

Mitú, Colombia

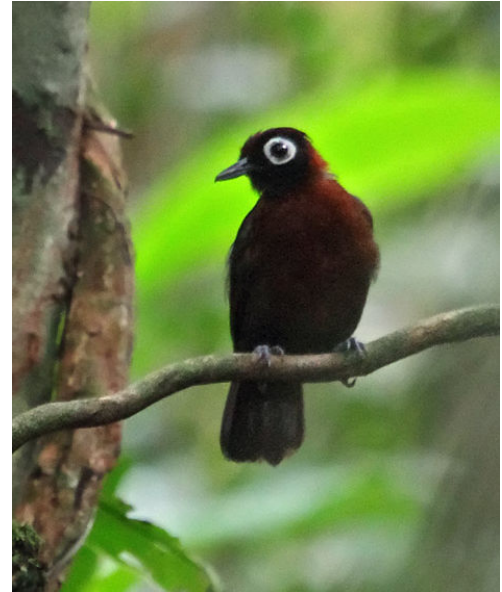
7-14 June 2011

Nick Athanas, Andrew Spencer, and Ian Davies

Text and photos by Nick Athanas

Photo right:

Chestnut-crested Antbird, our unanimous “bird of the trip”



Overview

Andrew had the idea to go to Mitú, and it wasn't hard to talk me into it, since there was probably nowhere else in the Amazon where I could potentially see more new birds on a short trip. I was a bit leery about just going in there blind, but we managed to glean some very useful information and contacts from the few adventurous birders who had preceded us and generously shared their info (acknowledged below). We were able to get in touch with the right people and arranged a local guide in advance, so we all bought our flights and committed to the trip.

To sum it up in a word, it was fantastic. We did extremely well, nailing almost all of our targets, getting photos and/or audio recordings of most of them, and racking up a trip list that far exceeded expectations. A shortlist of some of our best birds: Brown-banded Puffbird, Tawny-tufted Toucanet, Orinoco Piculet, Bar-bellied Woodcreeper, Blackish-gray Antshrike, Yellow-throated Antwren, Cherrie's Antwren, Gray-bellied Antbird, Chestnut-crested Antbird, Black Manakin, Yellow-crowned Manakin, Brown-headed Greenlet, Azure-naped Jay, White-naped Seedeater, and Plumbeous Euphonia.

While it is hard to know for sure with the limited data at hand, we had numerous species that do not seem to have been recorded from the Mitú area before, some of which may be fairly significant range extensions; a few of these include Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, Gray-bellied Antbird, Dot-backed Antbird, Cinnamon Neopipo, and Black-tailed Flycatcher. In addition, we found two taxa (currently classified as subspecies) that appear to be new for Colombia, the *duidae* race of Fuscous Flycatcher and the *phaeonotus* race of Swainson's Flycatcher.

We did not have luck with any of the rare tinamous or cracids, but given the extensive hunting pressure near the communities, this was not a surprise. Other misses included Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin (though fortunately we had all seen it elsewhere), White-bellied Dacnis, and Black-collared Swallow (which I suspect is a lot easier when the river is lower).

We worked hard at getting photos and audio recordings of as many birds as possible. Andrew uses top-of-the-line audio recording gear and got phenomenal recordings (often the best in existence) of most of the target birds, which he is in the process of uploading to Xeno-canto (<http://www.xeno-canto.org/>). In order to not to repeat material on one site, I am uploading my best cuts to the Internet Bird Collection (IBC) at <http://ibc.lynxeds.com/>. Ian and I both carried

SLR cameras, and between us got photos of many of the specialty birds. Photography in the Amazon rainforest is always a huge challenge, and while our photos may not be prize-winners, some of them are probably the best currently in existence. Ian's photos can be found on his Flickr site:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/sets/72157626770172797/with/5834619086/>.

I am uploading my shots to my personal photo site <http://antpitta.com>, and am also including some of the rarer ones on IBC.

Now here is the caveat: this site is **not** for everyone; there are no fancy lodges, you have to be prepared to find and ID the birds yourself, walk long distances in hot and humid weather, get caught in torrential downpours with no shelter, ride on the back of motorcycles without helmets, be patient with local authorities, deal with late and unreliable transport, and expect a few delays and hitches.

The population is around 28,000 (some locals told us it was a lot less) and that includes several thousand soldiers and several hundred police. The streets are full of armed men with automatic rifles. Everyone we talked to said that Mitú and its immediate surroundings have been safe for the last five years, but we got the impression that if you went too far out into the bush you would run the risk of running into guerillas or criminal gangs – one huge reason why you need a local guide.

You should either speak Spanish or travel with someone who does. Very little English is spoken here.

Transport is difficult. Apart from motorcycles, very few vehicles are available for hire. We travelled on motorcycle taxi (*mototaxi*) to most sites. Getting a *mototaxi* early in the morning was very hard and they were always late (if they even bothered to turn up). We ended up having to walk several kilometers on a couple of occasions to our birding sites because of this.

The best trails are on land owned by indigenous communities, and access is **not** a sure thing. Our local guide was able to secure access everywhere we wanted to go, but once we were kept waiting for an hour before a minder could be found to accompany us onto the community-owned land.

Due to the extreme remoteness of Mitú, food, drink, and transport are more expensive than in most of the rest of Colombia.

Getting there

Satena is currently the only airline with scheduled flights to Mitú. Schedules change frequently, so it is necessary to check their website (<http://satena.com/>) for current schedules and fares. For our trip, flights from Bogotá went Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday, but the Sunday flight was not available online. The return flights were on the same days. We chose to go from Tuesday-Tuesday, and the airfare was US\$286 return per person. The planes were new and comfortable Embraer jets, and it was a one hour flight each way. There was a one hour delay for our flight to Mitú, but the flight back to Bogotá was perfectly on time. We were able to buy electronic tickets on the Satena website with US credit cards. After putting in our credit card details, we received a message saying that the transaction was not successful, but a few minutes later we received a confirmed e-ticket as a PDF attachment and a payment receipt. Satena recommends reconfirming each flight at least 24 hours in advance, which we did by

phone. The checked luggage limit was 15 kg per person, but they did not mind that we were a couple kilos over. They did not hassle us about the excessive size and weight of our carry-ons.

Local guides

It is absolutely essential to hire a local guide to bird around Mitú. The local guide will know where it is safe to go, and he will be able to gain access to forest trails located on land owned by the various indigenous communities near Mitú. This requires permission from the leader of the community, and the leader may also insist that someone from the community accompany you for a cost of at least 30,000 pesos per day. The local guide will also arrange any needed ground and boat transport.

