

# Annotated List of Birds of the East Slope, Ecuador: 28 March-6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke

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Except as an entry cited otherwise, the list of species is that of the (2019) South American Classification Committee (SACC) of the [American Ornithological Society](#). The list's [taxonomic](#) treatment (designation and sequence of orders, families, and species) and nomenclature (common and scientific names) are also those of the SACC.<sup>[2]</sup>



## *Key*

**Location:** Antisana National Park, Elev. 3800 m (ANP); Cayambe-Coca National Park, Elev. 4220 m (CCP); Guango Lodge, Elev. 2852 m (GL); Las Brisas, Baeza, Elev. 1917 m (LBB); Old road @ Papallacta Pass, Elev. 3770 m (PP); Puembo Birding Garden, Quito, Elev. 2400 m (PBG); Cabanas San Isidro, Elev. 2060 m (CSI); Wildsumaco Lodge, 1350 m (WSL); In transit, e.g. Hwy 28 E, Hwy 45 S, Coca Hwy (TRA); Ubiquitous (UBQ). *See Introduction for details on each of the above locations.*

**Abundance:** Numbers following each species entry are direct counts of individuals (1-20) or estimates (>20); the maximum count is used for locations where multiple surveys were made.

**Age and Sex** (if known): adult (ad); immature (imm); male (m); female (f).

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## Ducks, geese, and waterfowl

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Order: [Anseriformes](#) Family: [Anatidae](#)

Anatidae includes the [ducks](#) and most duck-like waterfowl, such as [geese](#) and [swans](#). These birds are adapted to an aquatic existence with webbed feet, flattened bills, and feathers that are excellent at shedding water due to an oily coating. Twenty-one species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Torrent duck](#), *Merganetta armata* 1 on and around rocks in swift flowing stream, GL (photo Guango Lodge, 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Yellow-billed pintail](#), *Anas georgica* 2 (m,f) swimming near shore, Lago Mica, ANP (photo Lago Mica ANP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke).



[Andean teal](#), *Anas andium* 2 swimming near shore, (photo Lago Mica, ANP, 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Ruddy duck](#), *Oxyura jamaicensis* 3 (m,f) swimming near shore, Lago Mica ANP.

## Guans, chachalacas, and curassows

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**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.

- [Speckled chachalaca](#), *Ortalis guttata* 2 a pair in sucanopy, roadside, WSL

## Grebes

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**Order:** [Podicipediformes](#) **Family:** [Podicipedidae](#)

[Grebes](#) are small to medium-large freshwater diving birds. They have lobed toes and are excellent swimmers and divers. However, they have their feet placed far back on the body, making them quite ungainly on land. Four species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Silvery grebe](#), *Podiceps occipitalis* 12 gregarious, courtship and pursuit, near shore and in open water, ANP (photo Lago Mica ANP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke ).



## Pigeons and doves

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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* (I) 12, gregarious, PBG

[Ruddy pigeon](#), *Patagioenas subvinacea* 1 in homestead garden trees, WSL  
(photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Eared dove](#), *Zenaida auriculata* 20 PBG; UBQ (photo PBG 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke).



## Cuckoos

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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* 1 in a roadside pasture, TRA –Coca Hwy
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# Potoos

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**Order:** [Nyctibiiformes](#) **Family:** [Nyctibiidae](#)

The potoos (sometimes called poor-me-ones) are large [near passerine](#) birds related to the nightjars and frogmouths. They are nocturnal insectivores which lack the bristles around the mouth found in the true nightjars. Five species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Andean potoo](#), *Nyctibius maculosus* 1 sleeping in the subcanopy of a tree next to the river, GL (photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Nightjars and allies

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**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.

