

BIRDS OF BAHIA HONDA (VERAGUAS, PANAMA)

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ABSTRACT: The available field data and recent observations carried out on birds at the Bahia Honda coastal zone, Pacific side of the Veraguas Province indicate a total of at least 128 species from 18 orders and 41 families. 109 species are residents, 19 migratory (breeding in North America, wintering in Central and South America). Seven “threatened” species were found: two tinamous (*Tinamus major*, *Crypturellus soui*), one duck (*Cairina moschata*), three cracids (*Ortalis cinereiceps*, *Penelope purpurascens*, *Crax rubra*) and one pigeon (*Columba cayennensis*). There occur nine other “species of interest for conservation”, among them the Bare-throated Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*). Five “restricted-range” species include the Sapphire-throated Hummingbird (*Lepidopygia coeruleogularis*), Snowy-bellied Hummingbird (*Amazilia edward*), Fiery-billed Araçari (*Pteroglossus frantzii*), Black-hooded Antshrike (*Thamnophilus bridgesi*) and Orange-collared Manakin (*Manacus aurantiacus*). The first one ranges from western Panama to northern Colombia; the second ranges from southwestern Costa Rica to eastern Panama, and the next three occur also from southwestern Costa Rica to the western slope of the Panamanian Pacific. Some restricted-range species for Panama were found as well (lowlands of the western Pacific), although of wide range throughout America, such as the Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*), Bronzy Hermit (*Glaucis aenea*), and the Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murina*); also the Passerini’s Tanager (*Ramphocelus passerinii*) with range in Western Panama only. A highly interesting mixed nesting colony of Great Egret (*Ardea alba*), Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*), Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) and White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) was found on the Lerin islet (UTM 17NMU 407576) at Bahia Honda, the latter being a new record for the Veraguas Province. Other important species include: Yellow-margined Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias assimilis*), Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) and Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*), all of them new records for the lowlands of southern Veraguas Province. Records of the Bronzy Hermit (*Glaucis aenea*) and Passerini’s Tanager (*Ramphocelus passerinii*) update their presence for this province, since they were last recorded in 1953 at the Zapotillo area. Lastly, for the lowlands of Veraguas is confirmed the presence of four highly localized species: Band-tailed Barbthroat (*Threnetes ruckeri*), Eye-ringed Flatbill (*Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*), Philadelphia Vireo (*Vireo philadelphicus*) and Blackburnian Warbler (*Dendroica fusca*), the latter two migratory.

BACKGROUND

Enrique Arce was one of the first ornithologists to collect a good number of birds in “Veragua” (Ridgely and Gwynne, 1993), a region comprising much of what is western Panama today (including Bocas del Toro and Chiriqui). His data is contained in the *Aves* volumes of *Biologia Centrali-Americana* by O. Salvin and F. DuC. Godman (1879-1904). Based on the interest and endeavour of those Americans, motivated by the Canal construction, an intense zoological exploration in Panama was prompted, which in turn gave rise to popular studies.

During the first third of the Twentieth Century, several collections of birds were made in poorly known regions of the country, notably by W.W. Brown, T. Barbour, E.A. Goldman, L. Griscom, R.R. Benson, H. Wedel, H.E. Anthony, W.B. Richardson, F.H. Kennard, J. Aldrich, and others. These collections made up the basis to initially establish the distribution of the Panamanian avifauna and were used in publications by both collectors and famous ornithologists as O. Bangs, F.M. Chapman, J.L. Peters and C. Hellmayr. The great though uncompleted work of several volumes by Robert Ridgway, *The Birds of North and Middle America* (1901-1919) served as the descriptive and taxonomic base for subsequent studies on Middle America (Ridgely and Gwynne 1993).

During the period 1900-2003, on the subject of the rich avifauna occurring in the Province of Veraguas stand out the works conducted by the *American Ornithologist's Union* – AOU (1983, 1998), Angehr & Jordán (1998), Eisenmann (1955, 1957), Garcés & Mena (1997), Goldman (1920), Griscom (1935), Hilty & Brown (1986), Ridgely (1976), Ridgely & Gwynne (1993), Méndez (1969, 1979), Skutch (1954, 1960, 1967), Slud (1964), Stiles & Skutch (1989), Wetmore (1957, 1965, 1968, 1972), and Wetmore *et al* (1984).

Most of the information available today does not focus on the Veraguas Province or the Bahia Honda region, although it does from time to time include specific localities within the province, and at times it deals with nearby areas such as those mentioned in the first records for Zapotillo and Puerto Vidal in 1953 (Wetmore 1968 and Wetmore *et al*. 1984). Other records pertain to Coiba Island and adjacent islands, the “San Pablo

River", "Congal", "Guarumal" (near Soná), "W of Golfo de Montijo", "Calovebora", "Santa Fe", "San Lorenzo River", "Chitra", "Tabasara River", "Bubí River", documented among others by Ridgely & Gwynne (1993).

The Veraguas Province at present maintains most of its forest from the Cordillera Central toward north, while to the south the few forested areas and existing mangroves are protected in the Coiba and Cerro Hoya National Parks, in addition to the Golfo de Montijo (an internationally important Ramsar wetland). These areas, together with other three that have no protection at all are, west to east, the estuaries of the Tabasara and Bubi Rivers, Cebaco Island and Pavo River, all of them deemed as Important Bird Areas (IBAs), according to studies conducted by the Panama Audubon Society (Angehr & Jordán 1998).

Scrub, secondary and flooded forests of the study area belong to the Endemic Bird Area (EBA: 021) named South Central American Pacific Slope (Costa Rica and Panama) (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). It encompasses the Pacific slope lowlands and foothills from northern Costa Rica on the slopes of the Cordillera de Guanacaste, south along the coast to the border with Panama, and on Panamanian territory up to the Coclé Province, including the Azuero peninsula; also the islands of Coiba, Cebaco and other smaller ones (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998). There are five EBAs in Panama, of which this one is the most threatened and unprotected. Over 99% of the lowland forests have been lost in this zone (Angehr and Jordán 1998). Fifteen restricted-range species occur here, 13 of which are found in Panama, such as the Fiery-billed Araçari (*Pteroglossus frantzii*) and the Black-hooded Antshrike (*Thamnophilus bridgesi*), which are mentioned in this study (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998).

Recent studies by Garcés & Mena (1997) and Ibáñez & Cabot (1997) on Coiba National Park, Angehr & Jordán (1998) on Cerro Hoya, the National Association for the Conservation of Nature (ANCON) on the Golfo de Montijo (unpublished data), Francisco Delgado [remarks quoted in Ridgely & Gwynne (1993)] and Angehr (unpublished data) on the Important Bird Areas, enhance the importance of the avifauna for this part of the Veraguas Province.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The Study Area

Bahía Honda is located on the Pacific coast of the Veraguas Province. The preliminary study was conducted in two periods—January 21-28 and May 15-20, 2002—in the forested areas of Bahía Honda, Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén, Playa Limón, Jeringuita, Playa del Sol and Playa Blanca, including the area covered by boat from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol, Province of Veraguas.

Brief description of each site visited (for further details, see the Vegetation chapter):

- **Journey between Puerto Mutis and Bahía Honda**

Birds recorded along the route were observed flying over the sea, by the coast or on the water.

- **Canales de Tierra Island**

The mist-netting site is mainly made up of advanced secondary forest, with a 20-30 m high canopy.

- **El Edén**, a secondary forest in advanced recovery state, with a high species diversity. It has been conserved due to its strategic location in a small valley with a running stream.

- **Playa Limón**: A flooded or swamp forest was found here, named “sangrillal”; this is an almost monospecific formation of “sangrillo”, *Pterocarpus officinalis*, a tree of the Legume family which may reach as high as 30m.

- **Jeringuita**

This zone is made up of scrub-young secondary forest (limits between each are generally not precise), dominated by 15-20m high *Trichospermum galeotti*.

- **Playa del Sol**

Playa del Sol is an open area surrounded by scrub vegetation.

- **Playa Blanca**

Playa Blanca is a formerly inhabited zone in a recovery process, whereby there are many species associated to humans, such as Cassava, Avocado, and others typical of secondary vegetation like *Guazuma ulmifolia*, *Gustavia superba*, etc.

For bird captures 8-10 mist-nets (12 x 2,5 m and 36 mm stretched diameter net mesh) were used at ground level (Karr 1976, Ralph *et al.* 1996, Verner 1985). Nets were installed at dawn and picked up 5 hours later. They were monitored every 45-60 minutes average; this time was shortened based on two factors: if there was intense heat at the time, or when bird's density was high (Karr 1976, 1979, Ralph *et al.* 1996).

Each individual captured was registered as follows: Species name, age, sex, weight, net location and number, date, opening and closing time, habitat type, operation hours, and responsible person(s) (Karr 1979, Ralph *et al.* 1996). All individuals captured were cut its external rectrix tip for the purpose of keeping a record of recaptures; they were subsequently released at once.

Simultaneously, during the on-road count sessions all species observed or heard were recorded. Observations were carried out with a pair of binoculars (10 x 40 Bush & Lomb Elite) and using the *Guía de Las Aves de Panama, incluyendo Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Honduras* (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

The species, age and sex were determined by using the criteria established by Ridgely y Gwynne (1989), Ralph *et al.* (1996), and Pyle *et al.* (1987).

Species Registration

The catalogue order and nomenclature followed the *Check-List of North American Birds, Ed. 7* (AOU, 1998). The bibliographic review took into account the texts in the aforementioned *Guía de las Aves de Panama, incluyendo Costa Rica, Nicaragua y Honduras* (Ridgely & Gwynne, 1993), *Guía de las Aves de Costa Rica* (Stiles & Skutch, 1989), *Aves del Bosque lluvioso, Costa Rica* (Hidalgo, 1997) and *A Guide to the Birds of Colombia* (Hilty & Brown, 1986).

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF SPECIES OBSERVED OR CAPTURED

Order: Tinamiformes

Family: Tinamidae

V.n.: Tinamous (Engl.); Tinamúes (Spa.)

Great Tinamou - Tinamú grande (*Tinamus major*)

Description: 40-45 cm. Both sexes similar. Upperparts olive brown, dusky bars on flanks.

Birds of the Pacific side—from western Chiriqui to the central territory of Veraguas, western Panama Province and the Panama Canal—show a brown crown [*T. m. castaneiceps* (Salvadorini)].

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in humid forest lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Absent from the dry Pacific lowlands, from eastern Azuero Peninsula to western Panama Province. In the provinces of Chiriqui and Darien it extends to the lower parts of the highlands (up to 1500 m).

Behaviour: Evasive and cautious, moves about quietly, looking for food among the ground bushes; at times it lifts flight suddenly, like a quail. Mainly vegetarian. Much more easier heard than seen; its call is made up of two long and tremulous whistles that are issued mainly at dawn and dusk, although at times also during day or night. According to Wetmore (1965), it breeds from January to July, with a single nesting per season (6-7 bluish green eggs); sometimes the laying may be spread in more than one nest. It may currently be observed, not unfrequently, at Barro Colorado Island (B. Jiménez, pers. obs. 2003).

Remarks: Being a delicious meat, it is a special prey of hunters, although it seems to be more affected by habitat destruction than by hunting. This species was not observed but heard at El Edén and Playa Limón. Included in the list of species with an urgent need of protection (ANCON, no date).

Range: From southern Mexico to northern Bolivia and Brazil.

Little Tinamou - Tinamú chico (*Crypturellus soui*)

Description: 23-24 cm. General brownish color, rufous rump and tail, greenish yellow feet. White throat and gray breast. The beak is brownish gray with an olive brown tip. The female underparts seem intense brown.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found on both slopes of the country (Pacific and Caribbean), in lowland forest borders as well as secondary forest, clearings with scrub or shrubs, extending toward the foothills of the Cordillera (up to 1500 m). *C. s. poliocephalus* (Aldrich) occurs west of the Veraguas Province to the Canal Zone and Panama Province, up to the Bayano and Isla del Rey at the Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Shy and furtive. Diurnal and nocturnal. Terrestrial, does not frequent trees. Looks for food in fallen leaves (seeds, grains, small fruits, and other vegetable material, some insects and small frogs and toads). It adds a certain amount of fine gravel that helps grind food. It has two calls, one similar to the previous species, and the other consisting of a series of whistles increasing in tone and speed, ending abruptly. The breeding time in Panama is February-March. It does not make a nest but lays one to two clay-colored brilliant eggs, and apparently the male takes care of incubation.

Remarks: It is sought after, like the previous species, for the good flavour of its meat. It has disappeared from some areas of its range due to habitat destruction, whereby it is included in the list of species with an urgent need of protection (ANCON no date). This species was not observed but heard at El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From southern Mexico to southern Brazil and northern Bolivia.

Order: Pelecaniformes

Family: Sulidae

V.n.: Boobies; Piqueros

Brown Booby - Piquero pardo (*Sula leucogaster*)

Description: 66-76 cm. Adult looks dark brown with white on lower breast, belly and wings; immature grayish brown, underparts similar to the adult.

Status and habitat: Resident. Abundant on both coasts. Not known to nest in the area but at some of the lesser islands in Las Perlas Archipelago and offshore Caribbean islands (Bocas del Toro and Colón).

Behaviour: Remains mainly around small offshore islands, gliding low over the sea; when winds die down they rest high on rocky islets or stay inactive on the water. They like to fly behind fishing boats and at times become hooked, having to be hauled in to be released.

Remarks: Species observed en route between Puerto Mutis and Playa del Sol.

Range: Breeds on islands of warm zones in the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans.

Family: Pelecanidae

V.n.: Pelicans; Pelicanos

Brown Pelican - Pelicano pardo (*Pelecanus occidentalis*)

Description: 117-137 cm. Large and unmistakable. Adult shows gray upperparts, becoming dark brown below, crown and sides of neck white. Large beak with a pouch on lower mandible.

Status and habitat: Resident. Abundant on both coasts, mainly the Pacific, Bahía Honda areas, Bay of Panama, environs of Las Perlas Archipelago and other offshore islands. One breeding site known at Barco Quebrado Island off Coiba Island, and another one at Taboga Island.

Behaviour: Flies with head drawn back so that the beak rests on its neck, similarly when perched, alternating gliding and wing flaps. Large flying groups are usually seen (sometimes up to 30 or more individuals), low over the sea or soaring high on termals. When feeding they plunge down headfirst from about 12 m, extending the neck before entering the water. They also feed without diving by submerging their beak in the water.

Remarks: An abundant species along the coast from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: From the coasts of southeastern and western United States to the Guyanas, extreme northeastern Brazil, southern Chile and the Antilles.

Family: Fregatidae

V.n.: Frigatebirds; Fragatas

Magnificent Frigatebird - Fragata magnifica (*Fregata magnificens*)

Description: 97-107 cm. Very large, with very long and pointed wings, long and forked tail. The male is entirely black with a red throat pouch (which inflates and becomes brilliant red at breeding time). The female is black with lower breast white; immature looks like the female with head white.

Status and habitat: Resident. Very common along the Pacific coast, offshore islands and Las Perlas Archipelago; less numerous on Caribbean coast. Known to breed in offshore islands of the Veraguas coast (Contreras Islands) and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Usually seen soaring on motionless wings, often in large congregations.

Remarks: A common species observed along the coast from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: Breeds on islets in tropical Atlantic and eastern Pacific Oceans.

Order: Ciconiiformes

Family: Ardeidae

V.n.: Herons; Garzas

Bare-throated Tiger-Heron – Garza tigre cuellinuda (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*)

Description: 71-81 cm. Adult has black crown and gray sides of head; sides of neck and upperparts black with buffy bars, greenish yellow bare throat, a stripe along the neck white bordered with black, and lower belly dull cinnamon brown. Immature buffy with black barring, mottled and barred on wings, yellow bare throat.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in Pacific coastal lowlands from Chiriqui Province to eastern Panama, both on the coast and in freshwater swamps and marshes. Recorded also from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago. On the Caribbean side recorded from east of the Comarca Kuna Yala. It has disappeared from some sites (La Jagua marshes, marshes of eastern Panama Province) due to conversion of the area for agriculture use.

Behaviour: Often solitary, on river edges; breeds and roosts on trees. Its call is a “rowhr” or “wowhr”, low throaty guttural tone.

Remarks: A single individual recorded at Playa Limón. Species considered of special interest for conservation (ANAM 1999), placed under the category as “vulnerable”.

Range: From Mexico to northwestern Colombia.

Great Egret - *Garceta grande (Ardea alba)*

Description: 91-102 cm. Large, white, long neck, yellow bill and black feet. When breeding shows long “aigrettes” springing from its back.

Status and habitat: Resident. Very common on lowlands of both slopes, on the coast as well as freshwater marshes and rivers. Known from records of nests in the Bay of Panama and the Gulf of Panama (Changamé, Taborcilla, Taboga and Las Perlas Archipelago) in the late 1970s and early 1980s, F. Delgado (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993) recorded breeding colonies on the eastern side of Azuero Peninsula (near Paris and Chitre, Herrera Province) and Peñón de Los Santos (Los Santos Province).

Behaviour: Usually motionless when perched for long periods of time.

Remarks: During the field work of this study a breeding colony of the species (approximately 15 nests) was located on the Lerin islet, Bahía Honda, along with nests of Tricolored Heron, Cattle Egret and White Ibis.

Range: From the United States (wandering north to Canada) up to extreme southern Chile and in the Antilles.

Snowy Egret - *Garceta nívea (Egretta thula)*

Description: 58-69 cm. White, slender black bill with yellow lores; black legs with brilliant yellow feet. Like the previous species, during breeding time long aigrettes spring from crown, back and chest. Immature has greenish yellow on the back of its leg, base of bill gray.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found along both coasts, although less frequently in freshwater marshes and along edges of rivers and lakes; occasionally extends to lower highlands. Reported also on Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago. Known to breed in two colonies on Changamé and Taborcilla Islands on the Bay of Panama.

Behaviour: Feeds usually in shallow waters, actively walking or “running” so as to stir up prey with its feet, stabbing with its beak to catch it.

Remarks: Seen during journey from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol, and at Playa Limón.

Range: From the United States (wandering north to Canada) up to extreme southern Chile and in the Antilles.

