

# Costa Rica

Naturetrek Tour Report

17 - 31 January 2016

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Report and images by Mike Youdale

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Tour participants: Mike Youdale (leader) with a group of Naturetrek clients

## Day 1

Sunday 17th January

After a long flight from London Heathrow to San José, Costa Rica, via Houston, we arrived shortly after 9.30pm and made our short drive to the hotel Bougainvillea where we would spend the evening before beginning our travels the following day.

## Day 2

Monday 18th January

After a very refreshing sleep, the day started with a pre-breakfast walk around the hotel gardens at 6am for those early risers in the group. This helped the group familiarise themselves with the birds which we were likely to see throughout the tour, with regularly seen species such as Blue-Grey Tanager, Red-billed Pigeon, Clay-colored Thrush, Social Flycatcher and the Great-tailed Grackle. Also in the garden, we managed great views of a White-tailed Kite, which hovered over us like a Kestrel before slowly moving on. Rufous-collared Sparrow, Yellow Warbler, Yellow-throated Vireo, Rufous-naped Wren, House Wren, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, Cinnamon Hummingbird, Brown Jay, Summer Tanager, Finsch's (also known as Crimson-fronted) Parakeets, Tennessee Warbler and Hoffmann's Woodpecker also showed well for the group, before we decided to head back for breakfast. On arrival for breakfast, we were just about to sit down when our attention was drawn toward the bird feeder right by the window. Perched happily was a Blue-crowned Motmot which sat there for the duration of our meal.

After breakfast, we packed and set off south into the mountains. Along the drive we started to see good numbers of Black Vultures and Turkey Vultures, species which we would become more familiar with as the tour continued. We pulled over for some fuel and managed to add Grey-breasted Martin and House Sparrow to the trip list, followed by a Long-tailed Silky Flycatcher which flew across in front of the bus. We decided to have lunch at Quetzal Lodge and to walk the 1 kilometre from the main road down to the lodge. At this altitude we were hoping to get good views of Fiery-throated Hummingbird, which took us about five minutes to locate, as it was busy feeding in the trees. Sooty Thrush, Mountain Eleania and Sooty-capped Bush Tanager were new additions to the list as we continued on our walk. Our attention was then drawn to a bird which flew into a nearby tree, on closer inspection we located a Hairy Woodpecker, quickly followed by another. Whilst watching these woodpeckers as they moved up the trees, a Spot-crowned Woodcreeper was disturbed and flew out onto an open branch before being chased off. We continued along the track, managing good views of Yellow-thighed Finch and Wilson's Warbler before we arrived at the Lodge for lunch.

We chose this place for our break as they have two hummingbird feeders which sit on the balcony. These feeders were very active, so whilst we waited for lunch to be made, we set up by the feeders to try to identify the birds using them. Fiery-throated Hummingbird were present and those who didn't manage good views of this species on the walk down managed very close views, down to inches! Also on the feeders, the larger Magnificent Hummingbird were in good numbers with probably 20 individuals. Green Violetear, Scintillant Hummingbird and a single Volcano Hummingbird were also recorded using the feeders. After lunch we took another look at the feeders to try to get some more photos and in the trees surrounding the balcony, Collared Whitestart and Large-footed Finch were also recorded.

We started to make our way higher into the mountains, travelling up to 3,300 metres to explore the Paramo, a habitat which resembles the high Andes in South America. A few key species can only be found at this altitude, and it didn't take us long to find our first target bird which was the Volcano Junco which was skulking in the vegetation before lifting and showing well. At the same site, a Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush was also seen as it moved beneath the dense vegetation. We walked back to the main track where we were treated with excellent views of a Red-tailed Hawk which seemed to be static in the sky above us. We continued along the track where we saw a few Slaty Flowerpeckers, some more Sooty-capped Bush Tanagers and, finally, the other species which specialises at this altitude, the Timberline Wren, with its striking head pattern.

As time was pressing on, we decided to make our way to our next hotel, the Savegre Mountain Lodge, which sits at an altitude of 2,200 metres, surrounded by forest. On arrival, the hummingbird feeders were once again very busy with Scintillant Hummingbirds and Green Violetears. The gardens were busy with Rufous-collared Sparrows before the light eventually gave way to the night sky. Over dinner the group decided to keep a bird-of-the-day list, and today opted for the very friendly and showy Blue-crowned Motmot which sat as we ate breakfast.

### Day 3

Tuesday 19th January

We met at the reception for a pre-breakfast walk around the garden of the Lodge; the first bird we were treated to was a small flock of Yellow-bellied Siskins which were very vocal in the trees above the reception. Hummingbirds were also busy feeding on the flowers, with Magnificent Hummingbird and Green Violetear in good numbers. As we entered the garden, another hummingbird flew past us, flashing a very rufous wing. When we finally tracked down where the bird had landed, we managed to see it was a Stripe-tailed Hummingbird, another new species for the list. The gardens held the usual Blue-grey Tanagers and Clay-colored Thrush. Overhead, Blue-and-white Swallows, Band-tailed Pigeon, Red-tailed Hawk and Tropical Kingbirds were also seen.

We carried on through the gardens, disturbing Red-tailed Squirrels as we went, and into one of the wooded trails. Finally, we managed to see our first male Scintillant Hummingbird, with the sun catching the bright red throat colour. We also saw our first Flame-coloured Tanager which sat high in one of the trees. Our attention was quickly taken when a parakeet burst out of the tree top and flew over us, a Sulphur-winged Parakeet; this is the only area we were likely to see this species so we were more than pleased to add this to our ever-increasing bird list. As we continued through the wooded trails we added Tufted Flycatcher and White-throated Bush Wren to our tour list. We decided to head back to breakfast, and stopped briefly to observe a Spot-crowned Woodcreeper which slowly worked its way up one of the trees in front of us. The hummingbird feeders were busier than when we had left them an hour earlier, and we managed to see our first White-throated Mountain Gem feeding on the adjacent flowers. Other birds seen during breakfast were Black Vulture, which passed through the valley, and the numerous Rufous-necked Sparrows, which fed along the path edges. Another four Sulphur-winged Parakeets flew over, calling loudly as they went. Not a bad start to the day!

After breakfast we decided to head up the valley and spend the next few hours slowly walking back down to the lodge, hopefully seeing more new species. Once we arrived at the top of the trail we could hear Rufous-browed Peppershrike calling around us; sadly we couldn't locate the individual in question but we did see three Acorn Woodpeckers which showed really well, excavating a new nest hole and feeding in the surrounding trees. Sooty-

headed Bush Tanagers were also in abundance, feeding in the surrounding trees close to the group. A Wilson's Warbler also put on a nice show for the group, as it moved through the vegetation beside us.

As we continued our way down the trail, a Mountain Thrush was seen; this was a new addition to the trip list and we were able to compare this individual with the very similarly marked Sooty Thrush which we had seen the day previously. Whilst searching for a vocal Ochraceous Wren, we found another new bird for the trip, the endemic Flame-throated Warbler, which showed well for the group, mixed in with a small number of Wilson's Warblers and a Black-throated Green Warbler. Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush were also vocal in the area although, sadly, we couldn't locate this particular individual bird. We continued our walk, stopping to watch Magnificent Hummingbird and Scintillant Hummingbird feeding in the flowers along the trail. Whilst stopped as we tried to see another vocal Rufous-browed Peppershrike, our attention was drawn to some rustling in the leaf litter below: there stood a Ruddy-capped Nightingale Thrush, which showed well for the group as it moved through the undergrowth. In the tree above the Thrush we heard some calls from warblers, and it didn't take us long to locate two Tennessee Warblers and a single Yellow-winged Vireo. Also in the same area a Black-capped Flycatcher showed well for the group, perching on bare branches right in front of us, enabling us all to see the diagnostic elliptical eye ring which helps identify this species. We continued on the trail, before a bird burst out of a small bush and into a tree beside us: a Spangle-cheeked Tanager which showed really well for everyone before deciding it had put on enough of a show, and flew back into the denser vegetation.

