

FIELD REPORT

**COLOMBIA: BOGOTA, EASTERN ANDES
AND THE MAGDALENA VALLEY**

FEBRUARY 1-16, 2025



Espeletia sp. in Sumapaz National Park, 2025. Photo: S.Hilty

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With traffic in Bogotá, a bustling city of more than eight million people, sometimes at a standstill, it may seem as if birding in Colombia is as much about how to get in and out of the city as reaching a birding destination. Nevertheless, our days afield soon dispelled that notion. Despite the traffic and large number of trucks and buses, our driver Dario, an expert driver with the Colombian transport company "*Solutions in Colombia*," was a picture of professionalism. After a breakfast stop west of Bogotá we moved downslope to Laguna Tabacal, a quiet rural lake and wooded area about an hour-and-a-half west of Bogotá and at lower elevation. This is an excellent place for an introduction to commoner Colombia birds of lower montane elevations. Later in the day we experienced a chaos of hummingbirds at a private home, "Jardín Encantado," in the little town of San Francisco before returning to Bogotá.

We followed this opening day with visits to two high elevation sites, first Chingaza National Park, and then to Sumapaz National Park. Both sites are floristically unique landscapes near or above treeline and in many ways otherworldly. There are fewer birds here, but the ones present often occur only in "páramo," a Spanish word for a high elevation tropical latitude grassland. Here, montane forests are shorter in stature, elfin-like, and give way above c. 3400–3500m to a mostly open region characterized by rosette-shaped *Espeletia* spp. plants—essentially fuzzy-leaved sunflowers (Asteraceae) adapted for life in an environment where winter comes every night and summer every day—although often in brief doses but always with high ultraviolet radiation during the day. It is cold, rainy, and generally not an agreeable climate for humans—but hummingbirds love it because most plants here depend on hummers; the climate is too cold for reliable insect pollinators. However, during our visits it was surprisingly warm and dry at both sites—as it has been for several months more or less throughout Colombia. A few other bird families thrive here, especially furnariids, tanagers, and passerals (formerly Emberizids) along with a few flycatchers and, of course, hummingbirds. Highlights of our two days were Andean Pygmy-Owl, Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant, Apolinar's Wren, and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager.

Lower elevations on the eastern slope of the Andes, near the village of Santa María, brought a completely different avifauna. Among the top species were Black-and-white Owl, Andean Cocks-of-the-rock, and a Fasciated Tiger-Heron.

Because I seemed to have developed a lung infection (flu-like symptoms but curiously, no fever), and perhaps also an eye infection, I became very weak and opted to depart for my home—both to restore my health and to reduce some obvious stress from clients worried about also getting these same symptoms.

For the second half of the trip the itinerary focused our efforts on both slopes of the Andes above the middle Magdalena Valley. Also, because the walk down through the Reserva Chicaque is long and somewhat difficult, I suggested to Christian that he substitute a nearby reserve called Reserva Fute (2570m), which is small but similar in habitat to Chicaque. Christian informed me that birding at Reserva Fute was good and quite similar to Chicaque. The balance of the trip closely followed, as far as I can

tell, the itinerary. It included some birding on the grounds of the hotel at Giradot, dry lowland tropical forest at Reserva Mana Dulce (530m) with Jet Antbirds, White-fringed Antwrens, Apical Flycatcher and much more.

On February 11 the group visited the relatively new Ukuku Rural Lodge, which abounds with flowers, hummingbirds, tanagers, euphonias and much more. This was followed by a long drive down the Magdalena Valley to the town of Victoria.

La Victoria sits in the foothills—the entire town slopes downhill (or uphill depending on your orientation) and is perhaps most noteworthy for the immense *Ceiba pentandra* tree in the town plaza. That tree (rumored to be more than 250 years old) is a sight to behold and a reminder of what this area must once have looked like before human settlement.

Following morning birding above Victoria at Bellavista and the adjacent Canaveral area, the tour route continued northward, toward Pto. Triunfo, Doradal, and near the Río Claro Reserve. Río Claro is a rich and diverse humid lowland forest (yes, hot and sweaty) but with enough birds to satisfy almost any birder. On the final day, February 15, the group returned overland to Bogotá.

During the mid-1980s through 1990s Colombia was mired in civil unrest, and foreign visitors were rare, flocking instead to neighboring Costa Rica, Panama, Venezuela, and Ecuador for birding and ecotourism. In the 1990s I began to wonder if I would ever be able to return to Colombia. Yet peace did return, and birders also finally returned. In 2009, I operated four trips to Colombia for VENT, and an explosion of birding interest followed those four trips. The next year several major birding companies and hundreds of birders took the cue from our success and descended on Colombia. I could not have imagined the transformation that would occur.

In 2020 the covid-19 pandemic impacted Colombia, just as it did the rest of the world, but Colombia is a busy country. Everywhere we traveled people were masked, indoors and outdoors, walking, working, doing construction, driving trucks, riding motorcycles (virtually 100% in large cities), and bottles of hand sanitizer greeted us at the entrance to every hotel and restaurant (where masks were obligatory), and many other businesses as well. People embraced, or at least accepted the inevitable sacrifices required to combat a pandemic of this magnitude—this in stark contrast to the United States where people whined and argued and even fought tooth and nail, against even the slightest inconveniences to their personal freedoms. Heedless of consequences we even succeeded in turning a life-threatening pandemic into a political issue that divided the country—and some people paid the ultimate price for their recalcitrance. Not surprisingly, Colombia experienced initial difficulties obtaining vaccines, but in a shopping center I visited prior to a tour early the next year I encountered long lines of people waiting to be vaccinated. It is to be remembered also that Colombians, unable to work because of the pandemic, generally, were not able to enjoy the generous “safety-nets” that so many people

receive here in the United States. Many people, including my co-leader and driver, like most others, had not worked more than a day or two in the previous year! Yet, life was moving forward.

Everywhere we traveled, then and now, there are signs of heavy construction, people working, a country at work, a varied and booming economy, and a country that is generally clean and surprisingly cognizant of conservation issues. And there are plenty of entrepreneurial businesses, e.g. washing heavy trucks along major highways (very popular on some routes); selling food; jugglers, entertainers, and window-washers at stoplights and so on. Bogotá suffers growing pains like any large metropolitan area (major traffic congestion) but is trying numerous novel ways to ameliorate congestion and smog—a private lane bus system; a proliferation of bicycle lanes; no automobiles on some streets one day a week; an odd-even license plate number system for alternate day driving; and Sunday closing of select streets to all but bicycles, skateboards, baby strollers, and foot traffic. Road signs throughout the country urge people to take care of the environment and keep the environment clean. There also is signage alerting drivers to all manner of wildlife that might be crossing roads! And even aerial bridges (e.g. at base of Eastern Andes) built to aid primates and other mammals in safely crossing busy highways! Just imagine trying to get something like this financed and built here in the USA!

For a country that has struggled to rid itself of crippling political and social problems, the transformation is remarkable. The statistics are undeniable—just over 1,950 species of birds are now known here including over 70 endemics and many more near-endemics. It is biologically and geographically one of the most biodiverse countries on the planet. And, there are numerous cultural sights around Bogotá to enjoy as well. A popular slogan says . . . “Your only danger in Colombia is wanting to stay.” And now that just may be true. I hope it stays that way. Sadly, however, there are signs of renewed violence in remote parts of the country. Maintaining a functioning democracy here, as everywhere, requires constant vigilance. It cannot be assumed to automatically continue.

- *The number of young birders (as well as bird festivals) in Colombia is exploding, something that is, to me, extremely gratifying and surely bodes well for the future biodiversity of this remarkable country. We took our breakfast at a small reserve (Reserva Chiguazá) outside Bogotá that day, and elsewhere we often used local services and/or guides in as many other places as possible.*
- *This is all just so remarkable and so gratifying that there are young people in this country that are eager to get out into the fields and forests and learn about the birdlife of their country. And, I am encountering this kind of grass-roots enthusiasm by kids and young adults on almost every tour in Colombia now. In the 1970s and early 1980s there wasn't a birder to be found anywhere in the country when I traveled and was learning birds here alone. Times have changed.*
- *My original Colombian book sparked interest and enthusiasm for the magnificent avifauna of this country, and more recently a couple of other books*

have also helped. I only hope that my most recent book (Hilty 2.0 as some have been calling it) continues to further interest in the avifauna of this magnificent country. There is a new young generation of local birders now, and they are out roaming Colombia's mountains and forests, and I couldn't be more pleased. They are the future.

I want to extend thanks to my co-leader Christian Daza for his superb birding skills, which were on display throughout, in spotting birds, and helping people see them (green lasers also help!), and for an immense amount of logistic assistance on this trip including at meals, buying snacks, coordinating itinerary changes, and so much more. And, not least, of stepping up almost from the third day of the trip (when I began to falter) and confidently taking over the operation of this trip.

KEY:

Red (bold) – rare or unusual or of special interest; endemics also added in red *heard (asterisk)

[brackets] seen/heard only by one of the guides (SH, AN)

Locations: a total of about 25 different birding sites were visited on this trip with birding times of 30 minutes to nearly a full day at these locations.

Elevations ranged from c. 350m (Magdalena Valley) to 3650 m (PN Sumapaz).

Almost all of these locations are mentioned in the species accounts that follow.

Sites: Elevations partly from Paynter & Traylor, *Ornithological Gazetteer of Colombia*, 1981. Harvard Univ.

- 1. Breakfast (Parador Antojitos del Vino, 2630m); La Vega (1215m); Laguna Tabacal (1400m); Jardín Encantado (1600m); all in dept. of Cundinamarca**
- 2. Parque Nacional Chingaza (3200-3500m; Observatorio de los Colibris (3300m); dept. of Cundinamarca**
- 3. Reserva Chiguazá breakfast & lunch; 2770m); Parque Nacional Sumapaz (to 3400-3650m); dept. of Cundinamarca**
- 4. Reserva Bavaria (former Bavarian Beer property; 500-625m); and nearby Rancho Cumaná (475-500m), dept. of Cundinamarca.**
- 5. Almenara Reserve (property of Hydroelectric de Boyacá; 1400m), near Santa María**
- 6. Río Bata (Andean Cocks-of-the-rock lek) above Santa María in afternoon (c. 1100-1200m); dept. of Boyacá.**
- 7. Cachipay area (military bases) near Santa María (700-800m), Santa María (900m) in a.m. and return for late evening birding and owling.**
- 8. Reserva Natural Fute (2570m), dept. of Cundinamarca; birding at hotel in Giradot (300m)**
- 9. Reserva Natural Mana Dulce (500m), Magd. Valley, dept. of Cundinamarca; dry scrub forest near Doima (600m) near Ibagué, Tolima**

10. Ukuku Rural Lodge (c. 1850m) in morning; p.m. drive down Magdalena Valley to town of Victoria.
11. Cafeteria y Terrazas de Cañaverál Restaurant; and Bellavista Reserve (1100m) near Victoria
12. Reserva Río Claro (500m), dept. of Antioquia
13. Pto Triunfo–Pto. Nare road marshes and ranchland (200-250m); Pto. Boyacá (c. 155m)
14. Mid-morning drive back to Bogotá (2590m) for conclusion of trip on Feb 15.

NOTE: This trip list is based on Christian Daza's eBird list and all species (448) are listed as "observed." However, this will not be correct in all cases. Not all species on this list were actually seen, and the list does not distinguish between species only heard, from those seen. Because I have day lists only for the first half of the trip, I cannot always accurately indicate which ones were only heard. Please refer to your personal lists if there is a question in this regard. Christian has listed a department name and lat/long location for areas that eBird shows, but some of these named locations are not on our itinerary. To make some of these names easier to track down, I have often used the location listed in our itinerary.

