

Rapid Assessment of the Birds of the Perijá Mountains

With accounts of the species found along the road from Villa del Rosario to the W mountains. State of Zulia, Venezuela.

**Rio Lajas watershed, 690-1100m.
State of Zulia, Venezuela.
July 16-20, 2004**

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NOTE: We kindly ask readers to understand that English is not our native language. Therefore, we would be happy to receive any comments or suggestion with the edition of this manuscript.

This is the second trip made by David Ascanio (DA) to the state of Zulia, specifically to the watershed of the Lajas river with the propose to increase the knowledge of bird species in the Perijá mountains. The first trip was made in July 2003, when DA, Jose G. León (JL), M. Hernandez and others explored the crest of the SE mountains of the watershed, in areas between 1400-1800m.

This time, we focused the area between 690-1100m being the first explorers to visit the Rio Lajas at 690m, as well as being the first ones to explore the road from the crest of the mountain to the river. Weather was good, quite sunny at noon and clouded in the mornings and afternoons.

There have been other explorations in this watershed. In 1991 the lowlands of the Lajas river were explored at about 400m in order to prepare the impact study for the forthcoming El Diluvio Dam. Unfortunately, we did not succeed to receive the report nor to contact the authors of this work. The area between 1400-1800m was several times explored by JL between December 2001 to March 2002, although without much time available due to the installation of Radio equipments. Also, in May 2003, JL, C. Sharpe, M. Sokol and J. Schmitz explored the same road more carefully. In February 2004, a group of Dutch birdwatchers were guided for 2 days by J. Beckers and JL. In April 2004, the Venezuelan Audubon-CI expedition explored this area working in three localities, one at 1800m dominated by *Chusquea* bamboo, another at 1450m close to the Campamento and a third area at 1100m with secondary growth and pioneer (edge) vegetation, in the Finca Primavera 2.

Despite the impressive and abundant birdlife, we were astonished with the remains of pottery and stone left by previous inhabitants of the region, suggesting a previous colonization by Amerindians. On the other side, we were also horrified with the rate of habitat destruction, the excessive hunting of Cracids and the plantations of Malanga (*Xanthosoma caracu*), a bulb used to substitute potatoes for fast food companies (JL pers.comm). The farmers are mostly Venezuelans, and the deforestation is done by Colombians who are hired for \$20 a week.

We speculate that 70% of the watershed is still intact, covering mostly the tropical zone and a narrow band of sub-tropical zone. Psittacids and Cracids represents a sign of pristine forest.

Also, the sight of two Harpy Eagles and three troops of Spider Monkeys, suggests that the food chain is still unbroken.

This assessment was supported by ASCANIO BIRDING TOURS and is part of it's commitment to study the birdlife of Venezuela. The total cost was of US\$570. DA and JL donated their time for the trip and to prepare the report. The mist nets were kindly provided by the Colección Ornitológica Phelps. The list details the bird species seen or heard in this trip, as well as a daily report of the activities. Species of other groups included Spider Monkeys, Red-howler Monkeys and Unidentified toad *Bufo* sp. We hope this report will be useful for future exploratory trips and this could led the Venezuelan Government to protect the watershed of the Lajas river.

DETAILED INFORMATION

On July 15th DA flew to the city of Maracaibo in order to joint JL to buy the food and made the final arrangements for the trip. JL have been already in touch with our contact in Villa del Rosario and has agreed with costs and schedule. Maracaibo is a rather different city of Venezuela. For the Caraqueño side, one immediately feels like being in another country. It's not only the Spanish they speak, but their manners, their priorities, music, diet and life style are rather unique among Venezuelans.

