

PANAMA: CHIRIQUI HIGHLANDS

FEBRUARY 9 - 15, 2006

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The Chiriqui Highlands of western Panama always provide a nice complement to a Panama's Canopy Tower tour. Although we do some birding in the Pacific lowlands, much of our time is spent in the highlands where the cooler temperatures, clouds, and much reduced humidity bring an element of comfort that is a welcome change. The species that occur in the highlands show almost no overlap with those we see in the Canal Zone, and there are a good number of lowland species that are always new as well.

A special highlight is enjoying the hummingbird diversity—watching from deck chairs and counting some nine species, among them the huge and vibrant Violet Sabrewings; sparkling Green Violet-ears; vivid emerald Snowy-bellieds; and the unique endemic White-throated Mountain-gem, with its white gorget. The Finca Hartmann shade coffee plantation is always a pleasure for its incredible bird abundance among an active coffee plantation: Fiery-billed Aracari, Turquoise Cotinga, Red-headed Barbet, and Yellow-browed Chlorophonia were but a few of our highlights there.

I wouldn't be able to write about highlights without mentioning the spritely little Torrent Tyrannulets, which we enjoyed as they hopped and dashed about on a pond's edge at Hotel Bambito. In the lowland areas around David we got off to a great start with a singing Striped Cuckoo, raising and lowering his crest with each whistled note. Soaring raptors overhead included King Vulture and a Mangrove Black-Hawk. But the highlight for most would be the Resplendent Quetzal. This year we found a singing male quetzal almost immediately. In the scope his emerald-green body contrasted sharply with a brilliant red belly. The short crest and short yellow bill accented its unique and innocent facial expression, and its absurd long train (elongated uppertail coverts, rather than the shorter, stiff tail feathers) waved behind the bird in the gentle morning breeze. Later in the day we would have another look at what was probably the same male, this time in brighter light that accentuated the vivid emerald-green upperparts. This may indeed be the most beautiful bird in the world, as some have claimed.

For me, the singular highlight of this tour was the Costa Rican Pygmy-Owl. My co-leader, Ito Genover, had heard the bird calling from a good ways off, so we made our way towards it. Owls can be quite ventriloquial, and often sound farther away than they really are, so we carefully searched the large tree about 75 yards away. Amazingly, the tiny owl was actually sitting in a mostly bare tree even closer to us. It called persistently and allowed great scope views, while periodically ducking from the aggressions of a feisty Volcano Hummingbird. After we all had good scope views, we closed the distance for even better views while I stalked even closer for photography. For another 10 minutes I stood below the owl trying to get just the right picture when the owl looked at me. I called to it occasionally, but since the calls elicited little reaction, I was not calling regularly. It rarely seemed aware of my presence, and focused its attention on more distant points. A perfect photo of the owl looking right at me would prove elusive. Then, just as I was considering leaving, the owl shifted on its perch, fluffed its wings, and glided down to a fencepost that was no more than three feet away from me. (Had I wanted to, I could have easily touched it with an outstretched arm.) I froze instantly, and the owl was now riveted on my eyes. There was a fire in his eyes that seemed almost accusatory, and the owl and I stared at each other for a solid half-minute. I couldn't help but think what an amazing photo it would be if only I weren't so close—I would have to back up eight feet or more to be able to focus on the owl. I couldn't help but think that the owl knew that, and had perched so close to spite me. When I finally lost patience and tried to quietly back up for a photo, the owl flew off to a distant tree line. This was unquestionably the most personal interaction I've had with a bird—its tiny yellow eyes seemed to look right into my soul. Minutes later another pygmy-owl flew into a fallen snag about 10 yards away. It was bright rufous overall and lacked the spotting of the adult we'd just seen. A few patches of fluffy down remained. Perhaps the behavior of the adult was so unusual because it was distracting me from its more vulnerable and naïve offspring. But, I wonder...

