

West Slope of Ecuador Annotated Bird List (November 15-24,2018) Callyn Yorke

KEY

Numbers, 1,2,3..., indicate maximum number found during a survey

AWC = water catchment basin near Quito International airport; SJQ = San Jorge Quito Lodge (3100m); PAZ = Paz Aves (1750m); YAN = Yanacocha (3100m); NM = Nono-Mindo (1500m); RS = Rio Silanche (300m); JNP = Jerusalem National Park (3,000m); TAN = Tandayapa (1700m); SJM= SJ Milpe Lodge (900m); STA= San Tandeo bird garden; UBQ = Ubiquitous;

For details on the above locations see: [San Jorge Magic Birding Circuit](#)

Tinamous

Order: [Tinamiformes](#) Family: [Tinamidae](#)

The tinamous are one of the most ancient groups of bird. Although they look similar to other ground-dwelling birds like quail and grouse, they have no close relatives and are classified as a single family, Tinamidae, within their own order, the Tinamiformes. They are distantly related to the [ratites](#) (order [Struthioniformes](#)), that includes the [rheas](#), [emu](#), and [kiwis](#). Seventeen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

Curve-billed tinamou, *Nothoprocta curvirostris* 1 YAN

Guans

Order: [Galliformes](#) Family: [Cracidae](#)

The Cracidae are large birds, similar in general appearance to turkeys. The guans and curassows live in trees, but the smaller chachalacas are found in more open scrubby habitats. They are generally dull-plumaged, but the [curassows](#) and some [guans](#) have colorful facial ornaments. Fourteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Crested guan](#), *Penelope purpurascens* 1 shy and difficult to observe in middle level of forest, PAZ (photo – 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke

New World quail

Order: [Galliformes](#) Family: [Odontophoridae](#)

The [New World quails](#) are small, plump terrestrial birds only distantly related to the quails of the Old World, but named for their similar appearance and habits. Six species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Dark-backed wood-quail](#), *Odontophorus melanonotus* 3 gregarious, relatively tame from being fed PAZ (photo – 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Pigeons and doves

Order: [Columbiformes](#) Family: [Columbidae](#)

[Pigeons](#) and [doves](#) are stout-bodied birds with short necks and short slender bills with a fleshy [cere](#). Twenty-eight species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Rock pigeon](#), *Columba livia* U BQ in and around settlements

[Band-tailed pigeon](#), *Patagioenas fasciata* 10 NM; 1 TAN

[Ruddy pigeon](#), *Patagioenas subvinacea* 1 RS

[White-tipped dove](#), *Leptotila verreauxi* 1 TAN



White-throated quail-dove, *Zentrygon frenata* 2 usually paired; on forest floor around lodge and at fruit trough briefly in early morning, TAN (photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Eared dove, *Zenaida auriculata* 5 common around settlements, UBQ (photo – 15 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Common ground dove, *Columbina passerina* 2 JNP



Ecuadorian ground dove, *Columbina buckleyi* 1 RS (photo- 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Cuckoos

Order: [Cuculiformes](#) **Family:** [Cuculidae](#)

Cuculidae includes [cuckoos](#), [roadrunners](#), and [anis](#). These are birds of variable size with slender bodies, long tails, and strong legs. Eighteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

Smooth-billed ani, *Crotophaga ani* 2 RS



Striped cuckoo, *Tapera naevia* 1 on utility wire over grassy field, RS (photo -21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Squirrel cuckoo, *Piaya cayana* 1 subcanopy around moth trap, TAN

Nightjars and allies

Order: [Caprimulgiformes](#) **Family:** [Caprimulgidae](#)

[Nightjars](#) are medium-sized nocturnal birds which usually nest on the ground. They have long wings, short legs, and very short bills. Most have small feet, of little use for walking, and long pointed wings. Their soft plumage is camouflaged to resemble bark or leaves. Nineteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

- [Lyre-tailed nightjar](#), *Uropsalis lyra* 1 resting on lower roof of lodge after dark, TAN

Swifts

Order: [Apodiformes](#) **Family:** [Apodidae](#)