On July 16th we were transferred to the town of La Villa del Rosario, some 70km south of Maracaibo (10 19 19N, 072 19 01W 87m) where we met Don Avilio Martinez (0263-451 1513), a classic Zuliano who's life has been around cattle and agriculture since his childhood. Don Avilio explains us that some people from this town (including himself) have been trying to open a road to the Rio Lajas since 1984 (aprox. date) to gain access to new agricultural lands. In 1999, a Radio Company (SISCOMAR) opened a road through the mountains behind La Villa del Rosario to build a radio repeater site at the higher place (1850 m), and permitted the public use of their road to gain access to the Río Lajas. In early 2003 Don Avilio and his partners started a new road down to Rio Lajas following old farmer paths after permission given for SISCOMAR. He and other 35 farmers organized an association and got assistance from the county of Rosario de Perijá, receiving a caterpillar machine to continue the road and colonized the land. One contradiction is that this road is illegal as well as any farm in the watershed, since this river is the main affluent of Rio Palmar, forming the main water source of El Diluvio dam, which will provide potable water to Maracaibo, La Villa del Rosario and other smalls towns in the near future. Mr. Avilio and his partners are well aware of this situation and this may explains the fast rate of forest deforestation once the road was opened.

In Villa del Rosario, we picked Edward, the son of Sr. Juan Torres (0414-647 7405, 0416-827 02 77), the only family who has seen the Recurve-bill Bushbird recently. From Villa del Rosario we drove westward towards the Perijá mountains. The road was quite difficult and a couple of patches were on very bad shape. The east side of the mountains have been cleared for the last two decades and the plantations includes cocoa, banana, red beans, black beans, plantain, corn, manioc and Malanga (*Xanthosoma caracu*). At 1400m we reached the old antenas or camp 1 (10 20 41N, 072 33 40W 1466m), where we stayed in our visit in July 2003. After twenty minutes

of drive in the newer road we arrived to Finca Primavera 2 (10 21 40N, 072 33 54W 1125m), a place recently acquired by Mr. Avilio from Sr. Juan. The property includes 3 large clearings with more than 15000 plants of Malanga (*Xanthosoma caracu*) and also corn, plantain and beans. The land was sold in \$15,625.00. This farm is located in the SE side of the watershed, some 70 km away from the Venezuela-Colombia border.

Our first afternoon was spent to explore a locality where some of Mr. Juan sons have seen the Bushbird, and we called Sector 1. The place is a large patch of secondary growth (old subsistence farm) with presence of Heliconias and scrubs 3 meters high surrounded in one side by Malanga (*Xanthosoma caracu*) plantations and in the other (but distant) by humid pristine forest. We displayed one net and tried to call the attention of birds by playing back the voice of Black Bushbird, Ocellated Antbird and pishings. We did not take the coordinates but it was some 140 meters east of the house of the farm.

On July 17th we visited the sector 1 from 06:30 until noon. At midmorning DA went with Edward to the place where specimens of Recurve-billed Bushbird have been collected before, which was on the NW side of the farm. Two more nets were displayed. This place was called sector 2, and the coordinates are 10 21 51N, 072 33 57W 1125m. In the afternoon we explored the road from the farm to Lajas river, walking down to 900m.

On July 18th we decided to explore the hole road that leads to the Lajas river and left Edward in charge of the nets. We left the farm at 05:50AM and walked until noon to the river. Along the road we identified patches of edge habitat and believe were good sites to search for the Bushbird in the future (10 22 24N, 072 34 38W 792m). Down in the bottom of the road, we went to Caño de Oro in a place close to it's mouth into the Lajas river (10 22 42N, 072 34 50W 737m) and finally arrived to the Lajas river at 01:00PM, some 690m. We walked back uphill to the farm and arrived at 04:00PM to the Finca Primavera 1, where we drove to our headquarters. Along the road, we had sightings of Scaly-naped Parrot, Helmeted Curassow, Perijá Parakeet, Ruddy Woodcreeper and the second verifiable record (photo) of Harpy Eagle for the Perijá mountains, while Bearded Bellbirds were singing in the background continuously.

On July 20th We explored the road between both Fincas Primavera, a steep road that is between 1100-1000m. At 10:00AM we packed and drove to Villa del Rosario and onto Maracaibo. On the way down we observed Solitary Eagle (definitive best place in Venezuela for this species) and Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle. The total time spent in the field was of 40 hours and the mist-net effort was of 66 hours.

