



Sunrise Birding LLC

PANAMA

Canopy Camp

August 8 – 15, 2019

TRIP REPORT



Photos: Birding the forest, Snowy-bellied Hummingbird, Harpy Eagle!



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Leaders: Dan Berard & local guides

Report and photos by Dan Berard

Highlights and top sightings of the trip as voted by participants:

- The HARPY EAGLE and amount of organization it took to make it happen
- "All the new birds added to my life list"
- Traveling to and from the villages and spending time with the people there being greeted with such hospitality
- Staying in the tent, constantly surrounded by nature
- Sapphire-throated Hummingbird, too many to choose from!
- Royal Flycatcher
- Bare-crowned Antbird
- Potentially new, undescribed damselfly!
- The vast cultural and historical knowledge shared by the guides
- Getting tattooed by Umbara Tribe!
- Banner-footed bugs on passionflowers
- Green Ibis
- Red-capped Manakin
- Showering in the rain
- The meals
- The Guides

Day 1

This morning, part of the crew from the previous Canopy Tower tour would be meeting with the new arrivals and making our way east, to Darien and the Canopy Camp.

We made a few stops along the way. Our first was a quick pullover to see a Bat Falcon perched on a bridge that also produced a Wood Stork and Cocoi Heron. Not too far of a drive down the road a short walk produced some great species of birds and butterflies, a great primer for the rest of the trip!

Even our lunch stop had some amazing birds, thanks to a really nice hummingbird feeder setup. **Long-billed Starthroat**, Scaly-breasted Hummingbird, Rufous-tailed



Hummingbird, Snowy-bellied Hummingbird and Black-throated Mango made for a nice backdrop as we enjoyed our first lunch.

When we arrived at Canopy Camp in Darien, we were warmly greeted by the staff who also provided cold, fresh juice. We gathered, for the first time, in the open meeting area where the Canopy Camp manager Cody welcomed us and provided an orientation to this unique place. Of course, we juggled diligently listening with watching the Palm Tanagers and Thick-billed Euphonias that nest in the hanging planters just above our heads.



After getting settled in our African Safari style tents, we regrouped and joined Igua and Oscar on a walk around the grounds of the Camp. We didn't have to go far to see a lot. Nesting Cinnamon Becards, Streak-headed Woodcreeper, Fulvous-vented Euphonia, Black-crowned Tityra, Brown-capped Tyrannulet, and Yellow-throated Toucan all showed well as did Mantled Howler Monkeys in a distant tree, a lounging Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth and a Red-tailed Squirrel grabbing fruit from one of the feeders.

After the walk, we enjoyed our first dinner outside in perfect weather followed by our first checklist of the trip. We even added a new species to our list, a calling Laughing Falcon joined the dusk-singing cicadas in singing the day's end while the plethora of crickets and katydids welcomed the night.

We said our goodnights, grabbed our flashlights, and journeyed back to our tents, eager to see what dawn and the week ahead have in store.

Day 2

Awaking to a light rain, we enjoyed a cool morning with a cup of coffee and standing in awe of what had been attracted to the moth sheet the previous night. Small colorful moths, medium-sized moths that look more like leaves, lacewings, katydids and a large, black and yellow long-horned beetle (*Taeniotes scalatus*) were among the creatures that adorned the sheet.

We ate breakfast as we scanned the fruit and hummingbird feeders and then loaded up into the van to explore more of the Pan-American Highway! New birds came at us so quickly we

could barely keep up! Pied Puffbird, Roadside Hawk, calling Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon, and Chestnut-headed Oropendola all showed immediately as we arrived at our first stop.

The birds weren't the only highlight as the cool (relatively) morning had dragonflies, grasshoppers, and spiders sitting in the open almost advertising their beauty in competition with the avian wonders around us. Call outs of new bird species were intermingled with statements of 'wow, I've never seen an insect like this before!'

As we walked down the road, our driver and expert spotter Oscar brought the van closer and closer and with it, a cooler of cold drinks and coffee cake.

We stopped to view a pair of Gray-cheeked Nunlets and as often happens when you stop to watch, you see even more. A pair of Spot-crowned Barbets feeding in the canopy, a close Yellow-green Woodpecker and all of a sudden, a distinctive, harsh 'a-RAH!' soon followed by several human voices excitedly exclaiming 'Blue-and-yellow Macaws!' As advertised, two **Blue-and-yellow Macaws** passed low, crossing the road almost in slow motion but fast enough that we were lucky to be in the right place at the right time.



