

Preliminary list of the birds of Parque Nacional Saslaya, Reserva de Biosfera Bosawás, Nicaragua

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Presentamos una lista preliminar de las aves del Parque Nacional Saslaya, en la Reserva de la Biosfera Bosawás, Nicaragua. La lista totaliza 315 especies. Nuestros resultados resaltan el alto valor de conservación del parque, que alberga especies de dos áreas endémicas para aves (EBA): ‘Tierras bajas del Caribe’ y ‘Tierras altas del norte de América Central’; seis especies vulnerables (VU) y 11 especies casi amenazadas (NT) (UICN), así como varias especies raras y otras pobremente conocidas, entre ellas el Cuco Hormiguero *Neomorphus geoffroyi*, el Hormiguero Alifranjeado *Myrmornis torquata* y el Mirlo Acuático Americano *Cinclus mexicanus*.

Reviewing early collections from Nicaragua assembled by Thomas Belt, Salvin¹⁵ remarked that ‘we cannot but anticipate that future explorations will reveal a bird fauna as rich in specific forms as that we know to exist in the surrounding regions’. Nearly 150 years later, the Caribbean slope foothills of Nicaragua are still among the most poorly known regions in Central America and, as recently as 2010, the area was described as ‘virtually unexplored biologically’¹¹. Previously, we reported 262 bird species from Parque Nacional Saslaya (PNS) and detailed records of range extensions and species of conservation concern²⁰. Here, we present a preliminary list of all 315 species recorded at PNS in the Reserva de Biosfera Bosawás (RBB) of the Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte in Nicaragua to April 2016 (Appendix). These findings underline the importance of a poorly known but increasingly threatened protected area, and reveal a rich avifauna in keeping with Salvin’s expectation.

Study area and Methods

Study area.—PNS lies within the larger RBB, on the Caribbean slope of north-east Nicaragua (Fig. 1). The park straddles the eastern border of prov. Jinotega and the Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, and protects 631 km² of mostly steep, forested terrain. Although separated from the main chain by the Iyas Valley, the PNS highlands form the easternmost part of the Cordillera Isabelia. Dominant at lower elevations (<1,000 m) is tropical, humid broadleaf evergreen forest. Whereas most of the park is clothed in tall (>30 m), closed-canopy forest, narrow successional (riparian) woodlands occur along creeks and rivers, especially on the lower río Labu.

At higher elevations montane broadleaf (‘cloud’) forest with abundant understorey ferns dominates. These forests are composed of avocados (Lauraceae, *Persea* spp., *Ocotea* spp.) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.) hosting many epiphytes. The

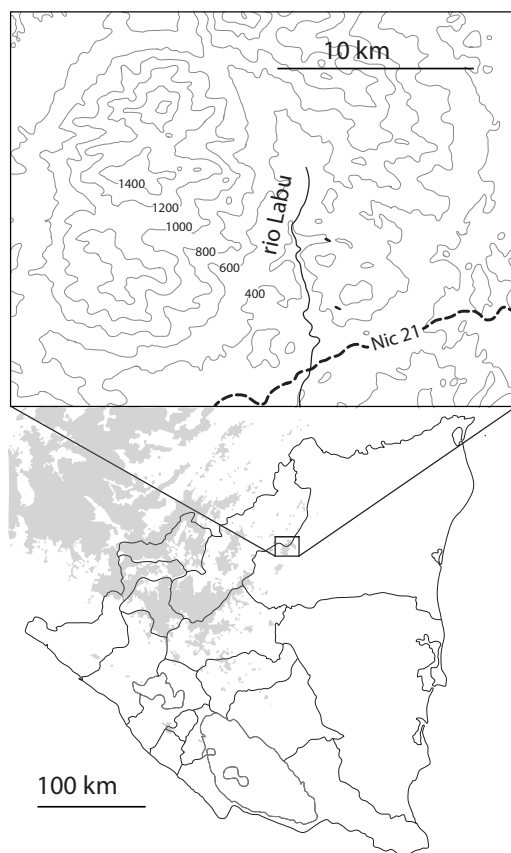


Figure 1. Map showing location of Saslaya National Park in the north-east part of the central-northern highlands of Nicaragua. Grey shading shows areas above 700 m elevation. Inset shows elevations within the park.

highest ridges support dense elfin forest (Fig. 2). Some ridgetops (with poor soil) host abundant bamboo in the understorey.