English name	Scientific name	Note
GRAY TINAMOU	<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Heard at 1100m every afternoon.
LITTLE TINAMOU	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Heard several times mostly between 1100-1000m.
CATTLE EGRET	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	8 individuals near Villa del Rosario.
STRIATED HERON	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	One individual near Villa del Rosario.
BARE-FACED (WHISPERING) IBIS	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	One individual near Villa del Rosario.
BLACK VULTURE	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Daily views
TURKEY VULTURE	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Daily views of resident race. Highest record for this trip was 1100m.
AMERICAN SWALLOW-TAILED KITE	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	A range extension noted by Clark Casler several years ago (Pers comm). Common between 800-1100m.
SAVANNA HAWK	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Couple of individuals near Villa del Rosario.
SOLITARY EAGLE	<i>Harpohaliaetus solitarius</i>	One sub-adult individual soaring over the east slope of the mountains at 600m aprox. The very short neck and the fan tail with a median single bar were field marks.
GRAY HAWK	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	One sub-adult individual feeding on a Tegu Lizard (Tupinambis sp.)
HARPY EAGLE	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Couple spotted by DA at 1100m. Second verifiable record for the Perija mountains. Photo and voice record. The first verifiable record is of a photo record near Santa Barbara in 1959 by Mondolfi (E.Alvarez pers.comm.).
BLACK-AND-WHITE HAWK-EAGLE	<i>Spizastur melanoleucus</i>	Single individual soaring over the east slope of the mountains. The pale coloration plus the long square tail were field marks.
BARRED FOREST-FALCON	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	A single individual heard both mornings between the fincas Primavera at dawn.
AMERICAN KESTREL	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Several records in the east slope of the mountains.
BAT FALCON	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	One individual in Finca primavera 2 and another in the east slope of the mountains.
BAND-TAILED GUAN	<i>Penelope argyrotis</i>	Common voice at dawn between 1100 900m.
WATTLED GUAN	<i>Aburria aburri</i>	Common voice at dusk and dawn. Pair at 1000m. This species is in serious decline due to the extensive hunting.
NORTHERN HELMETED-CURASSOW	<i>Pauxi pauxi</i>	A pair flushed at 800m.
CRESTED BOBWHITE	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	Several individuals in the savannas near Villa del Rosario.
BLACK-FRONTED WOOD-QUAIL	<i>Odontophorus atrifrons</i>	Several groups heard at 1100m.

English name	Scientific name	Note
WATTLED JACANA	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Several individuals in a wetland near Villa del Rosario.
RUDDY PIGEON	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	Common voice between 900-1100m.
PLUMBEOUS PIGEON	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	Heard at 900m.
EARED DOVE	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Common in the savannas of Villa del Rosario.
SCALED DOVE	<i>Scardafella squammata</i>	Unverified record since we were driving fast near Villa del Rosario.
RUDDY GROUND-DOVE	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Several individuals near Villa del Rosario.
WHITE-TIPPED DOVE	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Various individuals between 900-690m.
MILITARY MACAW	<i>Ara militaris</i>	Four pairs flying NW at 1100m.
PERIJÁ PARAKEET	<i>Pyrrhura caeruleiceps</i>	Two groups flying over the road at 950m. DA and JL seems to have the only two sight records of this species since 1974. Recorded in July 2003 at 1350m.
GREEN-RUMPED PARROTLET	<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	Small groups near Villa del Rosario.
ORANGE-CHINNED PARAKEET	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Various pairs near Villa del Rosario.
LILAC-TAILED PARROTLET	<i>Touit batavica</i>	Voice record. This range extension was first noticed by J.Schmitz, C. Sharpe, M. Sokol and JL in May 2003. A nest was reported by farmers in the road between both farms.
SAFFRON-HEADED PARROT	<i>Pionopsitta pyralia</i>	Six individuals at 1000m.
BRONZE-WINGED PARROT	<i>Pionus chalcopterus</i>	Several groups of 8-12 individuals flying between 900-1100m.
SCALY-NAPED PARROT	<i>Amazona mercenaria</i>	Two pairs flying over 1100m.
SQUIRREL CUCKOO	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Heard every day between 800-1100m. Also one individual at 700 m near Rio Lajas.
SMOOTH-BILLED ANI	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Several in Finca Primavera 2 and common in the east slope of the mountains.
PAVONINE CUCKOO	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Two individuals heard. One in sector 1 and another in Caño de Oro.
SPECTACLED OWL	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	One adult at the entrance of the road to the antenas, at 600m aprox.
MOTTLED OWL	<i>Strix virgata</i>	Heard both mornings between both farms (Primavera 1 and 2).
OILBIRD	<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Distant view of one individual above Finca Primavera 2.
WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Various individuals the afternoon of the 18th in the evening of Finca Primavera 2.
VAUX'S SWIFT	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Along with the previous species, more than twelve individuals identified by DA. A new record for the Perija mountains.
LESSER SWALLOW-TAILED SWIFT	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Four individuals over Rio Lajas, at 690m.
BAND-TAILED BARBTHROAT	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	One individual near Rio Lajas, at 700m.