Looking up continued to pay off as we noted many migrant Plumbeous Kites, Swallow-tailed Kites and a few local celebrities, such as Savanna Hawk and King Vulture circled overhead.

At lunch, the raptor show continued with more migrant kites overhead. We will certainly be looking up this trip!

After an afternoon rest, we loaded back into the van to continue down the Pan-American

Highway. Our first stop in the afternoon seemed somewhat inconspicuous, but we immediately began adding new species to our list including a few recent arrivals from South America - Carib Grackle and Yellow-hooded Blackbird.

We made an unscheduled stop to scope out some blackbirds and once again, the flurry of new species was intense. **Pied Water-Tyrant**, Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Large-billed Seed Finch, and Yellow-bellied Elaenia were all in attendance.

Our next stop was a marshy area where the constant call out of new species continued. Spot-breasted Woodpecker, Blue Ground-Dove, Common Black Hawk, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Greater Ani and even some adorable baby Wattled Jacanas.



Our final stop was at a local cemetery, because no birding trip is complete without birding a cemetery. Our target bird here is the Bicolored Wren. The first bird we saw here was Bicolored Wren. We also ran into House Sparrow, Blue-black Grassquit, Clay-colored Thrush and a Flame-rumped Tanager.

Staying in one spot watching and waiting paid off yet again as a flock of Spectacled Parrotlets flew in! These tiny parrots were a target for many on the trip and without a reliable place to look for them; we certainly lucked into seeing them. The Parrotlets were soon joined by their cousin the Orange-chinned Parakeet. This made for an excellent comparison for these similar looking species.

Just before we left, a few Orchard Orioles showed up in the same tree as the Parrotlets and parakeets. Along with the Plumbeous Kites and Swallow-tailed Kites, these Orchard Orioles are early migrants from the north and a sign that more northern species would not be far behind.

Feeling completely satisfied, we returned to Camp to freshen up, enjoy a delicious meal outside in the cool night, share laughs and talk of the excitement for tomorrow. Because tomorrow, we would be venturing out in search of the Harpy Eagle.

Day 3

We woke well before sunrise today to make the trek to see the Harpy Eagle. Our adventure would take us first by van, then by canoe, truck, and then on foot. After a quick breakfast, we loaded into our vehicles and drove down the Pan-American Highway to Yaviza, where the road ends. We loaded our gear into two large dugout canoes and set off along the river in the dark.

As the sun rose, the mud flats were illuminated and we found Black-crowned Night-Herons, Yellow-crowned Night-Herons, Little Blue Herons, White Ibis and even Spotted Sandpipers, a newly arrived migrant.

After a smooth boat ride, we climbed out of the boats and into the back of two pickup trucks in the town of El Real. As we traversed the roads we added new species to our list such as Black Oropendola, Crested Oropendola, and Gray-headed Chachalaca and got more, better views of Red-breasted Meadowlark.

When we pulled up to the trail it was immediately apparent why we had rubber boots on. We also saw we wouldn't be alone on our expedition as Igua hired several locals to porter for the morning. We were forever grateful for the porters who would carry the coolers with cold drinks, cold lunches and share stories of their life in El Real and wildlife sightings.



Making our way towards the Harpy Eagle held some difficult terrain and also the difficult task of putting the bird blinders on as we had to make it to the spot as early as possible to increase our chances of seeing a Harpy. We did, however, have to stop to admire the **Red-throated Caracara** that perched on the path and called just above us.

We arrived at our future lunch spot and dropped our gear by some picnic tables and admired an unbelievably crystal clear stream and a Stripe-throated Wren, an excellent bird.

With our gear safely stored until lunch, we crossed the crystal clear stream and up the stairs, closer to the Harpy Eagle. When we arrived, we found a tarp already set up as well as a few folding chairs. Igua pointed out the Cuipo tree where the remnants of the nest could still be seen and then we spread out to find either adult or the chick.



After fifteen minutes or so of searching, Igua and Dan noticed some movement in the canopy high overhead. They split up to get different angles and see what large object caused the commotion. A few moments later, Igua's reaction was obvious, it was a Harpy Eagle!



The group first fit into the small viewing window before spreading out to get other angles on this massive chick. We watched the bird and it watched us right back, its crest flipping and flopping as it changed angles to view us.

Satisfied with our views and experience, we

retraced our steps, this time stopping to bird, and returned to the clear stream where we enjoyed lunch, and we certainly earned it!

After lunch, we did more retracing and birding back to the vehicles. When we returned to where we'd be picked up, the villagers set out some of their handmade crafts for us to purchase; masks and bowls depicting some of the birds and mammals that live in the forests surrounding the village.