Day 1, 9 February: Late evening arrival at Canopy Tower (hereafter CT)

Day 2, 10 February: Morning birding atop the CT; 9:30 flight with 10:30 arrival in David. Birding around airport pond at David, followed by lunch at Hotel Nacional. Early afternoon cruise around the fields of Querevalo. Mid-afternoon stop at Macho de Monte (hereafter MM) before arrival at Los Quetzales hotel in Guadalupe. (87species)

Day 3, 11 February: A 6:00 departure for morning birding around cabañas #2 and #3, with a later walk to cabaña #4. Late afternoon excursion to Respingo (15:30-18:00). (56 species, 133 total)

Day 4, 12 February: Morning departure (5:30) for Finca Hartman (hereafter FH) shade coffee plantation where we encountered good bird activity all day. We started around the residences (6:45-9:00) and then made our way to higher elevations eventually heading for lunch at Ojos de Agua. Afterwards we received a tour of the coffee making facilities. Stop for Torrent Tyrannulet at Hotel Bambito on return. Late afternoon birding at the lodge. Unsuccessful evening nightjar attempt. (92 species, 173 total)

Day 5, 13 February: Morning departure at 6:00 for Bajo Frio (hereafter BF). Lunch in Volcán followed by early afternoon Cielito Sur. Our afternoon birding (in light drizzle) visited a bamboo area that Ito knew of and Finca Pancho Rios where we had an amazing pygmy-owl show. Evening nightjar prowl. (83 species, 199 total)

Day 6, 14 February: Morning return to cabaña #2, but persistent rain kept bird activity down. Late morning visit to Finca Dracula where we saw a couple new birds and got an orchid tour. After lunch at Los Quetzales, we birded a bit at Lagunas de Volcán, but our efforts were cut short by the logistic of dealing with the flat tire, finding a ride to the airport, and figuring out how to get back out without encountering locked gates. We fortunately made it to the airport with time to spare. (31 species, 205 total)

Day 7, 15 February: Departure for home.

The below list includes all species seen by our group during the tour 9-15 February 2006. I provide some general comments for all species. Locations are listed for as many species as was practical, and I give some general comments on the abundance of each species on the tour. Dates are listed only when the date seen is not clear from the location (e.g., all Respingo sightings will be from 11 Feb). Special highlights, rare or unusual species, and sightings that were particularly special are in ALL CAPS; regionally rare species are underlined. References to the "Panama book" are of course Robert S. Ridgely and John A. Gwynn's 1989 A Guide to the Birds of Panama, 2nd edition. Nomenclature follows the J.F. Clements' 2000 Birds of the World: A Checklist, 5th edition and where the names differ from those used in Ridgely & Gwynn (1989) the name used in the latter is given in parentheses.

Since elevation is so important in bird distribution the below list contains some comment on the elevations at which we found certain species. Roughly speaking, low elevations, below 1000m were visited only on our final day and included birding at Bajo Frio (about 950-850m) and around David (about 20m). Mid-elevations are considered to be those between 1000m and 1600m, and include Macho de Monte (1200m), Volcán Lakes (1300m), Cielito Sur, and Finca Hartman (1275m at residence, 1500m at Ojos de Agua). Higher elevations are considered to be those above 1600m, including Guadalupe (Los Quetzales hotel - 1975m), Los Quetzales cabañas (2269m (cabaña #2) to 2350m (cabaña #4), and Respingo (2500m).

BF=Bajo Frio; D=David; E=Endemic to highlands of western Panama; FH=Finca Hartmann; H=Highlands, including Los Quetzales, Respingo, and Finca Pancho Rios; MM=Macho de Monte; Q=Querevalo; RE=Regional Endemic (highlands of Costa Rica and Panama); V= Volcán and Lagunas de Volcán; * = not seen on 2006 Canopy Tower or El Valle trips

***Least Grebe - Q**

***Pied-billed Grebe - V**

Anhinga - Q

Great Egret - Q, V

Cattle Egret - Q, D, V, BF, H; seen almost daily

Green Heron - MM

***MASKED DUCK** - V; a female at Lagunas de Volcán was incredibly cryptic among the emergent weeds of the lake. This was my first in Panama and was a very special bird to find.

Wood Stork - Q

Black Vulture - all; abundant; seen daily

Turkey Vulture - all; common; seen almost daily; the subspecies here, *ruficollis*, looks quite different from those in the United States

***Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture** - Q

KING VULTURE - D; immature over the airport pond

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE - FH; several birds seen perched

White-tailed Kite - Q

***Double-toothed Kite** - FH; immature bird seen perched for a long period

Plumbeous Kite - FH; quick flyover during lunch

***MANGROVE BLACK-HAWK** - D; one flying over the David airport was my first ever, and a rare bird to find. To clarify, Great Black-Hawk is widespread but would have shown an extra tail band. Common Black-Hawk is identical in appearance, but is known only from the Caribbean slope. Thus, our bird on the Pacific Slope was Mangrove Black-Hawk.