BIRDS:

Tinamous, Tinamidae

*Little Tinamou, *Crypturellus soui*, heard, dept. Antioquia [5.936/-74.866]

Screamers, Anhimidae

Northern Screamer, *Chauna chavaria*, Hotel Double, Boyacá [5.939/-74.555]

Ducks, Geese & Waterfowl, Anatidae

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck, *Dendrocygna autumnalis*, 3, PN Sumapaz

Andean Teal, *Anas andium*, 20+ Parque Nacional Sumapaz

Andean Duck, *Oxyura ferruginea*, 4, PN Sumapaz (formerly lumped with Ruddy Duck)

Guans, Chachalacas & Curassows, Cracidae

Colombian Chachalaca (Endemic), *Ortalis columbiana* (E), near Pto. Triunfo

Speckled Chachalaca, *Ortalis guttata*, Bavaria Road; Santa María

Band-tailed Guan, *Penelope argyrotis*, Santa María

?Spix's Guan, *Penelope jacquacu*, possibly 1 at Hotel del Llanos, Villavicencio (seems unlikely here); this large species (much larger than Chachalacas or most other *Penelope* guans) is so widely hunted for food that its presence virtually within the city limits of Villavicencio seen questionable

Pigeons & Doves, Columbidae

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Rock Pigeon (I), *Columba livia*, urban areas everywhere
Pale-vented Pigeon, *Patagioenas cayennensis*, Rancho Camaná; Cañaveral area near Bellavista; open areas near Pto. Triunfo
Scaled Pigeon, *Patagioenas speciosa*, Cachipay area below Santa María
Band-tailed Pigeon, *Patagioenas fasciata*, large flock at breakfast the first a.m.; also PN Chingaza; Ukuku Rural Lodge
Plumbeous Pigeon, *Patagioenas plumbea*, Santa María (La Almenara; Cachipay areas near Santa María); at least 1-2 seen
Ruddy Ground-Dove, *Columbina talpacoti*, scattered open areas; all lower elevations
Scaled Dove, *Columbina squammata*, Santa María (hotel grounds)
Blue Ground-Dove, *Claravis pretiosa*, listed for Finca Las Camelias (seen?)
White-tipped Dove, *Leptotila verreauxi*, Reserva Mana Dulce (several); Finca Las Camelias; Río Claro area
Tolima Dove *Leptotila conoveri* (Endemic) 1-2 at Ukuku Rural Lodge
*Gray-fronted Dove, *Leptotila rufaxilla*, heard; Bavaria forest; heard (possibly seen at Cachipay area below Santa María)
Eared Dove, *Zenaida auriculata*, most open highlands areas including Bogotá

Cuckoos, Cuculidae

Greater Ani, *Crotophaga major*, near Mana Dulce; Doima near Ibagué; near Pto. Triunfo
Smooth-billed Ani, *Crotophaga ani*, in humid lower elevation areas (e. g, Cachipay area below Santa María); Pto Triunfo area
Groove-billed Ani, *Crotophaga sulcirostris*, dry lowlands of middle Magdalena Valley (Hotel Bosques de Athan=Giradot; Pto. Triunfo)
Striped Cuckoo, *Tapera naevia*, Hotel Double K, Boyacá
Pheasant Cuckoo, *Dromococcyx phasianellus*, Reserva Mana Dulce (hd); seen?

Oilbird, Steatornithidae

Oilbird, *Steatornis caripensis*, Río Claro

Swifts, Apodidae

Chestnut-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne rutila*, Santa María (over hotel)
White-collared Swift, *Streptoprocne zonaris*, Ukuku Rural Lodge; Reserva Bellavista; middle Magdalena Valley
Gray-rumped Swift, *Chaetura cinereiventris*, Santa María; Pto. Triunfo
Short-tailed Swift, *Chaetura brachyura*, Río Claro area
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift, *Panyptila cayennensis*, Ukuku Rural Lodge

Hummingbirds, Trochilidae

White-necked Jacobin, *Florisuga mellivora*, Jardín Encantado; Ukuku; Bellavista
White-tipped Sicklebill, *Eutoxeres aquila*, La Almenara (below Santa María)
Rufous-breasted Hermit, *Glaucis hirsutus*, Río Claro; Los Colores hotel
White-bearded Hermit, *Phaethornis hispidus*, 1 at Rancho Camaná
Green Hermit, *Phaethornis guy*, Ukuku
Pale-bellied Hermit, *Phaethornis anthophilus*, Mana Dulce; Hotel Los Colores

Gray-chinned Hermit, *Phaethornis griseogularis*, Bavaria Forest road
 Sooty-capped Hermit, *Phaethornis augusti*, Santa María (hotel; and Cachipay)
 Green-fronted Lancebill, *Doryfera ludovicae*, Santa María area
 White-throated (Choco) Daggerbill, *Schistes albigularis*, Ukuku
 Sparkling Violetear, *Colibri coruscans*, Jardín Encantada; Observatorio de Colibris;
 Reserva Fute; Ukuku
 Brown Violetear, *Colibri delphinae*, Jardín Encantado (San Francisco)
 Lesser Violetear, *Colibri cyanotus*, Reserva Fute; Ukuku
 Purple-crowned Fairy, *Heliathryx barroti*, Rio Claro area
 Black-throated Mango, *Anthracothorax nigricollis*, Jardín Encantado (San Francisco);
 Santa María (hotel)
 Longuemare's (Amethyst-throated) Sunangel, *Heliangelus amethysticollis*, above
 Bogotá at Observatorio de los Colibris; taxonomy disputed; often merged with
 Amethyst-throated Sunangel
 Tourmaline Sunangel, *Heliangelus exortis*, Reserva Fute; Ukuku
 Speckled Hummingbird, *Adelomyia melanogenys*, Reserva Fute; Ukuku
 Long-tailed Sylph, *Agelaiocercus kingii*, Santa María (Almenara); Fute; Ukuku
Black-tailed Trainbearer, *Lesbia victoriae*, males above Bogotá (Observatorio de
 Colibris)
 Green-tailed Trainbearer, *Lesbia nuna*, (Reserva Chiguazá)
Bronze-tailed Thornbill, *Chalcostigma heteropogon* (Near Endemic), PN
 Chingaza (3000m)
Green-bearded Helmetcrest, *Oxypogon guerinii*, PN Sumapaz
 Tyrian Metaltail, *Metallura tyrianthina*, Chingaza (Observatorio de Colibris); PN
 Chingaza
 Glowing Puffleg, *Eriocnemis vestita*, PN Chingaza (2-3 at Observatorio de Colibris);
 PN Chingaza



Blue-throated Starfrontlet, male, Observatorio de Colibris, 2025. Photo: S. Hilty

Coppery-bellied Puffleg, *Eriocnemis cupreovertris* (Near Endemic), 1 briefly at
PN Chingaza

Shining Sunbeam, *Aglaeactis cupripennis*, 1 at PN Chingaza

Bronzy Inca, *Coeligena coeligena*, Ukuku Rural Lodge

Collared Inca, *Coeligena torquata* Reserva Fute (2); Ukuku (3)

Blue-throated Starfrontlet, *Coeligena helianthea* (Near Endemic), Observatorio
de Colibris; PN Chingaza

Golden-bellied Starfrontlet, *Coeligena bonapartei* (Endemic), Reserva Fute (1);

Note: it is endemic if split from Perijá Starfrontlet, *C. consita*, which occurs also
on the Venezuelan side of the Perijá Mts.; when merged *C. bonapartei* it would
only be Near Endemic in Colombia

Sword-billed Hummingbird, *Ensifera ensifera*, M & F (she has longer bill);
Observatorio de Colibris; Ukuku

Great Sapphirewing, *Pterophanes cyanopterus* Observatorio de Colibris (1M); 2nd
largest hummer

Buff-tailed Coronet, *Boissonneaua flavescens*, Reserva Fute (2); Ukuku (8)

White-booted Booted Racket-tail, *Ocreatus underwoodii*, Almenara Reserve (1400m)
near Santa María; Reserva Fute; Ukuku

Fawn-breasted Brilliant, *Heliodoxa rubinoides*, Ukuku

Violet-fronted Brilliant, *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*, Santa María (Almenara)

White-bellied Woodstar, *Chaetocercus mulsant*, Jardín Encantado (San Francisco);
Observatorio de Los Colibris; Reserva Chiguazá; Fute; Ukuku

Purple-throated Woodstar, *Philodice mitchellii*, Ukuku (2)

Red-billed Emerald, *Chlorostilbon gibsoni*, Ukuku (2); another northward

Violet-headed Hummingbird, *Klais guimeti*, Santa María (Cachipay; 1M)

Tolima Blossomcrown, *Anthocephala berlepschi* (Endemic), 1 at Marmalade
bushes (*Streptosolen jamesonii*) bushes at Ukuku



Tolima Blossomcrown. 2025. Photo: Christian Daza

Bronze-tailed Plumeleteer, *Chalybura urochrysis*, Río Claro (1)
White-vented Plumeleteer, *Chalybura buffonii*, San Francisco (Jardín Encantado);
Finca Las Camelias
Crowned Woodnymph, *Thalurania colombica*, 2 at Ukuku
Indigo-capped Hummingbird (Endemic), *Amazilia cyanifrons*, Jardín Encantado
(many); Ukuku (4)
Green-bellied Hummingbird, *Saucerottia viridigaster*, Santa María (hotel; Cachipay)
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, *Amazilia tzacatl*, Jardín Encantado; Mana Dulce; Ukuku;
Cañaveral (adjacent to Reserva Bellavista); Río Claro area
Andean Emerald, *Amazilia franciae*, Jardín Encantado (1); Ukuku (5)
Versicolored Emerald, *Chrysuronia versicolor*, hotel area (1) in Santa María
Golden-tailed Sapphire, *Chrysuronia oenone*, Santa María area (1)
Glittering-throated Emerald, *Chionomesa fimbriata*, Rancho Camaná (1)
Blue-chested Hummingbird, *Amazilia amabilis*, Mana Dulce; Río Claro area
Violet-bellied Hummingbird, *Chlorestes julie*, 4 at Mana Dulce (seasonal here)

Rails, Gallinules & Coots, Rallidae

Bogota Rail, *Rallus semiplumbeus* (Endemic), PN Sumapaz (mainly heard;
glimpsed by a few people c. 3450 m el
Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, *Aramides cajaneus*, Hotel del Llano (heard); Santa María
(Cachipay); Ukuku (1)
American Coot, *Fulica americana*, PN Sumapaz (5; resident)

Purple Gallinule, *Porphyrio martinica*, Pto. Triunfo–Pto. Nare marshes (1)
Russet-crowned Crane, *Rufirallus viridis*, Pto. Triunfo-Puerto Nare Road (2 heard on
Feb 12; 1 heard Feb 15)

Plovers & Lapwings, Charadriidae

Southern Lapwing, *Vanellus chilensis*, common; various lower to mid- elevation sites
up to ca. 2500m el.

Jacanas, Jacanidae

Wattled Jacana, *Jacana jacana*, Pto. Triunfo area (Antioquia) black race (14+)

Sandpipers & Allies, Scolopacidae

Spotted Sandpiper, *Actitis macularius*, Hotel Los Colores (1; near Río Claro); N migr.

Greater Yellowlegs, *Tringa melanoleuca*, PN Sumapaz (1 bird; early returning N migrant)

Pectoral Sandpiper, *Calidris melanotos*, 1 Cachipay area (Santa María); n migr.

