

# Ornithological observations from Reserva Natural Tambito, Cauca, south-west Colombia

Thomas M. Donegan and Liliana M. Dávalos

*Cotinga* 12 (1999): 48–55

Este artículo describe la avifauna de la Reserva Natural Tambito, una importante reserva con instalaciones para ecoturismo e investigación. Los autores realizaron dos estudios estandarizados en 1997 y 1998, cuyos resultados representan la mayor parte de los datos sobre la avifauna de la reserva: unas 313 especies fueron registradas incluyendo cuatro globalmente amenazadas y nueve casi-amenazadas. Es posible que también existan otras especies con problemas de conservación. También se presentan nuevos registros altitudinales y de distribución. También rendimos un sentido homenaje a Alvaro Negret—cuya trágica muerte en agosto de 1998 representa una pérdida considerable para la ornitología y la conservación en Colombia. Alvaro proveyó los fondos, tiempo y energía para establecer la Fundación Proselva y la Reserva Natural Tambito, excelente localidad para el estudio y observación de aves en Colombia.

## Introduction

This paper seeks to portray the avifauna of an important nature reserve with facilities for ecotourists and researchers, and to pay tribute to Alvaro Negret—whose tragic death in August 1998 was a considerable loss to ornithology and conservation in Colombia. Alvaro provided the funds, time and energy to establish Fundación Proselva and Reserva Natural Tambito.

Reserva Natural Tambito is located 50 km west of Popayán on the Pacific slope of the Cordillera Occidental, in dpto. Cauca, Colombia, at c.02°30'N 77°00'W. It is adjacent to Parque Nacional Natural (PNN) Munchique, and encompasses c.3,000 ha. of very humid premontane forest and very humid lower montane forest<sup>8,9</sup>, at 1,200–2,400 m.

The northern Andes features the most complex topography in South America that supports an extremely wide variety of ecosystems and high levels of endemism<sup>10</sup>. For example, Colourful Puffleg *Eriocnemis mirabilis* has, to date, only been recorded within a few hundred metres of the type locality within PNN Munchique<sup>2</sup>. Tambito is situated within the Chocó Endemic Bird Area<sup>18</sup>, widely acknowledged as one of the world's most biologically diverse regions. The Chocó EBA has the highest (number of EBA birds / area) ratio in the world<sup>18</sup>, and is known to contain at least 62

restricted-range bird species, the most of any EBA in the Neotropics<sup>18</sup>. Munchique and Tambito (site CO53)<sup>20</sup> is identified as one of Colombia's most important key areas, known or suspected to contain at least 10 threatened species—more than any other site in Colombia<sup>20</sup>.

## Logistics

The reserve administrator, Luis-Alfonso Ortega (Corporación Regional del Cauca [CRC], Popayán. Tel: 0928 243040. E-mail: bambam\_86@yahoo.com), should be contacted in advance of visiting and can advise on transport to and from the reserve. From Popayán to 20 de Julio or Juntas takes 3–8 hours depending on mode of transport, and from there, the reserve centre is a 3–5 hour hike, depending on route taken and physical fitness. The reserve centre, with two cabins, is at 1,450 m. Tambito is a private nature reserve and no official permits are required to visit the area excluding those required for collection purposes.

The INDERENA cabin, in PNN Munchique, is administrated by the Dirección de Parques in Popayán. Accommodation can be arranged, but to work within PNN Munchique, a permit is required, so the park director, Isaac Bedoya, should be contacted in advance. Access is much simpler as the 20 de Julio Sector Cabin is on the El Tambo–20 de Julio road.

	SITE 1	SITE 2	SITE 3	SITE 4	SITE 5
Dates	16–20/8, 26/8	20–25/8	27–30/8	6–10/9	1–6/9
Altitude (m)	1,480	1,620	1,850	2,020	2,180
Co-ordinates	02°30'525N c.76°58'90W	77°00'142W c.02°31'50N	02°30'422N c.77°00'15W	77°00'165W 02°32'013N	c.02°30'50N 76°59'400W
Life zone <sup>9,10</sup>	Very humid subtropical forest		Very humid lower montane forest		
Vegetation profile	Clearing and edge of 1° forest	Mature 2° palm forest	1° forest	1° forest	1° forest and forest border
Metres of nets	100	64	88	91	112
Metre/Net/Hrs	4,600	3,250	3,050	2,050	5,850

### 1997 and 1998 studies: sites and method

The majority of records from the reserve derive from two standardised surveys of Tambito by the authors in 1997 and 1998. In 1997, a month-long ornithological investigation was conducted using mist-nets and observation, largely following standard procedures. Five mist-netting sites at different elevations were selected on the basis of experience and intuition in order to maximise net captures. Species inventories were compiled for different habitats at 1,470, 1,620, 1,850, 2,020 and 2,180 m. The sites are marked in Figure 1.

Up to 10 mist-nets were deployed at each site, opened at dawn (06h00) and left open until dusk (18h00) or until adverse weather intervened, with the aim of maximising the catch, and hence data. Birds were identified, ringed, aged and sexed. Biometrics were taken, and each plumage-type was photographed. In addition to mist-netting, the surrounding area was intensively but non-systematically searched for other species of birds. In 1998, mist-netting took place from 24–27 June 1998 at site five, followed by two days of observations throughout the reserve.