Little Blue Heron - Garza azul chica (*Egretta caerulea*)

Description: 56-66 cm. Adult slaty blue, head and neck maroon red, bluish beak with blackish tip; feet greenish becoming black when breeding. At breeding time head and neck become paler, growing plumes on crown, foreneck and back. Juvenile is white with some dusky tips on primaries, the beak becomes pale green to grayish; immatures are also white with irregular slaty blue molting.

Status and habitat: Migratory / Resident. A common widespread species, reported from coastal areas, freshwater marshes and along lowland rivers on both slopes. Reported from Coiba Island and all larger islands of the Bay and Gulf of Panama. No confirmation of breeding in Panama.

Behaviour: Looks actively for food by walking in shallow waters.

Remarks: This species was observed to be common along the coast from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol and on Playa Limón.

Range: From eastern United States and Mexico to Central Peru, Uruguay and southeastern Brazil, and in the Antilles.

Tricolored Heron - Garza tricolor (*Egretta tricolor*)

Description: 61-66 cm. Adult slaty blue above with long white occipital plumes and long light brown scapular feathers that often cover the lower back; long yellowish bill, at times bluish, tipped black; throat, neck, rump and belly white, the latter with a strong chestnut tone. Immature similar to adult but head, foreneck and wing-coverts are brownish chestnut and lack the occipital and scapular plumes.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found along the coast on freshwater marshes and rivers in lowlands on both slopes, although more numerous in or near the Pacific. Reported also in the larger islands of the Las Perlas Archipelago. In recent years, breeding colonies have been reported from Taborcilla Island near Chame (Ridgely 1976); in the late 1970s and early 1980s F. Delgado located another colony near Paris and Chitre, on the coast of Herrera (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: Like the previous heron looks actively for food, at times jumping, running and shading the water with its wings. Three nests of the species were recorded on the Lerin islet, Bahía Honda.

Remarks: Along the route from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol, and on Playa Limón, 200 individuals were recorded.

Range: From eastern United States and Mexico to Peru and Central Brazil; Greater Antilles.

Cattle Egret - *Garceta bueyera (Bubulcus ibis)*

Description: 46-61 cm. Adult entirely white, yellow bill, greenish yellow feet, and characteristic heavy jowl. At breeding time adult shows some buffy feathers on its breast, crown and back, and the beak becomes red for a short time (except the tip). Immatures have no buffy color.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in open areas, especially near water or cattle, in lowlands and lower highlands on both slopes, much more numerous and widespread at the Pacific side. Several breeding sites are known (eastern Azuero Peninsula near Paris, Herrera Province) (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: Usually walks together with cattle and other grazing animals, perching at times on their back.

Remarks: Recorded (over 500 individuals) on the coastal area from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol. One breeding colony was recorded on the Lerin islet, Bahía Honda (approximately 100).

Range: From eastern and southern North America to Chile, in southern Brazil and northern Argentina; in the Antilles; original habitat: warmer zones of the Old World.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron – *Garza nocturna cabeciamarilla (Nyctanassa violacea)*

Description: 61-66 cm. Stocky, short neck, stout black bill, long yellowish green legs. Adult is gray with mantle plumes tipped silver. Head black with forehead, back of crown and postocular spot white, and characteristic occipital plumes white becoming longer at breeding time and just a small yellowish spot on the front crown. Iris orange red. Immature slaty with fine white barring.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in rivers and marshes in lowlands on both slopes, numerous on the Pacific coast. Recorded also from Taboga and Coiba Islands, Las Perlas Archipelago and other smaller islands off Pacific coast. Ridgely (1976) recorded breeding colonies on Changamé Island, Taborcilla Island (near Chame) and around

southern entrance to the Canal. Recently, Jiménez & Aparicio (2003) recorded nests on the Viejo River, a Bayano River tributary.

Behaviour: More active at daytime. Prefers salt water habitats (mangroves, beaches, salt works, and at times edges of rivers and ponds) and gallery forests. Feeds from crabs.

Its call is a high tone "quak".

Remarks: Three individuals recorded on the coast from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol, and in Playa Limón.

Range: From eastern United States and Mexico to northern Peru and Brazil. Also in the Galapagos Islands and the Antilles.

Family: Threskiornithidae

V.n.: Ibises and Spoonbills; Íbises y espátulas

White Ibis - Ibis blanco (*Eudocimus albus*)

Description: 58-64 cm. Adult white, a black spot on the wing tip, legs pink, decurved bill and bare facial skin red. Immature grayish brown with some white barring; rump and belly white, bill pink with a dark tip and legs pink.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in coastal mangrove and mudflat areas along the Pacific slope, especially on Bahía Honda, Bay and Gulf of Panama; on the Caribbean side there are records from Galeta Island, province of Colon (Engleman & Cubit, in Ridgely & Gwynne 1993). Recorded also from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago. Seen at times by F. Delgado in inland marshes; recently Jiménez & Aparicio (2003) recorded it along the coastal area between Costa del Este and La Maestra River (Los Negritos marshes, Bayano and Pacora Rivers, mouths of the Viejo, Pásiga, Oquendo, and La Maestra Rivers), eastern Panama Province. Breeding colonies are known from Taborcilla and Changamé Islands, Bay of Panama; eastern side of the Azuero Peninsula at Herrera and Los Santos (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: Gregarious. Flies in flocks of up to 15 individuals and usually perches on bare branches of high trees.

Remarks: Very common along the coast from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol and in Playa Limón (over 200 individuals). One breeding colony (approximately 22 nests) found on the Lerin islet, Bahía Honda.

Range: Southeastern United States and Mexico to northwestern Peru and Venezuela; Greater Antilles.

Family: Cathartidae

V.n.: American Vultures; Gallinazos

Black Vulture - Gallinazo negro (*Coragyps atratus*)

Description: 61-69 cm. Entirely black, without feathers on head and neck, and a white spot on the base of primaries (evident in flight only).

Status and habitat: Resident. Common and widespread, in open as well as inhabited country, forest borders, rare inside extensive forested areas but often observed flying over. Found also in Las Perlas Archipelago and Coiba and Taboga Islands.

Behaviour: Feeds from carrion around sea bird colonies and settled areas as well as garbage sites. Often seen flying on updrafts between flaps and sails. It is unknown whether this species engages in migratory movements.

Remarks: Several perched individuals while sun bathing were recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From central United States to central Chile and southern Argentina.

Turkey Vulture - Gallinazo cabecirrojo (*Cathartes aura*)

Description: 71-81 cm. Black, no feathers on red head and neck; when soaring a contrast between black under wing coverts and silvery flight feathers is obvious.

Status and habitat: Resident / Migratory. Common and widespread, more so in open country than in forested areas. Reported also from Coiba and Taboga Islands, and in Las Perlas Archipelago. During migration their numbers increase (October-November and again from late February to early April). They gather in huge flocks (Bocas del Toro and Canal area), mainly at the beginning of the season (March and October).

Behaviour: Often observed flying or soaring without a flap, tilting from side to side to take advantage of air currents.

Remarks: Several perched individuals while sun bathing were recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From southern Canada to Tierra del Fuego; the Antilles.

Order: Anseriformes

Family: Anatidae

V.n.: Ducks; Patos

Muscovy Duck - Pato real (*Cairina moschata*)

Description: 81-89 cm male, 61-66 female. Large, adult male is bright black; red caruncles over eye and at base of bill, a short and bushy crest on the head, upper wing-coverts and entire wing undersurface white. Female of equal color lacks red caruncles and crest. Immature similar but less white on wing.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in freshwater swamps and marshes, at times in lowland mangroves on the Pacific slope; reported in great numbers east and west of Panama Province (Tocumen area toward east and Canal area), and the Darien. According to F. Delgado (1981), several pairs were seen regularly in Veraguas Province (heads of the Tabasará and Bubí Rivers) (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: A poor swimmer, usually seen more on land. Highly cautious and shy. Country people use to domesticate this species, keeping them free together with other poultry species. Prefers wooded swamps and rivers, and at times is seen perched on tree branches. Feeds from seeds, aquatic plants, small reptiles, amphibians and fish, worms, aquatic insects, crabs and snails. Its call is a "quack-quack", issued by the female and on very few occasions.

Remarks: During the field work one pair was observed taking flight by the Playa Limón area, on the sea exit of the Limón River. The species is deemed as vulnerable in Panama, whereby it is included in the list of legally-protected species (ANCON, no date, ANAM 1999).

Range: From Mexico south locally up to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Order: Falconiformes

Family: Accipitridae

V.n.: Hawks, Eagles and Kites; Gavilanes, águilas y elanios

Double-toothed Kite - Elanio bidentado (*Harpagus bidentatus*)

Description: 33-38 cm. Grayish brown above and sides of head, blackish wings and tail, the latter with three whitish bands, and narrow white margin on tip; cere yellow green,

feet yellowish, iris orange-red, throat white with dusky central stripe, breast rufous, the rest of the belly shows grayish or whitish barring on a rufous background more evident in females with less barring. In flight, under wing coverts whitish contrasting with dark body, and flight feathers barred blackish and white. The white feathers of "crissum" fluffy and conspicuous, often protruding laterally. Immature browner above, and creamy whitish below, heavily streaked brown; the throat presents similar adult pattern.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in forests, forested areas and its borders, in more humid lowlands, foothills of the Cordillera and lower highlands on both slopes, but absent from dry lowlands of the Pacific side. Reported also from Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Frequently observed perched at medium heights resting. Feeds mainly from reptiles and large insects; usually seen following white-faced monkey troupes.

Remarks: Two individuals recorded perching on tree branches, one at Canales de Tierra Island and the other one at El Edén; the first a secondary forest in recovery, the second a "primary" forest area. Included in Apendix II of CITES (CITES 2003), like the rest of the members of the Accipitridae family.

Range: From southern Mexico to Bolivia and southern Brazil.

Mangrove Black-Hawk - Gavilán manglero (*Buteogallus subtilis*)

Description: 46-48 cm. Very similar to Common Black Hawk (*B. anthracinus*) which is found near and on the Caribbean coast only (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993). Black, with primaries rufous, individuals have at times been found with very fine dusky streaking on crown and underparts (there is one record of western Panama Province at Gorgas Laboratory).

Status and habitat: Resident raptor found inland along rivers and streams, freshwater swamps and marshes (always near water), and mangroves along the Pacific coast. Also on Coiba Island and the Las Perlas Archipelago. Studies conducted by Jiménez & Aparicio (2003) on the Upper Bay of Panama, east of Panama Province, found it highly abundant, both in the mangroves and the forested area very close to the coast, which confirms that this species occurs also in forested habitats.

Behaviour: In Panama, and specifically on Bahía Honda, it was observed in the mangrove area and forest borders. It issues a series of whistled high pitch notes (very

similar to those of the Osprey) upon lifting from its perch. Feeds mainly from crabs and is usually seen perched on the upper levels of forest.

Remarks: Several individuals recorded at Playa Limón and Jeringuita. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: The entire Pacific coast from El Salvador toward south up to northeastern Peru.

Roadside Hawk - Gavilán caminero (*Buteo magnirostris*)

Description: 36-41 cm. Adult's head and breast gray, and a characteristic rufous patch on the wing; belly barred gray and dull rufous, tail banded inconspicuously rufous and dusky (in flight appears reddish). Immature looks similar to adult, but browner on lower breast and shows some dusky streaking and more blackish bands on the tail.

Status and habitat: Resident raptor, commonly found in open or semiopen areas with scattered trees, in lighter woodland areas, scrubs and clearings in lowlands on the Pacific slope, less numerous toward the Caribbean (but increasing in latter years due to deforestation). Reported also in Las Perlas Archipelago and on Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Often observed perched on telephone wires and poles, or at low heights. Feeds from reptiles and insects, including other birds. Its call is a squealing buzzy "kzweeeeeoo" or "zhweeeeyooo".

Remarks: A single individual recorded at El Edén forest. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From central Mexico to central Argentina and Uruguay.

Short-tailed Hawk - Gavilán colicorto (*Buteo brachyurus*)

Description: 43-46 cm. Two phases involved, one light and dark the other. Light phase adult is slaty black above, sides of head and neck (like a hood), with a small patch on forehead and entire underparts white; tail dark grayish or brownish with dusky barring. In flight, underwing white, grayish barring on flight feathers and primaries tipped black; tail whitish with narrow blackish bands and a broader subterminal band. Dark phase adult entirely black, except for whitish forehead, tail like in light phase, in flight the flight feathers mainly whitish with wing-coverts black. Immature resembles the adult of its phase but more barring on tail; light phase with whitish streaking on head, and dark phase has white spotting or mottling below.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in open or partially wooded or forested country in lowlands and foothills on both slopes (more numerous on Pacific side), but absent from extensive forests.

Behaviour: Feeds mainly from birds (small or medium) and reptiles (lizards). Generally seen flying, rarely perched on a branch.

Remarks: One dark phase individual was observed flying at Canales de Tierra Island. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From Florida to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Black Hawk-Eagle - Aguilillo negro (*Spizaetus tyrannus*)

Description: 64-71 cm. Black, short and bushy crest tinted white, thighs barred white, tail black and long with three whitish bands, legs covered by feathers to toes, wings broad and rounded. In flight shows flight feathers barred black and white. Immature dark chocolate brown with white to buffy mottling on the head; upperparts and rest of belly barred white, throat white.

Status and habitat: Resident raptor found in forest, secondary forest and borders in the lowlands and foothills of the Cordillera along the Caribbean slope and in humid forested areas on the Pacific slope. At times extends toward the lower highlands of Chiriqui Province.

Behaviour: Conspicuous, often seen flying, few times perched. Its call is a strong and unmistakable "*wheet, wheet, wheeteeeeeeeee*".

Remarks: One individual observed lifting flight on Canales de Tierra Island, giving its distinctive call. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From eastern Mexico to northern Bolivia, northeastern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Family: Falconidae

V.n.: Falcons and Caracaras; Halcones y caracaras

Yellow-headed Caracara - Caracara cabeciamarilla (*Milvago chimachima*)

Description: 41-43 cm. Upperparts and wings dark brown; head, neck and underparts pale buffy with a narrow dark brown streak behind the eye, tail with several blackish

and buffy bands. When flying wings appear dark with a conspicuous pale buffy patch on the base of primaries. Immature streaked brown and buffy on head and neck, brown above, tail barred white.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in open grass and scrub, agricultural areas in the lowlands on the Pacific slope; on the Caribbean side records exist from the Canal area and Colon Province.

Behaviour: Almost always found in pairs or small groups. Feeds from carrion and also ticks (obtained from backs of cattle).

Remarks: Recorded in open areas at Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén, and Jeringuita. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southwestern Costa Rica to Bolivia, Uruguay and northern Argentina.

Laughing Falcon - Halcón reidor (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)

Description: 46-56 cm. Head, neck and underparts buffy white; a characteristic broad mask black and conspicuous through the eyes and around the hindneck. Crown with some black shafts appearing as fine streaking; upperparts and tail black with several buffy white bands. In flight shows buffy patches on primaries.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in forest and woodland borders, gallery forest and adjacent clearings with scattered trees in lowlands on the Pacific slope, absent from eastern Azuero Peninsula to western Panama Province; on Caribbean slope recorded only from Bocas del Toro Province and the Canal Area (Achiote, Colon Province).

Behaviour: Usually seen perched on an exposed branch. Feeds from snakes. Regularly gives a “*guá-co, guá-co, guá-co*”, repeated for several minutes, whereby it is locally known as *Guaco*.

Remarks: Seen and heard at Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From Mexico to Bolivia, southern Brazil and northern Argentina.

Order: Galliformes

Family: Cracidae

V.n.: Curassows, Guans and Chachalacas; Pavones, pavas y chachalacas

Gray-headed Chachalaca - *Chachalaca cabecigrís (Ortalis cinereiceps)*

Description: 48-53 cm. Grayish brown, neck and head (small, slightly crested) gray somewhat paler below, becoming whitish on underparts; throat with a small patch of red skin. In flight shows primaries bright chestnut, tail buffy.

Status and habitat: Resident bird that occurs on secondary forests and borders, in clearings with shrubs in humid lowlands on both slopes, as well as larger islands in Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Arboreal and diurnal. Seem always in groups of 12 or more individuals. It has several calls, especially when disturbed and when gliding about, “*chack-chalack-a*” (to which it owes its onomatopoeic name of Chachalaca) (Méndez 1979).

Remarks: Recorded at Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island, Edén, Playa Limón and Jeringuita (59 individuals). A species hunted because of its meat, whereby it is protected by Law (ANCON no date).

Range: From Honduras to extreme northwestern Colombia.

Crested Guan - *Pava crestada (Penelope purpurascens)*

Description: 86-91 cm. Large and slender, dark olive brown with a short and bushy crest; neck and tail long, breast and underparts slightly streaked white, throat area red, lower back and tail chestnut. Feet red and beak black. Iris reddish brown with grayish bare skin area around the eye.

Status and habitat: Resident. Still found in remote forests in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes, but reduced in number in latter years due to deforestation and cynegetic pressure. Reports exist from the Veraguas Province (San Pablo River at Congal; Guarumal near Soná; west of Golfo de Montijo; Calovébora and Santa Fe) up to western Azuero Peninsula, and the southern extreme of Cerro Hoya. At present seen frequently on Barro Colorado Island (B. Jiménez, personal obs., 2003).

Behaviour: Arboreal and diurnal. Seen always in pairs, although rarely in small groups, often traveling along the canopy gliding between branches. Locally known with the name of “pava” or “pava cimba”. Its call is a strong and harsh “*quonk, quonk, quonk, quonk*”, given mainly at dawn or when disturbed. Feeds from seeds, fruits, young leaves and insects.

Remarks: Several pairs recorded at Canales de Tierra Island, Jeringuita, and Playa Blanca. Like the previous species, intensely hunted for its meat, whereby it is protected by Law and deemed a species important for conservation; it has consequently been categorized as “*vulnerable*” (ANCON no date, ANAM 1999).

Range: From Mexico to northern Venezuela and western Ecuador.

Great Curassow - Pavón grande (*Crax rubra*)

Description: 86-97 cm. Adult male black with an attractive crest of forward-curved feathers and a yellow knob over the beak; belly and tail-coverts white. Female reddish brown or blackish with reddish tones; head, neck and rounded crest black barred with white, tail barred buff and black. Subadult lacks also the yellow caruncle on upper mandible.

