

LIST OF BIRDS OF THE INTERAMERICAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES
TURRIALBA, COSTA RICA

Tinamidae. (Tinamous) Both species heard frequently. Best chance to see the Little is offered by clear, shady floor of cacao plantation.

Great Tinamou in forest.

Tinamus major. (Great Tinamou)

Crypturellus soui. (Little Tinamou)

Podicipedidae. (Grebes) Both species common on pond at practically all times. ✓

Podiceps dominicus. (Least Grebe)

Podilymbus podiceps. (Pied-billed Grebe)

Phalacrocoracidae. (Cormorants) Single species a rare visitor to pond. Frequent on the Reventazon River.

Phalacrocorax olivaceus. (Olivaceous or Neotropic Cormorant)

Fregatidae. (Frigatebirds) A curiosity. A single individual was once recorded circling over the main building.

Fregata magnificens. (Magnificent Frigatebird)

Ardeidae. (Hérons) Almost all species seen occasionally or sporadically on pond. Most can be found in the wet pasture areas. The last two species are very rare here and several of the others are quite uncommon.

Ardea herodias. (Great Blue Heron)

Butorides virescens. (Green Heron)

Florida caerulea. (Little Blue Heron)

Casmerodius albus. (Great or Common Egret)

Leucophoyx thula. (Snowy Egret)

Bubulcus ibis. (Cattle Egret)

Hydranassa tricolor. (Louisiana or Tricolored Heron)

Nycticorax nycticorax. (Black-crowned Night Heron)

Nyctanassa violacea. (Yellow-crowned Night Heron)

Ixobrychus exilis. (Least Bittern)

Botaurus pinnatus. (Pinnated Bittern)

Cochleariidae. (Boat-billed Herons) Rarely encountered here. Since recent alteration, suitable habitat no longer provided at pond.

Cochlearius cochlearius. (Boat-billed Heron)

Ciconiidae. (Storks) Single species rarely seen, usually soaring overhead.

Mycteria americana. (Wood Stork or Wood Ibis)

Threskiornithidae. (Ibises and Spoonbills) One record for pond.

Ajaia ajaja. (Roseate Spoonbill)

Anatidae. (Ducks, Geese, and Swans) Ring-necked Duck and Lesser Scaup seem to winter consistently on pond. Other migrants occasional or in some years. Of the resident species, the Masked Duck appears sporadically, the others rarely.

Dendrocygna autumnalis. (Black-bellied Tree Duck)

Cairina moschata. (Muscovy Duck)

Anas acuta. (Common Pintail)

Anas platyrhynchos. (Mallard)
Anas discors. (Blue-winged Teal)
Anas clypeata. (Northern Shoveler)
Anas americana. (Baldpate or American Widgeon)
Aythya collaris. (Ring-necked Duck)
Aythya affinis. (Lesser Scaup)
Oxyura dominica. (Masked Duck)

Cathartidae. (American Vultures) King Vulture rarely seen soaring overhead. Other species abundant.

Sarcoramphus papa. (King Vulture)
Coragyps atratus. (Black Vulture)
Cathartes aura. (Turkey Vulture)

Accipitridae. (Hawks, Eagles, Old World Vultures, and Harriers) Commonest species are the Large-billed and Broad-winged Hawks. Broad-wings and Swainson's pass in huge flocks in both spring and fall. Swallow-tailed Kite present from about April to October. The Hook-billed Kite, rare in most of Costa Rica, is seen quite frequently here in open areas. The newly recorded White-tailed Kite is few in number but conspicuous.