Grebes, Podicipedidae

Least Grebe, *Tachybaptus dominicus*, Pto. Triunfo-Pto. Nare area (1); resident

Hoatzin, Opisthocomidae

Hoatzin, *Opisthocomus hoazin*, 2 roosting at Hotel del Llano, n edge Villavicencio

Anhinga, Anhingidae

Anhinga, *Anhinga anhinga*, 1 on Pto. Triunfo-Pto. Nare road

Cormorants & Shags, Phalacrocoracidae

Neotropic Cormorant, *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*, Laguna Tabacal (12-15); Giradot; Río Claro and Pto. Triunfo areas

Ibises & Spoonbills, Threskiornithidae

Green Ibis, *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*, Río Bata (2: Santa María), c. 800 m el

Bare-faced Ibis, *Phimosus infuscatus*, widespread and common; lower and mid-elevations up to c. 2600m (Sabana de Bogotá)

Hérons, Egrets & Bitterns, Ardeidae

Rufescent Tiger-Heron, *Tigrisoma lineatum*, Pto. Boyacá (Río Magdalena), Boyacá

Fasciated Tiger-Heron, *Tigrisoma fasciatum*, 1 on Río Bata (800m) below Santa María; typically on foothill gravel bars or boulders in mountain streams

Little Blue Heron, *Egretta caerulea*, Santa María (Río Bata); Mana Dulce

Snowy Egret, *Egretta thula*, Pto Triunfo area (1)

Striated Heron, *Butorides striata*, marshes of Pto. Triunfo; near Río Claro

Cattle Egret, *Bubulcus ibis*, almost daily; common in open areas everywhere

Great Egret, *Ardea alba*, several lower elevation sites

Cocoi Heron, *Ardea cocoi*, 1 near Pto. Boyacá

New World Vultures, Cathartidae

Black Vulture, *Coragyps atratus*, daily; everywhere in settled areas

Turkey Vulture, *Cathartes aura*, scattered singles, mostly lower els; all are resident forms with whitish patch on nape

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, *Cathartes burrovianus*, 3 singles in middle Magd. Valley from below Ibague (Doima) to Pto.Triunfo/Pto. Nare area

Osprey, Pandionidae

Osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*, 1 near Doima (east of Ibague)

Hawks, Eagles & Kites, Accipitridae

Hook-billed Kite, *Chondrohierax uncinatus*, unknown loc [5.94, -74.864]

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Swallow-tailed Kite, *Elanoides forficatus*, 2 near Bavaria forest; 4 at Cachipay, 700m (Boyacá); another from unnamed loc (5.936, -74.856]
Bicolored Hawk, *Accipiter bicolor*, 1 soaring (rare behavior) over Cachipay, Santa María
Black-collared Hawk, *Buteogallus nigricollis*, 1 seen 12 Feb, Pto. Triunfo area
Savanna Hawk, *Buteogallus meridionalis*, 1 in lowlands along east base of Andes; 3 in Pto. Triunfo area
Roadside Hawk, *Rupornis magnirostris*, commonest raptor; lowlands and mid-elevations
Black-chested Buzzard-eagle, *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*, 2 over PN Sumapaz
Broad-winged Hawk, *Buteo platypterus*, 1 at Ukuku Rural Lodge
Short-tailed Hawk, *Buteo brachyurus*, 2 seen 5 Feb, east base of Andes

Owls, Strigidae

Spectacled Owl, *Pulsatrix perspicillata*, 2 at Río Claro, 13 Feb; 1 on 14 Feb
Band-bellied Owl, *Pulsatrix melanota*, 1 seen, Santa María (Cachipay) 7 Feb
Andean Pygmy-Owl, *Glaucidium jardiinii*, 1 seen PN Chingaza (3450m)
Black-and-white Owl, *Ciccaba nigrolineata*, 1 below Santa María (700m el) at Cachipay

Trogon, Trogonidae

White-tailed Trogon, *Trogon chionurus*, pairs 9 & 10 Feb, Río Claro

Motmots, Momotidae

Whooping motmot, *Momotus subrufescens*, 1 at Giradot; 1 at Mana Dulce
Andean (Highland) Motmot, *Momotus aequatorialis*, 1, Ukuku
Rufous Motmot, *Momotus subrufescens*, 1 at Reserva Bellavista; 1 at Río Claro

Kingfishers, Alcedinidae

Amazon Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle amazona*, 1 at Río Claro
Green Kingfisher, *Chloroceryle americana*, 1 along Río Bata at Santa María

Puffbirds, Bucconidae

(Lesser) Pied Puffbird, *Notharchus tectus (subtectus)* hd/seen, Pto. Triunfo area 12 Feb & 15 Feb
Barred Puffbird, *Nystalus radiatus*, 2 at Mana Dulce
Russet-throated Puffbird, *Hypnelus ruficollis*, 2, Pto. Triunfo–Pto. Nare area
*White-chested Puffbird, *Malacoptila fusca*, hd, Bavaria Forest
White-whiskered Puffbird, *Malacoptila panamensis*, Río Claro (2), 13 Feb
Moustached Puffbird, 3 (hd/seen), 6 Feb, Almenara; & above Santa María

Jacamars, Galbulidae

Rufous-tailed Jacamar, *Galbula ruficauda*, Mana Dulce; Giradot
White-chinned Jacamar, *Galbula tombacea* 2 at Bavaria Forest near Villavicencio; 1 at Almenara near Santa María

New World Barbets, Capitonidae

White-mantled Barbet, *Capito hypoleuca* (Endemic), 1 (local) Bellavista Reserve
Gilded Barbet, *Capito auratus*, 2 at Bavaria Reserve (*Ficus* tree)
Red-headed Barbet, *Eubucco bourcierii*, Cachipay near Santa María; 7 Feb)

Toucans, Ramphastidae

Southern Emerald-Toucanet, *Aulacorhynchus albivitta* (presumed white-throated form), 2 at Ukuku
Crimson-rumped Toucanet, *Aulacorhynchus haematopygus*, 2 at Santa María (Almenara)
Lettered Araçari, *Pteroglossus inscriptus*, 1 on 7 Feb, Cachipay (below Santa María); sometimes split as Humboldt's Araçari (*P. humboldtii*)
Collared *Pteroglossus torquatus*, 3 at Río Claro
Chestnut-eared Araçari, *Pteroglossus castanotis*, Bavaria Reserve (4); Santa María (8) including Cachipay and unidentified locality
Channel-billed Toucan, *Ramphastos (vitellinus) citreolaemus*, (Citron-throated form, often regarded a separate species); 1 listed as Boyacá, Co [4.891, -73.253]=apparently near Santa María

Woodpeckers, Picidae

Scaled Piculet, *Picumnus squamulatus*, seen at 4 localities near Santa María including Cachipay area; 700m and Almenara (1200m))
Olivaceous Piculet, *Picumnus olivaceus*, Mana Dulce; Doima; Ukuku; Bellavista; and Pto. Triunfo area
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, *Melanerpes cruentatus*, Bavaria; Rancho Camaná; Santa María (Cachipay)
Red-crowned Woodpecker, *Melanerpes rubricapillus*, Magdalena Valley lowlands
Red-rumped Woodpecker, *Veniliornis kirkii*, Bella Vista; Río Claro area
Lineated Woodpecker, *Dryocopus lineatus*, Rancho Camaná; Ukuku
Cinnamon Woodpecker, *Celeus loricatus*, Río Claro
Golden-olive Woodpecker, *Colaptes rubiginosus*, Boyacá, Co [4.891, -73.253]
Spot-breasted Woodpecker, *Colaptes (Chrysoptilus) punctigula*, Hotel Los Colores (near Río Claro)

Falcons & Caracaras, Falconidae

*Laughing Falcon, *Herpetotheres cachinnans*, 1 hd; Cachipay, Santa María area
Crested Caracara, *Caracara cheriway*, 2, east base of Andes (5 Feb); Pto. Triunfo area
Yellow-headed Caracara, *Milvago chimachima*, scattered singles in lowland areas
Bat Falcon, *Falco ruficularis*, 1 at Laguna Tabacal (seen from parking lot)

New World and African Parrots, Psittacidae

Orange-chinned Parakeet, *Brotogeris jugularis*, Laguna Tabacal; and daily in almost all middle Magdalena Valley areas
Cobalt-winged Parakeet, *Brotogeris cyanopectus*, Bavaria forest (Villavicencio area)
Saffron-headed Parrot, *Pyrilia pyrilia*, 1 at Río Claro; (scarce; unpredictable)

Speckle-faced Parrot, *Pionus seniloides* (when split from White-capped Parrot); 2 near Ukuku
 Blue-headed Parrot, *Pionus menstruus*, Bellavista; Río Claro; Pto. Triunfo areas
 Yellow-crowned Parrot, *Amazona ochrocephala*, Mana Dulce; Pto. Triunfo area
 Orange-winged Parrot *Amazona amazonica*, ranchland north of Pto. Triunfo
Spectacled Parrotlet, *Forpus conspicillatus* (Endemic), common at many lower elevation sites in Magdalena Valley; also Cachipay near Santa María
 Brown-throated Parakeet, *Eupsittula pertinax*, Doima (near Ibagué); arid country
 Blue-and-yellow Macaw, *Ara ararauna*, 2, Pto. Triunfo–Pto. Nare road
 Chestnut-fronted Macaw, *Ara severus*, Hotel Los Colores (Río Claro area); Pto Triunfo area (400m); total of 5 sites, 12+ individuals

Typical Antbirds, **Thamnophilidae**

Great Antshrike, *Taraba major*, Cachipay (Santa María), 700m el
 Black-crested Antshrike, *Sakesphorus canadensis*, Rancho Cumaná (M fighting with reflection in bus window)
 Barred Antshrike, *Thamnophilus doliatus*, Mana Dulce (1M); Giradot
 Bar-crested Antshrike, *Thamnophilus multistriatus* (Near Endemic), Laguna Tabacal (pair)
 Lined Antshrike, *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus*, 2nd military base at Cachipay (700m el)
 Black-crowned Antshrike, *Thamnophilus atrinucha*, Mana Dulce (2)
 Plain Antwren, *Dysithamnus mentalis*, Laguna Tabacal (2); La Almenara (Santa María)
 Pacific Antwren, *Myrmotherula pacifica*, Río Claro area
 White-flanked Antwren, *Myrmotherula axillaris*, 2 at Río Claro (?); shown on ebird list as at Mana Dulce but this possibly an error as this species does not normally occur in such dry tropical forest
 Northern) White-fringed Antwren, *Formicivora grisea*, 2-3 pairs at Mana Dulce
 Dusky Antbird, *Cecromacroides tyrannina*, Reserva Bavaria; Cachipay (Santa María)
 Jet Antbird, *Cercomacra nigricans*, pair seen (with some difficulty) at Mana Dulce
 White-browed Antbird, *Myrmoborus leucophrys*, heard at entrance to Bavaria forest (600m); seen near Santa María including at Cachipay (700m)
 Black-faced Antbird, *Myrmoborus myotherinus*, Reserva Bavaria road 2 (M, F)
 White-bellied Antbird, *Myrmeciza longipes*, Mana Dulce (2)
 Chestnut-backed Antbird, *Poliocrania exsul*, Río Claro (4)
Magdalena Antbird, *Sipia palliata*, Near Endemic, Río Claro (4)

Antpittas, **Grallariidae**

*Chestnut-crowned Antpitta, *Grallaria ruficapilla*, Reserva Fute (hd), ca. 2600m el.
 *Chestnut-naped Antpitta, *Grallaria nuchalis*, Ukuku (heard)
 Muisca Antpitta, *Grallaria rufula*, 1 briefly, PN Chingaza [formerly included with Rufous Antpitta, *G. rufula*, a species now split into more than a dozen species]
 Boyaca (formerly Tawny) Antpitta, *Grallaria quitensis* (recently proposed split from Tawny Antpitta, *Grallaria alticola*), PN Sumapaz (this E Andean form vocally distinct from western and southern populations)



Boyaca

Tawny) Antpitta, PN Sumapaz. 2025. Photo: S.Hilty

(formerly

Rusty-breasted Antpitta, *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus*, Laguna Tabacal (2 seen)

Tapaculos, Rhinocryptidae

White-crowned Tapaculo, *Scytalopus atratus*, 1 seen, Almenara (Santa María area)

*Blackish Antpitta, *Scytalopus latrans*, Reserva Fute

*Pale-bellied (Matorral) Tapaculo, *Scytalopus griseicollis* (**Near Endemic**), heard at PN Sumapaz (another little “black” bird) that refused to appear

Antthrushes, Formicariidae

*Short-tailed Antthrush, *Chamaeza campanisona*, heard at Cachipay and Almenara areas (Santa María)

Ovenbirds & Woodcreepers, Furnariidae

Plain-brown Woodcreeper, *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, Rancho Camaná (1); Reserva Bellavista (1); often follows army ants

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*, Río Claro area (2)

Cocoa Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus susurrans*, Mana Dulce; Río Claro area

Buff-throated Woodcreeper, *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*, heard (seen?), Reserva Bavaria

Straight-billed Woodcreeper, *Dendroplex picus*, Mana Dulce; Pto. Triunfo and Hotel Los Colores area near Dorado

Red-billed Scythebill, *Campylorhynchus trochilirostris*, Cachipay (Santa María area); 2 seen

Streak-headed Woodcreeper, *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*, Laguna Tabacal; Santa María (Cachipay at 700 m); Mana Dulce; Ukuku; Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro area

Northern Plain Xenops, *Xenops mexicanus*, Mana Dulce (1); Bellavista (1); Río Claro [recent split from Plain Xenops]

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Caribbean Hornero, *Furnarius longirostris*, Hotel Los Colores; marshland north of Pto. Triunfo; recent split from Pale-legged Hornero