With the day's tally ever growing and the trip list getting longer at every corner we turned on the trail, we thought our luck would finally end. We rounded the last corner on the trail and, much to our amazement, the tree in front of us was very active with feeding birds. A flycatcher dropped down from the canopy and landed on the open branches near the trunk. As it posed so well, we easily identified it as a Yellowish Flycatcher, so our list continued to grow. We then turned our attention up into the canopy where a Black-throated Green Warbler was feeding; close by, two Philadelphia Vireos showed well as they were also busy feeding. Whilst the group was watching one of the vireos, out flew a Black-and-white Warbler: three new species for the trip all in the same tree! Whilst finishing the trail, we looked up to watch a small number of Black Vultures fly over, followed closely by a flock of White-collared Swifts. Within this flock of swifts, a few Vaux's Swift were also identified as they flew on overhead. The last new species of the morning's walk appeared just as we were coming off the trail: a pair of Yellow-faced Grassquits. Around the hotel, Sulphur-winged Parakeets flew around us with more Black Vultures and a single Turkey Vulture overhead. Lunch time was upon us so we enjoyed a wonderful lunch before heading back to our rooms for an hour, to relax.

All ready to go again, we made our way down to the reception, stopping to see a American Swallow-tailed Kite fly through the valley. Yellow-thighed Thrush and Flame-coloured Tanagers shared the feeders with the resident Blue-grey Tanager, whilst the hummingbirds continued to feed around the nectar feeders.

Our last trip of the day was up the Savegre Valley Road. We had heard that Resplendent Quetzal had been seen a few days before along that road, so we slowly drove up, stopping in a lay-by when our ears were drawn to a vocal Emerald Toucanet. We managed to have good views of this bird before it flew around the van and off into the dense tree stands behind us. We continued down the road for a few hundred metres and stopped when we heard birds calling. A Flame-throated Warbler was the first to be seen, along with a Mountain Thrush. Then, in flew a Ruddy Treerunner, another regional endemic species for this area, and we all managed great views as it slowly

worked along the branches feeding. Wilson's Warbler, Yellow-winged Tanager, Collared Whitestart and Sooty-capped Bush Tanagers were also present in the same area, and showed well for the group.

Our attention was quickly taken by the loud song of the Ochraceous Wren, a bird which we had only heard previously but not managed to see. We scanned the surrounding trees and eventually managed to locate the singing individual. As the bird started to feed again, everyone managed to get a good view of this very small wren before it flew off to feed in a stand of trees, out of view. In the distance, the call of a Black-crowned Solitaire was easily heard but this bird was much further down the valley and out of view for us. We continued our search for a Quetzal but, sadly, we drew a blank so we decided to make our way back to the bus and back to the lodge. On the walk back we briefly managed to see a Black-cheeked Warbler, with its striking facial pattern. More Yellow-bellied Siskin moved through the overhead canopy as did a single Mountain Eleania. Another flock of White-collared Swift flew overhead, with Vaux's Swift and Blue-and-White Swallow also following close behind. Whilst watching these hirundines, two birds of prey flew over us, one a Red-tailed Hawk and the other a Mississippi Kite which again was a new bird on our trip list. As it was getting close to dinner time, we made our way back towards the hotel. Just as we were pulling into the car park, a Black Guan was seen, quickly followed by another bird which even showed us some of their display flights. It was a wonderful species on which to end the day, and certainly the bird which our group claimed as 'Bird of the Day'.

## Day 4

## Wednesday 20th January

We wanted to get on the road early this morning, to make the most of the time we had as we started to move towards the Pacific Valley. All the luggage was loaded by 6.30am and we headed on down for breakfast. After breakfast, we had a final look at the bird feeders, adding Silver-throated Tanager to our trip list, before we left the hotel and travelled back up the Savegre Valley road, back up to the Paramo. We made our way slowly up the valley, stopping to check a few areas for birds. All seemed very quiet other than a few Sooty-capped Bush Tanagers then, all of a sudden, a flash of red, blue and green appeared in the tree in front of us. We didn't even need binoculars to know what this bird was: the one everyone wants to see in Costa Rica, the Resplendent Quetzal, a male. It soon took flight, but close on its tail was another male, this one with even larger tail streamers. A female also showed briefly but soon vanished out of sight, so we turned our attention back to the male bird which showed really well, for all to see. We stood and watched this bird as time stood still; eventually though, the individual we were watching took off and flew out of view. We took this as our sign to continue on our travels.

We continued up the valley until we reached the Paramo once again, to try to get a better look at the Timberline Wren. A few Slaty Flowerpiercers kept us occupied until we heard the song of the wren. Two birds then flew out and landed on the opposite side of the path before vanishing into the undergrowth. At least we knew they were present, so we continued walking down the track until another male started singing. This time we were even more fortunate as it came out into the open a number of times enabling all the group to see this beautifully marked wren.

Time was quickly moving on and we had a long way to travel so we made our way back to the bus to continue our journey down from the highlands on the Pacific slope. We stopped en route for a break and managed to see three Large-footed Finch, Long-tailed Silky Flycatcher, Rufous-naped Sparrow and a selection of hummingbirds. Once we had all suitably stretched our legs, we boarded the bus to continue our trip. Birds were plentiful during

the drive, with Swallow-tailed Kites, flying at eye-level with the bus, Crested Caracara, White-crowned Parrot, Roadside Hawk and a flock of 10 Wood Stork flying in a perfect 'V' formation over the valley.

Half-way on our journey we stopped for some lunch. Whilst enjoying the delights of a peanut butter-and-jam sandwich we kept our eyes peeled for birds. In with the hundreds of vultures circling overhead, three Broad-winged Hawks and a single Grey Hawk were seen, with a handful of Magnificent Frigatebirds. Grey-breasted Martin were plentiful, perched on the wires and flying overhead, then our attention was taken by a Yellow-headed Caracara which flew into the palm opposite us and perched, enabling all to have a wonderful view. The final bird on our lunch break was a pair of Golden-hooded Tanagers which kept coming and going to their nest where they were feeding young.

No sooner had we set off on our drive again, when the bus was called to a halt. We all jumped out to see a wonderful King Vulture soaring up with the mixed flock of Turkey and Black Vultures. We also recorded Palm Tanager and Cherrie's Tanager before we set off again. There was still a few hours to drive, so enjoyed birdwatching from the bus as we went. We managed a good list between occasional naps, counting eight Grey Hawks, two Zone-tailed Hawks, Cattle and Great Egrets, two Anhingas, Ringed Kingfisher and a wonderful Scissor-tailed Flycatcher.

We arrived at the hotel shortly after 2pm and, after a quick rest and unpacking, we met up again to walk around the enormous gardens. We had barely taken 10 steps before new birds for the list started turning up. A Bare-throated Tiger Heron showed well, perched on a dead tree; the garden was full of passerines, including Variable Seedeater, Blue-black Grassquit, Painted Bunting, Rufous-backed Wren, Tropical Pewee, Yellow-throated Vireo, Grey-headed Flycatcher and Hoffmann's Woodpecker, to name but a few. We walked slowly down to the side of the river and quickly found a Northern Waterthrush working its way along the rocky edge of the river. A Spotted Sandpiper joined the Social Flycatcher and Great Kiskadee in the stream, and further up a Green Kingfisher was also seen. Birds were everywhere and a Riverside Wren sang loudly in front of us, Green Honeycreeper perched overhead and Dusky Antbirds sang loudly from the undergrowth. Tennessee Warbler and Yellow Warbler constantly moved between trees and two Scarlet Macaws flew overhead, releasing their very loud raucous call as they flew by. As the light was starting to fade, we decided to turn back to get ready for dinner, but not before a final showstopper as a Collared Forest Falcon shot out right in front of the group and flew off upstream.

With all the wonderful birds we had seen today, the group decided over dinner that nothing could be the 'Bird of the Day' other than the wonderful Resplendent Quetzal which we had seen so well during the morning.

## Day 5

Thursday 21st January

We started with a pre-breakfast walk at 5.45am around the gardens, and whilst enjoying a nice morning coffee a Green Kingfisher stood on the rocks along the river. We walked up the main drive where we soon found a couple of new hummingbird species for the tour: Stripe-throated Hermit and White-necked Jacobin. Whilst watching these birds, Orange-chinned Parakeets and White-crowned Parrot flew overhead, along with the loud Scarlet Macaws. Birds were moving through thick and fast, as three White-whiskered Puffbirds flew through, perching on the nearby bushes, Blue-crowned Motmot posed on the telegraph wires, and Baltimore Orioles, Grey-capped Flycatcher, Rufous-backed Antbird and Rufous-backed Wren were seen, with all the usual common

birds. We then moved down to the river's edge where we were immediately greeted with the song of a Riverside Wren. This time, although views were brief, we all managed to see this fantastically marked wren before it flew off further down the river. A Bright-rumped Antilla was next to make an appearance, calling loudly before it flew in and stood out on an open branch for the group to enjoy. In the same area, three Orange-billed Sparrows moved around and eventually gave themselves up for us to look at. After seeing some more of the local garden birds like Palm Warbler, Social Flycatcher, Yellow Warbler, Common Tody-Flycatcher and Clay-colored Thrush, we moved on to get some breakfast.

