Southern Mexico: Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the Tuxtla
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The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is famous as a barrier to gene flow between bird species. There are Red Warblers and Blue Mockingbirds to its “north”, and Pink-headed Warblers and Blue-and-white Mockingbirds to its “south”. But the Isthmus is also home to a few very restricted-range endemics, like this stunning male Rosita’s Bunting.

This trip had a single task: to see as many of Middle America’s endemics as possible in a three-week period without driving ridiculous distances. In order to achieve this, we concentrated on Oaxaca, Chiapas, and the southernmost portion of Veracruz. Together, the three aforementioned Mexican states are home to roughly 900 bird species: as many as all of North America north of Mexico! In this relatively small area, we were able to visit nine distinct Endemic Bird Areas, so not only did we rack up a great trip list (520), but a large percentage of them were endemic species.

Day 1: The Oaxaca Valley (Monte Albán) and La Cumbre
No trip to Oaxaca is complete without visiting the ancient Zapotec capital of Monte Albán. Besides being a stunning archaeological site, the surrounding scrubby hillsides are home to almost all of the dry interior endemics. Generally, it was quiet this morning, but we did find four of the aforementioned endemics: White-throated Towhee, Boucard’s Wren, Gray-breasted Woodpecker, and the awesome Slaty Vireo. Unfortunately, the vireo was gone in a flash, but the wrens really performed, lazily picking insects out of last year’s Agavaceae spikes. Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush and Blue Mockingbird, both quintessential Mexican thicket birds, also made appearances.
After our first lunch of delicious *mole*, we decided to head into the higher elevations. Perhaps the birds would be more active in the cooler pine forests. As luck would have it, it was a slow afternoon at La Cumbre, but we pressed on. **Rufous-capped Brush-finch**, a Mexican endemic, was new for a couple people, as was the rambunctious **Gray-barred Wren**. Rose-throated Becard, White-eared Hummingbird, and Rufous-capped Warbler were nice, but a hyper little **Golden-browed Warbler** easily won as bird of the day. This species and its glowing golden eyebrows create an incredible effect as they appear from the dark recesses of deep, dense, ravines.
Day 2: La Cumbre and the Sierra de Miahuatlán

Having missed the crowned jewel of the site, we returned this morning to La Cumbre to look for Dwarf Jay. Just as we had lost hope around 11am, a quick burst of tape brought one of these small blue jays screaming in above us. The bird seemed to be alone, and called repeatedly, seeming to indicate that they had begun the breeding process, as they are thought to be virtually silent in winter, when they hang out with the much commoner Steller’s Jays and Gray-barred Wrens (which we did see). Scouring the abundant warbler flocks that held many wintering species such as Townsend’s, Hermit, Black-and-white, and Wilson’s Warblers refused to yield what would be, for some, the top sighting of the morning—a bird they had longed to see for some time and arguably the brightest bird in the book, the Mexican endemic Red Warbler. Also amongst the warbler horde were a few Crescent-chested Warblers. As we hopped out of the vehicle to check another roadside flock, Sam thought he heard a Red Warbler, so “popped the tape”, and was very pleased to see a glowing red bird come into the tree above him, sporting a ghostly white cheek patch that stood out in the woodland shadows. Other birds along this pine and oak-fringed highland road were a singing male Mountain Trogon, many singing Brown-backed Solitaires, and an obliging Mountain Pygmy-Owl.

In the afternoon, we headed south, descending back into the arid Oaxaca Valley and on up the northern flank of the Sierra de Miahuatlán. The rest of the day was spent birding at its crest, around our scenic mountain cabins in San José del Pacífico. Overall things were quiet, with no Hooded Yellowthroats as hoped, although Sam got lucky with a short sighting of the rare, endemic, stunning, and hard-to-find White-throated Jay.
Day 3: Sierra de Miahuatlán to Puerto Ángel
It was a quiet morning in the highlands of southern Oaxaca. Still, we picked up some great birds: a lone Russet Nightingale-Thrush, a male Mountain Trogon, Black-headed Siskin, White-throated Thrush, and a Red-faced Warbler. Getting great views of a male Gray-collared Becard was a real treat, as this notoriously nomadic species is often hard to find. We also picked up a key hummer in the area, with a couple Blue-capped Hummingbirds alongside the highway, a restricted range species only found in this mountain range. Other hummers in addition to White-eared Hummingbird today were a few Blue-throated Hummingbirds and a Berylline Hummingbird.

A quick stop at lower elevations within some subtropical pseudo-cloudforest was predictably quiet at midday, although we managed to squeeze two endemics out of it—Golden Vireo and Wagler’s [Emerald] Toucanet. In addition, we found an Ivory-billed Woodcreeper, a few more Blue-capped Hummingbirds, a Tufted Flycatcher, and a pair of Greenish Elaenias. We then continued on down to the coast, to the quaint little coastal town of Puerto Ángel (perched right on the edge of the Pacific).

After our slow morning in the mountains, an afternoon in the thorn scrub backing onto the coast near was quite welcome. A late afternoon visit armed with a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl tape worked well, as many different species came into to mob the ‘fictional’ owl. Among the mobbing parties were several gorgeous male Orange-breasted Buntings, along with a few navy-colored male “Western” Blue Buntings. Hummingbirds were quickly agitated with the owl tape, and both Cinnamon and Doubleday’s Hummingbirds came in to vent their anger. Also in the area were three or more Citreoline Trogons, and a triplet of new wrens: Happy, Rufous-naped, and Banded Wrens all in the same scrubby stand of thorn forest.
We happened across a Golden-cheeked Woodpecker who was trying his luck on a concrete telegraph pole, and a few Yellow-winged Caciques. However, best of all for newcomers to the area was a pair of White-throated Magpie-Jays, complete with punk hairdos—a really impressive and striking bird. Eventually a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl itself decided to check out our owl tape, too.

Day 4: Puerto Ángel and the Pacific Ocean
We spent the early morning and late afternoon in the coastal thorn forest. Most of the morning and early afternoon was spent on a pelagic experience looking for seabirds out in the Pacific. Unfortunately, this experience was far from what we had planned, as glassy waters offshore and dead calm seas brought us little reward, even armed with a bottle of cod liver oil. We did manage to find a couple dozen “wedgies” (Wedge-tailed Shearwaters), around five Galápagos [Audubon’s] Shearwaters, a large number of
Black Terns, Pomarine and Parasitic Jaegers, and finally, two or three Red-billed Tropicbirds by the offshore stack. Perhaps the best sighting, though, was seeing a Brown Booby perched on a surfaced turtle, only to be dislodged when its “island in the Pacific” suddenly submerged!

Thankfully, though, the land-based birding was better. Nick pulled a Red-breasted Chat out of the bag—the undoubted showstopper of the day. Other highlights included a pair of West Mexican Chachalacas, Orange-fronted Parakeets, Nutting’s Flycatchers, White-lored Gnatcatchers, Altamira and Streak-backed Orioles, and a male “Long-crested” Cardinal, a subspecies of Northern Cardinal sometimes treated as a separate species. One the way back to town, a bold Russet-crowned Motmot appeared on a roadside sign.
Day 5: Traversing the Isthmus: Tehuantepec, Tepanatepec, and Mapastepec

We got an early start this morning and headed east along the rocky coast. In a few hours, we’d left the hills and reached the flat plain (and winds) of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, a significant geographic barrier that has encouraged speciation, and created a distinct division in avifaunas in Mexico. Thankfully, the birds here seem to be used to the perpetually windy conditions, and we had no problem finding our first target, Sumichrast’s Sparrow, which is endemic to the savanna-like areas of the coastal plain. Lesser Ground-Cuckoos are, for some reason, easier to see here than almost anywhere else, and we were treated to a marvelous display of bill snapping and singing by a hormone-charged male, who paused to stare at us through his fluorescent blue and yellow eye patch. Beautiful Hummingbird also put in a much-appreciated appearance.

Most of the world’s Scissor-tailed Flycatchers winter on the Isthmus, and we saw many. We hit Tapanatepec for lunch, and those who had it were not disappointed by the restaurant’s famous hígado encebollado (shaved liver and onions). We headed up into the foothills and walked up a wet drainage. Pretty quickly we found a pair of smart-dressed Rosita’s Buntings, including a stunning cerulean-and-rose male. Also there was the endemic Green-fronted Hummingbird, Scrub Euphonia, Banded Wren, Zone-tailed Hawk, and Louisiana Waterthrush.
We proceeded southeast, and soon we passed the town of Tonalá, where the dry, windswept Isthmus gives way to the lush, humid, and verdant Soconusco Plain. Historically, this area was both lowland rainforest and part of Guatemala. Though hard to find, patches of tropical forest remain. By dusk, we were near Mapastapec, where we watched dozens and dozens of parrots stream overhead to roost en masse. They were mostly **Yellow-naped Parrots**, with lesser numbers of White-fronted Parrots and Orange-fronted Parakeets. We heard the odd grunt of the first of many Turquoise-browed Motmots, which later appeared in an open *Cecropia* tree.

### Day 6: Mapastepec

A short way out of town, down a sleepy road with scattered trees, farm houses, and agricultural land, we found the only species of bird endemic to the Soconusco Plain. And Chiapas for that matter. A pair of the biggest wren on Earth, the grackle-sized **Giant Wren**, was singing loudly from the top of a small house. Thankfully, this species is quite at home in “suburbia”, though we did get some curious glances from the locals! The same area also held our first **Spot-breasted Orioles**.