Status and habitat: Resident. Formerly widespread and numerous in lowland forests on both slopes, highly local at present and diminished in number, recorded along the Caribbean slope and on the Pacific slope from Chiriqui Province up to western Azuero Peninsula and from the Canal area eastwards through Darien.

Behaviour: Terrestrial and diurnal. Seen usually in pairs or small groups of up to six individuals. Males give a deep and prolonged call which resembles an explosion or roaring jaguar (Méndez 1979); Stiles & Skutch (1989) define it as a “steamboat hoot” ending with a strong grunt “*koo Lllllrrr!*”, somewhat like “*hummm, hummm*”; also, either sex issues a whistled high “*wheep, wheep, wheeeew*”. Walks proudly on the ground picking up seeds and fruits. Locally named “pavón”.

Remarks: Three pairs recorded: one at Canales de Tierra Island, another one at El Edén, and one more at Playa Limón. Species highly hunted for its meat, whereby it is included in the list of threatened species and categorized as “*vulnerable*” (ANCON no date, ANAM 1999).

Range: From eastern Mexico to western Ecuador.

Order: Gruiformes

Family: Rallidae

V.n.: Rails, Gallinules and Coots; Rascones, pollas y gallaretas

Gray-necked Wood-Rail - Rascón-montés cuelligrís (*Aramides cajanea*)

Description: 30 cm. Large; head and neck gray, long bill yellow at base tipped greenish; crown browner and throat whitish; iris, eye-ring and legs red, the remaining upperparts olive brown, lower breast and flanks reddish cinnamon; rump, belly and tail black.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in streams and rivers bordered with woodland in swamp forest areas and mangroves in lowlands on both slopes, extending to certain forested zones on foothills of the Cordillera (1200 m) in Chiriqui, Los Santos and Darién, reported also from Coiba and Cebaco Islands and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Feeds mainly from crabs, active day and night, usually remains concealed in dense vegetation and is discovered by its strong calls (very early in the morning, at dusk and at night) resembling cackling given in duet, a repeated *cok, cok*, and a hoarse cackling "*co haak*" or "*co wéy hee*" repeated over and over. Locally known as "cocaleca".

Remarks: Several individuals recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From central Mexico to Bolivia, northern Argentina, and Uruguay.

Order: Charadriiformes

Family: Scolopacidae

V.n.: Sandpipers, Phalaropes and allies; Playeros, falaropos y afines

Willet- Playero aliblanco (*Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*)

Description: 36-41 cm. Long straight and heavy bill black (at times lighter at base), legs bluish gray. Looks drab and pale brownish gray above and lower breast, becoming whitish on throat and belly. At breeding time becomes more grayish brown above, with blackish barring, whitish below, with blackish streaking and barring, except on belly. In flight it shows a white wing-stripe and outer wing black, rump white and tail pale gray.

Status and habitat: Found as transient bird and resident during winter, on both coasts, more numerous on the Pacific side.

Behaviour: Frequently gathers in compact flocks but scatters out to feed, roosting in mangroves (at high tide). Its call is a repeated "*kip-kip-kip*" and also a "*klee-wee-wee*".

Remarks: Several individuals recorded during journey from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: North America (where it breeds) and in the Antilles; winters from southern United States south coastally to northwestern Brazil and Peru, at times to northern Chile and southeastern Brazil.

Spotted Sandpiper - *Playero colector* (*Actitis macularia*)

Description: 18-20 cm. Upperparts olive brown with a white ocular stripe, underparts white with some brownish on sides of chest. Breeding plumage has some blackish barring above with black spots below (female always more spotted). In flight shows whitish wing stripe. Easily recognized for its constant teetering. Beak flesh tipped black.

Status and habitat: Found as transient and resident during winter (from early August to mid May, becoming rare in late July and late May) wherever there is water.

Behaviour: Scattered, does not congregate. Usually stands with body tilted forward, head low and moving its tail up and down. When flushed, flies low with short stiff wing strokes, giving a shrill "peet-weet".

Remarks: Four individuals seen at El Edén.

Range: Winters from southern United States to austral South America; breeds in North America.

Family: Laridae

V.n.: Skuas, gulls, terns and skimmers; Salteadores, gaviotas, gaviotines y rayadores

Laughing Gull - *Gaviota reidora* (*Larus atricilla*)

Description: 38-43 cm. Adult has head and belly white, spotted or tinted brownish gray on head (around eyes and on nape), mantle plumbeous gray that changes to black on wing tips, trailing edge of wing as well as tail and rump white. Beak black somewhat bended downwards, becoming dark red at breeding time. Immatures very similar to adult; first year lower breast and flanks gray, subterminal tail band black; second year lower breast less gray and tail becomes dusky. At breeding time the head has a black hood with narrow and broken white eyelids, bill and legs red (plumage observed between March and April).

Status and habitat: Found as transient and visitor during winter on both coasts (more common on Pacific), also larger extensions of freshwater. Unknown to breed in Panama.

Behaviour: Feeds from insects “captured” in flight; it usually “perches” on the head of pelicans emerging to surface after plunging, in order to steal prey from them before they swallow it. They give a strong “laugh” which is commonly heard in March before their migration to the north.

Remarks: Thirty individuals recorded in the journey from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: During winter found from southern United States to Peru and northern Brazil; breeds along the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico coasts, in the Bahamas and several Caribbean islands, including those off the Venezuelan coast.

Elegant Tern - Gaviotín elegante (*Sterna elegans*)

Description: 41-43 cm. Very similar to Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*), which is slightly larger and stout. Bill long and slender, varying from yellow to orange-yellow (becoming more orange red at the beginning of the breeding season). Tail deeply forked. The back of the crown and nape with black feathers in a solid crest. The black back crown extends forward and around the eye and the cap is solid black without white streaks.. In breeding plumage, at times they have a pinkish tone toward the lower breast.

Status and habitat: Found as rare and irregular visitant to the Pacific coast and offshore waters.

Behaviour: Believed to be mainly pelagic, during its travel to and from breeding sites in Mexico as a migratory bird.

Remarks: Six individuals seen during the trip from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: Winters on the coast of Peru and Chile, and in small numbers to northern Guatemala. Breeds on islands off Baja California, the Gulf of California, and some reach its southern tip.

Sandwich Tern - Gaviotín puntiamarillo (*Sterna sandvicensis*)

Description: 38-43 cm. Bill long and slender black tipped yellow (almost always unnoticeable). White, with nape and back crown black forming a bushy crest; mantle

pale gray, primaries with blackish margin (visible from above). Tail forked. Breeding plumage similar, except for the crown which is all black.

Status and habitat: Found as common visitant on both coasts, although it is more numerous on the Pacific side; at times frequents large bodies of fresh water (Gatun Lake and along the Canal). Although it remains year long, no records exist of nesting, and its numbers increase during winter months (December-April).

Behaviour: Feeds on fish captured upon diving (at times from considerable height). When resting tends to gather in flocks.

Remarks: Ten individuals seen during the trip from Puerto Mutis to Playa del Sol.

Range: Breeds along the southeastern coast of the United States, on the Caribbean coast of Mexico, in the Antilles, along the coasts of northern and eastern South America, and winters on both coasts from southern United States to Peru, and in northern Africa and Eurasia.

Order: *Columbiformes*

Family: *Columbidae*

V.n.: Pigeons and Doves; Palomas y tórtolas

Pale-vented Pigeon - *Paloma colorada (Columba cayennensis)*

Description: 30-33 cm. Reddish brown, the head has grayish tones with some green and bronze colors on nape and crown. Upper belly and breast redish brown becoming white in lower belly and under tail-coverts; Rump and lower back gray. Legs red with black nails, iris reddish orange surrounded by bluish gray bare skin; bill black.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in lighter woodland, forest borders and clearings, in mangroves and even residential zones with large trees in lowlands and foothills of the Cordillera (up to 1050 m) on both slopes. Reported also on various islands off the Pacific coast, on Coiba and Taboga Islands, and in Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Arboreal and very shy. Small flocks of 6 or less individuals often observed perched in the canopy of tall trees. Its call is high pitch monotonous and speedy “woó-oo-oo, woó-tit-woo woó-tit-woo or coó-oo-cuk-tu-cóoo” (Méndez 1979). Feeds from fruits and seeds of trees and shrubs.

Remarks: Species observed and heard at Playa del Sol and El Edén. It is hunted for its delicious meat, which determined its inclusion in the list of species protected by Law (ANCON, no date).

Range: From southeastern Mexico to Bolivia, Uruguay, northern Argentina, and the Antilles.

Plain-breasted Ground-Dove - Tortolita menuda (*Columbina minuta*)

Description: 15 cm. Small. Adult male has head and nape bluish gray, rest of upperparts grayish brown, underparts pale gray; iridescent blue spots on wing coverts, primaries chestnut, external rectrices black with white margin; legs pink and bill brownish. Female has a similar pattern, head, nape and rest of upperparts grayish brown; underparts grayish-buff becoming buffy white on belly.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in dry or open areas with shrubs in lowlands on Pacific slope, from Chiriqui to eastern Panama Province; in the Caribbean slope it has been recorded only from some sites in the Canal Area.

Behaviour: Commonly seen in pairs, and at times congregated in small groups. Its call is a “whoop, whoop, whoop...” repeated 5 to 40 times nonstop. Locally known by the names of “cocochita” or “arrocerita”.

Remarks: Species seen and heard at the Jeringuita area. This species is not cynegetically important, but according to Méndez (1979), because it usually visits rice fields it becomes a pest when gathered in large flocks to feed from rice; peasants commonly poison (with dangerous products like DDT and Dieldrin) the rice grains (which are later eaten by the ground doves), or at times expose several dead turtledoves to frighten them out. In Panama it is included in the list of species protected by Law.

Range: From certain areas of southeastern Mexico, to Peru, northern Paraguay and southern Brazil.

Rudy Ground-Dove - Tortolita rojiza (*Columbina talpacoti*)

Description: 15-18 cm. Male is reddish brown with head gray, a few black spots on wings; in flight primaries and secondaries appear rufous. Female similar but duller and pale, although it looks brown above.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in clearings, shrubby areas and residential zones, in lowlands, foothills and rarely the lower highlands (approximately 1590m) on both slopes. Reported also from Coiba Islands and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Congregates in small groups on low branches or on the ground when looking for food. Its call is a “*hoo-whoop, hoo-whoop...*” repeated slowly 3 to 10 times. Usually seen to walk away bobbing its head or flying off when one approaches.

Remarks: Species seen and heard at Playa Limón. The species does not have cynegetic importance but is highly hunted by children, who use it as target for their “slingshots”, and is also affected, like the previous species, by the use of dangerous insecticides in rice fields.

Range: From Mexico to Bolivia, Uruguay and northern Argentina; reported in Chile as accidental.

White-tipped Dove - Paloma rabiblanca (*Leptotila verreauxi*)

Description: 28 cm. Adult male grayish brown above with pale forehead and light grayish blue orbital skin and lores; pinkish brown below, becoming white on lower belly; blackish tail shows broad white margin; bill blackish, legs red, iris yellowish brown.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in light secondary forest and its borders, shrubby clearings and around human settlements in lowlands and foothills on Pacific slope, extending to lower highlands (less than 1800 m); and at certain places on the Caribbean slope (western Bocas del Toro, western Colón to west of Comarca Kuna Yala). Also in Taboga Island, Las Perlas Archipelago and other Pacific offshore islands, except for Coiba.

Behaviour: Terrestrial and shy. Its call a soft but deep “*hoó-oo*”, sometimes repeated. Locally known as “*rabiblanca*” due to the tail pattern, or “*titibúa*”. Highly hunted as gamebird, both because of its delicious meat and easy capture.

Remarks: A total of 16 individuals seen, distributed in Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island, Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From southern Texas, Mexico to Uruguay and central Argentina.

Order: Psittaciformes

Family: Psittacidae

V.n.: Parrots; Loros

Orange-chinned Parakeet - *Perico barbinaranja (Brotogeris jugularis)*

Description: 17-18 cm. Green with orange spot on chin; shoulders brown and under wing coverts yellow; tail short and wedged. Legs pink, beak short, decurved and yellowish pink; iris brown with bare ocular ring.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in cleared areas with scattered trees, and in secondary forest; also in the canopy of humid forest borders in lowlands on both slopes, except in Bocas del Toro Province and the Caribbean side of Veraguas. Recorded from Taboga and Coiba Islands, but not so in Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Arboreal. Usually occurs in noisy flocks, in flight or perched. As with all psittacids, this species is highly persecuted as a cage bird. Locally known as “perico”.

Remarks: Two flocks of 10 and 16 individuals seen and heard at El Edén and Playa Limón, respectively. Like the rest of the *Psittacidae* species, included in Category II of CITES (CITES 2003). One of the species most persecuted as “pet or cage bird”.

Range: From southern Mexico to northern Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Blue-headed Parrot - *Loro cabeciazul (Pionus menstruus)*

Description: 24-25 cm. Head, neck and lower breast mainly blue; base of bill reddish, ocular area bare and whitish, iris dark brown; ear-coverts and a small patch on the breast (varying in size) red; remaining parts green, under tail coverts and base of underside of tail red. Bill, cere and ocular ring black; a pinkish spot on each side of the maxilla.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in secondary forest and adjacent clearings with isolated trees in lowlands on both slopes, extending up to the highlands (around 1200 m). Also in the larger islands of the Las Perlas Archipelago and in Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Distinguished from other parrots for its deep wing strokes when flying. Its call is a high pitched and doubled “keeweenk, keeweenk, keeweenk...”, when perched gives a *krreeek*. Like the previous species, it is very appreciated as cage bird, whereby it is categorized as CITES II (CITES 2003). Locally known as “casanga”.

Remarks: One pair and a flock of 24 were seen flying over Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón, respectively.

Range: From Costa Rica to northern Bolivia and central Brazil.

Red-lored Parrot - Loro frentirrojo (*Amazona autumnalis*)

Description: 30-36 cm. Forehead and lores red, with remaining parts green; face and throat yellowish green, crown and nape feathers tinted lavender; secondaries with a red patch (evident in flight and usually concealed when perched), tail shows a broad yellowish green margin with some red on its base. Bill yellowish above and dusky below.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found to be widespread in humid forest and woodland (gallery forest) in lowlands and foothills (approximately up to 900 m) on both slopes but absent from drier lowlands in eastern Azuero Peninsula, southern Cocle and western Panama Province. It has been recorded from Coiba Island, the larger islands in Las Perlas Archipelago, and Escudo de Veraguas Island in Bocas del Toro Province.

Behaviour: Seen always in pairs or large flocks, mainly in the morning and afternoon when flying to or from their roosting and feeding areas. Its call is a strident, strong, harsh and unmistakable “keecorák, keecorák, keecorák, keecorák”.

Remarks: Two pairs and one flock of 10 seen flying over Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón, respectively. Species highly persecuted as “cage bird”, whereby it is included in the species list of CITES II (CITES 2003).

Range: From eastern Mexico to western Venezuela and western Ecuador.

Order: Cuculiformes

Family: Cuculidae

V.n.: Cuckoos; Cuculillos

Squirrel Cuckoo - Cuco ardilla (*Piaya cayana*)

Description: 43-48 cm. Chestnut, orbital area yellowish green; throat and chest pinkish cinnamon, lower breast and belly gray, becoming black on under tail coverts; lower tail black with broad white margin. Long and decurved bill yellowish green.

Status and habitat: Occurs in forest borders, secondary woodland, clearings with not so much scattered trees and in clearings in lowlands on both slopes, extending to foothills (500-1200 m) and highlands (a little higher than 1800 m).

Behaviour: When moving about tree branches it resembles a “squirrel”, thus the name of “squirrel bird” as it is locally known. Its call is a strong and metallic “chick, kwah” or “gweep-karreer” or also a repeated “trrt, trrt, trrt, trrt, trrt...”.

Remarks: Seen at El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From southern Mexico to Argentina.

Smooth-billed Ani - Garrapatero piquiliso (*Crotophaga ani*)

Description: 33-36 cm. Entirely black; legs and beak black, laterally compressed, with a prominent and narrow culmen; iris black.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in open areas, clearings and residential areas in lowlands on both slopes, and western foothills (up to approximately 1500 m); also in Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago. On Caribbean slope not yet recorded in Bocas del Toro and Veraguas provinces.

Behaviour: Usually seen moving about in small groups (20 individuals, more or less), perched in shrubs, small trees, fences and/or wires. Regularly looks for food (insects, but not ticks) in the scrub and not on the ground.

Remarks: One group of 16 individuals recorded at El Edén.

Range: In Florida, Greater Antilles and western Caribbean islands; from southwestern Costa Rica to northern Argentina.

Order: Strigiformes

Family: Strigidae

V.n.: Typical Owls; Búhos típicos

Tropical Screech-Owl - Autillo tropical (*Otus choliba*)

Description: 22-24 cm. Characteristic ear-tufts, iris yellow and feathered tarsus. Two phases. In the regular phase grayish brown, superciliary whitish with a black facial border; remaining upperparts cinnamon-brown gray, streaked and vermiculated with dusky; wings with cinnamon mottling; underparts pale gray with a herringbone pattern of dusky streaks and angled bars. Rufous phase is rufous brown on head and upperparts, cinnamon below.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in open areas, secondary growth woodland, suburban areas, coffee and cacao plantations in lowlands and foothills on Pacific slope; on Caribbean slope there are records only from Canal area and eastern Comarca Kuna Yala, also the larger islands of the Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Nocturnal (in the day time usually seen in pairs or in family groups huddled together against each other, concealed in tree branches. Its call is like a purring “prrrrrrrro poo, prrrrrrrrr poo...”. Feeds mainly on insects, scorpions and at times small rodents.

Remarks: Its call was heard at El Edén. Species included in Apendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From Costa Rica to Bolivia, southern Brazil and northern Argentina.

Spectacled Owl - Búho de anteojos (*Pulsatrix perspicillata*)

Description: 48 cm. Striking broad white eyebrow extends to lores and area around bill resembling “spectacles” (thus its name), iris bright yellow and throat white; breast with a broad dark brown band, lower belly buffy, at times showing black barring. Legs gray, bill horn colored. Immature white, face black and wings brownish.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in humid secondary growth woodland and forests in the more humid lowlands and foothills (to approximately 1200 m) on both slopes.

Behaviour: Nocturnal, at times active during the day. Its call is a rapid series of “bobobobobobobobobobo”.