Great Black-Hawk - FH; flying overhead, but we managed to see the extensive white rump and basal tail band

Savanna Hawk - Q

Roadside Hawk - MM, BF

Short-tailed Hawk - Q, FH

***Swainson's Hawk** - Q; two light morph and one dark adult, plus one light immature. This species winters very rarely in Panama.

Red-tailed Hawk - MM; apparently of the locally resident subspecies *costaricensis*

Crested Caracara - Q

Yellow-headed Caracara - V, Q, H

LAUGHING FALCON - BF; great looks

Bat Falcon - H; quick flyby at Respingo

(h) ***Spotted Wood-Quail** - FH (h)

Common Moorhen - V; ten at Volcán Lakes

***American Coot** - V; ten at Volcán Lakes seemed not to cause real excitement

Northern Jacana - D, V

Solitary Sandpiper - D

Spotted Sandpiper - D

Rock Pigeon - D, V, H; seen commonly in larger towns

Scaled Pigeon - BF, FH, also CT

***Band-tailed Pigeon** - FH, H

(h) **Short-billed Pigeon** - BF (h)

***RUDDY PIGEON** - H; one near Finca Pancho Rios was a great surprise, as this species is scarce in the Region

***Mourning Dove** - H

***Plain-breasted Ground-Dove** - Q; side-by-side with Ruddies

Ruddy Ground-Dove - Q, D, FH, BF

White-tipped Dove - Q, D, BF, MM

Brown-throated Parakeet - D, Q; this form, *ocularis*, has sometimes been treated as a separate species (Veraguan Parakeet) according to the Panama book

***Crimson-fronted Parakeet** - FH; flyovers only

***Sulphur-winged Parakeet** (RE) - H, FH

Orange-chinned Parakeet - D, FH, BF

Blue-headed Parrot - MM, FH, BF; great looks at FH

***White-crowned Parrot** - FH

Squirrel Cuckoo - FH, BF

STRIPED CUCKOO - D; a major highlight were the prolonged views of this species singing at the David airport pond, raising and lower its crest with each whistled song

***COSTA RICAN PYGMY-OWL** (RE) - the trip highlight for me was the adult sitting in the open while being mobbed by a Volcano Hummingbird. Those views were followed by a rufescent juvenile that gave equally good looks. Wow - see introduction.

Pauraque - one flew across road en route to FH

***DUSKY NIGHTJAR** (RE) - after a couple nights of heard-only status, we finally saw this species on our last night. Great close looks right at 7:00 - the exact hour that Ito predicted.

***White-collared Swift** - FH, BF; great looks at 100+ at FH

Vaux's Swift - H, FH, and road en route from FH

Green Hermit - FH; one briefly seen

***VIOLET SABREWING** - H; males common (wow!), but only two females seen, both at Cielito Sur.

***Green Violet-ear** - H; including recently-fledged juvenile at Cielito Sur

Garden Emerald - BF

***Fiery-throated Hummingbird** (RE) - H; Respingo, including at least a couple showing their fiery throats. More common than usual this year.

***White-tailed Emerald** - FH, V

***Stripe-tailed Hummingbird** - H; Cielito Sur, where we had 9 species of hummingbirds!

Rufous-tailed Hummingbird - Q, FH, H (Cielito Sur only)

Snowy-bellied Hummingbird - MM, H

***White-throated Mountain-Gem** (E) - H; less common than in some years; the endemic Panama species was formerly lumped with Costa Rican Gray-tailed Mountain-Gem (*Lampornis cinereicauda*).

***Green-crowned Brilliant** - H; female at cabañas, male at Cielito Sur

***Magnificent Hummingbird** - H; the subspecies here is *spectabilis*, restricted to the highlands of Costa Rica and Panama. Compared to nominate *fulgens*, which occurs from Nicaragua north to the southwestern USA, *spectabilis* is somewhat larger and males are bronzy-green above (versus blackish in *fulgens*). It has sometimes been treated as a species in its own right: the Admirable Hummingbird.

Purple-crowned Fairy - FH

***Magenta-throated Woodstar** (RE) - FH; one female seen flycatching

***Scintillant Hummingbird** (RE) - H; I have yet to see a male on these trips – for some reason, females are vastly more prevalent.