Figure 2. Canopy of elfin forest on Cerro El Toro; Cerro Saslaya is visible in the distance (Georges Duriaux)

Figure 3. Tropical evergreen forest on the banks of the río Labu in Saslaya National Park; American Dipper *Cinclus mexicanus* was found regularly at this site near 400 m elevation (Georges Duriaux)

Figure 4. Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi* mist-netted at Saslaya National Park, Nicaragua, 10 March 2016 (Georges Duriaux)

PNS receives 2,500–3,500 mm of rainfall per annum. A dry season extends from late January to May. The region is drained by the río Prinzapolka.

Methods.—We visited the PNS on 14–20 April 2009 (LCD), 30 April–8 May 2012 (LCD), 3–13 March 2013 (ACV, LCD), 4–15 April 2014 (LCD), 14–25 April 2015, 8–21 March 2016 (LCD) and 5–11 April 2016 (LCD, ACV). Birds were recorded by field observation, mist-netting and sound-recording of

vocalisations. Observations were made from trails in humid broadleaf forest and along watercourses. During six of our seven visits we used 12 mist-nets of 12.0×2.5 m with 30–36 mm mesh size deployed in forest understorey. Mist-net effort was: 2–8 May 2012 (546.33 hours), 4–12 March 2013 (570 hours), 7–14 April 2014 (450 hours), 16–25 April 2015 (1,007.33 hours), 8–21 March 2016 (1,464.83 hours), and 6–10 April 2016 (524.23 hours), i.e. 4,562.73



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Figure 5. American Dipper *Cinclus mexicanus*, Saslaya National Park, Nicaragua (Georges Duriaux)

Figure 6. Violaceous Quail-Dove *Geotrygon violacea*, Saslaya National Park, Nicaragua (Georges Duriaux)



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hours over six visits. Some 1,386 individuals of 123 species were trapped, and released following minimal processing, e.g., recording age, gender, etc. Coordinates, elevations and mist-net hours for each of our 13 trapping stations appear in Table 1 (see Valley & Chavarría-Duriaux²⁰). While mindful

of the limitations¹⁴, we calculated relative capture rates for species at each banding station (Table 2). Sound-recordings are archived at Xeno-canto (www.xeno-canto.org). Daily checklists and photographs are available on eBird².

Results

Species richness.—During our visits to PNS in April 2009–June 2016, we documented 315 species of 47 families (Appendix): 265 are considered permanent breeding residents, 32 seasonal residents (Nearctic–Neotropical migrants), 14 transients (Nearctic–Neotropical migrants) and four summer residents (Appendix).

Evidence.—We captured 123 species in mist-nets (Appendix). Further, 109 species were photographed and 22 species documented by sound-recordings. The remainder are sight records.

Discussion

Avifaunal remarks.—The avifauna includes elements from lowlands of the Caribbean slope of Central America and the northern Central American highlands¹⁸. Although many of the interesting records concern northward range extensions and new site records for Caribbean lowland and foothill forest species (Appendix; see Valley & Chavarría-Duriaux²⁰), at higher elevations PNS hosts several cloud forest species endemic to the north Central American highlands near the south-east limits of their respective ranges, e.g. Highland



Figure 7. Wing-banded Antbird *Myrmornis torquata*, Saslaya National Park, Nicaragua (Georges Duriaux)

Table 1. Coordinates, elevations and net-hours for mist-netting stations in Saslaya National Park, Nicaragua.

Station	Habitats	Latitude (N)	Longitude (W)	Elevation (m)	Mist net-hours
Rancho Alegre	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, forest edge	13°665353	85°015542	290	196.33
Quebradonas	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, riparian forest	13°684847	85°020056	365	132.00
Molejón	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, riparian forest	13°698950	85°016920	400	910.67
Isla / Labú 3	Tropical lowlands evergreen forest, riparian forest and thickets	13°708570	85°013760	430	315.67
Revenido	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, riparian forest	13°714245	85°015511	455	534.67
Ceiba	Tropical lowland evergreen forest	13°720250	85°022280	540	689.57
La Vaquita	Tropical lowland evergreen forest	13°723250	85°024850	570	236.00
Danto	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, riparian forest	13°724583	85°020233	500	133.33
Three Streams	Tropical lowland evergreen forest, riparian forest	13°750117	85°040317	780	223.33
Toro 1000	Montane evergreen forest (cloud forest)	13°726968	85°056190	1,100	804.33
Toro 1400	Montane evergreen forest (cloud forest)	13°731643	85°063381	1,400	326.83
Lili Kum	Montane evergreen forest (cloud forest)	13°761100	85°043517	1,100	60.00

Table 2. Relative capture rates (RCR) for 15 most frequently captured species at one middle-elevation mist-netting site in PNS (Molejón, see Table 1).