[Swallow-tailed nightjar](#), *Uropsalis segmentata* 1 resting in secondary forest understory, TRA – Coca Hwy (photo)





## Swifts

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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-collared swift](#), *Streptoprocne zonaris* 2 ANP; 1 WSL
- [Fork-tailed palm-swift](#), *Tachornis squamata* 1 ID: deeply curved, narrow wings, long pointed tail; shallow, fast wing strokes; flying s @ 50 m a.g.l. above road and pasture (new record for WSL)

## Hummingbirds

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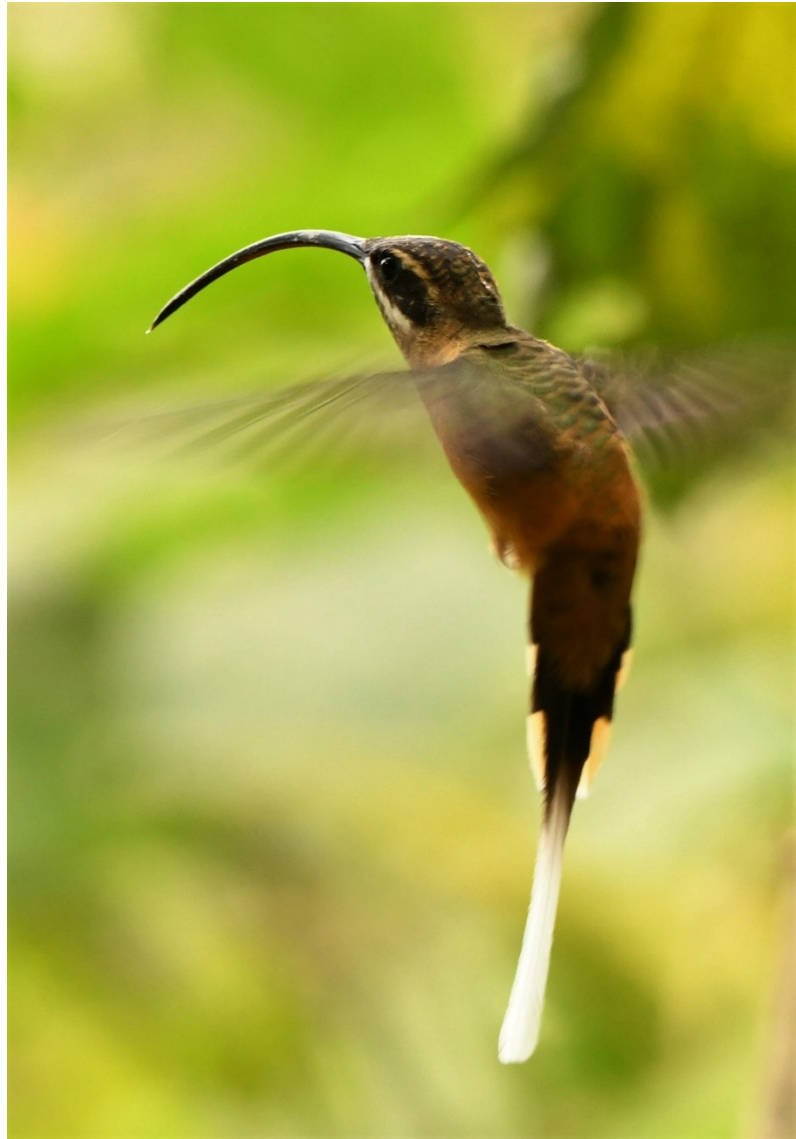
Order: [Apodiformes](#) Family: [Trochilidae](#)

[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. One hundred thirty-two species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Green hermit](#), *Phaethornis guy* 1 at feeders, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge, 3 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Tawny-bellied [Hermit](#), *Phaethornis serratophorus* 1 at feeder, LBB  
(photo Las Brisas 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Green-fronted lancebill](#), *Doryfera ludovicae* 1 at feeder, WSL

[Brown violetear](#), *Colibri delphinae* 8 at feeders, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Sparkling violetear](#), *Colibri coruscans* 8 PBG; ANP; 1 Papallacta town;