[Swifts](#) are small birds which spend the majority of their lives flying. These birds have very short legs and never settle voluntarily on the ground, perching instead only on vertical surfaces. Many swifts have long swept-back wings which resemble a crescent or boomerang. Fourteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[White-chested swift](#), *Cypseloides lemosi* 2 flying 50-100m over forest, TAN

[Chestnut-collared swift](#), *Streptoprocne rutila* 1 flying 50m over forest, PAZ

[White-collared swift](#), *Streptoprocne zonaris* 3 SJM

Hummingbirds

Order: [Apodiformes](#) **Family:** [Trochilidae](#)

[Hummingbirds](#) are small birds capable of hovering in mid-air due to the rapid flapping of their wings. They are the only birds that can fly backwards. Approximately one hundred thirty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.



White-necked jacobin, *Florisuga mellivora* 5 gregariou; persistent around flower feeding station, TAN; SJM (photo-20 November 2018 SJM Callyn Yorke)



White-whiskered hermit, *Phaethornis yaruqui* 1 at flower feeding station SJM (photo- 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Tawny-bellied hermit, *Phaethornis syrmatorphus* 1 at feeder, TA

Green violetear, *Colibri thalassinus* 2 trees and shrubs around lodge, TAN



Brown violetear (*Colibri delphinea*) 1 around feeders, TAN (photo- 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Sparkling violetear, *Colibri coruscans* 3 around feeders, SJQ (photo 15 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Green thortail, *Discosura conversii* 1 roadside trees RS



Speckled hummingbird, *Adelomyia melanogenys* 1 roadside scrub, YAN
(photo- 17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Violet-tailed sylvia, *Agelaiocercus coelestis* 2 around feeders, TAN (photo –
23 Nov, 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Black-tailed trainbearer](#), *Lesbia victoriae* 2 around feeders, SJQ (photo- 15 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Tyrian metaltail](#), *Metallura tyrianthina* 2 around feeders, SJQ (photo- 15 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Sapphire-vented puffleg, *Eriocnemis luciani* 1 roadside scrub, YAN
(photo- 17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Shining sunbeam, *Aglaeactis cupripennis* 4 gregarious at feeders, SJQ
(photo – 15 November 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Booted Raquet-tail, *Ocreatus underwoodii*, 1 SJM (photo- 20 Nov. 2018, Callyn Yorke)



Collared Inca, *Coeligena torquata* 1 feeding on roadside fuchsia flowers, NM (photo – 17 November 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Buff-winged starfrontlet, *Coeligena lutetiae* 1 roadside scrub, YAN



Sword-billed hummingbird, *Ensifera ensifera* 2 garden trees, SJQ (photo 16 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Velvet-purple coronet, *Boissonneaua jardini* 1 STA (photo- 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Fawn-breasted brilliant, *Heliodoxa rubinoides* 3 around feeders, TAN
(photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Green-crowned brilliant, *Heliodoxa jacula* 1 at flower feeders, SJM (photo
– with WNJA, 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Empress brilliant, *Heliodoxa imperatrix* 1 around flowers in garden, SJM

Giant hummingbird, *Patagona gigas* 1 cactus scrub, JNP



White-bellied woodstar, *Chaetocercus mulsant* 5 gregarious at feeders, SJQ (photo - 15 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Purple-throated woodstar, *Calliphlox mitchellii* 1 trailside scrub, JNP; TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 TAN Callyn Yorke)

Western emerald, *Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus* 2 outer branches of small trees around lodge, TAN

Crowned woodnymph, *Thalurania colombica* 3 gregarious at edge of forest, SJM



Rufous-tailed hummingbird, *Amazilia tzacatl* 1 in garden trees, TAN
(photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Andean emerald, *Amazilia franciae* 3 scrub at edge of open field, TAN
(photo- 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Herons, egrets, and bitterns

Order: [Pelecaniformes](#) **Family:** [Ardeidae](#)

The family Ardeidae contains the [bitterns](#), [herons](#), and [egrets](#). Herons and egrets are medium to large wading birds with long necks and legs. Bitterns tend to be shorter-necked and more wary. Members of Ardeidae fly with their necks retracted, unlike other long-necked birds such as storks, ibises, and spoonbills. Twenty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Cattle egret](#), *Bubulcus ibis* 2 roadside pasture, RS (photo- 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Snowy Egret](#), *Egretta thula* 1 edge of water basin, AWC

