

Birding Guatemala's Maya Realm: Toucans, Tanagers, Tikal & More | Species List February 21 – March 3, 2023 | with Naturalist Journeys



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The Guatemalan avifauna, while not as rich as further south in Central America, has an interesting influx of typically Mexican species leading to a good number of regional endemics and near endemics such as Pink-headed Warbler. Some of these species have different morphs to those further north in Mexico. Our 10-day tour found 204 species, with the extension to Tikal adding more. Highlights were wanted species such as Pink-headed Warbler and Azure-rumped Tanager, and of course Resplendent Quetzal, of which we had seven in one location.

BIRDS

DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS: Anatidae

Blue-winged Teal *Spatula discors*— Seen only once, a flock of eight on Lake Atitlán at Finca Providencia.

Northern Pintail – *Anas acuta* – One seen briefly by Roland only at Finca Providencia.

GUANS AND CURASSOWS: Cracidae

White-bellied Chachalaca *Ortalis leucogastra*— Several each day at las Tarrales.

Crested Guan *Penelope purpurascens*— Four over two days at Los Tarrales.

Highland Guan *Penelopina nigra*— Seen or heard most days.

NEW WORLD QUAIL: Odontophoridae

Singing Quail *Dactylortyx thoracicus*— Heard at Fuentes Georginas and seen at Finca El Pilar.

GREBES: Podicipedidae

Pied-billed Grebe *Podylimbus podiceps*— One at Finca Providencia.

PIGEONS AND DOVES: Columbidae

Red-billed Pigeon *Patagioenas flavirostris*— Several at both Los Tarrales and Lake Atitlán.

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*— Most common columbid, widespread and seen most days.

Inca Dove *Columbina inca*— Lake Atitlán and Antigua, usually in pairs.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*— Four, but at widespread locations – Cayalá, Los Tarrales, Lake Atitlán.

White-winged Dove *Zenaida asiatica*— Nine spread across all major locations.

CUCKOOS AND ALLIES: Cuculidae

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*— Two at Parque Ecologico and Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

NIGHTJARS: Caprimulgidae

Mexican Whip-poor-will *Antrostomus arizonae*— Two heard and one seen at Fuentes Georginas.

POTOOS: Nyctibiidae

Northern Potoo *Nyctybius jamaicensis* - One at Los Tarrales.

SWIFTS: Apodidae

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*— Seen each day at Los Tarrales, including one flock of about 250, and three birds at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Vaux's Swift *Chaetura vauxi*— Two at Parque Ecologico Cayalá and four at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

HUMMINGBIRDS: Trochilidae

Mexican Violetear *Colibri thalassinus*— Four at Fuentes Georginas.

Rivoli's Hummingbird *Eugenes fulgens*— Two at the feeders at Finca El Pilar.

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*— One at Los Tarrales.

Green-throated Mountain-gem *Lampornis viridipallens*— One at Fuentes Georginas.

Amethyst-throated Mountain-gem *Lampornis amethystinus*— Two at Fuentes Georginas.

Ruby-throated Hummingbird *Archilochus colubris*— Common at Los Tarrales, less so at Mirador Rey Tepupul and Finca El Pilar.

Wine-throated Hummingbird *Atthis ellioti*— One heard and a female seen at Fuentes Georginas.

Canivet's Emerald *Chlorostilbon canivetii*— One at Los Tarrales.

Rufous Sabrewing *Campylopterus rufus*— Two at the feeders at Finca El Pilar.

Violet Sabrewing *Campylopterus hemileucurus*— Three of these large, stunning hummers at Los Tarrales and one at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Azure-crowned Hummingbird *Amazilia cyanocephala*— Not common, but widespread between most locations except lower altitude Los Tarrales.

Berylline Hummingbird *Amazilia beryllina*— A couple at Los Tarrales and three at the Finca El Pilar feeders.

Blue-tailed Hummingbird *Amazilia cyanura*— One each at Los Tarrales and Santiago Atitlán.