***Volcano Hummingbird** (RE) - H; Respingo and Finca Pancho Rios

(h) **Orange-bellied Trogon** (RE) - H (h); Respingo

***RESPLENDENT QUETZAL** - H; our very first bird on the morning of 11 Feb was a male Resplendent Quetzal, and we had very nice scope views in the early morning light. Later we would see the male again and would hear two birds flying by at Respingo as well.

Green Kingfisher - MM

Blue-crowned Motmot - FH

***Red-headed Barbet** - FH; great looks at a pair in Cecropia trees high on Finca Hartmann

***Prong-billed Barbet** (RE) - H; responsive birds at Respingo

BLUE-THROATED (EMERALD) TOUCANET (RE) - H, FH; scoped at cabaña #1 with another 7 seen at FH; in a 15 Jul 2003 supplement, Clements split Emerald Toucanet into 7 species: Wagler's Toucanet (highlands of sw. Mexico), Emerald Toucanet (e. Mexico to El Salvador), Blue-throated (Costa Rica and w. Panama), and Violet-throated (e. Panama to Colombia), plus three others in South America.

***FIERY-BILLED ARACARI** (RE) - MM (h), FH, BF; numerous great looks

(h) **Chestnut-mandibled Toucan** - FH (h); two heard high on Finca Hartmann 12 Feb were unusual. The species is marked as "very rare" on their checklist, and it was my first observation in Chiriquí province. We also saw this species on our first morning at CT.

***Olivaceous Piculet** - BF; a pair at a nest was a special treat

***Acorn Woodpecker** - H; our only ones were at Finca Pancho Rios. These were subspecies *striatipectus*, which ranges from Nicaragua to Panama.

Red-crowned Woodpecker - MM, FH, BF; common at lower elevations

***Hairy Woodpecker** - H; seen by some at cabaña #4; this subspecies *extimus* is much smaller than U.S.A. birds and has a dusky gray chest

(h) ***Pale-billed Woodpecker** - FH (h); one heard giving its Ivory-billed woodpecker-like “double-rap” was the first I have seen or heard in Panama. Pale-billed is congeneric with Ivory-billed, and the “double-rap” advertisements are typical of the genus.

Pale-breasted Spinetail - BF; seen well

(h) ***Slaty Spinetail** - BF (h)

***Red-faced Spinetail** - H; seen on afternoon walk at Los Quetzales on 12 Feb

Plain Xenops - FH

***Scaly-throated (Spectacled) Foliage-Gleaner** - FH; Amy spotted this species and we had uncharacteristically prolonged views. Spinetails, xenopses, and foliage-gleaners are all members of the ecologically diverse Ovenbird family (Funariidae), unrelated to our Ovenbird (Wood-Warbler).

***Olivaceous Woodcreeper** - FH; maybe seen by Bev only

***Streak-headed Woodcreeper** - BF

***Spot-crowned Woodcreeper** - H; one at cabaña #2

Great Antshrike - BF; great looks at the pair

***Silvery-fronted Tapaculo** (RE) - H; a sneaky bird, but Amy briefly saw one at the cabañas; several others heard

***TURQUOISE COTINGA** (RE) - FH; absolutely amazing looks at an adult and immature males, plus a female

Yellow-bellied Elaenia - Q, D, BF

***Mountain Elaenia** - H

***TORRENT TYRANNULET** - H; running around on the mud at Hotel Bambito, one of my all-time favorites

***White-fronted Tyrannulet** - H; one at cabaña #2 gave a good response; this species is scarce and poorly known in Panama, but may be more widespread than was once thought. The subspecies we saw, *zeledoni*, is restricted to Costa Rica and western Panama

Common Tody-Flycatcher - D, BF; the group didn't need leaders around to find and ID this tiny flycatcher

Tufted Flycatcher - H; cooperative birds at cabaña #2. Interestingly, the piping song of birds from Costa Rica south is totally unlike the song in Mexico and probably represents a species-level difference. The subspecies we saw was presumably *vividus* of central Panama.

