

# Costa Rica

## 25 March - 9 April 2006

### Trip Report

#### Leaders:

Neil Arnold  
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Greivin

#### Introduction

It has been a delight to work with my friends Willy and Greivin once again. I thank them for their skill and good company. It has also been a pleasure to lead a group to whom Neotropical wildlife has been an open book to be enjoyed to the full. Despite the unseasonal weather on the Caribbean slope a great time seems to have been had by all. I can't wait to return next year.

I hope to share more wildlife travel with you in the future.

#### Diary

##### Sunday 26 March

San José

Weather 2-3/8 cumulus,sunny,NE1

We made an early start on our drive through the mountains to the lowlands of the Caribbean. En route we had breakfast at a restaurant near Santo Domingo. Here we encountered the amazing Harlequin Beetle (*Acrocynus longimanus*); no it wasn't on the menu but resting on a stone in the garden. Willy was thrilled as it was only his second sighting of this multicoloured eight cm long insect. We also saw the first Basilisk of the trip. As we approached Cano Blanco we saw three male Red-breasted Blackbirds which are very local in distribution.

Whilst waiting to board the boat to Tortuguero we were lucky enough to see a lone Central American River Otter. Though the boat trip was mostly fast and furious we did encounter a number of herons and waders en route to our lodge.

On arrival at Pachira II Lodge, the new extension to the existing lodge, we were delighted with the high standard of the rooms and the general lay out. The new lodge had been built in the midst of mature forest, giving access to a wide variety of wildlife. Slaty-tailed Trogon and Bright-rumped Attila were notable residents.

By 15.00 we were on a boat heading for the Natural History Visitors' Centre on the bar protecting the River Tortuguero from the Caribbean Sea.

We were soon making the acquaintance of a number of local songbirds and migrant waders including Whimbrel and Sanderling. While we walked through the trees which stabilised the bar we came across thousands of Swallow-tailed Moths (*Urania fulgens*), migrating north. This is something that happens once in an eight year cycle. It was a truly awe inspiring sight. The other highlight of the walk was the discovery of a beautiful Clearwing Moth which rested on a leaf for long enough to be photographed.

As we prepared to leave the quay, a local lad who was perhaps seven or eight years old, ran his bike off the end of the jetty. He and his bike ended up in the water and he sustained a nasty cut on his forehead. Willy and the TN first aid kit came to the rescue.

After a call over to record the findings of the day we had an appetizing dinner and caught up with some sleep.

### **Monday 27 March**

Tortuguero

Weather            Heavy overnight rain. 7-8/8 cu. Heavy downpours, NE 1

We set off by boat to explore some of the more remote channels of the Tortuguero National Park, moving slowly between towering stretches of rain forest. Herons were a feature of the trip, especially the elegant Bare-throated Tiger Heron and the diminutive Green Heron. A lone Sun Grebe was also much admired. As we moved along the Cano Harold we came across groups of Mantled Howler Monkeys and a Central American Spider Monkey, the former sitting in studied inactivity but the latter leaping about from bough to bough. Song birds included Long-billed Hermit and the usually enigmatic Rufous Mourner. Willy then heard the rather elusive Brown-capped Tyrannulet which was located high in the canopy. Parties of Collared Aracari and Mealy Parrots were also entertaining. As we made our way back to the lodge we saw two Osprey and yet another River Otter.

Keel-billed toucans and Pale -billed Woodpecker were then seen in the grounds of the lodge.

At 09.30 we made for the park centre and the Sendero el Gavilan, a forest trail on the bar. We managed to spend some time admiring the local vegetation before we were forced back to the lodge by torrential rain.

There we enjoyed Willy's informative lecture on 'Origins of the Biodiversity of Costa Rica.' Willy managed to simplify this complex subject with great skill.

The heavy tropical rain then fell until 16.00 when we decide to take another boat ride. By this time it was too late to register for a trip in the park so we explored the main river as far as its mouth. We enjoyed views of herons, kingfishers and a handful of songbirds. It was a thrill to watch migrant birds streaming north. Barn Swallows and Chimney Swift were moving through at great height whilst Turkey Vultures and Broad-winged Hawks were spiralling overhead. Spotted Sandpipers and a lone Solitary Sandpiper were also moving through. It was good to see migration in action. The climax of the trip, though, was the sighting of a male Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth; we had great views of this strangely inactive animal.

We were full of hope that the following day would see an improvement in the weather.

### **Tuesday 28 March**

Tortuguero

Weather            Heavy rain overnight. 7-8/8 cu. Heavy showers sunny spells, 0

Having felt somewhat cheated by the rain on the previous day, an extra early morning boat trip was organised. As we booked into the National Park two Green Ibis flew across the river. This was a good start as this species is somewhat elusive. We then found a lone Capuchin Monkey feeding high in a huge tree. Almost immediately after that we came across a group of four River Otters gambolling over a semi submerged tree trunk. It was wonderful to see them out of the water. Our next port of call was at a colony of Montazuma's Oropendola, at a mass of nests hanging from a lone tree. At this site we noted a Squirrel Cuckoo, two Cinnamon Becard chasing each other through the trees and a family of Northern Jacana.

As we passed into the Cano Palma Chimney swifts swirled overhead. Initially the most interesting sightings involved a Caiman, three Spider Monkeys, a fine Emerald Basilisk and the first group of Howler Monkeys of the day. Just before leaving the cano we were shown a Rufescent Tiger Heron on a nest. As we made our way back to the lodge we discovered a family party of American Purple Gallinule and three Chestnut- mandibled Toucan. Then breakfast called.

By 09.00 we were en route to Cano Blanco. The highlights of the trip included Grey-headed Kite, Laughing Falcon, Osprey and a variety of herons.

At 10.30 we met Greivin who drove us past pastures and banana plantations to the main road to Limon. The most notable birds species were Olive-crowned Yellowthroat, Grey-breasted Mango, Red-lored Parrots, Olive-throated Parakeet, Eastern Meadowlark, Streak-crowned Woodcreeper and Black-cheeked Woodpecker. Raptors were represented by a perched Short-tailed Hawk and flocks of wheeling Broad-winged Hawks flying north.

As we passed through the banana plantations our progress was briefly impeded by lines of bunches of bananas crossing the road on an aerial runway. At one point Greivin noticed a group of Hercules Beetles (*Golofa* sp.) on a single roadside shrub. These huge rhinoceros beetles were a marvel, sitting on the trunk of the shrub like tanks preparing for battle. This all added to the interest of the morning.

After lunch we stopped at the Rio Blanco where we were lucky enough to see a lone Fasciated Tiger- heron feeding in mid stream.

Our next port of call was the old butterfly farm on the San Jose road. The dull weather seemed to have depressed the activity of the birds but we did see Violet-headed and Blue-chested Hummingbirds.

Just before we reached the road to Puerto Viejo we were thrilled to see a passing Swallow-tailed Kite. While we watched the kite some two hundred White-collared Swift were circling overhead as they slept.

As we approached Puerto Viejo we stopped to scan a flooded field. Here we were delighted to see four Black-bellied Whistling Ducks and a variety of other wetland species including a lone Green Ibis. The most exciting bird in the field, though, was a Pink-billed Seed- finch, a very local species.

Almost as soon as we arrived at Selva Verdi Lodge we made for the river. There from the bar we managed to gain good views of a Sunbittern. On the 'When in Rome' principle we enjoyed a pre- dinner drink.

It had been a grand day, one in which we had noted three species of tiger- heron and had great views of otters at play.

### **Wednesday 29 March**

Selva Verde

Weather 8/8 cu. Light rain until 12.00 then a heavy, tropical downpour for the rest of the day.

The news is that Limon and Cano Blanco are flooded and passengers from Tortuguero have had to find alternative ports to disembark.

After an early breakfast we drove to the entrance of the Organization for Tropical Studies at La Selva. We then spent an hour and a half walking slowly up the drive towards the main gate. By 08.00, when we entered the station we had seen over fifty species of birds ranging from a pair of overflying Muscovy Ducks to tiny seedeaters and hummingbirds. Three species of Oriole were particularly attractive: Yellow-tailed, Baltimore and Black-cowled. A variety of flycatchers and tanagers also kept us on our toes as far as identification was concerned. It was lovely to have the unhurried leisure to watch the birds in action. Colourful parrots, parakeets and toucans were especially delightful.

Almost as soon as we entered the station we saw groups of noisy Grey-headed Chachalacas and Crested Guans.

