

**UNDISCOVERED EASTERN COLOMBIA:
BIRDING SECRETS OF
THE WHITE SANDS OF INIRIDA & THE ORINOCO**

JANUARY 5–13, 2025



Yapacana Antbird, *Aprositornis disjuncta*. Photo: D. Ascanio.

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By David Ascanio**

eBird Trip Report:
<https://ebird.org/tripreport/319472>

Photo album:
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidascanio/albums/72177720323412671>



Spangled Cotinga, *Cotinga cayana*. Male. Photo: D. Ascanio.

The word Inirida is said to mean “the sun’s mirror” and is probably related with the rivers in the region that reflects the tones of the sky matching clouds, sunrises, and sunsets in a magical way. To us, this word had a complex meaning. This intriguing location seats between two of the greatest biomes of South America, the Orinoquia-Guianas and the Amazonia. For that reason and packed with the spirit of discovery and a comprehensive understanding of the above-mentioned biomes,

we carried out another great VENT tour in this wonderful land, one that never ends surprising us with mysteries and jaw-dropping bird species.

Soon after landing to Inirida airport, we went for lunch and took a short break. As the afternoon cooled-off (or, should I say that it got less extremely warm?), we visited a forest growing in pure sandy soil. The trees here must deal with poor nutrients to the point that producing a single leaf is a big deal. Plants are shorter than those in richer soil counterparts (i.e. the Andes) and must take advantage of any inch of nutrient – since they are bleached by tens of thousands of years of river bleaching them and leaving almost no nutrient behind. Likewise, the low productivity doesn't allow bird and other vertebrates to occur in high densities. Although there is an important richness, you don't get to see birds everywhere. However, two important consequences were noticed right away. The first is that the few birds we saw here were highly specialized to restricted nutrients habitat and most were insectivorous (yet some frugivorous birds were also seen). The second is that given the low bird density, this habitat has been neglected by scientists until recently, thus the chances to finding something relevant increased with our visit.



Ashy-tailed Swift, *Chaetura andrei*. Sp. Identification needs confirmation. Photo: D. Ascanio.

For that reason, it might not be surprising that in our first afternoon in Caño Vitina we may have nailed the first evidence of the existence of Ashy-tailed Swift in Colombia, and although we cannot take that for sure, it may well be triggering a line of research in this wonderful area in the near future. But aside from these weird dull

birds, we also enjoyed encounters with beautifully dressed birds such as the Spangled Cotinga and the always elegant Sunbittern.

The second day was spent in a similar habitat to that of the previous afternoon but in addition, we also birded a savanna with Curatella trees (a kind of stunted tree extremely resistant to fires) which hosted Golden-spangled Piculet and the rarely seen Slender-billed Xenops. Despite of the poor soils, the richness of birds showed up again allowing views of 5 species of Psittacidae (Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, Cobalt-winged Parakeet, Blue-headed and Orange-winged Parrot and Scarlet Macaw). Also, Citron-bellied Attila and Slate-colored Hawk. It was birding non-stop.

Given that in Inirida the morning warms up rapidly, we continued our birding inside the forest and added Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper, Great Jacamar (superb views!), Slender-footed Tyrannulet and White-crowned Manakin. Two restricted birds in this location were the Yellow-crowned Manakin and the (apparently common) Striped Woodcreeper.



Yellow-crowned Manakin, *Heterocercus flavivertex*. Photo: D. Ascanio.

You would wonder, why did I write the woodcreeper status in brackets? Furthermore, what did we find so weird about this woodcreeper? Well, almost everything! Its bill resembled much of the Orinoco population but its voice to neither one, nor the Orinoco or the Amazon populations. We were perplexed in

trying to figure out the subspecies there, and failed to find out. Because this region represents the intermediate or overlapping location between the two biomes mentioned above, one can only take and share notes with the experts and leave it there for future research. And that is what we did.



Striped Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*. Unknown subspecies. Photo: D. Ascanio.

In the afternoon, we headed to a third location still dominated by sandy soil forest and among the highlights we nailed the iconic and wonderful Spotted Puffbird plus in the evening a pair of Common Nighthawk, a boreal migrant species.