Remarks: One couple recorded at Playa Limón and its call was heard in the forest at El Edén. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southern Mexico to Bolivia, southern Brazil and Argentina.

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl - Mochuelo ferruginoso (*Glaucidium brasilianum*)

Description: 15 cm. Stout and without ear-tufts. It has two phases: one is grayish brown and the other one rufous upperparts. Crown with fine buffy or whitish streaking and wings with same color spots; face has white and short eyebrows, both sides of nape with a black spot (resembling an eye), underparts white with brown or rufous streaking (depending on phase); tail black with five to six bars and white tip.

Status and habitat: Resident species found only in lighter woodland, semi-open areas with scattered trees in the western Pacific lowlands (mainly dry areas, from Veraguas to western Panama Province).

Behaviour: Active during the day, usually seen on fence posts and electricity wires. Its call is a long series of whistles “*poop*” or “*toot*”, given both day and night.

Remarks: Heard at El Edén. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From extreme southwestern United States to northern Chile and central Argentina.

Order: Caprimulgiformes

Family: Caprimulgidae

V.n.: Nightjars; Tapacaminos

Common Pauraque - Tapacamino común (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)

Description: 24-28 cm. Upperparts grayish brown with dusky and buffy spots; throat and rest of underparts buffy with fine dusky barring; wings rounded with a broad white band across primaries; sides of tail white (evident in flight). Female similar but white wing-band is narrower and white on tail is at tip only.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in clearings, shrubby areas and secondary woodland in lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Local at Caribbean side and scarce in forested regions. Recorded also from Cébaco and Gobernadora Islands, located off the coast of Veraguas, and in the larger islands of Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Nocturnal. Feeds from insects captured when flying from its “perch” on the ground, then returns to it; at times gives a sound resembling some cackling (personal observation). Usually seen resting on the ground, dirt roads; reflecting car headlights its eyes look orange from a distance. Its call is a harsh “*whee-wheéé-oo*”, preceded by repeated “*bup*” and linked to a “*por-wheeleeeer*” (Ridgely and Gwynne 1989). Locally given the name of “bujío”.

Remarks: Three individuals seen at El Edén when disturbed while resting on trail.

Range: From southern Texas and Mexico to southern Brazil and northern Argentina.

Family: Nyctibiidae

V.n.: Potoos; Nictibios

Common Potoo - Nictibio común (*Nyctibius griseus*)

Description: 28–41 cm. Bill very small and very large yellow eyes (bright and intense orange at night). Entirely grayish brown; both upperparts and underparts with a tawny black and white pattern. Feathers above eyes resembling “horns”.

Status and habitat: Resident species, occurs in clearings and secondary woodland in lowlands on both slopes and in western highlands (from 1200 m); absent in western Pacific drier lowlands and extensive forests.

Behaviour: Nocturnal. Usually seen perched motionless in an exposed tree branch. According to J. Bond, its characteristic call, a deep, clear and melancholic series of four to eight wailing notes, high pitched first and falling off at the end “*poor-me-all-alone*” (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993), is usually heard on moonlit nights.

Remarks: Its characteristic call was heard at El Edén.

Range: From Mexico to Bolivia; to northern Uruguay and Argentina; also in Jamaica and Hispaniola Island.

Order: Apodiformes

Family: Trochilidae

V.n.: Hummingbirds; Colibríes

Bronzy Hermit - Ermitaño bronceado (*Glaucis aenea*)

Description: 10 cm. Both sexes similar. Upperparts coppery bronze, underparts cinnamon; long and decurved bill (3 cm) black, crown and mask dusky, throat pale cinnamon; rounded tail chestnut tipped white with broad black subterminal band; legs blackish.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in the understory of forest borders, secondary forest and riparian forest only in western lowlands on both slopes, although seems to diminish on the Pacific side due to deforestation. Recorded in the provinces of Bocas del Toro (Almirante and Changuinola River), Chiriqui (north of Puerto Armuelles and Burica Peninsula), and Veraguas (Zapotillo).

Behaviour: Usually visits patches of *Heliconia* and Plantains where it searches under leaves and flowers for small insects and spiders. Its call is a series of “*tsee-tseerr*”.

Remarks: One individual recorded at Playa Limón. This record confirms and updates the presence of this species in Veraguas Province. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003), like the rest of the members in the Trochilidae family.

Range: From Nicaragua to western Panama, western Colombia to northwestern Ecuador.

Band-tailed Barbthroat - *Barbita colibandeada (Threnetes ruckeri)*

Description: 13 cm. Upperparts bronzy green with throat black, and blackish mask bordered above and below by clear buffy stripes; chest cinnamon rufous with some green on sides, underparts grayish buff. Bill long (4 cm) and decurved with lower mandible yellow. Tail rounded, base and tip white with black subterminal band; legs yellowish pink. Immature similar but throat dull buffy gray.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in understory of forest, borders and secondary growth in lowlands and lower foothills on both slopes, although it appears very local at Pacific due to deforestation. On the Pacific side there are very precise records from the provinces of Chiriqui (Burica Peninsula and Fortuna), Veraguas (up Santa Fe), Panama (Cerro Campana and Canal area) and Darién.

Behaviour: Favors *Heliconia* patches. At breeding time (between May and July), males usually display in loose groups, looking for low branches and giving a series of short and squeaky notes while vibrating their fanned shaped open tails.

Remarks: Two individuals at El Edén. This record confirms the presence of the species in the lowlands of the Veraguas Province. Included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From Belize and Guatemala to western Venezuela, and western Ecuador.

Long-tailed Hermit - *Ermitaño colilargo (Phaethornis superciliosus)*

Description: 15-18 cm. Bill long (4 cm) and decurved with lower mandible yellow; bronzy green above and buffy whitish below; rump buffy cinnamon with black barring. Face with blackish mask, a narrow postocular streak and whitish moustache. Throat brownish with whitish central streak; tail black, long and graduated with cinnamon border, very long central pair of feathers tipped white.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in the undergrowth and borders of forest and second growth woodland in the lowlands and lower foothills (up to approximately 900 m) on both slopes; otherwise not found in drier Pacific lowlands (from eastern Azuero provinces up to extreme western Panama Province).

Behaviour: Males usually form large singing groups; perched in the forest undergrowth give a short, pitched and squeaky “*sweeep*” while wagging the tail. At times approaches observer suddenly, hovering curiously for a few seconds and then disappearing abruptly. Feeds mainly from flowers nectar, but at times also from small arthropods captured in foliage.

Remarks: Several individuals recorded at El Edén, Playa Limón and Jeringuita. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From central Mexico to Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Little Hermit - Ermitaño chico (*Phaethornis longuemareus*)

Description: 15 cm. Very small, bill long (2.5 cm) and decurved, with lower mandible yellow. Bronzy green above, rump chestnut; face with black mask and postocular streak, moustache buff; throat and belly cinnamon, tail bronzed, graduated and tipped buff, elongated pair of central feathers tipped white.

Status and habitat: Resident bird found in the undergrowth of forest borders, second growth woodland and adjacent clearings in humid lowlands on both slopes, but absent from drier Pacific lowlands (from eastern Azuero Peninsula to western Panama Province).

Behaviour: Feeds mainly from flower nectar, also from small insects and spiders. Like the previous species, males assemble in singing groups during breeding time.

Remarks: The most common, recorded at Canales de Tierra Island, Edén, Playa Limón, Jeringuita and Playa Blanca. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southern Mexico to eastern Peru and Amazonian Brazil.

Sapphire-throated Hummingbird - Colibrí gorgizafiro (*Lepidopyga coeruleogularis*)

Description: 9 cm. Bill short (2 cm), straight, basal half of lower mandible reddish and tipped black. Male metallic green above, throat iridescent blue and underparts bright green; wings black, forked tail bluish black. Female metallic green above, white below

with green spotting on sides; tail forked with external feathers tipped white and central pair green.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in shrubby clearings, lighter woodland and coastal scrubs and mangroves in lowlands on Pacific slope, and in certain localities of the Caribbean slope (from Canal area eastwards to Comarca Kuna Yala); recorded also from Cebaco and Coiba Islands.

Behaviour: Feeds from flower nectar and small insects also.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island and El Edén. A restricted range species included in the group named "regional endemics" (Panama and Colombia only), categorized as vulnerable at the national level (ANAM 1999) and by CITES II (CITES 2003) at the international level.

Range: From western Panama to northern Colombia.

Blue-throated Goldentail - Zafiro gorgiazul (*Hylocharis eliciae*)

Description: 9 cm. Bill straight with base red and broad, tipped black (2 cm). Green above, tail bright golden bronze; throat violet-blue, rump coppery bronze; upper chest and throat purple green, central belly buff, and lower breast, flanks and sides bronzed green. Female similar but less bright.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in lower growth of forest understory, secondary growth woodland and its borders, in the lowlands and foothills on Pacific slope but absent from drier lowlands (east of Azuero Peninsula to western Panama Province). On Caribbean side, recorded only from Canal area. Also in Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Males usually assemble in loose singing groups, its call is a high pitched "tsip" repeated interminably.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southern Mexico to northwestern Colombia.

Snowy-bellied Hummingbird - *Amazilia ventrinivosa* (*Amazilia edward*)

Description: 9 cm. Bill straight and black, base of mandible pink (2 cm). Shows a marked contrast between green breast and white belly; lower upperparts, rump and tail coppery green. According to Ridgely and Gwynne (1989), birds recorded between

Chiriqui Province up to eastern Azuero Peninsula and western Coclé Province have a blackish blue tail, and lower upperparts greener. Legs blackish.

Status and habitat: Resident and restricted range species found in lighter woodland, clearings and gardens in lowlands and foothills on the Pacific slope. On the Caribbean, recorded only from the provinces of Bocas del Toro (Chiriqui Grande) and Colon (eastern Portobelo), also Canal area. Recorded as well in Coiba and Taboga Islands and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Usually visits large flowering trees. Not a very common species, but rather seasonal.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén. A restricted range species, whereby it is named “regional endemic” of southwestern Costa Rica and Panama; still numerous along its entire range (ANAM 1999), also in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southwestern Costa Rica to eastern Panama.

Rufous-tailed Hummingbird - *Amazilia colirrufa* (*Amazilia tzacatl*)

Description: 9 cm. Bill straight (2 cm) and black, base of lower mandible (and at times the upper also) pink, tipped black; legs short and orange. Bright green above, tail chestnut-rufous, long and somewhat forked; throat and breast green, belly grayish buff. Female similar, but breast feathers and throat bordered buff.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in secondary growth woodland, open areas and around inhabited areas in lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Recorded also from Coiba and Taboga Islands and other small islands in Las Perlas Archipelago, Pacific side, and on the Caribbean side on Escudo de Veraguas Island.

Behaviour: Feeds from nectar and small insects captured in vegetation. Deemed to be the most active and pugnacious of its family.

Remarks: The second most common hummingbird recorded at Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From Mexico to western Venezuela and western Ecuador.

Purple-crowned Fairy - *Hada coronipúrpura* (*Heliathyx barroti*)

Description: 11.5 cm. Bill straight, black, short (1.5 cm) and pointed. Male underparts white, upperparts green; crown purplish-violet, face with black mask and green stripe below; tail long and graduated with central feathers dark blue and outer rectrices white. Female similar but lacks the green cheek stripe and has a green crown.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in borders of secondary growth forest, lighter woodland and shrubby clearings in more humid lowlands and foothills, and the lower highlands (up to approximately 1800 m) on both slopes. On the Caribbean side more local, recorded only from Bocas del Toro, Canal Area and Comarca Kuna Yala. Also in Taboga Island. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands (eastern Azuero Peninsula and southern Coclé Province).

Behaviour: Usually seen feeding in flowering trees (*Erythrina* sp. during dry season) together with other hummingbirds, or from insects captured in flight or looked for in the foliage. Like the previous species is fairly aggressive although not territorial.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Blanca. Species included in Appendix II of CITES (CITES 2003).

Range: From southeastern Mexico to western Ecuador.

Order: Trogoniformes

Family: Trogonidae

V.n.: Trogons; Trogones

Violaceous Trogon - Trogón violáceo (*Trogon violaceus*)

Description: 24 cm. Male has yellow eye-ring, belly orange-yellow; head and upper breast dark violet-blue, remaining upperparts metallic green, sides of head and throat black; wing coverts and secondaries black vermiculated white; narrow white band on breast divides the lower breast and lower underparts orange-yellow; tail long, square and black barred at base and with three broad white bands and a black terminal one. Female dark gray on head, throat, breast and upperparts, with an incomplete white eye-ring; underparts similar to male; underside of tail black, with outer webs of outer feathers narrowly barred and tipped white.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in forest borders, second growth and lighter woodland and clearings with large trees in the lowlands and foothills (to approximately 900 m) on both slopes. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands.

Behaviour: Usually found in pairs. Feeds from fruits and insects. Its call is a series of high pitched “kyoo”, repeated 10 to 15 times.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén.

Range: From southern Mexico to northern Bolivia, western Ecuador and southern Brazil.

Slaty-tailed Trogon - Trogón colipizarra (*Trogon massena*)

Description: 32 cm. Male with eye-ring and bill orange-red, iris black; upperparts, head and upper breast bright green, wing coverts black vermiculated white; lower breast and belly intense red; face and throat black; tail black, long and square; legs yellow. Female upperparts and upper breast dark gray, upper mandible black; bill with lower mandible and base reddish.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in forest, secondary growth woodland and borders in lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands.

Behaviour: Occurs in pairs and often spends long periods of time motionless on a branch. Its call is a series of high pitched *cuh* which may at times reach 25.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island.

Range: From southern Mexico to northwestern Ecuador.

Order: Coraciiformes

Family: Momotidae

V.n.: Motmots; Momotos

Blue-crowned Motmot - Momoto coroniazulado (*Momotus momota*)

Description: 41 cm. Upperparts bright olive green; crown black, forehead and superciliary blue, black mask bordered bright blue; underparts dull tawny, central area of breast with a black spot; tail long with terminal feathers racquet like; legs black. Iris red, bill black, long, slightly decurved and pointed.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in forest borders, semi-open areas and secondary growth woodland in lowlands, foothills and lower highlands (approximately 1800 m) on Pacific slope; on the Caribbean slope recorded only from Canal area and extreme eastern Comarca Kuna Yala.

Behaviour: Often seen in pairs perched in medium height shrubs, swinging its tail back and forth (like a pendulum). Its call is a tremulous and soft “woot” or “woop” repeated four to six times or more.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From eastern Mexico to northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Rufous Motmot - Momoto rufo (*Baryphthengus martii*)

Description: 46 cm. Very large with tail long and racquet tips. Head, neck and underparts rufous, with a conspicuous black spot on central chest. Upperparts, lower belly, tail area and tail metallic green, undertail blackish. Facial area has a black mask; iris red, bill black, strong, lightly decurved and strongly serrated.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in forest and secondary growth woodland in lowlands and foothills on the Caribbean slope; on the Pacific slope known from the provinces of Veraguas and Cocolé, the Canal area and western Panama to eastern Darién.

Behaviour: Found singly, in pairs or at times in groups. Its call is a loud “hó-hoo-hoo” or “hoó-doo-doo”, resonant and rhythmic, sometimes given gradually chorus like when several individuals are perched close to each other; once given it turns around on its perch and swings its tail like a pendulum (personal observation). Feeds from fruits, insects and small vertebrates; nests in earth bank burrows near rivers or streams.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén and Playa Blanca.

Range: From Nicaragua to western Ecuador and western Brazil.

Family: Alcedinidae

V.n.: Kingfishers; Martines pescadores

Ringed Kingfisher - Martín pescador grande (*Ceryle torquata*)

Description: 41 cm. Male upperparts grayish-blue; head with prominent crest, throat with white collar; underparts chestnut-rufous, lower tail coverts white, tail relatively short, rounded and bluish gray with white spots; iris black, bill black, strong, pointed and straight. Female similar but has a grayish-blue pectoral band bordered white on both sides; underparts rufous and crissum white.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found along both coasts, lakes, ponds, rivers and marshes in the lowlands on both slopes, and at times in the lower foothills, also in the larger islands of Las Perlas Archipelago and in Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Solitary or in pairs, flying or perched on exposed branches over bodies of water. Feeds from fishes that catches by plunging in the water. Its call is a harsh "keerrek", given in flight.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island and in Playa Limón.

Range: From southern United States to Argentina.

Green Kingfisher - Martín pescador verde (*Chloroceryle americana*)

Description: 20 cm. Upperparts metallic green with a narrow white collar on nape, numerous white spots on wings and both sides of tail. Underparts white with green spots on flanks, and rufous broad band across the chest (in males) or two narrow green bands across breast (in females). Bill black, long, strong and pointed; iris black and legs grayish.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in rivers, lakes and ponds in lowlands, also in mangroves or rocky coasts, extending to highlands (to approximately 1500 m) and foothills on both slopes. Not recorded from islands in the Gulf of Panama to this date.

Behaviour: Solitary or in pairs. Usually seen perched on rocks or snags bordering rivers or streams (personal observation). Its call is a "trit-trit-trit", given commonly in flight.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From extreme southwestern United States to northern Chile and Argentina.

Order: Piciformes

Family: Bucconidae

V.n.: Puffbirds; Bucos

White-whiskered Puffbird - Buco bigotiblanco (*Malacoptila panamensis*)

Description: 20 cm. Upperparts rufous-brown, slightly spotted buffy including wings, underparts pale buff with dusky streaking. Iris red, bill large, long, slightly decurved and pointed, with upper mandible black and the lower one yellowish with base yellowish and tipped dusky. Legs grayish yellow. White preocular area and

moustachial tufts; throat and chest tawny. Female grayish-brown above and below, and less streaking below.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in the understory of forest and secondary growth woodland in lowlands and foothills (up to 1200 m) on both slopes. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands.

Behaviour: Usually found in pairs, silently perched (whereby often unnoticed) at medium heights in the undergrowth. At times observed following mixed flocks of small antbirds that persecute army ant swarms. Its call is a weak and thin “tseet” or “pseeeu”.

Remarks: When captured in mist-nets fluffs out its feathers appearing “fluffy”, and often has an unpleasant and strong smell (personal observation). Recorded at El Edén.

Range: From southern Mexico to western Ecuador.