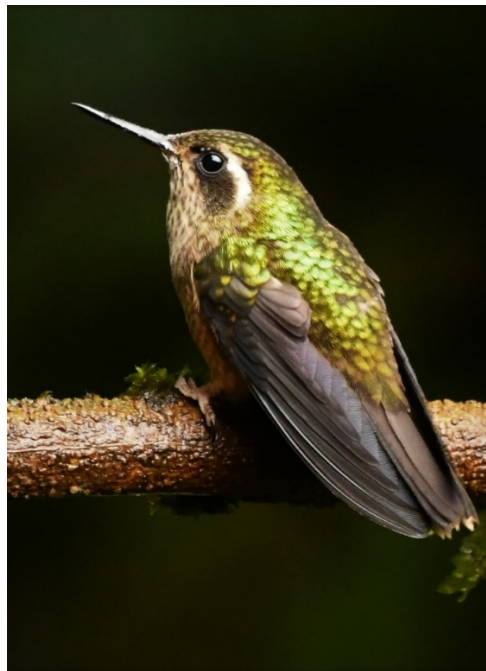
[Tourmaline sunangel](#), *Heliangelus exortis* 4 at feeders, GL (photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



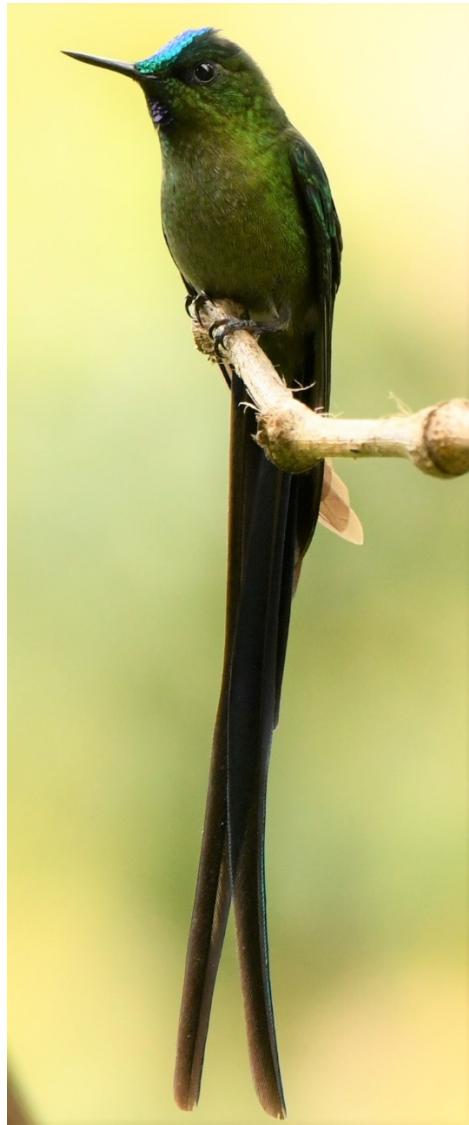
[Wire-crested thornail](#), *Discosura popelairii* 6 at feeders, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 4 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Speckled hummingbird](#), *Adelomyia melanogenys* 1 PP; 1 IT; 2 WSL; 1 at feeder, CSI (photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Long-tailed sylph](#), *Agelaiocercus kingii* 2 (m,f) at feeder, GL; 2 at feeder LBB; 2 at feeders, WSL; 1 at feeder, CSI (photo – Las Brisas 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Ecuadorian hillstar, *Oreotrochilus chimborazo* 4 ANP (photo – Antisana N.P. 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Black-tailed trainbearer, *Lesbia victoriae* 2 ANP; 1 PP (photo Papallacta Pass 30 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)

