



Red-headed Barbet at Cinchona

TOUR REPORT COSTA RICA

3RD – 14TH JANUARY 2026

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SATURDAY 3rd JANUARY

Our flight from Gatwick departed slightly later than scheduled, which unfortunately meant a late arrival at San Jose airport, Costa Rica. Passage through immigration control was efficient, but the same couldn't be said for our luggage collection, as we 'd clearly disrupted the system with our late arrival. Our luggage did eventually all arrive, and we headed out of the building to meet with Erick, our local guide for the trip. A call to our driver Oscar, to say we were waiting, was followed by us making the thirty-minute transfer to the Bougainvillea Hotel. After checking in and a freshen up, dinner followed, before heading off to bed and an early night, after rather a long day.

SUNDAY 4th JANUARY

After a good night's sleep for most of us, we met at 5.30 for coffee and a snack, with a calling Common Pauraque audible in the gardens, as we waited for the sun to rise. The hotel is the overnight choice for many of the birding groups visiting the area, close to the airport and offers beautiful, landscaped gardens offering an opportunity to get to grips with some of the common Neotropical birds from the off. We started with some birding at the front of the hotel, which resulted in a steady supply of new birds, with us only having walked just outside the hotel! Species seen included Baltimore Oriole, Red-breasted Grosbeak, Crimson-fronted and Orange-chinned Parakeet, with our first Tanagers seen too, Palm and Blue-gray. We walked back through the hotel, to spend the next hour walking around the 'main event', the extensive garden the hotel is renowned for. We weren't to be disappointed, with an impressive list of birds amassed as we walked round. Commoner species, we were likely to see most days, included Tropical Kingbird, Social Flycatcher, ten in one tree, and Great Kiskadee, along with non-bird additions that included Monarch Butterfly and Variegated Squirrel. More noteworthy though, were species such as Lesson's Motmot, Masked Tityra, Crested Caracara, Hoffman's Woodpecker, Rufous-backed Sparrow, Tennessee Warbler and Vireo, and our first Hummingbirds, Rufous-tailed and Green-breasted Mango.



This Lesson's Motmot brought some colour to our pre-breakfast birding.

With time having ticked by, we headed towards the restaurant, pausing to check the large stand of bamboos for owls. The spot regularly attracts roosting birds and although the species we hoped to

see wasn't visible today, a Tropical Screech Owl roosting only a few metres from the main path at head height was a much-appreciated consolation. After breakfast Oscar arrived with the bus, and we reloaded our luggage to start our journey west. Birding from the bus as we drove produced, Short-tailed Hawk, Black and Turkey Vultures and a stop at a small piece of pastureland revealed Southern Lapwing, Killdeer, Cattle Egret, Mourning Dove and Eastern Meadowlark. We wound our way up into the cloud forest to around 9000ft, and the Lodge at Paraiso de Quetzales where we would have lunch. The first task on arrival at the lodge was to order lunch, after which we went onto the outside veranda to view the hummingbird feeders and the scrubs and trees below. An entertaining forty-five minutes followed, with some incredible 'up close and personal' views of the Hummingbirds with five species present, Fiery-throated, Talamanca, Volcano, Lesser Violetear and White-throated Mountain Gem.



We enjoyed great views of hummingbirds, such as this Lesser Violetear.

We then went off for a short walk with the Lodge having a series of accessible paths leading through their grounds. A nice series of birds followed, most of which were new to us, which included Sooty-capped Chlorospingus, Long-tailed Slaty-flycatcher, Mountain Elaenia and Large-footed Finch. Probably the most memorable though was a pair of Golden-browed Chlorophonias which performed admirably for us at close range, allowing us to appreciate how vibrant and colourful they were. Lunch was followed by a last 'ten minutes' back at the hummingbird feeders which resulted in more new birds such as Mountain Thrush, Black-billed Nightingale Thrush, and Hairy Woodpecker. Our accommodation for the next two nights, Savagre Hotel, was only an hour's drive away so we, so we decided to make a speculative stop on the way there to an area that previous Oriole groups had seen Resplendent Quetzal. The species principal diet is largely wild avocados, with this area, adjacent to the road having several mature trees that generally hold a respectable crop. We disembarked from the bus on arrival but found the immediate area fruitless, from both an Avocado and Quetzal perspective, though we did enjoy a few bonus birds as we searched. Birds such as Black-faced Solitaire, Flame-throated Warbler, Yellow-winged Vireo and Scintillant Hummingbird, which is

Costa Rica's smallest bird, were all seen well. We walked further along the road to continue with our search, and as we did so a male Resplendent Quetzal flew across and landed on a branch that was hanging just over the road, success! We then enjoyed fantastic views as the bird moved into another tree just off the road, where it transpired a female was already sitting. The birds were very confiding and sat still in virtually the same spot for the next half an hour, occasionally preening or looking around.



We enjoyed some great, prolonged views of this pair of Resplendent Quetzals

Pleased with our success, we reboarded the bus and continued with the rest of the journey to the hotel. We arrived a short while later, checked in and then regrouped again for a short, local walk along the nearby river. A brief stop at the bird feeders outside reception produced a few new additions, namely Common Chlorospingus, Flame-coloured and Silver-throated Tanagers. We only managed to walk a few hundred yards along the river, adding Torrent Tyrannulet along the river itself, plus another new Hummingbird for us, Stripe-tailed.

Monday 5th January

Our day started around 0530am with coffee on the veranda, with the thermometer showing 10 degrees, and as the light broke, we started off for an hour or so walk before breakfast, around the chalets and grounds of the lodge. Rufous-collared Sparrow was the most vocal bird, singing whilst it was still dark, and as the light broke, we started to add other birds such as pair of Tropical Mockingbirds and Talamanca Hummingbird. The next hour or so produced a steady supply of birds, a large percentage which we were becoming familiar with, but there's always new ones to see with this morning being no different. Familiar faces included Volcano and Stripe-tailed Hummingbird, Rose-breasted Grosbeak and Slaty Flower Piercer. New birds included a flock of Sulphur-winged Parakeets, with their 'sulphur yellow' coloured underwings becoming obvious when they flew in front of the nearby hillside. Other additions were the aptly name Yellow-thighed Brush finch, Yellow-bellied Siskin and Louisiana Waterthrush. Our destination after breakfast was a 4X4 journey, which was to take us up some 2500 metres into an Oak Forrest, with us then walking back down or those

that don't want to, being re-collected by a vehicle at a suitable point. Arriving at large turning area at the top, we disembarked and were immediately aware of birds moving through the leaf canopy above. We started working through the birds, with Flame-throated Warbler being the commonest, accompanied by species such as Black and White and Black-throated Green Warbler. Both Hairy and Acorn Woodpeckers were seen, along with two Rufous-browed Peppershrikes, Spot-crowned Woodcreeper, Ruddy Tree runner, Tufted Flycatcher and Ruddy Pigeon, which like the Peppershrike can be a tricky bird to see. We started our descent, pausing after a hundred yards to watch a Sulphur-winged Parrakeet moving in and out of what will or is, its nest hole.