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WESTERN LONG-TAILED HERMIT	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Couple of individuals in Sector 1.
GRAY-CHINNED HERMIT	<i>Phaethornis griseogularis</i>	Lek and sight record of male copulating a female in Sector 1.
SPANGLED COQUETTE	<i>Lophornis stictolophus</i>	Amazing number of records. Six individuals along the road to Rio Lajas.
VIOLET-CROWNED WOODNYMPH	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	Few sight records between 1100-800m.
GOLDEN-TAILED SAPPHIRE	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Voice record on the road to Rio Lajas and sight record by JL on sector 1.
GREEN-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD	<i>Amazilia viridigaster</i>	We heard a species with the classic "erika" voice at 700m continuously. Since this species would represent a new record for the Perijá mountains it is important to determine the existence in the Rio Lajas watershed in the future.
WHITE-VENTED PLUMELETER	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i>	700m.
NORTHERN VIOLACEOUS TROGON	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Common voice from 690-900m along the road.
CRIMSON-RUMPED TOUCANET	<i>Aulacorhynchus haematopygus</i>	A pair by JL in Sector 1.
BLACK-MANDIBLED TOUCAN	<i>Ramphastos ambiguous</i>	Amazingly common. Several pairs singing at dusk from 1100-700m.
OLIVACEOUS PICULET	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>	Heard at 900m and 700m.
GOLDEN-OLIVE WOODPECKER	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	Unconfirmed voice record at 1000m.
LINEATED WOODPECKER	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	One individual at 700m.
CRIMSON-CRESTED WOODPECKER	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Unconfirmed record near Villa del Rosario.
STRIPE-BREASTED SPINETAIL	<i>Synallaxis cinnamomea</i>	Common voice from 900-1100m.
PLAIN XENOPS	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	One individual with a feeding flock, mostly composed with Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers.
RUDDY WOODCREEPER	<i>Dendrocincla homochroa</i>	One individual in Rio Lajas and possibly the first voice record for Venezuela.
NORTHERN BARRED-WOODCREEPER	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>	Unconfirmed record by DA at 800m.
COCOA WOODCREEPER	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Common voice between 700-1100m.
STREAK-HEADED WOODCREEPER	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Voice record and sight record by JL at 900m.
FASCIATED ANTSHRIKE	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Three pairs between 800-1100m.
GREAT ANTSHRIKE	<i>Taraba major</i>	Pair in Sector 1.
PLAIN ANTVIREO	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Various pairs and common voice between 800-1100m.
SLATY ANTWREN	<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Several voice records. Females had an "olive" patch on the back. Young males?
RUFIOUS-WINGED ANTWREN	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Common voice at 690-900m.
LONG-TAILED ANTBIRD	<i>Drymophila caudate</i>	We were amazed with the number of individuals seen in this trip. Almost every patch of secondary growth had a pair. It