Back at Canopy Camp, we watched several White-headed Wrens that visit the Camp manager's house on the property as they hopped on the ground and hung out at eye level. Definitely the preferred way to see this canopy wren is at the Canopy Camp!

After a day of hard searching and trekking it was nice to enjoy a difficult to see bird coming directly to us.

Day 4

Today, we enjoyed a later breakfast, which allowed us to physically and mentally recover from the Harpy trek the day before.

The trail we ventured this morning was very well maintained and it was an interesting contrast of deep forest to our left and semi open land to our right. This vista was not only spectacular but offered excellent chances to see perched raptors and it wasn't long before Oscar had an adult King Vulture set up in the scope. As we watched, we listened to Red-throated Caracaras serenading us with their 'Pikachu-like' calls. After some navigating through the leaves, we got good views of this sadly declining species.

Igua mentioned that we would have a good chance for raptors at this location and after the King Vultures and Red-throated Caracaras, a Laughing Falcon with a snake definitely proved it! In the same area as the falcon, a Royal Flycatcher was a great find and a much sought after species for many in the group.

Also nearby, a female Golden-headed Manakin perched nicely and allowed for long studies through the scope. Since she was holding an insect, we all wondered if a nest was nearby.

Being the green season, many species take advantage of the abundance of food in the forms of insects and flowers and use this time to raise young. A pair of Plain Xenops we watched at a potential nest cavity were certainly taking advantage.

We arrived back at Camp for lunch and many of us stayed in the common area enjoying the sights and sounds of the Camp's grounds.



In the afternoon, Iguá brought us to another out of the way location, a seemingly uneventful road where we added several new species such as Plain-breasted Ground Dove, American Kestrel, and Lesser Elaenia and got better looks at Gray-lined Hawk and Blue-black Grassquit.

A tree by the side of the road was the current hangout spot for Mantled Howler Monkeys that evening and we enjoyed watching them move through the canopy, climbing vines like they were in gym class and lounging on the branches, stopping only to yell at the cars that drove by.

On the way back to camp, we stopped at a field with cattle that can be fairly productive. We scanned both sides and found a perched Pale-breasted Hermit and two more Blue-and-yellow Macaws in flight. Definitely worth the stop!

Back at camp, we enjoyed another amazing meal, good company and headed to bed excited for another day full of adventure.

Day 5

We awoke early today to grab our gear and head back to the river, the same river that brought us to the Harpy Eagle. Our goal today, however, was to find the Crested Eagle.

Loading into the van, the rain switched between lightening up and increasing leaving us guessing whether it would continue or clear for the day. On the way, we stopped at a Terpel Gas station and were surprised to be greeted by a Pied Water-Tyrant perched on the pump!

Michael also picked up his life Band-rumped Swift here, which he also added to his list of life birds seen at gas stations.

Back on the river, the low tide and increasing light allowed for fantastic views of Cocoli Heron, White Ibis, Black-crowned Night-Heron, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, and Little Blue Heron as well as raptors like Zone-tailed Hawk, Crane Hawk, Common Black Hawk and a large American Crocodile on the bank.

When we arrived to the Crested Eagle spot, our guides and captain carefully created a bridge for us to climb up the muddy embankment to dry land. On dry land, we dodged stepping on the hundreds of fiddler crabs as we removed our boating gear and donned our hiking gear. And hike we did. This was a much shorter hike than the Harpy Eagle trek and was on flat, muddy ground.



We arrived to the clearing where the Crested Eagles had nested. Our guides showed us the tree that had the nest in it and we split off in search of the adults or chick. While searching for the Crested Eagles, many of us also looked at the dozens of dragonflies around us as well as the lizards that leapt from tree to tree. One of the dragonflies Georges photographed was a real surprise! According to an expert on Dragonflies of the Neotropics, it may be an undescribed species or a rarity from South America! Once again, stopping and watching pays off.

After an hour or so of searching, we were unable to find any adults or the young Crested Eagle. While this was disappointing from a checklist standpoint, it means the young eagle has successfully fledged and moved away from the nesting area. The success of a species and even an individual bird will always be more important than a check mark on a list.

On the boat back to our vans, we continued birding and added several Bat Falcons for the day and got continued good looks at the Roseate Spoonbill we watched on the way out.

After our siesta, we boarded the van and travelled to an agricultural area that offered a breath-taking view of a valley. Igua described this area as a park for parrots, and as the sun was beginning to set, we watched (and heard) flocks and flocks of parrots come in to the trees all throughout the valley. Red-crowned Parrots, Blue-headed Parrots, and Brown-hooded Parrots squawked and circled the valley as we walked the road.