Sulphur-winged Parrakeet emerging from its nest hole.

Shortly after we arrived at large viewing platform, giving an impressive view of the wooded Valley below us. A Red-tailed Hawk and a small flock of Band-tailed Pigeons were noted, and a surprise non-avian addition was a Grey Fox. Our walk back down was a convoluted one, with us heading a short distance back up the path before turning on to a small trail, La Quebrada Trail. This took us on a large loop through the forest, before rejoining the main path again. Rain forest birding is always a challenge, largely due to the distance between the first and last people in the line, though overall most people connected with all the birds we saw. Another male Resplendent Quetzal was found, sat on a branch that crossed over path, with an equally colourful Gartered Trogon seen as well. More challenging species seen included Ochraceous Wren, Gray-breasted Wood-wren and Streak-breasted Treehunter. In contrast others such as Collared Whitestart, Ochraceous Pewee, Yellow-thighed Finch, Black-cheeked Warbler and Ruddy-capped Nightingale Thrush all showed well. We then re-joined the main path, with the walk down to the lodges proving quiet side. As the forest opened out, we stopped to check the general area, which contained a selection of smaller bushes and grassland. Things then improved with at least three Lesser Goldfinch, and a Mistletoe Tyrannulet discovered, followed by three Swallow-tailed Kites that flew elegantly over, before circling high above us. Lunch and a brief siesta followed, after which we climbed onto the bus to drive back up the steep road we'd arrived on, our destination a small local café called Miram's Quetzals. The café has a large balcony at the rear of it with a selection of feeders at head height placed in front of it, and with the forecast for rain it was deemed a good way to keep dry. The rain never came, but we had a nice

afternoon, with the visiting birds only metres away from us and the hummingbirds obviously even closer. The latter group included the five expected local species, and we had equally good views of species such as Flame-coloured and Blue-gray Tanagers, Hairy and Acorn Woodpeckers, Large Footed Finch, Golden-browed Chlorophonia and a species we'd hoped to see locally, Sooty Thrush.



We had great views of this Golden-browed Chlorophonia at Miram's Quetzals.

With an early dinner planned again tonight, we headed back down towards the lodge, stopping the bus a few hundred yards from the entrance, then getting out to walk the last part. The road runs alongside the river which we checked regularly as we walked along, noting both Torrent Tyrannulet and Louisiana Waterthrush. The adjacent trees held a few surprises too, namely Brown-capped Vireo and Slate-throated Whitestart, with the latter showing particularly well.

Tuesday 6th January

Our day started as it had yesterday, with predawn coffee to the sound of singing Rufous-collared Sparrows. The local Tropical Mockingbird was noted singing again for the same spot as yesterday, as we set off for our walk, clearly a creature of habit. We crossed over the entrance bridge that spans the river, pausing to searching for the hoped for Dipper, but to no avail. We turned onto the road and continued down the hill, again checking the river as we walked. We paused to look at several Boat-billed Flycatchers and a Louisiana Waterthrush, when an unfamiliar call drew our attention which coincided with an American Dipper flying past, heading back up the river. We quickly retraced our steps back to the bridge where the Dipper had fortunately landed on a large rock in the centre of the water. Pleased with our success we returned to the road, retracing our steps, to then spend the next hour birding as we walked along. A pair of Spot-crowned Woodcreepers were watched entering a large crack in the trunk of in tree adjacent to the road, presumably prospecting for a nest site and Yellowish Flycatcher and Band-tailed Pigeon were seen well nearby. The furthest part of the walk proved the most productive though, with the treetops there attracting a nice selection of birds. The

best from our perspective were a pair of Barred Becards, Dark Pewee and Golden-winged Warbler though an Ochreous Wren was equally well received, as a large percentage of the group had missed it the day before. A slightly later than planned breakfast followed, after which we did the last of our packing, loaded the luggage and ourselves on to the bus, to head off to our next destination the Pacific coast. We still had several species we wanted to see on the way though, and after an hour or so into our journey, we pulled onto a steep rough dirt track leading up to a series of communication towers. The area attracts two species we wanted to see, Timberline Wren and Volcano Junco, and as it turned out they were both as frustrating as each to find. We concentrated our efforts initially on the Wren, which being a Wren did its best to elude us, but that said we achieved a degree of success, with a fair percentage of the group managing to see one. Our searching had invariably resulted in several other birds being found, a perched Merlin and a brief Peg-billed Finch the best. The Junco search in some ways proved the hardest, with us eventually having to drive to the highest point to where the towers were. We wandered around the general area with no success, returning to the bus to find Oscar, our driver had just seen one! Fortunately, it didn't take long to locate what transpired to be two birds, with us having great views as the birds which showed little fear and approached on occasion as close as several metres.



One of the very approachable Volcano Juncos we saw.

We continued our journey stopping for lunch at a small restaurant just north of the town of San Isidro de El General called Mira de Valle de general. The restaurant again did excellent food, and there was an array of banana and Hummingbird feeders too, so we ordered our lunch and then proceeded to check out the birds. Hummingbird wise Violet Sabre Wing, Green crowned Brilliant, Crowned Woodnymph and Snowy-bellied Hummingbirds were all noted.



Snowy-bellied Hummingbird, one of the species visiting the restaurant feeders.

A supporting cast included several new tanagers, Scarlet-rumped, Golden-headed, and Speckled, as well as Buff-throated and Streaked Saltators, Grey-naped Wood-rail and Red-crowned Woodpecker. After lunch we continued south to the town of San Isidro de El General, where we parked by the Police station to look for a resident bird in the area, Turquoise Cotinga. We stood scanning the treetops, with our attention as always being diverted by other birds nearby until we found a nice male, sat in the tree canopy above us. We continued our journey, breaking it again for a stop at the town's water treatment plant. We peered through the fencing, adding a nice selection of waterbirds to boost our list. Green Heron, Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Blue-wing Teal, Spotted Sandpiper, and Least Grebe were all seen, along with several new swallows, Mangrove, Northern and Southern Rough-winged. The remainder of our journey to the Pacific coast and Punta Leona went smoothly, with us birding from the bus as we sped along. This turned out to be pleasingly productive, with the highlights undoubtedly a roadside circling King Vulture and our first Yellow-throated Toucans and Scarlet Macaws.

Wednesday 7th January

We assembled as usual at daybreak, with the first birds seen a small group of four Rufous-backed Wrens, a species we'd last seen on our first day in Costa Rica. Another familiar species was Hoffman's woodpecker, but a pair of Orange-billed Sparrows, Northern Waterthrush and Northern Barred Woodcreeper were all new. Several Scarlet Macaws flew over, which would become very much a feature throughout our visit to the area. Our walk this morning took us along a large recently cleared forest track, just a short walk from our rooms. Noteworthy species included both Great Crested and Dusky Capped Flycatchers, which posed nicely next to each other, allowing a nice comparison. A pair of Dusky Antbirds, a male Gartered Trogon, Blue-throated Goldentail, Yellow Olive Flatbill and Royal Flycatcher resulted in a very productive walk. Our first White-faced Capuchin Monkeys were also seen, as we returned for our breakfast.