Chestnut-winged Cinclodes, *Cinclodes albidiventris*, PN Sumapaz (2 seen), now officially split from former Bar-winged Cinclodes

*Ruddy Foliage-gleaner, *Clibanornis (rubiginosus) cinnamomeigula*, 1 hd, Cachipay (Santa María); if split *cinnamomeigula* race (east base of E Andes) is what we heard

Striped Treehunter, *Thripadectes holostictus*, Reserva Fute

Black-billed Treehunter, *Thripadectes melanorhynchus*, La Almenara (Santa María)

*Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner, *Automolus rufipileatus*, hd; Cachipay (Santa María)

Andean Tit-Spinetail, *Leptasthenura andicola*, 1, PN Sumapaz

*Many-striped Canastero, *Asthenes flammulata*, PN Sumapaz, heard

White-chinned Thistletail, *Asthenes fuliginosa*, PN Chingaza (seen briefly); PN Sumapaz

*Crested Spinetail, *Cranioleuca subcristata*, heard at Cachipay (Santa María area)

Yellow-chinned Spinetail, *Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*, sites near Magdalena River

*Silvery-throated Spinetail, *Synallaxis subpudica*, heard (no identifiable views) above town of Calera (c. 2700-2800m)

Pale-breasted Spinetail, *Synallaxis albescens*, near Doima (dry scrub)

Rufous Spinetail, *Synallaxis rutilans*, Reserva Fute

Manakins, Pipridae

Lance-tailed Manakin, *Chiroxiphia lanceolata*, Mana Dulce; Doima

White-bibbed Manakin, *Corapipo leucorrhoea*, Bellavista Reserve (1)

Velvety Manakin, *Lepidothrix velutina*, Río Claro area (recent split from Blue-crowned Manakin)

White-bearded Manakin, *Manacus manacus*, Laguna Tabacal; Reserva Bavaria, Mana Dulce; Bellavista; Río Claro; this is the **only genus** of manakins that display with loud finger-snapping sounds!

Striolated (formerly Striped) Manakin, *Machaeropterus striolatus*, (very cute!); Bellavista; Río Claro; recent taxonomic split from Striped Manakin

White-crowned Manakin, *Pseudopipra pipra*, La Almenara (Santa María); taxonomy complex and unresolved

Golden-headed Manakin, *Ceratopipra erythrocephala*, Río Claro area

Cotingas, Cotingidae

Green-and-black Fruiteater, *Pipreola riefferii*, Reserva Fute

Andean Cock-of-the-rock, *Rupicola peruvianus*, above Santa María (at lek)

Tityras & Allies, Tityridae

Black-crowned Tityra, *Tityra inquisitor*, Rancho Camaná; Pto. Triunfo area

Cinnamon Becard, *Pachyramphus cinnamomeus*, Cachipay and Río Bata (near Santa María); Pto Triunfo area; Río Claro

One-colored Becard, *Pachyramphus homochrous*, Río Claro

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Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher, *Terenotriccus erythrurus*, Río Claro (1)

Tyrant Flycatchers, Tyrannidae

Wing-barred Piprites, *Piprites chloris*, 1 seen high in forest in early p.m. at Río Claro; easily overlooked except for call

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, *Mionectes oleagineus*, *Laguna Tabacal (1); Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro area

Sepia-capped Flycatcher, *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*, Reserva Bavaria (seen?)

Slaty-capped Flycatcher, *Leptopogon superciliaris*, Santa María (Cachipay; La Almenara)

Antioquia Bristle-Tyrant *Pogonotriccus lanyoni*, (Endemic), Bellavista (2)

Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant, *Myiornis atricapillus*, Río Claro area

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*, Laguna Tabacal; heard at La Almenara (Santa María)

Southern Bentbill, *Oncostoma olivaceum*, Río Claro area (presumably Aquitania road; 700m)

Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Poecilotriccus sylvia*, Cachipay (Santa María); Mana Dulce

Common Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum cinereum*, most lower els; common

Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher, *Todirostrum nigriceps*, Río Claro area (2 sites)

Western Olivaceous Flycatcher, *Rhynchocyclus aequinoctialis*, Río Claro [recent split from former Olivaceous Flatbill, *R. olivaceus*]

Yellow-olive Flycatcher, *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*, Cachipay (1; Santa María); Mana Dulce (1); Giradot (1)

Brown-capped Tyrannulet, *Ornithion brunneicapillus*, Río Claro (1)

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, *Camptostoma obsoletum*, Cachipay (Santa María); Mana Dulce; Pto. Triunfo area

White-throated Tyrannulet, *Mecocerculus leucophrys*, PN Chingaza (2-3); PN Sumapaz (2); Reserva Fute (2)

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet, *Phaeomyias murina*, Reserva Bellavista (1)

Yellow Tyrannulet, *Capsiempis flaveola*, Cachipay (Santa María); Mana Dulce;

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, *Tyrannulus elatus*, common voice (little "wolf whistle") in lowlands; Mana Dulce; near Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro areas (specific locs. not cited)

Forest Elaenia, *Myiopagis gaimardii*, Mana Dulce

Yellow-bellied Elaenia, *Elaenia flavogaster*, widespread (especially by voice) all lower elevations

Mountain Elaenia, *Elaenia frantzii*, Road below PN Chingaza; Reserva Fute; Ukuku

Torrent Tyrannulet, *Serpophaga cinerea*, trail to Ukuku (Cañon del Reio Combeima)

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias griseiceps*, (snappy voice), Laguna Tabacal; localities in vicinity of Río Claro and Pto. Triunfo

Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet, *Phyllomyias uropygialis*, Reserva Chiguazá (Feb 4)

Golden-faced Tyrannulet, *Zimmerius chrysops*, common voice; Laguna Tabacal; La Almenara (Santa María); Río Claro

?Western Wood-Pewee, *Contopus sordidulus* (presumed this species but no vocal confirmation); Laguna Tabacal

Acadian Flycatcher, *Empidonax virescens*, Laguna Tabacal; Doima; Río Claro
Black Phoebe, *Sayornis nigricans*, Santa María area; Ukuku; Río Claro area
Vermilion Flycatcher, *Pyrocephalus rubinus*, near La Vega (Cundinamarca); Cañaveral
adjacent to Reserva Bellavista

Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant, *Cnemarchus erythropygius*, PN Sumapaz; rare
highland flycatcher; very local in Colombia and elsewhere

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant, *Myiotheretes striaticollis*, above La Calera (c. 2900m);
distant view

Smoky bush-Tyrant, *Myiotheretes fumigatus*, Reserva Fute

White-headed Marsh Tyrant, *Arundinicola leucocephala*, Pto. Triunfo area; Pto.
Boyacá

Pied Water-Tyrant, *Fluvicola pica*, Pto. Triunfo area (always near water)

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, *Ochthoeca fumicolor*, PN Chingaza (only Christian); via
PN Sumapaz

Long-tailed Tyrant, *Colonia colonus*, Santa María; (700 m); near Río Claro

Bright-rumped Attila, *Attila spadiceus*, Río Claro parking lot entrance

Dusky-capped Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tuberculifer*, Santa María; Río Claro area

Panama Flycatcher, *Myiarchus cephalotes*, Río Claro area (Aquitania Road?)

Short-crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus ferox*, hotel at Santa María

Apical Flycatcher, *Myiarchus apicalis* (Endemic), Mana Dulce

Pale-edged Flycatcher, *Myiarchus cephalotes*, vicinity of Ukuku (Combeima Canyon)

Great Crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus crinitus*, Santa Maria; Río Claro (N migrant)

Brown-crested Flycatcher, *Myiarchus tyrannulus*, Mana Dulce (rec. needs
documentation as at or slightly beyond verified range)

Cattle Tyrant, *Machetornis rixosa*, vicinity of Santa María

Lesser Kiskadee, *Pitangus lector*, marshland north of Pto. Triunfo; near Hotel Los
Colores (west of Dorado)

Great Kiskadee, *Pitangus sulphuratus*, most lower elevations

Boat-billed Flycatcher, *Megarynchus pitangua*, scattered individuals in lowlands

Rusty-margined Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes cayanensis*, widespread and common at all
lower and mid-elevations

Social Flycatcher, *Myiozetetes similis*, a few (mainly Santa María, Doima and Pto.
Triunfo); often confused with Rusty-margined Flycatcher and in Colombia much
less numerous than Rusty-margined.

Streaked Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes maculatus*, vicinity of Río Claro

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher, *Myiodynastes luteiventris*, Hotel Los Colores (Río Claro
area)

Piratic Flycatcher, *Legatus leucophaeus*, most lower elevation sites throughout (but
not very vocal at this time of year)

Tropical Kingbird, *Tyrannus melancholicus*, widespread; daily; up to 2600+ m

Fork-tailed Flycatcher, *Tyrannus savana*, Pto. Triunfo marshlands; probably all were
resident birds; Central American race is breeding to the north at this time of
year; a few austral migrants may have arrived but these keep mostly east of
Andes

Vireos, Shrike-Babblers etc., Vireonidae

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Rufous-browed Peppershrike, *Cyclarhis gujanensis*, Laguna Tabacal; Cachipay (Santa María); Mana Dulce; Doima; Pto. Triunfo
Scrub Greenlet, *Hylophilus flavipes*, hd/seen at 9 different localities (below c. 900m)
Rufous-naped Greenlet, *Pachysylvia semibrunnea*, Laguna Tabacal
Brown-capped Vireo, *Vireo leucophrys*, Ukuku Rural Lodge
Chivi Vireo, *Vireo chivi* (this is a resident), 1 heard/seen (?) Río Claro area; choppy 2-note song repeated endlessly, unlike longer song of Red-eyed Vireo

Crows, Jays & Magpies, Corvidae

Violaceous Jay, *Cyanocorax violaceus*, Bavaria Reserve (8-10); Rancho Camaná; Cachipay area (Santa María)
Black-chested Jay, *Cyanocorax affinis*, Reserva Bellavista; vicinity of Río Claro

Donacobius, Donacobiidae

Black-capped Donacobius, *Donacobius atricapilla*, Pto. Triunfo-Pto. Nare area

Swallows, Hirundinidae

White-winged Swallow, *Tachycineta albiventer*, Hotel Los Colores (w of Dorado)
Gray-breasted Martin, *Progne chalybea*, singles or pairs in lower elevation settled areas throughout; lower to mid-elevations; a few over Santa María
Southern Rough-winged Swallow, *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*, Pto. Triunfo area
White-thighed Swallow, *Atticora tibialis*, La Almenara (Santa María), this race (*griseoventris*) w paler below than birds w of Andes; uncommon
Blue-and-white Swallow, *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*, widespread in settled mid-elevation sites (generally not lowlands), especially towns
Brown-bellied Swallow, *Orochelidon murina*, PN Sumapaz, (small group, 3500m)
Barn Swallow, *Hirundo rustics*, Pto. Triunfo area (mid-Magd. Valley lowlands)

Gnatcatchers, Polioptilidae

Long-billed Gnatwren, *Ramphocaenus melanurus*, Laguna Tabacal; vicinity of Río Claro [racial taxonomy complex and unresolved]
Tropical Gnatcatcher, *Polioptila plumbea*; Mana Dulce

Wrens, Troglodytidae

*Scaly-breasted Wren, *Microcerculus marginatus*, Laguna Tabacal (hd); Reserva Bavaria; Cachipay (Santa María); Río Claro area
"Southern" House Wren, *Troglodytes aedon*, amazing little bird; everywhere from lowlands to páramo
Grass (Sedge) Wren, *Cistothorus platensis*, PN Chingaza; (3450m); taxonomy unresolved
Apolinar's Wren *Cistothorus (apolinari) hernandezi* (E), PN Sumapaz;
Band-backed Wren, *Campylorhynchus zonatus*, Laguna Tabacal; entrance to Río Claro Reserve
Bicolored Wren, *Campylorhynchus griseus*, Río Claro entrance; Pto. Triunfo area
Thrush-like Wren, *Campylorhynchus turdinus*, pair at Esmeraldas Hotel in Santa María (900 m)

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Black-bellied Wren, *Pheugopedius fasciatoventris*, Laguna Tabacal (hd); Mana Dulce; Reserva Bellavista

*Whiskered Wren, *Pheugopedius mystacalis*, Ukuku Rural Lodge (heard only?)