English name	Scientific name	n	RCR
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorynchus spirurus</i>	21	0.023
Spotted Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naeviaoides</i>	17	0.019
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	13	0.014
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	12	0.013
Carmiol's Tanager	<i>Chlorothraupis carmoli</i>	12	0.013
Bicoloured Antbird	<i>Gymnophithys bicolor</i>	10	0.011
Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	10	0.011
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	9	0.010
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Tunichornis ochraceps</i>	9	0.010
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	8	0.009
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	8	0.009
Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	<i>Chalybura urochrysa</i>	6	0.007
Wing-banded Antbird	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	6	0.007
Scaly-throated Leafosser	<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>	6	0.007
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	6	0.007

Guan *Penelopina nigra*, White-faced Quail-Dove *Zentrygon albifacies*, Green-breasted Mountain-gem *Lampornis sybillae*, Emerald-chinned Hummingbird *Abeillia abeillei*, Slate-coloured Solitaire *Myadestes unicolor* and Blue-crowned Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia occipitalis* (Appendix). Widespread highland species such as Magnificent Hummingbird *Eugenes fulgens*, Stripe-tailed Hummingbird *Eupherusa eximia* and Resplendent Quetzal *Pharomachrus mocinno* were also recorded at higher elevations (Appendix).

Of particular interest is the presence of Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi*. We regarded the species as hypothetical for PNS²⁰

until one was trapped on 10 March 2016⁶ (Fig. 4). Very poorly known in Nicaragua, with historical specimens from Chontales¹⁶, río Tuma, Peñas Blancas and the río San Juan region at Savala, it had not been reported from northern Nicaragua since Howell⁷ listed it from the Caribbean lowlands near Waspam, RAAN. This is among the northernmost records of this scarce species.

Conservation.—PNS protects populations of 11 species considered Near Threatened⁸ and six as Vulnerable⁸ (Appendix), among them gamebirds sensitive to hunting pressure including Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*, Highland Guan and Great Curassow *Crax rubra*. Large raptors usually confined to extensive undisturbed areas including Solitary Eagle *Buteogallus solitarius* and Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus* are also present. Elevational migrants such as Resplendent Quetzal and Three-wattled Bellbird *Procnias tricarunculatus* highlight the park's importance in protecting an unbroken foothill to highland gradient^{12,13}. The presence of Near Threatened⁸ and very locally distributed forest understory birds such as Violaceous Quail-Dove *Geotrygon violacea* (Fig. 6), Wing-banded Antbird *Myrmornis torquata* (Fig. 7) and Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda* further underscores the park's conservation value²¹. Finally, Nearctic–Neotropical migrants including Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*, Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*, Cerulean Warbler *Setophaga cerulea* and Golden-winged Warbler *Vermivora chrysoptera* occur, with the Near Threatened Wood Thrush⁸ among our commonest mist-net captures (Table 2).

PNS also hosts several resident forest species classified as Least Concern⁸, but which have declined at well-studied Central American sites (e.g.

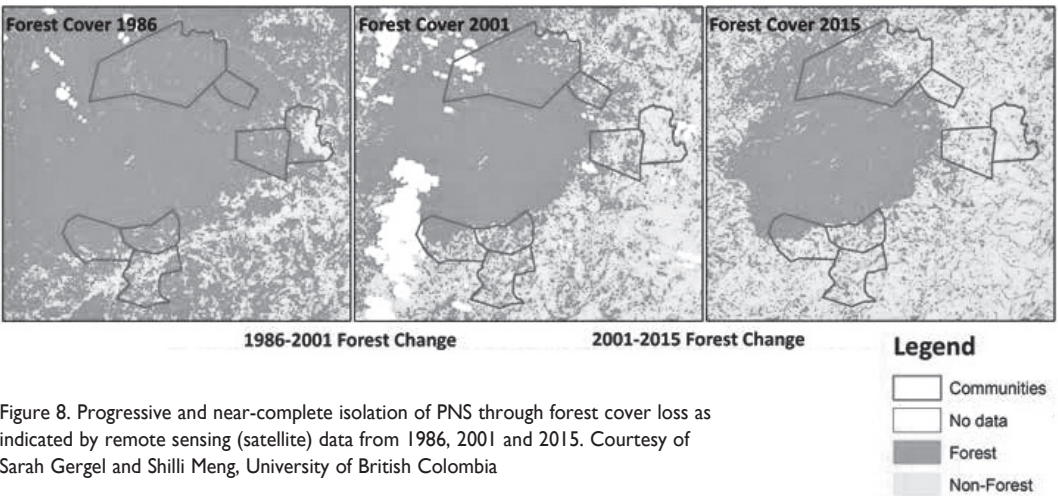


Figure 8. Progressive and near-complete isolation of PNS through forest cover loss as indicated by remote sensing (satellite) data from 1986, 2001 and 2015. Courtesy of Sarah Gergel and Shilli Meng, University of British Colombia

Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aureus* and Checker-throated Antwren *Epinecrophylia fulviventris*¹⁷). Similarly, understory insectivores and obligate ant-following birds, guilds that decline following disturbance of tropical forests³, remain common at PNS. Bicoloured Antbird *Gymnopathys bicolor*, for example, was also among our commonest mist-net captures (Table 2).

