

Bird species of Parque do Zizo – Preliminary Annotated Checklist

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267 species - updated on October 21, 2009

The comments made here are based on direct observations at Zizo and/or literature information. The habits of the species elsewhere may vary slightly. This checklist includes only the species seen at the park property, thus it does not include the rural areas before arriving at the park.

The list follows the latest family taxonomy classification and sequence of SACC/AOU, except for one case explained at the end of the table.

TINAMIDAE	
Solitary Tinamou	Often along trails, especially during rain. Forages alone and sings at dusk, usually a single resonant whistle. Mature montane forest. Flushes noisily.
Brown Tinamou	Shy, difficult to see. Often along edges and secondary habitat.
Tataupa Tinamou	Prefers secondary, drier woodland, even plantations. Uncommon at forest. Probably more common before the entrance track.
Yellow-legged Tinamou	Likes secondary habitat and even drier forests. Often near rivers in gallery forest. Song is a melancholic whistled <i>já-óóó</i> .
ANATIDAE	
Muscovy Duck	Accidental, seen once flying over the lodge area. Dark body and white wing panel.
CRACIDAE	
Dusky-legged Guan	May walk on ground. Likes edges and may spend several days at fruiting trees, especially <i>Cecropia</i> sp.
Black-fronted Piping-Guan	Usually small groups higher up in trees. Likes montane forest. Highly dependent on the palm fruit. Makes loud wing rattle noise. Look for large white patch on wings.
ODONTOPHORIDAE	
Spot-winged Wood-Quail	Always in groups at humid montane forest. Cross trails in line, one after the other. Choruses at dusk. Shy and furtive, flushes explosively.
PHALACROCORACIDAE	
Neotropical Cormorant	Only accidental at Zizo, flying over the area. Often flies in V formation.
ARDEIDAE	
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	Rare bird, may be seen at the <i>Ouro Fino</i> river standing at boulders or logs in mid-stream. Very shy, when flushed will fly up, maybe perching on a high branch at riverside.
Striated Heron	Rare visitor to the pond. Hunts small fish and frogs at water edge but rarely in water.
CATHARTIDAE	
Black Vulture	Common, soars high over forest and open areas, often in groups.
Turkey Vulture	Soars on raised wings lower over forest. Larger than Black Vulture. Heavy wing flapping.
ACCIPITRIDAE	
Hook-billed Kite	Shy, perches inside forest. Soars high with slow wing beats and bowed wings.
Rufous-thighed Kite	Follows mixed flocks. In October it hunts cicadas at forest borders, otherwise stays in dense primary forest at lower and mid-levels.
Swallow-tailed Kite	Migrates through region from September to March, soaring over forest. May gather in large groups of 30 or more.
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Variety of habitats. Will attack passerines in mixed flocks with fast skilled flight. Highly mobbed. Perches inside canopy.
Tiny Hawk	Very small size. Perches low inside forest but higher up at edges.
Crane Hawk	Variety of habitats. Hunts at forest canopy, follows monkey troops. White crescent on wings is