Elanus leucurus. (White-tailed Kite)
Elanoides forficatus. (Swallow-tailed Kite)
Chondrohierax uncinatus. (Hook-billed Hawk or Kite)
Harpagus bidentatus. (Double-toothed Hawk or Kite)
Accipiter superciliosus. (Tiny Hawk)
Accipiter striatus. (Sharp-shinned Hawk)
Buteo swainsoni. (Swainson's Hawk)
Buteo Platypterus. (Broad-winged Hawk)
• *Buteo magnirostris*. (Large-billed or Roadside Hawk)
Leucopternis albicollis. (White or White Snake Hawk)
Leucopternis princeps. (Prince or Barred Hawk)
Buteogallus anthracinus. (Common Black Hawk)
Spizastur melanoleucus. (Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle)
Spizaetus ornatus. (Ornate Hawk-Eagle)
Spizaetus tyrannus. (Black Hawk-Eagle)
Circus cyaneus. (Marsh Hawk)

Pandionidae. (Ospreys) Uncommonly seen in migration.
Pandion haliaetus. (Osprey)

Falconidae. (Falcons and Caracaras) Kestrel conspicuous in typical habitat while overwintering. Bat Falcon seen infrequently. Few records for the others.

Falco peregrinus. (Peregrine Falcon)
Falco albigularis. (Bat Falcon)
Falco columbarius. (Pigeon Hawk or Merlin)
Falco sparverius. (American Sparrow Hawk or Kestrel)

Cracidae. (Curassows, Guans, and Chachalacas) Reduced by hunting and uncommonly seen here.

Ortalis garrula. (Chestnut-winged Chachalaca)

Rallidae. (Rails, Gallinules, and Coots) Gallinules abundant on pond.
Coots winter there. Wood Rails often seen crossing roads, especially near cacao and coffee plantations with nearby retreats of cane.
Other species present around pond or in marshy areas but difficult to observe.

Pardirallus maculatus. (Spotted Rail)
Amaurolimnas concolor. (Uniform Crake)
Aramides cajanea. (Cayenne or Gray-necked Wood Rail)
Porzana carolina. (Sora Rail)
Laterallus albigularis. (White-throated Crake)
Gallinula chloropus. (Common Gallinule)
Porphyrola martinica. (Purple Gallinule)
Fulica americana. (American Coot)

Eurypygidae. (Sun Bitterns) Uncommon at river banks.
Eurypyga helias. (Sun Bittern)

Jacanidae. (Jacanas) Abundant on pond and nearby lawns.
Jacana spinosa. (American or Middle American Jacana)

Charadriidae. (Lapwings and Plovers) Usually many Killdeer winter on front lawn.
Charadrius vociferus. (Killdeer)

Scolopacidae. (Curlews, Snipe, and Sandpipers) Spotty common during winter months at rivers. All others uncommon except after heavy rains during migration, when all may appear on the flooded front lawn.

Totanus flavipes. (Lesser Yellowlegs)
Tringa solitaria. (Solitary Sandpiper)
Actitis macularia. (Spotted Sandpiper)
Gallinago gallinago. (Common Snipe)
Erolia minutilla. (Least Sandpiper)
Erolia melanotos. (Pectoral Sandpiper)

Columbidae. (Pigeons and Doves) Both pigeons common in trees in open areas. Ruddy Ground and Verreaux's Doves common in plowed fields, lawns, etc.

Patagioenas flavirostris. (Red-billed Pigeon)
Oenoenas nigrirostris. (Short-billed Pigeon)
Columbigallina minuta. (Plain-breasted Ground Dove)
Columbigallina talpacoti. (Talpacoti or Ruddy Ground Dove)
Claravis pretiosa. (Blue Ground Dove)
Leptotila verreauxi. (Verreaux's or White-tipped Dove)
Leptotila cassinii. (Cassin's or Gray-chested Dove)
Geotrygon montana. (Ruddy Quail Dove)

Psittacidae. (Parrots and Macaws) Finsch's Parakeet and White-crowned Parrot common, usually in large noisy flocks.

Aratinga finschi. (Finsch's or Red-fronted Parakeet)
Pyrrhura hoffmanni. (Hoffmann's Parakeet)
Pionopsitta haematotis. (Brown-hooded or Red-eared Parrot)
Pionus senilis. (White-crowned Parrot)
Amazona autumnalis. (Red-lored Parrot)

Cuculidae. (Cuckoos, Roadrunners, and Anis) Ani and Squirrel Cuckoo common and conspicuous.