New World vultures

Order: [Cathartiformes](#) **Family:** [Cathartidae](#)

The [New World vultures](#) are not closely related to [Old World vultures](#), but superficially resemble them because of [convergent evolution](#). Like the Old World vultures, they are scavengers. However, unlike Old World vultures, which find carcasses by sight, New World vultures have a good sense of smell with which they locate [carrion](#). Six species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Black vulture](#), *Coragyps atratus* 4 UBQ

[Turkey vulture](#), *Cathartes aura* 2 UBQ

Hawks, eagles, and kites

Order: [Accipitriformes](#) Family: [Accipitridae](#)

Accipitridae is a family of birds of prey, which includes [hawks](#), [eagles](#), [kites](#), [harriers](#), and [Old World vultures](#). These birds have powerful hooked beaks for tearing flesh from their prey, strong legs, powerful talons, and keen eyesight. Forty-eight species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Hook-billed kite](#), *Chondrohierax uncinatus* 1 RS

[Swallow-tailed kite](#), *Elanoides forficatus* 1 RS

[Roadside hawk](#), *Rupornis magnirostris* 2 UBQ

[Harris's hawk](#), *Parabuteo unicinctus* 1 JNP

[Variable hawk](#), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* 1 SJQ

[Black-chested buzzard-eagle](#), *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* 1 YAN

[Broad-winged hawk](#), *Buteo platypterus* 1 TAN

Owls

Order: [Strigiformes](#) Family: [Strigidae](#)

The [typical owls](#) are small to large solitary nocturnal birds of prey. They have large forward-facing eyes and ears, a hawk-like beak, and a conspicuous circle of feathers around each eye called a facial disk. Twenty-seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Andean pygmy-owl](#), *Glaucidium jardiinii* 1 PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Burrowing owl](#), *Athene cunicularia* 1 YAN-NM

Trogon

Order: [Trogoniformes](#) Family: [Trogonidae](#)

The family Trogonidae includes [trogons](#) and [quetzals](#). Found in tropical woodlands worldwide, they feed on insects and fruit, and their broad bills and weak legs reflect their diet and arboreal habits. Although their flight is fast, they are reluctant to fly any distance. Trogons have soft, often colorful, feathers with distinctive male and female plumage. Fifteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Golden-headed quetzal](#), *Pharomachrus auriceps* 1 TAN

[Crested quetzal](#), *Pharomachrus antisianus* 1 vocal (unseen) TAN



[White-tailed trogon](#), *Trogon chionurus* 2 (m,f) RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Masked trogon, *Trogon personatus* 2 (m,f) at moth trap, TAN (photo – 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Choco Trogon, *Trogon comptus* 1 RS

Kingfishers

Order: Coraciiformes Family: Alcedinidae

Kingfishers are medium-sized birds with large heads, long pointed bills, short legs, and stubby tails. Six species have been recorded in Ecuador.

Green kingfisher, *Chloroceryle americana* 1 PAZ

Motmots

Order: [Coraciiformes](#) Family: [Momotidae](#)

The motmots have colorful plumage and long, graduated tails which they display by wagging back and forth. In most of the species, the barbs near the ends of the two longest (central) tail feathers are weak and fall off, leaving a length of bare shaft and creating a racket-shaped tail. Five species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Rufous motmot](#), *Baryphthengus martii* 1 SJM (photo – 20 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Puffbirds

Order: [Galbuliformes](#) Family: [Bucconidae](#)

The puffbirds are related to the jacamars and have the same range, but lack the iridescent colors of that family. They are mainly brown, [rufous](#), or gray, with large heads and flattened bills with hooked tips. The loose abundant plumage and short tails makes them look stout and puffy, giving rise to the English common name of the family. Twenty species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Barred puffbird](#), *Nystalus radiatus* 1 RS (photo- 21 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

New World barbets

Order: [Piciformes](#) Family: [Capitonidae](#)

The barbets are plump birds, with short necks and large heads. They get their name from the bristles which fringe their heavy bills. Most species are brightly colored. Six species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Red-headed barbet](#), *Eubucco bourcierii* 2 SJM (photo- male 19 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Toucan-barbets

Order: [Piciformes](#) Family: [Semnornithidae](#)

The toucan-barbets are birds of montane forests in the Neotropics. They are highly social and non-migratory.