After breakfast we got ourselves ready to head to Carara National Park, for a walk along one of the main trails through the forest, taking in both secondary and primary forest. As soon as we arrived we were greeted with a Steely-vented Hummingbird which fed on the flowers right next to bus. Northern Rough-winged Swallow, Grey-breasted Martin and Barn Swallow all flew overhead as did a Red-lored Amazon. We continued into the forest, seeing more Orange-billed Sparrow and a very obliging Rufous-capped Warbler. The trees were busy with Lesser Greenlets feeding frantically above our head, along with Philadelphia Vireo, Tennessee Warbler and Short-billed Pigeon calling away. We continued further into the forest, adding Orange-collared Manakin, Dot-winged Antwren, Eye-ringed Flatbill, Northern Barred Woodcreeper and Slaty Antwren to our ever-growing tour list. We were quickly alerted by the call of a hummingbird, and eventually we found it, sitting high in the top of a tree. One we managed to get a good look at it, we were pleased to see it was a Blue-throated Goldentail, showing its long, straight, red bill. Further down the path, Rufous Piha, Black-throated Trogon, Golden-crowned Spadebill, Great-crested Flycatcher and Black-crowned Tityra all showed well for the group. The temperature was starting to get much warmer, so we decided to head back to the hotel for lunch and a little rest until it cooled down. It was a lovely lunch as a Yellow-throated Toucan showed really well for the group.

After we were suitably rested and the temperature had started to drop, we boarded the bus once more to head down to the coast where we were to go on a boat trip up one of the nearby rivers. We took a slight detour en route, hoping to find a species which can sometimes be very hard to see. We parked up near a plantation and made our way through it until we came across a large, old tree standing on its own. As soon as we got there, the bird we had come to see was sitting right out in the open, Black-and-white Owl. We all managed exceptional views of this species and quickly decided, once all had enjoyed the view, to retreat and leave them to snooze.

A couple of minute's drive later, we found ourselves at the boat and quickly boarded. Birds were everywhere and our tour list started to shoot up, with White Ibis, Roseate Spoonbill, Least Sandpiper, Northern Jacana, Snowy, Cattle and Great Egrets, Tricolored, Little Blue and Great Blue Herons, and a small mixed flock of Black-bellied Whistling Duck and Blue-winged Teal. Everywhere we looked there were birds. There were a few special birds which we had hoped to find and it didn't take us long to locate the first: a Southern Lapwing which stood very obligingly, all on its own in front of us. We then turned around to head up a tributary in search of our next two special birds. Whilst travelling up the river, Grey Hawk, White-tailed Kite, Zone-tailed Hawk, Osprey, Peregrine Falcon, Anhinga, Roseate Spoonbill and White Ibis were all seen well. We stopped briefly to check a tree for herons and quickly located two Boat-billed Herons and a single Black-crowned Night Heron which were roosting in the tree. We continued our journey and, after searching everywhere for one of the key birds we had hoped to see, we finally were rewarded with a perfect view of a Pygmy Kingfisher, which was fishing occasionally by the side of our boat. Further down the river we knew of a spot to locate one of only three complete endemic species for Costa Rica. After a little bit of waiting it arrived, flying in with a Scaly-breasted Hummingbird. The bird we were looking for then perched on a branch: a Mangrove Hummingbird, showing its forked tail and white



underside. Although it was very mobile, it did perch a couple of times, enabling us to see this bird in the open. Daylight was starting to run out, so we decided to make our way back to the shore. As we headed back, and as the light was fading, Lesser Nighthawks started emerging from the surrounding forest, with some individuals flying really close to the boat, enabling us all to see the lovely wing pattern and shape of this species. Once we had landed, we boarded the bus to make our way back to the hotel. By now it was black so we drove carefully along the track looking out for a Pauraque, which commonly are found sitting on the road or roadside verges. We did managed to get a very quick glimpse of one as it took off from the road, our only one for the duration of the drive back.

We arrived back at the hotel and headed for dinner where the group was busy discussing the day's 'Bird of the Day'; although we had so many species to choose from, the group couldn't help but remember the wonderful views we had of the Black-and-white Owl. A great choice!

## Day 6

## Friday 22nd January

Our day started at 5.45am as we wanted to venture down a trail where we had not previously been. But first we started checking the gardens. The usual Variable Seedeater, Painted Bunting, Clay-colored Thrush, Lineated Woodpecker, Palm Tanager, White-throated Jacobin, Baltimore Orioles, Yellow Warbler and Bare-throated Tiger Heron were all quickly recorded before we made our way into the woodland trail. As we entered the trail, a Buff-rumped Warbler flew out and perched on the rocks by the side of the river, enabling all to have great views. Once again, in the same spot as the previous day, Dusky Antbirds were in full song, and this time managed to give themselves up long enough for all the group to see along with a Chestnut-backed Antbird. As we continued through the forest we saw both Orange-collared Manakin and Long-tailed Manakin, with the latter in full song right in front of us. We soon came to an abrupt halt once again, but this time for a Black-faced Antthrush which was busy feeding on the forest floor. At the same time a Forest Thrush joined the Antthrush before moving on through the forest understorey. More new birds for the trip quickly followed, with Plain Xenops, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Tawny-crowned Greenlet and a wonderful Rufous-tailed Jacamar which posed really well for the group and even flew up and caught one of the wonderful Blue Morpho butterflies.

With time quickly passing by, we headed back for breakfast and then packed our luggage up to move on north to our next hotel. A couple of hour's drive went by quickly as we added Laughing Gull, Royal Tern, Sandwich Tern, Double-striped Thick-knee and White-tipped Dove to our tour list. The typical Grey Hawk, both species of vulture, and Crested Caracara along with a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher were all seen during the drive.

As soon as we arrived at our hotel we were onto a new bird species straight away: White-throated Magpie Jay. These birds are very much at home in the reception and dining area of this hotel and they sat right above us on the rafters welcoming us to their home. After a quick lunch we were off again, this time to La Ensenada, an enormous wetland habitat. The first bird species we saw once we arrived at the ranch was Pacific Screech Owl; two sat happily in a tree right next to the road and enabled all the group to see this wonderful tiny owl. We continued on, adding Yellow-naped Amazon, Streak-backed Oriole, Stripe-headed Sparrow to our trip list before the main target bird was seen. In the distance across a field stood two Jabiru Storks, distant but more than identifiable with their red nape and thick long black bill. We were informed that there were only around 50 of these birds left in Costa Rica, so it was wonderful to see them. Typical wetland species such Snowy, Cattle and Great Egrets and Green, Little Blue and Great Blue Herons were in good numbers across the site. We managed

a few birds of prey, other than the regular vultures, in Zone-tailed Hawk, Peregrine Falcon and White-tailed Kite, all which showed well for the group.

We had a little bit of inside information about a certain species which was roosting just off the main road, so we got out the bus and walked for a few minutes until we found the tree in question. Sitting out on one of the main branches were two Spectacled Owls which were more than happy to pose for photographs. Once we had our fill, we headed back to the bus and continued on our tour around the reserve. Black-crowned Night Heron, Boat-billed Heron, Ringed Kingfisher and another eight Jabiru Storks were added to the list. A few new trip species were also seen, in Limpkin, White-fronted Amazon, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, Eastern Meadowlark, Harris Hawk and Orange-fronted Parakeet. This rounded our day off perfectly as it had now got dark.

We made our way back to the hotel for dinner, and a unanimous decision over the dinner table voted Spectacled Owl as the winner in the 'Bird of the Day'.

## Day 7

Saturday 23rd January

We started this morning with a pre-breakfast walk around one of the trails on the hotel grounds. Common garden birds were present, with Melodious Blackbird, Great Kiskadee, Baltimore Orioles and the regular White-throated Magpie-Jay. As we started the trail a small hummingbird flew over us, calling, and eventually perched in a tree enabling us to get a good look at it. A pale belly with a black stripe down the centre helped us to identify this bird as a Green-breasted Mango, a new hummingbird for the trip. In the same tree a Ruby-throated Hummingbird was also seen along with a Spot-breasted Oriole. We continued our walks with Ruddy Ground Dove taking off all around us, and the regular calls of the Social Flycatcher and Red-billed Pigeon.