Cinnamon Hummingbird *Amazilia rutila*— Four at Los Tarrales.

White-eared Hummingbird *Hylocharis leucotis*— Six seen at higher altitudes: Fuentes Georginas, Finca Chichavac, Restaurante Rincón Suizo, and Finca El Pilar.

RAILS, COOTS, AND ALLIES: Rallidae

American Coot *Fulica americana*— 26 at Finca Providencia.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*— Two at Finca Providencia.

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES: Scolopacidae

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*— One seen across the lake from Hotel Bambu.

HERONS AND EGRETS : Ardeidae

Great Blue Heron *Ardea Herodias* – Two at Lake Atitlán.

Great Egret *Ardea alba*— Three at Finca Providencia.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*— Two at Finca Providencia.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* - Two at Finca Providencia.

Tricolored Heron *Egretta tricolor* – One at Finca Providencia.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*— Seven at Finca Providencia.

Green Heron *Butorides virescens*— Three at Finca Providencia.

NEW WORLD VULTURES: Cathartidae

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*— Common and widespread.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*— Fairly common at mid- to low elevations.

HAWKS, KITES, AND EAGLES: Accipitridae

Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*— One cruising over the valley at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Sharp-shinned Hawk *Accipiter striatus*— One Northern at Los Tarrales and two of the resident, white-breasted forms at Finca de Providencia.

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris*— Strangely just one at Los Tarrales for the whole tour.

Gray Hawk *Buteo plagiatus*— Five, all at Los Tarrales.

Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*— Three, again all at Los Tarrales.

Red-tailed Hawk *Buteo jamaicensis*— One or possibly two at Fuentes Georginas, seen at different times of day so it could have been the same bird.

OWLS: Strigidae

Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus* – A family of four very well seen at Lake Atitlán.

Guatemalan Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium gnoma cobanense* – One seen very well and close after a long search as it called at Finca Chichavac.

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*— Seen at Los Tarrales, though rather poorly, and heard there on two other occasions, and at Parque Ecologico Cayalá and Mirador Rey Tepepul.

Black-and-white Owl *Ciccaba nigrolineata* – A pair well seen and photographed at Los Tarrales.

Fulvous owl *Strix fulvescens* – Although one came into playback, it never was seen unfortunately.

TROGONS: Trogonidae

Resplendent Quetzal *Pharomachrus mocinno*— Seven seen flying around and perched at Mirador Rey Tepupul. The most our local Guide, Freddie, had ever seen at the one time, and one more than my previous highest number (in Honduras). Amazing experience!

Mountain Trogon *Trogon mexicanus*— Seen twice and heard only twice at Fuentes Georginas, Finca Chichavac and Restaurante Rincón Suiza.

MOTMOTS: Momotidae

Blue-throated Motmot *Aspatha gularis*—Five at generally higher altitude sites.

Lesson's Motmot *Momotus lessonii*— Nine total at Parque Ecologico Cayalá and Los Tarrales.

TOUCANS: Ramphastidae

Northern Emerald-Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*— A total of seven at Fuentes Georginas, Mirador Rey Tepupul and Finca El Pilar – all at higher altitude, as expected.

Collared Aracari *Pteroglossus torquatus*— 11 – may have some repeats – at Los Tarrales.

KINGFISHERS: Alcedinidae

Belted Kingfisher *Megaceryle alcyon*- One at Finca Providencia.

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana* - One at Finca Providencia and two at Finca El Pilar.

WOODPECKERS: Picidae

Acorn Woodpecker *Melanerpes formicivorus*— One at Restaurante Rincón Suiza.

Golden-fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpes aurifrons*— Common and widespread, seen daily.

Hairy Woodpecker *Dryobates villosus*— One at Fuentes Georginas. This is the resident subspecies, *sanctorum*, with brown breast and abdomen.