Among the squawks of parrots a distinctive drawn-out whistle caught our attention, a Barred Puffbird. After much searching, Georges spotted the Barred Puffbird low in the canopy. We got the bird in the scopes and enjoyed close views as it continued to sing.

The road eventually came to a flat area overlooking the valley below. The flocks of parrots were beginning to quiet down and find a place to roost for the night and a large tree held a family of White-nosed Coatis. It was a fitting, low key end to another day full of adventure.

Day 6

Today was another early morning and another day scheduled for adventure! During breakfast, the darkening skies and sounds of distant thunder were a sure sign that rain was on the way. It held off until we made it to Penata, where we boarded our dugout canoes as it began to lightly rain.

The further we travelled down the river, the louder the thunder became and more quickly the rain fell. This added to the experience of floating down the river and the rain didn't stop us or the birds.



As we made our way, Ringed Kingfishers, Amazon Kingfishers and Green Kingfishers perched under the low hanging branches by the embankment, diving to catch fish in the shallower waters. Long-billed Starthroats and White-necked Jacobins buzzed just overhead to pick insects out of the sky, seemingly dodging raindrops as they did. Occasionally, a hummingbird fight would break out; including a Starthroat that was hit so hard we could hear it! Another great addition to our list this morning was a basilisk lizard, also known as the Jesus Lizard due to their ability to run on water.

As we got closer to our destination the rain increased. When we disembarked, the skies opened and it was a deluge.

Despite the rain we walked up to a grove of plants and began searching for Dusky-backed Jacamar, a regional specialty, and Rufous-tailed Jacamar. The Dusky-backed Jacamar was the first to show itself and we took turns looking in the scope and holding an umbrella over the scope. Soon after, we had the Rufous-tailed Jacamar in the scope as well. Another surprise here was a large walking stick insect that made for some great photo ops.

Back at the boats, Igua celebrated our morning by jumping into the river and emerging with two thumbs up (one for each jacamar). Climbing back into the boats, we journeyed on to a local village where we were greeted with smiles.



Despite the continuing rain, we birded our way along a narrow path to a small pond in the forest. Along the way we were lucky enough to have the best views of Bare-crowned Antbird you could ever ask for! Eye level, out in the open, right at the edge of the path.

As we got closer to the pond, the sounds of two Green Ibises calling in the canopy echoed around us. After much searching and finding the right vantage point, we were able to see one, high up in the canopy. As we were watching the ibis, a small kingfisher darted past, American Pygmy Kingfisher! And soon after, a Green-and-rufous Kingfisher! With these sightings, we had seen all Central American kingfishers in one day! Another highlight here

were great looks at Bright-rumped Attila and Royal Flycatcher.



Back at the village we enjoyed lunch and a display of dances by a group of young women. Their dances depicted animals such as monkey, dog and vulture which saw the women fighting over a piece of fabric like it was a potential meal. After the welcoming dance, we had the opportunity to buy some of the handmade crafts the villagers made. Each mask, bowl, and plate made with plant materials found around the village and dyed with natural means including dye from plants and mud.



The villagers also make their own dye for temporary tattoos and were kind enough to ‘ink’ those of us that were interested. We sat in a chair as they dipped a corn cob in the bowl of dye and paint unique intricate designs on our arms. With the sound of drums close by, this was quite the memorable experience.

We said our goodbyes to the villagers and enjoyed a birdy boat ride back in the increasingly clear skies.

Back at camp, we relaxed and shared stories of the day and week, sad for our trip to come to a close.

Day 7

On our last day, we were up before the sun, placing our packed bags outside the tent as Mantled Howler Monkeys began to awaken and howl. We enjoyed our final meal at the camp, loaded into the van, picked up Oscar and we were off to our last adventure.

Perhaps because we had had such great weather all week, we had a downpour for our last morning. If we were to have a morning be a ‘wash’ the morning with the drive was the right one.

We arrived at the restaurant we stopped at during our ride to the Canopy Camp and caught up with some hummingbirds we hadn’t seen since the first day like Scaly-breasted Hummingbird and Black-throated Mango.

As the rain eventually died down, we drove to the San Francisco National Reserve and after signing the guest book, donned our rain gear and were ready to make 200 species!

It didn’t take long as we added new species like Dusky-faced Tanager, White-whiskered Puffbird and Buff-rumped Warbler quickly. We continued up the road and added Red-capped Manakin to our list. Our trek down the road held a huge surprise when we came across two Speckled Mourners!