Further afield, we concentrated on a stand of gallery forest along a rushing, crystal-clear river. High-pitched lisping keyed us in to the antics of a pair of a **Prevost’s Ground-Sparrows**, a local specialty. The only one of us who has seen the Costa Rican population of this species, Nick was quite surprised at how different the two populations are (the Costa Rican subspecies, which has much more dark on the face, is often split off as
“Cabanis’s Ground-Sparrow”. A Laughing Falcon let us approach quite closely. Mixed flocks were headed by hundreds of Red-legged honeycreepers. The males were molting into breeding plumage now, and we must have seen every imaginable plumage state. Yellow-winged Tanager, Rose-throated Becard, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, and Yellow-green Vireo also appeared in the flocks. We found numerous Chestnut-capped Warblers along the road. We were treated to amazing views of a Yellow-bellied Flycatcher, allowing us to examine the finer points of Empidonax identification. Piratic Flycatchers, which migrate to the south for most of the year, had just arrived, providing Michael with a rare occurrence: the chance to tick off a new bird for his Mexican list! Turquoise-browed Motmots are quite common here, and we easily saw a dozen over the course of the morning. Melodious Blackbirds have colonized the area in the last dozen years or so, and we saw a fair number. An Amazilia hummingbird gave us pause for a moment before we realized it was a Berylline Hummingbird of the subspecies sumichrasti. It looks little like its more northerly counterpart, so we all banked this one in anticipation of a future split.
A nearby patch of foothills forest provided wonderful afternoon birding, especially once the heat of the day has started to subside. In retrospect, it was a great location for “long”, colorful birds. Both a Blue-crowned Motmot and a Collared Trogon were singing near where we parked, and we had great views of both. Turquoise-browed Motmots seemed to be around every corner, and a female Gartered [Violaceous] Trogon appeared overhead. Plain Wrens and Red-throated Ant-tanagers traveled through the understory. The birds had been great, but the best was yet to come. Late in the day, we heard the distinctive “Toledo song” of one of the country’s most spectacular birds, Long-tailed Manakin. We followed the sound, and with some luck and patience, found ourselves in the middle of an active lek. Suddenly two males appeared on a horizontal stick and danced for us. Well, they were almost certainly dancing for a nearby female, but we couldn’t help but think it was a reward for our patience. A Striped Cuckoo sang from just over the top of a hill but wouldn’t show itself. Back at the vehicles, we tried (unsuccessfully) to locate a singing Thicket Tinamou, and Doug was extremely lucky to stumble upon a Pheasant Cuckoo as it slowly stalked the forest floor.
Day 7: Mapastapec and Volcán Tacaná
Our day started in gallery forest and second-growth in the Pacific slope lowlands just outside Mapastapec. Here, we picked up two key endemic birds: a noisy male *Rufous-breasted Spinetail* and a pair of surprisingly quiet *White-bellied Chachalacas*. A raucous party of *Giant Wrens* led us to their immense globular nest, and nearby we found the miraculously Giant Wren-like subspecies of *Rufous-naped Wren*, which looks nothing like the one we’d seen just two days prior in Oaxaca. Curiously, *Yellow-billed Caciques*, usually a pain to see, like to sit out in the open here, and we saw multiple individuals. Like yesterday morning, the place was again teeming with *Red-legged Honeycreepers*, enough that it was easy to catch sigh of their flashy yellow wing linings when a group took flight. A male *Barred Antshrike* gave us a great show as he passed through a tangle at eye-level as small numbers of *Orange-chinned Parakeets* and a *Gray-headed Kite* passed overhead. We were about to head north into the highlands, so the friendly *Chestnut-capped Warblers* we saw here would be our last of the trip.
We had lunch in Tapachula and then headed north and up along the Guatemalan border. After checking into our hotel in Unión Juárez, we started hiking up Volcán Tacaná. A male Green-throated Mountain-Gem, endemic to these highlands, welcomed us in the parking lot. With hardly any green on the throat, perhaps “Spot-throated Mountain-Gem” would be a better name for him and his kin. Some dense clouds drifted in, and then the cloudforest really started hopping. A small flock of Black Robins appeared overhead, joined by a cracking male Blue-crowned Chlorophonia. Another tree, covered with blooming epiphytes, attracted a cooperative little Emerald-chinned Hummingbird. A Blue-tailed Hummingbird, another endemic, fed on a blooming fuchsia next to the trail. A pair of unhappy Emerald Toucanets caught sight of us and yelled for a while. The best performance of the day by far, though, was the trio of Blue-throated Motmots that circled us, singing away. Meanwhile, some scratching in the leaves revealed a smart-looking Spotted Nightingale-Thrush on the ground. Dusk was approaching, so we headed back down the
volcano, the clouds cleared, and **Highland Guans** started whistling their incredibly high-pitched song, and some even preformed their odd flight display, which sounds a bit like a distant tree falling in the forest! We had amazing views of volcanoes across the border in Guatemala on the hike back down, but the best bird of the hike was yet to come. Just above the parking lot, a **Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge** started singing from the lush ravine below. Though we didn’t see it, this species is barely known from Mexico at all, so we were grateful simply to have heard it.

**Day 8: Volcán Tacaná**

We knew we’d need at least a full day to appreciate the birds of this magnificent volcano, and this was it. We’d not made it far into the forest before Michael heard something he’d never heard before. None of us had the faintest clue what it was. A vireo? A **Piranga** tanager? A confused Tufted Flycatcher? We were flabbergasted to find the sounds coming from a male **Hooded Grosbeak**. He was just one member of a small flock, and he sounded nothing like the birds a couple of us were familiar with north of the Isthmus. We’re still not sure if this was happenstance or real geographic divergence. The ethereal song of the **Brown-backed Solitaire**, however, was familiar to everyone by now, and we saw and heard many. Pressing on up the volcano, Sam caught sight of a **Yellow-throated Brush-**
finch, and simultaneously, Nick stumbled across a chunky Scaled Antpitta feeding along a dark side trail. Everyone got on the antpitta, but unfortunately, the brush-finch had disappeared before the rest of us could lay eyes on it. A Ruddy Foliage-gleaner and a Rufous-browed Wren appeared as consolation prizes. We came upon an opening and shortly heard a robin-like warble coming from the dense thicket. With a bit of payback, we soon enjoyed views of a glowing male Golden [Yellow] Grosbeak.

We’d finally gained enough elevation that alders appeared alongside the trail, and soon enough we were hearing siskins. Lured by some pishing, one of them stopped long enough in the top of a distant tree to make it identifiable as a Black-capped Siskin, but we were not at all satisfied with the views. Random clicks and whistles coming from the dense fern thickets beneath the alders signaled the presence of a Blue-and-white Mockingbird, which did show itself after some persistence and patience on our part. Continuing upwards, the first pines appeared—a good sign. A couple of us were watching a Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush feed along the trail when the cry went up. Nick and Michael had in their sights the bird we were all longing to see. Soon, everyone was enjoying stellar views of a group of three Pink-headed Warblers. This species, with its opalescent pink head and velvety red body really has to be seen to be believed! We stayed with the birds for a good 30 minutes or more, and during that time, a Black-capped Siskin finally landed near enough for satisfying views, albeit through some light fog.
Our objective complete, we rested and had lunch in a nearby village before hiking back down the volcano. As luck would have it, we found another pair of Pink-headed Warblers pretty soon thereafter. Sam lucked into a White-faced Quail-Dove, which sat motionless for a short while but flew off before the rest of us could get on it. We also found a smattering of Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercers stealing nectar from unsuspecting flowers. We had another Empidonax lesson today, as a Hammond’s Flycatcher appeared with an “incorrect” field mark—its mandible was completely pale. Still, though, everything else added up. We also found numerous Yellowish Flycatchers, including one bird that fed at arm’s reach on the edge of an ant swarm with a Golden-browed Warbler, a Spotted Nightingale-Thrush, a “Guatemalan” Common Bush-Tanager, and a Slate-throated Whitestart. The whitestart’s breast was vibrant orange-red (rather than the plain red we saw in Oaxaca), a reminder that as one moves south from Mexico, the species gradually becomes less red until fully yellow-breasted birds appear in South America.
Another top find of the day, surprisingly, came from a banana plantation just above town as we were driving back to the hotel. We stopped to look at a group of migrant orioles and Blue-gray and Yellow-winged Tanagers, but one of us caught glimpse of a large orangish hummingbird across the road. A Rufous Sabrewing had set up territory here, chasing away any other hummingbird that dared to sip from its banana blossoms. The species is rather local, and we’re unaware of any prior records in this area. Absurdly, we found another one feeding on flowers in our hotel’s parking lot when we returned! With such a successful day, we decided to skip hitting the trail again in the morning.

**Day 9: Unión Juárez and Lagos de Montebello**

It was windy on the Pacific slope of the volcano this morning, but we still managed to find some key species in the plantations below Unión Juárez. Hummingbirds were out in full force, with Salvin’s Emerald, Violet Sabrewing, and the stunning Blue-tailed Hummingbird at the top of the list. The unique haunting, ventriloqual whistles of a pair of Rufous-and-white Wrens attracted
our attention. A more typical wren song of loud rollicking whistles came from a nearby Spot-breasted Wren. The trees here were alive with mixed flocks of vireos, greenlets, honeycreepers, tityras, tanagers, and orioles, but we decided our time would be better spent elsewhere.