A small flock of White-collared Seedeaters flew down onto the floor, feeding in the long grass, and in the tree above them we managed to see our first Tropical Gnatcatcher. We then located another bird which showed a lot more white on its face, and this let us compare the Tropical with the White-lored Gnatcatcher. This morning we also managed fantastic views of Long-tailed Manakin which sat above the group, flashing off its long tail streamers. Then we heard the unmistakable call of the Three-wattled Bellbird, so we decided to head towards the sound to try and see this wonderful bird. Whilst making our way to the calling Bellbird, we managed to see our first Squirrel Cuckoo, quickly followed by a small group of Montezuma Oropendola, the first of the trip. We also saw Yellow-olive Flatbill, Black-headed Trogon, and an Osprey which flew overhead. Sadly, we could not see the Bellbird, but it continued to call as we made our way back to the hotel for breakfast.

At 10am we got on a boat from the jetty on site to take us out along the shoreline and into the mangrove-edged forests. The first birds on the list were Surf-birds, as four were perched on the rocks with a small number of Ruddy Turnstone. On the shore edge Snowy Egret and Little Blue Heron were also present as we boarded the boat to head out. Caspian Terns and Sandwich Terns were a-plenty over the boat, but also sitting on the exposed sandbars due to the low tide. When scanning through a flock of Caspian Terns, we managed to pick out two Black Skimmers which eventually took to the air and starting skimming over the surface of the water. Brown Pelicans were also a-plenty with both young birds and also adult birds. On the sandbars Neotropical Cormorant were seen, as were a good mixture of waders. The most numerous waders on the sandbars were Semipalmated Sandpiper and Western Sandpiper with small groups of Whimbrel, Willet, Semipalmated Plover and Black-bellied Plover. As we moved on into the mangrove-edged water—bodies, we found a small group of Short-billed

Dowitcher roosting under a mangrove, alongside a Tricolored Heron. Ospreys were in great numbers, putting on a real show, with approximately 16 birds flying around us and catching fish. In the mangrove trees we recorded Prothonotary Warbler, Anhinga, Mangrove Vireo, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Lesser Nighthawk, Roseate Spoonbill and American Redstart. On the way back the group had great views of Magnificent Frigatebird, before we docked onto a pier full of Laughing Gulls and Royal Terns.

After lunch, we enjoyed a little rest during the heat of the day then, later in the afternoon, ventured out to the nearby salt pans to see if the shorebirds had flown in due to the high tide. On our way down to the pans, we stopped to view some swallows on a wire of which eight were Tree Swallow, along with a single Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Barn Swallows and eight Cave Swallows! When we arrived at the salt pans, they were completely covered in waders, with thousands of Semipalmated Sandpiper, Western Sandpiper and good numbers of Least Sandpiper, Stilt Sandpiper, Black-necked Stilt, Short-billed Dowitcher, Wilson's Plover, Semipalmated Plover, Whimbrel, Willet and a single Solitary Sandpiper. Ducks and herons were also present in reasonable numbers, but our attention was quickly stolen as a Belted Kingfisher flew across in front of the group. White-winged Dove, Prothonotary Warbler and Mangrove Warbler were all recorded before we headed back to the hotel for dinner.

After dinner, we decided to go for a short walk in the light of the bright full moon, looking for any nocturnal activity. We made our way along the same trail as we had earlier in the morning, searching for Pauraque. We walked up a slope until we reached a nice level bit of grassland where we turned on the torches. It wasn't long until a Pauraque shot up from the grass and flew off. We knew they were in the area so we continued our search, and through the moonlight sky one flew past us again, banking steeply and seemingly stopping in the only tree in front of us. We searched the tree but we couldn't find where it had landed, so we decided to follow the other track. We had one final look at the tree and there, sitting on the floor, was our Pauraque. It showed really well, before suddenly taking flight, lifting like a jump jet into the air and flying around us once more, before dropping back down into the grassland. We made our way back to the hotel and the torch picked up a pair of eyes looking at us from another tree, another Pauraque, perhaps? When we got our binoculars raised, we quickly saw it was a Raccoon, sitting there staring back at us, probably thinking, 'what on earth are you doing out at this time?!' It was a wonderful evening walk and very impressive seeing both the Pauraque and Raccoon under the moonlight.

Had we not already decided around the dinner table that the bird of the day was Montezuma Oropendola, the Pauraque would have probably taken today's crown.

## Day 8

## Sunday 24th January

This morning started with a pre-breakfast drive to salt pans, to follow a trail which led into some grassland, but before we had even boarded the bus we had managed to add Masked Tityra to the tour list, with two birds sitting in a tree calling above the bus. We took the short drive down to the salt pans where a small number of shorebirds still remained, mainly Black-necked Stilt, Western Sandpiper, Semipalmated Sandpiper and a few Lesser Yellowlegs. When we got out of the bus, three Rose-breasted Grosbeaks flew over us into a nearby tree, but our attention was quickly stolen with a few Painted Buntings which sat on some nearby vegetation in the morning sun. The usual mangrove and scrub species were present, such as Prothonotary Warbler, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Mangrove Warbler, Tennessee Warbler and a few Black-capped Tityra. We continued along the trail until we found a male Barred Antshrike sitting on the path ahead. We watched this bird for a while before it

moved back into the undergrowth and then moved around the vegetation in front of us. Wood Storks flew overhead, as did Yellow-naped Amazons and a single Crested Caracara.

Suddenly a large flock of swifts emerged above us; three species were recorded, including White-collared Swift, Vaux's Swift and Chimney Swift and, as they flew around together, it was nice to be able to compare them with each other. After the flock had moved on, we continued our walk, and came across a couple of wonderful Turquoise-browed Motmot, which showed really well for the group, as did a Black-headed Trogon which flew into the same bush. Black Grosbeaks were recorded, as were an American Redstart, when we then saw a very unusual bird which caught us by surprise. Although very mobile the bird showed itself to be a Yellow-breasted Chat, a first for even our local guide of this uncommon vagrant species. Time was moving on quickly, so we decided to make our way back to the bus and head for breakfast, but not before adding White-winged Becard to our continuously growing tour list.

After breakfast we loaded the bus and left the hotel, heading for our hotel at Monteverde in the higher elevations. After only 15 minutes of driving, the bus came to a halt as there in the tree beside us sat a Forest Falcon; it was perfect for those who missed this species earlier in the week as they are not the easiest birds to locate. Around the same area, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, our first Boat-billed Flycatcher and Tropical and White-loved Gnatcatchers were all seen. The drive was a few hours long, so we stopped along the way to get a coffee. In the garden a Scissor-tailed Flycatcher was seen and lots of Black Vultures soared overhead. Once we had finished our refreshments, we got back on the road to our next stop, the hotel. After unloading the bus and settling in, we took a short drive up the road into the entrance of Monteverde National Park, where there is a number of hummingbird feeders. We took this opportunity to get familiar with the various species of hummingbirds which live in this area. New species included Purple-throated Mountain Gem, Green-crowned Brilliant, Coppery-headed Emerald, Green Hermit and a Magenta-throated Woodstar. A couple of pairs of Bananaquits also made their way onto the feeders before being chased off by the impressive Violet Sabrewing.

After the long trip, we were all getting tired so we took the short drive back the hotel where we had dinner. The group still reminisced about the Forest Falcon and how well it showed, and for this reason it was chosen as the 'Bird of the Day' by the group.

## Day 9

## Monday 25th January

We started the day with a pre-breakfast walk around the gardens to familiarise ourselves with some of the species we might see throughout the day. As we were back at altitude, Rufous-collared Sparrow made an appearance, as did a small flock of Yellow-faced Grassquit which fed on the cut lawns and plants. The highlight of the morning's walk was adding another two species to the tour list: a wonderful White-eared Ground Sparrow which showed well as it moved through the vegetation in front of us, and then later on, our first Yellow-bellied Elaenia. The garden also held Red-footed Honeycreeper, Summer Tanager, Steely-vented Hummingbird, Wilson's Warbler and Black-and-white Warbler.

The smell of coffee was too inviting, so we made our way up the main dining room for breakfast. Once breakfast was completed, our plan for the day was to explore Monteverde National Park, once in the morning and then again later on in the afternoon. Although it was a quiet start to the morning in the cloud forest, we managed to add Slate-throated Whitestart, Common Bush Tanager, Three-striped Warbler and Red-faced Spinetail to our

tour lists. We followed one of the trails and stopped to a halt when we saw a Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush. Distantly, whilst we were leaving the park, a Golden-browed Chlorophonia started to sing, although it seemed a little too far away to be able to see the bird properly.