Compiling mist-net data, our own observations and additional information from Robert Giles (RG), Alvaro Negret (AN), Paul Salaman (PS), Ville Vepsäläinen (VV), and notes from the 1,000-species birding trip in October 1997 (in which LD participated) a checklist of the reserve has been produced, totalling 313 species (Appendix 1). Further records are found at: <http://www.soft.net.uk/pcl/colombia/tambito.htm><sup>5</sup>.

### Red Data birds

IUCN / BirdLife International categories<sup>1</sup> are followed below.

#### **Black-and-chestnut Eagle** *Oroaetus isidori*

Status: Near-threatened

Relatively frequently recorded, soaring over forests throughout much of the reserve.

#### **Chestnut Wood-quail** *Odontophorus hyperythrus*

Status: Near-threatened

Fairly common throughout the reserve (AN). This species is widely hunted throughout much of its range, making Tambito an important site for its protection.

#### **Toucan Barbet** *Semnornis ramphastinus*

Status: Near-threatened

Seen several times and heard regularly at all sites in 1997 and 1998. Nonetheless, as the species is very vocal, a regular encounter rate may refer to a small population. One bird was caught and photographed at site 2 in 1997. As a popular cagebird, effective enforcement of regulations on access routes makes

Tambito / Munchique a relatively safe haven for the species.

#### **Bicoloured Antvireo** *Dysithamnus occidentalis*

Status: Vulnerable

This secretive species is known from a handful of records on the west slope of the Andes, including several around Munchique and other sites in Colombia, with the subspecies *punctetis* known from the east slope of the Andes<sup>2</sup>. Until very recently<sup>22</sup>, this species was virtually unknown in life<sup>2</sup>. We trapped and photographed four individuals in 1997: an adult female at site 3 on 28 August; and three at site 5—an adult male and adult female together, with a juvenile male caught two hours later on 6 September. AN also observed a female around site 2 in 1998. We therefore consider it uncommon at 1,620–2,180 m at least. *D. occidentalis* is a species of re-growth areas and natural forest clearings<sup>22</sup>, which correlates with our results. The bird caught at site three was in a mist-net placed in a primary forest treefall clearing; site two encompasses a large expanse of steep-sloped dense mature secondary palm forest and the birds caught at site five were in typical ridge-top habitat. A call was also noted, different from those recently described<sup>22</sup>, and presumably the bird's alarm call. The site three bird called *deeee da-da-da-da*, as it was released. One of the site five birds called *da-da-da-da-da-da* upon release. This species' taxonomic history is tortuous<sup>14</sup>. That the calls we have noted in the western subspecies differ from those known in *D. o. punctetis* may be significant in our understanding of the relationship between the two forms.

#### **Long-wattled Umbrellabird** *Cephalopterus penduliger*

Status: Vulnerable

AN reports this species as local and uncommon in Tambito, presumably at lower elevations.

#### **Beautiful Jay** *Cyanolyca pulchra*

Status: Near-threatened

This species is fairly common at c.1,400–1,700 m, being observed several times at sites 1 and 2, and especially around the Río Tambito.

#### **Multicoloured Tanager** *Chlorochrysa nitidissima*

Status: Vulnerable

Two observed in a mixed flock in the canopy at site 5 in 1997 (TD, LD). The species is also recorded regularly around Río Tambito and along the path from the cabin to 20 de Julio.

#### **Purplish-mantled Tanager** *Iridosornis*

*porphyrocephala*

Status: Near-threatened

This species is relatively common in the Tambito / Munchique region, especially at higher elevations.

Nine were caught in 1997 at sites 3–5, with numerous other sight records at these elevations. One site five individual was re-trapped in 1998.

#### **Tanager-Finch** *Oreothraupis arremonops*

Status: Vulnerable

This Pacific slope endemic is known from a handful of localities in Colombia and Ecuador, but is absent from numerous apparently suitable areas<sup>2</sup>. Several were observed on 3–4 September 1997, including three foraging together beneath a mist-net at site five, with further observations at this site in 1998 and in October 1997 (LD). It is frequently seen in the immediate vicinity of Munchique<sup>12</sup>, and is certainly not uncommon, especially around the 20 de Julio Sector MMA Cabin, but it does appear to be very localised<sup>2</sup>.

Other Near-threatened species recorded in Tambito by AN (but not the authors) are Fasciated Tigerheron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*, Semi-collared Hawk *Accipter collaris*, Semiplumbeous Hawk *Leucopternis semiplumbea* and Solitary Eagle *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*.

Plumbeous Forest-falcon *Micrastur plumbeus*, Golden-plumed Parakeet *Leptosittaca branickii*, Banded Ground-cuckoo *Neomorphus radiolosus*, Yellow-eared Parrot *Ognorhynchus icterotis* and Hooded Antpitta *Grallaricula cucullata* are threatened species considered in range for this key area<sup>20</sup>, while Cauca Guan *Penelope perspicax* and White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi* were considered possibly in range<sup>2</sup>. Despite several specific searches, Colourful Puffleg *Eriocnemis mirabilis* has not been recorded in Tambito. *E. mirabilis* is known from elevations generally higher (2,195–2,440 m)<sup>2</sup> than those studied, so may be present in the highest elevations of the reserve. *Ognorhynchus icterotis* is now considered extinct in the region<sup>17</sup> while records of *Micrastur plumbeus* and *Grallaricula cucullata* at Tambito are considered by the observers (AN and PS respectively) to be insufficiently documented. Nonetheless, coverage (both spatially and altitudinally) of the Tambito / Munchique Key Area has not been exhaustive, thus negative evidence of these species is inconclusive.