Rufous-breasted Wren, *Pheugopedius rutilus*, La Almenara & Cachipay (below Santa María; 1200m and 700m el)

Speckle-breasted Wren, *Pheugopedius sclateri* (or *P. columbianus*, Colombian Wren if split); ca. 1200m el; seen unusually well

Rufous-and-white Wren, *Thryophilus rufalbus*, Cachipay (Santa María); via Santa María to Río Bata

Bay Wren, *Cantorchilus nigricapillus*, common in Río Claro area

Rufous Wren, *Cinnycerthia unirufa*, PN Sumapaz

White-breasted Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina leucosticta*, Reserva Bellavista (seen?)

*Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, *Henicorhina leucophrys*, hd (seen?) at Reserva Fute

Mockingbirds & Thrashers, Mimidae

Tropical Mockingbird, *Mimus gilvus*, most lower el. semi-open sites up to c. 1800m

Thrushes & Allies, Turdidae

Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush, *Catharus (aurantiiostris) griseiceps*, Cachipay

Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush, *Catharus fuscater*, above Santa María (c. 1200-1400m)

Speckled (formerly Spotted before split) Nightingale-Thrush, above Santa María

Swainson's Thrush, *Catharus ustulatus*, (N migrant); Laguna Tabacal; Santa María; Reserva Bellavista

Pale-breasted Thrush, *Turdus leucomelas*, almost all lower els. up to c. 1600m

Spectacled (formerly Bare-eyed) Thrush, *Turdus nudigenis*, Rancho Camaná; Cachipay (Santa María)

Black-billed Thrush, *Turdus ignobilis*, common at Laguna Tabacal and most low to mid-els. in Magd. Valley; birds in foothills below Santa María (700 m el) may be the form *Turdus (ignobilis) debilis (Amazonian Thrush)*, now often regarded a separate species; field ID problematic but voice differs, bill shorter, throat more extensively whitish, none of which, as yet, reliable for field ID

Great Thrush, *Turdus fuscater*, common; mainly above c. 2500 m

Estrildidae, Waxbills

Tricolored Munia, *Lonchura malacca*, via Pto. Triunfo-Pto. Nare (introduced species)

Finches, Euphonias & Allies, Fringillidae

*Blue-naped Chlorophonia, *Chlorophonia cyanea*, Santa Maria area (apparently only heard)

Purple-throated Euphonia, *Euphonia chlorotica*, Reserva Bavaria; Cachipay

Velvet-fronted Euphonia (E), Euphonia concinna (Endemic), Giradot; Bellavista Golden-bellied Euphonia, *Euphonia chrysopasta*, Santa Maria area (La Almenara; Cachipay)

Thick-billed Euphonia, *Euphonia lanirostris*, widespread at most lower and mid-elevations to ca. 1500m

Fulvous-vented Euphonia, *Euphonia fulvicrissa*, Río Claro area
Orange-bellied Euphonia, *Euphonia xanthogaster*, Santa María (lower zones around Cachipay; Río Bata); Río Claro area (14 Feb)
Lesser Goldfinch, *Spinus psaltria*, Reserva Chiguazá

Rhodinocichlidae, Thrush-Tanager

*Rosy Thrush-Tanager, *Rhodinocichla rosea*, heard distantly at Laguna Tabacal

New World Sparrows, Brushfinches etc., Passerellidae

Common Chlorospingus (formerly Bush-Tanager), *Chlorospingus flavopectus*, Reserva Fute

Grassland Sparrow, *Ammodramus savannarum*, Doima (Tolima), 600m

*Black-headed Brushfinch, *Arremon atricapillus*, Laguna Tabacal (heard only)

Orange-billed Sparrow, *Arremon aurantirostris*, Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro

Pectoral Sparrow, *Arremon taciturnus*, Reserva Bavaria; Cachipay (Santa María)

Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch, *Arremon brunneinucha*, Reserva Fute

Rufous-collared Sparrow, *Zonotrichia capensis*, everywhere in highlands (above ca. 1800 m)

Yellow-headed Brushfinch, *Atlapetes flaviceps*, Ukuku Rural Reserve

(Northern) Slaty Brushfinch, *Atlapetes schistaceus*, Reserva Fute

Pale-naped Brushfinch, *Atlapetes pallidinucha*, PN Chingaza; Reserva Fute

Troupials & Allies, Icteridae

Eastern Meadowlark, *Sturnella magna*, grassland below Chingaza NP (c. 2900m); PN Sumapaz (3100 m)

Red-breasted Meadowlark, *Leistes militaris*, lowlands N of Pto. Triunfo

Russet-backed Oropendola, *Psarocolius angustifrons*, Reserva Bavaria; Santa María (*P. angustifrons neglectus* race); 500-1400m

Crested Oropendola, *Psarocolius decumanus*, Reserva Bavaria; vicinity of Santa María (500-900m)

Chestnut-headed Oropendola, *Psarocolius wagleri*, Río Claro

Scarlet-rumped Cacique, above Santa María (c. 1200m)

Yellow-rumped Cacique, *Cacicus c. cela*, eastern race Cachipay (Santa María) western race Río Claro area

Northern Mountain Cacique, *Cacicus leucoramphus*, PN Chingaza (2)

Yellow-backed Oriole, *Icterus chrysater*, Ukuku

Orange-crowned Oriole, *Icterus auricapillus*, Ukuku

Yellow Oriole, *Icterus nigrogularis*, via Pto. Triunfo–Pto. Nare

Shiny Cowbird, *Molothrus bonariensis*, widespread in lowlands and mid-elevations;

Giant Cowbird, *Molothrus oryzivorus*, Santa María (river); Mana Dulce; Doima; Ukuku

Carib Grackle, *Quiscalus lugubris*, near Villavicencio; now a recent invader in

Magdalena Valley and other areas west of Andes; numerous in settled areas around Pto. Triunfo, Los Colores Hotel and near Reserva Bellavista

Oriole Blackbird, *Gymnomystax mexicanus*, Rancho Camaná (common)

Yellow-hooded Blackbird, *Chrysomus icterocephalus*, marshes near Pto. Triunfo

New World Warblers, Parulidae

*Northern Waterthrush, *Parkesia noveboracensis*, entrance to Río Claro
Black-and-white Warbler, *Mniotilta varia*, Laguna Tabacal; Reserva Fute
Tennessee Warbler, *Leiothlypis peregrina*, Reserva Chiguazá
Mourning Warbler, *Geothlypis philadelphia*, Cachipay (Santa María area)
American Redstart, *Setophaga ruticilla*, Laguna Tabacal; Reserva Bavaria; Santa María area; Reserva Bellavista
Tropical Parula, *Setophaga pitayumi*, La Almenara (Santa María)
Bay-breasted Warbler, *Setophaga castanea*, almost all lower els. (below 1100m) west of Andes; a few on lower east slope
Blackburnian Warbler, *Setophaga fusca*, common at higher els., especially from ca. 600-3000m; females favor lower half of this zone, males dominate at higher elevations
Yellow Warbler, *Setophaga petechia*, Giradot; Doima; Pto. Triunfo area
Blackpoll Warbler, *Setophaga striata*, Reserva Bavaria; Cachipay (Santa María)
Chestnut-capped Warbler, *Basileuterus (rufifrons) delatarii*, Laguna Tabacal; Mana; these S birds often split as Rufous-capped Warbler *B. rufifrons*.
Black-crested Warbler, *Basileuterus nigrocristata*, Reserva Fute
Buff-rumped Warbler, *Myiothlypis fulvicauda*, (“tail sweepers”); Mana Dulce. Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro area
Russet-crowned Warbler, *Myiothlypis coronata*, Reserva Fute
Canada Warbler, *Cardellina canadensis*, Reserva Bellavista
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart), *Myioborus miniatus*, above Santa María
Golden-fronted Redstart (Whitestart), *Myioborus ornatus*, PN Chingaza (w/mixed spp. flock)

Mitrospingidae Tanagers, Mitrospingidae

Dusky-faced Tanager, *Mitrospingus cassinii*, Río Claro (noisy); single-species flocks

Cardinals & Allies, Cardinalidae

(Highland) Hepatic Tanager, *Piranga flava*, sometimes split as Highland Hepatic-Tanager, (*lutea group*); resident; 1 at Mana Dulce (unusually low el and dry area)

Summer Tanager, *Piranga rubra*, scattered males and females throughout at mid-elevations

Sooty Ant-Tanager *Habia gutturalis* (E), Hot pink crest; Aquitania road (700 m)

Black-backed Grosbeak, *Pheucticus aureoventris*, 1 at Chiguazá Reserve (Usme area)

Rose-breasted Grosbeak, *Pheucticus ludovicianus*, Laguna Tabacal (M); Reserva Chiguazá (adult M; subad. M in female-like plumage below but blackish above)

Blue-black Grosbeak, *Cyanoloxia cyanooides*, Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro; these “western” birds (W of Andes) now often regarded a distinct species from *C. c. rothschildii* of E of Andes.

Tanagers & Allies, Thraupidae

Magpie Tanager, *Cissopis leverianus*, Santa María

Black-eared Hemispingus, *Sphenopsis melanotis*, Reserva Fute

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Gray-headed Tanager, *Eucometis penicillata*, Río Claro area
 White-lined Tanager, *Tachyphonus rufus*, Cachipay (Santa María)
 White-shouldered Tanager, *Loriotus luctuosus*, Mana Dulce; Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro area incl. Aquitania Road
 Fulvous-crested Tanager, *Maschalethraupis surinama*. Bavaria Reserve
 Silver-beaked Tanager, *Ramphocelus carbo*, Santa María (Cachipay etc.)
 Crimson-backed Tanager, *Ramphocelus dimidiatus*, widespread in Magdalena Valley (Tabacal; Río Claro, etc.)
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, *Anisognathus igniventris*, PN Chingaza; Reserva Chiguazá
 Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager, *Dubusia taeniata*, PN Chingaza (1)
 Blue-gray Tanager, *Thraupis episcopus*, widespread in mid- to lower elevations
 Palm Tanager, *Thraupis palmarum*, widespread at lower els.
 Speckled Tanager, *Ixothraupis guttata*, La Almenara (Santa María)
 Burnished-buff Tanager, *Stilpnia cayana*, Santa María (around hotel)
 Scrub Tanager, *Stilpnia vitriolina*, Laguna Tabacal; Mana Dulce; Ukuku; Río Claro area (prob. Aquitania Road, which is above Río Claro)
 Golden-hooded Tanager, *Stilpnia* (formerly *Tangara*) *larvata*, Reserva Bellavista; Río Claro area
 Blue-necked Tanager, *Stilpnia* (formerly *Tangara*) *cyanicollis*, several foothill locations in Andes including Laguna Tabacal; Santa María etc.
 Plain-colored Tanager, *Tangara inornata*, Laguna Tabacal; Río Claro area
 Bay-headed Tanager, *Tangara gyrola*, Laguna Tabacal; Reserva Bavaria; La Almenara (Santa María); Ukuku; Río Claro area
 Saffron-crowned Tanager, *Tangara xanthocephala*, Ukuku
 Golden Tanager, *Tangara arthus occidentalis*, Ukuku
 Swallow Tanager, *Tersina viridis*, Cachipay and Santa María; Aquitania Road; Río Claro entrance
 Yellow-tufted (Black-faced) Dacnis, *Dacnis (lineata) aequatorialis*, this “yellow-tufted” race often regarded distinct from birds E of Andes; Río Claro area
 Blue Dacnis, *Dacnis cayana*, Río Claro area
 Purple Honeycreeper, *Cyanerpes caeruleus*, Reserva Bavaria; La Almenara and Cachipay (Santa María)
 Red-legged Honeycreeper, *Cyanerpes cyaneus*, vicinity of hotel in Santa María
 Green Honeycreeper, *Chlorophanes spiza*, Laguna Tabacal; Reserva Bavaria; near Santa María
 Yellow-backed Tanager, *Hemithraupis flavicollis*, Río Claro area (Aquitania Rd?)
 Chestnut-vented Conebill, *Conirostrum speciosum*, Santa María (Cachipay)
 White-eared Conebill, *Conirostrum leucophrys*, Pto. Triunfo–Pto Nare road
Rufous-browed Conebill, *Conirostrum rufum* (Near Endemic), PN Chingaza; PN Sumapaz
 Glossy Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa lafresnayii*, PN Chingaza (up to 15 seen); PN Sumapaz (1-2); Reserva Chiguazá; commonest *Diglossa* above 3000m
 Black Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa humeralis*, (less common at high el than allied Glossy Flowerpiercer but dominant at c. 2500-2800m (e.g. Bogotá Savanna); Reserva Chiguazá; PN Sumapaz (1-2)

White-sided Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa albilatera*, PN Chingaza (high el); Reserva Chiguazá; PN Sumapaz; Reserva Fute

Rusty Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa sittoides*, Ukuku

Masked Flowerpiercer, *Diglossa cyanea*, PN Chingaza; Res. Chiguazá; Res. Fute

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch, *Geospizopsis unicolor*, PN Sumapaz (1F; 1M)

Saffron Finch, *Sicalis flaveola*, widespread and common up to at least 3000m

Grassland Yellow-Finch, *Sicalis luteola*, Reserva Chiguazá (seen by Christian; others?)