Coccyzus erythrophthalmus. (Black-billed Cuckoo)

Coccyzus americanus. (Yellow-billed Cuckoo)

Piaya cayana, (Squirrel Cuckoo)

Crotophaga sulcirostris. (Groove-billed Ani)

Neomorphus geoffroyi. (Geoffroy's or Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo)

Strigidae. (Owls) Owls rarely heard, and less often seen. One might happen on a Pygmy Owl in the plantation areas.

Otus coliba. (Coliba or Tropical Screech Owl)

Glaucidium brasilianum. (Ferruginous Pygmy Owl)

Caprimulgidae. (Nightjars and Nighthawks) Pauraque is easily seen along roads at dusk or at night. Nighthawks sporadically present in some numbers, at which time they are seen high in the air in the evening.

Chordeiles minor. (Common Nighthawk)

Nyctidromus albicollis. (Pauraque)

Caprimulgus saturatus. (Dusky Nightjar)

Caprimulgus cayennensis. (White-tailed Nightjar)

Apodidae. (Swifts) Flocks consisting of three or more species frequently seen.

Streptoprocne zonaris. (White-collared Swift)

Chaetura vauxi. (Vaux's Swift)

Chaetura cinereiventris. (Gray-rumped Swift)

Cypseloides rutilus. (Chestnut-collared Swift)

Cypseloides niger. (Black Swift)

Panyptila cayennensis. (Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift)

Trochilidae. (Hummingbirds) Commonest in open areas are Reiffer's and Jacobin. Little Hermit probably commonest in forest. Some of the species in the list are quite rare here.

Phaethornis superciliosus. (Long-tailed Hermit)

Phaethornis guy. (Green Hermit)

Phaethornis longuemareus. (Little Hermit)

Eutoxeres aquila. (Common Sickle-bill)

Campylopterus hemileucurus. (Violet Sabrewing)

Florisuga mellivora. (Jacobian)

Colibr delphinae. (Brown Violetear)

Anthracothorax prevosti. (Prevost's or Green-breasted Mango)

Klais guimeti. (Violet-headed Hummingbird)

Lophornis helonae. (Black-crested Coquette)

Lophornis adorabilis. (Adorable Coquette)

Chlorostilbon canivetii. (Fork-tailed Emerald)

Thalurania furcata. (Common Wood Nymph)

Hylocharis eliciae. (Blue-throated Golden-tail)

Amazilia tzacatl. (Reiffer's or Rufous-tailed Hummingbird)

Microchera albo-coronata. (Snowcap)

Chalybura urochrysa. (Dusky, Gould's, or Bronze-tailed Plumeleter)

Heliothryx barroti. (Purple-crowned Fairy)

Heliomasterylongirostris. (Long-billed Starthroat)

Trogonidae. (Trogons) In forest or forest edge. Usually quite indifferent to an observer, so that calling birds can be tracked down and approached closely.

Trogon massena. (Slaty-tailed Trogon)

Trogon rufus. (Graceful or Black-throated Trogon)

Trogon violaceus. (Gartered or Violaceous Trogon)

Alcedinidae. (Kingfishers) Any of these species may be seen occasionally at the pond or at the rivers.

Megaceryle torquata. (Ringed Kingfisher)

Megaceryle alcyon. (Belted Kingfisher)

Chloroceryle amazona. (Amazon Kingfisher)

Chloroceryle americana. (Green kingfisher)

Momotidae. (Motmots) All three species found in or near the forest.

None are common.

Electron platyrhynchum. (Broad-billed Motmot)

Baryphthengus ruficapillus. (Great Rufous Motmot)

Momotus momota. (Common or Blue-crowned Motmot)

Galbulidae. (Jacamars) In or near forest. Few records for Institute.

Galbula ruficauda. (Rufous-tailed Jacamar)

Bucconidae. (Puffbirds) Rare here. Forest edge.

Malacoptila panamensis. (White-whiskered Puffbird)

Ramphastidae. (Toucans) Collared Aracari and Keel-billed common in forest and edge of clearings. Only one record for Emerald Toucanet.