Fourteen other non-threatened restricted-range species have been recorded in the reserve. With at least four threatened species and nine near-threatened species also present, a total of at least 27 species of high conservation concern highlights the importance of Tambito. Almost all EBA birds are from the Chocó EBA (041), with only *Odontophorus hyperythrus* noted as exclusively from outside the Chocó EBA (Colombian Inter-Andean Slopes EBA<sup>1b</sup>).

## **Key areas of the reserve for threatened and endemic species**

### **Birds around Tambito cabin**

A small clearing around the reserve centre, at 1,400 m, attracts a number of ubiquitous species, including up to 13 hummingbird species, with Violet-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus coelestis* particularly common here.

### **The path from the cabin to site two**

The forest around site 2 was cleared several years ago. However, steep-sided slopes have inhibited natural forest from re-establishing itself, and the vegetation principally consists of densely packed palm trees rising to 3 m. By far the most abundant species here is the Pacific endemic, Empress Brilliant *Heliodoxa imperatrix*, with 31 mist-net captures in 1997. Although present throughout the reserve (see elevation table below), this species is particularly common here. Uniform Treehunter *Thripadectes ignobilis* is one of at least five furnariids present in the palm forest, and among four woodcreeper species, Tyrannine Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla tyrannina* is also fairly common.

### **The path from the cabin to site three**

Following the path beside the Río Tambito can produce perhaps the best birding in the reserve. Carefully scrutinising mixed tanager flocks in the canopy can reveal upward of 20 different species, including Glistening-green Tanager *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis*, Multicoloured Tanager *C. nitidissima* and Dusky-bellied Bush-tanager *Chlorospingus semifuscus*. In the lower and mid-storeys, the diagnostic calls of Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*, Club-winged Manakin *Machaeropterus deliciosus*, Beautiful Jay *Cyanolyca pulchra* and Crested Ant-tanager *Habia cristata* are frequently heard. Watching the canopy across the river from one of the small clearings can yield frugivores such as Toucan Barbet and Andean Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola peruviana*. Black-and-chestnut Eagle can sometimes be seen soaring from one of the clearings. As the path ascends to 1,800 m and site 3, Purplish-mantled Tanager *Iridosornis porphyrocephala* becomes more frequent.

### **Around the MMA cabin**

The avifauna at site 5 is markedly different from that of lower elevations including 15 species of tanager, most different to those around the Río Tambito. Twenty-two hummingbird species have been recorded here, including Purple-bibbed Whitetip *Urostitte benjamini*, Empress Brilliant, Brown Inca *Coeligena wilsoni*, Velvet-purple Coronet *Boissonneaua jardini* and Violet-tailed Sylph. Star-chested Treerunner *Margarornis stellatus* is relatively common in secondary growth

along the road and Black Solitaire *Entomodestes coracinus* can also be seen. As mentioned, this is also an important site for Tanager-finch and Bicoloured Antvireo.

## Range extensions

### Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

Two were trapped and photographed at site 5 in 1997; one was re-trapped in 1998. The species is regularly observed from the path north of the MMA cabin at dusk. It is principally regarded as a central and eastern Andes species<sup>6,8</sup>. Nevertheless, AN recorded it at the La Romelia MMA cabin and there is a record from the Pacific slope of the west Andes in Nariño<sup>15</sup>, as well as a specimen in Universidad Nacional, Bogotá from 'Municipio El Tambo' and recent records from the western slope of the Andes in Ecuador<sup>21</sup>.

### Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides*

There appear to be no Colombian records of this species south of Valle, although there are west Andes records in Ecuador<sup>8</sup>. Records are presented in the altitude table below.

### Green-crowned Brilliant *Heliodoxa jacula*

Given the presence of a presumed hybrid *Heliodoxa jacula* x *H. rubinoides*<sup>5</sup>, *H. jacula jamiesoni* is considered to be in range. Previous west Andes records come from Nariño (*H. j. jamiesoni*) and Antioquia (*H. j. jacula*)<sup>8</sup>.

### Black-tailed Flycatcher *Myiobius atricaudus*

There are sightings of this species in Valle and Nariño<sup>8,14</sup>, but none has been reported in Cauca. Our records are presented in the altitude table

below. One Tawny-breasted Flycatcher *Myiobius villosus* was trapped in 1997.

### Pale-eyed Thrush *Platycichla leucops*

A female and male of this sparsely distributed species were trapped and photographed at sites two and three in 1997. Previous west Andes records are from Valle, Nariño and north Ecuador<sup>8,14</sup>.