[Toucan barbet](#), *Semnornis ramphastinus* 1 in nest cavity, PAZ; 2 TAN
(photo – 22 Nov. 2018 PAZ, Callyn Yorke)

Toucans

Order: [Piciformes](#) Family: [Ramphastidae](#)

Toucans are near passerine birds from the [Neotropics](#). They are brightly marked and have enormous, colorful bills which in some species amount to half their body length. Nineteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Choco toucan](#), *Ramphastos brevis* 3 TAN; 4 SJM (photo- 19 Nov. 2018
SJM, Callyn Yorke)



[Black-mandibled \(Yellow-throated\) toucan](#), *Ramphastos ambiguus* 2 TAN; 2 SJM (photo- 20 Nov. 2018 SJM Callyn Yorke)



[Crimson-rumped toucanet](#), *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus* 2 TAN; SJM (photo- 19 Nov. 2018 TAN, Callyn Yorke)



Plate-billed mountain-toucan, *Andigena laminirostris* 4 gregarious, NM
(photo- 17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Pale-mandibled aracari, *Pteroglossus erythropygius* 2 TAN; 4 SJM (photo
– 24 Nov. 2018 TAN, Callyn Yorke)

Woodpeckers

Order: [Piciformes](#) Family: [Picidae](#)

Woodpeckers are small to medium-sized birds with chisel-like beaks, short legs, stiff tails, and long tongues used for capturing insects. Some species have feet with two toes pointing forward and two backward, while several species have only three toes. Many woodpeckers have the habit of tapping noisily on tree trunks with their beaks. Thirty-four species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Black-cheeked woodpecker](#), *Melanerpes pucherani* 2 RS (photo- 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Guayaquil woodpecker](#), *Campephilus gayaquilensis* 1 RS



[Golden-olive woodpecker](#), *Colaptes rubiginosus* 1 NM; 1 RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Crimson-mantled woodpecker](#), *Colaptes rivolii* 1 SJQ



Scarlet-backed Woodpecker, *Veniliornis callanotus* 1 RS (photo- 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Falcons and caracaras

Order: [Falconiformes](#) **Family:** [Falconidae](#)

Falconidae is a family of diurnal birds of prey. They differ from hawks, eagles, and kites in that they kill with their beaks instead of their talons. Nineteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[American kestrel](#), *Falco sparverius* 2 YAN



[Bat falcon](#), *Falco ruficularis* 1 TAN (photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

New World and African parrots

Order: [Psittaciformes](#) Family: [Psittacidae](#)

[Parrots](#) are small to large birds with a characteristic curved beak. Their upper mandibles have slight mobility in the joint with the skull and they have a generally erect stance. All parrots are [zygodactyl](#), having the four toes on each foot placed two at the front and two to the back. Forty-seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Red-billed parrot](#), *Pionus sordidus* 7 TAN

[Blue-headed parrot](#), *Pionus menstruus* 1 vocal (unseen) RS

[Pacific parrotlet](#), *Forpus coelestis* 2 RS

[Maroon-tailed parakeet](#), *Pyrrhura melanura* 2 RS

Typical antbirds

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Thamnophilidae](#)

The antbirds are a large family of small passerine birds of subtropical and tropical Central and South America. They are forest birds which tend to feed on insects at or near the ground. A sizable minority of them specialize in following columns of [army ants](#) to eat small invertebrates that leave their hiding places to flee from the ants. Many species lack bright color, with brown, black, and white being the dominant tones. Ninety-five species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Western slaty antshrike](#), *Thamnophilus atrinucha* 1 SJM (photo- 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Dot-winged antwren](#), *Microrhophias quixensis* 1 roadside sec. growth SJM-RS



[Zeledon's antbird](#), *Hafferia zeledoni* 1 on forest floor, SJM (photo – 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Antpittas^[edit]

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Grallariidae](#)