Almost as a farewell, our last view of the morning was a pond with a Rufescent Tiger Heron walking along the edge, a nearby tree with Gray-breasted Martins and Brown-chested Martins, Crimson-backed Tanagers, Blue-gray Tanagers, Southern Rough-winged Swallows, Masked Tityra, Ringed Kingfisher, and just behind, a tall dead tree with a Laughing Falcon

perched in the open. It was quite the scene.

We returned to the restaurant for lunch and to say our farewells to the hummingbirds and Oscar, an incredibly talented birder, positive force and integral member of our team.

Even though our next planned stop was the hotel, Igua made sure to find one more bird, a Pearl Kite perched on a wire. We pulled over and enjoyed excellent looks at this northward expanding species.

We did eventually make it to the hotel, where we said our final goodbyes to Igua and reconvened to put together the final checklist of the trip and have our last dinner together. The week was full of adventure and memories that will certainly last a lifetime.

Respectfully submitted,
Dan Berard



BIRD LIST FOR PANAMA CANOPY CAMP, August 2019

	BIRDS	Days Recorded
1.	Great Tinamou (<i>Tinamus major</i>)	2
2.	Little Tinamou (<i>Crypturellus soui</i>)	6
3.	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>)	4
4.	Gray-headed Chachalaca (<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>)	1
5.	Rock Pigeon (Feral Pigeon) (<i>Columba livia</i> (Feral Pigeon))	6
6.	Pale-vented Pigeon (<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>)	5
7.	Plain-breasted Ground Dove (<i>Columbina minuta</i>)	1
8.	Ruddy Ground Dove (<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>)	7
9.	Blue Ground Dove (<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>)	2
10.	White-tipped Dove (<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>)	7
11.	Greater Ani (<i>Crotophaga major</i>)	4
12.	Smooth-billed Ani (<i>Crotophaga ani</i>)	7
13.	Striped Cuckoo (<i>Tapera naevia</i>)	1
14.	Squirrel Cuckoo (<i>Piaya cayana</i>)	2
15.	Common Pauraque (<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>)	5
16.	White-collared Swift (<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>)	1
17.	Short-tailed Swift (<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>)	4
18.	Band-rumped Swift (<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>)	7
19.	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift (<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>)	2
20.	White-necked Jacobin (<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>)	5
21.	Pale-bellied Hermit (<i>Phaethornis anthophilus</i>)	4
22.	Stripe-throated Hermit (<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>)	1
23.	Purple-crowned Fairy (<i>Heliostyris barroti</i>)	2
24.	Black-throated Mango (<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>)	2
25.	Long-billed Starthroat (<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>)	3
26.	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird (<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>)	2
27.	White-vented Plumeleteer (<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>)	7
28.	Blue-chested Hummingbird (<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>)	3
29.	Snowy-bellied Hummingbird (<i>Amazilia edward</i>)	5
30.	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird (<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>)	4
31.	Sapphire-throated Hummingbird (<i>Lepidopyga coeruleogularis</i>)	7
32.	Purple Gallinule (<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>)	2
33.	Southern Lapwing (<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>)	3
34.	Wattled Jacana (<i>Jacana jacana</i>)	3
35.	Spotted Sandpiper (<i>Actitis macularius</i>)	3
36.	Wood Stork (<i>Mycteria americana</i>)	2
37.	Anhinga (<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>)	3
38.	Neotropic Cormorant (<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>)	6
39.	Brown Pelican (<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>)	1
40.	Rufescent Tiger-Heron (<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>)	2
41.	Cocoi Heron (<i>Ardea cocoi</i>)	5
42.	Great Egret (American) (<i>Ardea alba egretta</i>)	6