PNS was once considered pristine due to its remoteness⁵ but in recent decades has been rapidly encircled by an advancing agricultural frontier, and is now mostly surrounded by anthropomorphic landscapes^{4,19} (Fig. 8). PNS is also threatened within its borders by illegal settlements, poaching and timber extraction. On recent visits, we found cut-lines extending deep inside the park, as well as small plantations and evidence of hunting and fishing camps. The prospect of increased exploitation and isolation of its forests is alarming because cascading ecological effects triggered by forest fragmentation have been implicated in local extinctions in protected areas elsewhere in Central America²¹.

Conclusions

PNS protects a biologically rich area and is an important refuge for rare, threatened and poorly known taxa. The seasonal presence of 46 species of Nearctic–Neotropical migrants enhances the park's conservation value. Though rarely visited by naturalists, it has already produced significant herpetofaunal records including a new salamander species^{9,10,19}. The area merits greater attention from biologists, which could benefit conservation through increased awareness and by stimulating local economic activities connected to park visitation and research. We expect that future investigations will add significantly to the list presented here and we encourage visitors to publish their observations.

Advice for visitors.—PNS occupies a remote area with no or very poor services for visitors. Travel by road from Managua requires at least seven hours. There are no lodges or restaurants near the park. Visits should be planned as self-sufficient expeditions. Guides and porters from the hamlet of Rosa Grande may be available (if arranged well in advance). Those wanting to reach the interior of the park should allow at least eight days including travel time. For more detailed advice including current contacts, write to Georges Duriaux at georges.duriaux@gmail.com.

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Appendix. List of 315 species recorded in Parque Nacional Saslaya in the Reserva de Biosfera Bosawás of the Región Autónoma del Atlántico Norte, Nicaragua. Systematic order and scientific nomenclature follow AOU¹ and subsequent supplements. IUCN⁸ status categories: LC = Least Concern; NT = Near Threatened; VU = Vulnerable. Evidence categories: V = voice alone; S = sight record; P = photograph; R = recording; M = mist-netted. Residency categories: PR = permanent resident; SR = summer resident; WR = winter resident; T = transient. Abundance categories: A = abundant (recorded daily, often in large numbers); VC = very common (recorded almost daily, but usually in smaller numbers); C = common (recorded on substantially more than 50% of all days); FC = fairly common (recorded on c.50% of all days); U = uncommon (recorded on substantially fewer than 50% of days, but more commonly encountered than species in next category); R = rare (recorded on <10% of days); VR = very rare (very few records and never in large numbers). Species marked * are treated in detail by Valley & Chavarria-Durieux²⁰.