We arranged a local guide in advance with the help of Sr. Luis Fernando Jaramillo Hurtado, the director of the local branch of the SINCHI institute (<http://www.sinchi.org.co/>), an NGO dedicated to the study and conservation of the Colombian Amazon. Luis Fernando is willing to help visiting birders, and gave me permission to share his contact info: email: lfjaramilloh@yahoo.es, cell phone: +57-310-809-5407. You should contact him (in Spanish), telling him you are a birder and giving him the dates of your visit. Allow several weeks notice, since he is frequently in the field. He should be able to find a guide for you that will meet you at the airport and be with you for the whole trip. The guide that he found for us was named Jesus Ignacio Cardenas Perilla, but everyone called him "Nacho". Nacho's email address is jjcardenas5@misena.edu.co, and his cell phone is +57-312-319-7051. Nacho was enthusiastic and helpful, and knew absolutely everyone, which meant he was able to get access to everywhere we wanted to go, a key thing around here. He had no complaints at all about getting up very early and spending long days in the field. He did not know anything about birds, was often very vague about transport options, and was not very knowledgeable about the needs of birders and the type of forest and trails we wanted to visit. Still, we were overall happy to have him, and for future visitors he should improve. He charged 420,000 pesos for one week of guiding.

Luis Fernando also runs a bar called "Libar" about half a kilometer south of the town plaza along the road that borders the river. We visited him on our last night and gave him a gift of a bottle of good rum and bought some of the t-shirts he had for sale.

I would not recommend just showing up in Mitú without making prior arrangements. You could waste valuable birding time trying to find a guide, and if no one is available your trip could be very unsuccessful.

Hotels

We stayed in the Hotel Tucán, which only has a few rooms but exceeded expectations. We had a big room with two large beds and one double-decker bunk. It had an excellent, quiet air-conditioner and a fridge, which was very helpful for keeping food supplies overnight. There was no hot water, which wasn't a huge issue. Electric power was surprisingly reliable. It was on almost 24/7, only going out on one day for several hours. The cost was 35,000 pesos per person per night. There are other hotels in town that might be cheaper, but we did not check them out.

They do not include breakfast. Coffee was left out in a thermos on the first two mornings, then it mysteriously disappeared. It was terrible coffee, so I did not bother to try to make it reappear again.

I tried booking them by phone at +57-8-564-2186 (098-564-2186 from within Colombia), but it just rang and rang and no one ever picked up. It turned out that Nacho had booked it for us, so it wasn't an issue.

Food

The best restaurant in town is *Ricuras*, a block south of the police station. It was quite good and highly recommended. The cheaper dishes at the end of the menu were 7000-10000 pesos and large enough to be a full meal. The more expensive dishes were 15000-25000 pesos and quite huge. Beer was 3500 pesos a can, and juices were 3000 pesos. They were closed Sunday night, so we ate at a simpler restaurant in the center that had set dinners that were totally fine and also cheaper.

There are plenty of shops and a few bakeries in the center of town where you can buy supplies for field breakfasts and lunches (don't forget to get enough for your local guide too). Keep in mind that these places close early, 7pm or 7:30pm, so if you are planning to be out late, you need to buy several days worth of supplies at once. We usually spent around 50,000 pesos a day for field food and drinking water for the three of us plus Nacho.

Transport

Transport is costly (fuel is about 15,000 pesos per gallon) and there are very few private trucks available for hire. The cheapest and easiest to organize form of transport is on the back of a *mototaxi*. Short rides of a few kilometers near Mitú cost 1000-2000 pesos each way. Our longest *mototaxi* ride, about 35 minutes to Cachivera Ceima, cost 12,000 pesos each way.

Sunrise was at 5:30am, so we wanted to depart between 4:30am and 5:00am depending on where we were going. Unfortunately the *mototaxi* drivers were not very willing to get up early. When they were supposed to turn up at 5:00am, they were always 15-30 minutes late, and on Sunday morning (after Father's Day festivities) not a single one turned up and we ended up walking 45 minutes to the start of the trail. One afternoon, even though we had arranged to be picked up at 4:45pm, two of them refused to wait and roared off at 4:30pm leaving us two motorcycles short and causing serious inconvenience.

The farthest site we visited was the road to the hydroelectric project, *Micro Centro Hidroeléctrica*, or MCH. It is accessed from a 13 km road that starts about 22 km southeast of Mitú along the only "main" road out of town. We asked Nacho to arrange transport there, which he did for 300,000 pesos. It turned out all he did was arrange with his uncle that we could ride on the official MCH bus, which dropped us off at the start of the road in the morning and picked us up along the road in the afternoon. While this worked out OK, the price was quite excessive for a bus ride, and it had nepotism written all over it. Nacho told us that other forms of transport would have cost us much more, but Luis Fernando, who we met a few days later after he returned from a trip to Bogotá, seemed to think we could have arranged transport in private truck for 200,000 pesos. It definitely would be worth asking around before you have Nacho arrange long-distance transport!

Dealing with the authorities

Upon arrival in Mitú, you have to deal with some red tape. First, upon landing, while waiting for our checked bags to be unloaded, we had to present our passports to an official who typed our info into a computer. Then, we were taken aside by a police officer named Edwin who made

copies of our passports and asked us many questions about exactly what we were doing and where we were planning on going. It was helpful to have our guide here for this. Edwin made an official report, and a few days later, while walking to the restaurant for dinner, another police officer, Patrullero Guzmán, intercepted us and asked us to come to the police station for a few minutes. They had Edwin's report, and made us sign a long-winded document telling us what not to do during our visit (all very much common sense stuff for seasoned travelers). I think they were basically covering their butts in case something happened to us. Finally, on the day we left, an immigration official from the DAS (*Departamento Administrativo de Seguridad*) came to the hotel and started hassling me about not informing DAS that we were coming to Mitú, so they could make "preparations" for us being there. Finally I told him that I had informed the immigration official that stamped my passport upon arrival in Colombia exactly where I was going, at which point he said fine, ok, and left.

All this got to be annoying by the end of the week, but I should point out that none of these officials prevented us from going anywhere that we wanted.