Our destination for the morning was Carrara National Park, with us heading to the visitor's centre, then taking the trail round the reserve. The birding started only minutes after our arrival, with a Lesser Nighthawk found roosting along a branch high up in one of the car park trees. This was followed by a fly over White-crowned Parrot, the light highlighting nicely the white on the bird's face, as well as new Hummingbird, Blue-vented, feeding on some nearby Verbena flowers. Forest birding is always challenging, even more so with a large group, but as we walked along the various paths, we added a steady stream of new additions. A few of the more memorable ones were several vocal and showy, Black-hooded Antshrikes, an equally showy Chestnut-backed Antbird, a pair of Black-throated Trogons, Streak-chested Antpitta and two rather smart Golden-crowned Spadebills. A Scaly-throated Leaf Tosser was a good find, not the commonest of birds, with it happily 'tossing leaves' as we watched. A Great Tinnamou was watched a short way off, moving across the forest floor, and is typically the case. it showed no interest in us all standing there watching it from our position no more than 10 metres away. A male Pale-billed Woodpecker was watched tapping away on a small dead tree by the path as it searched for food, with a White-whiskered Puffbird found shortly after.



We enjoyed great views of this path side male Pale-billed Woodpecker.

With a boat trip along the Tarcoles River planned for us this afternoon, we returned to the hotel for lunch. This was a bit more rushed than usual, as we had to get back underway as soon as possible to benefit from the tidal conditions. The boat trip again couldn't have been any better, both with the species and number of birds we saw. Noteworthy were three species of Kingfisher, Ringed, Amazon and Green, eleven species of Heron, including several roosting Boat-billed and Tricolored, Bare-throated Tiger-Heron and Reddish Egret. Shorebirds were well represented, with opportunities to compare the three smaller sandpiper species, Western, Semipalmated and Least. A large female Peregrine looked impressive sat out on one of the sandbanks, and you couldn't fail to notice the Ospreys and Common Black Hawks, both of which were present in good numbers. At the other end of the scale Mangrove and Prothonotary Warblers were seen, along with Tropical Pewee and

Panama Flycatcher. Other species included Double-striped Thick-knee, Streak-backed Oriole, Collared Plover, Rufous-browed Motmot and Roseate Spoonbill.



Bare-throated Tiger Heron, one of the many herons we encountered.

Non-bird highlights were several Howler Monkeys, Green Iguanas and American Crocodiles. On our way back to the jetty, we encountered a large flock of Red-winged Blackbirds, and two Scissor-tailed Flycatchers perched out on the top of on a riverside tree. Once we'd returned to dry land we reboarded the bus to head back to the hotel, though we had one more stop on the way. This was to look for a Black and White Owl which we found, the perfect end to a very enjoyable and productive day.

Thursday 8th January

Unsurprisingly the day started for us again at dawn, with us collecting in the carpark at the rear of our accommodation. As it got lighter the birds started to appear, many of which we'd seen the previous morning but also others, such as Turquoise-browed Motmot, and Pale-billed Woodpecker. We walked along the same recently cleared track as yesterday, which again as expected resulted in birds seen the previous day, such as Dusky Antbird, Yellow-Olive and Great Crested Flycatcher. No two days are the same though, especially when it comes to Costa Rican birding, and we were soon enjoying some new birds. The first was a frustrating brief Fiery-billed Aracari which flew over us several times, before perching momentarily before then dropping down and disappearing from view. A pair of Blue-black Grosbeaks were more obliging, sporting impressively chunky bills, with the male's blue sheen to its black plumage obvious too. Common Tody and Yellow-bellied Flycatchers were seen, the former again looking particularly smart and the latter being one of the Empidonax complex, only identified from its call. We returned to the car park, then on for breakfast, taking the longer path round to the restaurant which proved a good move. A Scaly-breasted Hummingbird appeared above us, not the most colourful of the hummingbirds, but seen well all the same. Another rather colourless addition was Lesser Greenlet, though with us hearing lots yesterday and not seeing one, we were pleased all the same. The last addition was another Trogon, Slaty tailed, found

perched out in view, though back on, on a large branch, eventually moving slightly allowing its red belly to at least be seen to a degree. Today was a travel day and after breakfast we started the two-and-a-half-hour journey to our next stop, La Ensenada Lodge. The journey went as planned, with as always, a bird or two along the way, another King Vulture, 'kettling' with a large group of Black Vultures was the best. As we approached La Ensenada we paused on several occasions at the roadside, the first for a water hole that had thirty or so Cattle Egrets on it, plus Southern Lapwing and Northern Jacana, with second stop producing two immature White Ibis, several Ruddy Ground Doves, and a new bird for the trip, White-collared Seedeater or to use its new name, Morelet's Seedeater. We arrived at the ranch, depositing our bags in the room before adding a new bird, Pacific Screech Owl, with two roosting in Palm trees outside our rooms.



The roosting pair of Pacific Screech Owls

Our destination this afternoon was a local one, and after a brief siesta and the chance for a swim for some of the group, we set off. Our first stop was a small trail leading to a large lake with a viewing platform, with the first few minutes of the trail particularly productive, with Orchard Oriole plus Cinnamon and Ruby-throated Hummingbirds found. Two doves, Inca and Common Ground Dove were also found, sat together in a nearby tree, which offered a nice comparison. We set off along the track having nice views of a pair of White-browed (Tropical) Gnatcatchers along the way. A calling Long-tailed Mannikin was also seen, though it didn't stay on show very long. Parrots featured too, with White-fronted Parrot, Orange-fronted and Orange-chinned Parakeets all seen. We stood on the viewing platform on the lake, scanning around the general area, but with water levels high, initially there wasn't too much to see. We did note a few birds though, with single Anhinga, Red-winged Blackbird, Bare-throated Tiger and Green Herons all seen as well, as a new bird for us, Hook-billed Kite. We returned to the bus to head to our next stop, a desalination plant, with a whole array of shallow bunded salt pans. The area is used by shore and wetland birds, and with the ocean and shoreline close by their arrival in number is dictated by the tide. The pans were clearly attracting birds, with large numbers of the commoner species such as Whimbrel, Black-necked Stilt, Western Sandpiper, Short-billed Dowitcher and Willet and smaller numbers of Black-bellied Plover, Turnstone

and Semipalmated Plover. One of the best parts of looking through the shorebirds is the challenge of finding something different, and we spent the next hour or so searching. Our efforts were rewarded with us finding Western and Semi-palmated Sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs, Wilson's Plover, five Stilt Sandpiper and an impressive total of at least ten Surfbirds. A large flock of White-throated Magpie-Jays were noted flying along the adjacent tree line, with six landing tightly together in the top of a small tree. Other birds included around thirty Royal Terns and six Laughing Gulls sat on the pans.