## Altitude extensions

Quoted elevations, in the final column of Table 1 (below), are the maximum or minimum limits found in a limited literature search<sup>6,8,13,14,19</sup>. Numbers refer to individuals caught in mist-nets. An x refers to sight records. Dark shading indicates where our records match previously described ranges, those in the text indicating range beyond the gradient studied. Pale shading indicates an unusual observation based on the literature consulted.

Exceptional altitudinal migration may have taken place in 1997, due to the El Niño Southern Oscillation phenomenon ongoing during this period. Indeed, some of the more surprising records were not repeated in 1998 (e.g. *Urosticte benjamini*, *Eutoxeres aquila*, *Tiaris obscura*), although the presence of *Entomodestes coracinus* in 1998 is perplexing, and perhaps due to seasonal altitudinal or local movements previously noted in the species<sup>7</sup>. Records of *Coeligena wilsoni* and *Agelaiocercus coelestis* are especially noteworthy where, in some circumstances, one might have expected *C. coeligena* or *A. kingi* on the basis of altitude alone.

## Future conservation in Tambito

Pressure for infrastructure and economic development in regions surrounding Munchique has been increasing as the population of neighbouring

Table 1. Altitude extensions recorded from Reserva Natural Tambito.

Species	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5		Previous Range
	1,480 m	1,620 m	1,860 m	2,020 m	2,180m 1997	1998	
Band-rumped Swift <i>Chaetura spinicauda</i>	x	x	x	x			to 1,500 m (1,000 m <sup>19</sup> )
Purple-bibbed Whitetip <i>Urosticte benjamini</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	to 1,500 m
Little Hermit <i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	/	/	/	/	/	/	to 1,200m
White-tipped Sicklebill <i>Eutoxeres aquila</i>	7	2	/	/	2	/	to 1,400 m, 2,100 m in Magdalena valley
Fawn-breasted Brilliant <i>Heliodoxa rubinoides</i>	1	9	/	/	/	/	from 1,700 m
Empress Brilliant <i>Heliodoxa imperatrix</i>	2	31	/	/	3	x	to 1,800 m
Brown Inca <i>Coeligena wilsoni</i>	2	3	2	x	4	4	to 1,900 m (1,500 m <sup>19</sup> )
Violet-tailed Sylph <i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>	16	6	1	3	13	10	to 2,100 m
Black Solitaire <i>Entomodestes coracinus</i>	/	/	/	/	/	5	to 1,900 m
Pacific Tuftedcheek <i>Pseudocolaptes johnsoni</i>	/	/	/	/	1	/	to 2,000 m
Club-winged Manakin <i>Machaeropterus deliciosus</i>	2	3	/	1	/	/	to 1,900 m; most below 1,500 m
Black-tailed Flycatcher <i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	1	2	/	/	/	/	to 1,400 m
Buff-rumped Warbler <i>Basileuterus basilicus</i>	1	/	/	/	/	/	to 1,000 m
Variable Seedeater <i>Sporophila americana</i>	2	/	/	/	/	/	to 1,200 m
Dull-coloured Grassquit <i>Tiaris obscura</i>	2	1	1	/	2	/	To 1,600 m; rarely to 2,000 m

towns grows. Past and current proposals include hydroelectric power plants and a road network from Popayán to the Pacific coast, cutting through pristine forest adjacent to PNN Munchique<sup>3</sup>. Although governmental and NGO environment agencies have strongly opposed these proposals, such issues remain high on the agenda of regional politics. Resulting habitat fragmentation would have disastrous consequences to the region's fragile ecosystem<sup>3</sup>.

The survival of these forests and adjacent areas depends upon effective management to continue. Previously, this has been assured by the respect of local communities for the integrity of the reserve. It is hoped that the new administration and local community will be able to continue to protect these forests.

### Concluding remarks

Tambito is an excellent reserve for birders and researchers alike. As well as containing a wealth of bird species, Tambito is rapidly becoming one of Colombia's premier research stations. Proyecto HERB is currently producing a field-calibrated biodiversity map of the reserve using computer modelling—an unprecedented study in the Neotropics<sup>11</sup>—, and a further expedition is planned to the area in 1999<sup>4</sup> which should produce many additional interesting findings. Due to the exceptional biological richness of the Chocó, and the ever-mounting threats to it, international conservation literature draws specific attention to Tambito and Munchique: 'with such widespread deforesting, the value of these areas cannot be overstated as critically important sites for conservation'<sup>18</sup>.

### Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Dan Davison, Rosso Dulcey, Alex Cortés, Andrew Jarvis, Gustavo Lacera, Dr Mark Mulligan, Quintin Lame and family, Graham Robottom, Ville Vepsäläinen and David Wege for their various assistance. Special thanks to Paul Salaman for his help at all stages of the 1998 and 1999 projects. Grants from the J. W. Bennet Award, the G. R. N. Minchin Award and the Donald Robertson Award assisted our research in 1997 and 1998. Finally we extend our gratitude to the late Alvaro Negret for organising transport to the reserve, the support of Fundación Proselva and permitting our work in Tambito.