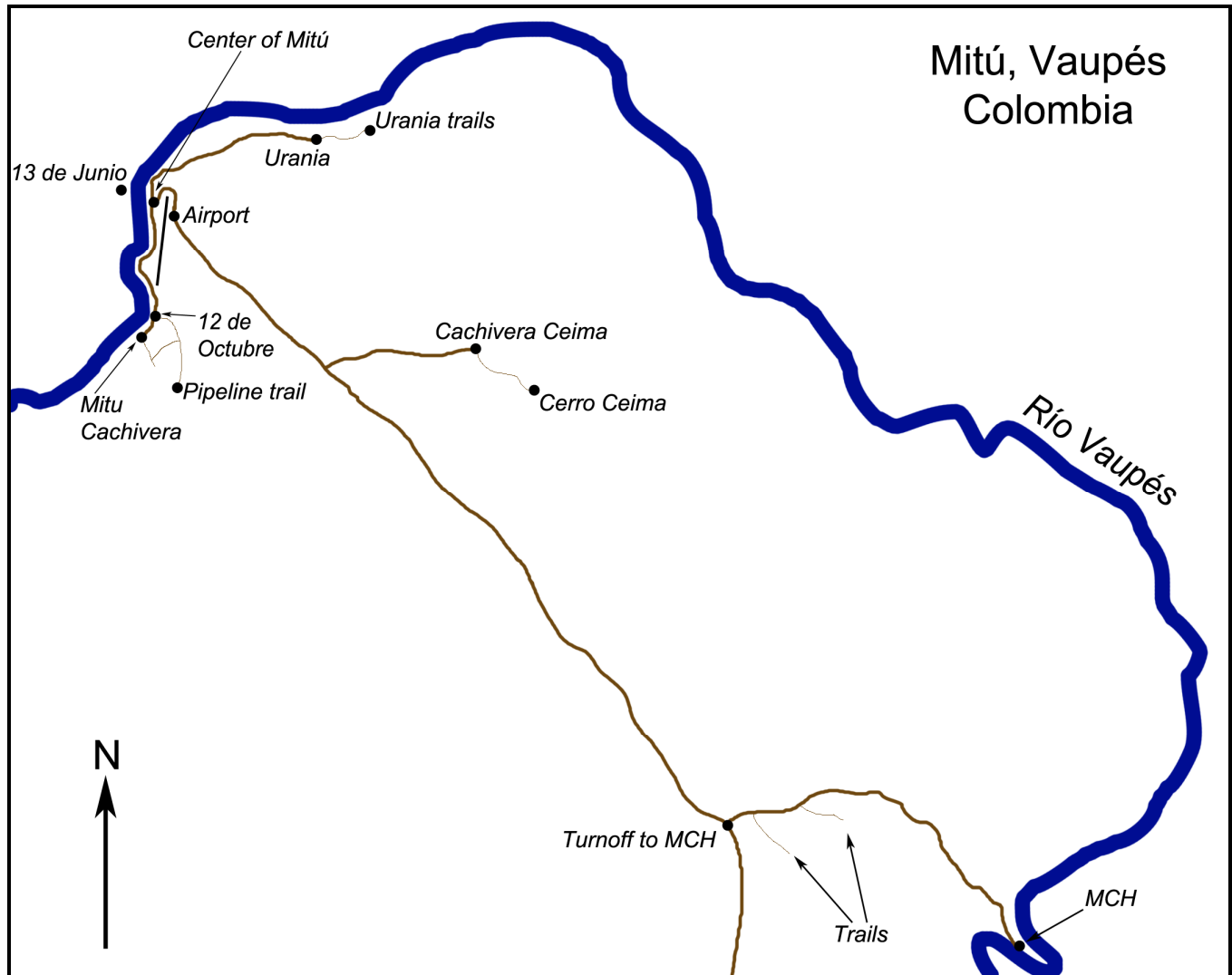
Weather

June is the high water season, which prevented us from accessing some trails, because they were completely flooded with several meters of water. It was not especially rainy; we only lost a few daylight hours to rain during the whole week we were there. In fact, the weather was generally great: mostly cloudy and surprisingly cool for the Amazon, with high temperatures usually in the low 80s °F (upper 20s °C). This is in contrast to some trip reports we read from the dry season where the temperatures reached 95°F+ (35°C+). The (relatively) cool temperatures allowed us to bird through the middle of the afternoon without difficulty.



View of the Río Vaupés from Cerro Urania

Birding sites



Mitu Cachivera, 12 de Octubre, and the Pipeline Trail

I include these in one section since they were all close together. We spent two whole days, one half day, and part of one morning here, by far more time than we spent at any other site. It had the best white-sand forest that we encountered as well as good patches of humid lowland forest. Nearly all of our best birds came from here. Also, it was only a few km from the hotel, so within reasonably easy walking distance.

We birded two main trails. The first started behind a basketball court at the Mitú Cachivera community, a few km south of town across two very narrow wooden bridges: a short one in poor shape (missing planks) with no roof and a long one in good shape with a metal roof (4000 peso *mototaxi* fare from the hotel one way). This trail went through excellent white-sand forest for about half a km, then entered tall lowland forest briefly before reaching a river. Apparently this river is reduced to a stream during the dry season, and the trail can be followed to a hill called *Cerro Guacamaya*. There is an obscure shortcut trail that connects this trail with the Pipeline Trail, which is covered later; this cutoff trail saved us a lot of backtracking. About half a km along the Mitú Cachivera trail, there was a very small open area that Ian dubbed the "Magic Clearing" thanks to the amazing birds we had there or nearby, which include: **Orinoco**

Piculet, Bar-bellied Woodcreeper, Gray-bellied Antbird, Imeri Warbling-Antbird, Brown-headed Greenlet, Purple-breasted Cotinga, Black Manakin, White-naped Seedeater, and Plumbeous Euphonia. We also had the *duidae* subspecies of Fuscous Flycatcher here, a likely future split, which as far as we can tell is the first record for Colombia. I heard a **Hemitriccus** just past the clearing that sounded like Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant, but it went quiet before I could get a recording. This species is not yet known from Colombia but is likely to occur; it would be worth trawling for it anywhere in the Mitú area.

This is the only area we tried for nightbirds, by leaving the hotel at 3:00am and walking nearly an hour to the forest, but the only thing this got us was **Blackish Nightjar** and a heard-only **Common Potoo**; we had no owls of any kind, but Luis Fernando told us that some of the indigenous people thought owls were bad luck and killed them!

12 de Octubre is the name of the community just before the short, dilapidated wooden bridge mentioned above. This bridge was our best spot for **Blackish-gray Antshrike**, and it also once had a **Black-chinned Antbird**. It looked like this would dry up in the low-water season, so those birds would probably go elsewhere.