A small selection of the birds available to us on the Salt pans.

Friday 9th January

A new place but the same routine, with us meeting for coffee and waiting for the dawn to break. As the light improved, we set off, taking one of the tracks that lead out into one of the nearby pastures. The walk was as usual productive, more so as we were in a new area, but the big bonus was most of the birding was out in the open, which meant we gained some nice views of the birds we saw, most sat in isolated trees and bushes. There was no shortage of Great Kiskadees, their call very much a backdrop sound for our walk. Streak-backed and Spot-breasted Orioles appeared, with good views enabling us to see the spotting, or lack of, that separates the two species. A new Trogon for us was Black headed with a pair posing nicely for telescope views. Other new additions were Scrub Euphonia, Stripe-headed Sparrow, Grey-crowned Yellowthroat and Brown-crested Flycatcher, the latter fortunately calling to confirm its identity. The morning was also a frustrating one, with several species we'd hoped to see largely remaining 'heards' only. The first of these was Three Wattled Bellbird with the resonating call heard clearly ringing out over the area. There were in fact two birds calling, one more distantly than the other, and the closer bird, which turned out to be two, was seen briefly by several of the group but then disappeared. We stood waiting and looking for close to half an hour hoping the birds would reappear, with the sound on occasions appearing so close you wondered how we were missing the bird. But miss it we did, and reluctantly we turned, and started to walk back towards the Lodge. A short distance further on we could hear a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl calling, but unfortunately history was to repeat itself, with us standing under the tree searching for it for close to ten minutes but to no avail. On a plus note breakfast was ready when we arrived back, and a nearby flock of White-throated Magpie Jays and a Squirrel Cuckoo were consolation to degree. After checking out of our rooms we set off for our next destination for the trip, the Caribbean slope and Arenal Observatory Lodge. After an hour or so into the journey we made a short detour, to visit

a large Fish farm and nearby rice fields. The viewing here is challenging and requires the height of the bus to see into the ponds. The visit was worthwhile though, with us seeing three Limpkins and several small groups of Blue-winged Teal and Lesser Scaup. Black-necked Stilts and both Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs were along the exposed muddy edge, the latter two species in small mixed groups, giving a useful size and structure comparison. A comfort stop was followed a short while later by a speculative stop at a roadside pool, which added Spotted Sandpiper to our list for the day. We crossed the divide, with Lake Arenal appearing in view ahead of us and after another thirty minutes we stopped for lunch. Our lunch stop didn't offer any opportunities for birding, so a Zone-tailed Hawk appearing overhead on its vee shaped wings was a bonus. With an hour or so to go before reaching our destination, we set off, making good progress and arriving just before three o'clock. A Laughing Falcon enroute was a bonus, as we'd only previously heard one, and our first troop of White-nosed Coati's were noted at the roadside. We checked in and wasted no time, heading straight to the restaurant to pre order our dinner, but importantly to check out the bird feeders just outside. The feeders were attracting a whole range of birds, such as Crested Guan, Montezuma and Chestnut-headed Oropendolas, Emerald, Golden-hooded and Hepatic Tanagers, Red-legged and Green Honeycreepers, Black-cheeked Woodpecker and Yellow-throated Euphonias.



Golden-hooded Tanager and Yellow-throated Euphonia heading to the feeder.

After taking our luggage to our rooms and unpacking, we headed back to the feeders to meet prior to heading out for a walk. Several other birds were noted before we set off, with two new ones for us, Black-striped Sparrow and Long-tailed Tyrant. We headed the down the entrance road, turning off to walk through a section of well vegetated, but manicured gardens, completely a loop to return to the hotel some two hours later. The first birds we encountered were a mixed feeding flock of primarily Tanagers, which revealed two new species for us Bay-headed and the similar looking Rufous-winged. A brief Olive-striped Flycatcher was followed by a far more co-operative perched Broad-winged Hawk.



We enjoyed nice views of this Broad-winged Hawk.

A pair of Yellow-throated Toucans were equally co-operative, and whilst we were watching them, we noted Common Tody Flycatcher and Melodious Blackbird nearby. We started the return leg of our walk passing by some Verbena bushes where several Hummingbirds were active. Rufous-tailed was one we'd seen before, but Violet-headed was a new addition, looking particularly smart with its Violet coloured crown and face. This last leg proved particularly productive, with additions that included Tropical Parula and Cinnamon Becard, plus a small feeding group of half a dozen Collared Aracari.

Saturday 10th January

We woke this morning to a change of weather and rain, not something we were expecting, but to be honest, being positioned by the Volcano and in a rainforest, it wasn't a total surprise! This meant our planned prebreakfast walk was aborted and instead we positioned ourselves in the dry, under a covered balcony and watched the feeders again. As the light improved the birds appeared, firstly the bigger more confident ones, such as Great Curassow and Crested Guan, then the Tanagers and Orioles and finally the Euphonias. Crimson-collared Tanager was a new addition, as was a Green Hermit that was frequenting a nearby Verbena bush. The rain had eased so we opted for a slightly early breakfast after which we regrouped, suitably attired but also hoping the rain would stop. Our first stop was another covered viewing spot, with a White-breasted Wren calling and occasionally showing in a small garden area below us. With the rain now starting to ease we continued, finding a male Tawny-capped Euphonia and Wood Thrush in a nearby roadside tree. We then took one of the trails leading through the forest which in typical forest birding fashion was feast or famine from a birding perspective. Our most productive spell produced Tawny-faced Gnatwren, Scaly-crested Pygmy-tyrant, Golden-crowned Warbler, Stripe-breasted Wren and White-throated Shrike Tanager, with the last two species showing particularly well. We crossed a large rope bridge which took us out

into the open and pastureland. This as you'd expect revealed another suite of birds, with us doing particularly well with the seedeaters, noting Blue-black and Yellow-faced Grassquit and Variable Seedeater. We continued our walk and with the forest edge alongside of us, we managed to see, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, Buff-rumped Warbler and improved views of the Scaly-crested Pygmy Tyrant. Our return route took us a more open route through more pastureland, where raptors were to be the predominant species. Our first was a Laughing Falcon perched in the top of a bare Cecropia tree, followed by two soaring Short-tailed Hawks, a dark and light morph and finally an Ornate Hawk-eagle. Our route to the hotel took us again through the gardens, with activity in a fruiting wild fig tree drawing our attention. Initially it appeared to be largely Tanagers but then a male White-collared Mannikin appeared followed by a Smokey-brown Woodpecker, the latter often not the easiest species to see. Our afternoon excursion today was a local one, with us making a series of stops along the road that leads to the Observatory Lodge. Our first stop was just before the main gate, with a pair of Broad billed Motmots sat on the telegraph wires over the road with a second pair noted a short while later the other side of the gate. We then stopped at two small bridges, the first revealing a pair of Bay Wrens, which most of the group managed to see. The second bridge was more productive, with an adult and immature, Black-cowled Oriole and a pair of Grey-capped Flycatchers in a nearby tree and Spotted Sandpiper and Little Blue Heron along the river itself.