### References

- Collar, N. J., Crosby, M. J. & Stattersfield, A. J. (1994) *Birds to Watch 2: the world list of threatened birds*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Conservation Series 4).
- Collar, N. J., Gonzaga, L. P., Krabbe, N., Madroño Nieto, A., Naranjo, L. G., Parker, T. A. & Wege, D. C. (1992) *Threatened birds of the Americas: the ICBP/IUCN Red Data Book*. Cambridge, UK: International Council for Bird Preservation.
- Conservation International (1998) Proyecto Corredor de Conservación de la Biodiversidad del Chocó Biogeográfico. URL: [http://www.conservation.org/science/cptc/capbuild/unesco/s\\_amer/naya/default.htm](http://www.conservation.org/science/cptc/capbuild/unesco/s_amer/naya/default.htm)
- Dávalos, L. M., Jarvis, A., Davison, D. & Weksler, M. (1998) Uribe Trail Expedition Cauca, Colombia: biological diversity survey of a lowland site in the Colombian Chocó. <http://research.amnh.org/mammalogy/davalos/uribe.html>
- Donegan, T. M. & Dávalos, L. M. (1998) *An ornithological expedition to Tambito Nature Reserve, Cauca, Colombia, Aug–Sept 1997*. URL: <http://www.soft.net.uk/pcl/colombia/tambito.htm>
- Fjeldså, J. & Krabbe, N. (1990) *Birds of the High Andes*. Copenhagen: Zool. Museum, University of Copenhagen & Svendborg: Apollo Books.
- Hilty, S. L. (1977) *Chlorospingus flavovirens* rediscovered, with notes on other Pacific Colombian and Cauca Valley birds. *Auk* 94: 44–49.
- Hilty, S. L. & Brown, W. L. (1986) *A guide to the birds of Colombia*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press.
- Holdridge, L. R. (1967) *Life zone ecology*. San José, Costa Rica: Tropical Science Center.
- Mazar Barnett, J., Kirwan, G. M. & Tobias, J. (1997). Neotropical Notebook. *Cotinga* 9: 84–92
- Mulligan, M. (1998) The Project HERB (Hydrology Ecology and Regional Biodiversity of Colombian Montane Forest) Webpage. URL: <http://www.kcl.ac.uk/kis/schools/hums/geog/herb.htm>
- Negret, A. J. (1991) Reportes recientes en el Parque Nacional Munchique de aves consideradas raras o amenazadas de extinción. *Noved. Colombianas* (nueva época) 3: 39–45.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. (1989) *The birds of South America*, 1. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. (1994) *The birds of South America*, 2. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Salaman, P. G. W. (ed.) (1994) *Surveys and conservation of biodiversity in the Chocó, south-west Colombia*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Study Report 61).
- Salaman, P. G. W. & Donegan, T. M. (eds.) (1998) *Colombia '98 expedition to Serranía de los Churumbelos: preliminary report*. URL: <http://www.soft.net.uk/pcl/colombia/> or <http://www.proaxis.com/~salaman/colombia98.html>

17. Salaman, P. G. W., López-Lanús, B. & Krabbe, N. (1998) Yellow-eared Parrot conservation home page: Proyecto *Ognorhynchus*. URL: <http://www.proaxis.com/~salaman/Parrot.html>
18. Stattersfield, A. J., Crosby, M. J., Long, A. J. & Wege, D. C. (1997) *Endemic Bird Areas of the world: priorities for biodiversity conservation*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Conservation Series 8).
19. Stotz, D. F., Fitzpatrick, J. W., Parker, T. A. & Moskovits, D., K. (1996) *Neotropical birds: ecology and conservation*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
20. Wege, D. C. & Long, A. J. (1995) *Key Areas for threatened birds in the Neotropics*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Conservation Series No. 5).
21. Welford, M. R. (1999) New record of Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata* for Pichincha province and the west slope of the Andes in Ecuador. *Cotinga* 10: 41–42.
22. Whitney, B. M. (1992) Observations on the systematics, behaviour and vocalisations of “*Thamnomanes*” *occidentalis* (Formicariidae). *Auk* 109: 302–308.

### Thomas M. Donegan

Christ's College, Cambridge, CB2 3BU, UK. E-mail: [tmd23@cam.ac.uk](mailto:tmd23@cam.ac.uk). Or: 33 Blenheim Road, Caversham, Reading, RG4 7RT. Email: [thomas@pcl.softnet.co.uk](mailto:thomas@pcl.softnet.co.uk).

### Liliana M. Dávalos

Graduate Fellow in Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Center for Environmental Research and Conservation, Columbia University Mail Code 5557, 1200 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, New York 10027, USA. E-mail: [lmd50@columbia.edu](mailto:lmd50@columbia.edu).

### A Checklist of the Birds of Tambito

Bold Type refers to EBA birds (EBA).

Species in square brackets are Vulnerable (VU) or Near-threatened (N-T).