After backtracking to the coast, we headed north and again skirted the border. A brief stop in some adequate-looking scrubby habitat produced a pair of **Rusty Sparrows**, and **Black-capped Swallows** were perched on a telephone wire in a small village. We eventually made it to Lagos de Montebello National Park. Although we had moved a considerable distance we were still perched on the edge of Mexico, glancing into Guatemala not too far off. Unfortunately, the park is mostly denuded of its once glorious sweet gum cloudforest. There were recent reports from birders of Resplendent Quetzals being seen here, but most folks wind up empty-handed. Still, we were headed past here, anyway, and the timing was convenient to spend the night. The local park guard told us that “four or five quetzals come to eat here every morning”. Most of us thought he was probably referring to Mountain Trogons, but it somewhat lifted our spirits. And indeed, the evening’s birding produced a **Mountain Trogon**, as well as multiple vocalizing Barred Forest-Falcons. At dusk, a flock of Plain Chachalacas came to roost outside our hotel, reminding us that we’d crossed over the continental divide and were now on the Gulf slope. Surely, the birds were about to get very different.

**Day 10: Lagos de Montebello to Las Guacamayas**

None of us held out much hope for the morning’s birding. A pair of **Unicolored Jays**, though, was nice enough. Our gloomy outlook took a drastic turn for the better when the shout went up—**QUETZAL**! We may have been a little overexcited, since the emerald-tailed wonder flew to the other side of the road before everyone had gotten glasses on it. Without a thought,
we were in hot pursuit, racing through the thick underbrush and drawing blood in the process. A couple of Azure-hooded Jays appeared overhead, but no one was taking much notice! Sam pursued, and the rest of us waited. Every time he got close to the singing bird, it stopped vocalizing, and a flash of emerald and crimson disappeared into the woods ahead. Patience prevailed, though, and soon we were serenaded by three singing males. Usually, when birders talk about scapulars it’s about a brown pattern on a relatively dull shorebird, but not this time. Besides, the tail streamers (actually uppertail coverts) and crest, the males’ scimitar-shaped emerald scapulars were breathtaking set against glowing red bellies. Meanwhile, a Highland Guan started to sing. It got closer, and closer, and eventually, we had both it and one of the male quetzals in the same binocular view! Then the unthinkable happened. The guan did its display flight—directly over us! To top it off, we also got great looks at two separate Black-headed Nightingale-Thrushes, a Barred Forest-Falcon, and our third jay of the morning, the endemic Black-throated Jay.
Definitely still shell-shocked from our incredible luck this morning, we decided that we’d seen our main targets here, and thus, should head down into the lowlands. We continued east along the Guatemalan border through stunning, lush, foothills forest. We stopped for a roadside picnic lunch in a well-forested spot, and since we were in the Gulf slop lowlands, were joined by a host of new birds like Long-billed Gnatwren, Chestnut-headed Oropendola, and the impressive Golden-hooded Tanager. Further along, Nick and Sam spotted a White Hawk perched in a dead tree right along the road. We watched it for 15 minutes or more, and were delighted when it took flight and circled directly overhead at low altitude. A Rufous-tailed Jacamar had been singing while we watched the hawk, and once it had glided out of sight, we tracked down the jacamar, which put on a nice show, pointing his bill towards the heavens as he sang. A pair of Bat Falcons played overhead near a sheer cliff. We
crossed a number of spectacular, rushing, aquamarine rivers. Stopping at one of them produced **Mangrove Swallow** and **Ridgway’s Rough-winged Swallow**.

The Río Ixcán along the Guatemalan border  
Rufous-tailed Jacamar singing to the heavens

We reached Las Guacamayas lodge mid-afternoon, and after checking in, headed to the open-air restaurant to relax with some cool drinks. Hooded Warblers, Wood Thrushes, Northern Waterthrushes, and Kentucky Warblers, which winter on the grounds’ lawn, flushed from underfoot. Now perched on the banks of the mighty Río Lacantún, we were soon hearing the loud squaws of **Scarlet Macaws**, and a pair of giant red, yellow, and blue birds landed on an exposed branch directly opposite us. Once nearly extirpated from Mexico, the locals here have thankfully taken a great interest in preserving the species, which bring them income from ecotourists like us. Evening birding near the lodge produced a nice selection of Gulf-slope rainforest species. A **Plumbeous Kite** circled high above. One fruiting tree in particular attracted** White-crowned Parrots**, **Red-lored Parrots**, **Keel-billed Toucans**, Brown Jays, and a host of tanagers, with **male Passerini’s [Scarlet-rumped] Tanager** easily winning the beauty contest. Both **Yucatán Black Howlers** and **Geoffroy’s Spider Monkeys** came to eat as well.
Day 11: Las Guacamayas to San Cristóbal

Anyone who didn’t wear earplugs was abruptly awakened when a troop of howler monkeys started calling at 5 a.m. Even when you know what the sound is, it’s still sometimes challenging not to be a little scared by what sounds like a giant beast! Walking through mature rainforest is a real treat, so we happily joined a local guide to visit the locals’ wonderful preserve. No more than a dozen steps off the road, a Mexican Antthrush sang! Soon it popped up on a fallen
log, offering incredible views and even photos—a rare treat with this challenging genus! We found a dizzying array of birds in the reserve: **Blue-black Grosbeak**, **Tawny-winged Woodcreeper**, Long-billed Hermit, **Rufous Mourner**, **Royal Flycatcher**, **Stub-tailed Spadebill**, **Long-billed Hermit**, **Rufous Mourner**, **Royal Flycatcher**, **Stub-tailed Spadebill**, **Northern Bentbill**, **Orange-billed Sparrow**, **Scaly-breasted Hummingbird**, and many more.

A flock of Short-billed Pigeons came down to a slow-moving river for a morning drink. By far the highlight of the morning hike was finding a small group of male **Red-capped Manakins**—the famous moonwalker!

Soon it was time to start driving back into the highlands, but not without stopping to look at some impressive **Fork-tailed Flycatchers**. Noteworthy birds at our picnic lunch in the tropical foothills included Common Tody-Flycatcher and the colorful **Crimson-collared Tanager**. Our next birding location was near San Cristóbal in cool, high-elevation oak-pine forest. We enjoyed an interesting evening chorus of **Rufous-collared Robins**, **Blue-throated Motmots**, and **Strong-billed Woodcrepers**. We had a tip that this was a good location for **Bearded Screech-Owl**, so
we stayed past dusk to try our luck. Before it got dark, a pygmy-owl started singing a song none of us had heard before. The song consisted of what seemed like a random string of double, triple, and single toots. The Mountain Pygmy-Owl subspecies found here, cobanense, may well be an endemic species. Unspotted Saw-whet Owl was at the top of everyone’s hit list, but try as we might, we couldn’t get one to respond. However, we heard a bubbly trill coming from the pine forest. Playback, patience, and an exciting scramble up the side of a hill yielded thrilling views of a Bearded Screech-Owl in the spotlight. Awesome! Fully satisfied, we headed into San Cristóbal for a particularly tasty meal of local fare.

Day 12: San Cristóbal & Cañón del Sumidero
Our morning was spent again in highland pine-oak forest, primarily to search for some endemics we were missing from the Chiapan highlands. We arrived at pre-dawn to try once more for Unspotted Saw-whet Owl as we were flushed with confidence following the screech-owl show the night before. Our new-found confidence in owling was soon dented, though, when we turned up nary a whisper from a saw-whet. Even so, we still saw some great stuff. Rufous-backed Robins and Mountain Trogons were common. A Garnet-throated Hummingbird fed on a flowering bromeliad, and a triplet of Pink-headed Warblers showed off in some oak scrub at eye
level. The same habitat provided a home for a pair of White-naped Brush-finches. A group of Band-backed Wrens, Black-throated Jays, and Yellow-backed Orioles passed noisily through the pines, where a Pine Flycatcher caught flies.