Lunch time quickly approached, and following a short break after lunch, we made our way back up into the cloud forest, in search of more birds. It started well, with our first view of Black-faced Solitaire, a good flock of Mountain Thrush, Slate-headed Pygmy Tyrant, Golden-crowned Warbler, Golden-winged Warbler, Spotted Barbtail, and a wonderful group of four Blue-throated Toucanets seen as we finished our circuit and headed back for the bus.

## Day 10

## Tuesday 26th January

This morning we had a few hours' drive to reach our next hotel, and therefore did not venture out on a morning walk. During breakfast however, we did enjoy a variety of species such as Red-legged Honeycreeper, Summer Tanager, Brown Jay and a small flock of Yellow-faced Grassquit. We set off around 8am and stopped along the road during the trip. From the bus we managed great views of a pair of White-fronted Parrots preparing a nesting hole, and whilst photographing this pair, a Cooper's Hawk rose up from the valley, being mobbed heavily by Black-and-white Swallow. Not a bad start! Then we turned the next corner and the brakes were applied again, this time for a Blue-crowned Motmot and four Keel-billed Toucans. We continued this stop-start all the way to the Arenal Lake, managing to add new species such as Broad-winged Hawk, Grey-headed Chachalaca, Crested Guan and Passerini's Tanager.

After about an hour and a half of driving, we stopped by Lake Arenal where we got out for a leg stretch and some birding. Northern Rough-winged Swallows were seen over the lake, but in the distant a white 'blob' in the trees stood out like a sore thumb. We put the telescopes on it, and there sat our first White Hawk of the tour. It stood out so well in the tree that it was visible even with the naked eye. We followed the track up and stood on a corner which sounded as though there was a lot of bird activity. It wasn't long before we were getting more new species for the tour with Long-tailed Tyrant, Thicket Antpitta, Laughing Falcon, Pale-billed Woodpecker, Fasciated Antshrike and Black-throated Wren. Also in the same area Rufous-tailed Jacamar, numerous Passerini's Tanager, Yellow Warbler, Bright-rumped Attila and a small flock of Southern Rough-winged Swallow. Not bad really for a half hour stop!

We continued on our travels, eventually reaching the hotel in time for lunch. As we sat down to enjoy our food, we looked over to the bird feeder which had 20 Montezuma Oropendolas feeding on fresh fruit, Blue-grey Tanager, Palm Tanager, two Great Curassow, Buff-rumped Warbler, Black-cowled Oriole, Striped Sparrow, Golden-crowned Tanager and a few Scaly-breasted Hummingbirds. The lunch was a delight as well, and with the backdrop of all these birds and Arenal Volcano, it was quite the special lunch.

After lunch, we checked in and made our way to our rooms to unpack and unwind for an hour before meeting again to have a short walk around the gardens to try to find more species which can only really be seen in this area. New species for the tour came through thick and fast, with Pale-vented Pigeon, Purple-crowned Fairy, Black-crested Coquette, Violet-headed Hummingbird and Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer, all in the same area of trees. Overhead, Yellow-throated Toucan were in good numbers as we made our way around the garden. We then made our way up the hill and into a little clearing surrounded by trees. As soon as we arrived we heard the song

of Stripe-breasted Wren and, after a little searching, eventually managed to see two individuals as they skulked in the undergrowth. Also around us, a single Bay-headed Tanager and Chestnut-sided Warbler showed well before the rain came and we decided to head back to our rooms to get ready for dinner. Around the rooms a single Agouti and a small group of six White-faced Coatis kept us occupied, busy feeding from the surrounding trees.

Over dinner we all discussed what an amazing day it had been, and we all agreed that today's 'Bird of the Day' had to go to the Great Curassow pair which showed so well for us whilst we enjoyed our lunch.

## Day 11

## Wednesday 27th January

We met at the restaurant, near the feeding table for a pre-breakfast birdwatch. We started with the birds using the feeders and saw the usual tanagers, oropendolas, Great Curassow, hummingbirds and wrens before we decided to walk down to the Lake View to see what birds were present on our walk. A few White-breasted Wood Wrens started the walk off nicely, with Broad-winged Hawk perched in a tree as we approached the viewpoint. Long-tailed Tyrant, a small number of Chestnut-sided Warblers, including a perfect-looking male, Tropical Pewee, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, Summer Tanager and Yellow-throated Vireo all showed well, feeding through the trees. We continued to scan the tree line ahead, looking for any birds of prey moving through, but it seemed to be a little quiet. Therefore, we reverted our gaze back to the trees above us where we managed to see our first Tropical Parula and Cinnamon Becard of the tour. Stripe-breasted Wren, Black-throated Wren and a few Wilson's Warblers showed well before we started to make our way back for breakfast. As we were getting close to the dining room, a flycatcher flew up onto the electric wire above and, once again, we managed a new species for the tour in the form of Dusky-capped Flycatcher.

After breakfast we took one of the nearby trails from the gardens. Birds were a-plenty with lots of Scaly-breasted Hummingbirds, Brown Jay, Stripe-breasted Wren and a wonderful mixed flock of tanagers including a new species, Crimson-collared Tanager. Overhead Montezuma Oropendolas flew, with smaller numbers of Yellow-throated Toucans. As we walked further down the trail and into denser areas of undergrowth, we could hear the song of a Song Wren. Within a few minutes we had tracked down the singing bird and were watching four of these wonderfully coloured wrens working their way through the undergrowth. Slaty Antwren, Tawny-faced Gnatwren, Spotted Antbird and Streak-crowned Antvireo were also seen in the same area. As we continued along the path, Buff-rumped Warblers showed well with at least six individuals feeding on the path or adjacent to it. Streak-headed Woodcreeper, Giant Cowbird, Grey-headed Chachalaca, Black-cheeked Woodpecker and a pair of Collared Aracari finished the morning before we retired to our rooms to pack and check out.

After lunch we set off for our next hotel where we would spend the remaining time enjoying the Caribbean slopes of Costa Rica. On the drive good numbers of birds were recorded, with a Black Hawk-Eagle showing well as it flew overhead, quickly followed by a pair of White Hawks which posed so well in a tree right by the side of the road, enabling all to get fantastic photos. We decided to get out of the bus before the main road to stretch our legs and see what birds we could find. It started with new tour birds in Broad-billed Motmot and Yellow-billed Cacique. Red-throated Ant Tanager, Gartered Trogon, Fasciated Antshrike, Bay Wren and Bare-crowned Antshrike were also recorded.

As we approached our hotel, good numbers of swifts were flying near the urbanised areas, mainly White-collared Swifts, but a single Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift was recorded as we left from having a short comfort break.

Towards the hotel Red-winged Blackbirds were numerous and a Wood Stork being followed by a Northern Crested Caracara finished the birds of the day.

Once we arrived at La Selva, we checked in and had dinner, with the group still reeling from their close views of the two White Hawks earlier in the day; it was quickly decided that this was our 'Bird of the Day', before we retired to our rooms and some much-needed rest.

## Day 12

## Thursday 28th January

This morning, we wanted to take advantage of the cooler mornings and therefore gathered for breakfast at 5.30am before taking the short drive to La Selva Research Station. Along the entrance road we stopped at a number of locations to have a look around and see what was waking up with the sun rising. Our first bird of the day was a new tour bird, an Olive-crowned Yellowthroat which rose up singing in some of the short grass, quickly followed by another bird. Blue-black Grassquit were also seen in the area before two Great Green Macaws flew over, calling as they went. In the tree above the bus Red-ored Parrots were very vocal along with a Yellow-throated Toucan. We searched the surrounding trees and managed to locate two Bat Falcons which showed well through the telescope for the group. Overhead, Masked Tityra and Finsch's (Crimson-fronted) Parakeets were waking up and flying over in good numbers; also a Grey Hawk landed in a tree near us. The group also had nice close views of Streak-headed Woodcreeper and a Black-cheeked Woodpecker before we got back in the bus to continue along the drive.