	diagnostic when flying.
Mantled Hawk	Perched at forest edges or soaring. Also perches at high viewpoints, on top of mountains for example. All white undertail diagnostic.
White-necked Hawk	Prefers coastal slope forest borders at lower altitudes. Soars in the morning. Black outer edge on tail and dark base. Smaller than Mantled Hawk.
Great Black-Hawk	Often near larger bodies of water and open areas, thus rare at Zizo.
Grey-headed Kite	Sometimes seen perched high on exposed branch. Hunts at the canopy and soars briefly throughout the day.
White-rumped Hawk	Soaring high or perched near the dirt road before the entrance of the park.
Short-tailed Hawk	Soaring high, usually solitary. Perches in hidden spot inside canopy. Prefers open woodland.
Roadside Hawk	Common at forest edge before the entrance. May soar high in the morning alone, in pairs or small groups, calling noisily.
Black Hawk-Eagle	Soars in the morning with regular slow heavy flapping. Whistles very high, <i>wu-wu-wu weeee... wu-wu weeee</i> . Sometimes perches near the lodge area. Large size, attacks monkeys and birds. Chases away other large raptors from its territory.
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	Powerful wingbeats, soars high on flat wings. Primary forest near open areas.
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	Perches inside canopy of large trees in primary forest. Soars in the morning. Attacks large prey.
FALCONIDAE	
Barred Forest-Falcon	Heard at dawn, follows mixed flocks. Tends to stay near the ground.
Collared Forest-Falcon	Heard at dawn beside the lodge. Perches at mid-levels and forest edge.
Laughing Falcon	Heard from a great distance. Perches in a very vertical posture on exposed branches.
Yellow-headed Caracara	Flying through valleys and screaming.
Southern Caracara	Rare in forest habitat. May be seen soaring high over Zizo, probably traveling from the littoral to the interior and vice-versa.
RALLIDAE	
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	Common around the pond and lodge, always in pairs or family group. Will come to open spaces if calm. Choruses more at early dusk.
CHARADRIIDAE	
Southern Lapwing	Accidental. Was seen for a few days around the lodge clearing.
COLUMBIDAE	
Picazuro Pigeon	Common, lands on exposed perch and ignores observers. Also flying fast and quite high.
Plumbeous Pigeon	Wary, flushes readily. May gather at fruiting trees. Call transliterated as <i>hit the foul pole</i> .
Gray-fronted Dove	Usually alone, flushes reluctantly. Terrestrial, never flies high. Walks on ground around lodge.
Purple-winged Ground-dove	Very rare bird, critically endangered. Associated with bamboo, was seen once for several days during a strong bamboo seeding year. Terrestrial, reported in groups.
PSITTACIDAE	
Maroon-bellied Parakeet	Noisy flocks flying over forest. Gathers at fruiting trees around lodge. Very rare at the feeder.
Blue-winged Parrotlet	Gathers at Cecropia tree to eat its fruit. Small size, disappears in vegetation. Call <i>tu-eet, tu-eet</i> .
Plain Parakeet	Noisy flocks flying fast over forest. All green color, rather small pinkish bill. Piercing calls.
Red-capped Parrot	Small groups or pairs at fruiting trees. Uncommon.
Scaly-headed Parrot	Often perches on exposed branches. Flies with wing held low. Alone, in pairs or small groups at fruiting trees. Noisy when in flight.
Blue-bellied Parrot	Often in pairs or small family groups, wary. Likes deep valleys. Song different from other parrots, more whistled, remotely resembling a thrush sometimes. Often inside the forest at lower levels or even feeding at the ground.

CUCULIDAE	
Squirrel Cuckoo	Common around the lodge and forest borders. Squirrel-like as it climbs branches. Large tail very apparent.
Striped Cuckoo	Prefers open marshy habitat, rare at Zizo, but sometimes a pair is seen at the entrance track foraging on the ground. Main call an insistent rising fine whistle <i>wuuu weee</i> .
STRIGIDAE	
Rusty-barred Owl	Often along forest edges and clearings. More common in higher altitude. Song a hooted <i>ho-ho-ho-ho... HOO-HOO-hoo-hoo-hoah</i>
Mottled owl	Heard often inside primary forest at night, rarely coming to borders. Song usually a single, resonant <i>whoouu</i> . Sometimes 2 shorter notes.
Tawny-browed Owl	Quite common around the lodge. Often in pairs. They cross open areas with much gliding. Sings more during calm nights, sometimes just before dawn. Unmistakable song.
Tropical Screech-Owl	Prefers scrubby habitat and borders, more common before the entrance track. Strictly nocturnal, hides in vegetation or tree hole during the day. Song is a trill, rising and ending in two distinct notes.
Black-capped Screech-Owl	Interior of mature forests, especially near streams and valleys. Darker color and slightly larger than Tropical Screech-Owl. Song is a fast, tremulous rising trill.
Least Pigmy-Owl	Sometimes active before dusk, but may be seen during the day too. Very small. Likes top of hills and steep montane forest. Only 3 <i>toot-toot-toot</i> whistled notes.
Ferruginous Pigmy-Owl	More active at twilight or even during the day. Highly mobbed by passerines. Song may last a full minute with repeated <i>toot-toot-toot</i> whistled notes. Favours open woodland over dense humid forest.
Burrowing Owl	Absent from forest. Seen before the entrance track. Open areas, steep grassy banks. Spends most of the day perched at ground or near the burrow entrance. Forages at dusk and night.
Buff-fronted Owl	Rare bird, may be attracted with playback at the lodge clearing. Tends to stay in partially open areas, forest borders. Song is a fine, fast ascending, somewhat tremulous trill of about 5 seconds (sometimes more) ending abruptly.
NYCTIBIIDAE	
Common Potoo	Heard sometimes at calm full moon nights. Prefers forest edge and open woodland. May be seen before the entrance, perched at a roadside post. Reflective large eyes.
CAPRIMULGIDAE	
Long-trained Nightjar	Seen at the ground on the entrance track or crossing over the lodge area at dawn. Huge hanging tail diagnostic. Forest borders.
Common Pauraque	Seen at the entrance track at night, sitting on the ground. Likes scrubby habitat and secondary growth. Reflective eyes.
Short-tailed Nighthawk	Can be seen at the <i>mirante</i> and also hawking insects over forest next to the lodge at dawn or dusk. Large bird, flies continually, calling often.
APODIDAE	
White-collared Swift	Large groups may be seen flying over forest. Nests under the <i>Fita Branca</i> waterfall. Glides often. Large size.
Sooty Swift	Flies in groups of 3 to 6 birds over forested valleys. Nests behind waterfalls or on rocky faces.
Gray-rumped Swift	Forages with other swifts, tending to fly lower than other species in the mixed group.
Sick's Swift	Vagrants from more open areas. Flies bat-like with short glides. May forage with other swifts. Summer migrant. Very vocal.
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	Uncommon, usually solitary flying high over valleys. Rarely joins mixed flocks, but when it does it stays high. Fast acrobatic flight. Tail looks long and pointed, not forked.