FAMILY	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
SPECIES						
TINAMIDAE						
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou	NT	S	PR	C	
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Crypturellus boucardi</i>	Slaty-breasted Tinamou	LC	S	PR	U	Above 1,000 m
CRACIDAE						
<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Crested Guan	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Penelopina nigra</i>	Highland Guan	VU	S	PR	VC	Above 1,000 m
<i>Crax rubra</i>	Great Curassow	VU	S	PR	U	
ODONTOPHORIDAE						
<i>Odontophorus melanotis</i>	Black-eared Wood Quail	LC	S, R	PR	FC	
<i>Odontophorus guttatus</i>	Spotted Wood Quail	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Rhyncortyx cinctus</i>	Tawny-faced Quail	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
COLUMBIDAE						
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>	Short-billed Pigeon	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground Dove	LC	S	PR	C	Forest edge
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Geotrygon violacea*</i>	Violaceous Quail-Dove	LC	M, P	PR	R	
<i>Leptotila cassinii</i>	Grey-chested Dove	LC	M	PR	U	
<i>Leptotila plumbeiceps</i>	Grey-headed Dove	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Zenstryon albifacies</i>	White-faced Quail-Dove	LC	S	PR	U	Above 1,300 m
CUCULIDAE						
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo	LC	S, R	PR	R	Above 1,000 m
<i>Neomorphus geoffroyi*</i>	Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo	VU	M, P	PR	R	
CAPRIMULGIDAE						
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus*</i>	Short-tailed Nighthawk	LC	S	PR	R	
NYCTIBIIDAE						
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo	LC	V	PR	VR	
APODIDAE						
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift	LC	S	T	U	
<i>Cypseloides cryptus</i>	White-chinned Swift	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Chestnut-collared Swift	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift	LC	P	PR	C	
<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>	Vaux's Swift	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Grey-rumped Swift	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	LC	S	PR	R	
TROCHILIDAE						
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	LC	P	PR	C	
<i>Glaucis aeneus</i>	Bronzy Hermit	LC	M	PR	R	
<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Band-tailed Barbthroat	LC	M, P	PR	R	
<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	Long-billed Hermit	LC	M	PR	VC	
<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>	Stripe-throated Hermit	LC	M	PR	FC	
<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Brown Violetear	LC	M, P	PR	U	Above 1,000 m
<i>Heliophryx barroti</i>	Purple-crowned Fairy	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Lophornis helenae</i>	Black-crested Coquette	LC	M, P	PR	R	
<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	Magnificent Hummingbird	LC	S	PR	R	1,400 m
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Lampornis sybillae</i>	Green-breasted Mountain-gem	LC	M, S	PR	U	Above 1,000 m
<i>Klais guimeti</i>	Violet-headed Hummingbird	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Abeillia abeillei</i>	Emerald-chinned Hummingbird	LC	M	PR	U	Above 1,100 m
<i>Phaeochroa cuvierii</i>	Scaly-breasted Hummingbird	LC	M	PR	R	Forest edge
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>	Violet Sabrewing	LC	M	PR	C	Above 1,100 m
<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>	Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	LC	M	PR	FC	Above 1,100 m
<i>Microchera albocoronata</i>	Snowcap	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Chalybura urochrysa</i>	Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Thalurania colombica</i>	Crowned Woodnymph	LC	M, P	PR	VC	
<i>Amazilia candida</i>	White-bellied Emerald	LC	S	PR	U	1,300 m
<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	LC	M	PR	C	
<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>	Blue-throated Goldentail	LC	M, P	PR	U	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
EURYPYGIDAE						
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern	LC	P	PR	U	
RALLIDAE						
<i>Aramides albiventris</i>	Russet-naped Wood Rail	LC	S	PR	FC	
SCOLOPACIDAE						
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	LC	S	WR	U	
ARDEIDAE						
<i>Butorides virescens</i>	Green Heron	LC	S	WR	R	
CATHARTIDAE						
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>	King Vulture	LC	P	PR	U	
ACCIPITRIDAE						
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	LC	P	SR	U	
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite	LC	S	T	C	
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite	LC	P	SR	U	
<i>Accipiter cooperii</i>	Cooper's Hawk	LC	S	WR	R	
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Bicoloured Hawk	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	Common Black Hawk	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk	LC	S, P	PR	U	
<i>Buteogallus solitarius*</i>	Solitary Eagle	NT	S	PR	R	
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	White Hawk	LC	M, P, R	PR	FC	
<i>Leucopternis semiplumbeus</i>	Semiplumbeous Hawk	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk	LC	S	WR	U	
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	NT	P	PR	U	
<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus*</i>	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	LC	S	PR	R	
TYTONIDAE						
<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	LC	S	PR	R	
STRIGIDAE						
<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>	Vermiculated Screech Owl	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Lophostrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Glaucidium griseiceps*</i>	Central American Pygmy Owl	LC	M, P, R	PR	U	
<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Mottled Owl	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Ciccaba nigrolineata</i>	Black-and-white Owl	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Asio stygius</i>	Stygian Owl	LC	V	PR	R	1,100 m
<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	Striped Owl	LC	P	PR	VR	Found dead
TROGONIDAE						
<i>Trogon massena</i>	Slaty-tailed Trogon	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Trogon caligatus</i>	Gartered Trogon	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Black-throated Trogon	LC	M, P	PR	C	Below 800 m
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	LC	S	PR	C	Above 1,100 m