Antpittas resemble the true [pittas](#) with strong, longish legs, very short tails, and stout bills. Twenty-four species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Giant antpitta](#), *Grallaria gigantea* 2 a pair called & baited, PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Moustached antpitta, *Grallaria alleni* 1, called & baited, PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Chestnut-crowned antpitta, *Grallaria ruficapilla* 1, baited, PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Ochra-breasted antpitta, *Grallaricula flavirostris* 1 PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Yellow-breasted antpitta, *Grallaria flavotincta* 1, baited, PAZ (photo- 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Tapaculos

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Rhinocryptidae](#)

The tapaculos are small [suboscine](#) passeriform birds with numerous species in South and Central America. They are terrestrial species that fly only poorly on their short wings. They have strong legs, well-suited to their habitat of grassland or forest undergrowth. The tail is cocked and pointed towards the head. Twelve species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Ocellated tapaculo](#), *Acropternis orthonyx* 1 responded to playback, roadside secondary forest, TAN- SJM

[Blackish Tapaculo](#), *Scytalopus latrans* 1 JNP

Antthrushes

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Formicariidae](#)

Antthrushes resemble small rails with strong, longish legs, very short tails, and stout bills. Seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Black-headed antthrush](#), *Formicarius nigricapillus* 1 SJM (photo- 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Ovenbirds and woodcreepers

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Furnariidae](#)

Ovenbirds comprise a large family of small [sub-oscine](#) passerine bird species found in Central and South America. They are a diverse group of insectivores which gets its name from the elaborate "oven-like" clay nests built by some species, although others build stick nests or nest in tunnels or clefts in rock. The woodcreepers are brownish birds which maintain an upright vertical posture, supported by their stiff tail vanes. They feed mainly on insects taken from tree trunks. One hundred six species have been recorded in Ecuador.



Plain brown Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla fuliginosa*) 1 on vertical tree trunk, SJM (photo-20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Wedge-billed woodcreeper](#), *Glyphorhynchus spirurus* 1 in eucalyptus, SJQ

[Spotted woodcreeper](#), *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius* 1 SJM



[Streak-headed woodcreeper](#), *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii* 1 RS (photo 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Montane woodcreeper](#), *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* 1 TAN

[Scaly-throated foliage-gleaner](#), *Anabacerthia variegaticeps* 1 TAN



[Streak-capped treehunter](#), *Thripadectes virgaticeps* 1 TAN (photo- 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Pearled treerunner, *Margarornis squamiger* 1 moving to and from trees in wooded ravine NM



Azara's spinetail, *Synallaxis azarae* 2 TAN (photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Rufous Spinetail, *Synallaxis unirufa* 1 TAN (photo- 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Streaked Tufted-cheek, *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii* 1 STA

Tyrant flycatchers

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Tyrannidae](#)

[Tyrant flycatchers](#) are passerine birds which occur throughout North and South America. They superficially resemble the Old World flycatchers, but are more robust and have stronger bills. They do not have the sophisticated vocal capabilities of the songbirds. Most, but not all, have plain coloring. As the name implies, most are insectivorous. Two hundred one species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Yellow-bellied elaenia](#), *Elaenia flavogaster* 1 JNP

[White-crested elaenia](#), *Elaenia albiceps* 1 SJQ

[Sierran elaenia](#), *Elaenia pallatangae* 1 TAN

[White-tailed tyrannulet](#), *Mecocerculus poecilocercus* 1 TAN

[White-banded tyrannulet](#), *Mecocerculus stictopectus* 1 SJQ



[Tufted tit-tyrant](#), *Anairetes parulus* 1 SJQ (photo- 16 November 2018
Callyn Yorke)

[Choco tyrannulet](#), *Zimmerius albigularis* 1 RS



Ornate flycatcher, *Myiotriccus ornatus* 1 TAN (photo- 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Flavescent flycatcher, *Myiophobus flavicans* 1 PAZ

Bran-colored flycatcher, *Myiophobus fasciatus* 1 RS



Acadian flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens* 1 around moth trap, TAN (photo- 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Black phoebe, *Sayornis nigricans* 1 feeding at moth trap TAN (photo- 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Vermilion flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus* 2 (m,f) JNP



Masked water-tyrant, *Fluvicola nengeta* 2 a pair staying together on the ground in a wet grassland, RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Slaty-backed chat-tyrant, *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris* 1 TAN