TINAMIDAE: Tinamous (2 species)

Highland Tinamou *Nothocercus bonapartei*

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui*

ARDEIDAE: Herons, Egrets, Bitterns (2)

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

**Fasciated Tiger-heron** *Tigrisoma fasciatum* (N-T)

ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese (1)

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata*

ACCIPITRIDAE: Hawks, Eagles, Kites (13)

American Swallow-tailed Hawk *Elanoides forficatus*

Double-toothed Kite *Harporhynchus bidentatus*

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*

**[Semicollared Hawk]** *Accipiter collaris* (N-T)

Barred Hawk *Leucopternis princeps*

**[Semiplumbeous Hawk]** *Leucopternis semiplumbea* (N-T)

**[Solitary Eagle]** *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius* (N-T)

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*

Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*

White-throated Hawk *Buteo albiflaga*

**[Black-and-chestnut Eagle]** *Oroaetus isidori* (N-T)

FALCONIDAE: Falcons, Caracaras (3)

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

Crested Caracara *Polyborus plancus*

Barred Forest-falcon *Micrastur ruficollis*

CRACIDAE: Chachalacas, Guans, Curassows (1)

Sickle-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudoti*

SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers etc (1)

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*

PHASIANIDAE: Wood-quails, Bobwhites (1)

**Chestnut Wood-quail** *Odontophorus hyperythrus* (N-T)

COLUMBIDAE: Pigeons, Doves (5)

Band-tailed Pigeon *Columba fasciata*

Ruddy Pigeon *Columba subvinacea*

Plumbeous Pigeon *Columba plumbea*

Ruddy Quail-dove *Geotrygon montana*

White-throated Quail-dove *Geotrygon frenata*

PSITTACIDAE: Parrots (2)

Barred Parakeet *Bolboryhynchus lineola*

Scarlet-fronted Parakeet *Aratinga wagleri*

CUCULIDAE: Cuckoos (4)

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Black-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

STRIGIDAE: Typical Owls (5)

Rufescent Screech-owl *Otus ingens*

Andean Pygmy-owl *Glaucidium jardini*

Black-and-white Owl *Ciccaba nigrolineata*

Rufous-banded Owl *Ciccaba albitarsus*

Mottled Owl *Ciccaba virgata*

STEATORNITHIDAE: Oilbirds (1)

Oilbird *Steatornis caripensis*

NYCTIBIDAE: Potoos (1)

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

CAPRIMULGIDAE: Nighthawks, Nightjars (3)

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

APODIDAE: Swifts (3)

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Chestnut-collared Swift *Cypseloides rutilus*

Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicauda*

TROCHILIDAE: Hummingbirds (35)

Tawny-bellied Hermit *Phaethornis symratorphorus*

Little Hermit *Phaethornis longuemareus*

White-tipped Sicklebill *Eutoxeres aquila*

Green-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera ludovicae*

Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae*

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans*

Green Violetear *Colibri thalassinus*

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Green-crowned Woodnymph *Thalurania (colombica) fannyi*

Andean Emerald *Amazilia franciae*

Steely-vented Hummingbird *Amazilia saucerrattoi*

Rufous-tailed Hummingbird *Amazilia tzacati*

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

**Purple-bibbed Whitetip** *Urostitte benjamini* (EBA)

Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides*

'Excellent Brilliant' *Heliodoxa* sp. hybrid

**Empress Brilliant** *Heliodoxa imperatrix* (EBA)

White-tailed Hillstar *Urochloa bougueri*

Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena*

**Brown Inca** *Coeligena wilsoni* (EBA)

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata*

Sword-billed Hummingbird *Ensifera ensifera*  
 Buff-tailed Coronet *Boissonneaua flavescens*  
**Velvet-purple Coronet** *Boissonneaua jardini* (EBA)  
 Tourmaline Sunangel *Helianthus exortis*  
 Golden-breasted Puffleg *Eriocnemis mosquera*  
 Emerald-bellied Puffleg *Eriocnemis alinae*  
 Greenish Puffleg *Haplophoedra aureliae*  
 Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii*  
 Viridian Metaltail *Metallura williami*  
 Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*  
**Violet-tailed Sylph** *Aglaocercus coelestis* (EBA)  
 Long-tailed Sylph *Aglaocercus kingi*  
 Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi*  
 Purple-throated Woodstar *Calliphlox mitchelli*

TROGONIDAE: Trogons, Quetzals (4)  
 Crested Quetzal *Pharomachus antisianus*  
 Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachus auriceps*  
 Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*  
 Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

ALCEDINIDAE: Kingfishers (2)  
 Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea*  
 Ringed Kingfisher *Ceryle torquata*

MOTMOTIDAE: Motmots (1)  
 Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota*

BUCCONIDAE: Puffbirds (2)  
 Moustached Puffbird *Malacoptila mystacalis*  
 White-whiskered Puffbird *Malacoptila panamensis*

CAPITONIDAE: Barbets (2)  
 Red-headed Barbet *Eubucco bourcierii*  
**Toucan Barbet** *Semnorhis ramphastinus* (N-T)

RAMPHASTIDAE: Toucans, Aracaris (3)  
 Emerald Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasiannus*  
 Crimson-rumped Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*  
 Black-billed Mountain-Toucan *Andigena nigrirostris*

PICIDAE: Woodpeckers, Piculets (8)  
 Grayish Piculet *Picumnus granadensis*  
 Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii*  
 White-throated Woodpecker *Piculus leucolaemus*  
 Golden-olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*  
 Acorn Woodpecker *Melanerpes formicivorus*  
 Yellow-vented Woodpecker *Veniliornis dignus*  
 Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephipilus melanoleucus*  
 Powerful Woodpecker *Campephipilus pollens*