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	Resplendent Quetzal	NT	P	PR	C	Above 1,100 m
MOMOTIDAE						
<i>Hylomanes momotula</i> *	Tody Motmot	LC	M	PR	R	Very local
<i>Momotus lessonii</i>	Lesson's Motmot	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rufous Motmot	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Electron carinatum</i> *	Keel-billed Motmot	VU	S	PR	U	
<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Broad-billed Motmot	LC	P	PR	U	
ALCEDINIDAE						
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>	Belted Kingfisher	LC	S	WR	U	
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
BUCCONIDAE						
<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	White-whiskered Puffbird	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i> *	White-fronted Nunbird	LC	S	PR	U	
GALBULIDAE						
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i> *	Great Jacamar	LC	S, R	PR	R	
RAMPHASTIDAE						
<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Emerald Toucanet	LC	M	PR	FC	Above 1,100 m
<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>	Collared Aracari	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Selenidera spectabilis</i>	Yellow-eared Toucanet	LC	P, R	PR	U	
<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>	Keel-billed Toucan	LC	P	PR	C	
<i>Ramphastos ambiguus</i>	Yellow-throated Toucan	NT	S, R	PR	C	
PICIDAE						
<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>	Black-cheeked Woodpecker	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	Golden-fronted Woodpecker	LC	S	PR	R	Above 600 m
<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Piculus simplex</i>	Rufous-winged Woodpecker	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Golden-olive Woodpecker	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Celeus loricatus</i> *	Cinnamon Woodpecker	LC	S, R	PR	C	
<i>Celeus castaneus</i>	Chestnut-coloured Woodpecker	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>	Pale-billed Woodpecker	LC	P	PR	U	
FALCONIDAE						
<i>Microstur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest Falcon	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Microstur mirandollei</i> *	Slaty-backed Forest Falcon	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Microstur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest Falcon	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	LC	S	PR	VR	Vagrant
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon	LC	S	WR	VR	
PSITTACIDAE						
<i>Eupsittula nana</i>	Olive-throated Parakeet	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Ara macao</i> *	Scarlet Macaw	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Psittacara finschi</i>	Crimson-fronted Parakeet	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Brotogeris jugularis</i>	Orange-chinned Parakeet	LC	S	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Pyrrhula haematotis</i>	Brown-hooded Parrot	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Pionus senilis</i>	White-crowned Parrot	LC	S	PR	C	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	White-fronted Parrot	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	NT	S	PR	FC	
THAMNOPHILIDAE						
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>	Russet Antshrike	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Plain Antvireo	LC	M, P	PR	FC	Above 800 m
<i>Dysithamnus striaticeps</i>	Streak-crowned Antvireo	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Slaty Antwren	LC	M, P	PR	U	Above 800 m
<i>Epinecrophylia fulviventris</i>	Checker-throated Antwren	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>	Dot-winged Antwren	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	Dusky Antbird	LC	M	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Myrmeciza exsul</i>	Chestnut-backed Antbird	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Hylophylax naevioides</i>	Spotted Antbird	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Myrmornis torquata*</i>	Wing-banded Antbird	NT	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Gymnopithys bicolor</i>	Bicoloured Antbird	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
<i>Phaenostictus mcleannani</i>	Ocellated Antbird	LC	M, P,	PR	U	Below 800 m
GRALLARIDAE						
<i>Hylopezus dives</i>	Thicket Antpitta	LC	S	PR	R	
FORMICARIIDAE						
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
FURNARIIDAE						
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Tawny-throated Leaftosser	LC	M, P	PR	U	Above 1,000 m
<i>Sclerurus guatemalensis</i>	Scaly-throated Leaftosser	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	NT	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Dendrocinda homochroa</i>	Ruddy Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Dendrocinda anabatina</i>	Tawny-winged Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Dendrocinda fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>	Northern Barred Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	LC	S	PR	U	Above 1,100 m
<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>	Cocoa Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	Spotted Woodcreeper	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>	Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	LC	S	PR	R	Above 1,100 m
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops	LC	M	PR	FC	
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
<i>Automolus subulatus*</i>	Striped Woodhaunter	LC	M, P	PR	U	
TYRANNIDAE						
<i>Ornithion semiflavum</i>	Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>	Mountain Elaenia	LC	M, P	PR	FC	Above 1,400 m
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	LC	M, P	PR	VC	
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	LC	M	PR	R	Forest edge
<i>Zimmerius vilissimus</i>	Paltry Tyrannulet	LC	S	PR	VC	
<i>Myiornis atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Pygmy Tyrant	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Lophotriccus pileatus*</i>	Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	LC	M, P, R	PR	U	
<i>Oncostoma cinereigulare</i>	Northern Bentbill	LC	M	PR	U	