Family: Ramphastidae

V.n.: Toucans; Tucanes

Fiery-billed Araçari - Tucancillo piquinaranja (*Pteroglossus frantzii*)

Description: 41 cm. Head black, base of neck with dark chestnut band; upperparts bright dark green, rump red and tail dark green tinted coppery on tip. Bill large (10 cm), long, broad, pointed and laterally compressed, with white very small tooth marks on tomium, upper mandible mostly vermilion-red, lower mandible black. Iris yellow with bare ocular area black in front and red the rest, and a white line bordering the base of the bill; legs brilliant olive-green. Breast yellow with a black spot; a bright red band across upper belly with a narrow black line above and a yellow band below, followed by a buffy band on the leg area (continuous to the thighs); crissum yellow.

Status and habitat: Resident and restricted range species found in secondary growth woodland, forests and borders in lowlands and foothills (to approximately 1200 m) on the Pacific slope in the provinces of Chiriqui (common in El Chorogo and Cerro Batipa, pers. comm. K. Aparicio) and Veraguas (one record of a female individual collected in 1924 in the lower part of San Lorenzo River, western Punta Brava, by Griscom and Boulton; and another record of 1953, one pair at Vidal River near Puerto Vidal) (Wetmore 1968). Reduced in numbers in latter years due to deforestation (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: Seen often in flocks of 10-14 individuals. Feeds from fruits, insects and nestling birds. Its call is a loud, strong, sharp and metallic “*ksichíc*” and “*weechíf*”.

Remarks: Large groups recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón. Restricted range species in southwestern Costa Rica and the Pacific slope in western Panama (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, ANAM 1999). These records update and confirm the species for this new site within its original range. Included in the list of species important for conservation, as “threatened” (ANAM 1999).

Range: From southwestern Costa Rica and western Pacific slope in Panama (Chiriqui to western Veraguas).

Keel-billed Toucan - Tucán pico iris (*Ramphastos sulfuratus*)

Description: 48 cm. Upperparts black, extending to tail and belly, except for white rump and red crissum. Bill large (14 cm), broad, laterally compressed and multicolored (yellowish-green, orange and red in upper mandible, and green, light blue and red in the lower one), with a dented tomium. Face with bare ocular area green and a black line on the base of the bill. Breast and throat bright yellow, bordered below by a fine red band. Legs grayish blue.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in secondary growth woodland, forest and borders in lowlands and lower foothills (to approximately 900 m) on both slopes. But less numerous and local on the Pacific slope, except for eastern Panama Province up to Darién. Absent from drier and open Pacific lowlands.

Behaviour: Usually perches high on exposed branches of trees, almost always in pairs and/or small groups. Its call is a strong “*kre-ék, kre-ék, kre-ék, kre-ék, kre-ék*” repeated interminably while tossing its head from side to side, and bobbing it up and down.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén, Playa Limón and Jeringuita.

Range: From eastern Mexico to northern Colombia and northwestern Venezuela.

Family: Picidae

V.n.: Woodpeckers; Carpinteros

Red-crowned Woodpecker - Carpintero coronirrojo (*Melanerpes rubricapillus*)

Description: 19 cm. Sides of head and breast white, nape and forehead red, nasal tufts yellow, upperparts barred black and white, rump white; upper belly grayish white tinged with red on lower belly. Tail has irregular black bars, bill black and pointed, legs grayish.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in open woodland, lighter shrubby areas, around residential areas and mangroves in lowlands and foothills on the Pacific slope; and in cleared areas on the Caribbean slope (from Coclé Province to Comarca Kuna Yala). Reported also from Cébaco and Coiba Islands and Las Perlas Archipelago, but absent from Taboga Island.

Behaviour: Its call is a “churr-churr”. Observed singly or in pairs; feeds from fruits, insects or nectar.

Remarks: Recorded at Canales de Tierra Island.

Range: From southwestern Costa Rica to northern Colombia, Venezuela and the Guyanas.

Lineated Woodpecker - Carpintero lineado (*Dryocopus lineatus*)

Description: 36 cm. Crown, crest and moustachial stripe red; a black stripe running from the bill through the eye and continues toward the neck; a white stripe from the bill to behind the eye and down sides of neck, with two parallel white stripes down back. Upperparts, throat and breast black; underparts barred buff and black. Iris pale yellow, tail brownish black, bill black. Female similar but with forehead and moustache black.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in forest borders, secondary growth woodland and open areas with large scattered trees in humid lowlands and foothills (up to over 1200 m) on both slopes.

Behaviour: Seen in pairs most of the time, climbing branches in large trees of *Cecropia*. Feeds from insects (ants or larvae). Its call varies from a strong “wicka-wicka-wicka-wicka-wicka” to a lower “keép-grrrrr”, including drumming slowly at first and accelerating at the end.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: From Mexico to northern Argentina, Paraguay and southeastern Brazil.

Order: Passeriformes

Family: Furnariidae

V.n.: Ovenbirds and allies; Horneros y afines

Plain Xenops - *Xenops bayo* (*Xenops minutus*)

Description: 11 cm. Adult upperparts brown, with white eye stripe and silvery crescentic malar stripe; bill short, pointed and wedged tipped, with lower mandible gray (slightly upturned) and maxilla black. Rump, tail, and wing-band (visible in flight) rufous; underparts dull brown and throat buff.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in forest and secondary growth woodland in lowlands and foothills (to approximately 900 m) on both slopes. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands.

Behaviour: Commonly seen solitary, looking for insects and other arthropods among branches at high and medium levels, often hanging from its feet. Usually follows mixed flocks of small antbirds.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Blanca and Jeringuita.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to northern Bolivia and Paraguay; southeastern Brazil and northeastern Argentina.

Family: Dendrocolaptidae

V.n.: Woodcreepers; Trepatroncos

Straight-billed Woodcreeper - *Trepatroncos piquirrecto* (*Xiphorhynchus picus*)

Description: 22 cm. Bill straight dull whitish. Upperparts rufous brown becoming dull brown on the crown streaked with buffy; throat, sides of head, superciliary and chest spots whitish; wings and tail rufous, underparts brown with buffy white spots on lower breast that become streaks on belly. Legs dark gray, iris black.

Status and habitat: Found in mangroves and adjacent woodland on the Pacific slope (from eastern Azuero Peninsula to Darien Province); on the Caribbean side highly local in the Canal area (Fort Randolph and Galeta Island).

Behaviour: Commonly seen in pairs. Its call is a series of soft whistles that become slower and lower at the end.

Remarks: Record from Jeringuita, which constitutes a new site westernmost of Azuero Peninsula.

Range: From western Panama to northern Bolivia and in Brazil.

Family: Thamnophilidae

V.n.: Antbirds; Hormigueros

Fasciated Antshrike - Batará lineado (*Cymbilaimus lineatus*)

Description: 17 cm. Bill black and hooked. Iris red. Male black with narrow white barring and shaggy crown black. Female similar but crown chestnut and barred buffy.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in humid forest and secondary woodland in lowlands and lower foothills on both slopes, although more local on the Pacific side, with records in the provinces of Chiriqui, Veraguas (above Santa Fe) and Darién (approximately 1,050 m) and in the Canal area.

Behaviour: Commonly found in pairs, moving about silently in dense vines; at times accompanies mixed flocks of small antbirds. Its call is a series of clear and ventriloquial whistles high pitched first and low in the end, “cū ,cū, cū, cū, cū...”, repeated seven to nine times.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From southwestern Honduras to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Great Antshrike - Batará mayor (*Taraba major*)

Description: 20 cm. Bill large and black, with the tip of the maxilla decurved downwards giving it a hooked appearance. Male upperparts black, underparts white. Wing coverts edge and the two wingbars are white; flanks and under tail coverts grayish. Iris red. Female is brown above and white below, with flanks and under tail coverts buff.

Status and habitat: Found in dense and tangled undergrowth, clearings and forest borders in the more humid lowlands and lower foothills on both slopes, but absent from drier Pacific zones.

Behaviour: Occurs in pairs, but most of the time overlooked, concealed in entangled shrubs. Its call is a series of strong notes, high pitched first and low in the end “toc, toc, too, too, too, too t't'trrr” concluding with a “nyaah”.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to northern Argentina and Uruguay.

Black-hooded Antshrike - Batará negruzco (*Thamnophilus bridgesi*)

Description: 17 cm. Bill black and hooked. Male black with belly slaty and small white spots on wing coverts. Female also black, but sides of head, throat and lower breast with narrow white streaks; underparts tinged olive.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in the low understory of forest, secondary growth woodland, gallery forest and mangroves in western lowlands on the Pacific slope (from Chiriqui Province to eastern Azuero Peninsula). Ridgely and Gwynne (1993) point out that the species is numerous on Burica Peninsula and Puerto Armuelles; more recently, Angehr & Jordán (1989) record it from Cerro Hoya; and K. Aparicio (pers. comm. 1996) indicates that it also occurs at Cerro Batipa and Meseta de Corcha, Chiriqui Province.

Behaviour: Usually moves about in pairs or small groups. Feeds from insects and spiders that it looks for amid abrupt hops and flits.

Remarks: Restricted range species (Stattersfield *et al.* 1998, Solis *et al.* 1999). Its numbers in the latter years have been reduced due to destruction of its habitat in most of its national range, but it may still be found in the woodland still persisting in the area; condition whereby it is included in the list of species important for conservation under the category as “threatened”. Recorded in all visited sites. These reports confirm the species in another new site within its original range.

Range: From Costa Rica (southern Pacific lowlands to Carara and at north up to Volcán Tenorio) to the Pacific slope in western Panama (from Chiriqui Province to Los Santos and Herrera).

Dusky Antbird - Hormiguero negruzco (*Cercomacra tyrannina*)

Description: 14 cm. Male upperparts slaty gray (darker in western Panama species *C.t. crepera*); three very narrow bars on gray wings, wing-coverts edged white; tail also gray with outer rectrices narrowly edged with white. Female upperparts olive brown with wing coverts edged buffy; head and underparts tawny with some olive at flanks. Legs gray, bill black with the tip of the upper mandible decurved and pointed.

Hábitat: Resident. Occurs in the understory of secondary woodland, forest and its borders in the lowlands and lower foothills on both slopes, but absent from drier areas of Pacific side.

Behaviour: Its call is a series of notes rhythmically whistled, slow at first and very rapid at the end “*pü, pü, pí-pipí*” or “*dididiit*”, or “*wheeerrr*”. Moves about always in pairs, looking for insects and other small arthropods in dense thickets and shrubs; more often heard than seen.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to western Ecuador and Amazonian Brazil.

Chestnut-backed Antbird - Hormiguero dorsicastaño (*Myrmeciza exsul*)

Description: 14 cm. Male underparts slaty black; upperparts, tail and wings chestnut, alula edged with white; flanks and lower belly dull brown. Female very similar to male, upperparts duller, with sides of head and throat grayish. Both have head with bare pale blue ocular zone; iris and bill black, legs blackish.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in the understory of humid forest and second growth woodland in the lowlands and lower foothills (to about 900 m) on both slopes.

Behaviour: Moves about always in pairs, looking for insects, other small arthropods and small vertebrates. Its call is a series of whistles, two to three notes regularly repeated “*peh, peh, peeéa*” or “*peh, peeéa*”.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa del Sol, El Edén, Playa Limón and Playa Blanca.

Range: From southwestern Honduras to western Ecuador.

Family: Tyrannidae

V.n.: Tyrant-flycatchers; Mosqueros

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet - Tiranolete silbador sureño (*Camptostoma obsoletum*)

Description: 9.5 cm. One of the smallest drab looking flycatchers. Upperparts dull grayish olive becoming darker on crown; narrow white superciliary stripe; two yellowish-white wing-bars and a conspicuous crest that it lifts when singig. Throat

white, underparts light yellow tinted olive by the chest. Immature similar but wing-bars buffy.

Status and habitat: Resident. Typically found in any type of environment from the lowlands up to 600 m on the Pacific slope, including Coiba and Cebaco Islands and Las Perlas Archipelago. On the Caribbean slope may be seen from the Canal area to the Comarca Kuna Yala.

Behaviour: Moves about very rapidly in the foliage when looking for food. Its persistent and nostalgic call is generally made up of four notes "twee" or "pee". Characterized by cocking its tail above horizontal.

Remarks: Species recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From Costa Rica to southeastern Brazil

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet - Tiranolete murino (*Phaeomyias murina*)

Description: 12 cm. Small and drab looking flycatcher. Characterized for its small bill with lower mandible flesh-colored; face with superciliary whitish, also whitish throat; two pale buffy wing-bars on wings. Lower breast dull olive-gray, belly pale yellow. Both sexes similar.

Hábitat: Resident. Common in agricultural areas or scattered trees zones in the lowlands on the Pacific slope, from Chiriqui Province to eastern Panama.

Behaviour: This bird may easily be overlooked unless recognized when calling. Its call is rapid with several grave notes: "je je je je je jew". Feeds mainly from insects, and at times fruits.

Remarks: Observed at Playa del Sol and Playa Limón.

Range: From Panama to southern Brazil.

Yellow Tyrannulet - Mosquero amarillo (*Capsiempis flaveola*)

Description: 10 cm. Distinguished by its predominant yellow underparts, forehead, superciliary and two wing-bars. The only tyrannulet with an all-yellow appearance. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in all types of environments, from pastures to woodland areas. On Pacific slope may be seen in the lowlands from Chiriqui to eastern Panama Province. Occurs also in Coiba Island. Although rarer, may also be seen in western Chiriqui highlands (to around 1150 m). On the Caribbean slope it has been

seen in western Bocas del Toro and Coclé, including eastern Colon to Comarca Kuna Yala in the Nusagandi area.

Behaviour: A bird of the understory found in pairs or small flocks. Moves about fast among the foliage seeking food.

Remarks: Records from Playa Limón.

Range: From eastern Nicaragua to southeastern Brazil, including northern Bolivia and eastern Paraguay.

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher - Mosquerito ventriocráceo (*Mionectes oleagineus*)

Description: 13 cm. Bird with slender appearance, characterized by its yellowish-ochre underparts. It has a habit of quickly lifting up a wing, then the other one. Both sexes similar. Upperparts olive, becoming brown toward wings and tail; throat and sides of head grayish olive.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors woodland areas in lowlands on both slopes. Recorded also from Coiba and Cebaco Islands, and larger islands in the Las Perlas Archipelago. Uncommon in the highlands (up to 1050 m); absent from drier lands on the Pacific side.

Behaviour: Solitary or in the company of mixed flocks. Feeds from insects like other flycatchers, although it also eats fruits and mistletoe. Its nest is a small ball-shaped structure covered by moss, hanging from some vine or root, located in banks adjacent rivers or streams, or between tree buttresses.

Remarks: Common species recorded from four of the visited sites.

Range: Occurs from southern Mexico to Bolivia and Amazonian and eastern Brazil.

Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant - Tirano-enano ojipálido (*Lophotriccus pilaris*)

Description: 9.5 cm. Iris pale yellow (difficult to appreciate in the field), whereby it is important to observe other details such as sides of the head buffy, two wing-bars pale yellow, throat and breast with brown streaks, and also some yellow in flanks and crissum. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident. Favors woodland areas, including mangroves, in the lowlands on the Pacific slope from western Chiriqui to Panama Province. One report from Veraguas (Chitra, at 1080 m) (Ridgely & Gwynne 1993).

Behaviour: Difficult to see in the field, makes short and rapid flights. Its call is a “kip-kip-t-t-trrrr”, also “kip-kip-t-t-t-tr-tr-r-reép”, usually confused with that of the Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant (*Lophotriccus pileatus*).

Remarks: Species observed at Playa Limón and El Edén.

Range: Extends from western Panama to Venezuela and Guyana.

Eye-ringed Flatbill - Picoplano de anteojos (*Rhynchocyclus brevirostris*)

Description: 15 cm. This olive looking flycatcher is characterized by its notable whitish eye-ring; dark olive throat and lower breast, and the absence of wing-bars. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors humid forests on the Pacific slope, mainly the highlands. With some records from the lowlands in the Burica Peninsula, the species is believed to have decreased its populations and has been extirpated from the lowlands due to deforestation.

Behaviour: A solitary bird, although at times accompanies mixed flocks that are searching for insects.

Remarks: Recorded in the forest at El Edén. According to Ridgely & Gwynne (1993), in the Veraguas Province this species had been recorded in the foothills on the Pacific slopes of the Cordillera towards the Caribbean slope, whereby this record confirms its presence for the lowlands.

Range: From southern Mexico to northwestern Colombia.

Yellow-margined Flycatcher - Picoancho aliamarillo (*Tolmomyias assimilis*)

Description: 13.5 cm. A flycatcher with upperparts olive and head gray, characterized for a small clear patch on the base of the wing outer primaries. Iris dark. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors humid forest from the lowlands to the lower levels of foothills (750 m) on entire Caribbean slope. On the Pacific side recorded in western Chiriqui, western Panama, the Canal area and up to eastern Darién.

Behaviour: A canopy bird that often joins mixed flocks in pursuit of food. While looking for insects in the foliage keeps its tail somewhat cocked up. Vocalization is key for identification.

Remarks: Present at three of the visited sites. This record represents the first for the lowlands in the Veraguas Province (Pacific slope).

Range: From Costa Rica to northern Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Royal Flycatcher - Mosquero real (*Onychorhynchus coronatus*)

Description: 17-18 cm. Its remarkable crest merits its name. It remains generally closed, protruding a little behind the head, giving it the appearance of a “hammer”. One of the few times when this species displays its crest is when it falls in mist-nets opened by biologists. Supposedly the stress suffered by the bird at the moment makes it to display its crest and defensively move neck and head side to side, opening its beak. The crest is fan shaped, scarlet in males and yellow in females, with a resplendent bluish-violet and black border, and spots of the same color at several points of the crest. Adult upperparts brown, with buffy spots on wing-coverts; rump to tail ochre-tawny, becoming brown at the tip; in the underparts the throat is buffy-white, breast yellowish with diffuse olive barring (more conspicuous in immatures). Bill broad, long and flat, black at the maxilla with decurved tip, mandible yellowish tipped dusky.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors woodland areas (generally near streams) from lowlands to foothills (to about 1110 m) on both slopes. Absent from drier lands although it favors the Pacific side, from eastern Azuero Peninsula to western Panama Province.