Spotted Sandpiper, with a few spots just visible.

Our next stop involved us parking the bus at a junction with an unmade road, to then walk a short way along it. A series of sightings followed, the first a female Violet-headed Hummingbird feeding on Verbena flowers at the roadside. Next was several flyover Red-lored Parrots, with one allowing nice views as it landed in a tree above. Two other parrots below it transpired to be White-fronted, an adult and an immature, which gave equally nice views. Keel-billed Toucan was a new bird for us, with two birds flying over, then fortunately landing in some large trees nearby, giving everyone a chance to them. A small flock of White-throated Magpie-Jays appeared next, watched chasing a Roadside Hawk, clearly an unwelcome visitor to the area. We turned to walk back to the bus, and at which point a large mixed flock of Oropendolas flew into the trees nearby us, around eighty birds with the majority seemingly Chestnut-headed. With so many birds together the variation in size between the male and females was quite stark, something we weren't aware of until this point.

Sunday 11th January

We assembled as yesterday at dawn the main difference being it wasn't raining. Another transfer day for us, but we had enough time for a decent walk before needing to get back for breakfast. We concentrated our initial efforts, around the forest track we took yesterday, hoping for some of the more specialist species of the area. Our walk produced a Pale-billed Woodpecker, several Orange-billed Sparrows and brief female White-ruffed Mannikin. We entered the forest track, with our eyes quickly adapting to the gloomier conditions. Our first addition was a female Spotted Antbird which showed well for us all, reappearing several times as we moved along the path, and a Broad-billed Motmot allowed us to approach within several metres before finally flying off. We were aware of singing and calling birds around us, with most remaining as such, Semi-plumbeous Hawk, Song and Stripe-throated Wren, though we'd had nice views of the last one yesterday. A Buff-rumped Warbler appeared on the path in front of us, flashing its rump repeatedly. Dull-mantled Antbird and Nightingale Wren were heard, and with some effort we gained reasonable views of the first, and arguably acceptable views of the second. We exited the path to be greeted by twenty or so White-crowned Parrots perched in a distant tree. Our return route took us back through the gardens which proved a good move, with us adding Golden-olive Woodpecker, White-naped Jacobin, and one bird we'd particularly wanted to see, Black-crested Coquette to our expanding list. After breakfast we grabbed one last look at the feeders whilst our luggage was put on the bus, which revealed one more new bird, an Olive-sided Flycatcher. We made good time on our journey to Selva Verde, arriving around an hour before lunch. Our rooms weren't ready, so we amused ourselves by looking at the birds arriving at the feeders, positioned just outside the restaurant. The feeders were restocked as we watched, and it wasn't long before dozens of Clay-coloured Thrushes and a mixture of Tanagers and Orioles were back feeding. Red-throated Ant-tanager was a new one for us, with a bird periodically appearing from cover, snatching a mouthful of food and heading back into cover again. Ruddy Quail-dove was a species only glimpsed previously, so to have one wander out in front of us was a real treat, and what a nice-looking bird!



Ruddy Quail-dove a rather smart looking bird!

A scan of the nearby river revealed Amazon Kingfisher and Anhinga too and before we knew it, it was time for lunch. After lunch we headed straight back out, making around an hour's journey to a

small restaurant called Cinchona, which is very popular with Costa Ricans for the food and the feeders there prove equally attractive to visiting birders for the birds. The reason being several difficult and elusive species visit the feeding site regularly, allowing views you'd struggle to get elsewhere. We managed to find a space at the front of the large, raised viewing area overlooking the feeders and initially things were very quiet. The birds it seemed fed in waves with the first Tanagers and Orioles arriving giving the confidence to other species to join them. The species we'd hoped most hoped to see, were Red-headed and Prong-billed Barbet and Emerald Toucanet.



Emerald Toucan, one of the species we'd hoped to see.

To our relief they all appeared, with a bonus pair of Buff-fronted Quail Doves found feeding on the canopy floor beneath us. The Hummingbird feeders whilst not overly busy, did attract Violet Sabrewing and a female, Green-crowned Brilliant along with a new one for us, a rather smart, male, Black-bellied Hummingbird. We returned to our accommodation with us still having to collect our bags and visit our rooms. As always, we were sidetracked, initially shortly after reception by a Green Kingfisher perched by the river and then a Tiger-Heron, which after ten minutes decided to move confirming its identity as Fasciated.

Monday 12th January

A change of routine for us today with us opting for a cold continental style breakfast to make the most of our morning. We left as it got light and headed to our first stop of the day a dirt road only a short drive from our main destination of the day the biological station at Le Selva. Climbing from the bus we spent the next hour walking along the road and birding the general area, with the open habitat around us meaning we had nice of the birds we saw. The morning was probably the busiest we'd had up until now, so I'll concentrate primarily on the new additions for the trip. First up, wasn't a bird, but a mammal, a Three-toed Sloth, surprisingly the first we'd seen. Birds came thick and fast after that, a perched Bat Falcon, with a second found later nearby too, a Great Green Macaw, a very much a hoped for in the area and Yellow-bellied Elaenia with its 'crested head' profile easily seen. More interesting other species included Scarlet Macaw, Red-lored and Mealy Parrots, a large flock of White-collared Swifts, Tropical Pewee, Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Yellow-throated Vireo, Collared

Aracari and both Keel-billed and Yellow-throated Toucans. We reboarded the bus and headed onto the biological station where we climbed out the bus to walk and bird the last few hundred yards to the main gate. This proved a good move with us seeing an impressive selection of primarily new birds, such as Rufous Motmot, a showy pair of Black-throated Trogons, Cocoa Woodcreeper, Swainson's Thrush, a small flock of Black-faced Grosbeaks and two real gems. A Tiny Hawk, which was tiny, and a Yellow-billed Cuckoo which is far from an everyday bird in the area, so we were very pleased to find and get good views of that too. By now we'd reached the main gate, initially enjoying nice scope views of a perched Scaled Pigeon, which was followed by an equally smart pair of Blue Dacnis. One bird we'd hoped to see in the area was Snowy Cotinga, and as luck would have it, it didn't take long for one to appear. The bird was a female and whilst not classically white as with the male, it still looked smart with its white-tipped grey flight feathers. Next, we headed to the check in area for registration and a ten-minute break which coincided with a new hummingbird, Purple-crowned Fairy, a female appearing in a nearby tree.



Female, Purple-crowned Fairy, lacking the purple crown of the male.

We set off on our morning walk, stopping almost immediately as a Semi-plumbeous Hawk flew into some trees above us. The bird perched in the open, calling regularly and giving us some nice views. The first part of our walk took us into the forest with again some new birds, Olive-backed Euphonia, Plain-brown Woodcreeper, Eye-ringed Flatbill and a brief Band-tailed Barbthroat hummingbird, with the latter only seen by a few of the group. We entered a slightly more open area and a calling raptor above us transpired to be a Black-hawk Eagle, which disappeared, only to be replaced by a Double-toothed Kite. A small feeding group of monkeys were found next, which unusually consisted of White-faced Capuchins and Spider Monkeys, with the two species normally keeping themselves to themselves. More new birds followed a Rufous Mourner and a pair of Rufous-tailed Jacamars, all of which showed nicely for us.