FAMILY	Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
	<i>Poecilatriccus sylvia</i>	Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	R	
	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody-Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	R	Forest edge
	<i>Todirostrum nigriceps</i> *	Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	R	
	<i>Rhynchocyclus brevirostris</i>	Eye-ringed Flatbill	LC	M, P	PR	U	
	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	FC	
	<i>Platyrinchus cancrinus</i>	Stub-tailed Spadebill	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	Golden-crowned Spadebill	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Royal Flycatcher	LC	M, P	PR	U	
	<i>Terentornis erythrurus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	LC	M, P	PR	U	
	<i>Myiobius sulphureipygus</i>	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	LC	M, P	PR	U	
	<i>Mitrephanes phaeocercus</i>	Tufted Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	R	Above 1,400
	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher	NT	S	T	R	
	<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood Pewee	LC	S	T	C	
	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	Tropical Pewee	LC	P	PR	R	
	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>	Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	LC	M	WR	FC	
	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>	Acadian Flycatcher	LC	M	T	C	
	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>	Willow Flycatcher	LC	M	T	R	
	<i>Empidonax flavescens</i>	Yellowish Flycatcher	LC	M	PR	R	Above 700 m
	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	LC	S	PR	U	
	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Long-tailed Tyrant	LC	P	PR	R	Forest edge
	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	LC	M, P	PR	U	
	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>	Rufous Mourner	LC	P	PR	U	
	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	FC	
	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>	Great Crested Flycatcher	LC	S	WR	FC	
	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	FC	
	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	FC	Forest edge
	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Grey-capped Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	U	
	<i>Conopias albobittatus</i>	White-ringed Flycatcher	LC	P	PR	R	
	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	LC	S	PR	R	
	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	LC	S	SR	U	Forest edge
	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird	LC	S	T	FC	Forest edge
	<i>Piprites griseiceps</i> *	Grey-headed Piprites	LC	S	PR	R	600 m
TITYRIDAE							
	<i>Schiffornis veraepacis</i>	Northern Schiffornis	LC	M, P, R	PR	FC	
	<i>Laniocera rufescens</i>	Speckled Mourner	LC	P, R	PR	U	
	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	LC	P	PR	FC	
	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra	LC	S	PR	R	
	<i>Pachyrhamphus cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Becard	LC	S	PR	R	
COTINGIDAE							
	<i>Cotinga amabilis</i> *	Lovely Cotinga	LC	S	PR	R	
	<i>Lipaugus unirufus</i>	Rufous Piha	LC	S	PR	C	
	<i>Procnias tricarunculatus</i> *	Three-wattled Bellbird	VU	P, R	PR	U	C above 1,100 m
	<i>Carpodectes nitidus</i>	Snowy Cotinga	LC	S	PR	R	
PIPRIDAE							
	<i>Corapipo altera</i>	White-ruffed Manakin	LC	M, P	PR	U	C above 1,100
	<i>Manacus candei</i>	White-collared Manakin	LC	M, P	PR	C	Forest edge
	<i>Ceratopipra mentalis</i>	Red-capped Manakin	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
VIREONIDAE							
	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Yellow-throated Vireo	LC	S	WR	U	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Vireo solitarius</i>	Blue-headed Vireo	LC	S	WR	VR	
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	LC	M	T	FC	
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo	LC	S	SR	R	
<i>Tunichornis ochraceiceps</i>	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	LC	M, P	PR	FC	
<i>Pachysylvia decurtatus</i>	Lesser Greenlet	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Vireolanus pulchellus</i>	Green Shrike-Vireo	LC	S, R	PR	C	
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	LC	S	PR	R	Forest edge
CORVIDAE						
<i>Psilorhinus morio</i>	Brown Jay	LC	S	PR	C	Forest edge
TROGLODYTIDAE						
<i>Microcerculus philomela</i>	Nightingale Wren	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
<i>Pheugopedius atrogularis*</i>	Black-throated Wren	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Pheugopedius maculipectus</i>	Spot-breasted Wren	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Cantorchilus thoracicus</i>	Stripe-breasted Wren	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Cantorchilus nigricapillus</i>	Bay Wren	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	White-breasted Wood Wren	LC	M	PR	FC	
<i>Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus</i>	Song Wren	LC	M, P, R	PR	FC	
POLIOPTILIDAE						
<i>Ramphococcus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Tropical Gnatcatcher	LC	S	PR	C	
CINCLIDAE						
<i>Cinclus mexicanus*</i>	American Dipper	LC	P	PR	U	
TURDIDAE						
<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>	Slate-coloured Solitaire	LC	M, P	PR	U	Above 1,000 m
<i>Catharus aurantiirostris</i>	Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Catharus frantzii</i>	Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	LC	M	PR	U	Above 1,300 m
<i>Catharus mexicanus</i>	Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush	LC	M, P	PR	FC	Above 800 m
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Grey-cheeked Thrush	LC	M	T	R	