Golden-olive Woodpecker *Colaptes rubiginosus*— Four seen at Parque Ecologico Cayalá, Los Tarrales and Finca de Provincia.

Northern Flicker *Colaptes auratus*— Eight seen in five different locations.

FALCONS AND CARACARAS: Falconidae

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*— One seen at Los Tarrales.

PARROTS: Psittacidae

Orange-chinned Parakeet *Brotogeris jugularis*— Common at Los Tarrales, seen daily.

Yellow-naped Parrot *Amazona auropalliata*— This increasingly rare and endangered bird was seen daily at Los Tarrales, where it has the protection of the reserve and is free from nest robbers collecting birds for the pet trade.

Orange-fronted Parakeet *Eupsittula canicularis*— The second most common parrot seen at Los Tarrales (which was the main place we saw parrots) with over 30 sightings over our stay there, though there was bound to be repeats in this number.

Pacific Parakeet *Psittacara strenuus*— The most abundant parrot, with a total of 154 on our checklists for Los Tarrales. Again, this would include many repeats.

OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS: Furnariidae

Spot-crowned Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes affinis*— One at Finca Chichavac.

Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia variegaticeps*— One at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

TITYRAS AND BECARDS: Tityridae

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*— Four seen at Los Tarrales.

Rose-throated Becard *Pachyramphus aglaiae*— A handful of sightings at Los Tarrales, Mirador Rey Tepupul and Finca El Pilar.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS: Tyrannidae

Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum*— Half-a-dozen seen around the grounds of Los Tarrales.

Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*— One at Finca de Providencia.

Guatemalan Tyrannulet *Zimmerius vilissimus*— This regional endemic was noted at five widespread locations.

Tufted Flycatcher *Mitrephanes phaeocercus*— Along with Buff-breasted, one of the cutest flycatchers, we saw two at Finca Chichavac.

Greater Pewee *Contopus pertinax*— Not particularly common, but widespread, seen at several locations.

Tropical Pewee *Contopus cinereus*— Two or three at Los Tarrales.

Yellow-bellied Flycatcher *Empidonax flaviventris*— Several seen at low- to mid-level altitudes – Parque Ecologico Cayalá, Los Tarrales and Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Least Flycatcher *Empidonax minimus*— A bit of discussion resulted in the only one of these we saw – may have been harder to ID had it not been a familiar bird at home.

Hammond's Flycatcher *Empidonax hammondii*— The longer primaries helped separate this from the very similar Least. One at Los Tarrales.

Buff-breasted Flycatcher *Empidonax fulvifrons*— Two at Jardines De Provenza on our last day; one was very cooperative, foraging around a garden of lilac flowers.

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans*— A few seen around Lake Atitlán.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*— Several at Los Tarrales and Lake Atitlán; I always enjoy seeing this diminutive version of one of my favorites at home, the very personable Great Crested Flycatcher.

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*— Common at Los Tarrales, also seen at Finca El Pilar and Jardines de Provenza.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*— Widespread and common in slightly more open areas, except at higher altitudes.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*— Very common at Los Tarrales but not seen much elsewhere, two at Finca De Providencia.

Western Kingbird *Tyrannus verticalis*— Several seen in more open areas at Los Tarrales and Finca De Providencia.

VIREOS: Vireonidae

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*— Four at various, widespread, low- to middle elevations.

Hutton's Vireo *Vireo huttoni*— Four at widespread higher elevations.

Yellow-throated Vireo *Vireo flavifrons*— One each at Los Tarrales and Antigua.

Blue-headed Vireo *Vireo solitarius*— Six at widespread, low- to mid-level elevations.

Warbling Vireo *Vireo gilvus*— Common, seven total at Parque Ecologico Cayalá, Los Tarrales and Cerro De La Cruz.

CROWS AND JAYS: Corvidae

White-throated Magpie-Jay *Calocitta formosa*— Eight, probably some repeats, at Los Tarrales. Stunning bird.