We were lucky enough to have Harold, our usual naturalist guide, who understands the fact that we enjoy every aspect of wildlife. We spent the morning revelling in plants, insects and birds. One of our initial encounters was with the diminutive Strawberry Poisoned Dart Frog. These were particularly obvious as they were enjoying the wet weather. At first we were of the opinion that it was too dull to attract too many birds into the forest; that was until we turned a corner on the trail and came face to face with a pair of Great Curassow, the giant guan. We watched them for some time, revelling in the beauty of these shy birds. Later we

were to see a lone female. Our attention was then drawn to a Helicopter Damselfly (*Megaloprepus caerulatus*), the largest of its kind, and then a brightly coloured Assassin Bug. As we made our way to the canteen for lunch we came across a rather bold party of Collared Pecary. One lady in the party (who shall be nameless) thought that they were pessaries. Neil did point out that in extremis both could be relied on to produce the same results.

While we ate lunch the rain poured down. In fact the rain continued to pour down for the rest of the day.

Our first mission of the afternoon was to go 'into town' to buy stamps. During this trip we fell upon a Rose-breasted Grosbeak. On our return to the lodge we decided to watch the bird table from the bar; beer and banter followed. The most interesting sighting of the afternoon was a lone Yellow-billed Casique.

The day closed with sightings of Green Poisoned-arrow Frog and a Cane Toad on the path to the dining room.

After dinner the conversation turned to 'what if?' it rained in the morning, or if the rain was only slight, should we go out at the crack of dawn. We had to wait and see!

### **Thursday 30 March**

Selva Verde

Weather 7-8/8 cu. Morning: mainly dry. Afternoon: Heavy tropical rain.

On our way to an early breakfast we discovered praying mantis and cicadas near the outside light. A Wood Thrush, a Cane Toad and a Red-tailed Squirrel also made an appearance.

Once again we visited La Selva. As soon as we arrived we saw the bough of a Balsa Tree shaking. We immediately looked for a monkey. To our astonishment we saw a hanging Two Toed Sloth shaking the branch vigorously. On closer examination through the telescopes we noted that it was frothing at the mouth. It continued to shake the branch from time to time. We were puzzled by this strange behaviour, as were all the professional researchers we asked; quite a few of whom came to observe the phenomenon. Later in the morning the sloth was seen hanging from the same tree but all signs of frothing had disappeared, as had its habit of shaking the tree. It was postulated that it may have eaten some toxic plant but that was pure supposition; I'm afraid we will never know.

The rest of the morning was spent watching woodpeckers, woodcreepers and a variety of other forest species. It was obvious that many migrants were involved as we came across Grey Catbird, Red-eyed Vireo, Scarlet Tanager and many other passing birds. One of the most exciting birds of the morning was a perched Semi-plumbeous Hawk, a most elegant specimen. At mid-day a flock of migrant raptors flew north. It consisted of some forty Broad-winged Hawks and two Swainson's Hawks. Our parting gift from the station was a great view of a Fasciated Antshrike eating a huge insect.

At 12.15 we set off for La Quinta, a nearby lodge. En route we noted a Grey Hawk.

Lunch at La Quinta was excellent and well timed; almost as soon as we sat down the rain came tumbling down. After lunch a brief respite from the heavy rain allowed us to walk the grounds. Near the series of ponds three Grey-necked Wood-rails emerged from the surrounding shrubs. As this can be a rather elusive species we were all pleased to be able to appreciate them with such ease.

The rest of the afternoon was spent driving to and from Cinchona at mid elevation (about one thousand metres above sea level). Here we spent an hour and a half in a cafe overlooking the San Fernando Falls. Whilst drinking coffee and eating cheese tortilla we watched birds feeding in the garden and hummingbirds on feeders.

We enjoyed sightings of ten species of hummingbirds ranging from the tiny Green Thorntail to the huge Violet Sabrewing. The garden produced Emerald Toucanet, Silver-throated Tanager, Wilson's Warbler and Black-throated Green Warbler, amongst others. One of the other highlights was a Red-tailed squirrel that managed to escape from the bird table with a

whole banana which it hid and then came back for another!

The cloud in the valley formed a grey curtain. Suddenly this curtain was broken by a small party of medium sized swifts which flew directly towards us. Because of the back drop of cloud the chestnut neck of the swift could be seen clearly; they were in fact Chestnut-collared swifts. Generally the very dark chestnut collar is virtually undetectable but not on this occasion. Willy was thrilled to bits as this was his first experience of this phenomenon. Eventually the lower cloud lifted to reveal the San Fernando Falls in all their glory. Because of the rain the falls were even more dramatic than usual.

Despite the frustrating weather it had been an exciting day. During the evening the bar became the centre of attention once again as a Water Opossum visited the bird feeder.

### **Friday 31 March**

Sela Verde

Weather 7-8/8 cu. Showers and short sunny spells. NE 2-3.

The day started with a walk around the grounds of Selva Verdi Lodge. Variegated Squirrel, frogs, a millipede, a Passalid Beetle and Red-throated Ant Tanager were the highlights. By 09.40 we had turned off the main road onto the road to the little town of Bajos. The grasslands produced sightings of Yellow-faced Grassquit, Red-winged Blackbird and Eastern Meadowlark. As we climbed we moved into thin low cloud. Here in the roadside forest we discovered Blue and White Swallows, a group of Blue-crowned Chlorophonia, pairs of Grey-crowned Yellowthroats and Golden Olive Woodpeckers. The female of the latter was seen peering from its nest hole. We eventually reached an area of dense cloud and decided to turn back. As we descended we found a beautiful 'One Day Orchid' as four White-collared Swift flew overhead.

Soon after we had passed Aguas Zarcas we stopped at a roadside house which had ponds and flowering Poro Trees. The former held a pair of Green Kingfishers and a family of Northern Jacana whilst the latter was full of birds including White-necked Jacobin, Orchard and Black-cowled Orioles and Scarlet Tanager.

Lunch was taken at the Tilajari Hotel. We had a fine meal whilst watching birds on the bird tables. We then walked the garden, finding amongst others a giant Green Iguana, Scaly-breasted Hummingbird, Northern Waterthrush and an Owl Moth (*Caligo mennon*).

During the trip we also noted Grey, White-tailed, Broad-winged and Swainson's Hawks and Crested Caracara.

As we approached Fortuna we could see about eight tenths of the height of Volcan Arenal.

After a shopping stop in the town we drove on to Volcano Lodge. Once we had settled into our rooms we had a walk along the river which forms the boundary of the hotel grounds. This proved to be an interesting site once again. We saw Amazon and Ringed Kingfishers and a Bare-throated Tiger Heron fishing in the river. A Crimson fronted Parakeet provided some colour whilst a Streak-headed Woodcreeper proved its subtlety.

Once again the day was full of variety.

### **Saturday 1 April**

Arenal

Weather a.m. 6/8 cu. Sunny, SE 1p.m. 3/8 cu. Sunny, SE 3. NO RAIN

#### **The Volcano**

Overnight the volcano was heard to 'puff'. In the early morning nine tenths of the height could be seen with an occasional glimpse of the summit as the clouds parted. Later in the morning we drove to the northern side of the volcano where we could see smoke billowing from the cone and from fumaroles on the slopes. We were also able to see steam rising from a run of cooling lava which had poured from the summit.

An American Dipper was noted in the river in the early morning.

We left the hotel at 09.00 and drove to an area of pasture where a pair of Southern Lapwing were nesting; we also saw a pair of Tropical Mockingbirds in the same field. This was especially interesting because both these birds are relatively recent expansive species from Panama, in fact neither of them is illustrated in the field guide. Later we made our way along the unmade road which skirts Lake Arenal. The sun had brought a lot of butterflies out onto the edges of the road. We also came across a family party of White-nosed Coati.

At 11.00 we arrived at 'Toad Hall Gallery', a venue which not only offered a fine variety of souvenirs for sale but provided us with a delicious lunch and views of a great variety of birds at the feeders. By 13.00, when we left we had noted thirty six species of birds, including the scarce hummingbirds Black-crested Coquette and Blue-throated Goldentail. Of the six species of raptors noted Crane Hawk and a dark phase Short-tailed Hawk were the most impressive.

By 16.50 we had crossed onto the Pacific slopes and had arrived at the eleven thousand ha. Solimar Estate. Here we met Demetrio, our guide for the afternoon. We drove out into the estate past hundreds of grazing beef cattle. Many of the fields were flooded, a vital feeding place for duck, waders, herons and storks. We stopped and watched three immature Jabiru on a nest. Later we were to see the two adults feeding in the flooded fields. It was hard to know what to look at first there were so many wetland species on view. Bright pink Roseate Spoonbills mingled with white herons and two flocks of Black-faced Whistling Ducks whistled as they took to the air. They were obviously comfortable with their surroundings, though, as they soon returned to their original feeding grounds. A small flock of Blue-winged Teal was also present. Perhaps the most surprising phenomenon, though, was a flock of thirty Muscovy Ducks. On previous visits to this part of Costa Rica we have only been able to find a handful. Snail Kites patrolled the fields as a host of Limpkin fed. Both these species feed on the aquatic Apple Snail. Wood Storks fed in the wet meadows as thousands of swallows flew north. Amongst the Barn Swallows were a handful of Cliff Swallows and Bank Swallows (Sand Martins). A few waders were present including Lesser Yellowlegs, Least Sandpipers and a small flock of Pectoral Sandpipers. All these birds had attracted a Harris Hawk and a Crested Caracara. It was hard to drag ourselves away from this spectacle. We were seen on our way by a noisy troupe of Mantled Howler Monkeys.