***Dark Pewee** (RE) - H; distant at Finca Pancho Rios

***Yellowish Flycatcher** - H

***Black-capped Flycatcher** (RE) - H

Black Phoebe - MM, FH, H; these Panamanian birds have less white on the belly than U.S. birds

Dusky-capped Flycatcher - FH; this is subspecies *nigricapillus*, different from the subspecies *olivaceous* which reaches the U.S.A. in Arizona

Great Kiskadee - D

Boat-billed Flycatcher - D, H (Los Quetzales lodge), BF

Social Flycatcher - D, Q, BF

Piratic Flycatcher - FH, BF

Tropical Kingbird - D, Q, BF, MM, V, FH; seen almost daily; not at highest elevations

Fork-tailed Flycatcher - D, Q

***Barred Becard** - H; nice male at cabaña #1

Masked Tityra - Q, BF

Gray-breasted Martin - Q, D

Mangrove Swallow - Q

***Blue-and-white Swallow** - H, FH; nesting around Los Quetzales lodge

Southern Rough-winged Swallow - BF

***Barn Swallow** - Q, BF

***Black-and-yellow Silky-Flycatcher** (RE) - H; one at cabaña #4 was seen by most

***LONG-TAILED SILKY-FLYCATCHER** (RE) - H; one of the highlight birds. We saw flocks coming to fruit and enjoyed both males and females. Definitely the showiest silky-flycatcher!

Rufous-breasted Wren - MM, BF

(h) **Rufous-and-white Wren** - BF

Plain Wren - D, BF; seen easily at David Airport

House Wren - D, Q, H, FH, BF; common, seen almost daily; this subspecies *inquietus* is very different from U.S.A. House Wrens, both in song and appearance. Some authors split birds south of southern Mexico as Southern House Wren (*T. musculus*), though the AOU has not adopted this.

Ochraceous Wren (RE) - H; excellent looks at this canopy wren at the cabañas
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren - H; good looks at Finca Dracula
(h) **Scaly-breasted (Southern Nightingale) Wren** - BF (h)
(h) ***Black-faced Solitaire (RE)** - H (h)
***Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush** - H; hopping on the veranda at cabaña #2
***Mountain Robin** - H; a group favorite!
Clay-colored Robin (Thrush) - D, Q, H (Finca Dracula), FH
(h) **Yellow-throated Vireo** - H (h); singing on our return from the cabañas
***Brown-capped Vireo** - H; best seen at Los Quetzales 12 Feb
Yellow-green Vireo - D
Scrub Greenlet - D
Lesser Greenlet - D, FH
***RUFIOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE** - H; seen very well from cabaña #2
***Yellow-bellied Siskin** - H; on afternoon walk at Los Quetzales 12 Feb
Lesser Goldfinch - Q, FH; the subspecies in Panama is *columbianus* and ranges north to southern Mexico
Tennessee Warbler - D, H, FH, BF; extremely common; seen almost daily
***FLAME-THROATED WARBLER (RE)** - H, FH; a striking member of the *Parula* genus.
***Tropical Parula** - FH; one seen, this was subspecies *speciosa*, which seems odd in that it lacks wingbars
Yellow Warbler - D; around David Airport pond
Chestnut-sided Warbler - CT, D, MM, FH, BF; fairly common; seen most days
***Black-throated Green Warbler** - H, FH; a couple among mixed flocks
Blackburnian Warbler - H, FH
Black-and-white Warbler - H, FH, BF
Prothonotary Warbler - D
Northern Waterthrush - BF; maybe heard-only by group
Louisiana Waterthrush - MM, H; seen well at MM; scarce winterer this far south
Mourning Warbler - BF; maybe heard-only by group
***Wilson's Warbler** - H, FH; very common; many seen almost daily, including one foraging in flower pots on someone's porch.
***Slate-throated Redstart** - H, FH; fairly common at FH and several other locations; this subspecies *aurantiacus* is very yellowish below and quite unlike northern Mexico birds that sometimes reach the United States.
***COLLARED REDSTART (RE)** - H; common among mixed flocks at Guadalupe, cabañas, Respingo.
Impressive bird!
Rufous-capped Warbler - BF; seen by Amy at Bajo Frio
***BLACK-CHEEKED WARBLER (RE)** - H; great looks at cabañas
Bananaquit - D, FH, BF
Common Bush-Tanager - H; several at Finca Dracula and Los Quetzales; the western Chiriquí subspecies we saw is *personata*
***Sooty-capped Bush-Tanager (RE)** - H; common at cabañas and Respingo
Summer Tanager - D, FH; seen almost daily
***Flame-colored Tanager** - FH, H; a few seen very well at Guadalupe and Cielito Sur
***Cherrie's Tanager** - MM, FH, BF; seen commonly at mid- to low elevations; this species was formerly lumped with Passerini's Tanager under Scarlet-rumped Tanager.
Blue-gray Tanager - Q, MM; common; seen almost daily, especially at lower elevations
Palm Tanager - Q, D
Thick-billed Euphonia - FH
***Golden-browed Chlorophonia (RE)** - FH; long scope looks at a female, brief looks at a male.
Silver-throated Tanager - H, FH; beautiful
***Speckled Tanager** - FH; seen by Nancy only
Bay-headed Tanager - FH, BF
Golden-hooded Tanager - FH, BF
***Spangle-cheeked Tanager** - H; good looks at cabañas
SCARLET-THIGHED DACNIS - BF; no adult males, but several interestingly-plumaged immature males
Green Honeycreeper - BF