Rufous-breasted chat-tyrant, *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*



Brown-backed chat-tyrant, *Ochthoeca fumicolor* 1 YAN (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Social flycatcher, *Myiozetetes similis* 1 TAN

Yellow-throated flycatcher, *Conopias parvus* 1 RS



[Golden-crowned flycatcher](#), *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus* 1 TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[Streaked flycatcher](#), *Myiodynastes maculatus* 1 TAN

[Boat-billed flycatcher](#), *Megarynchus pitangua* 1 RS

[Tropical kingbird](#), *Tyrannus melancholicus* 1 TAN

Cotingas

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Cotingidae](#)

The cotingas are birds of forests or forest edges in tropical South America. Comparatively little is known about this diverse group, although all have broad bills with hooked tips, rounded wings, and strong legs. The males of many of the species are brightly colored or decorated with plumes or wattles. Twenty-eight species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Green-and-black fruiteater](#), *Pipreola riefferii* 1 roadside forest, TAN-SJM.

[Red-crested cotinga](#), *Ampelion rubrocristata* 1 SJQ, 1 YAN



[Andean cock-of-the-rock](#), *Rupicola peruviana* 10, gregarious, vocal on lek, PAZ (photo – 22 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Manakins

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Pipridae](#)

The manakins are a family of subtropical and tropical mainland Central and South America and Trinidad and Tobago. They are compact forest birds, the males typically being brightly colored, although the females of most species are duller and usually green-plumaged. Manakins feed on small fruits, berries, and insects. Sixteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[White-bearded manakin](#), *Manacus manacus* 1 RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Club-winged manakin, *Machaeropterus deliciosus* 1 SJM (photo – 20 Nov, 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Tityras and allies

Order: Passeriformes **Family:** Tityridae

Tityridae are suboscine passerine birds found in forest and woodland in the Neotropics. The species in this family were formerly spread over the families Tyrannidae, Pipridae, and Cotingidae. They are small to medium-sized birds. They do not have the sophisticated vocal capabilities of the songbirds. Most, but not all, have plain coloring. Twenty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.

Masked tityra, *Tityra semifasciata* 1 TAN



Cinnamon becard, *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus* 1 active in middle of forest understory SJM (photo – 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Black-and-white becard](#), *Pachyramphus albogriseus* 1 TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

[One-colored becard](#), *Pachyramphus homochrous* 1 SJM

Vireos

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Vireonidae](#)

The [vireos](#) are a group of small to medium-sized passerine birds restricted to the New World. They are typically greenish in color and resemble [wood warblers](#) apart from their heavier bills. Fifteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Brown-capped vireo](#), *Vireo leucophrys* 1 TAN; 1 PAZ (photo – 22 Nov. 2018 PAZ Callyn Yorke)

[Red-eyed vireo](#), *Vireo olivaceus* 2 TAN

Swallows

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Hirundinidae](#)

The family Hirundinidae is adapted to aerial feeding. They have a slender streamlined body, long pointed wings, and a short bill with a wide gape. The feet are adapted to perching rather than walking, and the front toes are partially joined at the base. Eighteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Blue-and-white swallow](#), *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* 10 nesting under eaves, TAN; 6 SJQ



[Southern rough-winged swallow](#) *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* 1 RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Wrens

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Troglodytidae](#)

The [wrens](#) are mainly small and inconspicuous except for their loud songs. These birds have short wings and thin down-turned bills. Several species often hold their tails upright. All are insectivorous. Twenty-five species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[House wren](#), *Troglodytes aedon* 1, vocal, TAN; 1 RS

[Mountain wren](#), *Troglodytes solstitialis* 1, vocal, TAN

[Sedge wren](#), *Cistothorus platensis* 1 secretive in low scrub, SJQ

[Plain-tailed wren](#), *Pheugopedius euophrys* 2 YAN



Bay wren, *Cantorchilus nigricapillus* 1 vocal- unseen, SJM (photo -20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Gray-breasted wood-wren, *Henicorhina leucophrys* 1 NM

Dippers

Order: Passeriformes Family: Cinclidae

Dippers are a group of perching birds whose habitat includes aquatic environments in the Americas, Europe and Asia. They are named for their bobbing or dipping movements. One species has been recorded in Ecuador.