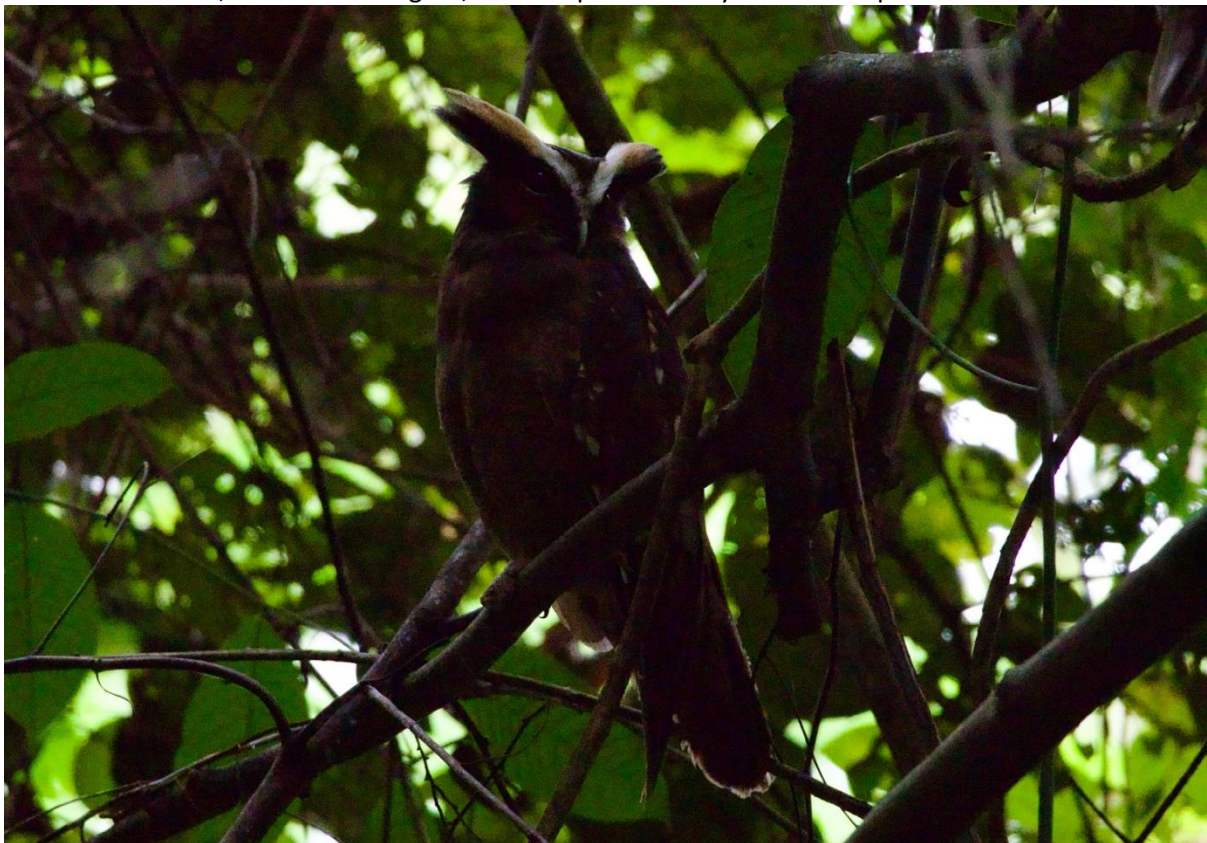
Rufous-tailed Jacamar, a male bird with a white throat.

We continued, finally completing a circuit to return to the Visitor Centre. We had one last stop planned, which involved crossing a rope bridge spanning the river and entering an area of garden, which was mainly small trees and bushes. A wild fig tree by the path had clearly attracted birds to feed in it, but at that stage we hadn't realised quite how many! We ended up staring at the tree for close to forty-five minutes, with one species appearing after another. This included the commoner Tanagers as you'd expect, but also at least two Rufous-winged. New world warblers were represented by Golden-winged, Bay-breasted, Chestnut sided and Tennessee along with two Euphonia species, plus Green and Shinning Honeycreepers and Blue and Scarlet-thighed Dacnis. Lesser Greenlet, Yellow-olive Flatbill White-collared Mannikin and Common Tody Flycatcher were also noted. We finally dragged ourselves away, helped by a calling White-ringed Flycatcher nearby, with two birds present. After lunch back at Selva Verde, a short drive took us to an unmade road running alongside the other bank of the river, with our first stop finding both Bare-throated and Fasciated Tiger-herons and Ringed and Amazon Kingfishers. Our afternoon was then spent driving along this road, making a series of stops along the way. The route took us into more open; pasture type habitat with scattered housing along it. This produced a nice spread of species with the more noteworthy including both Masked and Black-crowned Tityra, Great Green Macaw, Yellow Tyrannulet and Thick-billed Seed-finch. A pair of roadside Smoky-brown Woodpeckers were seemingly oblivious to our presence as they search for food at head-height in a roadside tree. Our last sighting of the day was of another bird that had eluded us, America Pygmy Kingfisher, with one seen well as it perched out on a small branch hanging over a small roadside creek.

Tuesday 13th January

Once again, we collected for coffee at first light, and with today being a travel day our plan was to do short local walk along the river before breakfast, to ensure a smooth get away. Scanning the riverbanks the first birds we saw were the more obvious ones, two species of Tiger-heron, several egrets and Yellow-crowned Night-herons. Three species of Kingfisher followed with Ringed, Amazon

and Green seen, and Osprey and Crested Caracara were noted overhead. One species we'd only heard up until this point was Green Ibis, and we were pleased when one flew along the river and landed in trees in full view on the opposite bank of the river. We continued our walk and with things seemingly going quiet we turned, with the intention of heading back for breakfast. Then, as is often the case things changed, or should I say birds appeared, with a female, Black-crested Coquette found feeding on some nearby Verbena flowers. This was followed by several perched Brown-headed Parrots, a species we'd only seen in flight so far. A Giant Cowbird appeared next with its size and eye colour making the ID relatively straight forward, with the bonus of a pair of Purple-crowned Fairy's found nearby. We attempted to head towards the restaurant, with us getting halfway there before a calling Short-billed Pigeon appeared, another species we'd only heard up until this point. After breakfast we collected our bags, loaded them onto the bus and started our journey to our destination for the morning, the town of Flores, around an hour away. The reason was to visit the garden of a local wildlife artist, Cope, who has transformed his edge of town garden into a bird oasis. Cope greeted us on arrival, and we were shown through to a large, covered seating area giving views out over a small pond and wooded garden, complete with Hummingbird feeders and a generous supply of bananas. Birds were coming and going the wholetime, with all three species of Honeycreeper, various tanagers, Scarlet-rumped Cacique, Red-winged Blackbird and Motazuma and Chestnut headed Oropendola. Hummingbirds featured too, White-naped Jacobin, Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer and Green-breasted Mango, with an appreciated Band-tailed Barbthroat added as we set off for the next part of the morning. This next part involved us donning wellington boots and climbing back on the bus to take a short drive to a nearby piece of forest. As we walked to the forest trail entrance Green Kingfisher and Green Ibis were noted along the river. We walked along a narrow muddy track to view the first target bird for the morning, Spectacled Owl. Two birds were present, an adult and a downy-headed youngster, with the young clearly visible. We were also shown other interesting wildlife along the way, with the first a White-throated Round-eared Bat inside a hole of an empty termite nest, which is where they make their home. Another Owl followed, Crested Owl, this one an adult, shaded to a degree, but was perched fully out in the open.