TROCHILIDAE	
Saw-billed Hermit	Visitor from lower altitudes. Forest borders and interior. May follow mixed flocks through the understory. Large size and fully streaked chest diagnostic.
Dusky-throated Hermit	Sings from a display lek (usually a low horizontal perch) in dense vegetation during September and October. From Scale-throated by considerable smaller size.
Scale-throated Hermit	Larger than Dusky-throated. Inhabits the interior of forests, venturing into borders and feeders. Curious, may come extremely close to observer.
Black Jacobin	Distinct black color and white tail. Frequent during the spring and summer around clearings and borders. Chases others of the same species.
Glittering-bellied Emerald	Prefers open habitats but sometimes ventures into forest clearings. Red bill.
Violet-capped Woodnymph	Common visitor to the feeder. Found both at edges and interior of forests.
Versicolored Emerald	Common, usually found at forest edges. Bright green back and mainly white underparts.
Glittering-throated Emerald	Frequent in semi-open areas. From Versicolored Emerald by all-green throat and chest.
Sombre Hummingbird	Common at forest edges. Subdued color with much gray below.
White-throated Hummingbird	Frequents forest borders and semi-open areas. Sings from exploded leks.
TROGONIDAE	
White-tailed Trogon	Common around the lodge and at forest edges. Sings a series of 20-25 <i>cow-cow-cow</i> notes.
Black-throated Trogon	Prefers forest interior near streams, rarely venturing at borders or clearings. Sings only 2-4 <i>cow-cow</i> notes. The female is brown.
Surucua Trogon	Likes mountainous areas, inhabiting the canopy and mid-levels inside forest, both primary and secondary. Sometimes at clearings too. Song is similar to White-tailed but notes a bit shorter.
ALCEDINIDAE	
Ringed Kingfisher	Rare visitor to the pond. Noisy when in flight.
Green Kingfisher	Rare visitor to the pond. Fishes exposed to sunlight.
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	All kingfishers are rare visitors to the pond next to the lodge. Fishes in shade.
MOMOTIDAE	
Rufous-capped Motmot	Sings at dawn. Very secretive. Nests at holes in steep banks. Perches at low and mid levels inside steep forest, hunts on forest floor. Follows army ants, staying at the edges.
BUCCONIDAE	
Crescent-chested Puffbird	Often at forest edges and at bamboo. Usually seen around the pond or student's settlement. Perches on same spot for long periods. Song is a long series of whistles, usually not rising.
Buff-bellied Puffbird	Perches at the canopy on exposed branches or Cecropia trees. May follow army ants. Song is a rising series of whistles, about 7 seconds long.
RAMPHASTIDAE	
Saffron Toucanet	Common, always in bands at the canopy or mid-levels at borders. Gather at fruiting trees. Nests inside forest in tree holes.
Spot-billed Toucanet	More commonly seen in pairs at mid levels or in fruiting trees. May follow a canopy flock for a short period. Distinctive croaking sound.
Red-breasted Toucan	Common, usually in small noisy bands at the canopy. Screams can be heard from a distance.
Channel-billed Toucan	Rare visitor from lower altitudes. Forages at the canopy. Likes the palm fruit.
PICIDAE	
White-barred Piculet	At edges and secondary habitat, following mixed flocks and exploring thin braches.
Ochre-collared Piculet	Same habits as White-barred, but restricted to humid forest. Ochre cheek and face diagnostic.
White-spotted Woodpecker	Forest edges, clearings and around the lodge. Favours bamboo, usually at mid-levels. Spots are actually golden, not white.