We made our way to La Ensenada, a four hundred ha. estate on the shores of The Gulf of Nicoya.

## **Sunday 2 April**

La Ensenada

Weather            2/8 cu. Sunny, NE 2p.m. 8/8 cu. Humid.

At 06.30 we boarded a boat to explore the nearby mangroves as the tide ebbed. As Brown Pelicans and magnificent Frigatebirds circled the boat we enjoyed views of Roseate Spoonbills at roost. Little Blue Herons were common as were migrant waders perched on the mangroves; these included Whimbrel, Willet, Grey Plover, Spotted Sandpiper and Least Sandpiper. Other inhabitants of the mangroves included Mangrove Warbler, Yellow-naped and White-fronted Parrots and Orange-chinned Parakeets. As the tide fell mud banks were revealed as were more Grey Plover, Turnstone and a Semi-palmated Plover. Laughing Gulls, Royal Terns and two Black Skimmers were also noted. The latter were especially admired as they powered their way across the gulf.

As we walked to breakfast we noted a pair of Streak-backed Orioles and a pair of colourful Turquoise-browed Motmot.

After breakfast we drove to the nearby salinas. As we expected, the bird life there was sparse as the tide was falling, we did, however, gain close views of a number of species of waders and an overflying immature Mangrove Black Hawk. An adult Yellow-crowned Night-heron and a fine Spiny-tailed Iguana were also entertaining. As it was hot, we either watched from the air conditioned coach or from the shade of the salt works barn. This gave

us shelter as we watched the birds through the telescopes.

The middle of the day was devoted to a siesta, swimming and eating lunch.

At 15.00 we boarded a tractor drawn trailer which took us to many inaccessible areas of the estate. Before we had moved one hundred metres we came across a flock of Orange-fronted Parakeet and soon after our attention was drawn to feeding hummingbirds in a huge flowering Inga tree. Cinnamon, Mangrove and Steely-vented Hummingbirds were noted as was a White-lored Gnatcatcher, a Masked Tityra and a Rose-breasted Becard.

As we approached the salinas Greivin showed us a Lesser Nighthawk roosting on a horizontal tree branch.

The saltings were full of waders, numbering some one thousand in all and consisting of twelve species. The discovery of a Baird's Sandpiper was exciting as this is far from common in Costa Rica. As we watched a Peregrine flew over putting up all the birds. They soon returned to feed, however.

We then drove on to a fresh water pool which held a large variety of wetland species including Roseate Spoonbills and a lone Least Grebe.

We finished the drive on top of a nearby hill which gave us wonderful views of the surrounding countryside as the most spectacular sunset imaginable enthralled us. No doubt the red wine with which we were supplied also had a bearing on our sense of joy.

### **Monday 3 April**

La Ensenada

Weather 1-4/8 ci. Sun, hot. 0

The news is that the northern part of the Arenal National Park has been closed due to the increased activity of Volcan Arenal.

A morning walk revealed Melodious Blackbird, four Spot-bellied Bobwhite, Rose-throated Becard and a variety of other gems. During the walk we explored the edge of a dry gully. Whilst watching a flycatcher Willy glimpsed a Lesser Ground-cuckoo, a most elusive species. We crept around in the vegetation until we had a view of the bird. It was something of a 'jigsaw' bird, we pieced it together little by little, a head here and a tail there. Some of the group didn't see it at all; it was all very difficult. Whilst hunting for the cuckoo we flushed two nightjars, one was the resident Common Parakeet and the other a scarce migrant Whip-poor-will. This was a great find. Just before we left the Finca we were shown a roosting Pacific Screech Owl. We were obviously having a run of good luck.

We then spent the next hour and a half on the estate revisiting the ponds and making a brief stop at the salinas. One of the delights of the morning was the sighting of a Cracker Butterfly (*Hamadryas* sp.). Then, as we watched a variety of wetland species at one of the ponds, Greivin called out; he had seen a Jaguarundi, a small black cat. By the time we had turned around it was bounding up and over a nearby hill. It would have been nice to have seen it for longer, but having said that, it was the first sighting of a wild cat by a Travelling Naturalist group in Costa Rica. (The only other sighting being of a Jaguarundi on our last Belize trip.) The brief stop at the Salinas produced more sightings of a few wader species. Banded Wren, a Mangrove Black Hawk, a Snail Kite, a Grey Hawk and Collared Seedeaters also featured.

As we drove to the Pan-American Highway a bird flew in front of the bus and settled by the roadside. Amazingly it was a Lesser Ground-cuckoo. It was seen by us all. Neil hadn't seen this species since 1996!

After lunch we drove south.

We arrived in the small town of Orotina at 14.30 and made straight for the town square. Having consulted the 'Ice-cream Man', Willy showed us a pair of magnificent Black and White Owls on a low branch in a mature tree. We were then guided to two Three-toed Sloths, both of which were asleep in the crown of two huge palm trees. They looked like two balls

of fur. We were all glad that we had been lucky enough to gain good views of this species in Tortuagero.

Soon after leaving Orotina we reached the road bridge over the Tarcoles River. American Crocodiles were the main attraction; some of them were huge. We also noted a variety of wetland bird species, including fifty Black-bellied Whistling-duck.

By 17.00 we were making ourselves at home in our air-conditioned rooms at Hotel Villa Lapas. Whilst enjoying a pre-dinner drink we were serenaded by a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl and from time to time joined by Cane Toads; every bar has one of course but here they were amphibians!

At dinner we were entertained by a troupe of dancers in a dramatic depiction of the history of Costa Rica.

## **Tuesday 4 April**

Villa Lapas

Weather a.m. 0, sunny, NE 1p.m. 7/8 Cu. Dull, hot and humid. NE 2-3

The pre-breakfast walk in the hotel grounds brought us into contact with Dusky Antbird, Streaked Flycatcher, Slaty-tailed Trogon, Orange-billed Sparrow, Philadelphia Vireo and Cherrie's Tanager, amongst others. The Variegated Squirrel represented the mammals. As we walked the trail in the forest Neil shepherded the group past a sleeping snake. It proved to be a Boa Constrictor (*Boa constrictor*). It also proved to be recently deceased. By 08.10 we arrived at the Warden Station of the Carara National Park. We walked the trail near the HQ until 11.00. Birds abounded; almost as soon as we had started we looked through a gap in the canopy and saw a pair of Double-toothed Kites, Black, Turkey and two magnificent King Vultures. We also had good fortune with wrens and antbirds. Other, usually elusive, birds included Red-capped Manakin, Plain Xenops and Northern Bentbill.

A Green Poison-arrow Frog was unexpected in the dry forest as were two White Ghost Bats roosting under a palm leaf. The latter are seldom seen so we were lucky. Our luck continued with the sighting of two Ruddy Quail Dove.

We then visited the Tarcoles Estuary where we discovered that the intertidal mudflats had become so vegetated that they obscured our view of the coastal birds.

After lunch we walked the Carara River Trail. Once more we were thrilled by sightings of a great variety of birds, especially Scarlet Macaws and Fiery-billed Aracari. Wrens and antbirds also featured. At one point we came across two Rufous and White Wrens gripped in mortal combat. We watched them for some minutes as they grappled with each other on the ground. One of the highlights of the afternoon was watching a Black-throated Trogon and then an insect catching Rufous-tailed Jacamar. The other highlight was finding three Boat-billed Herons at their roost. Though the afternoon was exciting, it was also frustrating, as a flock of Red-fronted Parrotlets flew over so quickly that they were missed by most of us.

## **Wednesday 5 April**

Villa Lapas

Weather Lowlands: 7/8 cu. Dull 0 Highlands: 8/8 Cu. Some drizzle, 0

The day started well with the discovery of a colony of Common Tent-making Bats roosting under the leaves of a palm adjacent to the restaurant.

By 08.00 we were on our way to the highlands. Things went well until we reached the rough coastal road. Our progress was slowed by the poor surface and by the local rivers. In late 2005 there had been an earthquake locally and two of the bridges were down, forcing us to ford the rivers in the bus. At one point smaller vehicles were assisted by a tractor (at a price, no doubt). The highlights of the coastal section of the trip were six Roadside Hawks, Red-crested Woodpeckers and the only Plain Ground-doves of the trip.