Behaviour: Occurs under the forest shadows, generally in flat and humid environments. A solitary bird, except when in courtship. Its nest is a loose construction of vegetable matter, elongated (may measure up to 2 m), hanging from a branch over a stream. It lays two eggs and the incubation period is approximately 22 days, carried out by the female who is also the one feeding nestlings, while the male watches over them. Its broad and strong bill allows it to catch insects as large as butterflies and dragonflies. Its call is a strong and repeated whistle “*kéy-up*”, similar to that of a manakin of the genus *Manacus*, or a Jacamar.

Remarks: Recorded in the forest at Playa Limón. It may be threatened by its own outstanding beauty, since it may be sought after for exhibitions or private collections.

Range: Extends from southern Mexico to northern Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher - Mosquerito colirrufo (*Terenotriccus erythrurus*)

Description: 9-9.5 cm. A small flycatcher characterized by brown upperparts, tail and rump rufous, and underparts and wings ochre. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident bird of woodland areas, mainly in lowlands and in lesser numbers in the lower foothills of the Cordillera (780 m), on both slopes; but absent from drier lowlands on Pacific side.

Behaviour: In spite of its minute size, in the field exposes itself when seeking food, whereby it is not difficult to locate it in the undergrowth. Its call is a soft "pseeoo-see". Often twitches wings rapidly, both going up simultaneously.

Remarks: Seen at Playa Blanca only.

Range: Found from southeastern Mexico to northern Bolivia and central Brazil and the Guyanas.

Bright-rumped Attila - Atila lomiamarilla (*Attila spadiceus*)

Description: 19.5 cm. A bird appearing stout, bill hooked with base reddish and tip dark brown; iris red, head and upperparts brownish olive, rump yellow; throat and part of the chest streaked dusky; wings and tail dusky bordered buff. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors woodland areas, secondary forest and its borders in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes, although recorded in the highlands (between 1500 and 1800 m) in western Chiriqui and Darien. Absent from drier lowlands on Pacific side. Present in Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Favors low and medium levels of forest. Generally solitary, feeds from insects and even small frogs and lizzards. Its characteristic ventriloquial call has five or six strong notes of decreasing intensity that end with a "wheeeeer", commonly heard at dawn. It lays 3-4 eggs.

Remarks: Heard and seen in the forest at El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: Widespread from southern and western Mexico to northern Bolivia and southeastern Brazil.

Panama Flycatcher - Copetón panameño (*Myiarchus panamensis*)

Description: 15 cm. Flycatcher with upperparts grayish olive and underparts yellowish, but throat and breast grayish. Difficult to differentiate from other flycatchers, except for that which it does not have, like a crested appearance and rufous on wing and tail.

According to Ridgely & Gwynne (1993), birds from western Panama (up to eastern Veraguas, *M.p. bangsi*) present a narrow cinnamon edging on wings and tail. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in diverse environments such as clearings, woodland and coastal vegetation and mangroves, in the lowlands and foothills (to about 1350 m) on the entire Pacific slope, including islands. On Caribbean slope located in western Bocas del Toro and from Cocolé to Comarca Kuna Yala. There are also records from Taboga and Coiba Islands, Las Perlas Archipelago and other small islands offshore the Pacific.

Behaviour: Its almost inaudible call is usually heard during the first sunny hours. Its nest is a hole in a tree, and it lays 2-3 eggs.

Remarks: Present in El Edén area.

Range: From Costa Rica, northern Colombia to northern Venezuela.

Great Crested Flycatcher - Copetón viajero (*Myiarchus crinitus*)

Description: 20 cm. Upperparts olive, with head brown and crested appearance, this flycatcher is characterized by the rufous color edging its primaries and tail; underparts, throat and breast grayish that becomes yellow in lower belly. Bill black, with base of mandible light yellow; legs black and iris dark. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that favors woodland areas in the lowlands throughout the country, including the larger Pacific islands. More rare to observe it in the lower foothills of the Cordillera.

Behaviour: Usually solitary, often seen at high levels of forest. Feeds from small fruits and catches insects in flight or in the foliage.

Remarks: Common in four visited sites: Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: Breeds in Canada and eastern United States and winters from southern Florida, Cuba Island to Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Great Kiskadee - Bienteveo grande (*Pitangus sulphuratus*)

Description: 21.5-22 cm. Bill large though less broad than the bill of the Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*). Distinguished by its brown upperparts, rufous on wings and tail; head has crown and sides black with an orange-yellow patch, concealed most of the time; face with a broad white superciliary bordering the crown. Throat and upper breast white, remaining underparts bright yellow. Bill heavy and black, legs black. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species present in altered environments, avoiding the interior of forest. Occurs in lowlands on the Caribbean slope (western and central Bocas del Toro, to eastern Cocoplum; in the Canal area to eastern Colon province). On Pacific side known from Panama Province (from Coronado beach up to Tocumen area), western Chiriqui and in Herrera.

Behaviour: A very noisy bird. Its call, generally loud and explosive, has three notes that could clearly be interpreted as “bien-te-vée”, “cristofué” or “kisk-a-deé”. Omnivorous, feeds from insects and worms, small fish and nestlings of other birds. Its nest is tubular shaped, built with branches, straw, roots and even other materials like paper and other trash. It is located in shrubs or man-made structures. It lays 3-4 eggs incubated by the female. Most members of this family are locally known as “yellow-breasts”, evidently for their breast color.

Remarks: The present report from El Edén confirms its expansion to this area in the Veraguas Province, probably due to the existing levels of disruption.

Range: From southern Texas to central Argentina.

Boat-billed Flycatcher - Mosquero picudo (*Megarhynchus pitangua*)

Description: 23-23.5 cm. One of the largest flycatchers, is characterized by its large and broad bill and olive upperparts; like the previous species with crown and ear-coverts black, and orange-yellow patch on the crown, always concealed; superciliary and throat white, and the rest of the underparts yellow. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species found in clearings, second growth woodland and its borders in the lowlands on both slopes. More rare to observe it in the foothills of the Cordillera (up to about 1800 m). Recorded also from Cebaco Island.

Behaviour: Like the previous species, a very noisy bird that may be seen high on trees.

Its call is a loud and rattling “*keeerrrrrr-eék*”. Usually in pairs or family groups of 3-5 individuals. Due to the structure of its bill, it may catch large insects that it smashes, whacking them against the branch where it perches. Its nest is cup shaped, and lays 2-3 eggs.

Remarks: Present in Canales de Tierra Island and Jeringuita.

Range: From Mexico to Peru, northern Argentina and southern Brazil.

Social Flycatcher - Mosquero social (*Myiozetetes similis*)

Description: 15-16.5 cm. Characterized by its olive upperparts and yellow underparts; unlike other flycatchers, it lacks rufous on the wings, with diffuse wing-bars instead. Crown gray with a large patch orange-red (often concealed); superciliary and throat white; ear-coverts gray. Bill and legs black. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident and widespread species that occurs from urban areas and clearings to woodland borders in lowlands and foothills on both slopes, although it has not been reported from the islands.

Behaviour: Avoids the forest interior but favors its borders or open areas to perch at high or medium level in trees or simply on the lawn, looking for its food which is made up of insects and fruits. Skutch (1987) reported that it captures young frogs. Its nest is circular with a broad entrance at one side, placed on the branch of a tree or shrub, or a man-made structure. It lays 2-4 eggs, female does the incubation and after they hatch, the nestlings are fed by both parents.

Remarks: Species seen at El Edén and Playa Limón sites.

Range: Extends from northern Mexico to northern Peru, southern Brazil and northeastern Argentina.

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher - Mosquero ventriazufrado (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*)

Description: 20 cm. Very difficult to differentiate from the Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*). Distinguished because its blackish wing-coverts are edged with whitish, underparts a striking sulphur yellow with abundant blackish streaks that extend to breast and sides. Tail rufous, bill blackish and hooked, with mandible yellow;

throat white, chin and malar area with dusky streaks, legs black. Crown with the characteristic orange-red patch concealed. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that favors woodland throughout the country (between September-October, at least once to November; March-April, once up to May).

Behaviour: Easily located in the field, mainly high on trees. From its perch it captures insects in flight. Its characteristic call is a loud and repeated “squeeze-ya”.

Remarks: This species was observed at El Edén.

Range: Breeds from southeastern Arizona to Costa Rica, and winters in Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia.

Tropical Kingbird - Tirano tropical (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

Description: 22-24 cm. Head and ear-coverts gray, with an orange-yellow patch concealed on the crown; upperparts grayish-olive green and wings dull brown; tail dark gray and forked; throat grayish-white. Underparts with breast olive-yellow and the rest bright yellow. Bill and legs black.

Status and habitat: Resident and widespread species that favors open areas such as agricultural fields, savannas, clearings in woodland, along roads and residential areas (to about 1860 m); recorded also from all larger islands and even the small ones off both coasts.

Behaviour: Usually perches on telephone cables or exposed high perches, from where it sallies to capture the insects that make up its food, and at times it is pursued by swallows. It also feeds from fruits taken in flight or perched. Seen also to persecute large predatory birds. Its call, often heard at dawn, is a “piririree”, followed by a rising twitter or a “feet-feet-feet”.

Remarks: Species observed in all of the surveyed sites.

Range: From southeastern Arizona to central Argentina, and in the Guyanas.

White-winged Becard - Cabezón aliblanco (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*)

Description: 14.5 cm. Male characterized by its black colored upperparts and tail that is edged with white (cinnamon in the female), except for the rump which is slaty like the underparts. A distinctive white margin on scapulars and wing-coverts (the latter cinnamon for the females). Female upperparts olive brown, underparts light yellow;

broken eye-ring and whitish streak over the loreal area. Bill with blackish maxilla and mandible rather bluish gray; legs plumbeous-gray.

Status and habitat: Resident widespread species. Occurs in open areas, lighter woodland up to forest borders in the lowlands on both slopes. Recorded also in lesser numbers in the lower foothills of western Chiriqui and the lower highlands (to approximately 1200 m).

Behaviour: Single or in pairs, it favors the low and medium levels of trees to seek its food (insects and some fruit). The female builds the nest which is like a soccer ball; it also incubates (18 days) 3-4 eggs. Once the nestlings hatch, the male helps with their feeding. Its call is a series of melodious twittering, 6-9 notes, high pitched at first and lower at the end, "tut-tut-tut-tut-tut-tut-tut-tut-tut"; the female version is softer.

Remarks: Seen at Playa Blanca only.

Range: From Belize and Guatemala to Bolivia and Argentina.

Masked Tityra - Tityra enmascarada (*Tityra semifasciata*)

Description: 19.5 cm. Male with upperparts and underparts resplendent white; medium and lesser wing-coverts and base of tail pearly gray; the rest of the wings black. The distal part of the tail is black, edged with a broad white band. Its main characteristic is the bare red skin around the eye and part of the bill. Female with head and upperparts brown, the rest is similar to the male. Both have the skin bare around the eye and base of the bill red with the tip black and pointed.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors clearings with scattered trees and woodland borders in lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Absent from drier Pacific lowlands. Recorded at Cebaco and Coiba Islands.

Behaviour: Generally seen in pairs, perched high on trees. Its call resembles the grunting of a pig (*querp*), reason why it is locally named "puerquita [little pig]". Feeds from insects, fruits and at times small reptiles. Nest in the hole of a dead tree. It lays two eggs, twice a year.

Remarks: Species seen at two sites: Edén and Playa Blanca.

Range: From northern Mexico to Amazonian Brazil.

Family: Pipridae

V.n.: Manakins; Saltarines

Orange-collared Manakin - Saltarín cuellinaranja (*Manacus aurantiacus*)

Description: 9.5-10 cm. Stout appearance. Males is characterized by its bright orange collar that extends by the throat and rises toward the upperparts. Female upperparts olive green, underparts yellowish.

Status and habitat: Resident species found from areas with regenerating vegetation to woodland in the lowlands and lower foothills (to about 750 m). Typical of the western Pacific, mainly in Chiriqui (Puerto Armuelles, Burica Peninsula, Cerro Batipa), southern Veraguas, Azuero Peninsula and eastern Herrera and Los Santos Provinces (Stattersfield *et al.*, 1998).

Behaviour: A bird of the understory, feeds from fruits. The nest is cup-shaped and laying of two eggs. Generally solitary, except at breeding time when engaged in courtship assemblies where the male selects a more or less circular small area that it clears from twigs and leaves, to carry out hops on erect and slender stems; upon doing so it gives a strong crack (like the sound heard when fingers are snapped). When the female arrives, displays become more intense. The snapping is produced by the wings, but its call is a fine and soft “*chee-póo*”.

Remarks: Common species in sites such as Playa del Sol, Edén, Playa Limón and Jeringuita. This record contributes new data about its presence at this site, which represents the median sector of the original range. A species of special interest for conservation since its populations are deemed to be “*vulnerable*”.

Range: Restricted-range species, whereby it is considered as a “regional endemic” to Costa Rica and western Panama.

Lance-tailed Manakin - Saltarín coludo (*Chiroxiphia lanceolata*)

Description: 12.5-13.5 cm. With a slender silhouette, the male is black overall except for its red crown and light blue back. The tail resembles a lance, similar in the female which is olive green. Both have orange legs. Immature males resemble the females but have a red crown.

Status and habitat: Resident. May be found in thickets up to woodland in the lowlands on the Pacific slope, including Coiba and Cebaco Islands. On the Caribbean slope it is local in the Gamboa area.

Behaviour: A bird of the understory that feeds from fruits. Although it vocalizes quite often, at times it is difficult to locate in the dense undergrowth. Its characteristic call is a repeated “dowee-oh”, with a nasal and low grunt at the end “nyaah”. Its nest is cup shaped and it lays two eggs.

Remarks: A common species, recorded in all of the visited sites.

Range: From southwestern Costa Rica to northern Venezuela.

Family: Vireonidae

V.n.: Vireos; Vireos

Yellow-throated Vireo - *Vireo pechiamarillo (Vireo flavifrons)*

Description: 13.5 – 14 cm. Characterized for having its belly white, and eye-ring, supraloral area, throat and breast yellow. Two white wing-bars. Upperparts olive green; scapulars and rump gray. Bill heavy and hooked, maxilla dark gray and mandible bluish gray with the tip somewhat darker. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: A migratory bird that frequents woodland throughout the country.

Behaviour: Solitary, but at times accompanying mixed flocks when foraging (insects and some fruit), mainly in the forest canopy.

Remarks: One observation at Playa Limón.

Range: Breeds in the United States and winters from Mexico to Colombia and northern Venezuela and in Cuba.

Philadelphia Vireo - *Vireo de Filadelfia (Vireo philadelphicus)*

Description: 12 cm. Dull appearance. Head gray with white superciliary, upperparts olive and underparts light yellow. Iris black with ocular stripe dusky, cheeks tinted olive. Legs gray; bill with maxilla dusky yellow and mandible light yellow. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that frequents shrubby clearings and forest borders, mainly in the foothills and highlands of the Cordillera in the provinces of Chiriqui and Veraguas (mainly 900-2,100 m). Rarely seen in the lowlands on central and western Panama, Pacific side.

Behaviour: Solitary but often joins mixed flocks and even other migratory species. Seen at low levels seeking its food (insects, specially beetles and some fruits).

Remarks: Observed at Canales de Tierra Island only, to document the presence of the species in the lowlands, and within an insular area.

Range: Breeds in Canada and the United States, winters from the Yucatán Peninsula in Mexico to central Panama and rarely to northern Colombia.

Red-eyed Vireo - Vireo ojirrojo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

Description: 14-16 cm. Crown gray, superciliary white bordered above by a black line and below by a dusky streak; iris red. Bill with maxilla dark gray and mandible light blue; legs bluish gray. Upperparts and wings olive, underparts whitish. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that frequents clearings with scattered trees and woodland in the lowlands and highlands throughout the country (from September to mid November, and March to early May, with a few arriving from mid August and departing to late May).

Behaviour: Seen in the canopy of trees, where it joins mixed flocks of other resident or migratory species. Feeds from insects and fruits.

Remarks: Seen at two sites only: Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Blanca, where more common.

Range: Breeds in Alaska, Canada and eastern United States; winters in the Amazon basin of South America.

Scrub Greenlet - Verdillo matorralero (*Hylophilus flavipes*)

Description: 11.5-12 cm. Dull appearance. Distinguished by its pinkish bill and whitish iris. Upperparts olive, underparts yellow except for the throat which is grayish. Legs are pale yellow. Both sexes similar. According to Ridgely and Gwynne (1993), the birds of Coiba Island have a heavier bill, with upperparts dark olive and underparts buffy.

Status and habitat: Resident species, typical of thickets and forest borders in the lowlands on the Pacific slope (from Chiriqui to Panama). Recorded at Coiba Island and highly local on the Caribbean slope (Canal area and eastern Colon Province). Recorded also from lower highlands of western Chiriqui.

Behaviour: Checks foliage looking for insects, although it also feeds from fruits. Its nest is cup shaped and generally lays 2-3 eggs. Its call is a melancholic “*tuweé, tuweé, tuweé*”, repeated up to 20 times or even more.

Remarks: Seen at Playa Limón only.

Range: From Costa Rica to Venezuela.

Lesser Greenlet - Verdillo menor (*Hylophilus decurtatus*)

Description: 9.5-10 cm. Besides its minute size, characterized by its gray crown and neck, and an almost unnoticeable whitish eye-ring. Upperparts olive green, underparts grayish white with flanks yellow. Bill with maxilla dark gray and mandible pale gray. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident. Typical of forest, secondary woodland and its borders in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Absent from drier lowlands on the Pacific side. Also in lower highlands of western Chiriqui (to about 1200–1500 m).

Behaviour: In pairs or small groups, often joins mixed flocks at medium and high levels of forest. Feeds on insects, spiders, fruits and seeds. Its nest is cup-shaped and lays 2 eggs.

Remarks: Seen at Canales de Tierra Island, Playa Limón and Playa Blanca.

Range: From southern Mexico to western Ecuador.

Family: Troglodytidae

V.n.: Wrens; Soterreyes

Plain Wren - Soterrey modesto (*Tryothorus modestus*)

Description: 13.5 cm. Upperparts dull brown becoming bright cinnamon brown at rump, with white superciliary and ocular streak brown, iris reddish brown; underparts white, with buff brown towards the flanks, chest and sides; tail and wings cinnamon brown, both with indistinct dusky barring. Under tail-coverts and lower belly buffy cinnamon. Bill with maxilla black and mandible pale gray, becoming black tipped. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident. Favors altered environments, such as bushes and scrub in the lowlands and foothills on the Pacific slope, from Chiriqui to Panama. On the

Caribbean slope it is local in the lowlands of Bocas del Toro Province and the Canal area to Colón.