Just past the bridge, there is a trail that takes off left past a few houses, goes through some clearings, then meets a fairly wide trail that parallels a water pipe that we named the "Pipeline Trail". The first part of this trail goes through white-sand forest with similar birds to the Mitú Cachivera trail mentioned above (including **Gray-bellied Antbird, Black Manakin, White-naped Seedeater, and Plumbeous Euphonia**), then enters taller mature forest. We had to cross a series of streams; the first one had a good bridge, but after that we had cross several more by walking over fallen logs or along the support beams holding up the pipe. Some of these might dry up in the dry season. A few of the best birds we had along here were **Chestnut-crested Antbird** (a few hundred meters past the fifth stream crossing), **Black Bushbird** (in young secondary forest shortly after leaving the white-sand forest), **Pompadour Cotinga** (several males displaying at the first stream crossing, the one with the good bridge), and **Guianan Cock-of-the-rock** (at the fifth stream crossing). We also had great flocks all along this part of the trail, even in the middle of the day.

Urania

We spent one day on trails east of the Urania community. On Nacho's recommendation, we took *mototaxis* to a spot about 1 km west of the community and walked the rest of the way through trashed habitat, but it would have been better to have taken the *mototaxis* all the way to the first bridge. Birding here required us to get permission from the "*capitán*", and to present ourselves to the commanding officer of a military platoon on a fortified hill. There is stakeout for **Guianan Cock-of-the-rock** on the *cerro* (hill), and we saw a female there. From the rocky north slope of the hill there is a spectacular view, and from here a narrow trail continues east through some forest and clearings. The edge of one of these clearings got us our only view of **Yellow-throated Antwren**, a canopy species that would have been very hard to see well inside better forest. We also had one of our two sightings of **Azure-naped Jay** here, as well as our best luck with **Black-headed Antbird** and **Bronzy Jacamar**. There is a huge amount of gorgeous forest and another *cerro* farther east that we simply could not access due to the high water level. We would definitely have spent more time here otherwise. There are two bridges that you have to cross just before reaching the community. The first bridge (the one closer to Mitú) had a very cooperative **Amazonian Tyrannulet, Cherrie's Antwren, and Black-chinned Antbird**, though during the dry season they may not be there. In a clearing just east

of the community near an abandoned house we had a *phaeonotus* **Swainson's Flycatcher**, apparently the first record of that subspecies for Colombia.

MCH road

This 13 km road to the yet-to-be-completed hydro plant has the reputation of being one of the best birding sites near Mitú. Sadly, all the forest on the north side of this road has been recently cleared for at least 50 m. This supposedly was done in order to put up power lines, but there was no sign of any transmission towers and plenty of evidence of colonists clearing forest and planting small farms (locally called *chagras*). Despite this, we had terrific birding on the one full day we spent here. We recorded 167 species, more than on any other day of our trip, and it was the only place we saw **Tawny-tufted Toucanet**, about half a kilometer from the start of the road. We ended up doing almost all of our birding along two side trails that headed south from this road. Both were quite obvious and went through patches of good forest as well as some *chagras*. The first started only about half a km along the road and had **Pavonine Quetzal**, **Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant (Neopipo)**, **Rusty-breasted Nunlet**, and some good flocks. The second was a couple of kilometers from the start of the road (a rough guess), shortly after a bridge signed Rio Kama. Even though this trail went through a lot of clearings, it was the only place we saw **Brown-banded Puffbird** (the edge of the first big clearing we reached) and **Yellow-crowned Manakin** (a little farther along just before a small bridge). There were other trails heading north from the road into nice-looking forest that were flooded. Considering the number of species that we saw here, it is definitely worth devoting at least a day here; However, I suggest spending only a little time along the road and concentrating on the forest trails.

Cachivera Ceima

We spent a day here, and while the site has potential, we really weren't able to do it justice. It was pouring rain when we woke up in the morning, and after it stopped it took 45 minutes for the *mototaxis* to show up. It was a 35 minute (12,000 peso) ride to the village, and upon arrival we discovered that it was Father's Day (they obviously celebrate it on a different day than we do). It took an hour for Nacho to convince them to let us in and find someone to accompany us. None of the men wanted to go since they were too busy partying, but eventually a 14 year old kid appeared and we finally headed down the trail at 8:45am, over three hours after sunrise. While waiting in the village, we did see a big flock of **Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlets** fly over, one of our more significant finds, so it was not wasted time! The trail first went through disturbed forest and *chagras* towards a very rocky *cerro*, which we tried to go up. The rocks were very steep, slick, and treacherous after the recent rains. I only went part way up; Ian and Andrew got a bit farther, while Nacho and the kid ran up and down it like mountain goats, trying to goad us on. It was a gorgeous view but we didn't see many birds, and then had to bushwhack our way around the *cerro* to another trail. While the forest was nice in places, we found very little that we didn't have elsewhere, and nothing that was particularly uncommon.

North bank of the Río Vaupés

We only spent a few hours here on one morning on the 13th of June before aborting and going back to Mitú Cachivera. The best forest was inundated, so all we could do was spend a few hours birding disturbed forest and edge. The most productive stop was (amusingly) the 13 de Junio community directly on the other side of the river from Mitú's main plaza. After walking through the village, we reached a soccer pitch with some young white-sand forest nearby, which is the only place we saw **Rufous-crested Elaenia**. This is also the only area where we saw **Orange-cheeked Parrot**, including a small flock that landed in a tree right in the center of

the community. After this we made our way south along the edge of the river for a couple of hours, needing a boat to cross flooded sections. We paid 75,000 pesos for a small motorized canoe with driver to be “on call” for us for during four hours, though there were times he sped back to Mitú and Nacho had to phone him up to come back, so we did not get a particularly good deal. I am sure this site would be more productive in the dry season, but if you have limited time, I would skip it entirely.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank Samuel Hansson, Diego Calderón, and Pablo Flórez for providing valuable information prior to our trip that made our visit to Mitú more successful than it would have been otherwise.

References

- Hilty, Steven L. *Birds of Venezuela*. Second edition. Princeton University Press, 2003.
 Hilty, Steven L. and W. L. Brown. *A Guide to the Birds of Colombia*. Princeton, 1986.
 Naturereserve Infonatura (range maps) <<http://www.naturereserve.org/infonatura/>>.
 Restall, Robin, Clemencia Rodner, and Miguel Lentino. *Birds of Northern South America. An Identification Guide*. Chistopher Helm, 2006.
 Schulenberg, Thomas S., Douglas F. Stotz, Daniel F. Lane, John P. O'Neill, and Theodore A. Parker III. *Birds of Peru*. Princeton Field Guides, 2007.