Having explored the wonderful sandy soil forest and contiguous savannas, we moved forward exploring a different habitat, the Varzea. This riverine habitat owes its richness not precisely to the soils but to the suspended sediments being carried out from the Andes. To explore the birds here, we walked along a wonderful trail crossing untouched forest. We found these magnificent trees fighting one another in search for light as well as surviving fungus and bacterial decomposing everything they could in the forest interior given the extreme humidity. These conditions were precisely the site where wonders such as the Orinoco Softtail, the Speckled Spinetail and the unbelievably beautiful Wire-tailed Manakin were observed in our tour. Aside from the birds that made our eyes to be opened due to their beauty, we also encountered species that are considered rare to the area, and for that, the eBird platform required more substantial data other than a tick. One such species was the Yellow-crowned Elaenia, one that despite the continuous records in the region continues to show as rare.



Orinoco Softtail, *Thripophaga cherriei*. D. Ascanio.

The following day, we continued the tour with a birding morning at a location contrasting from the previous days. We took a boat ride to the Guaviare River and paid a visit to la Rompida floodable plains. This habitat consisted in secondary

growth that colonizes the sides of white-water rivers and is dominated by vines, grasses and Cecropias. Upon arrival we nailed another target species, the White-eared Jacamar and later, after some effort, Plain-crowned Spinetail and Chestnut-backed Antshrike. This last species deserves further studies since the nearest population is apparently in the southern Amazon! The day continued with a second visit to previously visited locations in sandy soil forest to clean out pending species to be seen. Yet, the most magical part of the tour was about to come...



Chestnut-backed Antshrike, *Thamnophilus palliatus*. Photo: D. Ascanio.
Found unexpectedly in the Inirida region some years ago.

The last two full days in this mystical ornithological region were spent in relatively new explored bird habitats, the Campinha and the Sedimentary River Islands. For that, I must provide some context. The Campinha is a term coined by Brazilian ornithologists to highlight savannas and stunted vegetation growing on sandy soil subject to seasonal flooding. This habitat is home for highly specialized birds including the Bronzy Jacamar, Cherrie's Antwren and the enigmatic Yapacana Antbird. It didn't take much to find these species as well as Campinha Thrush and Green-tailed Goldenthrout. Also, we reported more widespread species such as Imeri Warbling-Antbird and Golden-spangled Piculet.

In the other side, the sedimentary river island represented a completely different story. It must be said first that it was a habitat originally thought to be found exclusively in the Amazon watershed. This perception changed in January 1988 when Steve Hilty, while guiding a VENT tour in the Orinoco from Venezuela, discovered that there were a bunch of River Island Specialists in this river as well, and a pandora box was opened!

The bird dynamic in these river islands is unique. They are colonized by fast growing vegetation which does not spend energy in protecting themselves from insect predation, therefore they are suit and palatable. To put it in the human context: in the Sedimentary River Islands, every day is a black Friday for insects! Provided there is a huge insect population, you bet that these islands are an insectivorous birds Shangri-la. But is there a down side? Your bet. With a year of intense rains, the island can get completely flooded or even disappear. For that reason, these birds have the ability to conquer new territory rapidly after their” real estate goes under water”.



Rio Orinoco Spinetail, *Synallaxis beverlyae*. Photo: D. Ascanio.

Our main goal in the river islands of the Orinoco was to observe the Rio Orinoco Spinetail, a Furnarid discovered by colleague Steve Hilty's in the same 1988's VENT tour to the Orinoco from the Venezuela side. Years later, I was honored to coauthor the description with him, and we named it after his wife, Beverly Hilty. Since then, the Rio Orinoco Spinetail (*Synallaxis beverlyae*) presence in Colombia was a mystery until our one-and-only Daniel Orjuela found it in an island in the Colombia side and added one more bird species to the already huge list of birds to the country. Back to 1988, the discovery of this spinetail revolutionized Neotropical ornithology since it demonstrated that the Orinoco wasn't only a boundary of distribution on wildlife but also a habitat by itself. This has opened a new line of studies along its course, something that wasn't (and still probably not) completely understood.

The River Island visited in the Orinoco was an excellent point to also add Riverside Tyrant and River Tyrannulet, plus Plain-crowned Spinetail and Bluish-gray Saltator.

In addition to this, our visit to the island marked an important milestone for Colombia's Ornithology: Daniel had found a nest of the enigmatic spinetail!



Rio Orinoco Spinetail, *Synallaxis beverlyae*. Nest. Photo: D. Ascanio.