Behaviour: Like other wrens, hides in dense vegetation making it difficult to observe.

Heard more often than seen and its vocalization could be interpreted as “*cheéncheereegwee*” issued by the pair synchronically; while the male vocalizes “*cheéncheeree*”, the female responds “*gwee*” (Stiles and Skutch 1989). Feeds from worms, insects and spiders. Its nest is a globular structure and lays 2-3 eggs that are incubated by the female.

Remarks: Species seen at Playa del Sol.

Range: From southern Mexico to central Panama.

House Wren - Soterrey común (*Troglodytes aedon*)

Description: 11 cm. Without distinctive markings, a small wren with brown upperparts, and lighter underparts. Throat and belly whitish. Wings and tail with diffuse dusky barring; face with buffy superciliary. Bill with maxilla blackish and mandible dull yellow. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident. Found in urban zones and open areas in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Recorded from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Its melodious song is frequently heard, mainly at dawn, and it may be observed everywhere. Feeds from insects and spiders that it seeks energetically. Its nest is cup-shaped and it may be placed in a shrub or between the ornamental cement blocks of a window. Usually lays 4 eggs.

Remarks: Seen at El Edén.

Range: From southern Canada to Tierra del Fuego.

Family: Sylviidae

V.n.: Gnatwrens and Gnatcatchers; Soterillos y Perlitas

Long-billed Gnatwren - Soterillo piquilargo (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*)

Description: 12 cm. A bird with a slender appearance, characterized for having a long, straight, and pointed bill, with maxilla black and mandible dull yellow; it often cocks its tail. Upperparte olive brown, becoming darker on wings; tail long, black, with feathers

tipped white; sides of head and underparts buffy cinnamon, throat white with dusky streaking. Legs gray. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors woodland areas in the lowlands on both slopes, although it may extend to the highlands, like Cerro Jefe and Fortuna.

Behaviour: Mainly in pairs, sometimes joins mixed flocks. Forages (insects) very actively in the foliage. Nest is cup-shaped made up with vegetable material very well woven with spider webs. Both sexes build the nest, incubate the eggs and look after the two nestlings.

Remarks: Species seen at Playa Limón, El Edén, Playa del Sol and Playa Blanca.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to central and southeastern Brazil.

Tropical Gnatcatcher - Perlita tropical (*Polioptila plumbea*)

Description: 10 cm. Male with crown and neck black, upperparts gray and underparts white. Female duller. Bill long, straight, pointed and black. The tail, always cocked up, is long, rounded tip and black, with outer rectrices white.

Status and habitat: Resident species, frequents diverse types of environments, from thickets to woodland in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Recorded from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: May occur singly, in pairs or joining insectivorous mixed flocks. Its nest is cup-shaped, constructed with vegetable fibers tightly woven with spider webs. Lays two to three eggs.

Remarks: Observed at the sites of Jeringuita and Playa Blanca.

Range: From southern Mexico to Amazonian Brazil.

Family: Turdidae

V.n.: Solitaires, Thrushes and allies; Solitarios, Zorzales y afines

Swainson's Thrush - Zorzal de Swainson (*Catharus ustulatus*)

Description: 18 cm. Upperparts reddish brown; cheeks, eye-ring and supraloral area buffy; underparts white, throat and breast buff, malar stripe black and dusky spots. Bill with base of mandible yellow tipped black; legs dull yellow.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird, frequents woodland areas throughout the country, including the highlands. Conservatively speaking, large numbers have been observed in El Chorogo forest, Chiriqui (K. Aparicio, pers. comm. 1997). Recorded from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago. Apparently more numerous in the lowlands on the Caribbean slope.

Behaviour: The most common migratory thrush in Panama and generally difficult to observe, since it hides in dense vegetation, although at times it may be seen perched in branches of trees.

Remarks: Seen at Canales de Tierra Island only.

Range: Breeds in North America and winters from Mexico to Argentina.

Clay-colored Robin - Mirlo pardo (*Turdus grayi*)

Description: 23-25 cm. Upperparts brown-olive, underparts lighter. Bill yellowish green. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident. Very common in all types of environments, from gardens to woodland areas in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes.

Behaviour: Its repetitive and melodious song is usually heard at dawn, mainly at the beginning of the rainy season that coincides with its breeding time. Generally seen on the ground searching for earth-worms, slugs and worms, although it also eats fruits.

Lays 2-3 eggs, sometimes twice a year.

Remarks: Found at El Edén and Canales de Tierra Island.

Range: From central Mexico to northern Colombia.

Family: Parulidae

V.n.: Wood-warblers; Reinitas

Tennessee Warbler - Reinita verdilla (*Vermivora peregrina*)

Description: 11 cm. Slender silhouette, this small bird is distinguished by its gray crown and nape (absent in the female), white superciliary, and dusky line through eye; upperparts olive and underparts white (yellowish in the female). Bill thin and small.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird typical of open areas with scattered trees as well as woodland areas, from the lowlands to the highlands throughout the country.

Behaviour: Usually occurs in flocks of its own species, or joins flocks of resident species.

Very active when searching for food in the foliage. Captures insects, spiders, visits some flowers for its nectar and eats small fruits.

Remarks: Seen at Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón.

Range: Breeds in Alaska, Canada and the United States, and winters to northern Venezuela.

Mangrove Warbler - Reinita manglera (*Dendroica petechia erithachorides*)

Description: Very similar to Yellow Warbler (*D. petechia*), but larger. Male has head and throat chestnut rufous, upperparts olive and underparts bright yellow with rufous streaking on the breast and flanks; wings edged yellow. Female similar, but crown rufous and breast with soft rufous streaks and paler yellow.

Status and habitat: Resident species that favors mangrove areas and adjacent forests, scrub and woodland areas in the lowlands on both slopes. Recorded also from Las Perlas Archipelago, Coiba Island and other islands off both coasts.

Behaviour: Its call is a strong "tsit". Looks actively for food (small insects) in the foliage; during migration time joins flocks of other migratory warblers.

Remarks: Seen at Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón.

Range: From northwestern and eastern Mexico to Perú on the Pacific coast, and to Venezuela on the Caribbean coast.

Chestnut-sided Warbler - Reinita flanquicastaña (*Dendroica pensylvanica*)

Description: 11-12 cm. Appears slender with mainly olive upperparts. Distinguished for having the sides of its head and underparts grayish white; two yellow wing-bars and chestnut sides (absent in females); eye-ring white.

Status and habitat: A migratory bird present in woodland areas throughout the country, both in lowlands and highlands.

Behaviour: Generally solitary, at times joins mixed flocks of both resident and migratory species. Frequents the medium and high levels of forest where it forages commonly insects, caterpillars and spiders, although it also eats fruits.

Remarks: Observed at Playa del Sol only.

Range: Breeds in North America, winters from Guatemala to Panama, and is casual in Colombia and Venezuela.

Blackburnian Warbler - *Reinitta gorginaranja (Dendroica fusca)*

Description: 12-13 cm. Adult male is black with an attractive orange pattern on crown, throat and sides of head encircling the eye. Upperparts streaked with white, belly white. Wings have a large white wing patch. Forehead and back of the head black. Tail long and tapered, with a white margin on the base of the outer feathers. Bill straight, thin, pointed and black. Female looks duller, upperparts olive gray with narrow black streaks; throat and breast light yellow; underparts, crissum and two wing-bars white, sides with black streaks; superciliar stripe yellow.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird found in woodland areas throughout the country, both in foothills and highlands. Rare to observe it in the lowlands.

Behaviour: Its habits are similar to the previous species. Feeds mainly from insects and spiders.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa del Sol only, confirming its presence in this lowlands site.

Range: Breeds in Canada and the United States and winters from Costa Rica to Peru.

Prothonotary Warbler - *Reinitta protonotaria (Protonotaria citrea)*

Description: 13 cm. The male is distinguished mainly by the resplendent orange-yellow color on its head, throat and underparts. Upperparts olive, lower belly and under tail-coverts white; wings and central rectrices grayish blue; outer webs and tips of outer rectrices black; inner webs white. Female has the same color pattern but duller and head olive.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird present in environments close to water, such as mangroves, in the lowlands throughout the country. There are records from foothills and highlands.

Behaviour: May be seen singly or in pairs, associated with mixed flocks. Actively looks for insects and spiders in the foliage, although sometimes feeds on fruits and nectar.

Remarks: Present at Canales de Tierra Island and Playa Limón.

Range: Breeds in Canada and the United States and winters from Mexico to Venezuela.

Northern Waterthrush - Reinita-acuática norteña (*Seiurus noveboracensis*)

Description: 14-15 cm. Characterized by a prominent buffy yellow superciliary, a dark grayish-brown stripe through eye, underparts yellowish with bold brown streaks; throat slightly spotted black.

Status and habitat: Migratory, common in the lowlands throughout the country, mainly in environments near water, such as mangroves. Recorded from Las Perlas Archipelago and also the highlands.

Behaviour: Usually walks on the ground with a teetering gate. Seemed to be solitary, but often numerous in the mangroves. Feeds from insects, crustaceans and small invertebrates.

Remarks: Recorded at the sites of Canales de Tierra Island, Edén and Playa Limón.

Range: Breeds in North America and winters up to Peru.

Kentucky Warbler - Reinita cachetinegra (*Oporornis formosus*)

Description: 13.5 cm. Slender appearance, underparts resplendent yellow, sides to flanks olive green. Forehead and sides of head black, crown black tinted gray, supraloral stripe and eye-ring yellow. Cheeks, loreal area and sideburns black. Bill with maxilla black and mandible dark dull yellow; legs pink. Female similar but crown washed with gray, and less extensive black on face.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that occurs in woodland areas in the lowlands and foothills throughout the country.

Behaviour: Generally solitary, a bird difficult to observe in the field due to its nervousness. Occurs at low levels of forest where checks foliage looking for insects, caterpillars and beetles. May be seen at times holding onto slender vertical stems.

Remarks: Three individuals at Canales de Tierra Island and one at El Edén.

Range: Breeds in eastern United States and winters from Mexico to Panama.

Family: Thraupidae

V.n.: Tanagers; Tangaras

Summer Tanager - Tangara veranera (*Piranga rubra*)

Description: 18 cm. Male is mainly reddish pink, while female has upperparts olive and underparts pale yellow. A robust and pale bill is characteristic of this species.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird that frequents open areas to woodland regions in the lowlands throughout the country.

Behaviour: Usually seen solitary, in pairs or associated to mixed flocks of other tanagers and warblers, generally high on trees. Feeds from fruits and insects.

Remarks: Species observed at Canales de Tierra Island.

Range: Breeds in the United States and Mexico and winters to Amazonian Brazil.

Crimson-backed Tanager - *Tangara dorsirroja* (*Ramphocelus dimidiatus*)

Description: 16 cm. Male has head, upper back, throat and chest intense crimson maroon (that appears velvety and bright), with lower back, rump and lower underparts blood red. Wings and tail black; a black area at center of breast, almost unnoticeable. Bill with lower mandible very resplendent silver color. Both sexes similar, but the female is duller.

Status and habitat: Resident. Very common in altered environments and woodland areas in the lowlands on both slopes (absent from Bocas del Toro, and recorded in northern Veraguas and Chiriqui), with some records from foothills and highlands. Present also in Coiba and Cebaco Islands, and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Observed from lower growth up to canopy of forest, generally in groups of 3-6 individuals. Feeds from insects and fruits. Typically found at home bird feeders. Locally called "sangre de toro" [blood of the bull], precisely for its color.

Remarks: Species seen at Playa Blanca.

Range: From western Panama to western Venezuela.

Passerini's Tanager - *Tangara de Passerini* (*Ramphocelus passerinii*)

Description: 16 cm. Male mainly black, with brilliant scarlet rump and bill bluish gray tipped black. Female mostly olive with rump and breast ocher-orange.

Status and habitat: Resident species that frequents open areas and woodland in the lowlands of western Pacific side. The only record from Veraguas (head of Bubi River at Zapotillo) dates back to 1953 (Wetmore *et al.* 1984).

Behaviour: Seen at low height from the ground, perched in thickets and moving about in groups when foraging for insects and fruits. Its nest is cup-shaped and generally lays 2 eggs, twice a year.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón; these sightings confirm and update the presence of this species for Veraguas Province.

Range: From Mexico to western Panama.

Blue-gray Tanager - Tangara azuleja (*Thraupis episcopus*)

Description: 16,5 cm. Both sexes similar. Appears grayish blue, upperparts darker blue; wings bright blue.

Status and habitat: Resident species that frequents altered areas up to forest borders in the lowlands throughout the country. Records from Pacific and Caribbean islands, and also from the highlands.

Behaviour: Moves about mainly in groups, foraging from fruits; commonly seen at bird feeders. Both sexes build the nest, only the female incubates the two eggs during 14 days, and both feed their broods. Locally called “azulejo” because its plumage is mainly grayish blue.

Remarks: Species seen at Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island and Jeringuita.

Range: From eastern Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil.

Palm Tanager - Tangara palmera (*Thraupis palmarum*)

Description: 15 cm. Similar to the previous species, but the blue color is replaced by olive, and it also has the wing dark brown to black. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species that frequents altered environments to humid forest areas in the lowlands, mainly on the Caribbean side. Records from foothills (to about 1200 m). Ridgely & Gwynne (1993) point out that it is absent in the lowlands from southern Veraguas to western Panama.

Behaviour: Generally moving about in pairs; usually seen together with Blue-gray Tanagers in palm trees. Feeds from insects, spiders and fruits. Lays 2 eggs.

Remarks: Species seen at El Edén, Playa Limón and Jeringuita, which confirms the presence of this species for southern Veraguas.

Range: From eastern Honduras to southern Brazil.

Yellow-crowned Euphonia - *Eufonia coroniamarilla* (*Euphonia luteicapilla*)

Description: 9.5 cm. Male has upperparts, throat and breast steel blue. Crown yellow like the remaining underparts. Female mainly olive above and yellow below.

Status and habitat: Resident species, widespread in open areas in the lowlands, mainly on the Pacific slope. On the Caribbean, local in western Bocas del Toro and the Canal area.

Behaviour: Commonly known as “bim bim” because of its vocalization. Seen in pairs or flocks of its own species (3-4 individuals). Feeds on fruits and insects and usually perches high on trees. Its nest is globular, small and with a side entrance. It lays 3 eggs, twice a year. Its main threat is to be captured as a cage bird.

Remarks: Recorded at Jeringuita only.

Range: From Nicaragua to Panama.

Thick-billed Euphonia - *Eufonia piquiguesa* (*Euphonia laniirostris*)

Description: 10 cm. Similar to the previous species, with upperparts steel blue but yellow from the throat to underparts, the forehead and the crown; bill stouter. Female olive green above and on the breast, remaining underparts yellow.

Status and habitat: Common in open areas and broken woodland in the lowlands, mainly on the Pacific slope. On the Caribbean occurs from northern Coclé eastwards. Recorded also from foothills and highlands.

Behaviour: May be observed together with mixed flocks. Feeds from fruits. Its nest is similar to that of the previous species, and it lays 4 eggs. Its main threat is to be captured as cage bird.

Remarks: Recorded from Canales de Tierra Island, El Edén and Jeringuita.

Range: From Costa Rica to Amazonian Brazil.

Red-legged Honeycreeper - *Miellero patirrojo* (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*)

Description: 12 cm. Male has a bright purple-blue plumage, crown turquoise and legs red; upperparts, lores, wings and tail black; under wing-coverts bright yellow. Female upperparts mainly dull green, underparts yellow diffusely streaked greenish; superciliary and eye-ring whitish, and dusky eye-stripe. Bill black, long and decurved.

During non-breeding time (July to September), male is similar to the female, but with tail and wings black.

Status and habitat: Resident species, common in open, residential and woodland areas in the lowlands and foothills on both slopes. Records from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: May be seen in pairs or in groups of its own species, or associated with mixed flocks. Feeds from fruits, seeds, nectar and insects. It lays two eggs.

Remarks: Species recorded at Playa del Sol, Canales de Tierra Island, Jeringuita and Playa Blanca.

Range: From southern Mexico to northern Bolivia, southern Brazil, and in Cuba Island.

Family: Emberizidae

V.n.: Emberizine Finches; Pinzones emberizinos

Variable Seedeater - Espiguero variable (*Sporophila americana*)

Description: 11.5 cm. Male mainly black, except white on throat collar, sides of head, lower underparts and a small speculum on the wing. Female olive brown above, but paler below.

Status and habitat: Resident. Occurs in open, agricultural, urban and woodland areas in the lowlands on both slopes. Records from foothills and highlands. Found in Coiba Island.

Behaviour: Frequently observed in groups of its own species, or together with other seedeater species. Usually hangs on grassy stems. Feeds from seeds, fruits and some insects.

Remarks: Recorded in Playa Limón only.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to Peru, Amazonian Brazil and the Guyanas.

Thick-billed Seed-Finch - Semillero menor (*Oryzoborus funereus*)

Description: 12.5 cm. Male mainly black with white speculum on wing. Female brown above and tawny brown below, with white under wing-linings. Characterized mainly by its triangular shaped and very strong black bill.

Status and habitat: Present in open areas and woodland in the lowlands on both slopes.

Records from Coiba Island and Las Perlas Archipelago.

Behaviour: Solitary or in pairs, more arboreal than the rest of the seedeaters; feeds from seeds, fruits and insects. Its nest is cup-shaped and generally lays 2 eggs.

Remarks: Recorded from Playa Limón only.

Range: From Mexico to Ecuador, Bolivia and Brazil.

Orange-billed Sparrow - Gorrión piquinaranja (*Arremon aurantirostris*)

Description: 15 cm. Distinguished by its brilliant orange-colored bill. Chest and sides of head black; underparts, throat and superciliary white, crown with a narrow gray stripe; sides, flanks and crissum gray. Shoulder with orange-yellow patch. Legs dull yellow.

Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species. Found in humid woodland areas in the lowlands on both slopes. Records from foothills.