Bird list

Taxonomy follows Clements v6.5, available at:

<http://www.birds.cornell.edu/clementschecklist/downloadable-clements-checklist>

The first column indicates the number of days, out of seven, that the species was recorded (seen or heard). An “H” in the second column indicates the bird was only ever recorded by voice. Many of the common “H” species could have been seen if we had made a serious effort, but if there was no doubt of the ID and they were already known from the region, we didn’t try.

Due to time limitations, I include annotations only for regional specialties, rarities, possible range extensions, or to give a comment I thought was interesting.

<u>#</u>	<u>H?</u>	<u>ENGLISH NAME</u>	<u>LATIN NAME</u>
		TINAMOUS	TINAMIDAE
2		Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>
1	H	White-throated Tinamou	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>
2	H	Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>
4	H	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
1	H	Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>
		CRACIDS	CRACIDAE
4		Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
		NEW WORLD QUAIL	ODONTOPHORIDAE
1	H	Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>
		HERONS, EGRETS, BITTERNES	ARDEIDAE
1		Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
1		Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
2		Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
		IBISES AND SPOONBILLS	THRESKIORNITHIDAE
4	H	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>

	NEW WORLD VULTURES		CATHARTIDAE
5	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture		<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
	HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES		ACCIPITRIDAE
1	Gray-headed Kite		<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
2	Swallow-tailed Kite		<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
4	Plumbeous Kite		<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
1	White Hawk		<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>
7	Roadside Hawk		<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>
	FALCONS AND CARACARAS		FALCONIDAE
1	H Lined Forest-Falcon		<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>
1	H Collared Forest-Falcon		<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>
6	Black Caracara		<i>Daptrius ater</i>
6	Red-throated Caracara		<i>Ibycter americanus</i>
6	Bat Falcon		<i>Falco ruficularis</i>
	RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS		RALLIDAE
1	H Russet-crowned Crake		<i>Anurolimnas viridis</i>
	PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS		CHARADRIIDAE
2	Southern Lapwing		<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
	<i>Not mapped for Mitú, but it seems to be invading cleared areas as it has done in other parts of the eastern Amazon.</i>		
	PIGEONS AND DOVES		COLUMBIDAE
4	Rock Pigeon		<i>Columba livia</i>
1	Scaled Pigeon		<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
4	Plumbeous Pigeon		<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
6	Ruddy Pigeon		<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
3	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove		<i>Columbina minuta</i>
6	Blue Ground-Dove		<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
5	Gray-fronted Dove		<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
1	Ruddy Quail-Dove		<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
	PARROTS		PSITTACIDAE
7	Maroon-tailed Parakeet		<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>
6	Scarlet Macaw		<i>Ara macao</i>
1	Dusky-billed Parrotlet		<i>Forpus modestus</i>
7	Cobalt-winged Parakeet		<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>
1	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet		<i>Touit huetii</i>
	<i>We had a large flock of 35+ birds fly over the village at Ceima Cachivera while we were waiting for Nacho to gain permission for us to enter. This appears to be a fairly significant range extension. Andrew got a decent recording (http://xeno-canto.org/81005) and Ian managed an identifiable photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5858720614.</i>		
4	Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet		<i>Touit purpuratus</i>
6	Black-headed Parrot		<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>
1	Orange-cheeked Parrot		<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>
4	Blue-headed Parrot		<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
2	Mealy Parrot		<i>Amazona farinosa</i>
3	Red-fan Parrot		<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>
	CUCKOOS		CUCULIDAE
6	Squirrel Cuckoo		<i>Piaya cayana</i>
3	Dark-billed Cuckoo		<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
6	Smooth-billed Ani		<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
	NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES		CAPRIMULGIDAE
1	Band-tailed Nighthawk		<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>
1	Common Pauraque		<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
1	Blackish Nightjar		<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>

	POTOOS		NYCTIBIIDAE
1	H Common Potoo		<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
	SWIFTS		APODIDAE
7	Short-tailed Swift		<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
1	Gray-rumped Swift		<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
	<i>We saw many Chaetura swifts that remained unidentified due to looking straight up at them against a white sky. I suspect Gray-rumped is quite common here, and it wouldn't surprise me if there were some other species that we overlooked.</i>		
2	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift		<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>
7	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift		<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
	HUMMINGBIRDS		TROCHILIDAE
4	Fiery Topaz		<i>Topaza pyra</i>
	<i>Males were seen in the canopy of a tall flowering tree on the Pipeline Trail each time we checked it. Coming from the start, the tree was on the left on a downhill section a few hundred meters before a stream that had to be crossed by walking on a fallen log. A very short side trail went left towards the tree. This tree also attracted other scarce hummers like Black-bellied Thorntail and Gould's Jewelfront; a scope would have been useful!</i>		
1	Straight-billed Hermit		<i>Phaethornis bourcieri</i>
	<i>Numerous other large Phaethornis were seen in flight too poorly to be identified with 100% certainty. One was very likely Great-billed Hermit P. malaris, but P. superciliosus could not be ruled out. Several others were likely White-bearded Hermit P. hispidus.</i>		
5	Reddish Hermit		<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>
2	Black-eared Fairy		<i>Heliostyris auritus</i>
2	Green-tailed Goldenthrout		<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>
	<i>We saw this first at the Urania bridge, then again on the Mitú Cachivera trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834583998/</i>		
3	Black-throated Mango		<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
3	Black-bellied Thorntail		<i>Discosura langsdorffi</i>
1	Gould's Jewelfront		<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>
1	Amethyst Woodstar		<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>
1	Blue-tailed Emerald		<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>
6	Gray-breasted Sabrewing		<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>
6	Fork-tailed Woodnymph		<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
3	Versicolored Emerald		<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>
1	White-chinned Sapphire		<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>
	TROGONS		TROGONIDAE
1	Pavonine Quetzal		<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>
	<i>One male came in well to playback along the first MCH trail.</i>		
1	H Black-tailed Trogon		<i>Trogon melanurus</i>
4	Green-backed Trogon		<i>Trogon viridis</i>
2	Amazonian Trogon		<i>Trogon ramonianus</i>
	KINGFISHERS		ALCEDINIDAE
1	Ringed Kingfisher		<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
2	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher		<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>
1	American Pygmy Kingfisher		<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>
	PUFFBIRDS		BUCCONIDAE
1	H White-necked Puffbird		<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>
2	Brown-banded Puffbird		<i>Notharchus ordii</i>
	<i>Heard along the Mitú Cachivera trail, then seen well at the edge of a chagra along the second MCH trail. Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834608162/</i>		
2	Pied Puffbird		<i>Notharchus tectus</i>
1	Chestnut-capped Puffbird		<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>
2	Rusty-breasted Nunlet		<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>
	<i>Seen twice, once along the Pipeline Trail and another time along the first MCH trail. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://www.xeno-canto.org/80996</i>		