We enjoyed nice views of the second of the Owls we were to see, Crested Owl.

We returned to the bus, noting a rather smart looking Strawberry Dart Frog, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper and Louisiana Waterthrush along the way. Heading back to Copes, we were reunited with our boots and enjoyed some refreshments and a last look at the garden, with a pair of Russet-necked Wood-rails appearing as we did, which were to prove the last new birds of the trip.

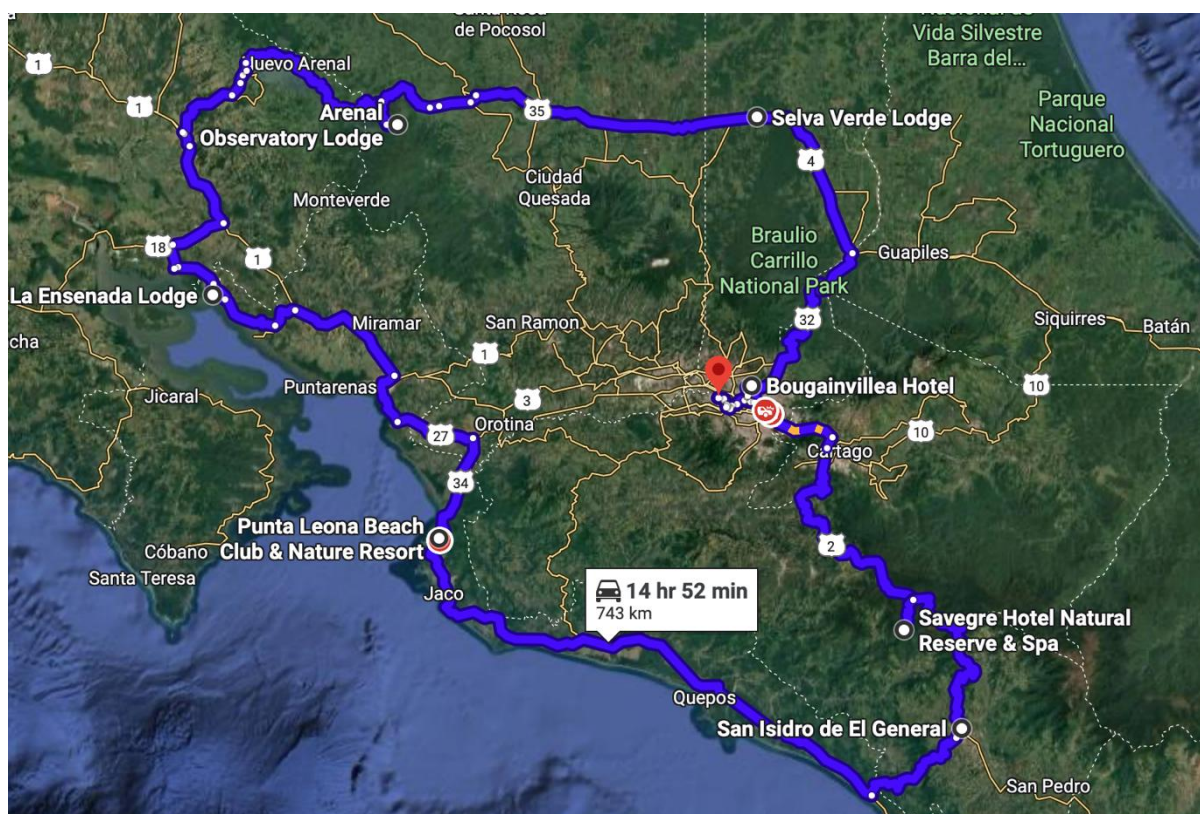


The last new bird of the trip, Russet-naped Wood Rail.

We then set off to the airport and with us hitting a traffic holdup almost immediately. We pondered as to the options open to us and decided rather than wait we 'd turn round and take an alternative route. This proved a good move, as the road it transpired was to be shut for several hours and although it meant our route was a longer drive, we arrived at the airport in good time for our flight.



The group in front of Arenal Volcano



Our route around Costa Rica

		4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th
1	Great Tinamou				X						
2	Little Tinamou									H	
3	Great Curassow						x	X	X		
4	Crested Guan			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
5	Gray-headed Chachalaca	X		X			X	X	X	X	
6	Spotted Wood-quail		H								
7	Least Grebe			X							
8	Black-bellied Whistling Duck			X							X
9	Muscovy Duck				X				X		X
10	Lesser Scaup						X				
11	Blue-winged Teal			X		X	X				
12	Brown Pelican			X	X	X					
13	Neotropic Cormorant				X	X	X		X	X	X
14	Anhinga				X	X		X	X		
15	Magnificent Frigatebird			X	X	X	X				
16	Laughing Gull					X					
17	Royal Tern				X	X	X				
18	Bare-throated Tiger -Heron			X	X	X	X			X	X
19	Fasciated Tiger-Heron								X	X	X
20	Yellow-crowned Night Heron				X	X					X
21	Boat-billed Heron				X						
22	Cattle Egret	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
23	Green Heron			X	X	X					X
24	Little Blue Heron				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	Tricoloured heron				X	X					
26	Reddish Egret				X						
27	Snowy Egret	X			X	X	X		X	X	X

28	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		X	X	X	X			X	X
29	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	X		X	X	X				
30	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>			X	X	X				
31	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>									X
32	White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>			X	X					
33	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			X		X				
34	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>					X				
35	Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>			X		X				
36	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			X	X	X				
37	Marbled Godwit	<i>Limosa fedoa</i>					X				
38	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X			X
39	Black-bellied Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>			X	X					
40	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>			X	X					
41	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>			X						
42	Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>			X	X					
43	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	X								
44	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>			X	X					
45	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>				X	X				
46	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
47	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>				X					
48	Semi-palmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>			X	X					
49	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>			X	X					
50	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>					X				
51	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>				X	X				
52	Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>				X					
53	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>				X					
54	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>			X	X					
55	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>			X	X					

[illegible]

[illegible]