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE: Woodcreepers (7)  
 Tyrannine Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla tyrannina*  
 Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*  
 Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*  
 Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*  
 Spotted Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*  
 Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*  
 Brown-billed Scythebill *Campylorhynchus pusillus*

FURNARIIDAE: Spinetails, Foliage-gleaners, etc. (15)  
 Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*  
 Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis unirufa*  
 Red-faced Spinetail *Cranioleuca erythrops*  
 Pearl-throated Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*  
**Star-chested Treerunner** *Margarornis stellatus* (EBA)  
 Rusty-winged Barbtail *Premnomis guttularis*  
 Spotted Barbtail *Premnoplex brunescens*  
 Pacific Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes (lawrencii) johnsoni*  
 Striped Woodhaunter *Hylotistes subulatus*  
 Linneated Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla subalaris*  
 Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*  
 Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner *Philydor fuscipennis*  
 Streak-capped Treehunter *Thripadectes virgiceps*  
**Uniform Treehunter** *Thripadectes ignobilis* (EBA)  
 Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus mexicanus*

THAMNOPHILIDAE: Typical antbirds (5)  
 Uniform Antshrike *Thamnophilus unicolor*  
**Bicolored Antvireo** *Dysithamnus occidentalis* (VU)

Plain Antvireo *Dysithamnus mentalis*  
 Slaty Antvireo *Myrmotherula schisticolor*  
 Rufous-rumped Antvireo *Terenura callinota*

FORMICARIIDAE: Ground Antbirds (4)  
 Barred Antthrush *Chamaeza mollissima*  
 Chestnut-crowned Antpitta *Grallaria ruficapilla*  
**Yellow-breasted Antpitta** *Grallaria flavotincta* (EBA)  
 Ochre-breasted Antpitta *Grallaricula flavirostris*

CONOPOPHAGIDAE: Gnatcatchers (1)  
 Chestnut-crowned Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga castaneiceps*

RHINOCRYPTIDAE: Tapaculos (2)  
 Rufous-vented Tapaculo *Scytalopus (f) femoralis*  
 Unicoloured Tapaculo *Scytalopus unicolor*

TYRANNIDAE: Flycatchers (42)  
 Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Zimmerius (viridiflavus) chrysops*  
 Southern Beardless-tyrannulet *Campitostoma obsoletum*  
 Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet *Phylloscopus plumbeiceps*  
 Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*  
 Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*  
 Mountain Elaenia *Elaenia franzi*  
 White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus*  
 Torrent Tyrannulet *Serphopha cinerea*  
 Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*  
 Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus*  
 Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliosus*  
 Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant *Phylloscopus ophthalmicus*  
 Variegated Bristle-tyrant *Phylloscopus poeicilotis*  
 Bronze-olive Pygmy-tyrant *Pseudotriccus pelzelni*  
 Rufous-headed Pygmy-tyrant *Pseudotriccus ruficeps*  
 Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*  
 Black-throated Tody-tyrant *Hemitriccus granadensis*  
 Common Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum*  
 Fulvous-breasted Flatbill *Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus*  
 Eye-ringed Flatbill *Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*  
 White-throated Spadebill *Platyrinchus mystaceus*  
 Ornate Flycatcher *Myiortriccus ornatus*  
 Tawny-breasted Flycatcher *Myiobius villosus*  
 Black-tailed Flycatcher *Myiobius atricaudus*  
 Flawless Flycatcher *Myiophobus flavicans*  
 Handsome Flycatcher *Myiophobus pulcher*  
 Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*  
 Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigatus*  
 Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus borealis*  
 Eastern Wood-pewee *Contopus virens*  
 Acadian Flycatcher *Empidonax virescens*  
 Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans*  
 Yellow-bellied Chat-tyrant *Ochothoeca diadema*  
 Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant *Ochothoeca cinnamomeiventris*  
 Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*  
 Panama Flycatcher *Myiarchus panamensis*  
 Pale-edged Flycatcher *Myiarchus cephalotes*  
 Rusty-marginated Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis*  
 Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti*  
 Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodinastes chrysocephalus*  
 Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*  
 Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

PIPRIDAE: Manakins (6)  
 Blue-crowned Manakin *Pipra coronata*  
 White-crowned Manakin *Pipra pipra*  
 Golden-winged Manakin *Masius chrysopterus*  
 Golden-collared Manakin *Manacus vitellinus*  
**Club-winged Manakin** *Machaeropterus deliciosus* (EBA)  
 Thrush-like Manakin *Schiffornis turdinus*

COTINGIDAE: Cotingas (8)  
 Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*  
 Green-and-black Fruiteater *Pipreola riefferii*  
 Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*  
 Andean Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola peruviana*  
 White-winged Becard *Pachyrhamphus polychopterus*  
 Barred Becard *Pachyrhamphus versicolor*  
 Red-ruffed Fruitcrow *Pyroderus scutatus*  
**Long-wattled Umbrellabird** *Cephalopterus penduliger* (VU)

## HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows, Martins (5)

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*  
 Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
 Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*  
 Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*  
 Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

## CORVIDAE: Jays (1)

**Beautiful Jay** *Cyanolyca pulchra* (N-T)

## CINCLIDAE: Dippers (1)

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus*

## TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens (6)

Sooty-headed Wren *Thryothorus spadix*  
 Bay Wren *Thryothorus nigricapillus*  
 House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*  
 Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*  
 Grey-breasted Wood-wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*  
 Chestnut-breasted Wren *Cyphorhinus thoracicus*