Yellow-browed Woodpecker	Inhabits montane rainforest with a lot of bamboo, both at borders and inside. Follows mixed flocks through the mid-levels. Differs from Yellow-throated mainly by darker face.
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	Follows mixed flocks through the mid-levels. Likes to forage on dry branches.
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	Regular visitor to the feeder, usually in pairs. Very frugivorous, will gather at fruiting trees with other frugivorous birds.
White Woodpecker	Seen at the entrance track, always in noisy groups. Favours open areas.
Green-barred Woodpecker	Around the lodge and bamboo. Always at forest edge and open woodland. Also at fruiting trees.
Campo Flicker	Often on ground or on termite nests. Usually in pairs. White rump distinctive in flight. Loud double or triple whistle. Common before the entrance track, on open habitats.
Blond-crested Woodpecker	Regular visitor to the feeder and nearby fruiting trees. Always in pairs. Very frugivorous.
Helmeted Woodpecker	Rare, apparently likes bamboo. Slightly smaller than a Lineated Woodpecker. Buffy cheeks diagnostic. Likes forested valleys.
Lineated Woodpecker	Usually in pairs, often on large isolated trees in open habitat, thus more common at the access road. Characteristic loud call remotely resembling a car alarm.
Robust Woodpecker	Strong two-knock drum heard from afar. Likes bamboo. All red head and robust ivory-colored bill diagnostic. Largest woodpecker in range.
SCLERURIDAE	
Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser	Hops in leaf-litter, tossing leaves aside. Difficult to see in forest ground. Seems to prefer wet damp forest in lower, less steep terrain. Does not follow mixed flocks.
FURNARIIDAE	
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	Always near streams. Alone or in loose pairs on rocks, logs and muddy ground. May wade into shallow water to forage on insect larvae.
Rufous Hornero	Common before the entrance track. Walks on ground around open areas. Builds mud house at large tree branches or roadside posts. Accidental in forest habitat.
Rufous-capped Spinetail	Usually in pairs or small groups in secondary growth and forest border. Keeps within dense shrubby vegetation. Very vocal, a fast <i>pi-cho-ro-ré</i> .
Gray-bellied Spinetail	Inhabits dense vegetation of secondary montane forest. Calls a <i>uit... bití</i> somewhat similar to a Ferruginous Antbird, but more spaced. Crown is brown, not rufous.
Spix's Spinetail	Differs from Rufous-capped Spinetail mainly from dark throat. Calls a distinct <i>ben...te-re-re</i>
White-browed Foliage-gleaner	Small size, distinct white post-ocular eyebrow. Follows mixed flocks in pairs or small groups. Searches on clusters of dead leaves.
Pale-browed Treehunter	Resembles a woodcreeper in its heavily streaked plumage. Follows mixed flocks carefully searching for prey among bromeliad leaves.
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	Likes montane forest with lots of bamboo. Follows mixed flocks but tends to stay more isolated. Forages at mid-levels and subcanopy.
Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	Follows mixed flocks at the subcanopy. Differs from Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner by uniform dark gray crown and smaller size.
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	Attends mixed flocks at mid-levels to lower canopy. Hops on horizontal branches.
Black-capped Foliage-gleaner	Usually in mixed flocks, tends to stay a bit lower in mid-levels. Inspects clumps of dead leaves.
White-collared Foliage-gleaner	Large bird with strong white facial markings and loud voice. Only found near bamboo.
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	Almost devoid of facial markings. Follows mixed flocks and army ants. Nests in tunnels and banks inside forest.
Sharp-billed Treehunter	Small size and small bill. Resembles a woodcreeper. Forages in acrobatic positions and follows mixed flocks through the canopy.
Streaked Xenops	Follows mixed flocks through the subcanopy. Differs from Plain Xenops by streaked chest.
Plain Xenops	Same habits as Streaked Xenops.