112	Blue-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>				X	X	X				
113	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
114	Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>	X	X	X							
115	Black-bellied Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa nigriventris</i>							X			
116	White-throated Mountain Gem	<i>Lampornis castaneiventris</i>	X	X	X							
117	Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura urochrysis</i>										X
118	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>			X				X			
119	Talamanca Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	X	X	X							
120	Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>									X	X
121	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>					X					
122	Volcano Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	X	X	X							
123	Scintillant Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	X	X								
124	Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>					X	X				
125	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	X		X		X	X			X	X
126	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>									X	
127	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>		X	X							
128	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>			X				X		X	X
129	Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	X					X	X	X	X	
130	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>		X								
131	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	X									
132	Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>										X
133	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	X		X	X	X	X				X
134	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>			X	X	X	X		X	X	X
135	Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>			X		X	X				
136	Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>					X	X				
137	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>					X	X	X	X	X	
138	Buff-fronted Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon costaricensis</i>								X		
139	Ruddy Quail-dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>				X				X		

[illegible]

168	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>				X		X		X		X
169	American Pygmy-Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>									X	
170	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>									X	
171	White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>				X					X	
172	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>								X		
173	Prong-billed Barbet	<i>Semnornis frantzii</i>								X		
174	Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>								X		
175	Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>						X	X		X	X
176	Fiery-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>					X					
177	Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>							X		X	X
178	Yellow-Throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
179	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>		X	X							
180	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>						X	X	X	X	
181	Hoffmanns Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	X			X	X	X				
182	Red-crowned Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>			X							
183	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picoides villosus</i>	X	X	X							
184	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis fumigatus</i>							X		X	
185	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>								X		
186	Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>				X	X			X		
187	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>									X	
188	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>				X			X		X	X
		<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>										
189	Northern Barred Woodcreeper					X					X	
190	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>				X					X	X
191	Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>							X			
192	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>					X		X		X	
193	Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>		X	X							
194	Ruddy Treerunner	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>		X	X							
195	Streak-breasted Treehunter	<i>Thripadectes rufobrunneus</i>		X								

[illegible]

224	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>							X
225	Ochraceous Pewee	<i>Contopus ochraceus</i>		X					
226	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>				X		X	X
227	Dark Pewee	<i>Contopus lugubris</i>			X				
228	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>					X		
229	Yellowish Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>			X				
230	Black-capped Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>	X						
231	Tufted Flycatcher	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>		X					
232	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>				X			
233	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygius</i>				X			
234	Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>				X			
235	Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>				X			
236	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>				X	X	X	X
237	Eye-ringed Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>							X
238	Common Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>					X	X	X
239	Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>						X	
240	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>							X
241	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	X	X	X				
242	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>							X
243	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	X	X	X				
244	Paltry (Mistletoe) Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>	H	X					
245	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>						X	
246	Olive-striped-flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>						X	X
247	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i> <i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>			X				
248	Cinnamon Becard	<i>cinnamomeus</i>						X	X
249	Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>			X				
250	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	X		X				X
251	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>							X

[illegible]

[illegible]

308	Black-throated Green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>		X	X	X						
309	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>			X			X				
310	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X
311	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>				X	X					
312	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>		X	X							X
313	Gray-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>						X				
314	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	X	X	X					X		
315	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>		X	X							
316	Collared Whitestart	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	X	X								
317	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>							X			
318	Black-cheeked Warbler	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>		X								
319	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>							X		X	
320	Bay-breasted Warbler	<i>Setophaga castanea</i>										X
321	Emerald Tanager	<i>Tangara florida</i>						X	X	X		
322	Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>			X							
323	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	X	X	X			X	X	X	X	
324	Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>			X	X		X	X	X	X	
325	Plain-coloured Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>										X
326	Rufous-winged Tanager	<i>Tangara lavinia</i>						X	X	X	X	
327	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>						X	X	X	X	
328	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>				X		X	X		X	X
329	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X
330	Shining Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>									X	X
331	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>				X					X	
332	Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>										X
333	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
334	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	X		X			X	X	X	X	X
335	Scarlet-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>				X	X	X	X	X	X	X

336	Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>								X	X								
337	Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>								X	X	X							
338	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
339	Flame-coloured Tanager	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	X		X	X													
340	Red-throated Ant-tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>															X	X	X
341	White-throated Shrike Tanager	<i>Lanio leucothorax</i>									X								
342	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>					X												
343	Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>																H	
344	Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	X		X	X													
345	Sooty-capped Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	X		X	X													
346	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>				X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
347	Cinnamon-bellied Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	X															X	
348	Streaked Saltator	<i>Saltator striatipectus</i>				X													
349	Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>																X	
350	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	X		X	X			X										
351	Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocopsa cyanoides</i>							X										
352	Thick-billed Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>																X	
353	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>										X							
354	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>										X							
355	White-collared (Morelet's) Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>							X									X	
356	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila americana</i>				X	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
357	Slaty Finch	<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>			X														
358	Peg-billed Finch	<i>Acanthidops bairdii</i>				X													
359	Slaty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	X		X	X													
360	Large-footed Finch	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	X		X														
361	Yellow-thighed Finch	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>			X														
362	Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>			X														
363	Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>					X	X					X						

364	Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>						X	X	X	X	
365	Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficauda</i>						X				
366	Volcano Junco	<i>Junco vulcani</i>				X						
367	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	X	X	X							
368	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>						X		X		X
369	Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>						X	X		X	X
370	Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	X					X	X	X	X	X
371	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>									X	X
372	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>										X
373	Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	X					X	X		X	
374	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	X		X	X	X	X		X	X	X
375	Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>					X	X			X	
376	Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>						X				
377	Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>				X		X				
378	Black-cowled Oriole	<i>Icterus prosthemelas</i>							X	X	X	
379	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
380	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>				X	X					X
381	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	X									
382	Golden-browed Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	X	X								
383	Tawny-capped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia anae</i>							X			
384	Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>						X				
385	Yellow-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>				X	X				X	
386	Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>				X		X	X	X	X	
387	Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>									X	
388	Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Carduelis xanthogastra</i>		X								
389	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>		X								
390	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>						X	X	X	X	

Mammals

- 744 Brown-Throated Three Toed Sloth
- 746 Mantled Howler Monkey
- 747 Central American Spider Monkey
- 748 White-Throated Capuchin Monkey
- 750 Central American Agouti
- 751 Variegated Squirrel
- White-throated Round-eared Bat
- 755 Collared Peccary
- Red-tailed Squirrel
- Grey Fox
- White-nosed Coati
- White-tailed Deer

Reptiles and Amphibians

- 756 Emerald Basilisk
- 758 Common Basilisk
- 759 Green Iguana
- 760 Spinytail Black Iguana
- 761 Helmeted Iguana
- 762 Black River Turtle
- Nicaraguan Slider
- 764 American Crocodile
- 767 Spectacled Caiman
- Poison Dart Frog (Black & Green) Pacific
- 768 Strawberry Poison Dart Frog
- 774 Red.Eyed Three Frog
- Marine Toad

Butterflies/Insects

- 1 Blue Morpho
- 2 Monarch
- 3 Python Millipede (Nyssodemus phytan)