White-capped dipper, *Cinclus leucocephalus* 2 in swift, rocky streams PAZ; 2 NM (photo – 22 Nov. 2018 PAZ Callyn Yorke)

Thrushes and allies

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Turdidae](#)

The [thrushes](#) are a group of passerine birds that occur mainly in the Old World. They are plump, soft plumaged, small to medium-sized insectivores or sometimes omnivores, often feeding on the ground. Many have attractive songs. Twenty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Andean solitaire](#), *Myadestes ralloides* 1 TAN

[Swainson's thrush](#), *Catharus ustulatus* 1 TAN

[Ecuadorian thrush](#), *Turdus maculirostris* 1 TAN; 1 forest edge, TAN-SJM



[Great thrush](#), *Turdus fuscater* 5 SJQ; 6 YAN (photo- 16 Nov. 2018 SJQ Callyn Yorke)

[Glossy-black Thrush](#) *Turdus serranus* 1 STA

Tanagers and allies

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Thraupidae](#)

The [tanagers](#) are a large group of small to medium-sized passerine birds restricted to the New World, mainly in the tropics. Many species are brightly colored. They are seed eaters, but their preference tends towards fruit and nectar. Most have short, rounded wings. One hundred seventy-three species have been recorded in Ecuador.



[Green honeycreeper](#), *Chlorophanes spiza* 2 SJM (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Cinereous conebill](#), *Conirostrum cinereum* 1 SJQ (photo – 16 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Black flowerpiercer, *Diglossa humeralis* 1 SJQ (photo – 16 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)



Glossy Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa* sp. 1 YAN (photo – 17 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

White-sided flowerpiercer, *Diglossa albilatera* 1 YAN



Masked flowerpiercer, *Diglossa cyanea* 1 JNP (photo – 17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



White-lined tanager, *Tachyphonus rufus* 2 (m,f) feeding at moth trap, TAN (photo – fem. 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Lemon-rumped tanager, *Ramphocelus icteronotus* 4 (m,f) gregarious TAN
(photo – male, 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Swallow tanager, *Tersina viridis* 1 TAN (photo – 21 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Variable seedeater, *Sporophila corvina* 2 TAN

Yellow-bellied seedeater, *Sporophila nigricollis* 1 TAN

Paramo seedeater *Catamenia homachroa* 2 JNP



Blue-black grassquit, *Volatinia jacarina* 2 RS (photo – 21 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Buff-throated saltator, *Saltator maximus* 1 RS; 1 TAN (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Black-winged saltator, *Saltator atripennis* 1 TAN (photo – 23 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Streaked Saltator *Saltator striatipectus* 1 JNP



Superciliated hemispingus, *Thlypopsis superciliaris* 1 NM (photo -20 Nov.
2018 Callyn Yorke)



Bananaquit, *Coereba flaveola* 1 SJM (photo –20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Yellow-throated tanager, *Iridosornis analis* 1 SJM

Golden-crowned tanager, *Iridosornis rufivertex*



Fawn-breasted tanager, *Pipraeidea melanonota* 1 TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Blue-and-yellow tanager](#), *Pipraeidea bonariensis* 1 SJQ (photo -16 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Scarlet-bellied mountain-tanager](#), *Anisognathus igniventris* 1 SJQ (photo -17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Blue-winged mountain-tanager](#), *Anisognathus somptuosus* 2 YAN-NM; 1 PAZ; 1 TAN; 1 STA (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 STA Callyn Yorke)

[Black-chinned mountain-tanager](#), *Anisognathus notabilis* 1 STA



[Hooded mountain-tanager](#), *Buthraupis montana* 1 YAN-NM (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Golden-naped tanager, *Chalcothraupis ruficervix* 1 TAN (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Black-capped tanager, *Stilpnia heinei* 1 TAN (photo – 23 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Scrub tanager, *Stilpnia vitriolina* 2 JNP

Blue-necked tanager, *Stilpnia cyanicollis* 1 RS



[Metallic-green tanager](#), *Tangara labradorides* 1 PAZ; 1 TAN (photo – 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Bay-headed tanager](#), *Tangara gyrola* 1 SJM (photo – 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Golden tanager, *Tangara arthus* 1 TAN (photo – 19 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Emerald tanager, *Tangara florida* 1 SJM