English name	Scientific name	Note
		is important to remark that seems to be associated with secondary growth rather than with bamboo in these mountains.
RECURVE-BILLED BUSHBIRD	<i>Clytoctantes alixii</i>	No comments available for this report.
IMMACULATE ANTBIRD	<i>Myrmeciza immaculate</i>	Pair vocalizing regularly between 06:20-07:00AM in Finca Primavera II.
BLACK-FACED ANTTHRUSH	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Several individuals heard between 690-900m with a rather distinctive voice compared to the one's of the Coastal Cordillera.
SOOTY-HEADED TYRANNULET	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Several pairs from 690-1100m.
GOLDEN-FACED TYRANNULET	<i>Zimmerius chrysops</i>	One individual at 800m.
BROWN-CAPPED TYRANNULET	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillum</i>	Several voice records between 690-900m.
GREENISH ELAENIA	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	A pair at 690m.
YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Heard in the lowlands of Villa del Rosario.
OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER	<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Common voice between 900-1100m. Recorded.
OCHRE-BELLIED FLYCATCHER	<i>Mionectes oleaginous</i>	One individual at 800m.
SLATY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	Several voice records between 700-900m.
SCALE-CRESTED PYGMY-TYRANT	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Large number of sight records (8+ pairs). A adult feeding a chick at 800m.
PEARLY-VENTED TODY-TYRANT	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Unconfirmed voice record by JL at 800m.
WHITE-THROATED SPADEBILL	<i>Platyrrinchus mystaceus</i>	Sight record by JL in Sector 1.
RUDDY-TAILED FLYCATCHER	<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i>	Sight record by JL in Caño de Oro, near Río Lajas at 700m.
SMOKE-COLORED PEWEE	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Single individual vocalizing in Sector 1.
EULER'S FLYCATCHER	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Couple heard in edge of river at 800m.
VERMILION FLYCATCHER	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Various pairs near Villa del Rosario. A sacred species for the local people.
CLIFF FLYCATCHER	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Pair nesting in the steep section of the road called La Machaca, in the east side of the mountain.
CATTLE TYRANT	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	Pair in Villa del Rosario lowlands.
GRAYISH MOURNER	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	DA heard this species and played back recordings from S Venezuela without success. Coordinates were 10 22 00N, 072 34 14W 1104m. Needs verification since it would be a new species for the Perija mountains.
DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Voice records between 800-1000m.
BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Single individual in Finca Primavera 2.
STREAKED FLYCATCHER	<i>Myiodynastes maculates</i>	Pair in Finca Primavera 2.
GOLDEN-CROWNED FLYCATCHER	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	2 individuals in Sector 1.
PIRATIC FLYCATCHER	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Voice record at 800m.