We continued west to the dramatic El Sumidero canyon, a top tourist attraction for its geological wonder that just also happens to be a birding hotspot. The birding was excellent. An understory flock scurrying the bamboo contained an Eye-ringed Flatbill, Olive Sparrows, a Blue-and-white Mockingbird, and a Fan-tailed Warbler or two. Best of all was one of Sumidero’s star residents, the beautiful Belted Flycatcher. We watched a pair for a quarter hour as they defied their difficult, skulky reputation. Some loud leaf-scratching led us to a small group of Singing Quail. Lower down the road up the canyon we stopped to admire a Rusty Sparrow and several Gray-crowned Yellowthroats, a unique species that due to its chunky beak is sometimes known as the “Ground Chat”. A Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl appeared, much to the dismay of a Canivet’s Emerald, and a pair of White-lored Gnatcatchers. This excellent day was rounded off with a delicious sopa azteca and tamales in a fun restaurant off the main zócalo (town square) in Tuxtla Gutiérrez.
Day 12: Reserva El Ocote
The interior valley of Chiapas, much like that of Oaxaca, is quite dry in the winter. Yesterday’s birding at El Sumidero was in crunchy seasonal dry forest, so the short 30 mile drive to El Ocote was quite a shock for a few us as. Crossing the divide, we quickly ran into thick fog, and it began to rain. We were now again on the Gulf slope, and it was wet! This moisture supports a very special habitat on the Gulf slope of the Isthmus of Tehantepec—dense forests strewn with limestone outcroppings called karst. We birded the edge of the El
Ocote reserve checking likely-looking outcroppings within the montane forest for the habitat’s endemic bird. Michael had GPS coordinates for a recent sighting, so we headed across cleared pasture land into a forest patch well off the road. Along the way, we found a Slate-colored Solitaire singing its heart out on the forest edge, and a pair of Yellow-faced Grassquits popped up in a small brush pile. After about 15 minutes inside the forest, we heard our quarry. Nestled into an alcove on the side of a large limestone outcropping, we may have even been comfortable if not for the ubiquitous spine-covered palm trees! After a long painful silence this distinctive bird, Nava’s Wren, came hopping along the top edge of the rock, eventually settling into a near tree and singing for us. Other noteworthy finds in this patch of forest included Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, Northern Bentbill, Violet Sabrewing, Long-tailed Sabrewing, Stripe-tailed Hummingbird, Slaty-breasted Tinamou (heard), Slaty-tailed Trogon, and Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit.

The birding in the second growth outside the forest was also excellent. Flocks of Green Parakeets and Montezuma Oropendolas were a common sight, the ridiculous song of the latter echoing through the foggy hills. We were fortunate to witness one male oropendola singing, turning completely upside down in the process! An ant swarm provided great looks at Kentucky Warbler, Ovenbird, Worm-eating Warbler, Wood Thrush, White-bellied Wren, Northern Barred-Woodcreeper, Ivory-billed Woodcreeper, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, and both Red-crowned and Red-throated Ant-Tanagers. A Mexican Antthrush sang from a lush ravine across the road. A Green Shrike-Vireo sang nonstop from the tall trees above us, but we never got more than in-flight views. We had great looks at a Collared Forest-Falcon as he flew around, calling noisily and attracting the unwanted attention of a very agitated family of Brown Jays. A fruiting tree drew Gartered
[Violaceous] Trogons, Crimson-collared Tanagers, Keel-billed Toucans, Collared Araçaris, and both Black-headed and Buff-throated Saltators. We later bumped into another Nava’s Wren alongside the road, and had equally good looks at it. The same tangle was home to a Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner and a Barred Antshrike.

**Day 14: El Ocote to Los Tuxtlas**

The previous day’s birding was so great at El Ocote that we decided to return for another morning. **Green Shrike-Vireos** were much more cooperative today, pausing below the canopy on bare branches so that we could see them. We’d not long been there when the random, amazing, and jazz-like whistles of a **Northern Nightingale-Wren** began to echo through the forest. Perhaps the field guide says it best: “Great song.” Luckily for us, he was right along the road, and we had spectacular views of this tiny mouse of a bird. He sang practically nonstop for what seemed like an hour, and it was hard to tear ourselves away. Just cross the road were a couple more Nava’s Wrens and a Long-billed Gnatwren.

Then it was off to the north and west, to the isolated twin volcanoes know as the Tuxtlas. Though little of it remains, the higher slopes of these impressive massifs support some relatively low-elevation cloudforest, which is pretty unique and home to many endemic taxa. One of these, the “Plain-breasted” Brush-finch was there to greet us right away. Our first afternoon was quiet, as expected for a sunny afternoon in the cloudforest, although still produced a headline sighting.
Late in the afternoon we got a little sick of hearing **Slaty-breasted Tinamous** mocking us all around and so went after a close singing bird. As we quietly walked into the forest, the bird remained steadfastly in one spot, and after playing a little tape it proved that tinamous can be taped in after all. A male bird ran rings around us several times, pausing in the open on multiple occasions. Simply superb!

**Day 15: Los Tuxtlas to Tuxtepec**

The day started with a serenade from a friendly **Mottled Owl**, which posed for photographs. We found ourselves surrounded by typical humid foothills species like White-breasted Wood-Wren, Yellow-throated Euphonia, Golden-crowned Warbler, Eye-ringed Flatbill, and White-bellied Emerald, but we also found **Spectacled Foliage-gleaners** and the endemic Tuxtas subspecies of Common Bush-Tanager, one of the cloudforest birds that occurs at lower elevations here. The main bird we had come here for is the highly localized species of quail-dove named for the area. We spent a good few hours chasing down vocalizing birds that were always a bit too far off, with birds showing no interest in our recording whatsoever. However, late in the morning we ventured in after one. Since it was still the dry season, we made a ton of unavoidable noise crunching through the dry leaf litter. Fortunately, the bird continued calling away. We finally had our shot. It teased us for a while, and we inadvertently flushed it once, but finally we were able to get some great looks at a striking **Tuxtla Quail-Dove** as it sang from some low trees. Mission accomplished! In the sweaty lowland forest patches we had some more impressive **Keel-billed Toucans** and a pair of **Black-headed Trogons**. A Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet, usually a hard-to-see canopy species, came down to investigate our presence. Lake Catemaco also offered us some water birds, like Black-bellied and Fulvous Whistling-Ducks.
Day 16: Tuxtepec

Just a few days after our “Nava’s Experience” we were back in some more limestone karst forest, looking for another endemic wren, the cock-tailed Sumichrast’s Wren (which was once lumped with Nava’s as “Slender-billed Wren”). Balancing on a jagged limestone outcrop within the humid lowland forest while a wren crept through dark crevices directly beneath us was one of the trip highlights. It may seem like just another “little brown job”, but the long bill, incredible song, and unique habitat change everything. Also in the area was a pair of very noisy Rufous Pihas that made all kinds of weird sounds in the treetops above us. An evening trip produced two great birds: Central American Pygmy-Owl and Spectacled Owl.
Day 17: Tuxtepec to Oaxaca City
We spent the morning making our way south from Tuxtepec back to Oaxaca City. The journey saw us initially rising in altitude to over 2700m or more passing through pine-oak cloudforest on the wet Atlantic Slope. We experienced a couple of bursts of heavy rain and chilly temperatures where we were surrounded by high pines sprinkled with the odd bromeliads clad to their trunks. However, by the end of the day we were in the hot, tinder dry scrubby environment of the Oaxaca Valley, with clear azure blue skies overhead—an interesting journey full of contrast in environment and climate. As we passed through Valle Nacional we checked out birds along the highway, like flocks of deep-blue Unicolored Jays in the higher stretches of forest, although best of all was a tiny, tiny male Bumblebee Hummingbird singing from the top of a tree. As we zigzagged down the highway we picked up some bright red shapes in the trees, the distinctive white cheek revealing three or four more sightings of the incredible Red Warbler.

Once we dropped into the Oaxaca Valley, we had a few special targets in mind. When we had visited just a few weeks earlier there was little sign of life, and the birding was slow. We hopped out where Michael had had good luck with our targets and immediately flushed a group of birds that included Bridled Sparrow, a few Oaxaca Sparrows, a Blue Mockingbird, and a black-and-gold male Black-vented Oriole. The change in birding fortune from our previous time in the area was amazing. An evening trip to the gorgeous
pipe-cactus forest above Teotitlán del Valle produced quickly produced our only target: “Sumichrast’s” Scrub-Jay. A Rufous-backed Robin around our hotel in Oaxaca City was also much appreciated, and the tree across the street from the hotel was alive with tanagers, orioles, and hummingbirds, including the endemic Dusky Hummingbird. With such success we turned to re-jigging our plans for our final days in the state of Oaxaca.
Day 18: Monte Albán to San José del Pacífico
Flushed with our success from birding the valley the day before, we were keen to return to the place we first birded in the Oaxaca Valley, Monte Albán. We dropped the vehicle by the gate and walked up the quiet road into the ruins. One of our targets sang noisily and with some playback popped right up in front of us. The bird, a rather nondescript, crested flycatcher, the Pileated Flycatcher, is a tricky customer. It’s believed that most of them vacate the area in winter when most birders visit the ruins, but our return visit seems to have been just late enough for the birds to be back in town, and we heard three or four different birds during the morning. Our road work was not finished though, as shortly after enjoying the Pileated Flycatcher, a superb Slaty Vireo appeared in the trees beside us and rapid fire shots could soon be heard from our cameras. With its dark gray body, lime green wings and tail, and staring white eyes, this is truly of the Mexico’s greatest birds.

Moving on from the road we checked the main ruins, where we had birded before. The activity was slowing down even at this early hour, although we still found Canyon, Rock, and Bewick’s Wrens hopping along a dry stone wall (making 21 wrens for the trip so far!) and a couple of Blue Mockingbirds skulking in the brush. We also heard several sneaky Ocellated Thrashers. We followed the sound and readied ourselves for what we thought would be a scramble into the undergrowth to find him lurking near ground level. Even with some dedicated triangulation, no one could find him. Then Sam looked up to find one sitting high up in a tree singing its heart out. We’d barely managed to glass it, when it slinked down into the undergrowth. A game of cat-and-
mouse followed for a while, and it appeared that may have been its last performance of the morning, when suddenly there it was up on top again, and a little later we even saw a second bird trying to outperform the first. We then went to check out a small stream near the tomb where it had been very birdy on our last visit, following a narrow trail where we found another Blue Mockingbird, more of the ever-present **White-throated Towhees**, and amazingly at the last gasp, a **Dwarf Vireo** gleaning low down in the thorny scrub. Mission accomplished for all our main targets! We headed back down to the vehicle, when an acrobatic, eye-level **Golden Vireo** was picking bugs off a flowering tree.