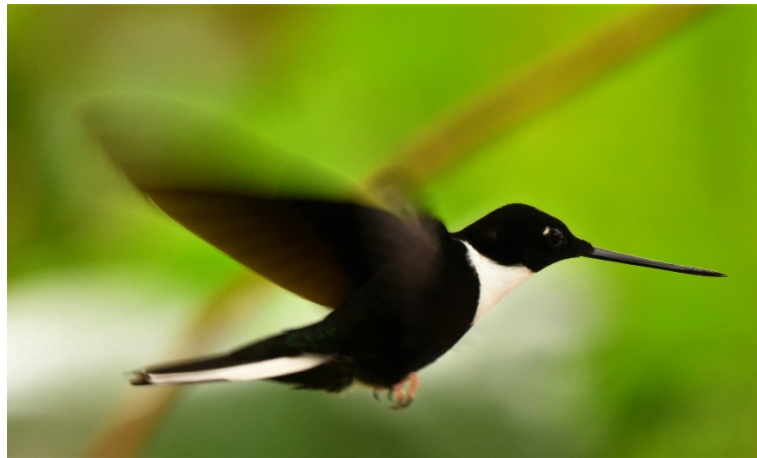


[Tyrian metaltail](#), *Metallura tyrianthina* 1 ANP; 1 PP (photo – Antisana N.P. 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Glowing puffleg](#), *Eriocnemis vestita* 2 at feeder, GL
- [Bronzy Inca](#), *Coeligena coeligena* 1 at feeder, LBB; 1 at feeder, CSI

[Collared Inca](#), *Coeligena torquata* 2 at feeder, GL; 1 at feeder, CSI (photo Cabanas San Isidro 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Sword-billed hummingbird](#), *Ensifera ensifera* 1 TRA-ANP
- [Rainbow-bearded thornbill](#), *Chalcostigma herrani* 1 PP

Buff-tailed coronet, *Boissonneaua flavescens* 2 at feeder, GL; 1 at CSI  
(photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Chestnut-breasted coronet, *Boissonneaua matthewsii* 2 at feeder, GL  
(photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)





[Booted racket-tail](#), *Ocreatus underwoodii* 1 at feeder, GL; 1 WSL, 1 LBB (photo Las Brisas 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Black-throated brilliant](#), *Heliodoxa schreibersii* 2 at feeder, WSL
- [Gould's jewelfront](#), *Heliodoxa aurescens* 1 at feeder, WSL
- [Fawn-breasted brilliant](#), *Heliodoxa rubinoides* 1 roadside second-growth, TRA-Coca Hwy; 1 at feeder CSI.
- [Green-crowned brilliant](#), *Heliodoxa jacula* 1 at feeder, GL; 1 at feeder, LBB

Violet-fronted brilliant, *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* 1 at feeder, GL; 1 at feeder, WSL; 1 LBB (photo Las Brisas 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Giant hummingbird, *Patagona gigas* 1 on utility wire, TRA- (photo Tambo Condo lunch stop 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)

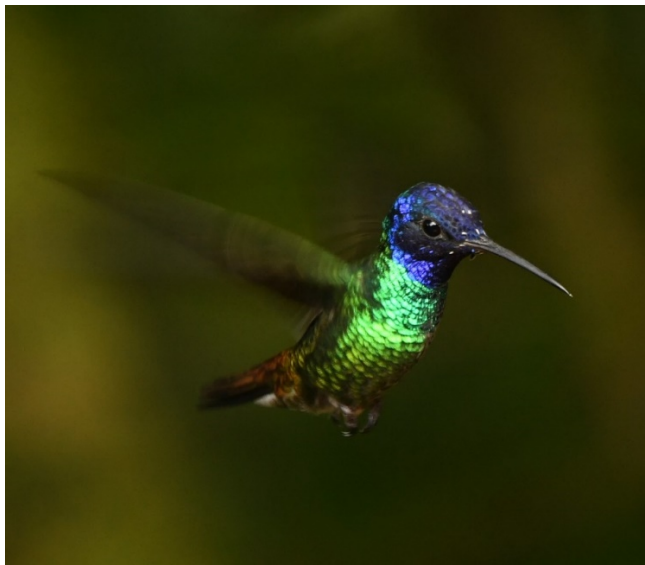


- [White-bellied woodstar](#), *Chaetocercus mulsant* 5 at feeder, GL
- [Western emerald](#), *Chlorostilbon melanorhynchus* 1 at feeder, PBG
- [Violet-headed hummingbird](#), *Klais guimeti* 1 in ornamental blue flowering shrubs, WSL
- [Lazuline sabrewing](#)?, *Campylopterus falcatus* 1 at feeder in Papallacta town
- [Napo sabrewing](#), *Campylopterus villaviscensio* 1 at feeder, WSL
- [Many-spotted hummingbird](#), *Taphrospilus hypostictus* 2 at feeder, LBB; 2 at feeder, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 4 April 2019 Callyn Yorke )