Aulacorhynchus prasinus. (Emerald Toucanet)

Pteroglossus torquatus. (Collared Aracari)

Ramphastos sulfuratus. (Keel-billed Toucan)

Ramphastos swainsoni. (Swainson's or Chestnut-mandibled Toucan)

Picidae. (Woodpeckers) Commonest are Golden-fronted, Black-cheeked, and Lined in that order.

Piculus rubiginosus. (Golden-olive Woodpecker)

Piculus simplex. (Bugaba Woodpecker)

Dryocopus lineatus. (Lined Woodpecker)

Centurus aurifrons. (Golden-fronted Woodpecker)

Centurus pucherani. (Pucheran's or Black-cheeked Woodpecker)

Phloeocastes guatemalensis. (Flint-billed or Pale-billed Woodpecker)

Dendrocolaptidae. (Woodcreepers) On tree trunks. The Brown Dendrocincla and Barred Woodcreeper are forest birds. Others are found in semi-open and thin areas.

Dendrocincla fuliginosa. (Brown Dendrocincla)

Sittasomus griseicapillus. (Olivaceous Woodcreeper)

Dendrocolaptes certhia. (Barred Woodhewer or Woodcreeper)

Xiphorhynchus guttatus. (Buff-throated Woodhewer or Woodcreeper)

Lepidocolaptes souleyetii. (Thin-billed or Streak-headed Woodhewer) or Woodcreeper

Furnariidae. (Ovenbirds) Sooty Spinetail very abundant in high grass and second growth areas. Other species less common and in forest, where only the Plain Xenops rises above the undergrowth.

Synallaxis brachyura. (Sooty Spinetail)

Automolus ochrolaemus. (Buff-throated Automolus or Foliage-gleaner)

Xenops minutus. (Plain Xenops)

Sclerurus guatemalensis. (Scaly-throated Leafscraper)

Formicariidae. (Antbirds) All found near ground level, either in forest understory or in dense second growth. Several species are common, especially the Tyrannine Antbird. None are conspicuous.

Taraba major. (Great Antshrike)
Thamnophilus doliatus. (Barred Antshrike)
Thamnophilus punctatus. (Slaty Antshrike)
Myrmotherula fulviventris. (Fulvous-bellied Antwren)
Microrhophias quixensis. (Dot-winged Antwren)
Cercomacra tyrannina. (Tyrannine or Dusky Antbird)
Myrmecisa exsul. (Sclater's or Chestnut-backed Antbird)
Myrmecisa immaculata. (Immaculate Antbird)
Formicarius analis. (Black-faced Antthrush)
Hylophylax naevioides. (Spotted Antbird)
Grallaria fulviventris. (Fulvous-bellie Antpitta)

Cotingidae. (Cotingas) The two species of *Tityras* are the commonest. They, and most of the others found here, will be encountered at the forest edges, plantations, and semiopen.

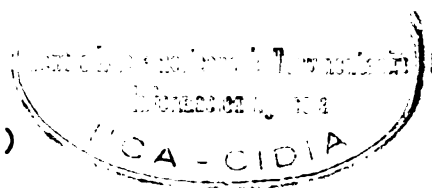
Attila spadiceus. (Polymorphic or Bright-rumped Attila)
Rhytipterna holerythra. (Rufous Mourner)
Pachyramphus cinnamomeus. (Cinnamon Becard)
Pachyramphus polychopterus. (White-winged Becard)
Tityra semifasciata. (Masked Tityra)
Erator inquisitor. (Black-capped Tityra)

Pipridae. (Manakins) Inhabit forest understory, mostly around eye level. White-gorgeted may go much higher where it is attracted upward to a fruit source.

Corapipo altera. (White-gorgeted or White-ruffed Manakin)
Manacus candei. (Cande's or White-collared Manakin)

Tyrannidae. (Tyrant Flycatchers) About half of the species listed are either quite common or conspicuous, and most are found in open or semiopen situations. Several species present identification difficulties. Nine species are migrants which are present during only part of the year.