Red-legged Honeycreeper - D, MM

Variable Seedeater - D, Q; many subspecies occur, the ones in western Chiriquí (*hoffmanni*) which we saw have a dark throat, unlike Canal Zone *hicksii*. **WE**

***White-collared Seedeater** - Q; one female (+2 hd) *moreletti* **LOVE**

Ruddy-breasted Seedeater - Q; 10 were my first in Chiriquí **SEEDEATERS!**

Thick-billed Seed-Finch - D

Yellow-faced Grassquit - FH

***Slaty Flowerpiercer** (RE) - H; one of my personal favorites

***Yellow-thighed Finch** (RE) - H; seen well at cabañas and Respingo

***Large-footed Finch** (RE) - H; several seen well at Respingo

***White-naped (Yellow-throated) Brushfinch** - H; two at Finca Pancho Rios

***Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch** - H; two in road up to cabaña #2 were perhaps our best find on our final day

Black-striped Sparrow - D, FH, BF

Rufous-collared Sparrow - H, BF, FH; very common; as low as Bajo Frio

Streaked Saltator - D

Buff-throated Saltator - D, FH, BF; common at mid-elevations; seen most days

***Rose-breasted Grosbeak** - H; Amy spotted four at the Finca Dracula feeders 14 Feb

Blue-black Grosbeak - BF; responsive pair at Bajo Frio

Eastern Meadowlark - H; agricultural areas near Guadalupe

Great-tailed Grackle - all; abundant; seen daily

***Bronzed Cowbird** - H; flock going to roost near Los Quetzales

Baltimore Oriole - D, FH, BF; small numbers seen almost daily

Orchard Oriole - D

Crested Oropendola - MM, BF

APPENDIX A - CANOPY TOWER

The following species were seen at the Canopy Tower only.

Red-lored Parrot

White-necked Jacobin – beautiful at tower feeders

Crimson-crested Woodpecker - seen well in trees next to tower; not seen on Canopy Tower trip

Keel-billed Toucan

CATTLE TYRANT - Not at Canopy Tower, but seen by Amy at Tocumen Airport just before heading home. This species has only recently expanded from South America into Panama (since publication of the field guide in 1989). The two nesting birds at Tocumen Airport 15 Feb were an important sighting.

Tropical Gnatcatcher – seen well from Tower; also heard (leader-only) at FH

(h) **Green Shrike-Vireo**

(h) **Black-faced Antthrush**

LEADER-ONLY BIRDS

Little Blue Heron - V; (h) ***Black-bellied Whistling-Duck** - Q (h); **Purple Gallinule** - D; (h) **Violaceous Trogon** - FH (h); **Stripe-throated (Little) Hermit** - FH; (h) ***Golden-olive Woodpecker** - FH; (h) **Lineated Woodpecker** - Q; **Spotted Barbtail** - H; (h) ***Lineated Foliage-Gleaner** - H; **Slaty Antwren** - FH; (h) **Lesser Elaenia** - BF; (h) **Yellow Tyrannulet** - D; (h) **Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet** - D; (h) **Paltry Tyrannulet** - FH; (h) **Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant** - FH; ***Yellow-bellied Flycatcher** - FH; (h) **Long-billed Gnatwren** - FH; (h) (h) **Black-chested Jay** - V; (h) ***Yellow-winged Vireo** - H; Respingo; ***Golden-crowned Warbler** - FH

Total - 198 + 8 at Canopy Tower only=206 (plus 20 leader only)

For Bev and Amy (who took all three trips), here are some additional statistics: 302 Canopy Tower + 42 additional El Valle + 82 additional Chiriquí= 426 species (+ 15 leader only)

MAMMALS

(h) Mantled Howler Monkey - BF (h)

Red-tailed Squirrel - FH

Variegated Squirrel - BF