Cherrie's Antwren, *Myrmotherula cherriei*. Photo: D. Ascanio



Yapacana Antbird, *Aprositornis disjuncta*. Photo: D. Ascanio.

Back to the boat, we headed to an area located in the bank of the Orinoco where Chef Brian had prepared a delicious lunch while we admired the birds of one of the greatest river systems in South America. Above our heads, Yellow-bellied Dacnis and Chestnut-crowned Becard were singing. Also, the bumble-bee sized Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher was continuously calling. Below us, in the river, Pink and Gray River Dolphins were having their own feast with all kinds of fish. It was, altogether, one of these memorable moments in life.



Giant Snipe, *Gallinago undulata*. Photo: D. Ascanio.

2	Rio Orinoco Spinetail 🟡	💬	R
2	River Tyrannulet	💬	R
2	Riverside Tyrant ●	💬	R
1	Great Kiskadee		
2	Buff-breasted Wren		
6	Orange-headed Tanager 🟡	💬	R

eBird checklist showing the number of rare species for Colombia in the Orinoco River Island.

Once in Puerto Inirida, we paid a second visit to Kenke at dusk to look for another big target, the Giant Snipe. Again, with Camilo's expertise we located one, and we all enjoyed another of those species which you dreamed to see sometime in your life.

The last morning in this incredible land found us exploring the sandy soil forest again and allowed some of us to see the unpredictable Capuchinbird as well as more passerine birds which eventually rounded-up an unforgettable tour in this, the

Estrella Fluvial de Inirida, a region where the waters from the Andes meet the rivers coming from the Guianan Shield and get deposited along the course of her majesty, the Orinoco.

Now that you have enjoyed the Inirida region in wonderful Colombia, I invite you to explore other neotropical destinations, equally beautiful but different in birdlife.

Some of these are:

The Amazon Cruise

Photo album of the 2024 tour:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidascanio/albums/72177720316916650/>

Video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1b3xYG0cPSo>

Brazil: The Iguacu Falls and the Land of the Jaguars in Pantanal

Photo albums of the 2024 tours:

Iguacu Falls pre-tour:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidascanio/albums/72177720321019467/>

Pantanal:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidascanio/albums/72177720322520712/>

Colombia: Magdalena River Valley & Western Andes

A relaxed & easy departure

Photo album of the 2024 tour:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/davidascanio/albums/72177720319098311/>

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For detailed information regarding number of individuals and dates when the bird species was seen (or heard), please refer to this link:

<https://ebird.org/tripreport/319472>

THE ITINERARY

05 Jan 2024. Arrival.
06 Jan 2025. Flight to Inirida. Caño Vitina.
07 Jan 2025. Sabanitas. Caño Culebra.
08 Jan 2025. Matraca trail. Caño Cunubén.
09 Jan 2025. La Rompida, Guaviare river.
10 Jan 2025. Flor de Inirida trail. Mavecure outcrops.
11 Jan 2025. Rio Orinoco and *Estrella Fluvial*.
12 Jan 2025. Sabanitas. Flight to Bogota.
13 Jan 2025. Departure.

THE BIRDLIST

NON PASSERINE

Cinereous Tinamou, *Crypturellus cinereus*.
Little Tinamou, *Crypturellus soui*.
Undulated Tinamou, *Crypturellus undulatus*.
Muscovy Duck, *Cairina moschata*.
Rock Pigeon, *Columba livia*.
Pale-vented Pigeon, *Patagioenas cayennensis*.
Scaled Pigeon, *Patagioenas speciosa*.
Ruddy Pigeon, *Patagioenas subvinacea*.
Common Ground Dove, *Columbina passerina*.
Ruddy Ground Dove, *Columbina talpacoti*.
White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi*.
Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*.
Little Cuckoo, *Coccyzina minuta*.
Squirrel Cuckoo, *Piaya cayana*.
Least Nighthawk, *Chordeiles pusillus*.
Sand-colored Nighthawk, *Chordeiles rupestris*.
Common Nighthawk, *Chordeiles minor*.
Band-tailed Nighthawk, *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*.
Common Pauraque, *Nyctidromus albicollis*.
Great Potoo, *Nyctibius grandis*.
Gray-rumped Swift, *Chaetura cinereiventris*.
Ashy-tailed Swift, *Chaetura andrei*