43.	Little Blue Heron (<i>Egretta caerulea</i>)	3
44.	Cattle Egret (<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>)	7
45.	Green Heron (<i>Butorides virescens</i>)	2
46.	Striated Heron (<i>Butorides striata</i>)	2
47.	Capped Heron (<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>)	1
48.	Black-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>)	2
49.	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>)	2
50.	White Ibis (<i>Eudocimus albus</i>)	2
51.	Green Ibis (<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>)	1
52.	Roseate Spoonbill (<i>Platalea ajaja</i>)	1
53.	King Vulture (<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>)	3
54.	Black Vulture (<i>Coragyps atratus</i>)	7
55.	Turkey Vulture (<i>Cathartes aura</i>)	7
56.	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>)	1
57.	Pearl Kite (<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>)	1
58.	Swallow-tailed Kite (<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>)	7
59.	Harpy Eagle (<i>Harpia harpyja</i>)	1
60.	Black-collared Hawk (<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>)	1
61.	Plumbeous Kite (<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>)	5
62.	Crane Hawk (<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>)	2
63.	Common Black Hawk (<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>)	3
64.	Savanna Hawk (<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>)	3
65.	Great Black Hawk (<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>)	1
66.	Roadside Hawk (<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>)	5
67.	White Hawk (<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>)	2
68.	Gray-lined Hawk (<i>Buteo nitidus</i>)	3
69.	Short-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>)	1
70.	Zone-tailed Hawk (<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>)	2
71.	Mottled Owl (<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>)	2
72.	Black-and-white Owl (<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>)	1
73.	Slaty-tailed Trogon (<i>Trogon massena</i>)	2
74.	Black-tailed Trogon (<i>Trogon melanurus</i>)	4
75.	White-tailed Trogon (<i>Trogon chionurus</i>)	6
76.	Whooping Motmot (<i>Momotus subrufescens</i>)	7
77.	Rufous Motmot (<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>)	1
78.	Ringed Kingfisher (<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>)	2
79.	Amazon Kingfisher (<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>)	1
80.	American Pygmy Kingfisher (<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>)	1
81.	Green Kingfisher (<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>)	2
82.	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher (<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>)	1
83.	White-necked Puffbird (<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>)	3
84.	Pied Puffbird (<i>Notharchus tectus</i>)	4
85.	Barred Puffbird (<i>Nystalus radiatus</i>)	2
86.	White-whiskered Puffbird (<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>)	1
87.	Gray-cheeked Nunlet (<i>Nonnula frontalis</i>)	3
88.	Dusky-backed Jacamar (<i>Brachygalba salmoni</i>)	1

89.	Rufous-tailed Jacamar (<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>)	3
90.	Spot-crowned Barbet (<i>Capito maculicoronatus</i>)	2
91.	Collared Aracari (<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>)	4
92.	Yellow-throated Toucan (<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>)	7
93.	Keel-billed Toucan (<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>)	7
94.	Olivaceous Piculet (<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>)	1
95.	Black-cheeked Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>)	4
96.	Red-crowned Woodpecker (<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>)	5
97.	Red-rumped Woodpecker (<i>Dryobates kirkii</i>)	3
98.	Crimson-crested Woodpecker (<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>)	5
99.	Lineated Woodpecker (<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>)	4
100.	Cinnamon Woodpecker (<i>Ceelus loricatus</i>)	3
101.	Golden-green Woodpecker (<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>)	1
102.	Spot-breasted Woodpecker (<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>)	3
103.	Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon (<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>)	1
104.	Red-throated Caracara (<i>Ibycter americanus</i>)	2
105.	Yellow-headed Caracara (<i>Milvago chimachima</i>)	4
106.	Laughing Falcon (<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>)	3
107.	American Kestrel (<i>Falco sparverius</i>)	1
108.	Bat Falcon (<i>Falco rufigularis</i>)	3
109.	Orange-chinned Parakeet (<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>)	7
110.	Brown-hooded Parrot (<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>)	3
111.	Blue-headed Parrot (<i>Pionus menstruus</i>)	5
112.	Red-lored Parrot (<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>)	7
113.	Mealy Parrot (<i>Amazona farinosa</i>)	1
114.	Spectacled Parrotlet (<i>Forpus conspicillatus</i>)	2
115.	Blue-and-yellow Macaw (<i>Ara ararauna</i>)	2
116.	Fasciated Antshrike (<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>)	1
117.	Black-crowned Antshrike (<i>Thamnophilus atrinucha</i>)	4
118.	Black Antshrike (<i>Thamnophilus nigriceps</i>)	4
119.	Checker-throated Stipplethroat (<i>Epinecophylla fulviventris</i>)	2
120.	White-flanked Antwren (<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>)	1
121.	Rufous-winged Antwren (<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>)	1
122.	Bare-crowned Antbird (<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>)	1
123.	White-bellied Antbird (<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>)	3
124.	Chestnut-backed Antbird (<i>Poliocrania exsul</i>)	5
125.	Spotted Antbird (<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>)	2
126.	Black-faced Antthrush (<i>Formicarius analis</i>)	1
127.	Plain-brown Woodcreeper (<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>)	2
128.	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper (<i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>)	2
129.	Cocoa Woodcreeper (<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>)	4
130.	Red-billed Scythebill (<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>)	1
131.	Streak-headed Woodcreeper (<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>)	6
132.	Plain Xenops (<i>Xenops minutus</i>)	3
133.	Golden-collared Manakin (<i>Manacus vitellinus</i>)	3
134.	Red-capped Manakin (<i>Ceratopipra mentalis</i>)	1