Sayornis nigricans. (Black Phoebe)
Colonia colonus. (Long-tailed Tyrant)
Muscivora forficata. (Scissor-tailed Flycatcher)
Tyrannus tyrannus. (Eastern Kingbird)
Tyrannus melancholicus. (Tropical Kingbird)
Legatus leucophaeus. (Piratic Flycatcher)
Myiodynastes luteiventris. (Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher)
Megarhynchus pitangua. (Boat-billed Flycatcher)
Conopias parva. (White-ringed Flycatcher)
Myiozetetes similis. (Vermilion-crowned or Social Flycatcher)
Myiozetetes granadensis. (Gray-capped Flycatcher)
Pitangus sulphuratus. (Kiskadee, Great Kiskadee, or Derby Flycatcher)
Myiarchus crinitus. (Great Crested Flycatcher)
Myiarchus tuberculifer. (Dusky-capped or Olivaceous Flycatcher)
Nuttallornis borealis. (Olive-sided Flycatcher)
Contopus virens. (Eastern Wood Pewee)
Contopus sordidulus. (Western Wood Pewee)
Contopus cinereus. (Tropical Pewee)
Empidonax flaviventris. (Yellow-bellied Flycatcher)
Empidonax virescens. (Acadian Flycatcher)



Tolmomyias sulphurescens. (Yellowish-olive Flatbill)
Todirostrum nigriceps. (Black-headed Tody-Flycatcher)
Todirostrum cinereum. (Common Tody-Flycatcher)
Oncostoma cinereigulare. (Bent-billed Tyrant)
Lophotriccus pileatus. (Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant)
Serpophaga cinerea. (Torrent Tyrannulet)
Elaenia flavogaster. (Yellow-bellied Elaenia)
Myiopagis viridicata. (Placid Flycatcher or Greenish Elaenia)
Tyranniscus vilissimus. (Paltry Tyrannulet)
Leptopogon superciliaris. (Gray-capped or Slaty-capped Leptopogon)
Pipromorpha oleaginea. (Oleaginous Pipromorpha or Ochre-bellied Flycatcher)

Hirundinidae. (Swallows) Rough-winged is by far the commonest. All may be found, when present, over lawns, pastures, and on wires.

Progne chalybea. (Gray-breasted Martin)
Petrochelidon pyrrhonota. (Cliff Swallow)
Hirundo rustica. (Barn Swallow)
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis. (Rough-winged Swallow)
Riparia riparia. (Bank Swallow)
Iridoprocne albilinea. (Mangrove Swallow)

Corvidae. (Crows and Jays) Brown Jay common and conspicuous everywhere outside of canopied forest.

Psilorhinus morio. (Brown Jay)

Troglodytidae. (Wrens) Far more often heard than seen and voices are quite distinctive. Most are found in low, thick second growth, hedges, or in the forest undergrowth. The Band-backed and House Wren are common in more open areas.

Campylorhynchus zonatus. (Band-backed or Banded Cactus Wren)
Thryothorus modestus. (Plain Wren)
Thryothorus thoracicus. (Stripe-throated or Stripe-breasted Wren)
Thryothorus nigricapillus. (Black-capped or Bay Wren)
Thryothorus atrogularis. (Black-throated Wren)
Troglodytes musculus. (Tropical or Southern House Wren)
Henicorhina leucosticta. (White-breasted Wood Wren)
Microcerculus marginatus. (Nightingale Wren)
Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus. (Song or Musician Wren)

Mimidae. (Thrashers and Mockingbirds) Catbird found uncommonly in second growth areas.

Dumetella carolinensis. (Catbird)

Turdidae. (Thrushes) Gray's Robin abundant in open areas. Swainson's Thrush may be common during migration.

Turdus grayi. (Gray's Robin)
Turdus plebejus. (Black-billed or Mountain Robin)
Hylocichla ustulata. (Swainson's Thrush)

Sylviidae. (Old World Warblers, Gnatcatchers, and Kinglets) Gnatcatcher common all over outside of forest. Gnatwren less common and difficult to observe in tangled thickets.

Polioptila plumbea. (Tropical Gnatcatcher)
Ramphocaenus melanurus. (Long-billed Gnatwren)

Vireolaniidae. (Shrike-Vireos) The Shrike-Vireo is found in forest or plantation, where it is often the vocal nuclear species in a mixed flock. Uncommon here.

