and also Chiriboga road.
Western Dwarf Squirrel	<i>Microsciurus mimulus</i>	1 at Tinalandia.
Black Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta fuliginosa</i>	1 at Sacha.

## Ecuador Plant List

This is purely a list of some of the more interesting and notable plants seen during the trip.

### Over 3,600m

<i>Stipa ichu</i>	A common grass in the highlands, e.g.Cotopaxi.
<i>Polylepis hirsuta</i>	A small rosaceous tree with attractive peeling bark. Patches of <i>Polylepis</i> woodland in Cajas National park.
<i>Chuquiraga jussieuri</i>	A shrubby composite with spine edged leaves and a compact red inflorescence. Cotopaxi and Cajas.
<i>Werneria crassifolia</i>	A white daisy with strap shaped succulent leaves. Cotopaxi.
<i>Werneria nubigena</i>	As above with larger flowers. Cotopaxi.
<i>Culcitium</i> spp.	Large downy cudweed type composites. Seen at Cotopaxi and Cajas.
<i>Hypochoeris sessiliflora</i>	A stemless yellow daisy seen at Cotopaxi.
<i>Hypochoeris sessilifolia</i>	A tight hummock with yellow dandelion like flowers. Cajas.
<i>Bidens andicola</i>	Cotopaxi.
<i>Gentiana sedifolia</i>	Pale blue. Cotopaxi and Cajas.
<i>Gentianella cerastioides</i>	Purple flowers with a yellow centre. Cotopaxi and ?Cajas.
<i>Gentianella diffusa</i>	Purple. Cotopaxi.
<i>Halenia weddeliana</i>	A yellow member of the Gentianaceae seen at Cotopaxi and Cajas.
<i>Castilleja pumila</i>	Cotopaxi.
<i>Aa</i> sp.	A terrestrial orchid, with rather insignificant flower spikes. Common in the paramo at Cotopaxi.
<i>Lachemilla orbiculata</i>	A round leaved <i>Alchemilla</i> .
<i>Puya</i> spp.	A large bromeliad. Cotopaxi and Cajas.
<i>Astragalus geminiflorus</i>	Possibly this species at Cotopaxi.
<i>Valeriana rigida</i>	A spiny rosette with small white flowers in the centre.
<i>Eryngium humile</i>	

### 2,000m to 3,600m, Tierra Fria

<i>Brugmansia sanguinea</i>	A deep reddish flowered Datura, common in the highlands, even along the Pan-American Highway.
<i>Lupinus pubescens</i>	This and several other lupins present.
<i>Bougainvillea glabra</i>	
<i>Bomaria</i> spp.	Attractive <i>Fuchsia</i> like flowers. Several species seen.
<i>Phoradendron</i> sp.	A yellowish mistletoe. Near Nono and at Pasocha.
<i>Calceolaria</i> spp.	1.A small herb on the Nono-Mindo road. 2.A shrub near Cajas.
<i>Tristerix longibracteatus</i>	A mistletoe with thin red and yellow flowers. Cajas.
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i>	On telegraph wires.
<i>Tillandsia latifolia</i>	As above.
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i>	Spanish Moss.
<i>Cynoglossum amabile</i>	Lake Llaviusco, Cajas.
<i>Chenopodium quinoa</i>	A reddish grass. Cajas.
<i>Oxalis</i> sp.	Cajas.
<i>Geranium</i> sp.	Cajas.
<i>Rubus</i> sp.	Cajas.

### 1,000m to 2,000m, Tierra Templada

<i>Gunnera brephogea</i>	Roadsides.
<i>Cecropia</i> spp.	Widespread and common.
<i>Chusquea</i> spp.	Bamboo. Locally dominant.

### **Below 1,000m**

<i>Erythrina splendida</i>	An impressive tree. Rio Napo, Tinalandia etc.
<i>Heliconia</i> spp.	Many species present.
<i>Monstera dilacerata</i>	
<i>Philodendron</i> spp.	Many species seen.
<i>Potomorphe peltata</i>	A <i>Piper</i> like species with erect white flowers.
<i>Mimosa pudica</i>	Sensitive plant. Widespread and common.
<i>Impatiens</i> sp.	Locally abundant, e.g. Chiriboga road.