Silver-throated tanager, *Tangara icterocephala* 1 SJM (photo – 20 Nov.
2018 Callyn Yorke)



Blue-gray tanager, *Thraupis episcopus* 1 JNP; 1 TAN (photo – 23 Nov. 2018 TAN Callyn Yorke)

Palm tanager, *Thraupis palmarum* 1 TAN; 4 SJM

New World sparrows

Order: Passeriformes Family: Emberizidae

Most of the species are known as sparrows, but these birds are not closely related to the Old World sparrows which are in the family Passeridae. Many of these have distinctive head patterns. Twenty-seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.



Black-striped sparrow, *Arremonops conirostris* 1 STA (photo – 19 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Gray-browed brushfinch, *Arremon assimilis* 2 SJQ (photo -16 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Orange-billed sparrow, *Arremon aurantirostris* 2 SJM (photo – 20 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Chestnut-capped brushfinch, *Arremon brunneinucha* 1 TAN (photo – 24 Nov. 2018)



Rufous-collared sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis* 2 UBQ (photo -24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)

Tricolored brushfinch, *Atlapetes tricolor* 1(?) TAN



Yellow-breasted brushfinch, *Atlapetes latinuchus* 1 YAN; 1 at moth trap TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 TAN Callyn Yorke)

White-winged brushfinch, *Atlapetes leucopterus* 1 TAN

Cardinals and allies

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Cardinalidae](#)

The cardinals are a family of robust seed-eating birds with strong bills. They are typically associated with open woodland. The sexes usually have distinct plumages. Eighteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Summer tanager](#), *Piranga rubra* 1 TAN



[Golden grosbeak](#), *Pheucticus chrysogaster* 1 SJQ; 1 STA (photo -15 Nov. SJQ Callyn Yorke)

New World warblers

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Parulidae](#)

The [New World warblers](#) are a group of small, often colorful, passerine birds restricted to the New World. Most are arboreal, but some are terrestrial. Most members of this family are insectivores. Thirty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Tropical parula](#), *Setophaga pitiayumi* 1 (m) TAN



[Blackburnian warbler](#), *Setophaga fusca* 2 UBQ (photo – 23 Nov. 2018 SJT Callyn Yorke)

[Black-crested warbler](#), *Myiothlypis nigrocristata* 1 YAN

[Buff-rumped warbler](#), *Myiothlypis fulvicauda* 1 SJM

[Russet-crowned warbler](#), *Myiothlypis coronata* 1 TAN



[Canada warbler](#), *Cardellina canadensis* 1 TAN (photo – 18 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



[Spectacled redstart](#), *Myioborus melanocephalus* 1 YAN (photo -17 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)



Slate-throated redstart, *Myioborus mineatus* 1 SJQ (photo – 24 Nov. 2018
Callyn Yorke)

Troupials and allies

Order: [Passeriformes](#) **Family:** [Icteridae](#)

The icterids are a group of small to medium-sized, often colorful, passerine birds restricted to the New World which include the [grackles](#), [New World blackbirds](#), and [New World orioles](#). Most species have black as the predominant plumage color, often enlivened by yellow, orange, or red. Thirty species have been recorded in Ecuador

Gray-billed cacique, *Amblycercus holosericeus* 1 RS

Finches, euphonias, and allies

Order: [Passeriformes](#) Family: [Fringillidae](#)

[Finches](#) are seed-eating passerine birds that are small to moderately large and have a strong beak, usually conical and in some species very large. All have twelve tail feathers and nine primaries. These birds have a bouncing flight with alternating bouts of flapping and gliding on closed wings, and most sing well. Nineteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Hooded siskin](#), *Spinus magellanicus* 1 JNP

[Yellow-bellied siskin](#), *Spinus xanthogastrus* 1 RS

[Thick-billed euphonia](#), *Euphonia laniirostris* 1 TAN

[Golden-rumped euphonia](#), *Euphonia cyanocephala* 2 (m,f) JNP



[Orange-bellied euphonia](#), *Euphonia xanthogaster* 2 (m,f) taking small fruits in tree TAN (photo – 24 Nov. 2018 Callyn Yorke)