English name	Scientific name	Note
TROPICAL KINGBIRD	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Common species from 690-1100m.
WING-BARRED PIPRITES	<i>Piprites chloris</i>	One individual heard and seen at 800m.
CINNAMON BECARD	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Single individual in Rio Lajas.
MASKED TITYRA	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Four individuals. One individual in Rio Lajas and another at 1100m. A pair was seen by JL in Sector 1
SCALED FRUITEATER	<i>Ampelioides tschudii</i>	Voice record by JL at 1000m.
BEARDED BELLBIRD	<i>Procnias averano</i>	Common voice between 700-900m with a rather distinctive voice compared with the ones of Sierra de Lema in SE Venezuela. Voice was shorter in a lower frequency. Recent studies suggest that this species learns the voice from generation to generation as is on hummingbirds and many song birds.
YELLOW-BROWED SHRIKE-VIREO	<i>Vireolanius eximius</i>	One individual recorded at 1000m.
BROWN-CAPPED VIREO	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	One individual at the edge of Sector 1.
GOLDEN-FRONTED GREENLET	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i>	Several voice records between 690 800m.
RUFIOUS-NAPED GREENLET	<i>Hylophilus semibrunneus</i>	Unconfirmed voice record at 800m. Needs verification.
BLACK-CHESTED JAY	<i>Cyanocorax affinis</i>	A group in the lowlands near Villa del Rosario.
BICOLORED WREN	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	Several voice records in the lowlands of the Perijá mountains.
WHISKERED WREN	<i>Thryothorus mystacalis</i>	Several voice records in Sector 1.
RUFIOUS-BREASTED WREN	<i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>	Several voice records between 690 800m.
BUFF-BREASTED WREN	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>	voice record in Lajas river
RUFIOUS-AND-WHITE WREN	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>	Sight record of a pair at 700m.
HOUSE WREN	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Pair in Finca Primavera 2.
SOUTHERN NIGHTINGALE-WREN	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Several individuals heard in the creeks and rivers between 800-1100m.
BLACK-HOODED THRUSH	<i>Turdus olivater</i>	Possible voice record at 800m. Needs verification.
WHITE-NECKED THRUSH	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	Voice record at 1100m at dawn.
TROPICAL MOCKINGBIRD	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Several individuals near Villa del Rosario
TROPICAL PARULA	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	One individual in Sector 1.
GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Couple at 800m.
GRAY-THROATED WARBLER	<i>Basileuterus cinereicollis</i>	Single individual heard by DA in Sector 1.
BANANAQUIT	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	One individual by DA in edge of Sector 1.
MAGPIE TANAGER	<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	Several voice records in Finca Primavera 2 and two seen at 1100m.
COMMON BUSH-TANAGER	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	Various individuals between 900-1100m. Needs further studies. Voice is quite different from the one's in the coastal cordillera.

English name	Scientific name	Note
WHITE-LINED TANAGER	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Pair at 1100m in Finca Primavera 2.
RED-CROWNED ANT-TANAGER	<i>Habia rubica</i>	Rather common species from 700-1100m.
CRIMSON-BACKED TANAGER	<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	Several records from 690-1100m.
BLUE-GRAY TANAGER	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Several records from 690-1100m.
PALM TANAGER	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Several records from 690-1100m.
BLUE-NAPED CHLOROPHONIA	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Voice record by DA at 800m.
BLACK-HEADED TANAGER	<i>Tangara cyanoptera</i>	Pair sighted by JL at 700m.
BLUE-NECKED TANAGER	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Couple in Rio Lajas, also one individual at 800 m.
SPECKLED TANAGER	<i>Tangara guttata</i>	Various records from 700-1100m.
BAY-HEADED TANAGER	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Various records from 800-1000m.
GREEN HONEYCREEPER	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Male by JL at 800m.
SWALLOW TANAGER	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Pair by JL at 800m.
BUFF-THROATED SALTATOR	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Couple singing in Sector 1.
BLUE-BLACK GROSBEAK	<i>Cyanocopsa cyanooides</i>	Pair recorded at 800m.
LESSON'S SEEDEATER	<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Several voice records in the lowland shrubs near Villa del Rosario.
YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Sight records near Villa del Rosario.
RUDDY-BREASTED SEEDEATER	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Sight records near Villa del Rosario.
CHESTNUT-CAPPED BRUSH-FINCH	<i>Buarremon brunneinuchus</i>	Pair in Sector 1.
STRIPE-HEADED BRUSH-FINCH	<i>Buarremon torquatus</i>	Two pairs at 800m.
YELLOW-HOODED BLACKBIRD	<i>Agelaius icterocephalus</i>	Various individuals in a wetland near Villa del Rosario.
YELLOW-BACKED ORIOLE	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>	A single individual in Finca Primavera 2.. A range extension noticed by C. Sharpe in 2000.
ORANGE-CROWNED ORIOLE	<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	Single individual in Finca Primavera 2.
RUSSET-BACKED OROPENDOLA	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Distant views of nest in the forest at 900m. Probably this species.
LESSER GOLDFINCH	<i>Carduelis psaltria</i>	A small group in Finca Primavera 2.