DENDROCOLAPTIDAE	
Plain-winged Woodcreeper	Strongly associated with army ants in lower and mid-levels. Usually together with White-shouldered Fire-eye. Lethargic, gleans insects from leaves or directly from ground. Sometimes perches horizontally on branches or even at the ground, making ID confusing.
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	Common at edges and almost invariably following mixed flocks through mid-levels. Small size and olive, unstreaked plumage diagnostic.
Scalloped Woodcreeper	Recent split from <i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i> . Humid montane forest and borders. Differs from Lesser Woodcreeper by more heavily scaled chest and unmarked mantle. Also a bit larger.
Black-billed Scythebill	Forages around secondary growth and bamboo. Only Scythebill in its range.
Lesser Woodcreeper	Common follower of mixed flocks and sometimes army ants. Combination of small size and streaked back diagnostic.
Planalto Woodcreeper	Quite large, but not as large as White-throated. Frequently follows mixed flocks and army ants. Throat is buff-colored and lightly streaked.
White-throated Woodcreeper	Large and aggressive woodcreeper. Follows mixed flocks and army ants preferably through mature forests, often alongside Planalto Woodcreeper. Large size and robust bill diagnostic. Throat is whiter than Planalto's too.
THAMNOPHILIDAE	
Spot-backed Antshrike	Prefers lower altitude areas. Forages at subcanopy of secondary woodland.
Tufted Antshrike	Stays in dense secondary vegetation at mid and lower levels. Does not join mixed flocks. Loud call and song, an accelerating series of about 8 whistled notes. Large size.
Giant Antshrike	Characteristic voice, massive size, unmistakable. Usually in pairs at low and mid-levels, does not join mixed flocks. Variety of habitats, from interior of forests to borders, but rarely in primary, open understory forest.
Variable Antshrike	Secondary habitat and forest edges. Common around the lodge. Usually in pairs or small groups. Does not seem to join mixed flocks much.
White-bearded Antshrike	Near-threatened bamboo specialist, mid-levels to low canopy. Secondary forest where bamboo is abundant, often in clearings.
Rufous-capped Antshrike	Prefers drier scrub habitats, thus uncommon at Zizo.
Spot-breasted Antwren	Looks and behaves like Plain Antwren, but with speckled breast and white scaled marks above eyes. Common at secondary forest.
Plain Antwren	Common. Prefers forest edge and secondary habitat. Usually in pairs at mixed flocks from lower levels to subcanopy.
Rufous-backed Antwren	Likes drier forests. Joins mixed flocks at mid-levels.
Ferruginous Antbird	Favors dense secondary habitat and forest edges. Sings <i>tee-touit</i> . Forages at low levels and joins mixed flocks.
Dusky-tailed Antbird	Likes dense undergrowth of secondary forests and bamboo. Forages in the lower levels.
Scaled Antbird	Forages near the ground in dense vegetation.
Ochre-rumped Antbird	Likes montane secondary forest, especially with bamboo. Forages in lower levels.
Streak-capped Antwren	Mid to higher levels, very active. Likes open secondary woodland, not as photophobic as other members of the family. Often in pairs.
Rufous-winged Antwren	All kinds of habitat. Follows mixed flocks of insectivorous and frugivorous birds through the canopy and under canopy.
Star-throated Antwren	Always near the ground inside forest at dense vegetation. Favors areas near small streams or small clearings in the forest. Usually in pairs or small groups. Does not join mixed flocks.
Salvadori's Antwren	Small size, follows army ants and mixed flocks at low levels. Only gray antwren in range.
Unicolored Antwren	Follows mixed flocks through low levels. Gray uniform color. Uncommon visitor from lower

		altitudes.
White-shouldered Fire-eye		Always in groups near ground and lower levels, very associated with army ants. Usually inside forest but sometimes at edges. Curious, may come near observer.
Squamate Antbird		Usually on ground or low perches in dense vegetation in dark areas. Secretive. Does not follow mixed flocks.
FORMICARIIDAE		
Short-tailed Antthrush		Keeps in undergrowth of primary montane forest floor. Sings frequently. They walk, not hop. Secretive.
Such's Antthrush		Same as above, but uncommon at the altitude of Zizo.
GRALLARIDAE		
Variegated Antpitta		Damp forest floor in secondary or primary vegetation. Sings more at dawn and dusk or throughout the day in rainy weather. Even though it forages on ground, it may suddenly appear perched at the sub-canopy after playback.
CONOPOPHAGIDAE		
Rufous Gnatcatcher		Often around overgrown treefalls, in dense undergrowth. Forages at or near the ground. Responds very well to playback. Usually in pairs.
Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher		Same as above, but seems to prefer damp forest or near streams.
RHINOCRYPTIDAE		
Mouse-colored Tapaculo		Stays hidden in very dense vegetation near ground, very secretive. When disturbed may call non-stop for several minutes a fast <i>chee-chee-chee-chee-chee-chee...</i>
White-breasted Tapaculo		Sounds like a frog. May call throughout the day from same location on rainy weather. Crawls like a mouse in tangled vegetation near ground, very difficult to see.
Spotted Bamboo-wren		Bamboo specialist. Often at edges in dense vegetation, where it remains hidden.
Slaty Bristlefront		Usually stays near or on the ground of montane forest, where it walks. Song very distinct.
TYRANNIDAE		
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet		Prefers tall mature forest. Partially migratory, more common during summer. Ochre-olive plumage with well marked wing bands.
Oustalet's Tyrannulet		Mid and lower levels of mature forest, follows mixed flocks of other flycatchers. Clear eye ring and yellow belly diagnostic.
Bay-ringed Tyrannulet		Prefers tall mature forest but comes to edges too, at the subcanopy. Red eye-ring and white belly diagnostic.
Rough-legged Tyrannulet		More common during summer on primary and mature habitats. Forages at higher levels. Wing bars are faint.
Brown-breasted Pigmy-Tyrant		Likes bamboo in montane forest, more common during winter. Drab color.
Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant		Found in dense bamboo and secondary growth. Noisy wing flutter when in flight. Heavily streaked chest.
Southern Antpipit		Runs on forest ground, bobbing head and tail. Stands in vertical stance.
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher		Likes dense liana tangles at forest borders.
Eared Pigmy-Tyrant		Usually at forest borders at mid-levels. Joins mixed flocks.
Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher		Usually at forest borders. Actively forages in dense vegetation of mid-levels.
White-throated Spadebill		Lower levels, dense vegetation. Likes bamboo. Usually alone but follows mixed flocks.
Yellow-bellied Elaenia		Stays in open, sunny areas. Has white inside crest (not always visible) and three wingbars. Common at the canopy. Sings frequently.
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet		Common at open woodland, forest edges. Forages at all levels but mostly on top. A little smaller than White-crested with brownish colored wingbars and yellowish chest.
White-crested Tyrannulet		Prefers open and lightly wooded areas. Forages at all levels but usually higher up.