By 15.00 we had reached Villa Mills, a small roadside village at about three thousand two

hundred metres above sea level. It was dry, a fairly rare event there. We were soon noting a number of classic highland species of birds including Volcano and Fiery-throated Hummingbirds, Yellow-winged Vireo, Black-capped Flycatcher, Flame-throated Warbler and Volcano Junco.

Later we visited the restaurant at La Georgina where we enjoyed the hummingbirds at the feeders. We also saw Large-footed Finch.

As we descended to the Sevegre Hotel in the nearby Valley (2200 m.a.s.l.), we encountered yet more mountain species including Sooty and Mountain Robins, Collared Trogon, Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher and Black-cheeked Warbler. We then came across a group of birdwatchers from the U.S.A. who were kind enough to show us a pair of Resplendent Quetzels at a nest. We had a wonderful view of a very long tailed male. This really made our day!

There was a real sense of elation at having seen one of the most beautiful birds in Central America with such ease.

### **Thursday 6 April**

Sevegre

Weather 1/8 ci. Sun ,0p.m. Clouding over.

We awoke to a sunny but cool day. We were soon watching yet another male Resplendent Quetzal in a noisy display flight and then at rest. We were watching from the bridge over the fast flowing River Sevegre down which flew an American Dipper. Then we spent some time watching hummingbirds at the feeders. Then the real entertainment started as Long-tailed Silky-flycatchers came close, followed by Acorn Woodpeckers and then a variety of flycatchers. Flame-coloured Tanagers then dazzled us with their brightness as equally attractive Sulphur-winged Parakeets sped overhead. After some time listening to the piercing song of the Black-faced Solitaire we managed to find this secretive bird. The diminutive Alfaro's squirrel was determined not to be left out of the act as it raced up and down nearby trees.

Suddenly we were joined by Greivin in a state of some excitement; he had found a pygmy owl. Unfortunately it had been mobbed by hummingbirds and had flown off. Amazingly we managed to find it again and were able to watch it at our leisure. Eventually it was mobbed once again but this time it held its ground. We had hoped that it might be the rather scarce Costa Rican Pygmy Owl but on close examination it turned out to be a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, it must have been on its holiday!

We then walked the Sendero El Raichuelo, finding a party of very active Ruddy Treerunners, a Ruddy-capped Nightingale-thrush and Spangle-cheeked Tanagers feeding two fledged young.

As we walked back to the lodge we found a Torrent Tyrannulet in the river and five Swallow-tailed Kites high overhead. It had been a most entertaining morning.

In the afternoon we drove up to a higher trail in a four wheel drive vehicle. Though we saw few birds we did enjoy a wide variety of plants. A Black-billed Nightingale-thrush and another fine Resplendent Quetzal were also noted. Eventually the weather closed in on us.

### **Friday 7 April**

Sevegre

Weather 1/8 Ci,sun,0 Sevegre 7/8 Cu, light rain at times, 0 Tapanti

The day started well with yet more sightings of a pair of Resplendent Quetzals and a flyover of Sulphur-winged Parakeets.

We made an early start on our journey to the Orosi Valley and Tapanti National Park, arriving at 10.30.

We were soon watching Chestnut-headed Oropendola at a nest site and then Slate-throated Whitestart. As we watched a flock of White-collared Swift dashed over us followed by a single, much smaller Vaux swift. Then a Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant tested our patience as it flitted through the foliage. As we watched an Ochraceous Wren the elusive Three-striped Warbler sang from the forest. At this stage Common Bush Tanagers announced the arrival of Blue-grey, Spangled-cheeked, Silver-throated and Golden-mantled Tanagers. Then three Brown-hooded Parrots flew by and Dark Pewee and Black Phoebe showed off their flying skills; no they are not a punk rock duo!

At 13.45 we sat in the Kiri Tapanti Bar drinking beer and watching tanagers on the bird tables.

On the way to the hotel we stopped at the pools at Las Concaves where we found American Coot, Moorhen, Blue-winged Teal and a lone Lesser Yellowlegs.

We arrived at the Hotel Bougainvillea in time to appreciate the wonderful formal gardens.

That evening we dined with Willy, his lady friend Katya and Fiorella from the Horizontes Office. A great time was had by all.

### **Saturday 8 April**

Hotel Bougainvillea, San Jose

Weather            A fine morning and a cloudy afternoon.

The gardens sparkled in the morning and the view of Volcan Irazu was spectacular. Even though we had a late start the garden was full of birds. Blue-crowned Motmot was seen, at last, as was a striking Green Spiny Lizard. However all attempts to find the very local Prevost's Ground-finch fell on stony ground.

After a splendid lunch the finale of the trip was provided by the discovery of a White-eared Ground-sparrow in the compost heap; we always like to try and end on a romantic note! At 16.45 the group sped off to the airport and Neil prepared for his next mission; Horizontes had invited him to travel to Nicaragua to view a tourist lodge.

### **Sunday 9 April**

London Heathrow

The group arrived safely and returned to their homes.

### **Footnote One – 8 April**

At 17.28 Neil eventually found a Prevost's Ground-sparrow; guess where? It was in the compost heap! At 17.30 an American Kestrel flew over the garden. It just shows that you can not win them all.

### **Footnote Two**

The trip to Nicaragua was of great interest. The bird highlights were sightings of Elegant Trogon and Long-tailed Manakin. Of the five mammal species identified the most unexpected was Hump-backed Whale; several were seen off shore, as were a number of very distant unidentified dolphins.

## **THE SPECIES CHECKLIST**

### **BIRDS**

KEY

Arenal	ARE
Bajos	BAJ
Bougainvillea	BOU
Carara	CAR
Carara-Dominical	CD
La Ensenada	ENS
Cerro De La Muerte	MUE
Savegre (San Gerado)	SAV
Solimar	SOL
La Selva	LSEL
Selva Verde	SEL
Tapanti	TAP
Tortuguero-Cano Blanco	TOR
Caribbean	CARIB
pacific	PAC
Estimate	E
Peak Count	[ ]
Total Count	( )

<b>TINAMOU</b>	<i>Tinamidae</i>	
<b>Little Tinamou</b>	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Heard LSEL
<b>GREBES</b>	<i>Podicipedidae</i>	
<b>Least Grebe</b>	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	One ENS
<b>DARTER</b>	<i>Anhingidae</i>	
<b>Anhinga</b>	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Widespread in wetlands
<b>CORMORANTS</b>	<i>Phalacrocoracidae</i>	
<b>Neotropic (Olivaceous) Cormorant</b>	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Uncommon CARIB, common PAC
<b>PELICANS</b>	<i>Pelicanidae</i>	
<b>Brown Pelican</b>	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Uncommon CARIB, common PAC
<b>FRIGATEBIRDS</b>	<i>Fregatidae</i>	
<b>Magnificent Frigatebird</b>	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Common PAC
<b>HERONS &amp; BITTERNES</b>	<i>Ardeidae</i>	
<b>Great Blue Heron</b>	<i>Ardea herodias</i>	One SEL, common PAC
<b>Cattle Egret</b>	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread CD (175)
<b>American Great White Egret</b>	<i>Casmerodius albus</i>	Widespread TOR (40) SOL (40)
<b>Tricolored Heron</b>	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Six TOR and two ENS
<b>Little Blue Heron</b>	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Common on both coasts, ENS (50)
<b>Snowy Egret</b>	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Widespread, TOR (60)
<b>Green Heron</b>	<i>Butorides virescens</i>	A scattering of records CARIB and PAC, TOR (8)
<b>Yellow-crowned Night-heron</b>	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Two ENS
<b>Boat-billed Heron</b>	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Three CAR
<b>Bare-throated Tiger-heron</b>	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Widespread SOL (22)
<b>Fasciated Tiger-heron</b>	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>	One Rio Blanco
<b>STORKS</b>	<i>Ciconiidae</i>	
<b>Wood Stork</b>	<i>Mycteria Americana</i>	Common in wetlands PAC,SOL (40)