![Golden Vireo](image1.jpg)  ![Slaty Vireo](image2.jpg)

In the afternoon we traveled south on the Puerto Angel road again to the picturesque village of San José de Pacífico and once again checked into the neat log-fire mountain cabins. A period of evening birding produced a **Garnet-throated Hummingbird** and surprisingly, a group of “**Sumichrast's**” **Scrub-Jays**.

**Day 19: The Sierra de Miahuatlán**
This morning we birded for the final time in Oaxaca, starting lower down in the odd pseudo-cloudforest. Ravines filled with lush stands of heliconias are flanked by dry hillsides of grass, pines, and oaks. We had checked this site in the middle of the day earlier on our trip with somewhat limited success, so we still had a discreet set of endemic birds to try for. A short distance along a nice forest trail, we heard and quickly saw one of our key birds, a pair of **Gray-crowned Woodpeckers** scrapping by the side of the trail. A nice heliconia
stand produced a couple large **Mexican Hermits**. A blast of a Colima Pygmy-Owl tape did not unfortunately bring any response from the owl, but did bring in an array of scolding birds, including **Red-headed Tanager**, Rose-throated Becard, **Elegant Euphonia**, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Tufted Flycatcher, Cassin’s Vireo, and the odd Berylline Hummingbird. A little further back we heard the greenlet-like song of a **Golden Vireo** and watched another of these endemic vireos as it sang from the canopy. However, the main bird we were after seemed absent, as we heard not a peep from it. Nick even remarked, “Let’s go bird somewhere else…there are no Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireos here”. A few minutes later we heard a strange slurred, high-pitched whistle: the song of a shrike-vireo! Sure enough high up in the trees a magnificent male **Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo** appeared. A sweet moment, indeed, after failing to find a close singing bird at La Cumbre earlier on the trip.
With the shrike-vireo under our belts, we went off for one last desperate attempt to get a jay that had appeared only for Sam earlier on the trip. However, with the woods now quiet, bright blue skies overhead, and the day having warmed up considerably, our chances were looking bleak. Hot sunny days in the cloudforest are famously poor for birds. Aside from the ever-present masses of wintering wood-warblers (not to be scoffed at, mind you), there was little sound of any other birds aside from a few roadside hummers at flowering tree. One of them was thankfully a **Blue-capped Hummingbird**. A group of **Gray Silkies** landed in a pine, and the endemic “**Guerrero**” **Common Bush-Tanager** passed through the brushy understory. As we walked up with the sun beaming down on us, and minimal bird activity, Nick continued intermittently to pop the tape of White-throated Jay, in a last desperate act. Sam heard the unequivocal sound of a jay right beside him, glanced back at Nick who had not heard it, and proceeded to wave his arms around to catch his attention. Here and there we received a quiet, indistinct reply from the jay, but couldn’t locate the bird. Sam picked up a subtle movement in the bushes below, and out popped a deep, oddly-blue jay with a gleaming white throat and thin ivory brow—a **White-throated Jay**! Nick came down to get it just as it slinked back into the undergrowth. Eventually, a couple people got killer (if brief) looks, at this star jay. The bird was always really tough, though, just appearing for the briefest of moments, otherwise remaining hidden in deep cover, only calling very softly and very occasionally. It was clear why people (like Michael, still!) struggle to get this bird. With evening approaching, we headed back to Oaxaca City, where we celebrated an extremely productive trip with some deliciously authentic tamales, chiles rellenos, and tostadas.
BIRD LIST
This list includes all the bird species that were recorded by at least one of us. Taxonomy and nomenclature closely follow Howell's Checklist of the Birds of Mexico and all subsequent AOU supplements. Quotation marks denote a possible future split. For instance, "Plain-breasted" Chestnut-capped Brush-finch means that the "plain-breasted" form may one day be split from Chestnut-capped Brush-finch. Brackets denote the larger taxon from which a species has been split. For instance, Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit means that Stripe-throated Hermit was once considered a subspecies of Little Hermit (and may still be by some authorities). Parentheses denote an alternate name used by some checklists.

Total: 520 bird species, of which 14 were heard only.

Abbreviations:
H = heard only
^ = endemic to northern Middle America
* = endemic to Mexico
(E) = endemic to the non-peninsular Gulf slope of northern Middle America
(SW) = endemic to interior southwestern Mexico
(W) = endemic to the Pacific (western) slope of northern Middle America
(SMS) = endemic to the Sierra Madre del Sur of Mexico

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>TINAMOUS: Tinamidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>H Thicket Tinamou</td>
<td>Crypturellus cinnamomeus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slaty-breasted Tinamou</td>
<td>Crypturellus boucardi</td>
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<td><strong>WATERFOWL: Anatidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-bellied Whistling-Duck</td>
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<td>Fulvous Whistling-Duck</td>
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<td>Muscovy Duck</td>
<td>Cairina moschata</td>
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<td>Blue-winged Teal</td>
<td>Anas discors</td>
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<td>Lesser Scaup</td>
<td>Aythya affinis</td>
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<td><strong>CRACIDS: Cracidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain Chachalaca</td>
<td>Ortalis vetula</td>
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<td>West Mexican Chachalaca^ (W)</td>
<td>Ortalis poliocephala</td>
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<td>White-bellied Chachalaca^</td>
<td>Ortalis leucogastra</td>
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<td><strong>NEW WORLD QUAIL: Odontophoridae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>H Buffy-crowned Wood-Partridge^</td>
<td>Dendrortyx leucophrys</td>
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<td>Singing Quail^</td>
<td>Dactylortyx thoracicus</td>
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<td><strong>GREBES: Podicipedidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Least Grebe</td>
<td>Tachybaptus dominicus</td>
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<td><strong>TYPICAL TUBENOSES: Procellariidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wedge-tailed Shearwater</td>
<td>Puffinus pacificus</td>
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<td>Galápagos [Audubon's] Shearwater</td>
<td>Puffinus [iherminieri] subalaris</td>
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<td><strong>STORM-PETRELS: Hydrobatidae</strong></td>
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<td>Black Storm-Petrel</td>
<td>Oceanodroma melanio</td>
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<td><strong>TROPICBIRDS: Phaethonidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-billed Tropicbird</td>
<td>Phaethon aethereus</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>GANNETS and BOOBIES: Sulidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Brewster's&quot; Brown Booby</td>
<td>Sula leucogaster brewsteri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PELICANS: Pelecanidae
American White Pelican: Pelecanus erythrorhynchos
Brown Pelican: Pelecanus occidentalis

CORMORANTS: Phalacrocoracidae
Neotropic Cormorant: Phalacrocorax brasilianus

DARTERS: Anhingidae
Anhinga: Anhinga anhinga

FRIGATEBIRDS: Fregatidae
Magnificent Frigatebird: Fregata magnificens

HERONS: Ardeidae
Great Blue Heron: Ardea herodias
Great Egret: Ardea alba
Snowy Egret: Egretta thula
Little Blue Heron: Egretta caerulea
Tricolored Heron: Egretta tricolor
Cattle Egret: Bubulcus ibis
Green Heron: Butorides virescens
Black-crowned Night-Heron: Nycticorax nycticorax
Yellow-crowned Night-Heron: Nyctanassa violacea

IBISES and SPOONBILLS: Threskiornithidae
White Ibis: Eudocimus albus
White-faced Ibis: Plegadis chihi
Roseate Spoonbill: Platalea ajaja

STORKS: Ciconiidae
Wood Stork: Mycteria americana

NEW WORLD VULTURES: Cathartidae
Black Vulture: Coragyps atratus
Turkey Vulture: Cathartes aura
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture: Cathartes burrovianus

TYPICAL RAPTORS: Acciptridae
Osprey: Pandion haliaetus
Gray-headed Kite: Leptodon cayanensis
Swallow-tailed Kite: Elanoides forficatus
White-tailed Kite: Elanus leucurus
Snail Kite: Rostrhamus sociabilis
Double-toothed Kite: Harpagus bidentatus
Plumbeous Kite: Ictinia plumbea
Northern Harrier: Circus cyaneus
Cooper's Hawk: Accipiter cooperii
White Hawk: Leucopternis albicollis
Common Black-Hawk: Buteogallus anthracinus
Great Black-Hawk: Buteogallus urubitinga
Roadside Hawk: Buteo magnirostris
Broad-winged Hawk: Buteo platypterus
Gray Hawk: Buteo nittidus
Short-tailed Hawk: Buteo brachyurus
Swainson's Hawk: Buteo swainsoni
White-tailed Hawk: Buteo albicaudatus
Zone-tailed Hawk: Buteo albonotatus
Red-tailed Hawk: Buteo jamaicensis

FALCONS and CARACARAS: Falconidae
Barred Forest-Falcon: Micrastur ruficollis
Collared Forest-Falcon: Micrastur semitorquatus
Crested Caracara  
Laughing Falcon  
American Kestrel  
Aplomado Falcon  
Bat Falcon  
Peregrine Falcon  