Gray Elaenia	Small size. Forest edges, follows mixed flocks through the canopy.
Large-headed Flatbill	Very found of bamboo. Avoids dense foliage. Forages at low to mid-levels. Large head and dark olive color. Doesn't have dark "ears".
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	Always in pairs at forest edges at mid-levels to sub-canopy. Joins mixed flocks within territory. Dark "ear" behind eye and darker smooth crest diagnostic.
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	No crest and small clear supraloral marking diagnostic. Follows mixed flocks.
Euler's Flycatcher	Lightly streaked chest. Faint white eyebrow diagnostic. Mid-levels at forest edges. Frequent around the pond.
Fuscous Flycatcher	Similar to Euler's, but tail is larger and eyebrow stronger. Tends to stay at higher levels too.
Tropical Pewee	Spends long periods perched on exposed branches at the canopy of mature forest. Follows mixed flocks.
Gray-hooded Flycatcher	Forest edges and secondary habitat. Frugivorous if the opportunity presents itself.
Black-tailed Flycatcher	Breast with a stronger orange tone if compared to Sulphur-rumped. Follows mixed flocks in understory, very active, often fan tail wide.
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	Similar habits to Black-tailed Flycatcher, but with a faint ochraceous breast.
Atlantic Royal-Flycatcher	Mid-levels, curious, may come close to observer. Favors damp wet forest or near rivers or lakes. Look for a very bright buff-colored bird.
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	Summer migrant, prefers open areas. Relatively common before the entrance of the park. May gather in small groups in the afternoon.
Long-tailed Tyrant	Seen around the lodge on exposed high branches, usually alone or in loose pairs. Sallies out for insects, returning to the same perch over and over again.
Vermilion Flycatcher	Migrant, may be seen in September around the lodge clearing. Rare. More easily seen at the road to the park, around wetlands.
Boat-billed Flycatcher	Perches at canopy, bill very broad. Calls a continuous <i>kee we we we</i> . Drab brown upper parts.
Great Kiskadee	Common near the pond, very ubiquitous. More intense colored brown upper parts.
Three-striped Flycatcher	Usually high up following mixed flocks at forest edge and clearings. Sometimes in small groups of same species.
Social Flycatcher	Margins on wings never rufous. Sometimes in small groups at open wooded areas.
Tropical Kingbird	Summer migrant. Perches at high exposed branches and twigs, sallying out for insects and usually returning to same perch with tail slightly fanned. Open areas. Very vocal.
Variagated Flycatcher	Favors open areas. Catches insects in mid-air at all levels. From Piratic-Flycatcher by rufous in tail.
Piratic Flycatcher	Very frugivorous, sings from a high perch. Sieges nesting colonies of the Red-rumped Cacique and other <i>icterids</i> .
Streaked Flycatcher	Common, usually in canopy. Very noisy. Large body and bill.
Syristes	Often in pairs foraging at the canopy of mature forests and borders. Acts as a nuclear species in mixed flocks.
Short-crested Flycatcher	Follows mixed flocks at borders of forest. Can be distinguished from Swainson's by greenish/olive upper parts, rather than brown. Feeds on fruits and insects.
Swainson's Flycatcher	Same habits as Short-crested Flycatcher, but with brownish tones to upper parts.
Cliff Flycatcher	Likes steep montane forest, large boulders by waterfalls, cliffs, buildings. When in flight orange and black on wings diagnostic.
Gray-hooded Attila	Inhabits the mid-levels of humid forests. Follows army ants, taking insects from the ground. Loud song very distinctive.
Rufous-tailed Attila	Forages at canopy and mid-levels. Feeds on insects as well as fruit. Often at forest border, where they may perch on exposed branches in upright posture. Migrates north during the winter.