<b>Jabiru</b>	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Nesting pair with three young SOL
<b>IBISES &amp; SPOONBILLS</b>	<i>Threskiornithidae</i>	
<b>Green Ibis</b>	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Two TOR, one near Puerto Viejo and heard LSEL
<b>American White Ibis</b>	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Common PAC, SOL(34),ENS (50)
<b>Roseate Spoonbill</b>	<i>Ajaia ajaia</i>	Thirty four PAC, six SOL and twenty six ENS
<b>WHISTLING-DUCKS</b>	<i>Dendrocygnidae</i>	
<b>Black-bellied Whistling-duck</b>	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Four near Puerto Viejo, SOL (800), ENS (130), CAR (50)
<b>WILDFOWL</b>	<i>Anatidae</i>	
<b>Muscovy Duck</b>	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Two LSEL,a staggering thirty SOL and fourteen ENS. A male CAR
<b>Blue-winged Teal</b>	<i>Anas discors</i>	Six TOR, SOL (24), ENS (16), Los Convarves (50)
<b>AMERICAN VULTURES</b>	<i>Catharidae</i>	
<b>Turkey Vulture</b>	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Common
<b>American Black Vulture</b>	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Common
<b>King Vulture</b>	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	Two CAR
<b>OSPREY</b>	<i>Pandionidae</i>	
<b>Osprey</b>	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	CAR (3), PAC (14), ENS (10)
<b>HAWKS</b>	<i>Accipitridae</i>	
<b>Gray-headed Kite</b>	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	One TOR
<b>American Swallow-tailed Kite</b>	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	One BC, one TOR, three CAR and nine in the mountains
<b>White-tailed Kite</b>	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	One TOR
<b>Snail Kite</b>	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Three SOL and one ENS
<b>Double-toothed Kite</b>	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	One TOR
<b>Plumbeous Kite</b>	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	One ENS and one CAR
<b>Crane Hawk</b>	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	One Toad Hall
<b>Semiplumbeous Hawk</b>	<i>Leucopternis semiplumbea</i>	One LSEL
<b>Common Black-hawk</b>	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Three TOR and one CAR
<b>Mangrove Black-hawk</b>	<i>Buteogallus subtilis</i>	Two ENS
<b>Harris's (Bay-winged) Hawk</b>	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	One SOL
<b>Gray(-lined) Hawk</b>	<i>Asturina nitida</i>	Ten scattered records
<b>Roadside Hawk</b>	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Two CAR and six CD
<b>Broad-winged Hawk</b>	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	A passage E 100 north CARIB and one SAV
<b>Short-tailed Hawk</b>	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	One SELV and one SAV
<b>Swainson's Hawk</b>	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Two LSEL and one Fortuna
<b>FALCONS &amp; CARACARAS</b>	<i>Falconidae</i>	
<b>Crested Caracara</b>	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Eight records: two CAR and six PAC
<b>Yellow-headed Caracara</b>	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Four records PAC
<b>Laughing Falcon</b>	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Two TOR and heard ENS
<b>Peregrine Falcon</b>	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	One ENS
<b>GUANS &amp; CHACHALACAS</b>	<i>Cracidae</i>	
<b>Gray-headed Chachalaca</b>	<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	Three LSEL

<b>Crested Guan</b>	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Six ESEL, two Toad hall and heard ENS
<b>Black Guan</b>	<i>Chamaepetes unicolor</i>	Brief view SAV
<b>Great Curassow</b>	<i>Crax rubra</i>	A pair and a lone female LSEL
<b>NEW WORLD QUAILS</b>	<i>Odontophoridae</i>	
<b>Spot-bellied Bobwhite</b>	<i>Colinus leucopogon</i>	Four ENS
<b>LIMPKIN</b>	<i>Aramidae</i>	
<b>Limpkin</b>	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Thirty two SOL
<b>RAILS &amp; COOTS</b>	<i>Rallidae</i>	
<b>Grey-necked Wood-Rail</b>	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Two La Quinta
<b>Common Moorhen</b>	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Four Los Concaves
<b>American Purple Gallinule</b>	<i>Porphyryla martinicus</i>	Several TOR
<b>American Coot</b>	<i>Fulica Americana</i>	Six Los Concaves
<b>SUNGREBES</b>	<i>Heliornithidae</i>	
<b>Sungrebe</b>	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	One TOR
<b>SUNBITTERN</b>	<i>Eurypygidae</i>	
<b>Sunbittern</b>	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	One SEL
<b>JACANAS</b>	<i>Jacaniidae</i>	
<b>Northern Jacana</b>	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>	Very widespread [E150]
<b>AVOCETS AND STILTS</b>	<i>Recurvirostridae</i>	
<b>Black-necked Stilt</b>	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Ten TOR and some twenty PAC
<b>American Avocet</b>	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>	
<b>THICK-KNEES</b>	<i>Burhinidae</i>	
<b>Double-striped Thick-knee</b>	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	Three SOL
<b>PLOVERS</b>	<i>Charadriidae</i>	
<b>Southern Lapwing</b>	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	One Arenal
<b>Grey (Black-bellied) Plover</b>	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	ENS (E 80)
<b>Semipalmated Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	ENS (E300)
<b>Wilson's Plover</b>	<i>Charadrius wilsonia</i>	ENS ten
<b>SANDPIPERS</b>	<i>Scolopacidae</i>	
<b>Whimbrel</b>	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	ENS (E180)
<b>Greater Yellowlegs</b>	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Five TOR
<b>Lesser Yellowlegs</b>	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	SOL (14), ENS (3)
<b>Solitary Sandpiper</b>	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	One TOR
<b>Spotted Sandpiper</b>	<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Very widpread [56]
<b>Willet</b>	<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	ENS (48)
<b>(Ruddy) Turnstone</b>	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	ENS (3)
<b>Short-billed Dowitcher</b>	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>	ENS (28)
<b>Sanderling</b>	<i>Calidris alba</i>	Five TOR
<b>Semipalmated Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris pusilla</i>	ENS (E 200)
<b>Western Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris mauri</i>	ENS (E 300)
<b>Least Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	ENS (40)
<b>Pectoral Sandpiper</b>	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	SOL (20)
<b>GULLS</b>	<i>Laridae</i>	
<b>Laughing Gull</b>	<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Small flocks PAC
<b>TERNES</b>	<i>Sternidae</i>	
<b>Royal Tern</b>	<i>Sterna maxima</i>	Seven ENS
<b>SKIMMERS</b>	<i>Rynchopidae</i>	
<b>Black Skimmer</b>	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Two ENS

<b>PIGEONS &amp; DOVES</b>	<i>Columbidae</i>	
<b>Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)</b>	<i>Columba livia</i>	Common in inhabited areas
<b>Band-tailed Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba fasciata</i>	Three MUE and five SAV
<b>Pale-vented Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Red-billed Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba flavirostris</i>	Small flocks throughout
<b>Ruddy Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba subvinacea</i>	Two SAV and two TAP
<b>Short-billed Pigeon</b>	<i>Columba nigrirostris</i>	Common CARIB
<b>American Mourning Dove</b>	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	One near Ortina
<b>White-winged Dove</b>	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	Common PAC
<b>Common Ground-dove</b>	<i>Columbina passerine</i>	Common PAC
<b>Plain-breasted Ground-dove</b>	<i>Columbina minuta</i>	Four CD
<b>Ruddy Ground-dove</b>	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Widespread but more common PAC
<b>Inca Dove</b>	<i>Scardafella inca</i>	Common PAC
<b>Blue Ground-dove</b>	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Two LSEL
<b>White-tipped Dove</b>	<i>Lepotila verreauxi</i>	Common PAC
<b>Ruddy Quail-dove</b>	<i>Geotrygon Montana</i>	Two CAR
<b>PARROTS</b>	<i>Psittacidae</i>	
<b>Scarlet Macaw</b>	<i>Ara macao</i>	Thirteen sightings CAR
<b>Crimson-fronted Parakeet</b>	<i>Aratinga finschi</i>	Several San Jose and one ARE
<b>Olive-throated Parakeet</b>	<i>Aratinga nana</i>	Two TOR
<b>Orange-fronted Parakeet</b>	<i>Aratinga canicularis</i>	Five ENS
<b>Sulphur-winged Parakeet</b>	<i>Pyrrhura hoffmanni</i>	Sixteen SAV
<b>Orange-chinned Parakeet</b>	<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	At least ten LSEL and two ENS
<b>Brown-hooded Parrot</b>	<i>Pionopsitta haematotis</i>	Two TAP
<b>Red-fronted Parrotlet</b>	<i>Touit costaricensis</i>	Twelve in flight CAR
<b>White-crowned Parrot</b>	<i>Pionus senilis</i>	Common CARIB [33]
<b>White-fronted Parrot</b>	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	Eight ENS
<b>Red-lored Parrot</b>	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Yellow-naped Parrot</b>	<i>Amazona auropalliata</i>	Four CAR
<b>Mealy Parrot (Amazon)</b>	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Nine records CARIB
<b>ANIS</b>	<i>Crotophagidae</i>	
<b>Groove billed Ani</b>	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>	Common and widespread
<b>GROUND-CUCKOOS</b>	<i>Neomorphidae</i>	
<b>Striped Cuckoo</b>	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	One San Jose
<b>Lesser Ground-cuckoo</b>	<i>Morococcyx erythropygus</i>	Two ENS
<b>NEW WORLD CUCKOOS</b>	<i>Coccyzidae</i>	
<b>Squirrel Cuckoo</b>	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	One TOR, two LSEL and one CAR
<b>TYPICAL OWLS</b>	<i>Strigidae</i>	
<b>Pacific Screech-owl</b>	<i>Otus cooperi</i>	One at roost ENS
<b>Black-and-white Owl</b>	<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	A pair roosting Oratina
<b>Ferruginous Pygmy-owl</b>	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	One ENS and one SAV
<b>NIGHTJARS</b>	<i>Caprimulgidae</i>	
<b>Lesser Nighthawk</b>	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	One roosting and four in flight ENS
<b>Common Pauraque</b>	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Four records ENS
<b>Whip-poor-will</b>	<i>Caprimulgus vociferous</i>	One ENS
<b>SWIFTS</b>	<i>Apodidae</i>	
<b>Chestnut-collared Swift</b>	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Ten Cinchona