135.	Golden-headed Manakin (<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>)	2
136.	Purple-throated Fruitcrow (<i>Querula purpurata</i>)	2
137.	Blue Cotinga (<i>Cotinga nattererii</i>)	1
138.	Black-crowned Tityra (<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>)	2
139.	Masked Tityra (<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>)	3
140.	Russet-winged Schiffornis (<i>Schiffornis stenorhyncha</i>)	2
141.	Speckled Mourner (<i>Laniocera rufescens</i>)	1
142.	Cinnamon Becard (<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>)	6
143.	White-winged Becard (<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>)	2
144.	Royal Flycatcher (<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>)	3
145.	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>)	1
146.	Southern Bentbill (<i>Oncostoma olivaceum</i>)	1
147.	Common Tody-Flycatcher (<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>)	1
148.	Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher (<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>)	2
149.	Olivaceous Flatbill (<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>)	1
150.	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>)	4
151.	Brown-capped Tyrannulet (<i>Ornithion brunneicapillus</i>)	1
152.	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet (<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>)	3
153.	Yellow-bellied Elaenia (<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>)	2
154.	Lesser Elaenia (<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>)	2
155.	Eastern Wood-Pewee (<i>Contopus virens</i>)	1
156.	Pied Water-Tyrant (<i>Fluvicola pica</i>)	2
157.	Long-tailed Tyrant (<i>Colonia colonus</i>)	2
158.	Bright-rumped Attila (<i>Attila spadiceus</i>)	2
159.	Rufous Mourner (<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>)	1
160.	Dusky-capped Flycatcher (<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>)	1
161.	Lesser Kiskadee (<i>Pitangus lictor</i>)	3
162.	Great Kiskadee (<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>)	5
163.	Boat-billed Flycatcher (<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>)	1
164.	Rusty-margined Flycatcher (<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>)	7
165.	Social Flycatcher (<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>)	2
166.	Streaked Flycatcher (<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>)	6
167.	Piratic Flycatcher (<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>)	5
168.	Tropical Kingbird (<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>)	7
169.	Fork-tailed Flycatcher (<i>Tyrannus savana</i>)	2
170.	Lesser Greenlet (<i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i>)	1
171.	Black-chested Jay (<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>)	4
172.	Southern Rough-winged Swallow (<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>)	4
173.	Gray-breasted Martin (<i>Progne chalybea</i>)	7
174.	Brown-chested Martin (<i>Progne tapera</i>)	1
175.	Mangrove Swallow (<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>)	2
176.	Tropical Gnatcatcher (<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>)	2
177.	House Wren (Southern) (<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> [musculus Group])	7
178.	White-headed Wren (<i>Campylorhynchus albobrunneus</i>)	4
179.	Bicolored Wren (<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>)	1
180.	Black-bellied Wren (<i>Pheugopedius fasciatoventris</i>)	3

181.	Stripe-throated Wren (<i>Cantorchilus leucopogon</i>)	1
182.	Bay Wren (<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>)	2
183.	Tropical Mockingbird (<i>Mimus gilvus</i>)	5
184.	Clay-colored Thrush (<i>Turdus grayi</i>)	6
185.	House Sparrow (<i>Passer domesticus</i>)	4
186.	Yellow-crowned Euphonia (<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>)	2
187.	Thick-billed Euphonia (<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>)	7
188.	Fulvous-vented Euphonia (<i>Euphonia fulvicrissa</i>)	2
189.	Red-breasted Meadowlark (<i>Leistes militaris</i>)	2
190.	Crested Oropendola (<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>)	3
191.	Chestnut-headed Oropendola (<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>)	4
192.	Black Oropendola (<i>Psarocolius guatimozinus</i>)	3
193.	Yellow-rumped Cacique (<i>Cacicus cela</i>)	2
194.	Orchard Oriole (<i>Icterus spurius</i>)	1
195.	Yellow-backed Oriole (<i>Icterus chrysater</i>)	1
196.	Orange-crowned Oriole (<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>)	2
197.	Yellow-tailed Oriole (<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>)	1
198.	Shiny Cowbird (<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>)	1
199.	Great-tailed Grackle (<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>)	7
200.	Carib Grackle (<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>)	2
201.	Yellow-hooded Blackbird (<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>)	1
202.	Buff-rumped Warbler (<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>)	1
203.	Dusky-faced Tanager (<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>)	1
204.	Gray-headed Tanager (<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>)	2
205.	White-shouldered Tanager (<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>)	3
206.	Flame-rumped Tanager (<i>Ramphocelus flammigerus</i>)	2
207.	Crimson-backed Tanager (<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>)	6
208.	Blue-gray Tanager (<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>)	7
209.	Palm Tanager (<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>)	7
210.	Golden-hooded Tanager (<i>Stilpnia larvata</i>)	4
211.	Plain-colored Tanager (<i>Tangara inornata</i>)	6
212.	Blue Dacnis (<i>Dacnis cayana</i>)	2
213.	Blue-black Grassquit (<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>)	5
214.	Ruddy-breasted Seedeater (<i>Sporophila minuta</i>)	1
215.	Thick-billed Seed-Finch (<i>Sporophila funerea</i>)	1
216.	Large-billed Seed-Finch (<i>Sporophila crassirostris</i>)	1
217.	Variable Seedeater (<i>Sporophila corvina</i>)	5
218.	Bananaquit (<i>Coereba flaveola</i>)	5
219.	Buff-throated Saltator (<i>Saltator maximus</i>)	1