- [Rufous-tailed hummingbird](#), *Amazilia tzacatl* 1 at feeder PBG

[Golden-tailed sapphire](#), *Chrysuronia oenone* 12 at feeders, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 4 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Rails, gallinules, and coots

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Order: [Gruiformes](#) Family: [Rallidae](#)

Rallidae is a large family of small to medium-sized birds which includes the [rails](#), [crakes](#), [coots](#), and [gallinules](#). Typically they inhabit dense vegetation in damp environments near lakes, swamps, or rivers. In general they are shy and secretive birds, making them difficult to observe. Most species have strong legs and long toes which are well adapted to soft uneven surfaces. They tend to have short, rounded wings and to be weak fliers. Twenty-seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Slate-colored \(Andean\) coot](#), *Fulica ardesiaca* 6 loosely gregarious near shore, Lago Mica, ANP (photo Lago Mica 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Plovers and lapwings

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Order: [Charadriiformes](#) Family: [Charadriidae](#)

The family Charadriidae includes the [plovers](#), [dotterels](#), and [lapwings](#). They are small to medium-sized birds with compact bodies, short, thick necks, and long, usually pointed, wings. They are found in open country worldwide, mostly in habitats near water. Thirteen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

- [Southern lapwing](#), *Vanellus chilensis* 2 in roadside field, Coca Hwy - TRA

[Andean lapwing](#), *Vanellus resplendens* 6 loosely gregarious in open areas, ANP (photo Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Sandpipers and allies

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Order: [Charadriiformes](#) Family: [Scolopacidae](#)

Scolopacidae is a large diverse family of small to medium-sized shorebirds including the [sandpipers](#), [curlews](#), [godwits](#), [shanks](#), [tattlers](#), [woodcocks](#), [snipes](#), [dowitchers](#), and [phalaropes](#). The majority of these species eat small invertebrates picked out of the mud or soil. Variation in length of legs and bills enables multiple species to feed in the same habitat, particularly on the coast, without direct competition for food. Thirty-seven species have been recorded in Ecuador.

- [Spotted sandpiper](#), *Actitis macularia* 1 Lago Papallacta, PP
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## Seedsnipes

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Order: [Charadriiformes](#) Family: [Thinocoridae](#)

The seedsnipes are a small family of birds that superficially resemble sparrows. They have short legs and long wings and are herbivorous waders. Two species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Rufous-bellied seedsnipe](#), *Attagis gayi* 2 a pair easily found near parking area of antenna site (after three failed attempts while searching the area on previous days) foraging together among dwarf herbaceous plants, CCNP (photo – Cambaye Coca 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Gulls and terns

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Order: [Charadriiformes](#) Family: [Laridae](#)

Laridae is a family of medium to large seabirds and includes [gulls](#), [kittiwakes](#), [terns](#), and [skimmers](#). Gulls are typically gray or white, often with black markings on the head or wings. They have longish bills and webbed feet. Terns are a group of generally medium to large seabirds typically with gray or white plumage, often with black markings on the head. Most terns hunt fish by diving but some pick insects off the surface of fresh water. Terns are generally long-lived birds, with several species known to live in excess 30 years. Thirty-four species of Laridae have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Andean gull](#), *Chroicocephalus serranus* 20 gregarious on paramo, ANP; 1 flying, PP (photo- Antisana N.P. 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Cormorants and shags

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Order: [Suliformes](#) Family: [Phalacrocoracidae](#)

Phalacrocoracidae is a family of medium to large coastal, fish-eating seabirds that includes cormorants and shags. Plumage coloration varies, with the majority having mainly dark plumage, some species being black-and-white, and a few being colorful. Three species have been recorded in Ecuador.

- [Neotropic cormorant](#), *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* 8 Lago Papallacta, PP

## Ibises and spoonbills

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Order: [Pelecaniformes](#) Family: [Threskiornithidae](#)

Threskiornithidae is a family of large terrestrial and wading birds which includes the [ibises](#) and [spoonbills](#). They have long, broad wings with 11 primary and about 20 secondary feathers. They are strong fliers and despite their size and weight, very capable soarers. Eight species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Black-faced ibis](#), *Theristicus melanopis* 20 gregarious on paramo, ANP (photo – Antisana N.P. 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## New World vultures

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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.