Short-tailed Swift, *Chaetura brachyura*.
 Fork-tailed Palm Swift, *Tachornis squamata*.
 White-bearded Hermit, *Phaethornis hispidus*.
 Straight-billed Hermit, *Phaethornis bourcieri*.
 Black-eared Fairy, *Heliothryx auritus*.
 Green-tailed Goldenthrout, *Polytmus theresiae*.
 Ruby-topaz Hummingbird, *Chrysolampis mosquitus*.
 Black-throated Mango, *Anthracothonax nigricollis*.
 Blue-tailed Emerald, *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*.
 Fork-tailed Woodnymph, *Thalurania furcata*.
 Versicolored Emerald, *Chrysironia versicolor*.
 Glittering-throated Emerald, *Chionomesa fimbriata*.
 White-chinned Sapphire, *Chlorestes cyanus*.
 Blue-chinned Sapphire, *Chlorestes notata*.
 Ash-throated Crake, *Mustelirallus albicollis*.
 Black-necked Stilt, *Himantopus mexicanus*.
 Pied Plover, *Hoploxypterus cayanus*.
 Southern Lapwing, *Vanellus chilensis*.
 Wattled Jacana, *Jacana jacana*.
 Giant Snipe, *Gallinago undulata*.
 Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularius*.
 Solitary Sandpiper, *Tringa solitaria*.
 Black Skimmer, *Rynchops niger*.
 Yellow-billed Tern, *Sternula supercilialis*.
 Large-billed Tern, *Phaetusa simplex*.
 Sunbittern, *Eurypyga helias*.
 Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*.
 Neotropic Cormorant, *Nannopterum brasilianum*.
 Little Blue Heron, *Egretta caerulea*.
 Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*.
 Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*.
 Western Cattle-Egret, *Ardea ibis*.
 Great Egret, *Ardea alba*.
 Cocoi Heron, *Ardea cocoi*.
 Green Ibis, *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*.
 Bare-faced Ibis, *Phimosus infuscatus*.
 Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*.
 (Neotropical) Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*.
 Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, *Cathartes melambrotus*.
 Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*.
 Hook-billed Kite, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*.
 Gray-headed Kite, *Leptodon cayanensis*.
 Plumbeous Kite, *Ictinia plumbea*.
 Crane Hawk, *Geranospiza caerulescens*.
 Slate-colored Hawk, *Buteogallus schistaceus*.
 Savanna Hawk, *Buteogallus meridionalis*.
 Great Black Hawk, *Buteogallus urubitinga*.
 Roadside Hawk, *Rupornis magnirostris*.
 Short-tailed Hawk, *Buteo brachyurus*.

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, *Glaucidium brasilianum*.
 Green-backed Trogon, *Trogon viridis*.
 Blue-crowned Trogon, *Trogon curucui*.
 Ringed Kingfisher, *Megaceryle torquata*.
 Amazon Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle amazona*.
 Spotted Puffbird, *Bucco tamatia*.
 Swallow-winged Puffbird, *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*.
 White-eared Jacamar, *Galbalcyrrhynchus leucotis*.
 Brown Jacamar, *Brachygalba lugubris*.
 Green-tailed Jacamar, *Galbula galbula*.
 Bronzy Jacamar, *Galbula leucogastra*.
 Great Jacamar, *Jacamerops aureus*.
 Gilded Barbet, *Capito auratus*.
 White-throated Toucan, *Ramphastos tucanus*.
 Channel-billed Toucan, *Ramphastos vitellinus*.
 Orinoco Piculet, *Picumnus pumilus*.
 Golden-spangled Piculet, *Picumnus exilis*.
 Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, *Melanerpes cruentatus*.
 Lineated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus lineatus*.
 Ringed Woodpecker, *Celeus torquatus*.
 Waved Woodpecker, *Celeus undatus*.
 Chestnut Woodpecker, *Celeus elegans*.
 Yellow-throated Woodpecker, *Piculus flavigula*.
 Golden-green Woodpecker, *Piculus chrysochloros*.
 Spot-breasted Woodpecker, *Colaptes punctigula*.
 Crested Caracara, *Caracara plancus*.
 Yellow-headed Caracara, *Daptrius chimachima*.
 Black Caracara, *Daptrius ater*.
 Bat Falcon, *Falco ruficularis*.
 Orange-breasted Falcon, *Falco deiroleucus*.
 Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, *Touit huetii*.
 Cobalt-winged Parakeet, *Brotogeris cyanoptera*.
 Orange-cheeked Parrot, *Pyrilia barrabandi*.
 Blue-headed Parrot, *Pionus menstruus*.
 Mealy Amazon, *Amazona farinosa*.
 Orange-winged Amazon, *Amazona amazonica*.
 Black-headed Parrot, *Pionites melanocephalus*.
 Brown-throated Parakeet, *Eupsittula pertinax*.
 Blue-and-yellow Macaw, *Ara ararauna*.
 Chestnut-fronted Macaw, *Ara severus*.
 Scarlet Macaw, *Ara macao*.
 Red-and-green Macaw, *Ara chloropterus*.