RAILS, GALLINULES, and COOTS: Rallidae  
Common Moorhen  
American Coot  

LIMPKIN: Aramidae  
Limpkin  

PLOVERS: Charadriidae  
Black-bellied Plover  
Semipalmated Plover  
Killdeer  

STILTS and AVOCETS: Recurvirostridae  
Black-necked Stilt  
American Avocet  

JAÇANAS: Jacanidae  
Northern Jaçana  

SANDPIPERS: Scolopacidae  
Spotted Sandpiper  
Solitary Sandpiper  
Wandering Tattler  
Greater Yellowlegs  
Western Willet  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
Whimbrel  
Ruddy Turnstone  
Sanderling  
Short-billed Dowitcher  
Red-necked Phalarope  

GULLS: Larinae  
Laughing Gull  

TERNS: Sterninae  
Caspian Tern  
Black Tern  
Common Tern  
Royal Tern  
Sandwich Tern  
Elegant Tern  

JAEGERS and SKUAS: Stercorariidae  
Pomarine Jaeger  
Parasitic Jaeger  

PIGEONS and DOVES: Columbidae  
Rock Pigeon  
Scaled Pigeon  
Red-billed Pigeon  
Band-tailed Pigeon  
Short-billed Pigeon  
White-winged Dove  
Mourning Dove  
Inca Dove  

H  

Common Ground-Dove Columbina passerina
Ruddy Ground-Dove Columbina talpacoti
White-tipped Dove Leptotila verreauxi
White-faced Quail-Dove^ Geotrygon albibacies
Tuxtla Quail-Dove* (E) Geotrygon carrikeri

Ruddy Quail-Dove Geotrygon montana

PARROTS: Psittacidae
Green Parakeet^ Aratinga holochlora
Pacific Parakeet^ Aratinga strenua
Aztec [Olive-throated] Parakeet Aratinga [nana] astec
Orange-fronted Parakeet (W) Aratinga canicularis
Scarlet Macaw Ara macao
Barred Parakeet Bolborhynchus lineola
Orange-chinned Parakeet (W) Brotogeris jugularis
Brown-hooded Parrot Pyrilia haematotis
White-crowned Parrot Pionus senilis
Red-lored Parrot Amazona autumnalis
Mealy Parrot Amazona farinosa
Yellow-naped Parrot Amazona auropalliata

CUCKOOS: Cuculidae
"Common" Squirrel Cuckoo Piaya cayana cayana
"Mexican" Squirrel Cuckoo* (W) Piaya cayana mexicana
Striped Cuckoo Tapera naevia
Pheasant Cuckoo Dromococcyx phasianellus
Lesser Ground-Cuckoo (W) Morococcyx erythropygus
Lesser Roadrunner* Geococcyx velox
Groove-billed Ani Crotophaga sulcirostris

OWLS: Strigiformes
Bearded Screech-Owl^ Megascops barbarus
Spectacled Owl Pulsatrix perspicillata
Great Horned Owl Bubo virginianus
Mountain [Northern] Pygmy-Owl Glaucidium gnoma gnoma
"Guatemalan" Pygmy-Owl Glaucidium gnoma cobanense
Central American Pygmy-Owl Glaucidium griseiceps
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl Glaucidium brasilianum
Mottled Owl Ciccaba virgata

NIGHTJARS and NIGHTHAWKS: Caprimulgidae
Lesser Nighthawk Chordeiles acutipennis
Pauraque Nyctidromus albicollis
"Mexican" Whip-poor-will Caprimulgus vociferus arizonae

SWIFTS: Apodidae
White-collared Swift Streptoprocne zonaris
Vaux’s Swift Chaetura vauxi
White-throated Swift Aeronates saxatalis

HUMMINGBIRDS: Trochilidae
Long-billed [Long-tailed] Hermit Phaethornis [superciliosus] longirostris
 Stripe-throated [Little] Hermit Phaethornis striigularis
Scaly-breasted Hummingbird Phaethornis cuvierii
Long-tailed Sabrewing* (E) Campylopterus excellens
Rufous Sabrewing^ (W) Campylopterus rufus
Violet Sabrewing Campylopterus hemileucus
Green Violetear
Green-breasted Mango
Emerald-chinned Hummingbird
Canivet's Emerald
Salvin's Emerald
Dusky Hummingbird* (SW)
Doubleday's Hummingbird* (W)
White-eared Hummingbird
White-bellied Emerald
Azure-crowned Hummingbird
Berylline Hummingbird
"Sumichrast's" Hummingbird
Blue-tailed Hummingbird
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird
Cinnamon Hummingbird
Green-fronted Hummingbird
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird
Blue-capped Hummingbird* (SMS)
Green-throated Mountain-Gem
Blue-throated Hummingbird
Garnet-throated Hummingbird
Magnificent Hummingbird
Long-billed Starthroat
Plain-capped Starthroat
Beautiful Hummingbird (Sheartail)* (SW)
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Bumblebee Hummingbird*

TROGONS and QUETZALS: Trogonidae

Slaty-tailed Trogon
Black-headed Trogon
Citreoline Trogon* (W)
Gartered [Violaceous] Trogon
"Coppery-tailed" Elegant Trogon
Mountain Trogon
Collared Trogon
Resplendent Quetzal

MOTMOTS: Momotidae

Tody Motmot
Blue-throated Motmot
Russet-crowned Motmot* (W)
Blue-crowned Motmot
Turquoise-browed Motmot

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Ringed Kingfisher
Belted Kingfisher
Amazon Kingfisher
Green Kingfisher

JACAMARS: Galbulidae

Rufous-tailed Jacamar

TOUCANS and NEW WORLD BARBETS: Ramphastidae

Emerald Toucanet
Wagler's [Emerald] Toucanet* (SMS)
Collared Araçari

Green Violetear
Colibri thalassinus
Green-breasted Mango
Anthracothorax prevostii
Canivet's Emerald
Abeillia abeillei
Salvin's Emerald
Chlorostilbon canivetii
Dusky Hummingbird* (SW)
Cynanthus sordidus
Doubleday's Hummingbird* (W)
Cynanthus [latirostris] doubledayi
White-eared Hummingbird
Hylocharis leucotis
White-bellied Emerald
Amazilia candida
Azure-crowned Hummingbird
Amazilia cyanocephala
Berylline Hummingbird
Amazilia beryllina
"Sumichrast's" Hummingbird
Amazilia b. sumichrasti
Blue-tailed Hummingbird
Amazilia cyanura
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird
Amazilia tzacatl
Cinnamon Hummingbird
Amazilia rutila
Green-fronted Hummingbird
Amazilia viridifrons
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird
Eupherusa eximia
Blue-capped Hummingbird* (SMS)
Eupherusa cyanophrys
Green-throated Mountain-Gem
Lampornis viridipennis
Blue-throated Hummingbird
Lampornis clemenciae
Garnet-throated Hummingbird
Lamprolaima rhami
Magnificent Hummingbird
Eugenes fulgens
Long-billed Starthroat
Heliomaster longirostris
Plain-capped Starthroat
Heliomaster constantii
Beautiful Hummingbird (Sheartail)* (SW)
Calothorax pulcher
Ruby-throated Hummingbird
Archilochus colubris
Bumblebee Hummingbird*
Atthis heloisa
Slaty-tailed Trogon
Trogon massena
Black-headed Trogon
Trogon melanocephalus
Citreoline Trogon* (W)
Trogon citreolus
Gartered [Violaceous] Trogon
Trogon violaceus caligatus
"Coppery-tailed" Elegant Trogon
Trogon elegans
Mountain Trogon
Trogon mexicanus
Collared Trogon
Trogon collaris
Resplendent Quetzal
Pharomachrus mocinno
Tody Motmot
Hylomanes momotula
Blue-throated Motmot
Aspatha gularis
Russet-crowned Motmot* (W)
Momotus mexicanus
Blue-crowned Motmot
Momotus momota
Turquoise-browed Motmot
Eumomota superciliosa
Ringed Kingfisher
Megaceryle torquatus
Belted Kingfisher
Megaceryle alcyon
Amazon Kingfisher
Chloroceryle amazona
Green Kingfisher
Chloroceryle americana
Rufous-tailed Jacamar
Galbula ruficauda
Emerald Toucanet
Aulacorhynchus p. prasinus
Wagler's [Emerald] Toucanet* (SMS)
Aulacorhynchus [p.] wagleri
Collared Araçari
Pteroglossus torquatus
Keel-billed Toucan

**WOODPECKERS: Picidae**

Acorn Woodpecker
Black-cheeked Woodpecker
Golden-cheeked Woodpecker* (W)
Gray-breasted Woodpecker* (SW)
Golden-fronted Woodpecker
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Hairy Woodpecker
Smoky-brown Woodpecker
Golden-olive Woodpecker
Gray-crowned Woodpecker
"Red-shafted" Northern Flicker
Chestnut-colored Woodpecker
Lineated Woodpecker
Pale-billed Woodpecker