After about 10 minutes we decided to get back out to finish the walk along the drive to the entrance of the research station. Piratical Flycatcher, Plain-colored Tanager and Crested Guan all showed well, as a Semiplumbeous Hawk flew overhead calling. Southern Rough-winged Swallow and Yellow-crowned Euphonia were seen as we entered the car park. We then met up with Joel, who worked for the research station and who gave us some information about the site before taking us along one of the trails. Immediately we managed two tour ticks in Blue-chested Hummingbird and Violet-crowned Woodnymph. We continued down a nice trail until we arrived at a small bridge where we stopped to look at a Porcupine sitting in a tree and, right behind us, our first Two-toed Sloth of the trip. There was a gap in the canopy which was open to the sky and in quick succession we managed great views of Black Hawk-Eagle, Double-toothed Kite and two Hook-billed Kites which were all flying across, following the same path. As we continued off the bridge a Slaty-tailed Trogon and a Grey-chested Dove were seen before our attention was stolen as a woodcreeper flew across the track. We managed to finally locate the bird and it showed itself to be a Cocoa Woodcreeper which slowly made its way up the tree. In this spot it felt as though you needed eyes in the back of your head as, at the same time, a Great Tinamou was seen walking through the undergrowth and showing very well at times. In the surrounding trees White-collared Manakin, Squirrel Cuckoo, Black-and-white Warbler, Dusky-faced Tanager, Golden-winged Warbler, Plain Xenops and a Forest Thrush were all seen. The temperature was climbing quickly and the humidity also, so we decided to make our way back to the centre for refreshments, before making our way back to the hotel for lunch. As we were enjoying a nice cool drink, a King Vulture flew over and a Orange-billed Sparrow called loudly from the surrounding vegetation.

After lunch, we decided to make our way back to the research centre. The weather was still fairly humid so we walked through another trail within the research centre. We had only just started when high in the tree beside us was our first Lovely Cotinga for the tour. This male bird showed well and enabled us to train our telescopes

on him, to giving us an even better look of this wonderful bird. Once we had watched this bird for a while, we decided to continue on with our walk, and made our way to the centre of the campus where a lot of the students were staying. The trees around here were full of birds, with Masked Tityra and Olive-backed and Yellow-crowned Euphonias. Then, from out of nowhere came the birds which we had been hoping for around this area of the research station: a Scarlet-thighed Dacnis and a Blue Dacnis. These two birds were very mobile and moved around the surrounding trees with a flock of Green Honeycreeper, Palm Tanager, Blue-grey Tanager and a Paltry Tyrannulet. We were about to head further into the woodland trail when a Peccary came out and wandered around us before slowly moving away, sniffing for some lunch. On entering the woodlands we heard, and eventually saw, White-breasted Wood Wren skulking around in the undergrowth, Chestnut-sided Warbler, Collared Aracari, Keel-billed Toucan, Rufous Motmot and, in the distance, we heard the call of a Rufous-winged Woodpecker. We also saw Chestnut-mandibled Toucan, although this has now been lumped with Black-mandibled Toucan into Yellow-throated Toucan. The research centre was just alive with birds! We managed to get brief views of Broad-billed Motmot, Chestnut-headed Oropendola and a few Crested Guans. With the day getting on, we decided to make our way back to the hotel where we were able to rest before dinner.

Over dinner we couldn't stop talking about how wonderful the research centre was for bird life, but we decided that the Great Green Macaw just had to win today's Bird of the Day after our wonderful views in the morning.

## Day 13

## Friday 29th January

Today would be our last full day's birding in Costa Rica so we decided to head to some stunning scenery, looking for birds. We chose to head to the Virgen del Socorro Valley, a height of 3000 feet at its highest point. From here we had an amazing view along the valley below, as we decided what we would do was to get out of the bus and walk down the track through the valley. It didn't take long until birds were being seen. Grey-rumped Swift and Crested Caracaras flew overhead and, in the distance, a white blob perched high in a tree turned out on closer inspection to be a White Hawk. As we looked down into the Sarapiquí river below, we could see movement on the rocks of an American Dipper and Torrent Tyrannulet. Hopefully we would be able to see these water associating birds a little better further down the valley.

We continued on, eyes searching everywhere for movement. Chestnut-sided Warblers were a-plenty and we also saw Blackburnian Warblers. A small number of Tropical Parulas were also present and showed well as they moved through the trees, feeding. Crimson-colored Tanager, Yellow Warbler, Passerini's Tanager, Immaculate Antbird, Red-headed Barbet and a small flock of White-crowned Parrot kept us busy until we met with the bus further down the road for a drink of water. Birds were seemingly coming to us today and, around the bus, we had Kentucky Warbler, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Rose-breasted Grosbeak, Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, Summer Tanager and Squirrel Cuckoo, before we started our walk again further down the valley. We soon came to another stop as a Black-thighed Grosbeak and a Collared Trogon were seen perched in a tree. They both remained long enough for us to get great views and some wonderful photos. Further down the track we rounded a corner into a slight opening where you could see high into the valley sides on either side of us. Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Slate-headed Tody-Tyrant, Smoky-brown Woodpecker, Golden-bellied Flycatcher, two Barred Hawk and two Broad-winged Hawks were seen around us, and all showed really well for the group. As we approached the river, we stood on the bridge hoping to see closer views of the Dipper and Tyrannulet which we had seen earlier in the day. Whilst we waited, White-collared Swift, Wilson's Warbler, Bay Wren, Northern Nightingale-Wren, Philadelphia Vireo were also recorded before, finally, our American Dipper popped up on a



rock underneath us. We also saw our first Black Phoebe of the trip as well, feeding around the vegetation near the river. As it was reaching lunchtime, we got advised of a lovely cafe up the road where they had bird feeders, so we decided we should go to have a coffee and check what was on the feeders. We arrived at the cafe and settled down to look at the hummingbird feeders. What we didn't know was the sheer quantity of birds which were using these feeders, and once again we put our hummingbird ID to the test going through each one as they approached. White-throated Mountain Gem, Green Thorntail, Green Hermit, Purple-throated Mountain Gem, Violet Sabrewing, Green Violetear, Coppery-headed Emerald, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird and Green-crowned Brilliant were identified among the birds coming to the feeding station. Also at the cafe there was a bird table, stacked full of bananas, and with bird tables in Costa Rica you find birds! Prong-billed Barbet, Bananaquit, Buff-throated Saltator, Grey-crowned Yellowthroat, White-fronted Flycatcher were seen, with a Rufous Motmot calling in the background. Not bad for a snack stop!!

After we were suitably refreshed, we drove to the end of the road to La Paz Waterfall where we stopped to take some photos before deciding to make our way back to the hotel for lunch. After we had enjoyed a nice relaxed lunch, we walked out to the river which backs onto our hotel, with one bird in mind. We walked along the pebbled shore edge and as we crossed the meander in the river, there it was: the magnificent Sunbittern. It showed really well for us, enabling us to get great views on the beautiful bird as it continued to fish for its lunch. Soon another new species of the tour flew in behind it, a Fasciated Tiger Heron, again enabling us all to have wonderful views of this bird. We then made our way along the Chilamate Road which crossed the river and went steadily through some agricultural land. From the bridge two Amazon Kingfishers were seen perched on a tree beside the road. Whilst some still enjoyed the great views of the kingfisher, some managed to see a King Vulture fly right overhead. Cattle Egrets were busy feeding in the agricultural fields until a Peregrine flew over, lifting all the birds in sight. We continued down the road for a little longer, seeing three Plain Tanagers, Gartered Trogon, Mealy Parrot and Brown-hooded Parrot, before making our way back to the hotel for dinner.

Tonight was our last meal in Costa Rica so we went through the bird list and spoke about all the amazing birds we had seen today, the Bird of the Day was the wonderful Sunbittern which we enjoyed fantastic views of in the afternoon.

## Day 14

**Saturday 30th January**

After breakfast, we had to say goodbye to Costa Rica and make our way to the San José airport to catch our flight back to London Heathrow, arriving on time and with our minds full of the memories of our time in Costa Rica.

## Day 15

**Sunday 31st January**

Arrival in UK.

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## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

Number next to species refers to the page/species order on page in the Helm Field Guide "BIRDS OF COSTA RICA" by Garrigues & Dean, where the name has changed.