Behaviour: A bird of the understory, generally seen very close to the ground; in pairs or family groups. Builds its nest on the ground, large and "oven" shaped (made up of dead leaves, ferns and moss). Lays two eggs, incubated by the female. Characterized by its high-pitched and definite vocalization.

Remarks: Recorded at El Edén forest only.

Range: From Mexico to northern Peru.

Family: Cardinalidae

V.n.: Cardinals, Grosbeaks and allies; Cardenales, Picogrueros y afines

Buff-throated Saltator - Saltador gorgianteado (*Saltator maximus*)

Description: 20 cm. Distinguished by its buffy throat bordered by a black margin. Head gray with white superciliary and upperparts yellowish olive. Underparts gray with under tail-coverts buffy. Both sexes similar.

Status and habitat: Resident species, present in woodland areas and shrubby clearings in the lowlands on both slopes. Records from the foothills and highlands.

Behaviour: Solitary or in pairs. Female builds the nest which is cup-shaped, made up from weed stalks and dead leaves. It lays two eggs and both parents are in charge of feeding their broods.

Remarks: Recorded at Playa Limón.

Range: From southeastern Mexico to Bolivia and Brazil.

Blue-black Grosbeak - Picogrueso negrizulado (*Cyanocompsa cyanoides*)

Description: 16 cm. Male is mainly dark blue, female chocolate. Characteristic bill is black, strong and triangular shaped.

Status and habitat: Favors the forest understory, secondary forest and its borders in the lowlands, mainly on the Caribbean slope. On the Pacific side highly local due to deforestation.

Behaviour: Solitary or in pairs, it is observed in the understory. Its cup-shaped nest holds 2 eggs that are incubated by the female. Its loud and melodious song is usually heard often.

Remarks: Species observed at Playa Limón and El Edén forest.

Range: From Mexico to Bolivia and Amazonian Brazil.

Family: Icteridae

V.n.: American Orioles and Blackbirds; Negros, Bolseros y Oropéndolas

Great-tailed Grackle - Negro coligrande (*Quiscalus mexicanus*)

Description: Male larger (43 cm) than the female (33 cm). Male plumage is mainly bluish black, while the female is rather brown.

Status and habitat: Widespread. Present at any type of environment throughout the country.

Behaviour: Omnivorous. It forms large flocks. Hundreds of them may be counted at the sites where they roost. Attacks other birds and eats their eggs and broods, to such degree that bird populations may have decreased due to the impact caused by this species.

Remarks: Species observed in Puerto Mutis, Playa del Sol and Playa Limón.

Range: From the United States to Venezuela and Peru.

Baltimore Oriole - Bolsero de Baltimore (*Icterus galbula*)

Description: 18.5 cm. Male has throat, head and upperparts black, contrasting with the bright orange color of the underparts, rump and lesser wing-coverts. Female brown above and light orange below. Bill slender and pointed.

Status and habitat: Migratory bird, present in open areas with scattered trees, and also in woodland areas in the lowlands throughout the country. Recorded from the Pacific islands and also Chiriqui highlands.

Behaviour: Generally seen singly or in pairs, but at times may be observed in flocks. Feeds from insects and visits flowering trees to drink its nectar.

Remarks: Species seen at El Edén.

Range: Breeds in North America and winters up to northern Venezuela.

Crested Oropendola - Oropéndola crestada (*Psarocolius decumanus*)

Description: Males larger (43 cm) than females (38 cm). Mainly black, bill yellow, iris blue, tail yellow and under tail-coverts chestnut.

Status and habitat: Located in open areas with scattered trees and woodland zones in the lowlands on western Pacific up to the Azuero Peninsula. On the Caribbean side occurs from Colon and Cocolé up to the Canal Area. Numerous in Darien.

Behaviour: Their nests are large pouches woven from vegetable fibers, hanging from tree branches. Nests in colonies.

Remarks: Species recorded at El Edén and Playa Limón sites.

Range: From western Panama to Argentina and Brazil.

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Appendix 1. List of the Bird Species of the Bahia Honda Area (Veraguas, Panama)

TAXON	Spanish	English	STATUS	Situation in the wild		PM a PS	PS	ICT	Ed	PL	Je	PB
				PANAMA	WORLD							
CLASE AVES												
ORDER TINAMIFORMES												
FAMILY TINAMIDAE	TINAMÚES	TINAMOUS										
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Tinamú Grande	Great Tinamou	R	PL					*	*		
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Tinamú Chico	Little Tinamou	R	PL					*	*		
ORDER PELECANIFORMES												
FAMILY SULIDAE	PIQUEROS	BOOBIES										
<i>Sula leucogaster</i>	Piquero Pardo	Brown Booby	R			*						
FAMILY PELECANIDAE	PELÍCANOS	PELICANS										
<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	Pelicano Pardo	Brown Pelican	R			*						
FAMILY FREGATIDAE	FRAGATAS	FRIGATEBIRDS										
<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	Fragata Magnifica	Magnificent Frigatebird	R			*						
ORDER CICONIIFORMES												
FAMILY ARDEIDAE	GARZAS	HERONS										
<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>	Garza-Tigre Cuellinuda	Bare-throated Tiger-Heron	R	VU						*		
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Garceta Grande	Great Egret	R			*				*		
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Garceta Nivea	Snowy Egret	R			*				*		
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Garza Azul Chica	Little Blue Heron	R			*				*		
<i>Egretta tricolor</i>	Garza Tricolor	Tricolored Heron	R			*				*		
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Garceta Bueyera	Cattle Egret	R			*						
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Garza Nocturna Cabeciamarilla	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	R			*				*		
FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE	ÍBISES & ESPÁTULAS	IBISES & SPOONBILLS										
<i>Eudocimus albus</i>	Ibis Blanco	White Ibis	R			*				*		
FAMILY CATHARTIDAE	GALLINAZOS	AMERICAN VULTURES										
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Gallinazo Negro	Black Vulture	R							*		
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Gallinazo Cabecirrojo	Turkey Vulture	R			*				*		
ORDER ANSERIFORMES												
FAMILY ANATIDAE	PATOS	DUCKS										
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Pato Real	Muscovy Duck	R	VU / PL						*		
ORDER FALCONIFORMES												
FAMILY ACCIPITRIDAE	GAVILANES, ÁGUILAS & ELANIOS	HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES										
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Elanio Bidentado	Double-toothed Kite	R		CITES II			*	*			
<i>Buteogallus subtilis</i>	Gavilán Manglero	Mangrove Black-Hawk	R		CITES II					*	*	
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Gavilán Caminero	Roadside Hawk	R		CITES II				*			
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Gavilán Colicorto	Short-tailed Hawk	R		CITES II			*				
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Aguilillo Negro	Black Hawk-Eagle	R		CITES II			*				

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TAXON	Spanish	English	STATUS	Situation in the wild		PM a PS	PS	ICT	Ed	PL	Je	PB
				PANAMA	WORLD							
FAMILY FALCONIDAE	HALCONES Y CARACARAS	FALCONS & CARACARAS										
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Caracara Cabeciamarilla	Yellow-headed Caracara	R		CITES II			*	*		*	
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Halcón Reidor	Laughing Falcon	R		CITES II			*		*		
ORDER GALLIFORMES												
FAMILY CRACIDAE	PAVONES, PAVAS & CHACHALACAS	CURASSOWS, GUANS & CHACHALACAS										
<i>Ortalis cinereiceps</i>	Chachalaca Cabecigris	Gray-headed Chachalaca	R	PL			*	*	*	*	*	
<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>	Pava Crestada	Crested Guan	R	VU / PL				*			*	*
<i>Crax rubra</i>	Pavón Grande	Great Curassow	R	VU / PL				*	*	*		
ORDER GRUIFORMES												
FAMILY RALLIDAE	RASCONES, POLLAS Y GALLARETAS	RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS										
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Rascón-Montés Cuelligris	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	R						*	*		
ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES												
FAMILY SCOLOPACIDAE	PLAYEROS, FALAROPOS Y AFINES	SANDPIPERS, PHALAROPES & ALLIES										
<i>Catoptrophorus semipalmatus</i>	Playero Aliblanco	Willet	M			*						
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	Playero Coleador	Spotted Sandpiper	M						*			
FAMILY LARIDAE	SALTEADORES, GAVIOTAS, GAVIOTINES Y RAYADORES	SKUAS, GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS										
<i>Larus atricilla</i>	Gaviota Reidora	Laughing Gull	M			*						
<i>Sterna elegans</i>	Gaviotín Elegante	Elegant Tern	Vc			*						
<i>Sterna sandvicensis</i>	Gaviotín Puntiamarillo	Sandwich Tern	M			*						
ORDER COLUMBIFORMES												
FAMILY COLUMBIDAE	PALOMAS & TÓRTOLAS	PIGEONS & DOVES										
<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	Paloma Colorada	Pale-vented Pigeon	R	PL			*		*			
<i>Columbina minuta</i>	Tortolita Menuda	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	R								*	
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Tortolita Rojiza	Ruddy Ground-Dove	R							*		
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Paloma Rabiblanca	White-tipped Dove	R				*	*	*	*		
ORDER PSITTACIFORMES												
FAMILY PSITTACIDAE	LOROS	PARROTS										
<i>Brothergyris jugularis</i>	Perico Barbinaranja	Orange-chinned Parakeet	R		CITES II				*	*		
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Loro Cabeciazul	Blue-headed Parrot	R		CITES II			*		*		
<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>	Loro Frentirrojo	Red-lored Parrot	R		CITES II			*		*		
ORDER CUCULIFORMES												
FAMILY CUCULIDAE	CUCLILLOS	CUCKOOS										
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Cuco Ardilla	Squirrel Cuckoo	R						*	*		

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TAXON	Spanish	English	STATUS	Situation in the wild		PM a PS	PS	ICT	Ed	PL	Je	PB
				PANAMA	WORLD							
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Garrapatero Piquiliso	Smooth-billed Ani	R						*			
ORDER STRIGIFORMES												
FAMILY STRIGIDAE	BÚHOS TÍPICOS	TYPICAL OWLS										
<i>Otus choliba</i>	Autillo Tropical	Tropical Screech-Owl	R		CITES II				*			
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Búho de Anteojos	Spectacled Owl	R		CITES II				*	*		
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Mochuelo Ferruginoso	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	R		CITES II				*			
ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES												
FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE	TAPACAMINOS	NIGHTJARS										
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Tapacamino Común	Common Pauraque	R				*		*	*		
FAMILY NYCTIBIDAE	NICTIBIOS	POTOOS										
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Nictibio Común	Common Potoo	R						*			
ORDER APODIFORMES												
FAMILY TROCHILIDAE	COLIBRÍES	HUMMINGBIRDS										
<i>Glaucis aenea</i>	Ermitaño Bronceado	Bronzy Hermit	R		CITES II					*		
<i>Threnetes ruckeri</i>	Barbita Colibandeadá	Band-tailed Barbthroat	R		CITES II				*			
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Ermitaño Colilargo	Long-tailed Hermit	R		CITES II				*	*	*	
<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	Ermitaño Chico	Little Hermit	R		CITES II		*	*	*	*	*	*
<i>Lepidopyga coeruleogularis</i>	Colibrí Gorgiazafiro	Sapphire-throated Hummingbird	R	ER / VU	CITES II		*	*				
<i>Hylocharis eliciae</i>	Zafiro Gorgiazul	Blue-throated Goldentail	R		CITES II				*	*		
<i>Amazilia edward</i>	Amazilia Ventrinivosa	Snowy-bellied Hummingbird	R	ER / VU	CITES II				*			
<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>	Amazilia Colirrufa	Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	R		CITES II		*	*		*		
<i>Heliothryx barroti</i>	Hada Coronipúrpura	Purple-crowned Fairy	R		CITES II							*
ORDER TROGONIFORMES												
FAMILY TROGONIDAE	TROGONES	TROGONS										
<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Trogón Violáceo	Violaceous Trogon	R						*			
<i>Trogon massena</i>	Trogón Colipizarra	Slaty-tailed Trogon	R					*				
ORDER CORACIIFORMES												
FAMILY MOMOTIDAE	MOMOTOS	MOTMOTS										
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Momoto Coroniazulado	Blue-crowned Motmot	R							*		
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Momoto Rufo	Rufous Motmot	R					*	*			*
FAMILY ALDEDINIDAE	MARTINES PESCADORES	KINGFISHERS										
<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Martín Pescador Grande	Ringed Kingfisher	R					*		*		
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Martín Pescador Verde	Green Kingfisher	R					*	*	*		
ORDER PICIFORMES												
FAMILY BUCCONIDAE	BUCOS	PUFFBIRDS										
<i>Malacoptila panamensis</i>	Buco Bigotiblanco	White-whiskered Puffbird	R						*			

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TAXON	Spanish	English	STATUS	Situation in the wild		PM a PS	PS	ICT	Ed	PL	Je	PB
				PANAMA	WORLD							
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Titira Enmascarada	Masked Tityra	R						*			*
FAMILY PIPRIDAE	SALTARINES	MANAKINS										
<i>Manacus aurantiacus</i>	Saltarín Cuellinaranja	Orange-collared Manakin	R	ER / VU			*		*	*	*	
<i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i>	Saltarín Coludo	Lance-tailed Manakin	R				*	*	*	*	*	*
FAMILY VIREONIDAE	VIREOS	VIREOS										
<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>	Vireo Pechiamarillo	Yellow-throated Vireo	M							*		
<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>	Vireo de Filadelfia	Philadelphia Vireo	M					*				
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Vireo Ojirrojo	Red-eyed Vireo	M					*				*
<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	Verdillo Matorralero	Scrub Greenlet	R							*		
<i>Hylophilus decurtatus</i>	Verdillo Menor	Lesser Greenlet	R					*		*		*
FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE	SOTERREYES	WRENS										
<i>Thryothorus modestus</i>	Soterrey Modesto	Plain Wren	R				*					
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Soterrey Común	House Wren	R						*			
FAMILY SYLVIIDAE	SOTERILLOS Y PERLITAS	GNATWREN & GNATCATCHERS										
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Soterillo Piquilargo	Long-billed Gnatwren	R				*		*	*		*
<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>	Perlita Tropical	Tropical Gnatcatcher	R								*	*
FAMILY TURDIDAE	SOLITARIOS, ZORZALES & ALIADOS	SOLITAIRES, THRUSHES & ALLIES										
<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>	Zorzal de Swainson	Swainson's Thrush	M					*				
<i>Turdus grayi</i>	Mirlo Pardo	Clay-colored Robin	R					*	*			
FAMILY PARULIDAE	REINITAS	WOOD-WARBLERS										
<i>Vermivora peregrina</i>	Reinita Verdilla	Tennessee Warbler	M					*		*		
<i>Dendroica petechia erithachorides</i>	Reinita Manglera	Mangrove Warbler	R					*		*		
<i>Dendroica pensylvanica</i>	Reinita Flanquicastaña	Chestnut-sided Warbler	M				*					
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Reinita Gorginaranja	Blackburnian Warbler	M				*					
<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>	Reinita Protonotaria	Prothonotary Warbler	M					*		*		
<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>	Reinita-acuática Norteña	Northern Waterthrush	M					*	*	*		
<i>Oporornis formosus</i>	Reinita Cachetinegra	Kentucky Warbler	M					*	*			
FAMILY THRAUPIDAE	TANGARAS	TANAGERS										
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Tangara Veranera	Summer Tanager	M					*				
<i>Ramphocelus dimidiatus</i>	Tangara Dorsirroja	Crimson-backed Tanager	R									*
<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>	Tangara de Passerini	Passerini's Tanager	R						*	*		
<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Tangara Azuleja	Blue-gray Tanager	R				*	*			*	
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Tangara Palmera	Palm Tanager	R						*	*	*	
<i>Euphonia luteicapilla</i>	Eufonia Coroniamarilla	Yellow-crowned Euphonia	R								*	
<i>Euphonia lanitrostris</i>	Eufonia Piquigruesa	Thick-billed Euphonia	R					*	*		*	
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Mielero Patirrojo	Red-legged Honeycreeper	R				*	*			*	*

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				PANAMA	WORLD							
FAMILY EMBERIZIDAE	PINZONES EMBERIZINOS	EMBERIZINE FINCHES										
<i>Sporophila americana</i>	Espiguero Variable	Variable Seedeater	R							*		
<i>Oryzoborus funereus</i>	Semillero Menor	Thick-billed Seed-Finch	R							*		
<i>Arremon aurantirostris</i>	Gorrión Piquinaranja	Orange-billed Sparrow	R						*			
FAMILY CARDINALIDAE	CARDENALES, PICOGRUESOS & ALIADOS	CARDINALS, GROSBEAKS & ALLIES										
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Saltador Gorgianteado	Buff-throated Saltator	R							*		
<i>Cyanocopsa cyanoides</i>	Picogruero Negriazulado	Blue-black Grosbeak	R						*	*		
FAMILY ICTERIDAE	NEGROS, BOLSEROS & OROPÉNDOLAS	AMERICAN ORIOLES & BLACKBIRDS										
<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	Negro Coligrande	Great-tailed Grackle	R			*	*			*		
<i>Icterus galbula</i>	Bolsero Norteño	Northern Oriole	M						*			
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Oropéndola Crestada	Crested Oropendola	R			*			*	*		

Codes: Status: **R** resident species, **M** latitudinal migrant, **Vp** pelagic visitor, **Vc** casual visitor; Situation in the wild, Panama: **EN** national endemic species, **ER** regional endemic species, **PL** protected species by law, **VU** vulnerable species, **EP** endangered species, **CR** critical endangered species; World **CITES I** appendix I, **CITES II** appendix II; **UICN**: **CR** considered as critical endangered species, **VU** considered as vulnerable species, **LR** considered as low risk. Sampling areas: **PM** Puerto Mutis, **PS** Playa del Sol, **ICT** Canales de Tierra Island, **Ed** El Edén, **PL** Playa Limón, **Je** Jeringuita, **PB** Playa Blanca.

¹Literature:

ANAM (1999), ANCON (sin fecha), AOU (1998), Jiménez (2003), Ridgely & Gwynne (1993), Stattersfield & al. (1998).

LIST OF PICTURES OF BIRDS FROM BAHÍA HONDA

- Fig. 1A. *Egretta caerulea* (Ardeidae)
- Fig. 1B. *Egretta caerulea* (Ardeidae)
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