Blue-black Grassquit, *Volatinia jacarina*, Pto. Triunfo area

Ruddy-breasted Seedeater, *Sporophila minuta*, Pto. Triunfo area

Large-billed Seed-Finch, *Sporophila crassirostris*, now quite local; male's whitish bill distinctive; record documented? [loc. not publically mentioned]

Gray Seedeater, *Sporophila intermedia*, Santa María area; Doima

Black-and-white Seedeater, *Sporophila luctuosa*, apparently 1 at Ukuku; a highly nomadic and unpredictable species; gregarious; curious that only 1 was seen

Yellow-bellied Seedeater, *Sporophila nigricollis*, Laguna Tabacal; Cachipay (Santa María); Doima (Tolima); Ukuku; Pto Triunfo area

Plain-colored Seedeater, *Catamenia inornata*, PN Sumapaz (3500-3600m)

Bananaquit, *Coereba flaveola*, widespread; ridiculously common (too many) at Jardín Encantado

Yellow-faced Grassquit, *Tiaris olivaceus*, below Ukuku in Combeima Canyon

Black-faced Grassquit, *Melanospiza (Tiaris) bicolor*, Giradot; near Reserva Bellavista

Buff-throated Saltator, *Saltator maximus*, La Almenara & Cachipay (Santa María); Río Claro area

Black-winged Saltator, *Saltator atripennis*, Ukuku Rural Lodge

Olive-gray Saltator (formerly Grayish Saltator), *Saltator olivascens*, Pto. Triunfo area; this is now the more northerly form.

Bluish-gray Saltator (formerly Grayish Saltator), *Saltator coerulescens*, Cachipay area (Santa María); this is now the more eastern and Amazonian form

Streaked Saltator, *striatipectus*, heard at Laguna Tabacal; also Mana Dulce (apparently seen); Ukuku (heard/seen?) a common species but not so often seen as the others

MAMMALS:

Marmosets & Tamarins, Callitrichidae

White-footed Tamarin, *Saguinus leucopus*, entrance to Río Claro

New World Monkeys, Cebidae

White-throated Capuchin, *Cebus capuchinus*,

Common Squirrel Monkey, *Saimiri sciureus*, group in Bavaria Forest

Gray-bellied Night-Monkey, *Aotus lemurinus*, Rancho Cumaná (family in tall *Guadua* bamboo); entirely nocturnal; feed heavily on nectar and flowers; taxonomy not resolved as to how many species of night-monkeys actually exist.

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS:

Geckos (Santa María restaurant wall behind our dining area)

PLANTS: A few more obvious plants along this route; some were pointed out or mentioned but many were not because I was present only for first half of tour; list might help you track down some of the plants in your photos. This list is duplicated from an earlier tour plant list (e.g. 2024). Note also that, like birds, plant taxonomy is changing too, so some scientific names may not be up to date.

Acaema sp. (cylindristachya). Rosaceae. Small, easily-overlooked plants; common in PN Sumapaz, but you have to step out into the páramo and look down, as its fuzzy fern-like leaves spread out and grow close to the ground; tiny, almost microscopic red flowers grown from a cylindrical cob-like structure

Adenantha sp. (possibly pavonina). Fabaceae; smallish (12-15m) tree at Río Claro with dark purplish-black seedpods (black lining) and ca. 6 bright red, roundish and very hard seeds per pod; very striking and attractive seed pods.

Aibertia patinoi, Rubiaceae, the plant called “Borojó”; a native plant now grown as a medicinal plant and for food; I had seen the fruit a few years ago in the Chocó region (where the tree is native); noted at a couple places including the Aquitania road.

Agapanthus sp (prob. praecox). Amaryllidaceae. Also as Blue Lily or Lily of the Nile. Native to South Africa but cultivars planted in gardens worldwide. Many of these in gardens.

Aspidosperma ridigum, Apocyanaceae. One of two genera of trees with unusual “fluted” woody trunks that were used in construction of the entrance office at Río Claro; the other is *Lecointea amazonia* (Fabaceae) which is also present at Río Claro; Wikipedia photos of the trunk suggest that this latter is the one we were seeing used in construction at Río Claro; these names came from a phone call by the owner of Río Claro Juan Rodriguez, to one of Colombia’s most well-known botanists, Alvaro Cogollo. Juan then relayed the information to us (while we were on the bus). We did not discuss this on this 2024 trip.

Ageratum spp. Asteraceae, small weedy plant; tiny bluish flowers; roadsides

Allamanda sp. Apocynaceae; one common name is Golden Trumpet; widespread ornamental with large beautiful yellow flowers with twisted corollas; all parts of plant are poisonous; several in garden at Los Colores Hotel and elsewhere

Alnus spp. Alder, Betulaceae (Birch) family, common pioneer plant on landslides, roadsides, throughout American tropics; mostly higher elevations; it is a nitrogen-fixing plant that improves fertility; I pointed out a couple near Chingaza and Observatorio de los Colibris

Anacardium sp. Anacardiaceae. The huge Wild Cashew trees along the stream (mostly) at and near Mana Dulce; these were the largest trees in the reserve, impressive in size for such a dry area.

Annona (Cherimoya) muricata, Soursop; Annonaceae; *Annona cherimoya* is native to northern Andes; We saw one somewhere early in this trip and some of you had Soursop juice (Guanábana in Latin America) and the fruit is pretty amazing to see; like a huge medieval spiked ball used for torture.

Anthurium sp. many along forest roads and in cultivation. Some especially bright red ones in flower were planted in front of our rooms at the Extremadura hotel in Medellin. Also see under *Dieffenbachia*.

Aphelandra sp. Acanthaceae, woody shrub; red flower spikes; especially along roadside near entrance to Río Claro

Arbutilon sp. Malvaceae (Mallow family, or Hibiscus); not sure about common name; we saw these shrubs in numerous places, especially Ukuku and Santa María; widely planted ornamental, flower mostly orange-yellow with red veins; attracts hummingbirds

Artocarpus altilis, Moraceae. Bread Fruit. Large tree with large and distinctive, dissected leaves; widely planted in lowlands, especially in coastal Pacific area of Colombia, sparingly elsewhere in humid (usually not dry) regions; a few in the Río Claro area

Apeiba sp. Monkey Comb/Peine de Mono; (Malvaceae); the seed pods that looked like “sea urchins”; Río Claro (maybe not seen on this trip)

Asclepias curassavica, Tropical Milkweed (Apocynaceae); several along the Almenara track above Santa María; they look confusingly similar to Lantana, but the leaves are much longer and narrower (more lance-like) and the seed pods are long and pointed (like many milkweeds!); flowers are red and orange

Begonia sp., Begoniaceae, a few along track at Bavaria; others mostly with seeds; near Río Claro

Bactris sp. Palmae; Peach Palms; these are the palms with the incredibly spiny trunks; we saw them in several places including Mana Dulce and especially Río Claro; some of these palms are grown commercially for their fruit

Bambusa spp. Common Bamboo; this is the giant bamboo seen mostly in the lowlands; it is native to Asia but widely cultivated around the world in tropical areas; possibly other genera involved; also see *Guadua*

Bauhinia spp., often in Caesalpinioideae (or Cercidoideae). Huge genus of leguminous flowering plants; I mentioned these a couple times; leaves have distinctive incompletely divided 2-foliolate shape. Some have beautiful flowers that are “orchid-like.”

Bixa orellana, Bixaceae; Achiote. One or two growing along the road near our breakfast stop at *Cañaverál*; the “Achiote Road” in Panama takes its name from this plant; useful for the red dye from covering of seeds

Bracken Fern, *Pteridium* spp. Dennstaedtiaceae; most widely-distributed fern on the planet and also ancient lineage; pioneering fern that colonizes cleared areas, roadsides, burns etc.; extremely invasive, forming dense cover that prevents other plants from growing, partly by releasing allelopathic chemicals in roots.

Bursera sp. (probably *simaruba*), Burseraceae, the “gumbo-limbo” trees; Río Claro

Bignonia sp., Bignoniaceae, bright yellow flowers (vines) at Mana Dulce

Bomarea spp. Alstroemeriaceae, the large flower clusters (vines) in cloud forest and high elevations; orange and red flowers; many of you photographed these at PN

- Chingaza (see photo at end); “long-billed” hummingbird, such as Incas and Starfrontlets (*Coeligena*), love them
- Bocconia* sp. Papaveraceae, small shrubby tree with really large toothed leaves and large hanging stalks with massive numbers of pale seed; common; many around Ukuku and elsewhere; leaves look somewhat like “breadfruit” leaves.
- Bougainvillea* spp. Nyctaginaceae (4’o’clock family), one of the commonest flowering shrubs or vines in gardens just about everywhere; colorful papery dark purple-red bracts and others with white bracts; tiny white flowers
- Brownea* spp. Fabaceae (the spectacular, large orange flowers on trunk of tree at Bavaria Forest
- Brugmansia* sp. Angel’s Trumpet; Solanaceae. Native to Brazil. Commonly planted in gardens and around homes; huge pendant white trumpetlike flowers (about 12 inches long); some growing at Ukuku and elsewhere; almost all parts of this plant contain a poisonous narcotic; formerly in genus *Datura*.
- Brunfelsia* sp., Solanaceae. [Yesterday, Today & Tomorrow]. A popular yard and garden shrub with pinkish flowers that fade to white (so bush always looks multicolored). Seen at Laguna Tabacal; Santa María and other sites. An ornamental.
- Bursera simaruba*, Burseraceae; Gumbo Limbo; etc.; several noted growing along road north of Pto. Triunfo; noted for peeling reddish bark; occurs north to extreme south Florida
- Calathea* sp. (possibly *crotalifera*), family Marantaceae. Called Rattlesnake Plant or Bijagua; along road at Río Claro; these look very much like *Heliconia* but are in a different family; broad flattened yellow flowering bracts with small yellow to white flowers on sides; pollinated by euglossine bees, not hummingbirds; leaves look very much like *Heliconia* and grow in dense colonies like *Heliconia*
- Calceolaria* sp. Calceolariaceae. With a “ladies slipper shape” the flowers of this genus are easily mistaken for a small orchid. Fairly widespread but scattered at mid- to higher elevations (mostly above 4500 ft) in Andes. Many of them are orange or yellow in color. I noticed a few along the roadside in the forested section of Chingaza NP (2024) but probably forgot to point them out.
- Callistemon lanceolatus*, Bottle Brush. Myrtaceae; originally from Australia; some along trail to Ukuku (above Ibagué) and around a few hotels; attractive to hummingbirds
- Caesalpinia pulcherrima*, Fabaceae (subfamily *Caesalpinioidea*), Dwarf Poinciana (or Malinche); this is a pretty orange flowering shrub often planted around homes, gardens, hotels etc.
- Calliandra* spp. pinkish “powder-puff” flowers; Fabaceae (subfamily Leguminosae); plaza at Santa María and elsewhere and other areas; attractive to small hummingbirds, especially coquettes.
- Carica papaya*, Caricaceae; Papaya Native to New World (but exact location uncertain). Around homes etc.
- Carludovica* sp. Cyclanthaceae; often called Panama Hat Palms although not true palms (they look more like the palmettos found in Florida etc); these are common at Río Claro, especially along the road banks (and also many around Hotel Los Colores, including some flowering); fan-shaped leaves usually divided

into four parts and with no trunk; The spadix or fruiting body elongates, and peels open to reveal a mass of red-orange seeds (one at the Hotel Los Colores, right by the four rooms, was doing this. Another common palm genera in the understory at Río Claro is *Geonoma*, which are true palms but have very short trunks and are a taxonomically complex group; their leaves are longer and variously divided

Cassia sp. borders of open areas; marshes etc; with yellow flowers

Cecropia sp. Cecropiaceae. Common; many species; every birder should learn these because they are a good reference plant for pointing out birds; *Cecropia telenitida* is one easily recognized species of mid-elevations (not below c. 1600m) with leaves that, at a distance, look whitish (this due to light-reflecting hairs on upper leaf surface

Centropogon sp., Campanulaceae, little shrubs with curved red flowers and protruding stamens; hummingbird-pollinated

Castilleja sp. paintbrush), Orobanchaceae (Broomrape family, most of which are parasitic). These plants, with mostly red flowers (yellow center) look much like familiar “paintbrush” in North America; commonly flowering at Sumapaz NP.