OXYRUNCIDAE	
Sharpbill	Frequents the canopy of fruiting trees and follows mixed flocks of tanagers. Small size, may be confused for a tanager. Voice a very fine long descending whistle.
COTINGIDAE	
Bare-throated Bellbird	High canopy, sings throughout the day from August to October, especially on sunny days. Otherwise may sing sporadically. Difficult to see.
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	Likes primary montane forest but may venture at edges for fruit. Heavy undulating flight through the canopy. Likes the palm fruit. Makes a low, guttural sound. Large size.
Cinnamon-vented Piha	Steep primary forest. Maintains fixed territories for several years. Lower to mid-levels. Very insectivorous, may follow army ants. Distinctive loud song can be heard from a distance.
Hooded Berryeater	Primary montane forest, forages from subcanopy to mid-levels. Voice very characteristic, a loud <i>kóro-kóchów</i> . Dances for the female right beside her on horizontal branch.
Swallow-tailed Cotinga	Perches on exposed branches and at forest clearings and edges, such as around the lodge. Will come to lower levels for fruiting trees and bushes.
PIPRIDAE	
Blue Manakin	Leks in dense secondary vegetation at mid-levels. Males very noisy, female secretive and less common. Males will spend most of the day at the lek, venturing just for a few minutes to feed on fruiting bushes and small trees, or to bathe communally.
White-bearded Manakin	Leks are always near the ground in vertical twigs forming an arena. Males make a snapping sound with the wings. Follows army ants.
Pin-tailed Manakin	Follows mixed flocks through the undercanopy of mature forests and at edges.
Wing-barred Piprites	Mid-story to subcanopy. Insectivorous. Looks like a stubby flycatcher.
TITYRIDAE	
Greenish Schiffornis	Mature forest, forages at mid-levels. Follows mixed flocks. Almost all olive with clear eye-ring.
White-winged Becard	Prefers open woodland and clearings. Forages from mid levels to canopy.
Green-backed Becard	Usually following mixed flocks through higher levels. Prefers slightly open habitat, such as clearings within forest and borders.
Crested Becard	Almost always high up in the canopy. Usually alone or in pairs. Rarely in mixed flocks.
Chestnut-crowned Becard	Follows mixed flocks at mid to high levels. Forest edges.
Black-tailed Tityra	Usually in pairs. Likes steep montane forest, where they often perch on exposed spots at the canopy. Comes to more degraded habitat and even plantations for fruit. Makes a croaking sound.
Black-crowned Tityra	Smaller and less common than Black-tailed Tityra. Likes forest edges and clearings.
VIREONIDAE	
Red-eyed Vireo	Aka Chivi Vireo. Mid to high levels. Forest edges, common around the pond.
Rufous-crowned Greenlet	Inhabits borders, usually in pairs. Follows mixed flocks.
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	Sings frequently throughout the day. Comes down lower at edges otherwise stays at canopy where they are difficult to locate. Rarely joins mixed flocks.
HIRUNDINIDAE	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	Usually in small groups. Partially migratory, prefers open areas.
White-rumped Swallow	More commonly at wetlands and open areas. Seen at the lodge clearing. White rump diagnostic. Differs from Chilean Swallow by small white stripe in front of eyes.
Blue-and-white Swallow	Small size, common around the lodge where they nest and roost at the roof. Always in open areas and clearings. Small size.
Gray-breasted Martin	Large swallow, sits out on exposed perches high up. Graceful flight over open areas.

TROGLODYTIDAE	
Southern House-Wren	Common around the lodge. Usually forages on the ground, but will come higher in human habitations, the roof for example.
POLIOPTILIDAE	
Long-billed Gnatwren	Secondary growth, likes bamboo. Low to mid-levels.
TURDIDAE	
Rufous-bellied Thrush	Common around the lodge. From the ground to subcanopy. Sings frequently through the day. At the onset of the breeding season, from August to October, may sing at night too.
Pale-breasted Thrush	Prefers drier woodland. Forages more at the ground but may be seen at subcanopy.
White-necked Thrush	More of a forest bird, sometimes venturing around edges near the lodge. Forages at or near the ground. Shy.
Yellow-legged Thrush	Comes from lower altitudes to fruiting trees, especially palm. Rarely on ground.
THRAUPIDAE	
Chestnut-vented Conebill	Prefers open areas, forest border and light woodland. Almost always with mixed flocks of other tanagers.
Rufous-headed Tanager	May form large groups of 20 or more birds. Follows mixed flocks of other tanagers through forest borders. Seems to feed more on insect than fruit. Rare at the feeder.
Chestnut-headed Tanager	Likes bamboo at montane forest. Forages near the ground. Always in pairs or small groups.
Green-headed Tanager	Very common at the feeder, can even invade the main house for food leftovers. Also follows mixed flocks alongside the Red-necked Tanager.
Red-necked Tanager	Visits the feeder more during cold months, usually seen as part of tanagers flock in canopy of mature forest.
Swallow Tanager	Winter migrant, always in groups. Feeds on fruit at the canopy but may feed at the ground too.
Blue Dacnis	Common at the feeder. Forest edges at all levels but mostly higher up.
Azure-shouldered Tanager	Differs from Sayaca by more vibrant blue, especially on shoulder, and more robust bill. Forest bird, visits the feeder.
Sayaca Tanager	Common around the lodge and at the feeder. Prefers borders and clearings.
Golden-chevroned Tanager	Common at the feeder, especially during winter when less fruit is available at the forest.
Palm Tanager	Common and ubiquitous, perches on exposed spots, often high up.
Brazilian Tanager	A rare visitor from lower altitudes. May be seen at forest edges feeding on fruiting bushes and trees. Bright red unmistakable.
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	Insectivorous and territorial, groups follows mixed flocks through the understory, acting as a leader species. Always inside forest. Unlike the name suggests, rarely follows ants.
Olive-green Tanager	Always in big family groups, frequent visitor to the feeder, otherwise foraging at the canopy. Joins mixed canopy flocks as they pass through their territory.
Ruby-crowned Tanager	Visits the feeder. Red crown rarely visible. White underwing diagnostic when in flight or flicking wings. Usually at lower to mid levels in dense vegetation, will follow mixed flocks.
Fawn-breasted Tanager	Uncommon. Feeds on fruit at bushes at forest edges and more open woodland.
Black-goggled Tanager	Will follow mixed flocks and ant swarms through the understory, perching on the ground to catch insects. Uncommon visitor to the feeder.
Brown Tanager	Frequents upper levels of montane forest and edges. Rare during winter, otherwise scarce.
Magpie Tanager	Frequent visitor to the feeder. Ubiquitous and gregarious, sometimes perches on exposed spot for long periods. Follows mixed flocks through the subcanopy.
COEREBIDAE *1	
Bananaquit	Always at edges, clearings and near the lodge. Punctures base of flowers to reach nectar. Very agile and fearless.