<b>White-collared Swift</b>	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Two hundred Broulio Carilo, four BAJ, twenty SAV and twenty TAP
<b>Costa Rica Swift</b>	<i>Chaetura fumosa</i>	One CAR
<b>Gray-rumped Swift</b>	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Noted on five days CARIB, TOR (50)
<b>Chimney Swift</b>	<i>Chaetura palagica</i>	Thirty migrants TOR
<b>Vaux's Swift</b>	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	One TAP
<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>	<i>Trochilidae</i>	
<b>Band-tailed Barbthroat</b>	<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	One TOR, one La Quinta and one CAR
<b>Green Hermit</b>	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	One Cinchona
<b>(Western) Long-tailed Hermit</b>	<i>Phaethornis longirostris (superciliosus)</i>	One TOR
<b>Stripe-throated Hermit</b>	<i>Phaethornis strigularis (longuemareus)</i>	Two TOR, two LSEL
<b>Scaly-breasted Hummingbird</b>	<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	Two Tilajari Hotel and one ENS
<b>Violet Sabrewing</b>	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>	Two Cinchona
<b>White-necked Jacobin</b>	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	One LSEL and one near Aguas Zarcas
<b>Brown Violet-ear</b>	<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Several Cinchona
<b>Green Violet-ear</b>	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Several cinchona
<b>Green-breasted Mango</b>	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>	Two SELV and three near Aguas Zarcas
<b>Violet-headed Hummingbird</b>	<i>Klais guimeti</i>	Two LSEL and one ARE
<b>Black-crested Coquette</b>	<i>Lophornis helenae</i>	One Toad Hall
<b>Green Thorntail</b>	<i>Discosura conversii</i>	A pair Cinchona
<b>Fork-tailed (Canivet's) Emerald</b>	<i>Chlorostilbon canivetii</i>	One ENS
<b>Fiery-throated Hummingbird</b>	<i>Panterpe insignis</i>	Eight MUE
<b>Blue-throated Goldentail</b>	<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>	Two Toad Hall
<b>Blue-chested Hummingbird</b>	<i>Amazilia amabilis</i>	One TOR
<b>Mangrove Hummingbird</b>	<i>Amazilia boucardi</i>	One ENS
<b>Steely-vented Hummingbird</b>	<i>Amazilia saucerrottei</i>	Five records CAR
<b>Cinnamon Hummingbird</b>	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>	Common ENS
<b>Rufous-tailed Hummingbird</b>	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Very widespread
<b>Coppery-headed Emerald</b>	<i>Elvira cupreiceps</i>	One Cinchona
<b>White-bellied Mountain-gem</b>	<i>Lampornis hemileucus</i>	One Cinchona
<b>Purple-throated Mountain-gem</b>	<i>Lampornis calolaema</i>	One SAV
<b>Gray-tailed Mountain-gem</b>	<i>Lampornis cinereicauda</i>	Two MUE, up to six SAV
<b>Green-crowned Brilliant</b>	<i>Heliodoxa jacula</i>	One Cinchona
<b>Magnificent Hummingbird</b>	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	One Cinchona, eight MUE and at least ten SAV
<b>Purple-crowned Fairy</b>	<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	One Car
<b>Long-billed Starthroat</b>	<i>Helioaster longirostris</i>	One CAR
<b>Volcano Hummingbird</b>	<i>Selasphorus flammula</i>	One MUE
<b>Scintillant Hummingbird</b>	<i>Selasphorus scintilla</i>	At least five SAV
<b>TROGONS</b>	<i>Trogonidae</i>	
<b>Resplendent Quetzal</b>	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Excellent views of least three males and two females SAV
<b>Slaty-tailed Trogon</b>	<i>Trogon Massena</i>	Common CARIB and one CAR
<b>Black-headed Trogon</b>	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>	Six records at ENS and heard CAR
<b>Collared Trogon</b>	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	One SAV and heard TAP
<b>Black-throated Trogon</b>	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	A male CAR
<b>Violaceous Trogon</b>	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Four sightings LSEO, SEL and ENS

<b>GIANT KINGFISHERS</b>	<i>Cerylidae</i>	
<b>Ringed Kingfisher</b>	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Common TOR and one ARE
<b>Belted Kingfisher</b>	<i>Ceryle alcyon</i>	Two records TOR and one ENS
<b>Amazon Kingfisher</b>	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Four records TOR and one ARE
<b>Green Kingfisher</b>	<i>Chloroceryle Americana</i>	Eight scattered records, mainly PAC
<b>MOTMOTS</b>	<i>Motmotidae</i>	
<b>Turquoise-browed Motmot</b>	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>	At least four ENS
<b>Blue-crowned Motmot</b>	<i>Motmotus momota</i>	One BOU
<b>JACAMARS</b>	<i>Galbulidae</i>	
<b>Rufous-tailed Jacamar</b>	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	One CAR
<b>TOUCANS</b>	<i>Ramphastidae</i>	
<b>Emerald Toucanet</b>	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Two Cinchona
<b>Collared Aracari</b>	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Fiery-billed Aracari</b>	<i>Pteroglossus frantzii</i>	Three CARIB
<b>Keel-billed Toucan</b>	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Chestnut-mandibled Toucan</b>	<i>Ramphastos swainsonii</i>	Common CARIB and two CAR
<b>WOODPECKERS</b>	<i>Picidae</i>	
<b>Acorn Woodpecker</b>	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	Very common SAV
<b>Golden-naped Woodpecker</b>	<i>Melanerpes chrysauchen</i>	One CAR
<b>Black-cheeked Woodpecker</b>	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Seven records CARIB
<b>Red-crowned Woodpecker</b>	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	Three CD
<b>Hoffmann's Woodpecker</b>	<i>Melanerpes hoffmannii</i>	Very common PAC, including Central Valley
<b>Rufous-winged Woodpecker</b>	<i>Piculus simplex</i>	Three LSEL
<b>Golden-olive Woodpecker</b>	<i>Piculus rubiginosus</i>	A pair BAJ
<b>Chestnut-colored Woodpecker</b>	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>	Heard LSEL
<b>Lineated Woodpecker</b>	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Heard ENS
<b>Pale-billed Woodpecker</b>	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	Five records TOR
<b>WOODCREEPERS</b>	<i>Dendrocolaptidae</i>	
<b>Wedge-billed Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	One LSEL
<b>Northern Barred-woodcreeper</b>	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae (certhia)</i>	One LSEL
<b>Cocoa Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	One CAR
<b>Streak-headed Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Seven scattered records
<b>Spot-crowned Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	Common SAV
<b>OVENBIRDS</b>	<i>Furnariidae</i>	
<b>Ruddy Treerunner</b>	<i>Margarornis rubiginosus</i>	Six SAV
<b>Plain Xenops</b>	<i>Xenops minutes</i>	Four CAR
<b>TYPICAL ANTBIRDS</b>	<i>Thamnophilidae</i>	
<b>Fasciated Antshrike</b>	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	One LSEL
<b>Barred Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	One CAR
<b>Black-hooded Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus bridgesi</i>	Five CAR
<b>Dot-winged Antwren</b>	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	Six CAR
<b>Dusky Antbird</b>	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	Eight CAR
<b>Chestnut-backed Antbird</b>	<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>	Two CAR
<b>ANTTHRUSHES &amp; Antpittas</b>	<i>Formicariidae</i>	
<b>Black-faced Antthrush</b>	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Heard CAR
<b>TAPACULOS</b>	<i>Rhinocryptidae</i>	
<b>Silvery-fronted Tapaculo</b>	<i>Scytalopus argentifrons</i>	Heard SAV
<b>Tyrant flycatchers</b>	<i>Tyrannidae</i>	
<b>Brown-capped Tyrannulet</b>	<i>Ornithion brunneicapillum</i>	One TOR