Smaragdolanus pulchellus. (Green Shrike-Vireo)

Vireonidae. (Vireos and Greenlets) Vireos found most commonly in thinned woodland or semiopen well up in trees. Greenlets are usually in the solid forest. Most species in the list are more or less common.

Vireo flavifrons. (Yellow-throated Vireo)

Vireo olivaceus. (Red-eyed Vireo)

Vireo oviridis. (Yellow-green Vireo)

Vireo philadelphicus. (Philadelphia Vireo)

Hylophilus ochraceiceps. (Tawny-crowned Greenlet)

Hylophilus decurtatus. (Gray-headed Greenlet)

Parulidae. (Wood Warblers) Most species migrants from north and present during only part of year. First half of list are the more arboreal species of which the Tennessee, Yellow, and Chestnut-sided are most common. Beginning with the Ovenbird, the species (except Redstart) are found in low undergrowth and scrubby edges. Of these, Ovenbirds, MacGillivray's, Baird's and Gray-crowned Yellowthroats, Wilson's and Delattre's Warbler are common. The peculiar buff-rumped is found occasionally at riverbanks.

Mniotilta varia. (Black-and-white Warbler)

Vermivora chrysoptera. (Golden-winged Warbler)

Vermivora pinus. (Blue-winged Warbler)

Vermivora peregrina. (Tennessee Warbler)

Parula pitiayumi. (Pitiayumi or Tropical Parula Warbler)

Dendroica petechia. (Yellow Warbler)

Dendroica magnolia. (Magnolia Warbler)

Dendroica tigrina. (Cape May Warbler)

Dendroica coronata. (Myrtle Warbler)

Dendroica virens. (Black-throated Green Warbler)

Dendroica cerulea. (Cerulean Warbler)

Dendroica fusca. (Blackburnian Warbler)

Dendroica dominica. (Yellow-throated Warbler)

Dendroica pensylvanica. (Chestnut-sided Warbler)

Dendroica castanea. (Bay-breasted Warbler)

Seiurus aurocapillus. (North American Ovenbird)

Seiurus noveboracensis. (Northern Waterthrush)

Seiurus motacilla. (Louisiana Waterthrush)

Oporornis formosus. (Kentucky Warbler)

Oporornis philadelphia. (Mourning Warbler)

Oporornis tolmiei. (MacGillivray's Warbler)

Geothlypis trichas. (Common Yellowthroat)

Geothlypis semiflava. (Baird's or Olive-crowned Yellowthroat)

Chamaethlypis poliocephala. (Gray-crowned or Central American Yellowthroat)

Icteria virens. (Yellow-breasted Chat) Yellowthroat)

Wilsonia pusilla. (Wilson's Warbler)

Wilsonia canadensis. (Canada Warbler)

Setophaga ruticilla. (American Redstart)

Basileuterus delatirii. (Delattre's or Chestnut-capped Warbler)

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda. (Buff-rumped Warbler)

Coerebidae. (Honeycreepers) Bananaquit common in edges and scrubby areas. Others sporadically encountered at particularly attractive fruit sources in semiopen or forest borders.

Chlorophanes spiza. (Green Honeycreeper)
Cyanerpes cyaneus. (Blue or Red-legged Honeycreeper)
Cyanerpes lucidus. (Shining Honeycreeper)
Dacnis venusta. (Scarlet-thighed Dacnis)
Coereba flaveola. (Bananaquit)

Icteridae. (Blackbirds and American Orioles) Extremely diverse. Montezuma more common Oropendola. Bronzed Cowbirds and Meadowlark numerous on lawns. The orioles are quite arboreal and are particularly associated with the abundant orange-flowered Erythrina trees. The Scarlet-rumped Cacique will be seen trouping through the trees, whereas Prevost's retires in underbrush. The Giant Cowbird is uncommon here.