PASSERINE

Great Antshrike, *Taraba major*.
 Black-crested Antshrike, *Sakesphorus canadensis*.
 Chestnut-backed Antshrike, *Thamnophilus palliatus*.
 Mouse-colored Antshrike, *Thamnophilus murinus*.
 Pygmy Antwren, *Myrmotherula brachyura*.

Amazonian Streaked-Antwren, *Myrmotherula multostriata*.
 Cherrie's Antwren, *Myrmotherula cherriei*.
 Spot-backed Antwren, *Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus*.
 Dot-winged Antwren, *Microrhophias quixensis*.
 Southern White-fringed Antwren, *Formicivora grisea*.
 Imeri Warbling-Antbird, *Hypocnemis flavescens*.
 Yapacana Antbird, *Aprositornis disjuncta*.
 Olivaceous Woodcreeper, *Sittasomus griseicapillus*.
 Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*.
 Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper, *Dendrexetastes rufigula*.
 Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper, *Dendrocolaptes certhia*.
 Striped Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*.
 Buff-throated Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*.
 Straight-billed Woodcreeper, *Dendroplex picus*.
 Slender-billed Xenops, *Xenops tenuirostris*.
 Speckled Spinetail, *Thripophaga gutturata*.
 Orinoco Softtail, *Thripophaga cherriei*.
 Rusty-backed Spinetail, *Cranioleuca vulpina*.
 Plain-crowned Spinetail, *Synallaxis gujanensis*.
 Rio Orinoco Spinetail, *Synallaxis beverlyae*.
 Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin, *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*.
 Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin, *Neopelma chrysocephalum*.
 Black Manakin, *Xenopipo atronitens*.
 Yellow-crowned Manakin, *Heterocercus flavivertex*.
 Wire-tailed Manakin, *Pipra filicauda*.
 White-crowned Manakin, *Pseudopipra pipra*.
 Amazonian Umbrellabird, *Cephalopterus ornatus*.
 Capuchinbird, *Perissocephalus tricolor*.
 Spangled Cotinga, *Cotinga cayana*.
 Screaming Piha, *Lipaugus vociferans*.
 Bare-necked Fruitcrow, *Gymnoderus foetidus*.
 Black-tailed Tityra, *Tityra cayana*.
 Varzea (Greater) Schiffornis, *Schiffornis major*.
 Brown-winged Schiffornis, *Schiffornis turdina*.
 Chestnut-crowned Becard, *Pachyramphus castaneus*.
 Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, *Mionectes oleagineus*.
 Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant, *Myiornis ecaudatus*.
 Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant, *Lophotriccus galeatus*.
 Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilatriccus sylvia*.
 Common Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum cinereum*.
 Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum*.
 Gray-crowned Flatbill, *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*.
 Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, *Camptostoma obsoletum*.
 Yellow Tyrannulet, *Capsiempis flaveola*.
 Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, *Tyrannulus elatus*.
 Forest Elaenia, *Myiopagis gaimardii*.
 Yellow-crowned Elaenia, *Myiopagis flavivertex*.
 Small-billed Elaenia, *Elaenia parvirostris*. Unconfirmed sighting.
 Plain-crested Elaenia, *Elaenia cristata*.