- [Andean condor](#), *Vultur gryphus* 2 one on cliff with ptlygal tag #14, PP
- [Black vulture](#), *Coragyps atratus* 1 trees in pasture, WSL
- [Turkey vulture](#), *Cathartes aura* 1 soaring above pasture, WSL; UBQ-TRA.



## Hawks, eagles, and kites

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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.

[Roadside hawk](#), *Rupornis magnirostris* 1 WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Variable hawk](#), *Geranoaetus polyosoma* 1 flying ANP; 3 PP
- [Black-chested buzzard-eagle](#), *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* 1 flying ANP

# Trogons

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**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.

[Collared trogon](#), *Trogon collaris* 1 WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 3 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Puffbirds

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**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.

[White-chested puffbird](#), *Malacoptila fusca* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 4 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## New World barbets

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**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* 1 at moth trap, WSL
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## Toucans

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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. Seventeen species have been recorded in Ecuador.

- [White-throated toucan](#), *Ramphastos tucanus* 1 flying over patchy forest, WSL

## Woodpeckers

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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.

[Yellow-tufted woodpecker](#), *Melanerpes cruentatus* 4 gregarious on large, dead limbs, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Lineated woodpecker](#), *Dryocopus lineatus* 1 on tall snag, WSL

- [Crimson-mantled woodpecker](#), *Colaptes rivolii* 1 in large ornamental tree, PBG
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## Falcons and caracaras

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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.

[Carunculated caracara](#), *Phalcoboenus carunculatus* 20 loosely gregarious, bold while foraging on ground in grassy areas; roadside paramo, ANP (photo – Antisana N.P. 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [American kestrel](#), *Falco sparverius* 1 on utility line PBG; 1 PP
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## New World and African parrots

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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.

- [Blue-headed parrot](#), *Pionus menstruus* 3 gregarious, in trees on main road from lodge to the Hwy, WSL

## Typical antbirds

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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.

[Lined antshrike](#), *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo-Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Plain antvireo, *Dysithamnus mentalis* 2 (m,f) at moth trap, WSL (photo- Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Yellow-breasted antwren, *Herpsilochmus axillaris* 2 at moth trap, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Peruvian warbling-antbird](#), *Hypocnemis peruviana* 1 at moth trap, a relatively new record for WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 3 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[White-backed fire-eye](#), *Pyriglena leuconota* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)





[Black-faced antbird](#), *Myrmoborus myotherinus* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Antpittas

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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.

[Plain-backed antpitta](#), *Grallaria haplonota* 1 at mealworm feeding station, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 2 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Ochre-breasted antpitta](#), *Grallaricula flavirostris* 1 at mealworm feeding station, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge)
- [Tawny antpitta](#), *Grallaria quitensis* 1 shy, reclusive, on ground amongst shrubs at park headquarters, ANP.

## Tapaculos

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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.

[White-crowned tapaculo](#), *Scytalopus atratus* 1 WSL (photo- Wildsumaco Lodge 3 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Ovenbirds and woodcreepers

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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.

- [Olive-backed woodcreeper](#), *Xiphorhynchus triangularis* 1 at moth trap, WSL
- [Montane woodcreeper](#), *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* 1 WSL
- [Chestnut-winged cinclodes](#), *Cinclodes albidiventris* 6 roadside paramo, ANP

[Stout-billed cinclodes](#), *Cinclodes excelsior* 5 roadside paramo, ANP;  
1 CCP (photo Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Buff-fronted foliage-gleaner](#), *Philydor rufum* 1 at moth trap; garden, WSL

Montane foliage-gleaner *Automolus striaticollis* 1 at nest cavity?, lower road, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Andean tit-spinetail](#), *Leptasthenura andicola* 1 PP
- [Azara's spinetail](#), *Synallaxis azarae* 1 vocal (unseen) ANP

[Many-striped canastero](#), *Asthenes flammulata* 1 ANP (photo- Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Tyrant flycatchers

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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.