Ceiba pentandra (Silk cotton Tree; Kapok Tree), younger ones with woody spikelike thorns; older giant in center of plaza at La Victoria; seen also at Santa María, Mana Dulce, and Río Claro

Cespedezia spp. (possibly *macrophylla*) Ochnaceae; no English name; the large trees with the enormous leaves mostly growing tuft-like near ends of branches; several within first 200-300 m of entrance to Río Claro reserve; some old leaves (nearly 1 m in length) laying in road

Chusquea sp. Poaceae, the high elevation bamboo that is thin and curved; there are other genera, even smaller, in the lowlands

Cleome sp. Cleomaceae (formerly Capparaceae); noted for very long extruded stamens. Seen (photographed) along upper end of Reserva Natural Chicaque; also in many other highland areas including Chingaza

Clivia miniata, Amaryllidaceae. Showy orange flowers that are closely related to the Lilly family. Widely planted along walkways in gardens.

Clusia spp., Clusiaceae, trees with star-shaped orange or colorful aril fruits (when open); numerous species; several different sizes of aril fruits; common tree; thick leathery leaves; hummers often visit the flowers of *Clusia* and honeycreepers, tanagers and manakins eat the arils.

Cochlospermum vitifolia (Yellow silk seed Tree; or various other names); large yellow flowers in dry season at Río Claro; common in dry forests of western slopes of Central America; more local in humid forest; [not in flower in August 2020, Nov 2022, nor on this March 2024 trip]

Codiaeum variegatum, Euphorbiaceae. Croton. The shrubs with multicolored foliage that are planted around practically every gardens, country home, or property border in towns and in the country. Some beautiful ones at the Restaurante Clara Luna where we ate lunch just outside of Victoria. Also at Hotel Los Colores, etc.

Coffea arabica, Rubiaceae, coffee shrubs seen in several areas; one of Colombia’s most famous exports

- Commelina erecta*, Commelinaceae; known as “day-flowers in English, these small blue flowers are common along semi-wooded trails
- Cordia* spp. Boraginaceae; widespread and often planted around hotels and in towns; tree often has a scatter of reddish or orangish leaves among the green ones
- Costus* spp. Costaceae; related to true gingers, often called “Spiral Gingers” because the stems grows in upward spirals; herbaceous; red to yellow flower heads (sort of carrot-shaped) at top of plant; we saw them everywhere at lower elevations (to c. 1500 m); true gingers (*Zingiber*) are Asian and no longer exist in the wild state; they are all cultivars.
- Crescentia* spp. Bignoniaceae. Calabash or Gourd tree; I saw some at Mana Dulce but forgot to point them out; huge gourdlike fruits; common in pollen samples during the Pleistocene but then nearly extinct after the Panama land bridge connection; only reappearing commonly once Spanish introduced horses to the New World; horses break the fruit and eat the fruit and seeds, which greatly aids germination; original dispersers were presumed Gomphotheres and other Pleistocene megafauna
- Cuphea ignea*. Lythraceae; widely planed shrub in gardens (e.g. Finca Florida) that has hundreds of small and slender tubular red flowers with white tips that look like tiny “lady-finger” fire-crackers
- Cupressus* sp. Cupressaceae (Mexican Cypress); introduced into many areas of Colombia, often mixed with *Eucalyptus*
- Cyathea* sp. Cyatheaceae, Tree ferns; common in cloud forests; pantropical and ancient lineage
- Delonix regia*, *Poinciana* (or Royal Poinciana; or Flamboyant); I saw only one of these in the lowlands of the Magdalena Valley but we were driving and couldn't stop; from Madagascar originally but widely planted in towns for its spectacular orange red flowers; native of Australia; also see under genus *Poinciana* a related much smaller and more delicate flowering shrub.
- Dieffenbachia* spp. and *Monstera* spp. Araceae. These are the “Office Plants” so commonly seen business places and in homes. A large and complex group with at least a half dozen important genera. Many of them begin at the base of trees and climb, with little flat leaves that stick to the trunk of a tree, then once they are high enough to receive good light, then change form completely and look like the typical “office plants” that we all know. Greenhouses give them full light and force them to skip this early stage and grow immediately as “office plants.” The one with swiss-cheese leaves is a *Monstera*.
- Digitalis purpurea*, Plantaginaceae; common and showy; introduced plant along roadsides, mostly at higher elevations, especially near Chingaza NP
- Enterolobium* sp. large legume tree in lower zone of Santa María; curled seed pods; known as “Monkey-ear Tree; Elephant-ear Tree, also Guanacaste Tree; large and grows rapidly
- Erato* sp. Asteraceae, common yellow sunflower-like plant of higher elevation roadsides etc; coarsely toothed leaves; formerly in genus *Senecio*.
- Erythrina* sp. Fabaceae (pea subfamily); known as Coral Tree and many other names; large trees with reddish-orange flowers; name translates as “red-nose”; provides

nectar for many kinds of birds; along highway down toward Villavicencio; Santa María etc.

Epidendrum sp. Orchidaceae, small pink orchids along roadsides

Escallonia spp. small tree (2-6m) with dense foliage that forms a “pagoda-like shape”; found at high elevations; present at both PN Chingaza, and PN Sumapaz, and is probably in some of your photos

Espeletia spp. Asteraceae; as a group these are “indicator plants” of páramo (tropical alpine grasslands); in Spanish called “frailejones”; we saw a few tall ones at Chingaza; then miles and miles of them at Sumapaz; they flower mostly in rainy months of July to late September but a few can almost always be found flowering out-of-season. Flowers are predominantly white, yellow or purplish.

Eucalyptus spp. Eucalyptus; Myrtaceae; Australia; widely planted in highlands and in large plantations in the lowlands of llanos in vicinity of Paratebueno

Ficus sp. large trees with whitish bark, smooth limbs and trunks; leathery leaves; widespread in lowlands; we examined some at Bavaria; and saw a species of *Ficus* with much larger fruits at Cañaverál; note that you never see the flowers of a fig because they are internal (inside the fig) and are pollinated by tiny wasps

Fuchsia sp. Onagraceae, many kinds, mostly red and pendant; roadsides

Genoma spp. small understory palm with numerous trunks; common at Río Claro; widely used for thatched roofs; there are several other small understory palms at Río Claro of other genera that I have not identified

Gingers, several genera including especially Torch Ginger (*Phaeomeria*) with red flowering tops planted around hotels and in gardens

Gliricidia sp. Fabaceae, smallish trees planted in rows (forms living fence rows) along roads; pink flowers; very common along many roads; also known as “Mouse-poison” tree because seeds are toxic; not many were blooming during our visit

Guadua sp. bamboo (Poaceae); this is a large, thorny, green-stemmed native bamboo; present in various areas (e.g. middle Cauca Valley and locally in Amazonia where it grows quite tall); probably once much more widespread in Andes; most (all?) of the really tall bamboo that we saw on this trip is *Bambusa* (an exotic from Asia) that is now widespread

Guazuma sp. Malvaceae. Often called “Prickle-berry in English; typical of tropical dry forests; e.g. at Mana Dulce; fruit, like a large acorn is very hard with rough surface

Gunnera sp. Gunneraceae, along roadside at Chingaza and Sumapaz; very large (3 ft across), rough leaves

Heliconia spp. (many kinds); Heliconiaceae; the species of *Heliconia* the sicklebill hummingbird likes to visit is closest to *H. latispatha* although I am unsure if this is the exact species. We saw many of these along the Almenara track we walked the 2nd morning above Santa María. We saw many kinds of *Heliconia* on this trip but identification is complicated (the Rapid ID plates from FMNH in Chicago has photos of 80 species just from Peru!

Heliocarpus spp. Malvaceae (formerly Tiliaceae); masses of reddish seeds (each seed like a little “sun”, hence the name “Helio—carpus. Fairly large trees; some

pointed out along Almenara track above Santa María; also several with reddish seeds at Laguna Tabacal

Hamelia spp. Rubiaceae; short tubular orange-red corollas; flowers grow in panicles; hummingbird pollinated; seen many places, especially trail to/from Ukuku (above Ibagué); also a cultivar at Ukuku Rural Lodge was possibly *Hamelia patens* with a small but bright red tubular flower and black tip.

Hypericum sp. (*myricariifolium*). Hypericaceae. Common shrub at Paramo Sumapaz; masses of yellow flowers; tiny pointed scalelike leaves.

Impatiens sp. Balsaminaceae; *Impatiens*, common small herbaceous plants along higher elevation roadsides; pink to rose flowers

Inga spp. Fabaceae (legume subfamily), common tree; often planted as shade over coffee; white shaving brushlike flowers; long beanlike seed pods; white “shaving brush” flowers attractive to hummingbirds.

Ipomoea sp. Convolvulaceae (Mourning Glory); several rich purplish one along roadside leading up to first military base at Cachipay (700m)

Ixora sp. *prob. Icoccina*, Rubiaceae; the masses of bright red flowers (shaped a bit like an “X”) on this shrub can be seen growing along innumerable garden and rural hotel paths; several at Los Colores Hotel near Río Claro

Jacaranda sp. Bignoniaceae. Many of these trees were flowering at various places throughout this trip including at Laguna Tabacal (by “banos”); Río Claro area etc. Masses of blue-violet flowers. This tree is widely planted in towns and settled areas throughout South America and most notably, 1000s have been planted in Buenos Aires where they are quite striking in the spring

Kniphofia sp. “Red hot poker.” Asphodelaceae. At Ukuku Rural Lodge and Observatorio de Colibrís. Widely used by hummingbirds. Native to Africa.

Kohleria sp. small fuzzy tubular semi-shrub along trail at Chicaque; Gesneriaceae

Lantana sp., Verbenaceae, native to tropical America (and Africa) but widespread elsewhere; small umbels of orange to yellow flowers; great for butterflies, some hummingbirds but nectar reward is low; some parts of plant a bit toxic; there is a milkweed, *Asclepias curassavica*, (Blood Flower) that is quite similar and we also saw it somewhere, I think at Santa María.

Malvaviscus sp. Turk’s Cap or Scotchman’s Purse; Malvaceae (Hibiscus family); shrub with bright red drooping flowers that never quite open (hence one name above); native to American tropics; hummingbirds love it.

Manihot spp. Yucca, or Manioc or Cassava (all the same), Euphorbiaceae, food plant and a staple in Amazonia; we looked at some plants growing in a garden somewhere; in Santa María are? Leaf looks a bit like marijuana leaf.

Mangifera sp. Mango; widespread throughout lower elevations; originally from Asia

Marcgravis sp. Alejandro asked about this on the morning we walked the Almenara track above Santa María but I couldn’t recall the name. It is a vine, and the buds (and flowers) all appear in a distinctive, cup-like circle at the tip of the vine. Often in the canopy, although this one was low.

Mauritia sp. Moriche Palm (Arecaceae); mostly llanos; important keystone palm for several kinds of birds (e.g. Red-bellied Macaws, Sulphury Flycatchers, Fork-tailed Palm-Swift; Point-tailed Palmcreeper etc.)