1	Nunbird sp.	<i>Monasa sp.</i>
	<i>Ian saw the head of a nunbird near Urania. Based on range it is highly likely to be Black-fronted Nunbird M. nigrifrons, but it seems possible that Black Nunbird M. atra could occur here too. Strangely, we did not hear a single Black-fronted Nunbird, which we thought should have been very common along the many rivers and streams.</i>	
4	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>
7	Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>
	JACAMARS	GALBULIDAE
4	Yellow-billed Jacamar	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>
2	Bronzy Jacamar	<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>
	<i>It seems scarce around here, but since we saw it extremely well on the first day at Urania, just east of the rocky area, we were not actively looking for it. We also saw it once in the white-sand forest on the Pipeline Trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834025993/.</i>	
3	Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>
2	Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>
	NEW WORLD BARBETS	CAPITONIDAE
6	Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>
1	Lemon-throated Barbet	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>
	TOUCANS	RAMPHASTIDAE
1	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>
2	Many-banded Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>
1	Ivory-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>
1	Tawny-tufted Toucanet	<i>Selenidera nattereri</i>
	<i>Only one pair found, about half a km along the MCH road. It seems very scarce here, since we were trawling for it pretty much everywhere we went. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834054427/.</i>	
5	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>
3	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
	WOODPECKERS	PICIDAE
5	Orinoco Piculet	<i>Picumnus pumilus</i>
	<i>Mitú is the best place to find this localized piculet. We saw them on most days and in a variety of habitats. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://www.xeno-canto.org/80971. Link to my photo: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/woodpeckers/gallery_woodpeckers.htm#orpi.</i>	
7	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
6	Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>
5	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>
3	Scale-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Celeus grammicus</i>
1	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>
7	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
5	H Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>
5	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
	OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS	FURNARIIDAE
1	Ruddy Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>
1	H Speckled Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>
	<i>Not mapped for Mitú, but has been reported by other birders. We were not able to get any sound or photo documentation. It was a few hundred meters along the trail east of the rocky area at Urania.</i>	
4	Chestnut-winged Hookbill	<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>
1	H Striped Woodhaunter	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>
1	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>
	<i>Not mapped for Mitú, but we had a superb view of one bird in an understory flock on the Pipeline Trail. It was preening, so showed its rufous rump very clearly, and also had clean underparts with no markings on the breast. The bird was silent and did not respond to playback of either Rufous-rumped or Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaners. We were unable to obtain photo or sound documentation. We saw unidentified Rufous-rumped/Rufous-tailed type foliage-gleaners in a few other flocks.</i>	

1	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythropterum</i>	
	<i>Andrew saw one bird in a mixed canopy flock. Not mapped for Mitú. We were unable to get any sound or photo documentation.</i>		
3	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	
3	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	
2	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	
	<i>Not mapped for Mitú, which I did not realize at the time or I would have tried to record it. However, it is a song I know well, and there was no doubt in my mind. It was glimpsed on one occasion.</i>		
2	Rufous-tailed Xenops	<i>Xenops milleri</i>	
5	Slender-billed Xenops	<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>	
5	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	
3	H Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	
2	White-chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	
5	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	
5	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	
1	Bar-bellied Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes stresemanni</i>	
	<i>One of our best finds. It sang spontaneously right at dawn at the Magic Clearing on the Mitú Cachivera trail, then came in well to playback. There are previous sight records from Colombia at Mitú, but we got what may be the first photo and audio documentation. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5835452995/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://www.xeno-canto.org/80970.</i>		
2	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	
2	Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	
1	Ocellated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>	
1	H Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	
5	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	
2	Lineated Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	
	<i>Not mapped for Mitú, but we saw and heard them on a couple of occasions. I think Andrew may have gotten a cut of a call not but he has not put it online yet.</i>		
	TYPICAL ANTBIRDS	THAMNOPHILIDAE	
3	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	
4	Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	
2	Mouse-colored Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	
3	Blackish-gray Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus nigrocinereus</i>	
	<i>The high water was good for for finding this species, which we heard a few times near Urania and saw each time we tried at the 12 de Octubre bridge. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834064699/. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/81810.</i>		
6	Amazonian Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	
1	Black Bushbird	<i>Neotantes niger</i>	
	<i>It's always nice to see this scarce species! We had a pair on the Pipeline Trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834615924/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81419.</i>		
5	Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	
6	Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	
2	Spot-winged Antshrike	<i>Pygoptila stellaris</i>	
2	Stipple-throated Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i>	
4	Rufous-tailed Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla erythrura</i>	
4	Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	
6	Moustached Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula ignota</i>	
2	Yellow-throated Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula ambigua</i>	
	<i>A scarce regional specialty. We saw it only once, at the edge of a clearing along the Urania trail. We heard another nearby, and also heard one along the Pipeline Trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834045129/. Link to my recording: http://ibc.lynxeds.com/sound/yellow-throated-antwren-myrmotherula-ambigua/song.</i>		