**FURNARIIDS (incl. WOODCREEPERS): Furnariidae**

Rufous-breasted Spinetail^ Synallaxis erythrothorax
Spectacled (Scaly-throated) Foliage-gleaner Anabacerthia variegaticeps
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner Automolus ochrolaemus
Ruddy Foliage-gleaner Automolus rubiginosus
Plain Xenops Xenops minutus
Tawny-winged Woodcreeper Dendrocincl a anabatina
Olivaceous Woodcreeper Sittasomus griseicapillus
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper Glyphorynchus spirurus
Strong-billed Woodcreeper Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae
Ivory-billed Woodcreeper Xiphocolaptes souleyetii
Spotted Woodcreeper Xiphocolaptes affinis
Streak-headed Woodcreeper

**TYPICAL ANTBIARDS: Thamnophilidae**

Great Antshrike Thamnophilus major
Barred Antshrike Thamnophilus doliatus
Plain Antvireo Dysithamnus mentalis
Dusky Antbird Cercomacra tyrannina

**ANTTHRUSHES: Formicariidae**


**TRUE ANTPITAS: Grallariidae**

Scaled Antpitta Grallaria guatimalensis

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: Tyrannidae**

Yellow-bellied Tyrannulet Ornithion semiflavum
Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet Camptostoma imberbe
Greenish Elaenia Myiopagis viridicata
Yellow-bellied Elaenia Elaenia flavogaster
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher Mionectes oleagineus
Sepia-capped Flycatcher Leptopogon amaurocephalus
Paltry Tyrannulet Zimmerius vilissimus
Northern Bentbill Oncostoma cinereigulare
Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher Poecilotriccus sylvia
Common Tody-Flycatcher Todyrostrum cinereum
Eye-ringed Flatbill Rhynchocyclus brevirostris
Yellow-olive Flycatcher Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Stub-tailed Spadebill
Royal Flycatcher
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher
Belted Flycatcher^ 
Pileated Flycatcher^ (SW)
Tufted Flycatcher
Greater Pewee
Tropical Pewee
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher
Acadian Flycatcher
White-throated Flycatcher
Least Flycatcher
Hammond's Flycatcher
Dusky Flycatcher
Pine Flycatcher^
"Western" Flycatcher
Yellowish Flycatcher
Black Phoebe
Vermilion Flycatcher
Bright-rumped Attila
Rufous Mourner
Dusky-capped Flycatcher
Nutting's Flycatcher (W)
Great Crested Flycatcher
Brown-crested Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher
Piratic Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Couch's Kingbird
Cassin's Kingbird
Thick-billed Kingbird
Western Kingbird
Scissor-tailed Flycatcher
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
genera INCERTAE SEDIS
Thrush-like Schiffornis
Rufous Piha
Gray-collared Becard^ 
Rose-throated Becard
Masked Tityra
MANAKINS: Pipridae
Long-tailed Manakin
Red-capped Manakin
SHRIKES: Laniidae
Loggerhead Shrike
VIREOS: Vireonidae
Slaty Vireo* (SW)
White-eyed Vireo
Bell's Vireo
Dwarf Vireo* (SW)

Platyrinchus cancrominus
Onychorhynchus coronatus
Myiobius sulphureipygius
Xenotriccus callizonus
Xenotriccus mexicanus
Mitrephanes phaeocercus
Xenotriccus callizonus
Xenotriccus mexicanus
Empidonax flaviventris
Empidonax virescens
Empidonax albigularis
Empidonax minimus
Empidonax hammondii
Empidonax oberholseri
Empidonax flavescens
Sayornis nigricans
Pyrocephalus rubinus
Attila spadiceus
Rhytipterna holerythra
Empidonax affinis
Empidonax difficilis/occidentalis
Contopus cinereus
Contopus pertinax
Pine Flycatcher^
"Western" Flycatcher
Empidonax flavescens
Sayornis nigricans
Pyrocephalus rubinus
Attila spadiceus
Rhytipterna holerythra
Empidonax difficilis/occidentalis
Thrush-like Schiffornis
Schiffornis turdina
Lipaugus unirufus
Pachyramphus major
Pachyramphus agilae
Tityra semifasciata
Tyrannus melanocephalus
Tyrannus couchii
Tyrannus vociferans
Tyrannus crassirostris
Tyrannus verticalis
Tyrannus forficatus
Tyrannus savana
Chiroxiphia linearis
Pipra mentalis
Lanius ludovicianus
Feathered Friends of the Americas.
Yellow-throated Vireo  
Plumbeous Vireo  
"Notable" Plumbeous Vireo  
Cassin's Vireo  
Blue-headed Vireo  
Hutton's Vireo  
Golden Vireo* (W)  
"Eastern" Warbling Vireo  
"Western" Warbling Vireo  
Brown-capped Vireo  
Yellow-green Vireo  
Lesser Greenlet  
Chestnut-sided Shrike-Vireo^  
Green Shrike-Vireo  
Rufous-browed Peppershrike  

**CORVIDS: Corvidae**  
Steller's Jay  
White-throated Magpie-Jay (W)  
Green Jay  
Brown Jay  
Azure-hooded Jay  
Black-throated Jay^  
Dwarf Jay^* (E)  
White-throated Jay* (SMS)  
"Sumichrast's" Scrub-Jay*  
Unicolored Jay^  
Common Raven  

**SWALLOWS: Hirundinidae**  
Gray-breasted Martin  
Mangrove Swallow  
Violet-green Swallow  
Black-capped Swallow^  
Ridgeway's [N.] Rough-winged Swallow^  
Barn Swallow  

**TITS: Paridae**  
Mexican Chickadee  
Bridled Titmouse  

**LONG-TAILED TITS: Aegithalidae**  
Bushtit  

**CREEPERS: Certhiidae**  
Brown Creeper  

**Wrens: Troglodytidae**  
Band-backed Wren  
Gray-barred Wren*  
Giant Wren* (W)  
"Mexican" Rufous-naped Wren* (W)  
"Rufous-backed" Wren^  
Boucard's Wren* (SW)  
Rock Wren  
Canyon Wren  
Sumichrast's Wren* (E)  
Nava's Wren* (I)  
Spot-breasted Wren  

Vireo flavifrons  
Vireo plumbeus  
Vireo p. notius  
Vireo cassinii  
Vireo solitarius  
Vireo huttoni  
Vireo hypochohyseus  
Vireo gilvus gilvus group  
Vireo gilvus swainsoni group  
Vireo feucophrys  
Vireo flavoviridis  
Hylophilus decurtatus  
Vireolanlus melitophrys  
Vireolanlus pulchellus  
Cyclarhis gujanensis  
Cyanocitta stelleri  
Calocitta formosa  
Cyanocorax [yncas] luxuosus  
Cyanocorax morio  
Cyanolyca cucullata  
Cyanolyca pumilo  
Cyanolyca nana  
Cyanolyca mirabilis  
Aphelocoma c. sumichrasti group  
Aphelocoma unicolor  
Corvus corax  
Progne chalybea  
Tachycineta albilinea  
Tachycineta thalassina  
Notiochelidon pileata  
Stelgidopteryx [s.] ridgwayi  
Hirundo rustica  
Poecile sclateri  
Baeolophus wollweberi  
Psaltriparus minimus  
Certhia americana  
Campylorhynchus zonatus  
Campylorhynchus megalopterus  
Campylorhynchus chiapensis  
C. rufinucha humilis  
C. r. nigricaudatus  
Campylorhynchus jocosus  
Salpinctes obsoletus  
Catherpes mexicanus  
Hylorchilus sumichrasti  
Hylorchilus navai  
Thryothorus maculipectus
Rufous-and-white Wren      Thryothorus rufalbus
Banded Wren               Thryothorus pleurostictus
Happy Wren* (W)           Thryothorus felix
Plain Wren                Thryothorus modestus
Bewick's Wren             Thryomyanes bewickii
"Brown-throated" Wren     Troglodytes a. brunneicollis
"Southern" House Wren     Troglodytes a. musculus
Rufous-browed Wren^       Troglodytes rufociliatus
White-bellied Wren^       Uropsila leucogastra
White-breasted Wood-Wren
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren   Henicorhina leucosticta
Nightingale Wren          Henicorhina leucophrys

**KINGLETS: Regulidae**
Ruby-crowned Kinglet      Regulus calendula

**GNATCATCHERS & GNATWRENS: Polioptilinae**
Long-billed Gnatwren      Ramphocaelus melanurus
Blue-gray Gnatcatcher     Polioptila caerulea
White-lored Gnatcatcher   Polioptila albiloris
Tropical Gnatcatcher     Polioptila plumbea

**THRUSHES: Turdidae**
Brown-backed Solitaire^   Myadestes occidentalis
Slate-colored Solitaire^  Myadestes unicolor
Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush Catharurus aurantirostris
Russet Nightingale-Thrush* Catharurus occidentalis
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush Catharurus frantzii
Black-headed Nightingale-Thrush Catharurus mexicanus
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush Catharurus dryas
"Russet-backed" Swainson's Thrush Catharurus u. ustulatus
Wood Thrush               Hylocichla mustelina
Black Thrush^              Turdus infuscatus
Clay-colored Thrush       Turdus grayi
White-throated Thrush     Turdus assimilis
Rufous-backed Robin* (W)  Turdus rufopalliatus
Rufous-collared Robin^    Turdus ruftorques
American Robin            Turdus migratorius