<b>Greenish Elaenia</b>	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Two CAR
<b>Yellow-bellied Elaenia</b>	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Four CARIB
<b>Mountain Elaenia</b>	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Five SAV
<b>Torrent Tyrannulet</b>	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>	Three SAV
<b>Slaty-capped Flycatcher</b>	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>	One ARE
<b>Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant</b>	<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Two TAP
<b>Northern Bentbill</b>	<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>	Eight CAR
<b>Common Tody-flycatcher</b>	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Widespread
<b>Black-headed Tody-flycatcher</b>	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i>	Heard LSEL
<b>Yellow-olive Flycatcher</b>	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	One LSEL and eight PAC
<b>Yellow-margined Flycatcher (Flatbill)</b>	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Two LSEL and one SEL
<b>Dark Pewee</b>	<i>Contopus lugubris</i>	Two TAP
<b>Tropical Pewee</b>	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Widespread CARIB
<b>Yellowish Flycatcher</b>	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	Two records SAV
<b>Black-capped Flycatcher</b>	<i>Empidonax atriceps</i>	Two MUE and one SAV
<b>Black Phoebe</b>	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Two TOR, one ARE and three TAP
<b>Long-tailed Tyrant</b>	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Two TOR and one LSEL
<b>Bright-rumped Attila</b>	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Two TOR and one LSEL
<b>Rufous Mourner</b>	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>	Two TOR
<b>Dusky-capped Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Four LSEL
<b>Great Crested Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	One TOR and one CAR
<b>Brown-crested Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Two ENS
<b>Great Kiskadee</b>	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Very widespread
<b>Boat-billed Flycatcher</b>	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	Widespread
<b>Social Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiozetetes similes</i>	Widespread except at high altitude
<b>Gray-capped Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Scattered records
<b>Streaked Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiodynastes maculates</i>	Three CAR
<b>Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher</b>	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Six records CARIB-PAC
<b>Piratic Flycatcher</b>	<i>Legatus leucophaius</i>	Two LSEL and two ENS
<b>Tropical Kingbird</b>	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Very widespread
<b>Cinnamon Becard</b>	<i>Pachyramphus cinnamomeus</i>	Six records SEL and LSEL
<b>Rose-throated Becard</b>	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>	Nine records ENS and CAR
<b>Masked Tityra</b>	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Widespread
<b>Black-crowned Tityra</b>	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Only LSEL and SEL
<b>MANAKINS</b>	<i>Pipridae</i>	
<b>White-collared Manakin</b>	<i>Manacus candei</i>	Noted TOR and LSEL
<b>Orange-collared Manakin</b>	<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	Heard CAR
<b>Long-tailed Manakin</b>	<i>Chiroxiphia linearis</i>	Heard CAR
<b>Red-capped Manakin</b>	<i>Pipra mentalis</i>	A female building a nest CAR
<b>COTINGAS</b>	<i>Cotingidae</i>	
<b>Purple-throated Fruitercrow</b>	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Two TOR
<b>Three-wattled Bellbird</b>	<i>Procnias tricarunculata</i>	Heard SAV
<b>SWALLOWS &amp; MARTINS</b>	<i>Hirundinidae</i>	
<b>Mangrove Swallow</b>	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>	Common in the lowlands
<b>Gray-breasted Martin</b>	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Common throughout
<b>Blue-and-white Swallow</b>	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Common in middle and high elevations
<b>Northern Rough-winged Swallow</b>	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>	Mainly ARE and TAP
<b>Southern Rough winged Swallow</b>	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Barn Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	A massive northerly movement
<b>Cliff Swallow</b>	<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	Two, perhaps more, SOL
<b>Bank Swallow (Sand Martin)</b>	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Six SOL

<b>SILKY-FLYCATCHERS</b>	<i>Bombycillidae</i>	
Long-tailed Silky-flycatcher	<i>Ptilogonys caudatus</i>	A flock of six or more SAV
<b>DIPPERS</b>	<i>Cinclidae</i>	
American Dipper	<i>Cinclus mexicanus</i>	One ARE, one SAV and one TAP
<b>WRENS</b>	<i>Troglodytidae</i>	
Rufous-naped Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus rufinucha</i>	Common ENS
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	One LSEL
Black-throated Wren	<i>Thryothorus atrogularis</i>	Heard LSEL
Black-bellied Wren	<i>Thryothorus fasciatoventris</i>	Heard CAR
Rufous-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus rutilus</i>	One CAR
Riverside Wren	<i>Thryothorus semibadius</i>	Two CAR
Bay Wren	<i>Thryothorus nigricapillus</i>	One SEL
Stripe-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus thoracicus</i>	Three LSEL
Banded Wren	<i>Thryothorus pleurostictus</i>	One ENS
Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryothorus rufalbus</i>	Three CAR
Plain Wren	<i>Thryothorus modestus</i>	Only TAP and BOU
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Widespread
Ochraceous Wren	<i>Troglodytes ochraceus</i>	Two TAP
White-breasted Wood-wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticte</i>	Heard over a wide range of habitats
Gray-breasted Wood-wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Heard SAV and TAP
Song Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	Heard TOR
<b>MOCKINGBIRDS &amp; THRASHERS</b>	<i>Mimidae</i>	
Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Three LSEL and one CAR
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Two ARE
<b>THRUSHES</b>	<i>Turdidae</i>	
Black-faced Solitaire	<i>Myadestes melanops</i>	One SAV and two TAP
Black-billed Nightingale-thrush	<i>Catharus gracilirostris</i>	One SAV
Orange-billed Nightingale-thrush	<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	Heard TAP
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	Three SAV
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Seven widely spread records
Wood Thrush	<i>Catharus mustelinus</i>	Seven records LSEL-SEL
Sooty Robin (Thrush)	<i>Turdus nigrescens</i>	Eight SAV
Mountain Robin (Thrush)	<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	Thirteen SAV
Clay-colored Robin (Thrush)	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Very widespread
<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<i>Poliopitilidae</i>	
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	One LSEL
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>	One ENS
<b>JAYS &amp; CROWS</b>	<i>Corvidae</i>	
Brown Jay	<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>	Scattered records
White-throated Magpie-Jay	<i>Calocitta Formosa</i>	At least four ENS
<b>NEW WORLD SPARROWS and BUNTINGS</b>	<i>Emberizidae - Emberizinae</i>	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Widespread
Volcano Junco	<i>Junco vulcani</i>	One MUE
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Aimophila ruficauda</i>	Fourteen ENS
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Widespread in grasslands
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila aurita</i>	Common in grasslands
White-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>	Noted ENS and CAR
Nicaraguan (Pink-billed) Seed-finc	<i>Oryzoborus nuttingi</i>	Two near Puerto Viejo
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivacea</i>	Common in grassland
White-eared Ground-sparrow	<i>Melospiza leucotis</i>	One at BOU
Orange-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon aurantiirostris</i>	Six CAR
Black-striped Sparrow	<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	One TOR
Large-footed Finch	<i>Pezopetes capitalis</i>	Two MUE