- Megaskepasma erythrochlamys*, Acanthaceae, Brazilian Red Cloak, very common ornamental shrub along roadside near entrance to Río Claro Nature Reserve; also seen elsewhere in gardens etc. (very showy hedge-type plant to c.4 m tall); compare with some of the ginger, which are superficially similar.
- Meriania sp. (nobilis)*; Melastomataceae. Frequent smallish melastome of higher elevations; has fairly large, deep red flowers; curved or hooked stamens like almost all melastomes) with whitish tips
- Miconia spp.* large genus, Melastomataceae; mostly trees that bear small edible sugary berries; manakin and tanagers love these; mentioned frequently; one in flower in Bellavista Reserve. There are several other melastome genera that are quite similar, e.g. *Clidemia*
- Mimosa pudica*, Fabaceae [subfamily Mimosoideae], Sensitive Plant; also as *Dormilona* or “Sleepy head” in Spanish. We saw these commonly along the Cachipay road below Santa María and when you touch the leaves they instantly fold up (as if going to sleep!). Flower is a small fuzzy pinkish “ball.” This plant has various medicinal compounds including anti-inflammatory and anti-spasmodic properties; also nor-epinephrine, and various alkaloids.
- Mussaenda sp.* Rubiaceae; another common cultivated plant in gardens and around homes; covered with creamy orange-pink bracts and tiny white (or yellow) flowers; I brought the flowers and bracts of one of these back to the bus when we stopped at the little town of San Luis de Gaceno on March 1 (foothills of Andes); bracts are very soft; also seen near Pto. Triunfo and elsewhere; an Old World species.
- Oncidium sp.* Orchidaceae, long stems full of smallish golden-yellow flowers; one in Michael’s photos from Ukuku; common in Colombian cloud forests although I don’t recall seeing one during our birding hikes (e.g. at Chicaque)
- Pachystachys spp.* Acanthaceae, Golden Shrimp plant; widely planted as ornamental around hotels, gardens, etc; we stood right beside a group of them a hundred yards or so up the road from the entrance to Río Claro; also around hotel at Santa María; native to Peru; bright yellow bracts and little white flowers
- Passiflora spp.* Passifloraceae, several different kinds; long tubular corollas in highlands; red spreading ones in lowlands; all of them attractive to hummingbirds; the large ones a favorite of Sword-billed Hummingbirds; in the lowlands several kinds (that do not have tubular corollas) are often visited by hermit hummingbirds
- Philodendron sp.* Araceae. Many seen climbing trees in almost all areas. Typically they start small, climb trunks inconspicuously, then once they reach a height sufficient to get good sunlight, they abruptly change into the typical “office plants” that we recognize. Under greenhouse conditions, with sufficient light, they are “forced” to grow directly into “office plants”. Also note the generic name (=Greek philo = love, and Dendron = tree.
- Piper spp.* Piperaceae (Black Pepper family) many different kinds along roadsides and trails; little thin white candle-like upright fruits; a few of these with large roundish leaves may be in a related genus
- Pithecellobium sp.* also called “Samán” trees; large with spreading limbs; slightly flaky bark; llanos areas; Santa María; Mana Dulce (in the cattle pastures)

Poinciana sp. Fabaceae (subfamily Caesalpinia), a beautiful legume known as Dwarf Poinciana (although not a true Poinciana, although a close relative; delicate airy orange-red to orange-yellow flowers with very long protruding stamens and pistil; a shrub or small tree; Royal Poinciana (*Delonix*) is rather similar but a large spreading tree

Pouteria sp. (probably *sapota*) called Sapote, Ebenaceae; tree flowering (yellow flowers) and also bearing fruit (but not in August) on our walk down to river in Santa María last morning; a fruit commonly seen in markets

Psammisia spp.; *Macleania* spp.; and other genera; Ericaceae; red and white, waxy-looking candy-like tubular flowers (a heath shrub or vine, very common in cloud forests or higher cooler elevations; there are several related genera that are very similar but I don't know how to separate them; hummingbird pollinated

Psidium guajava, Myrtaceae; this is the common Guava or Guayaba tree in gardens and farms; very smooth slightly reddish bark

Psychotria spp. (probably *elata*), Rubiaceae, the "hot-lips shrub

Psychotria spp. this one a woody shrub; panicles of pinkish flowers; many species in this genus, some with purple or other colored floral displays, all used by hummingbirds

Puya sp. Bromeliaceae, spiky plant (like base of a pineapple) but produces a tall flowering spike (2-10m) that bulges at the top when flowering; many species at high elevations in the Andes; we saw many at PN Sumapaz; but none in flower in Feb 2024

Pyrostegia spp. (probably *venusta*), Bignoniaceae; Flame Vine (among other names); the mass of orange flowering vines covering the wall of the garden below the outer hummingbird feeders at Jardín Encantado; we were so busy with hummers I forgot to mention this one. Also at several other sites.

Quercus humboldtii, Fabaceae. Humboldt's Oak. This is a common mature forest tree in many higher and especially in somewhat drier Andean areas in Colombia; but also found in high rainfall forests too; leaves are long and slender, almost lancelike (not dissected as in many northern oaks), leaves slightly wavy edged.

Ricinus communis, Euphorbiaceae; Caster Bean. These have escaped long roadside ditches and waste area in many highland areas; but I haven't noticed it in the lowlands.

Rubus spp. (*bogotensis* and others); Rosaceae; resembles a raspberry (widely known as "blackberry or Mora de Cerro, in Colombia). Common in highlands; we saw, and I photographed, some with remarkably large berries near Chingaza NP at nearly 10,000 ft elevation.

Ruellia sp. Acanthaceae; "wild petunias"; photographed in lower part of Bavaria Forest reserve; genus is correct but species uncertain (*tuberosa*?) as there are dozens (if not 100s) of species; 5 similar petals, each with distinct longitudinal crease and forming a funnel-form shape; all white except for one petal (lower?) pinkish-lilac in color; simple rather large leaves; base of plant somewhat woody; plants overall about 12-20" in height

Sambucus sp. Elderberry; white flowering shrubs widespread at higher elevations, especially above Bogotá, along road to and from Observatorio de Colibris etc.

Schefflera spp. common in upper elevations of Chicaquel Reeserva Fute etc.

Senecio spp. Asteraceae; common (recall sunflowers in appearance) in páramo but in pinkish-lilac and other colors

Siparuna sp. Siparunaceae. Plant we observed near lower end of Bavaria road; odd smallish rose-colored fruits that have a very unpleasant (to me) oily smell. There also were a few small isolated pinkish five- or six-part flowers on the slender woody branches. A few of you photographed this plant (small tree).

Sobralia sp. Orchidaceae, long slender (to 2 m) terrestrial orchid along trail to Ukuku; also Chicaque; pinkish and white

Spathodea sp. Bignoniaceae; African Tulip Tree; a few planted here and there; large clusters of orange flowers

Solanum quitoense, Solanaceae, also called Naranjillo; the “Lulo” juice (Colombian name for Naranjilla) many of you drank (or, well, at least tried before you switched back to Beer or Coca-Cola!)

Spondias sp. prob. *Mombin*. Anacardiaceae; tree along road between the two military bases at Cachipay that has dropped masses of orange fruits (size of small plums) into the road

Stachytarpheta sp. Verbenaceae; the purple-flowering shrub and a pinkish-flowered one; several at Ukuku and also Retosrno de los Colibris; Tolima Blossomcrowns and Red-billed Emeralds like it; this shrub is very attractive to hummers and widely planted in gardens.

Strelitzia spp. Bird-of-Paradise, Strelitziaceae, often confused with *Heliconia* but in *Strelitzia* it is the flowers (not the bracts) that are colorful (just the opposite in *Heliconia*); there was a big patch of them below the hummingbird garden at Jardín Encantado; *Strelitzia reginae* (?) with orange flowers; all *Strelitzia* are originally native only to South Africa

Streptosolen jamesonii, Marmalade Bush; Solanaceae, the bush at Ukuku (and various other places) with yellow and orange (older) flowers; a favorite nectar source of many hummingbirds and flowerpiercers

Tabebuia spp. Bignoniaceae, known as Lignum Vitae; also Pink Poui; many in full flower; we saw brilliant yellow ones near Mana Dulce; and pink-flowering ones in many places; dazzling when in bloom; wood extremely dense and does not float; flowers in dry seasons

Tectona grandis, Teak tree; Lamiaceae; rows of them planted along roadbanks especially in middle Magdalena Valley around Pto. Triunfo; native of southeastern Asia; introduced to Colombia, perhaps for its valuable wood and soil erosion control

Terminalia catappa (Tropical Almond) tree in parking lot in front of Río Claro, and many other places; also most small town, plazas and elsewhere; widely planted but most common along beaches; nearly always has some orangish leaves mixed with the green ones; low very spreading crown

Thalictrum spp. Meadow Rue, Ranunculaceae (=Buttercup family); some large ones (much larger than in North America) along road down to lodge at Chicaque; maybe not seen on our 2024 trip

Theobroma cacao, Malvaceae (formerly Sterculiaceae), the “cacao” trees; chocolate is made from seeds; Buenavista Reserve pasture

Thunbergia alata (in Venezuela known as “Ojo de Pajarito” (or Little Bird’s eye) and often in English as Clockvine. Acanthaceae. This aggressive vine has masses of orange flowers with a black center spot and is now widespread in the Andes at lower and mid-elevations around homes, second growth areas, neglected places. It is not native and rather invasive.

Tibouchina spp. Melastomataceae, often introduced in gardens; beautiful blue-purple flowers; world-wide distribution; the species we saw in Chingaza NP has red flowers.



Tibouchina spp. Melastomataceae. PN Chingaza, 2025. Photo: S. Hilty

Triplaris sp. Polygonaceae, trees with masses of reddish bract-like flowers) below Santa María; called Ant Tree or other unprintable names because it harbors stinging ants

Virola sp., Myristicaceae (Nutmeg family). One in flower in the Bellavista Reserve at the road junction close to where the caged rehab parrots were being held (seen in 20-23). Smallish flowers appeared to have 4 (5?) narrow white strap-like petals. Nutmeg trees from the Moluccas of Indonesia (*Myristica*) are cultivated for the spice flavor of the nut; and the red aril around the nut is the source of spice mace. Not noted on 2024 trip.

Vismia sp. Guttiferae; mostly second growth and edge habitats; bright orange sap used medicinally; widespread in American tropics; many along Aquitania road etc.

Warszewiczia coccinea, Rubiaceae. Called Chaconia or Wild Poinsettia (but not closely related to true Poinsettias, which are in the Euphorbiaceae family); large red bracts look like flowers (but its flowers are tiny and yellow); very showy; on many hillsides including Laguna Tabacal; lower Bavaria Reserve and many other places. Many in flower on our 2024 trip.

Xanthoxylum sp. (?) the trees at Mana Dulce with obvious pointed woody spikelike thorns on trunk and 2 pairs of entire leaflets per leaf; another similar tree with large woody thorns on its trunk had a dozen or more pinnately compound leaves that were acutely pointed, unlike the more rounded leaflets of the Mana Dulce plant; likely more than one genera involved here; we also saw one, probably this genus, north of Pto. Triunfo but ID not certain; cf. *Hura*, and young *Ceiba*, and *Pachira*, all also with spiky trunks

Some references of interest:

- 1) **Davis, Wade. 2004. *The Lost Amazon: The Photographic Journey of Richard Schultes*.** Chronicle Books, San Francisco. The black-and-white photography (all with 2 ¼ x 2 ¼ Rolleiflex) is priceless. Text, weaves together the life and travels of Richard Schultes, the most renowned ethnobotanist of the 20th century. Book features 12 of his years in eastern Colombia.
- 2) **Davis, Wade, 2020. *Magdalena, River of Dreams. A Story of Colombia*.** Alfred Knopf, New York etc. This reads like a history of Colombia, almost more than you might want to know.
- 3) Davis, Wade, *One River*. An ethnobotanical account, may also be of interest.
- 4) *El Sendero de la Anaconda*. A film current (2020) on Netflix, narrated by and featuring Wade Davis. Filmed in eastern Colombia; features the life of Davis's professor Richard Schultes.
- 5) **Leman, Tim, and Edwin Scholes. 2012. *Birds of Paradise: Revealing the World's most Extraordinary Birds*.** National Geographic and the Cornell Lab of Ornithology. Stunningly beautiful and informative book documenting all species of "birds of paradise" and the expeditions of these two young scientists. **This book might be of interest just because it is so beautiful!!**
- 6) **Ridgway, Robert. 1912. *Color Standards and Color Nomenclature*.** Published by the author [printed by A. Hoen & Co., Baltimore]. Washington D.C. Fifty-three Colored plates and 1115 named colors. Originals now sell for up to \$1250. In 2021 it was reprinted in softback form for c. \$15-\$35.