**MIMIDS: Mimidae**
Gray Catbird              Dumetella carolinensis
Northern Mockingbird      Mimus polyglottos
Tropical Mockingbird      Mimus gilvus
Ocellated Thrasher* (SW)  Toxostoma ocellatum
Curve-billed Thrasher     Toxostoma curvirostre
Blue Mockingbird*         Melanotis caerulescens
Blue-and-white Mockingbird^ Melanotis hypoleucus

**WAXWINGS: Bombycillidae**
Cedar Waxwing             Bombycilla cedrorum

**SILKY-FLYCATCHERS: Ptilogonatidae**
Gray Silky(-flycatcher)^  Ptilogonys cinereus

**OLIVE WARBLER: Peucedramidae**
Olive Warbler             Peucedramus taeniatus

**NEW WORLD WARBLERS: Parulidae**
Blue-winged Warbler       Vermivora pinus
Golden-winged Warbler     Vermivora chrysoptera
Tennessee Warbler         Vermivora peregrina
Orange-crowned Warbler Vermivora celata
Nashville Warbler Vermivora ruficapilla
Virginia's Warbler Vermivora virginiae
Crescent-chested Warbler Parula superciliosa
Northern Parula Parula americana
Tropical Parula Parula pitiayumi
Yellow Warbler Dendroica p. aestivia group
Chestnut-sided Warbler Dendroica pensylvanica
Magnolia Warbler Dendroica magnolia
"Myrtle" Yellow-rumped Warbler Dendroica c. coronata
"Audubon's" Yellow-rumped Warbler Dendroica c. auduboni group
Black-throated Gray Warbler Dendroica nigrescens
Black-throated Green Warbler Dendroica virens
Townsend's Warbler Dendroica townsendi
Hermit Warbler Dendroica occidentalis
Yellow-throated Warbler Dendroica dominica
Grace's Warbler Dendroica graciae
Black-and-white Warbler Mniotilta varia
American Redstart Setophaga ruticilla
Worm-eating Warbler Helmitheros vermivorum
Ovenbird Seiurus aurocapilla
Northern Waterthrush Seiurus noveboracensis
Louisiana Waterthrush Seiurus motacilla
Kentucky Warbler Oporornis formosus
MacGillivray's Warbler Oporornis tolmiei
Common Yellowthroat Geothlypis trichas
Gray-crowned Yellowthroat Geothlypis poliocephala
Hooded Warbler Wilsonia citrina
Wilson's Warbler Wilsonia pusilla
Red-faced Warbler Cardellina rubrifrons
"White-eared" Red Warbler* Ergaticus ruber ruber group
Pink-headed Warbler* Ergaticus versicolor
Painted Whitestart Myioborus pictus
Slate-throated Whitestart Myioborus minitatus
Fan-tailed Warbler* Euthlypis lachrymosa
Golden-crowned Warbler Basileuterus culicivorus
Rufous-capped Warbler* Basileuterus rufifrons
Chestnut-capped [Rufous-capped] Warbler^ Basileuterus [r.] delattrei
Golden-browed Warbler^ Basileuterus bellii
Yellow-breasted Chat Icteria virens
genus INCERTAE SEDIS
"Common" Bananaquit Coereba flaveola

**TANAGERS: Thraupidae**
"Hidalgo" Common Bush-Tanager* (E) Chlorospingus o. opthalmicus
"Tuxtla" Common Bush-Tanager* (E) Chlorospingus o. wetmorei
"Guerrero" Common Bush-Tanager* (SMS) Chlorospingus o. albitrons
"Guatemalan" Common Bush-Tanager^ Chlorospingus o. postocularis
Crimson-collared Tanager Ramphocelus sanguinolentus
Passerini's Tanager Ramphocelus passerinii
Blue-gray Tanager Thraupis episcopus
Yellow-winged Tanager* Thraupis abbas
Golden-hooded Tanager Tangara larvata
Red-legged Honeycreeper Cyanerpes cyaneus
**genus INCERTAE SEDIS**

- Buff-throated Saltator: *Saltator maximus*
- Black-headed Saltator: *Saltator atriceps*
- "Tuxtla" [Black-headed] Saltator*: *Saltator a. suffuscus*

**EMBERIZIDS: Emberizidae**

- Blue-black Grassquit: *Volatinia jacarina*
- Variable Seedeater: *Sporophila aurita*
- White-collared Seedeater: *Sporophila [t.] morelleti*
- Thick-billed Seed-Finch: *Oryzoborus funereus*
- Yellow-faced Grassquit: *Tiaris olivaceus*
- Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer*: *Diglossa baritula*
- White-naped Brush-Finch*: *Atlapetes albinucha*
- Yellow-throated Brush-Finch: *Atlapetes gutturalis*
- Rufous-capped Brush-Finch*: *Atlapetes pileatus*
- Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch: *Arremon brunneinucha*
- "Plain-breasted" Brush-Finch*: *Arremon b. apertus*
- Orange-billed Sparrow: *Arremonops rufivirgatus*
- Olive Sparrow: *Arremonops chloronotus*
- Prevost's Ground-Sparrow*: *Melozone biarcuata*
- Collared Towhee*: *Pipilo ocai*
- Spotted Towhee: *Pipilo maculatus*
- White-throated Towhee*: *Pipilo albicollis*
- Stripe-headed Sparrow: *Aimophila ruficauda*
- Bridled Sparrow*: *Aimophila mystacalis*
- Sumichrast's (Cinnamon-tailed) Sparrow*: *Aimophila sumichrasti*
- Rusty Sparrow: *Aimophila rufescens*
- Oaxaca Sparrow*: *Aimophila notosticta*
- Rusty crowned Sparrow: *Aimophila ruficeps*
- Chipping Sparrow: *Spizella passerina*
- Lark Sparrow: *Chondestes grammacus*
- Savannah Sparrow: *Passerculus sandwichensis*
- Lincoln's Sparrow: *Melospiza lincolnii*
- Rufous-collared Sparrow: *Zonotrichia capensis*
- Yellow-eyed Junco: *Junco phaeonotus*

**CARDINALIDS: Cardinalidae**

- Hepatic Tanager: *Piranga flava*
- Summer Tanager: *Piranga rubra*
- Western Tanager: *Piranga ludoviciana*
- Flame-colored Tanager: *Piranga bidentata*
- White-winged Tanager: *Piranga leucoptera*
- Red-headed Tanager*: *Piranga erythrocephala*
- Red-crowned Ant-Tanager: *Habia rubica*
- Red-throated Ant-Tanager: *Habia fuscicauda*
- Black-faced Grosbeak: *Caryothraustes poliogaster*
- "Long-crested" Cardinal*: *Cardinalis c. camea*
- Yellow Grosbeak: *Pheucticus chrysopeplus*
- "Golden" Grosbeak: *Pheucticus c. aurantiacus*
- Rose-breasted Grosbeak: *Pheucticus ludovicianus*
- Black-headed Grosbeak: *Pheucticus melanocephalus*
- Red-breasted Chat*: *Granatellus venustus*
- Blue Seedeater: *Amaurospiza concolor*
- Blue-black Grosbeak: *Cyanocompsa cyanoides*
"Western" Blue Bunting* (W)  Cyanocompsa p. indigotica
Blue Grosbeak  Passerina caerulea
Indigo Bunting  Passerina cyanea
Rosita's (Rose-bellied) Bunting* (I)  Passerina rositae
Orange-breasted Bunting* (W)  Passerina leclancherii
Varied Bunting  Passerina versicolor
Painted Bunting  Passerina ciris

**ICTERIDS: Icteridae**
Red-winged Blackbird  Agelaius phoeniceus
Eastern Meadowlark  Sturnella magna
Melodious Blackbird  Dives dives
Great-tailed Grackle  Quiscalus mexicanus
Bronzed Cowbird  Molothrus aeneus
Brown-headed Cowbird  Molothrus ater
Black-vented Oriole^  Icterus wagleri
Orchard Oriole  Icterus spurius
Yellow-backed Oriole  Icterus chrysater
Yellow-tailed Oriole  Icterus mesomelas
Streak-backed Oriole  Icterus pustulatus
Bullock's Oriole  Icterus bullockii
Spot-breasted Oriole  Icterus pectoralis
Altamira Oriole  Icterus gularis
Dickey's [Audubon's] Oriole* (W)  Icterus [g.] dickeyae
Baltimore Oriole  Icterus galbula
Abeille's (Black-backed) Oriole*  Icterus abeillei
Scott's Oriole  Icterus parisorum
Yellow-billed Cacique  Ambylcercus holosericeus
Yellow-winged Cacique^ (W)  Cacicus melanicterus
Chestnut-headed Oropendola  Psarocolius wagleri
Montezuma Oropendola  Psarocolius montezuma

**FINCHES: Fringillidae**
Scrub Euphonia  Euphonia affinis
Yellow-throated Euphonia  Euphonia hirundinacea
Elegant [Blue-hooded] Euphonia^  Euphonia elegantissima
Olive-backed Euphonia  Euphonia gouldi
Blue-crowned Chlorophonia^  Chlorophonia occipitalis
House Finch  Carpodacus mexicanus
Red Crossbill  Loxia curvirostra
Black-capped Siskin^  Spinus atriceps
Black-headed Siskin^  Spinus notata
Lesser Goldfinch  Spinus psaltria
Hooded Grosbeak^  Coccothraustes abeillei

**OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae**
House Sparrow  Passer domesticus