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush	LC	M, P	WR	C	
<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>	Wood Thrush	NT	M, P	WR	C	
<i>Turdus plebejus</i>	Mountain Thrush	LC	M	PR	C	Above 1,300 m
<i>Turdus assimilis</i>	White-throated Thrush	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
MIMIDAE						
<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>	Grey Catbird	LC	S	WR	U	
PARULIDAE						
<i>Seiurus aurocapilla</i>	Ovenbird	LC	M	WR	R	
<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>	Worm-eating Warbler	LC	M	WR	R	
<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>	Louisiana Waterthrush	LC	M	WR	U	
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	LC	S	WR	R	
<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Warbler	NT	S	WR	R	
<i>Vermivora cyanopectus</i>	Blue-winged Warbler	LC	S	WR	R	
<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	Black-and-white Warbler	LC	M	WR	U	
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Prothonotary Warbler	LC	M	WR	U	
<i>Oreothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	LC	S	WR	U	
<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>	Kentucky Warbler	LC	M, P	WR	C	
<i>Setophaga citrina</i>	Hooded Warbler	LC	M	WR	U	
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	LC	S	WR	U	
<i>Setophaga cerulea</i>	Cerulean Warbler	VU	S	T	R	
<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>	Tropical Parula	LC	S	PR	FC	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Setophaga castanea</i>	Bay-breasted Warbler	LC	S	T	C	
<i>Setophaga fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	LC	S	T	U	
<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	Chestnut-sided Warbler	LC	M, P	WR	C	
<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Buff-rumped Warbler	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Basileuterus rufifrons</i>	Rufous-capped Warbler	LC	S	PR	C	Forest edge
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Golden-crowned Warbler	LC	M	PR	U	
<i>Cardellina canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler	LC	M, P	T	C	
<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	Wilson's Warbler	LC	M	WR	R	
<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Slate-throated Redstart	LC	M	PR	C	Above 1,400m
<i>Icteria virens</i>	Yellow-breasted Chat	LC	S	WR	R	
THRAUPIDAE						
<i>Tangara larvata</i>	Golden-hooded Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Tangara lavinia</i>	Rufous-winged Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper	LC	P	PR	U	
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit	LC	S	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Grey-headed Tanager	LC	M, S, P	PR	U	
<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Tachyphonus delatrii</i>	Tawny-crested Tanager	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Lanio leucothorax</i>	White-throated Shrike-Tanager	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>	Crimson-collared Tanager	LC	M, S	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	Passerini's Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>	Shining Honeycreeper	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper	LC	M	PR	FC	
<i>Dacnis venusta</i> *	Scarlet-thighed Dacnis	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Sporophila funerea</i>	Thick-billed Seed Finch	LC	M	PR	R	
<i>Sporophila corvina</i>	Variable Seedeater	LC	M	PR	R	
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	LC	M	PR	U	
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-coloured Grosbeak	LC	P	PR	U	
EMBERIZIDAE						
<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Orange-billed Sparrow	LC	M, P	PR	U	
<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	LC	M	PR	C	Above 900 m
<i>Arremonops conirostris</i>	Black-striped Sparrow	LC	S	PR	U	Forest edge
<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>	Common Chlorospingus	LC	M, S	PR	U	Above 1,100 m
CARDINALIDAE						
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager	LC	M	WR	C	
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager	LC	S	T	C	
<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	White-winged Tanager	LC	S	PR	U	Above 1,100 m
<i>Habia rubica</i>	Red-crowned Ant Tanager	LC	S, V	PR	U	
<i>Habia fuscicauda</i>	Red-throated Ant Tanager	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	Carmioli's Tanager	LC	M, P	PR	C	
<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>	Black-faced Grosbeak	LC	M, P, R	PR	C	
<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>	Rose-breasted Grosbeak	LC	M, S, P	WR	U	
<i>Ammaospiza concolor</i>	Blue Seedeater	LC	S	PR	VR	
<i>Cyanocampsa cyanoides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak	LC	M, P	PR	U	
ICTERIDAE						
<i>Icterus spurius</i>	Orchard Oriole	LC	S	WR	R	

FAMILY						
Species	English name	IUCN status	Evidence	Residency	Abundance	Remarks
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Baltimore Oriole	LC	S	WR	FC	
<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	LC	S	PR	U	
<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>	Chestnut-headed Oropendola	LC	S	PR	C	
<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>	Montezuma Oropendola	LC	S	PR	C	
FRINGILLIDAE						
<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	Yellow-crowned Euphonia	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>	Yellow-throated Euphonia	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>	Olive-backed Euphonia	LC	S	PR	FC	
<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	White-vented Euphonia	LC	S	PR	R	
<i>Chlorophonia occipitalis</i>	Blue-crowned Chlorophonia	LC	S, V	PR	R	Above 1,000 m