Rufous-crowned Elaenia, *Elaenia ruficeps*.
 River Tyrannulet, *Serpophaga hypoleuca*.
 Slender-footed Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius gracilipes*.
 Amazonian Tyrannulet, *Inezia subflava*.
 Fuscous Flycatcher, *Cnemotriccus fuscatus*.
 Riverside Tyrant, *Knipolegus orenocensis*.
 Drab Water-Tyrant, *Ochthornis littoralis*.
 Rufous-tailed Flatbill, *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*.
 Cinnamon Attila, *Attila cinnamomeus*.
 Citron-bellied Attila, *Attila citriniventris*.
 Swainson's Flycatcher, *Myiarchus swainsoni*.
 Short-crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus ferox*.
 Lesser Kiskadee, *Philohydor lictor*.
 Great Kiskadee, *Pitangus sulphuratus*.
 Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*.
 Social Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes similis*.
 Streaked Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes maculatus*.
 Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaeus*.
 Sulphury Flycatcher, *Tyrannopsis sulphurea*.
 Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus*.
 Gray-chested Greenlet, *Hylophilus semicinereus*.
 Brown-headed Greenlet, *Hylophilus brunneiceps*.
 Red-eyed Vireo, *Vireo olivaceus*.
 Violaceous Jay, *Cyanocorax violaceus*.
 Black-capped Donacobius, *Donacobius atricapilla*.
 White-winged Swallow, *Tachycineta albiventer*.
 Gray-breasted Martin, *Progne chalybea*.
 Brown-chested Martin, *Progne tapera*.
 Southern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*.
 White-banded Swallow, *Atticora fasciata*.
 Black-collared Swallow, *Pygochelidon melanoleuca*.
 Tropical Gnatcatcher, *Poliophtila plumbea*.
 Southern House Wren, *Troglodytes musculus*.
 Thrush-like Wren, *Campylorhynchus turdinus*.
 Coraya Wren, *Pheugopedius coraya*.
 Buff-breasted Wren, *Cantorchilus leucotis*.
 Hauxwell's Thrush, *Turdus hauxwelli*.
 Campina Thrush, *Turdus arthuri*.
 Black-billed Thrush, *Turdus ignobilis*.
 Plumbeous Euphonia, *Euphonia plumbea*.
 Purple-throated Euphonia, *Euphonia chlorotica*.
 Golden-bellied Euphonia, *Euphonia chrysopasta*.
 White-vented Euphonia, *Euphonia minuta*.
 Yellow-browed Sparrow, *Ammodramus aurifrons*.
 Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*.
 Crested Oropendola, *Psarocolius decumanus*.
 Olive (Amazonian) Oropendola, *Psarocolius bifasciatus*.
 Solitary Black Cacique, *Cacicus solitarius*.
 Yellow-rumped Cacique, *Cacicus cela*.

Red-rumped Cacique, *Cacicus haemorrhous*.
Shiny Cowbird, *Molothrus bonariensis*.
Northern Waterthrush, *Parkesia noveboracensis*.
American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*.
Yellow Warbler, *Setophaga petechia*.
Blackpoll Warbler, *Setophaga striata*.
Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra*.
Rose-breasted Chat, *Granatellus pelzelni*.
Red-capped Cardinal, *Paroaria gularis*.
Black-faced Tanager, *Schistochlamys melanopis*.
Orange-headed Tanager, *Thlypopsis sordida*.
Red-shouldered Tanager, *Tachyphonus phoenicius*.
Silver-beaked Tanager, *Ramphocelus carbo*.
Blue-gray Tanager, *Thraupis episcopus*.
Palm Tanager, *Thraupis palmarum*.
Opal-rumped Tanager, *Tangara velia*.
Yellow-bellied Dacnis, *Dacnis flaviventer*.
Blue Dacnis, *Dacnis cayana*.
Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch, *Sicalis columbiana*.
Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, *Sporophila minuta*.
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch, *Sporophila angolensis*.
Gray Seedeater, *Sporophila intermedia*.
Bananaquit, *Coereba flaveola*.
Buff-throated Saltator, *Saltator maximus*.
Slate-colored Grosbeak, *Saltator grossus*.

OTHER SPECIES LIST

Yellow-handed Titi Monkey, *Callicebus torquatus*.
Common Squirrel Monkey, *Saimiri sciureus*.
Brown (or Tufted) Capuchin, *Cebus apella*.
Pink River Dolphin, *Inia geoffrensis*.
Gray Dolphin, *Sotalia fluciatilis*.

Iguana, *Iguana iguana*.
House Gecko, *Hemidactylus frenatus*.
Panama Spotted Night Snake, *Siphlophis cervinus*.
False Coral Snake, *Dipsanidae* or *Colubridae*.
South American Spotted Skink, *Copeoglossum nigropunctatus*.

Neotropical Glass Frog, *Leptodactylus* sp.

Water Strider, Gerridae. *Thaumasia* sp.