[White-banded tyrannulet](#), *Mecocerculus stictopterus* 1 GL (photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



White-throated tyrannulet, *Mecocerculus leucophrys* 1 CCP (photo Cambaye-Coca NP 30 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



Tufted tit-tyrant, *Anairetes parulus* 1 ANP (photo Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Slaty-capped flycatcher](#), *Leptopogon superciliaris* 1 WSL
- [Ornate flycatcher](#), *Myiotriccus ornatus* 2 near lower road hummingbird feeders, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Common tody-flycatcher](#), *Todirostrum cinereum* 1 brushy edge of pasture, WSL

[Cliff flycatcher](#), *Hirundinea ferruginea* 4 gregarious on cliff and utility wire, Coca Hwy – TRA (photo- Coca Hwy 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Olive-sided flycatcher](#), *Contopus cooperi* 1 pastureland trees, WSL
- [Eastern wood-pewee](#), *Contopus virens* 1 trees in pasture, WSL
- [Black phoebe](#), *Sayornis nigricans* 1 roadside open field, TRA
- [Vermilion flycatcher](#), *Pyrocephalus rubinus* 1 PBG

[Plain-capped ground-tyrant](#), *Muscisaxicola alpinus* 1 roadside paramo ANP (photo – Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Social flycatcher](#), *Myiozetetes similis* 1 WSL
- [Tropical kingbird](#), *Tyrannus melancholicus* 2 on roadside utility wires, TRA.

[Dusky-capped flycatcher](#), *Myiarchus tuberculifer* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)





## Manakins

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**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-crowned manakin](#), *Dixiphia pipra* 1 (m) vocal, active in understory and middle level in forest along FACE trail, WSL

## Tityras and allies

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**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 in a pasture tree, WSL
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## Crows, jays, and magpies

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

The family Corvidae includes [crows](#), [ravens](#), [jays](#), [choughs](#), [magpies](#), [treepies](#), [nutcrackers](#), and [ground jays](#). Corvids are above average in size for the Passeriformes. Some of the larger species show high levels of intelligence. Six species have been recorded in Ecuador.

[Turquoise jay](#), *Cyanolyca turcosa* 2 in canopy of riverine trees, GL (photo- Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Violaceous jay](#), *Cyanocorax violaceus* 2 gregarious, vocal, in trees along main entrance road, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Green \(Inca\) jay](#), *Cyanocorax yncas* 1 in subcanopy of riverine trees, GL; 2 CSI (photo – Cabanas San Isidro 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Swallows

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**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 in a building next to service station, UBQ- TRA-Coca Hwy
- [Brown-bellied swallow](#), *Orochelidon murina* 4 gregarious, flying low ANP; 10 PP

## Wrens

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**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 GL

[Sedge wren](#), *Cistothorus platensis* 3 vocal ANP (photo Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Plain-tailed wren](#), *Pheugopedius euophrys* 1 vocal (unseen) GL
  - [White-breasted wood-wren](#), *Henicorhina leucosticta* 1 vocal (unseen) in roadside second-growth, WSL
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# Dippers

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**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 rocky stream, GL (photo Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Thrushes and allies

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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.

[Gray-cheeked thrush](#), *Catharus minimus* 1 at antpitta feeding station, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Great thrush](#), *Turdus fuscater* 15 UBQ

[Swainson's thrush](#), *Catharus ustulatus* 2 at moth trap WSL; common elsewhere at WSL (photo)



[Black-billed thrush](#), *Turdus ignobilis* 1 trees in pasture, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Mockingbirds and thrashers

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

The mimids are a family of passerine birds that includes [thrashers](#), [mockingbirds](#), [tremblers](#), and the [New World catbirds](#). These birds are notable for their vocalizations, especially their ability to mimic a wide variety of birds and other sounds heard outdoors. Their coloring tends towards dull-greys and browns. Six species have been recorded in Ecuador

[Tropical mockingbird](#), *Mimus gilvus* 1 PBG

## Wagtails and pipits

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

Motacillidae is a family of small passerine birds with medium to long tails. They include the wagtails, longclaws and pipits. They are slender, ground feeding insectivores of open country. Two species have been recorded in Ecuador

[Paramo pipit](#), *Anthus bogotensis* 1 roadside Paramo, ANT (photo- Antisana NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Tanagers and allies

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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.