Zarhynchus wagleri. (Wagler's or Chestnut-headed Oropendola)
Gymnostinops montezuma. (Montezuma Oropendola)
Cacicus uropygialis. (Scarlet-rumped Cacique)
Amblycercus holosericeus. (Prevost's or Yellow-billed Cacique)
Scaphidura oryzivorus. (Giant Cowbird)
Tangavius aeneus. (Red-eyed or Bronzed Cowbird)
Icterus spurius. (Orchard Oriole)
Icterus prothemelas. (Black-cowled Oriole)
Icterus galbula. (Baltimore Oriole)
Sturnella magna. (Common Meadowlark)

Thraupidae. (Tanagers) Commonest are the arboreal Blue, Palm, and Summer tanagers (The last only in winter) and the second growth inhabiting Scarlet-rump. The only regularly encountered Calliste is the Golden-masked. The two more arboreal, mistletoe-eating Euphonias are sporadically encountered but not uncommon, whereas the forest border Gould's is more regular. The Olive and Ant Tanagers inhabit low growth, the first in forest and the second nearer the edge. The two Tachyphonus tanagers are about equally abundant and the Crimson-collared is relatively rare.

Tanagra minuta. (Whited-vented Euphonia)
Tanagra lauta. (Bonaparte's Euphonia)
Tanagra gouldi. (Gould's or Olive-backed Euphonia)
Tangara chrysophrys. (Speckled Calliste)
Tangara larvata. (Golden-masked Calliste)
Tangara gyrola. (Bay-headed Calliste)
Thraupis virens. (Blue Tanager)
Thraupis palmarum. (Palm Tanager)
Ramphocelus passerinii. (Scarlet-rumped Tanager)
Phlogothraupis sanguinolenta. (Crimson-collared Tanager)
Piranga rubra. (Summer Tanager)
Chlorothraupis carmioli. (Carmioli's or Olive Tanager)
Habia fuscicauda. (Red-throated or Dusky-tailed Ant Tanager)
Tachyphonus rufus. (Boddaert's or White-lined Tanager)
Tachyphonus luctuosus. (White-shouldered Tanager)

Fringillidae. (Finches) Most species are common to abundant, exceptions being some of the Grosbeaks, the Brush-finch, Melozone, and Lincoln's Sparrow. There is only one Costa Rican record for the last. The Saltators and Grosbeaks are found at forest edges, second growth, and in more open areas. From the Indigo Bunting to the Blue-black Grassquit, all are seed-eaters in more or less grassy areas. Other species except the Andean Sparrow are inhabitants of early and advanced second growth near the ground.

Saltator atriceps. (Black-headed Saltator)
Saltator maximus. (Buff-throated Saltator)
Saltator coerulescens. (Grayish Saltator)
Caryothraustes polioaster. (Bishop or Black-faced Grosbeak)
Pitylus grossus. (Slate-colored Grosbeak)
Pheucticus ludovicianus. (Rose-breasted Grosbeak)
Guiraca caerulea. (Blue Grosbeak)
Cyanocompsa cyanoides. (Blue-black or Ultramarine Grosbeak)
Passerina cyanea. (Indigo Bunting)
Tiaris olivacea. (Yellow-faced Grassquit)
Spiza americana. (Dickcissel)
Sporophila torqueola. (White-collared Seedeater)
Sporophila aurita. (Variable Seedeater)
Oryzoborus funereus. (Thick-billed Seed Finch)
Volatinia jacarina. (Blue-black Grassquit)
Atlapetes gutturalis. (Yellow-throated Brush-Finch)
Arremon aurantiirostris. (Orange-billed Finch)
Arremonops conirostris. (Green-backed Finch)
Melozone biarcuatum. (Prevost's Melozone)
Zonotrichia capensis. (Andean or Rufous-collared Sparrow)
Melospiza lincolni. (Lincoln's Sparrow)

This list owes its existence in part to an earlier one by Dr. Paul Slud. The fact that his list is no longer available prompted the compilation of this one, which includes all species on that list and subsequent records in Slud's Birds of Costa Rica (1964). An additional forty-odd birds have been personally recorded by this author. The names used are usually those in Slud, 1964, and two or more common names have been frequently given where other standard guides differ. A minimum of annotation has been added, which will hopefully facilitate to some degree the finding of the birds in the field.

Robert Jenkins

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