## TURDIDAE: Thrushes, Solitaires (7)

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides*  
**Black Solitaire** *Entomodestes coracinus* (EBA)  
 Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*  
 Pale-eyed Thrush *Platycichla leucops*  
 Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater*  
 Glossy Black Thrush *Turdus serranus*  
 Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

## VIREONIDAE: Vireos, Peppershrikes, Shrike-vireos (3)

Black-billed Peppershrike *Cyclaris nigrirostris*  
 Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*  
 Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*  
 Tawny-crowned Greenlet *Hylophilus ochraceiceps*

## ICTERIDAE: Oropendolas, Orioles, Blackbirds (6)

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*  
 Giant Cowbird *Scaphidura oryzivora*  
 Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons*  
 Mountain Caciue *Cacicus leucoramphus*  
 Yellow-billed Caciue *Amblycercus holosericeus*  
 Yellow-backed Oriole *Icterus chrysater*

## PARULIDAE: Wood Warblers (16)

Black-and-white Warbler *Mniotilta varia*  
 Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera*  
 Tennessee Warbler *Vermivora peregrina*  
 Tropical Parula *Parula pitayumi*  
 Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca*  
 Blackpoll Warbler *Dendroica striata*  
 Cerulean Warbler *Dendroica cerulea*  
 Canada Warbler *Wilsonia canadensis*  
 Northern Waterthrush *Seiurus noveboracensis*  
 Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*  
 Golden-fronted Whitestart *Myioborus ornatus*  
 Golden-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus culicivorus*  
 Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis*  
 Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*  
 Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*  
 Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda*

## COEREBIDAE: Bananaquit (1)

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

## THRAUPIDAE: Tanagers (49)

Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons*  
 Bluish Flowerpiercer *Diglossa caeruleascens*  
 Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa cyanea*  
**Indigo Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa indigotica* (EBA)  
 White-sided Flowerpiercer *Diglossa albilatera*  
 Rusty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides*  
 Green Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes spiza*  
 Golden-collared Honeycreeper *Iridophanes pulcherrima*  
 Chestnut-breasted Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*  
 Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster*  
 Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanota*  
**Glistening-green Tanager** *Chlorochrysa phoenicotis* (EBA)  
**Multicolored Tanager** *Chlorochrysa nitidissima* (VU)

Rufous-throated Tanager *Tangara rufigula*

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

Silver-throated Tanager *Tangara icterocephala*

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala*

Flame-faced Tanager *Tangara parzudakii*

Metallic-green Tanager *Tangara labradorides*

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix*

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*

Black-capped Tanager *Tangara heinei*

**Purplish-mantled Tanager** *Iridosornis porphyrocephala* (N-T)

Golden-crowned Tanager *Iridosornis rufivertex*

Lacrimose Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus lacrimosus*

Blue-winged Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus flavinucha*

Black-chinned Mountain-tanager *Anisognathus notabilis*

Hooded Mountain-tanager *Buthraupis montana*

Buff-breasted Mountain-tanager *Dubusia taeniata*

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Flame-rumped Tanager *Ramphocelus flammigerus*

Lemon-rumped Tanager *Ramphocelus icteronotus*

Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra*

White-winged Tanager *Piranga leucoptera*

Ochre-breasted Tanager *Chlorothraupis stolzmanni*

**Crested Ant-tanager** *Habia cristata* (EBA)

White-lined Tanager *Tachyphonus rufus*

Tawny-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus delatrii*

Dusky-faced Tanager *Mitrosingus cassinii*

Yellow-throated Bush-tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

**Dusky-bellied Bush-tanager** *Chlorospingus semifuscus* (EBA)

Gray-hooded Bush-tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*

Oleaginous Hemispingus *Hemispingus frontalis*

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii*

## CATAMBLYRHYNCHIDAE: Plush-capped Finches (1)

Plush-capped Finch *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*

## CARDINALINAE: Cardinals, Grosbeaks (2)

Black-winged Saltator *Saltator atripennis*

Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheniciculus ludovicianus*

## EMBERIZINAE: Emberizine finches (19)

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Slaty Finch *Haplospiza rustica*

Variable Seedeater *Sporophila aurita*

Black-and-white Seedeater *Sporophila luctuosa*

Yellow-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila nigricollis*

Ruddy-breasted Seedeater *Sporophila minuta*

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

Yellow-faced Grassquit *Tiaris olivacea*

Dull-coloured Grassquit *Tiaris obscura*

Yellow-throated Brush-finch *Atlapetes gutturalis*

Rufous-naped Brush-finch *Atlapetes rufinucha*

Tricoloured Brush-finch *Atlapetes tricolor*

Slaty Brush-finch *Atlapetes schistaceus*

Chestnut-capped Brush-finch *Atlapetes brunneinucha*

Black-headed Brush-finch *Atlapetes atricapillus*

Orange-billed Sparrow *Arremon aurantirostris*

**Tanager Finch** *Oreothraupis arremonops* (VU)

Olive Finch *Lysurus castaneiceps*

Lesser Siskin *Spinus psaltria*

TOTAL: 313 species