- [Saffron finch](#), *Sicalis flaveola* 6 gregarious at feeding station, PBG (photo – Puenbo Birding Garden 30 March 2019 Callyn Yorke )



[Plumbeous sierra finch](#), *Phrygilus unicolor* 2 PP; 2 CCP (photo- Cayo-Coca NP 29 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)





- [Plain-colored seedeater](#), *Catamenia inornata* 4 ANP; 2 PP
- [Black flowerpiercer](#), *Diglossa humeralis* 2 ANP; 1 PP
- [Masked flowerpiercer](#), *Diglossa cyanea* 1 GL
- [Blue-black grassquit](#), *Volatinia jacarina* 2 (m,f) roadside scrub, WSL
- [Silver-beaked tanager](#), *Ramphocelus carbo* 1 WSL
- [Chestnut-bellied seed-finch](#), *Sporophila angolensis* 1 scrubby edge of pasture, WSL

[Bananaquit](#), *Coereba flaveola* 1 at hummingbird feeder, LBB; 1 in ornamental blue flowering shrub, WS (photo – Las Brisas 1 April 2019 Callyn Yorke )



[Magpie tanager](#), *Cissopis leverianus* 1 WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



[Scrub tanager](#), *Stilpnia vitriolina* 5 PBG (photo - Puenbo Bird Garden 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Blue-and-yellow tanager](#), *Pipraeidea bonariensis* 1 PBG
- [Blue-necked tanager](#), *Stilpnia cyanicollis* 5 WSL

[Beryl-spangled tanager](#), *Tangara nigroviridis* 1 at feeder, CSI (photo Cabanas San Isidro 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Golden tanager](#), *Tangara arthus* 1 WSL
- [Blue-gray tanager](#), *Thraupis episcopus* 1 PBG
- [Palm tanager](#), *Thraupis palmarum* 1 WSL

## New World sparrows

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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.

[Yellow-browed sparrow](#), *Ammodramus aurifrons* 2 brushy area, lower road, WSL (photo Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Rufous-collared sparrow](#), *Zonotrichia capensis* 10 UBQ
- [Yellow-breasted Brushfinch](#), *Atlapetes latinuchus* 2 PP.

[Pale-naped Brushfinch](#), *Atlapetes pallidinucha* 2 GL (photo- Guango Lodge 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Cardinals and allies

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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.

- [Scarlet tanager](#), *Piranga olivacea* 4 gregarious in canopy at edge of woods, WSL

[Golden grosbeak](#), *Pheucticus chrysogaster* 4 PBG (photo – Puenbo Bird Garden 31 March 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## New World warblers

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**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.

- [Slate-throated redstart](#), *Myioborus miniatus* 1 lower road forest edge, WSL
- [Blackburnian warbler](#), *Setophaga fusca* 1 in outer foliage of trees at edge of clearing, LBB

[Canada warbler](#), *Cardellina canadensis* 1 at moth trap, WSL (photo – Wildsumaco Lodge 5 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



## Troupials and allies

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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.

- [Russet-backed oropendola](#), *Psarocolius angustifrons* 3 gregarious, isolated trees in a roadside pasture, WSL
- [Crested oropendola](#), *Psarocolius decumanus* 16 gregarious in pastureland trees, WSL

[Scarlet-rumped cacique](#), *Cacicus uropygialis* 2 gregarious in trees around parking area, CSI (photo Cabanas San Isidro 6 April 2019 Callyn Yorke)



- [Mountain cacique](#), *Cacicus chrysonotus* 2 in tall, riverine tree subcanopy, GL

## Finches, euphonias, and allies

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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 in a tree on hillside garden and pasture, TRA- Tambo Condo Lunch stop.
- [Olivaceous siskin](#), *Spinus olivaceus* 1 (f) scrub edge of pasture, WSL