4	Cherrie's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula cherriei</i>
	<i>A bit more widespread than the previous species, but still a lifer for all of us. We found it in two habitats: the edge of flooded forest, and in stunted white-sand forest. Link to my photos: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/antbirds/gallery_antbirds2.htm#chan. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81758.</i>	
3	Plain-throated Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i>
6	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>
1	Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>
	<i>Surprisingly scarce considering the large number of mixed species understory flocks that we encountered; we saw them on only one day. One individual appeared to be leucistic, showing a pure white nape and white patches on the shoulder.</i>	
6	Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>
6	Spot-backed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus</i>
	<i>It was pretty common anywhere there was good forest, though being a canopy species it was not that easy to see well.</i>	
1	Ash-winged Antwren	<i>Terenura spodioptila</i>
	<i>Andrew was the only one to see it, in a mixed canopy flock on the first MCH trail.</i>	
5	Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>
7	Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>
1	H White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>
3	Black-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>
4	Imeri Warbling-Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis flavescens</i>
	<i>Reasonably common in forested areas, both in white-sand areas and away from them. I'm not sure I really believe it should be a separate species, but it was the last of the "set" that I needed...</i>	
4	Yellow-browed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>
2	Black-chinned Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>
3	H Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>
3	Black-headed Antbird	<i>Percnostola rufifrons minor</i>
4	Spot-winged Antbird	<i>Schistocichla leucostigma</i>
3	Gray-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza pelzelni</i>
	<i>While we had not heard of any reports of this species from Mitú, it seemed very likely to occur, and we were trawling for it. It did not take long to get a response. We saw one pair and heard several others singing in the white-sand forest along the Mitú Cachivera trail and the first part of the Pipeline Trail. It reminded me a lot of Squamate Antbird of SE Brazil. Link to my photo: http://www.antpitta.com/images/photos/antbirds/gallery_antbirds3.htm#gba. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/80963.</i>	
6	Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>
2	Sooty Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza fortis</i>
4	Bicolored Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>
	<i>Almost all the birds we had were away from antswarms. We found very few antswarms at all during the week, and the ones we did find were in poor habitat and had almost no birds around them. We felt very fortunate to see the next species...</i>	
1	H Chestnut-crested Antbird	<i>Rhegmatorhina cristata</i>
	<i>Woot! This one made us sweat; it was our most wanted bird around Mitú, but we did not find it until our fifth full day. We had two birds on the Pipeline Trail that responded aggressively to playback, but there was no sign of any army ants. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/80966.</i>	
3	Spot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>
2	Dot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>
	<i>Oddly enough, not mapped for the Mitú area, and this appears to be a range extension. We saw what may have been the same bird on two different days on the Pipeline trail near the big bridge. Link to my recording: http://ibc.lynxeds.com/sound/dot-backed-antbird-hylophylax-punctulatus/song-response-playback.</i>	
4	Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>
	ANTTHRUSHES	FORMICARIIDAE
3	Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>

	ANTPITTAS		GRALLARIIDAE
3	Thrush-like Antpitta		<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>
	GNATEATERS		CONOPOPHAGIDAE
1	H Chestnut-belted Gnateater		<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>
	TYRANT FLYCATCHERS		TYRANNIDAE
1	White-lored Tyrannulet		<i>Ornithion inerme</i>
1	H Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet		<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
7	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet		<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
4	Forest Elaenia		<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>
1	H Gray Elaenia		<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>
1	Large Elaenia		<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>
1	Small-billed Elaenia		<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>
1	Rufous-crowned Elaenia		<i>Elaenia ruficeps</i>
	<i>Despite extensive searching, we found only one pair, on the north bank of the river behind the 13 de Junio community. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834068781/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81777.</i>		
5	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher		<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
5	Slender-footed Tyrannulet		<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>
1	Amazonian Tyrannulet		<i>Inezia subflava</i>
	<i>A very responsive pair at the longer Urania bridge. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834584706/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81369.</i>		
2	Ringed Antpipit		<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>
6	Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant		<i>Lophotriccus vitiosus</i>
	<i>All Lophotriccus that we were able to see well enough to identify were this species, though apparently Helmeted also occurs here. I've uploaded a record shot here: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/tyrants/gallery_tyran3.htm#dbpty. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/81772.</i>		
4	White-eyed Tody-Tyrant		<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>
7	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher		<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>
	<i>The endemic subspecies mituensis is described from the Mitú area, which is presumably what we saw, but it didn't look or sound obviously different from the ones I'm used to.</i>		
1	H Spotted Tody-Flycatcher		<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>
7	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher		<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>
1	Olivaceous Flatbill		<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>
	<i>Not mapped for the Mitú area. We saw one bird well that was following a mixed flock on the Pipeline Trail, but we were unable to get any photos or sound recordings.</i>		
4	Yellow-margined Flycatcher		<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>
6	Gray-crowned Flycatcher		<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>
2	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher		<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>
	<i>Subspecies uncertain, could be either aurentus or dissors. Either way, all the ones we recorded belonged to the flaviventris Group.</i>		
1	Golden-crowned Spadebill		<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>
1	H White-crested Spadebill		<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>
3	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher		<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
1	H Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant		<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>
	<i>One bird was singing spontaneously on the first MCH trail. This appears to be a small range extension. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/80995.</i>		
1	Black-tailed Flycatcher		<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>
	<i>We first identified this species as Whiskered Flycatcher M. barbatus, but after examining the photos later, I reidentified it as a Black-tailed Flycatcher, which appears not to be known from Mitú and may be a fairly significant range extension. Link to photo: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/tyrants/gallery_tyran4.htm#btf. Note especially the rounded tail and brown breast. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/81773.</i>		

- 1 Fuscous Flycatcher *Cnemotriccus fuscatus duidae*
Andrew picked this one out by voice at dawn on our last morning at the Magic Clearing on the Mitú Cachivera trail, and got a great recording of it (<http://www.xeno-canto.org/80978>). This taxon, which likely merits full species status, seems to be restricted to sandy-soil forests. As far as we can tell, it is the first record for Colombia.
- 1 Drab Water Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*
Strangely, we only saw this species during our one morning on the north bank of the Río Vaupés, where it was ridiculously common. This bird clearly has no trouble crossing large rivers, so why was it not on the south bank?
- 2 Rufous-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*
- 4 **H** Citron-bellied Attila *Attila citriniventris*
Not mapped for Mitú, but was fairly common by voice (though unresponsive). Has also been recorded by most other birding groups visiting Mitú in the last couple of years.
- 3 **H** Bright-rumped Attila *Attila spadiceus*
- 2 **H** Grayish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex*
- 3 Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
- 1 Swainson's Flycatcher *Myiarchus swainsoni phaeonotus*
This appears to be the first record of this subspecies from Colombia. It had a dark bill and did not appear particularly pale. Also, there was a pair that seemed to be aggressively defending a territory, behavior that would not be expected from one of the austral migrant subspecies. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: <http://xeno-canto.org/81408>.
- 5 Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*
- 7 Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis*
- 1 Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*
- 5 **H** Dusky-chested Flycatcher *Myiozetetes luteiventris*
- 1 Yellow-throated Flycatcher *Conopias parvus*
- 2 Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*
- 3 Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*
- 5 Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius*
- 1 Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*
- 3 Sulphury Flycatcher *Tyrannopsis sulphurea*
- 7 Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*
- COTINGAS** **COTINGIDAE**
- 2 Guianan Cock-of-the-rock *Rupicola rupicola*
It's always great to see this spectacular bird. We saw a female carrying nesting material above a little cave on top of Cerro Urania, then a male along the Pipeline Trail at the fifth stream crossing.
- 1 Purple-breasted Cotinga *Cotinga cotinga*
- 3 Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*
- 7 Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*
- 1 Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholena punicea*
We saw about four on one day along the pipeline trail. Three males (two adults and one juvenile) displaying at the good bridge on the Pipeline Trail was one of the most memorable sightings of this trip.
- MANAKINS** **PIPRIDAE**
- 7 Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*
- 6 Striped Manakin *Machaeropterus regulus*
- 7 Blue-crowned Manakin *Lepidothrix coronata*
- 7 White-bearded Manakin *Manacus manacus*
- 4 Black Manakin *Xenopipo atronitens*
A specialist of forest on sandy soil. They were more common here than anywhere I have ever been; we recorded them on four days. Link to my photos: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/manakins/gallery_manakins.htm#blma. Link to Andrew's recording: <http://xeno-canto.org/80974>.