<b>Yellow-thighed Finch</b>	<i>Pselliophorus tibialis</i>	Four SAV
<b>CARDINALS &amp; GROSBEAKS</b>	<i>Emberizidae - Cardinalinae</i>	
<b>Black-thighed Grosbeak</b>	<i>Pheucticus tibialis</i>	Two SAV
<b>Rose-breasted Grosbeak</b>	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	One LSEL, one ENS and one CAR
<b>Black-faced Grosbeak</b>	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>	Three LSEL
<b>Black-headed Saltator</b>	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	Common LSEL
<b>Buff-throated Saltator</b>	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Widespread
<b>Grayish Saltator</b>	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	One Toad Hall and one BOU
<b>Blue-black Grosbeak</b>	<i>Cyanocopsa cyanooides</i>	A pair LSEL
<b>TANAGERS</b>	<i>Emberizidae - Thraupinae</i>	
<b>Common Bush-tanager</b>	<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	two BAJ, three SAV and ten TAP
<b>Sooty-capped Bush-tanager</b>	<i>Chlorospingus pileatus</i>	Two MUE and one SAV
<b>White-shouldered Tanager</b>	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	A pair CAR
<b>Red-throated Ant-tanager</b>	<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	Three SEL
<b>Flame-colored Tanager</b>	<i>Piranga bidentata</i>	Common SAV
<b>Summer Tanager</b>	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Several scattered records
<b>Scarlet Tanager</b>	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Several LSEL and one near Aguas Zarcas
<b>Crimson-collared Tanager</b>	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>	Two LSEL and two La Quinta
<b>Passerini's (Scarlet-rumped) Tanager</b>	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	Common CAR
<b>Cherrie's (Scarlet-rumped) Tanager</b>	<i>Ramphocelus costaricensis</i>	Surprisingly only one record CAR
<b>Blue-grey Tanager</b>	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Very widespread
<b>Palm Tanager</b>	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Common in areas with palms
<b>Yellow-crowned Euphonia</b>	<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	Male LSEL, a pair ARE and two CAR
<b>Yellow-throated Euphonia</b>	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	A pair Tilajari Hotel
<b>Olive-backed Euphonia</b>	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	A pair LSEL
<b>Blue-crowned (Golden-browed)</b>	<i>Chlorophonia Chlorophonia callophrys</i>	Four BAJ and heard SAV
<b>Plain-colored Tanager</b>	<i>Tangara inornata</i>	A pair LSEL
<b>Silver-throated Tanager</b>	<i>Tangara icterocephala</i>	Three LSEL
<b>Golden-hooded Tanager</b>	<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Several LSEL, one Toad Hall, two CAR and six TAP
<b>Spangle-cheeked Tanager</b>	<i>Tangara dowii</i>	A pair SAV and five TAP
<b>Green Honeycreeper</b>	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	One LSEL ad one Toad Hall
<b>Shining Honeycreeper</b>	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>	A pair LSEL
<b>Red-legged Honeycreeper</b>	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Several LSEL and CAR
<b>Slaty Flowerpiercer</b>	<i>Diglossa plumbea</i>	Common MUE and SAV
<b>BANANAQUIT</b>	<i>Coerebidae</i>	
<b>Bananaquit <i>Coereba flaveola</i></b>	<i>Scattered records</i>	
<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<i>Parulidae</i>	
<b>Tennessee Warbler</b>	<i>Vermivora peregrine</i>	One TOR, one LSEL, one Cinchona and six CAR
<b>Flame-throated Warbler</b>	<i>Parula gutturalis</i>	Five SAV
<b>Tropical Parula</b>	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Two records BAJ and Toad Hall
<b>Yellow Warbler</b>	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Common
<b>Mangrove (Yellow) Warbler</b>	<i>Dendroica petechia erithachoroides</i>	One ENS
<b>Chestnut-sided Warbler</b>	<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Common, especially CARIB

<b>Black-throated Green Warbler</b>	<i>Dendroica virens</i>	A male LSEL and five SAV
<b>Northern Waterthrush</b>	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	One SEL and five CAR
<b>Louisiana Waterthrush</b>	<i>Seiurus motacilla</i>	Two at the unusual site CAR
<b>Olive-crowned Yellowthroat</b>	<i>Geothlypis semiflava</i>	Two TOR
<b>Gray-crowned Yellowthroat</b>	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>	Two BAJ and three ENS
<b>Mourning Warbler</b>	<i>Oporornis Philadelphia</i>	One CAR
<b>Wilson's Warbler</b>	<i>Wilsonia pusilla</i>	Only at altitude, where common
<b>Slate-throated Whitestart (Redstart)</b>	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Four TAP
<b>Collared Whitestart (Redstart)</b>	<i>Myioborus torquatus</i>	Elusive SAV
<b>Buff-rumped Warbler</b>	<i>Basileuterus fulvicauda</i>	Two LSEL and one SEL
<b>Three-striped Warbler</b>	<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Heard TAP
<b>Black-checked Warbler</b>	<i>Basileuterus melanogenys</i>	One SAV
<b>VIREOS</b>	<i>Vireonidae</i>	
<b>Yellow-winged (Carmioli's) Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo carmioli</i>	Noted MUE and SAV
<b>Red-eyed Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Widespread
<b>Philadelphia Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Two CAR
<b>Brown-capped Vireo</b>	<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Two SAV
<b>Lesser Greenlet</b>	<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	Common
<b>SPARROWS</b>	<i>Passeridae</i>	
<b>House Sparrow</b>	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Generally at filling stations
<b>NEW WORLD ORIOLES</b>	<i>Icteridae</i>	
<b>Chestnut-headed Oropendola</b>	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Ten TAP
<b>Montezuma Oropendola</b>	<i>Gymnostinops Montezuma</i>	Common CARIB
<b>Yellow-billed Cacique</b>	<i>Amblycercus holosericeus</i>	One LSEL
<b>Yellow-tailed Oriole</b>	<i>Icterus mesomelas</i>	Two LSEL
<b>Streak-backed Oriole</b>	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>	Common ENS
<b>Baltimore (Northern) Oriole</b>	<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Two LSEL and one near Aguas Zarcas
<b>Orchard Oriole</b>	<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Two near Aguas Zarcas
<b>Black-cowled Oriole</b>	<i>Icterus prothemelas</i>	One LSEL, two near Aguas Zarcas and a male Toad Hall
<b>Red-winged Blackbird</b>	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>	Generally in grassland
<b>Red-breasted Blackbird</b>	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Four males TOR
<b>Eastern Meadowlark</b>	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Common in grasslands
<b>Melodious Blackbird</b>	<i>Dives dives</i>	two ENS
<b>Great-tailed Grackle</b>	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Common in the lowlands
<b>Bronzed Cowbird</b>	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>	Widespread in agricultural areas
<b>Giant Cowbird</b>	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	Three TAP
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
<b>MARSUPIALS - American Opossums</b>	<i>Marsupiala - Didelphidae</i>	
<b>Water Opossum (Yapok)</b>	<i>Chironectes minimus</i>	One SEL
<b>EDENTATES - Three-toed Sloths</b>	<i>Edentata - Brachypodidae</i>	
<b>Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth</b>	<i>Bradypus variegates</i>	A male TOR
<b>EDENTATES - Two-toed Sloths</b>	<i>Edentata - Megalonychidae</i>	
<b>Hoffman's Two-toed Sloth</b>	<i>Choloepus hoffmanni</i>	One LSEL and two Orotina
<b>BATS - New World Leaf-nosed Bats</b>	<i>Chiroptera - Phyllostomidae</i>	
<b>Northern Ghost Bat</b>	<i>Didichurus albus</i>	Two CAR
<b>Common Tent-making Bat</b>	<i>Uroderma bilobatum</i>	Ten CAR

**PRIMATES**

**New World Monkeys**

**White-throated (-faced) Capuchin**

*Cebidae*

*Cebus capucinus*

One TOR

**Mantled Howler Monkey**

*Alouatta palliata*

Very common and  
widespread

**Central American Spider Monkey**

*Ateles geoffroyi*

Six TOR

**CARNIVORES Raccoons**

**White-nosed Coati**

*Carnivora-Procyoni*

*Nasua narica*

Ten ARE and one CAR

**CARNIVORES Mustelids**

**Neotropical River Otter**

*Carnivora-Mustelidae*

*Lutra longicaudis*

Six animals on three days  
TOR

**CARNIVORES**

**Cats**

**Jaguarundi**

*Carnivora-Felidae*

*Herpailurus yagouaroundi*

One ENS

**EVEN TOED UNGULATES Peccaries**

**Collared Peccary**

*Artiodactyl- Tayassuidae*

*Tayassu tajacu*

Five LSEL

**RODENTS**

**Squirrels**

**Red-tailed Squirrel**

**Variegated Squirrel**

*Rodentia-Sciuridae*

*Sciurus granatensis*

*Sciurus variegatoides*

Three LSEL-SEL  
Common PAC and one  
SEL

**Alfaro's Pygmy**

**(Central American Dwarf) Squirrel**

*Microsciurus alfari*

Seven SAV

**AMPHIBIANS**

**Cane Toad**

**Green Poison-arrow Frog**

*Bufo marinus*

*Dendrobates auratus*

Widespread  
Common LSEL-SEL and  
one record CAR

**Strawberry Poison-dart Frog**

**Tink Frog**

*Dendrobates pumilo*

*Eleutherodactylus diastema*

Several LSEL-SEL  
Heard SEL

**REPTILES**

**Yellowbelly Gecko**

**Yellowheaded Gecko**

**Green Iguana**

**Spiny-tailed Iguana**

**Anole sp**

**Basilisk**

**Emerald Basilisk**

**Central American Whip-tailed Lizard**

*Phyllodactylus tuberculatus*

*Gonatodes albogularis*

*Iguana iguana*

*Ctenosaura similis*

*Norops or Anolis sp.*

*Basiliscus basiliscus*

*Basiliscus plumifrons*

*Ameiva festiva*

One LSEL  
Several CAR  
Common  
Common ENS  
Widespread  
Common  
Common CARIB  
Several CAR

**Green Spiny Lizard**

**American Crocodile**

*Sceloporus malachiticus*

*Crocodylus acutus*

Several BOU  
Common CAR and a few  
ENS

**Spectacled Cayman**

**Black River Turtle**

*Caiman crocodiles*

*Rhinoclemmys funereal*

Two TOR  
Noted TOR, LSEL and  
SEL

**Red (Painted Wood) Turtle**

*Rhinoclemmys pulcherrima*

One LSEL

Neil Arnold, Dorset

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