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>											1	
2	Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>				10	10+	2						
3	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>									1			
4	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Anas discors</i>				10	1	2						
5	Grey-headed Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>									4	2	2	
6	Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>									2	2	2	1
7	Black Guan	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>		2										
8	Great Curassow	<i>Crax rubra</i>									2	7		
9	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>			11	4	10	2	5			1		
10	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>					7							
11	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>											4	
12	American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>				30	5	4						
13	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>				8		2						
14	Fasciated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>												1
15	Bare-throated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>			1	1	20							
16	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>				2	1							
17	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>				1	1							
18	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>				6				1				
19	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>				4	30							
20	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>			16	6	100+	2			10	10		✓
21	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>				6	20+	2	5				2	
22	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			1	10	20+	4				20		2
23	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>				5	20+	2	20					
24	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>				10	5	4	21				1	10
25	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>				10	5	5			5		1	10
26	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>			50	50	10	15	5					

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
27	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>			20	5	5	20	5						
28	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>				10		5	1		1	7		1	
29	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			2	1	1	1							
30	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	5	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
31	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
32	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>			1								1	1	
33	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>				4	1	16							
34	Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>											2		
35	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		1	14										
36	Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>										1	1		
37	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>											1		
38	Cooper's Hawk	<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>									1				
39	Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>		1											
40	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>													
41	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>				2	1								
42	Barred Hawk	<i>Morphnarchus princeps</i>												5	
43	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			1										
44	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>					1								
45	White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>									1	2		2	
46	Semiplumbeous Hawk	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>											H		
47	Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>			8	3	1					1	1		
48	Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>			3						2	3		4	
49	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>							1					1	
50	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>			2	1	2								
51	Red-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo jamaicensis</i>	1	3											
52	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>												1	
53	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>				4	1			1	1				
54	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>					5								
55	Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>					5								
56	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>				4		47	10						
57	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>				1									
58	Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>				5		100							

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
59	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>				20		1000						
60	Wilson's Plover	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>						30						
61	Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>				6	40							
62	Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>						3						
63	Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>				5	3	30						
64	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>						2	1					
65	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>						1						
66	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>				4	3	10	1					
67	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>			2	10+	10+	10+					2	3
68	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>				4		4						
69	Surfbird	<i>Aphriza virgata</i>						4						
70	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>				5		1000	10					
71	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>						1000	10					
72	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>				30		50						
73	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>						10						
74	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>						2						
75	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>					100	100			4			
76	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>				10	40	100s						
77	Cabot's Tern	<i>Thalasseus acuffavidus</i>					1	10						
78	Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia feral</i>	✓		✓									
79	Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>		20	✓						10	40+		
80	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>									3	5		
81	Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>	✓					2	2	5	5	10		
82	Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>				H						2		
83	Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>	2				1	5	1					
84	Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>			6	2	2	3	5					
85	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>				4	20	20	10			20	5	
86	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>					3				3			10
87	Grey-chested Dove	<i>Leptotila cassinii</i>											1	
88	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	✓			5		10	20+		5			
89	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>					10	20	10					6
90	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>						2				1	1	3

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
91	Pacific Screech Owl	<i>Megascops cooperi</i>					2	h							
92	Mottled Owl											H			
93	Black-and-white Owl	<i>Strix nigrolineata</i>				2									
94	Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>						2							
95	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>					1	h	1						
96	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>				30		2							
97	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>												1	
98	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>				1		1							
99	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>		100					10		1	50	60	100	
100	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>											50	50	
101	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>		30					30		1	1			
102	Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>							30						
103	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>										1	1		
104	Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>							20+	1				10	
105	Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>				1								1	
106	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>				2	1		1		2	6			
107	Violet Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>							30+					2	
108	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>				2	1								
109	Green Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	5	✓	✓				30+	5				10	
110	Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>						2							
111	Violet-headed Hummingbird	<i>Klais guimeti</i>									1	2	10		
112	Black-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis helenae</i>									1	1			
113	Green Thorntail	<i>Discosura conversii</i>												4	
114	Fiery-throated Hummingbird	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	10												
115	Coppery-headed Emerald	<i>Elvira cupreiceps</i>							20					2	
116	Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>		4	1				15						
117	Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>											1		
118	Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>	1						1						
119	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	3								5	5	2	5	
120	Blue-chested Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>											1		
121	Mangrove Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia boucardi</i>				1									
122	Steely-vented Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia saucerottei</i>				1				1					

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
123	Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura urochrysia</i>									1			
124	White-bellied Mountaingem	<i>Lampornis hemileucus</i>												2
125	Purple-throated Mountaingem	<i>Lampornis calolaemus</i>								30				5
126	Grey-tailed Mountaingem (134/6)	<i>Lampornis cinereicauda</i>		2	1									
127	Green-crowned Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>								30+	6			2
128	Magnificent Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes spectabilis</i>	20	20+	20+									
129	Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>										1		
130	Magenta-throated Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox bryantae</i>								2				
131	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>					1	1						
132	Volcano Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	4											
133	Scintillant Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	6	20	4									
134	Resplendent Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>			3									
135	Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>				1	2						1	
136	Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>				2	1	2	1					
137	Gartered Trogon (140/2)	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>					1				1	1	1	
138	Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>				1	1							
139	Collared Trogon (142/3&4, incl Orange-b)	<i>Trogon collaris</i>									1			2
140	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>				1								
141	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>			1	1								
142	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>												2
143	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>			1	1	3	2						1
144	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>						1						
145	Blue-diademed Motmot (146/1)	<i>Momotus lessonii</i>	1			1							1	
146	Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>												1
147	Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>											1	2
148	Turquoise-browed Motmot	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>								2				
149	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>					2				2			
150	White-whiskered Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>				3								
151	Red-headed Barbet	<i>Eubucco bourcierii</i>												1
152	Prong-billed Barbet	<i>Semnornis frantzii</i>												4
153	Blue-throated Toucanet (152/5)	<i>Aulacorhynchus caeruleogularis</i>		2							4			
154	Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>											2	4
														1

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
155	Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>										4	1	2
156	Yellow-throated Toucan (154/1)	<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>			3	1						3	2	5
157	Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>		3+	1									
158	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>										1	1	
159	Hoffmann's Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	6		1	1	1	2	10	2	1			
160	Hairy Woodpecker	<i>Picooides villosus</i>	2											
161	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Picooides fumigatus</i>												1
162	Rufous-winged Woodpecker	<i>Piculus simplex</i>												h
163	Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>											h	
164	Chestnut-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>												2
165	Northern Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>			3	1	5	1	1				1	1
166	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>			1	1	3							
167	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>										1		
168	Collared Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>			1					1				
169	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	1											
170	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>												2
171	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>				1	2		1					1
172	Orange-chinned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>				7				1	2			6
173	Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>								2		12	8	4
174	White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>			4	✓					2		2	2
175	White-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>					1	2	4					
176	Red-lore Amazon	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>				1					2		2	2
177	Yellow-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>					1	2	4					
178	Northern Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona guatemalae</i>				1								3
179	Sulphur-winged Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura hoffmanni</i>		30	42									
180	Olive-throated Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula nana</i>												1
181	Orange-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula canicularis</i>					1	2	✓					
182	Great Green Macaw	<i>Ara ambiguus</i>												5
183	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			2	20	5							
184	Finsch's Parakeet	<i>Psittacara finschi</i>	20											2
185	Red-faced Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca erythrops</i>								1				
186	Spotted Barbtail	<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>								1				



	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
187	Ruddy Treerunner	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>		1										
188	Buff-throated Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>				H	1					1		
189	Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>								1				
190	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>					2						1	
191	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>												1
192	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>										1		
193	Northern Barred Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>				1	2					1		
194	Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>											1	
195	Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>								2				2
196	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>										1	2	
197	Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	1	2										
198	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>									2	1		
199	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>							1					
200	Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>								1				
201	Streak-crowned Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus striaticeps</i>								1		2		
202	Slaty Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>				2	1			1		2		
203	Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>				2								
204	Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>			2	1	3			1				
205	Bare-crowned Antbird	<i>Gymnocichla nudiceps</i>										H		
206	Chestnut-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>				2	1							
207	Immaculate Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza immaculata</i>												1
208	Spotted Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>										1		
209	Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>					2							
210	Thicket Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus dives</i>									H			
211	Silvery-fronted Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>								H				
212	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>								1				
213	Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	2	2										
214	Northern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>							1					
215	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>												3
216	Paltry Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius parvus</i>											2	
217	Olive-striped Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>								1				
218	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>				1								