Mammals
Mantled Howler Monkey (<i>Alouatta palliata</i>)
White-nosed Coati (<i>Nasua narica</i>)
Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth (<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>)
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth (<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>)
Geoffroy's Tamarin (<i>Saguinus geoffroyi</i>)

Red-tailed Squirrel (<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>)
Tapeti (<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>)
Lesser Sac-winged Bat (<i>Saccopteryx leptura</i>)
Greater Sac-winged Bat (<i>Saccopteryx bilineata</i>)
Big naked-backed Bat (<i>Pteronotus gymnonotus</i>)
Big Crested Mastiff Bat (<i>Promops centralis</i>)
Greater Dog-like Bat (<i>Peropteryx kappleri</i>)
Riparian Myotis (<i>Myotis riparius</i>)
Black Myotis (<i>Myotis nigricans</i>)
Ghost-faced Bat (<i>Mormoops megalophylla</i>)
Sinaloan Mastiff Bat (<i>Molossus sinaloae</i>)
Black Mastiff Bat (<i>Molossus rufus</i>)
Western Red Bat (<i>Lasiurus blossevillii</i>)
Northern Ghost Bat (<i>Diclidurus albus</i>)

Reptiles and Amphibians
Common House Gecko (<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>)
Green Iguana (<i>Iguana iguana</i>)
Spectacled Caiman (<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>)
American Crocodile (<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>)
Black Wood Turtle (<i>Rhinoclemmys funerea</i>)

Butterflies and Moths
Adhemarius sp
Anaeini sp
Euptoieta sp
Hylesia sp
Spilosomina sp
Banded Peacock (<i>Anartia fatima</i>)
Dirce Beauty (<i>Colobura dirce</i>)
Malachite (<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>)
Morpho Butterflies (<i>Morpho</i>)
Owl-Butterflies (<i>Caligo</i>)
Red Cracker (<i>Hamadryas amphinome</i>)
Reddish Clearwing-Satyr (<i>Haetera macleanania</i>)
Royal Moths (<i>Ceratocampinae</i>)
Ruddy Daggerwing (<i>Marpesia petreus</i>)
Scrub-Hairstreaks (<i>Strymon</i>)
Sky-blue Hairstreak (<i>Pseudolycaena damo</i>)
Starry Night Cracker (<i>Hamadryas laodamia</i>)
Thoas Swallowtail (<i>Papilio thoas</i>)
Urania Swallowtail Moth (<i>Urania fulgens</i>)
Ziba Scrub-Hairstreak (<i>Strymon ziba</i>)

Dragonflies
<i>Staurophlebia reticulata</i>
Black-winged Dragonlet (<i>Erythrodiplax funerea</i>)
<i>Erythrodiplax castanea</i>
Red-faced Dragonlet (<i>Erythrodiplax fusca</i>)
Red-mantled Dragonlet (<i>Erythrodiplax fervida</i>)
<i>Erythrodiplax kimminsi</i>
Band-winged Dragonlet (<i>Erythrodiplax umbrata</i>)
Carmine Skimmer (<i>Orthemis discolor</i>)
<i>Orthemis aequilibris</i>
Great Pondhawk (<i>Erythemis vesiculosa</i>)
<i>Micrathyria ocellata</i>
<i>Argia adamsi</i>
<i>Metaleptobasis foreli</i>
<i>Telebasis boomsmae</i>



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