EMBEREZIDAE	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	Common around the lodge, foraging on the ground. Likes open spaces, never inside forest.
Sooty Grassquit	Prefers forest edges near seedling bamboo. Differs from species below by dark ashy colored plumage instead of glossy dark blue.
Blackish-blue Seedeater	Likes humid bamboo vegetation at forest edges. White underwing patch shows when the bird flies. From mid levels to ground.
Temminck's Seedeater	Distinctive large bill, likes the seeds of bamboo. Often sings from the canopy near bamboo, especially on cloudy, wet days.
Double-collared Seedeater	Open areas, clearings, forest edge. Small groups consisting of more females than males.
Uniform Finch	Common during the seeding of bamboo, otherwise rare. Nests around the lodge.
Buffy-fronted Seedeater	Strong voice, sings throughout the day on cloudy days a loud and fast <i>tchew...tchó-tchó</i> . Stays in canopy where they are hard to see. Very associated with bamboo and its seeding, when it's common, otherwise either rare or not vocal.
CARDINALIDAE	
Green-winged Saltator	Prefers open woodland and bushes, more common at the access road. Beautiful whistled song.
Black-throated Grosbeak	Often associated with bamboo. Forest edges and clearings, secondary growth. Sings from the subcanopy. Beautiful whistled song.
PARULIDAE	
Tropical Parula	Quickly moves through secondary vegetation at mid-levels and subcanopy. Follows mixed flocks.
Masked Yellowthroat	Usually around wetlands with abundant cattails. May venture away from wetlands on quick foraging trips. Wary, remains in dense vegetation at lower levels. Before the entrance track.
White-rimmed Warbler	Hops on the ground. Likes dense vegetation. Distinctive song, a fine long whistle, reminiscent to a Sharpbill voice. White eye-ring diagnostic.
Golden-crowned Warbler	Secondary growth, borders. Follows mixed flocks from low and mid-levels. Very active, never stops. Belly and chest very yellow.
Riverbank Warbler	Common near streams and at the pond. Usually hopping at the ground or perched near the water. More commonly in pairs. Makes quick visits to ant swarms.
ICTERIDAE	
Red-rumped Cacique	Visits the feeder, but very wary. Noisy wing flapping. Nest in colonies above water or on isolated large tree at clearing.
Golden-winged Cacique	Smaller size. Does not nest in colonies. Uncommon at the feeder.
Epulet Oriole	Usually in pairs at drier areas, forest edge and clearings. Forages from bushes to subcanopy.
FRINGILLIDAE	
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	Follows mixed flocks through mid and lower levels at forest edge and inside forest.
Purple-throated Euphonia	Prefers open woodland or forest edges. Forages mostly at the canopy. Call a fine whistled <i>fee-fee</i> or just <i>feeee...</i>
Violaceous Euphonia	Forest edges and clearings. Great mimic of other birds. Differs from above species by all yellow belly and chest and larger size.

*1 - COEREBIDAE is not currently listed as a family at SACC. Since it is under discussion of where *Coereba* should be placed, we decided to maintain it as a monotypic family for this list until things are resolved.