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
219	Northern Scrub Flycatcher	<i>Sblegatus arenarum</i>								1				
220	Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>									2			
221	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>				2								2
222	Eye-ringed Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>				1	1				1			
223	Yellow-olive Flatbill (194/1)	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>					1	1	1					
224	Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>				1								
225	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>												4
226	Northern Tufted Flycatcher	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>		2										4
227	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>			1	1	1						1	
228	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>												1
229	White-throated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax albicularis</i>												1
230	Yellowish Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>		1							2			
231	Black-capped Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>		1										
232	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>										3	1	2
233	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>			1									2
234	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	2		8	✓	✓	✓	✓	1	✓	✓	✓	
235	Grey-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>			1	1								
236	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	✓		2	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
237	Golden-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes hemichrysus</i>												2
238	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>								1				2
239	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	1	1	10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
240	Scissor-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus forficatus</i>			1		2			1				
241	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>											1	
242	Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>				1								
243	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>					2	2	2					1
244	Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>				1						1		
245	Three-wattled Bellbird	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i>						2H						
246	Rufous Piha	<i>Lipaugus unirufus</i>				1								
247	Snowy Cotinga	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>												2
248	White-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus candei</i>												2
249	Orange-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>				2	1							
250	Long-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia linearis</i>					2	1						

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
251	Northern Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus mexicanus</i>				H								
252	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>				2				2				
253	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>								2		1	4	6
254	Barred Becard	<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>		1										
255	Cinnamon Becard	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>											1	
256	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>								1				
257	Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>					1							
258	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>		H										
259	Mangrove Vireo	<i>Vireo pallens</i>							1					
260	Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	1		1								2	
261	Yellow-winged Vireo	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>		2										
262	Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>		2		1								1
263	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>					1							
264	Lesser Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>				10								
265	Brown Jay	<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	2							10		6	6	
266	White-throated Magpie-Jay	<i>Calocitta formosa</i>					6	6	10	1	2			
267	Long-tailed Silky-Flycatcher	<i>Ptiliogonys caudatus</i>	4		3									
268	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>						8						
269	Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>				50								
270	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	2		✓	✓		1						
271	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	10	40	2							✓	✓	✓
272	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>				20	10			✓		✓	✓	✓
273	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>						1				10	✓	✓
274	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				50	50	30		✓		✓	✓	✓
275	Cave Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>						8						
276	Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>											1	
277	Rufous-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus capistratus</i>	4		11	1	1	2						
278	Black-throated Wren	<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis</i>								2	1			
279	Riverside Wren	<i>Cantorchilus semibadius</i>			1	2								
280	Bay Wren	<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>											H	2
281	Stripe-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>									2	1		
282	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	1							2	1	1		

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
283	Ochraceous Wren	<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>		1							2				
284	Timberline Wren	<i>Thryorchilus browni</i>	1	4											
285	White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>										2	3		
286	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>		1							3				
287	Northern Nightingale-Wren	<i>Microcerculus philomela</i>												H	
288	Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>										4			
289	Tawny-faced Gnatwren	<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>										1			
290	White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>						4	1						
291	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>						4	1						
292	Black-faced Solitaire	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>		H						2					
293	Black-billed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	1												
294	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus fuscater</i>								1					
295	Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>		1											
296	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>										1			
297	Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>					1						2		
298	Sooty Thrush	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	6												
299	Mountain Thrush	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>		2						30					
300	Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
301	American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>												2	
302	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	2									6			
303	Yellow-bellied Siskin	<i>Spinus xanthogastrus</i>		6											
304	Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>						1							
305	Yellow-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>											10		
306	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>			1										
307	Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>									1				
308	Spot-crowned Euphonia	<i>Euphonia imitans</i>				1									
309	Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>											10		
310	Tawny-capped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia annae</i>										1		10	
311	Golden-browed Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia callophrys</i>								H					
312	Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>							1						
313	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>												2	
314	Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>			2	3									

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
315	Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>								1			1	3
316	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>		1						1			1	1
317	Prothonotary Warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>				4			2	3				
318	Flame-throated Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis gutturalis</i>		3										
319	Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	1	2	1	1		4	2	2	1	1		
320	Grey-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>												2
321	Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>												1
322	Olive-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>											2	
323	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>							1	1				
324	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>										1		1
325	Blackburnian Warbler	<i>Setophaga fusca</i>												2
326	American Yellow Warbler (258/1b)	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>	4		1	6	5	2			1			2
327	Mangrove Warbler (258/1a)	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>				2		6	2					
328	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>					2	1			1	4	1	10
329	Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>		2						1				1
330	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>					1				1	6		
331	Rufous-capped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>				1								
332	Black-cheeked Warbler	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>		1										
333	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>								1				
334	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	1	6+	1					1		2		1
335	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>								5				15
336	Collared Whitestart	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	1	6+	1									
337	Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>								1				
338	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>					4							
339	Yellow-billed Cacique	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>										1	4	
340	Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>											30	
341	Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>						7		36	30	20	10	
342	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus microrhynchus</i>											1	
343	Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>					1	1	2					
344	Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	2			2	2	4	1	2	3	1	2	3
345	Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>					1	2	1					
346	Black-cowled Oriole	<i>Icterus prothemelas</i>									2	2	2	

	Common name	Scientific name	January											
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
347	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>				30	15					3	20	10
348	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>										1		
349	Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	1					2	2					
350	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
351	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>							4	1	1	2	1	2
352	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	30+	30+	30+				2					
353	Volcano Junco	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	1						10	10	10			
354	Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>					1	1	3					
355	White-eared Ground Sparrow	<i>Melospiza leucotis</i>								1				
356	Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>									2	4		
357	Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>				3	2						2	2
358	Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>								H				
359	Large-footed Finch	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	H		3									
360	Yellow-thighed Finch	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	1	2	1									
361	Common Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>								30				
362	Sooty-capped Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	8+	20+	2									
363	Dusky-faced Tanager	<i>Mitrospingus cassinii</i>											1	
364	Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>					1					2		
365	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>											1	
366	White-throated Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio leucothorax</i>										1		
367	Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>										1		2
368	Passerini's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>									10	10	5	10
369	Cherrie's Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>			2									
370	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	4+	6	4	2	2				10	10	10	10
371	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>			4	4	2				10	10	10	10
372	Plain-colored Tanager	<i>Tangara inornata</i>											1	3
373	Emerald Tanager	<i>Tangara florida</i>									2	2		
374	Silver-throated Tanager	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>			3							2	2	5
375	Speckled Tanager	<i>Tangara guttata</i>												1
376	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>									1	4		2
377	Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Tangara larvata</i>			2						2	4	5	
378	Spangle-cheeked Tanager	<i>Tangara dowii</i>		1										

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
379	Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	<i>Dacnis venusta</i>											2	1	
380	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>												1	
381	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>									2	1	1	6	2
382	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>			2									2	
383	Slaty Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	2	1	2										
384	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>			4	2								20	
385	Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>			10	10	10						2	10+	10+
386	White-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>					10	20							
387	Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>												5	
388	Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>		2							20+	10			
389	Flame-colored Tanager	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>		4+	1										
390	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	1								1	2	4	1	2
391	Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>					2								
392	Red-throated Ant Tanager	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>											1		
393	Black-thighed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>													1
394	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>								3					1
395	Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>												4	
396	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>					1								1
397	Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	1											1	
398	Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>								2					
399	Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>			6	3	1			3					

## Mammals

1	Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>													2	
2	Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>													1	
3	Northern Ghost Bat	<i>Diclidurus albus</i>													✓	
4	Common Tent-making Bat	<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
5	White-faced Capuchin	<i>Cebus capuchinus</i>					10									
6	Mantled Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>				H	20	20	H		H	H	✓	✓		
7	Variiegated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>	1		3				1	1		2	✓	✓	✓	
8	Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>		2	1											
9	White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>					2				10	6	20			

	Common name	Scientific name	January												
			18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
10	Northern Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>							1						
11	Collared Peccary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>											10		
12	Coyote	<i>Canis latrans</i>	1												
13	(Northern) Olingo	<i>Bassaricyon gabbii</i>								1					
14	Mexican Tree Porcupine	<i>Sphiggurus mexicanus</i>											1		
15	Eastern Cottontail	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>							✓	✓					

### Other Taxa

1	Red-eyed Leaf Frog	<i>Agalychnis callidryas</i>											✓	
2	Masked Treefrog	<i>Smilisca phaeota</i>			✓									
3	Black River Turtle	<i>Rhinoclemmys funerea</i>											2	
4	Common Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus basiliscus</i>			3									
5	Spinytail (Black) Iguana	<i>Ctenosaura similis</i>				2	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	
6	Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>				1								
7	Green Spiny Lizard	<i>Sceloporus malachitus</i>											1	
8	American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>			✓	✓								
9	Cane Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>					2							
10	S. American Bullfrog/Smoky Jungle F.	<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>											1	
11	Pink-bellied Litter Snake	<i>Rhadinea decorata</i>											1	
12	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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