1	Yellow-crowned Manakin	<i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i>
	<i>We only encountered this once, in disturbed forest at the edge of a clearing on the second MCH trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834056355/. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/80976.</i>	
4	White-crowned Manakin	<i>Pipra pipra</i>
6	Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>
2	Wing-barred Piprites	<i>Piprites chloris</i>
	TITYRAS AND ALLIES	TITYRIDAE
2	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>
4	Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>
1	Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>
4	White-browed Purpletuff	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>
2	Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
2	H White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
2	H Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>
	VIREOS	VIREONIDAE
3	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
1	Lemon-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>
4	Brown-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus brunneiceps</i>
	<i>Another specialty of white-sand forest of the Río Negro drainage. We recorded them every day that we went to Mitú Cachivera/12 de Octubre. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834590380/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81003.</i>	
1	H Dusky-capped Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>
3	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>
1	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>
	<i>One in a flock on the first MCH trail. Not mapped for the Mitú area, but we were unable to get any photo or audio documentation.</i>	
6	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
	JAYS	CORVIDAE
3	Azure-naped Jay	<i>Cyanocorax heilprini</i>
	<i>A regional specialty, restricted to eastern Colombia, southern Venezuela, and northwestern Brazil. We saw them only twice, once at the edge of a clearing east of Urania and then again at the edge of a clearing on the second MCH trail. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834598688/. Link to Andrew's recording: http://xeno-canto.org/81372.</i>	
	SWALLOWS	HIRUNDINIDAE
2	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
6	Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
1	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
	<i>An unusual sighting of at least two birds at Urania on 8 June. There are very few June records of this species for South America. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834583540/.</i>	
	WRENS	TROGLODYTIDAE
7	Coraya Wren	<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>
7	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
5	White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>
7	H Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>
	GNATCATCHERS	POLIOPTILIDAE
1	H Collared Gnatwren	<i>Microbates collaris</i>
	THRUSHES	TURDIDAE
1	Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>
	NEW WORLD WARBLERS	PARULIDAE
4	Buff-rumped Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>

	BANANAQUIT		COEREBIDAE
7	Bananaquit		<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
	TANAGERS AND ALLIES		THRAUPIDAE
3	Magpie Tanager		<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
2	Yellow-backed Tanager		<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>
2	H Fulvous Shrike-Tanager		<i>Lanio fulvus</i>
	<i>We heard one in a flock on the Urania trail and again on the first MCH trail. Not mapped for the Mitú area, which I did not know at the time, or I could have gotten some poor recordings of it. It's a voice I know well, so there was no doubt to me about the ID.</i>		
5	Fulvous-crested Tanager		<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>
2	Tanager sp. (Red-shouldered?)		<i>Tachyphonus sp. (phoenicius?)</i>
	<i>We saw a very intriguing tanager on two occasions, once in a tree in a clearing 200 m along the 12 de Octubre trail, and again along the pipeline trail. It looked a lot like a female Red-shouldered Tanager (which we ID'd it as at the time), but it was obviously chestnut below. As far as I can tell, Red-shouldered Tanager should be at best buffy below, and never chestnut. Aberrant individual? Hybrid? New species? We have no idea. One of my only disappointments about this trip is that we were not able to photograph or record this bird.</i>		
7	Silver-beaked Tanager		<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
7	Blue-gray Tanager		<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
7	Palm Tanager		<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
2	Turquoise Tanager		<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
5	Paradise Tanager		<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
1	Green-and-gold Tanager		<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
4	Yellow-bellied Tanager		<i>Tangara xanthogastra</i>
1	Bay-headed Tanager		<i>Tangara gyrola</i>
2	Masked Tanager		<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>
3	Opal-rumped Tanager		<i>Tangara velia</i>
1	Black-faced Dacnis		<i>Dacnis lineata</i>
1	Yellow-bellied Dacnis		<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
7	Blue Dacnis		<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
2	Green Honeycreeper		<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
2	Short-billed Honeycreeper		<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>
5	Purple Honeycreeper		<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
1	Red-legged Honeycreeper		<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
1	H Swallow Tanager		<i>Tersina viridis</i>
6	Buff-throated Saltator		<i>Saltator maximus</i>
6	Slate-colored Grosbeak		<i>Saltator grossus</i>
	SPARROWS AND ALLIES		EMBERIZIDAE
7	Blue-black Grassquit		<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
1	Lesson's Seedeater		<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>
1	Lined Seedeater		<i>Sporophila lineola</i>
2	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater		<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>
5	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch		<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>
3	White-naped Seedeater		<i>Dolospingus fringilloides</i>
	<i>A white-sand forest specialty. We saw them every day that we visited Mitú Cachivera and 12 de Octubre. Link to my photo: http://antpitta.com/images/photos/finches/gallery_finches2.htm#wns. Link to one of Andrew's cuts: http://www.xeno-canto.org/81447.</i>		
7	Pectoral Sparrow		<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>
7	Yellow-browed Sparrow		<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
	CARDINALS AND ALLIES		CARDINALIDAE
2	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager		<i>Habia rubica</i>
2	H Blue-black Grosbeak		<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>
	TROUPIALS AND ALLIES		ICTERIDAE
1	Red-breasted Blackbird		<i>Sturnella militaris</i>

2	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
4	Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>
3	Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>
	SISKINS AND ALLIES	FRINGILLIDAE
3	Plumbeous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia plumbea</i>
	<p><i>We found them to be fairly common in the white-sand forest at Mitú Cachivera and along the first part of the pipeline trail. Not mapped for the Mitú area, but not a surprise. Link to Ian's photo: http://www.flickr.com/photos/uropsalis/5834619086/. Link to one of Andrew's recordings: http://xeno-canto.org/81436.</i></p>	
1	White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
2	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
1	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>