Bushy-crested Jay *Cyanocorax melanocyaneus*— These jays are usually in groups, and we found this to be the case; nine at Parque Ecologico Cayalá, six at Finca De Providencia and six at Finca El Pilar.

Steller's Jay *Cyanocitta stelleri*— A high-altitude jay, a total of seven were seen at Cordillera Alux, Finca Chichavac and Finca El Pilar. This is the all-blue, No black head, Central American form.

Unicolored Jay *Aphelocoma unicolor* - A group of three seen at Fuentes Georginas. This jay has a strange distribution; while it may occur from 5,000 to 10,000 ft., there are only disjointed areas where it is found from Mexico to Nicaragua. It is not often seen, and little is known about its distribution and habitat requirements.

SWALLOWS AND MARTINS: Hirundinidae

Black-capped Swallow *Atticora pileata*— Common, especially at altitude, 27 on four eBird lists, but we often overlooked them.

Northern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx serripennis*— Eight in total including a couple of juvies, Los Tarrales and Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea* – Two at Parque Ecologico Cayalá were the only ones we saw.

BUSHTIT: Aegithalidae

Bushtit *Psaltriparus minimus*— Five each of the masked, *melanotis* subspecies at Cordillera Alux and Cerro De La Cruz.

GNATCATCHERS: Polioptilidae

Long-billed Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus*— One that, frustratingly, was only heard and glimpsed rather than seen well.

Blue-gray Gnatcatcher *Polioptila caerulea*— Two at Los Tarrales.

WRENS: Troglodytidae

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*— Common and widespread.

Rufous-browed Wren *Troglodytes rufociliatus*— Five in total, split between Fuentes Georginas and Finca El Pilar.

Band-backed Wren *Campylorhynchus zonatus*— Like several other tropical wrens, often in noisy, probable family groups. Can be surprisingly hard to get a decent look at for a large and colorful bird due to them continually moving. Common and widespread mostly at higher altitudes.

Rufous-naped Wren *Campylorhynchus rufinucha*— Seven (possible repeats) at Los Tarrales.

Cabanis's Wren *Cantorchilus modestus*— Two at Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*— This small and short-tailed wren is often hard to see even when close and singing, which they do a lot. One heard only, and one seen at Mirador Rey Tepupul and Finca El Pilar. A bit surprising that these were our only records for this common and widespread wren.

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS: Mimidae

Blue-and-white Mockingbird *Melanotis hypoleucus*— While seen in a wide range of locations, we never managed to get a good view, though in my experience this is not unusual for this very active bird of scrubby areas.

Tropical Mockingbird *Mimus gilvus*— One only, seen at Finca De Providencia.

THRUSHES: Turdidae

Eastern Bluebird *Sialia sialis*— A few seen at both Finca De Providencia and Finca El Pilar.

Brown-backed Solitaire *Myadestes occidentalis*— Heard nearly everywhere at higher altitudes and a pair were viewed closely at length, pair bonding on a branch at Cordillera Alux.

Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush *Catharus frantzii*— Just one heard at Fuentes Georginas.

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*— A few seen at Los Tarrales, Mirador Rey Tepupul and Finca El Pilar.

Wood Thrush *Hylocichla mustelina*— Seen and heard at Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

Mountain Thrush *Turdus plebejus*— One seen on an open shrub with several other species as the sun set at Fuentes Georginas.

White-throated Thrush *Turdus assimilis*— Two at Los Tarrales. This widespread thrush of dense cover can be hard to see and potentially may be split into several species.

Clay-colored Thrush *Turdus grayi*— This plainest of thrushes is widespread and common from the Rio Grande Valley to Northern Colombia, and we saw it nearly everywhere during the tour. Surprisingly, considering the richness of its avifauna, this dull bird is the National Bird of Costa Rica.

Black Thrush *Turdus infuscatus*— Two of these not-so-common birds were seen, one each at Fuentes Georginas and Restaurante Rincón Suiza.

Rufous-collared Robin *Turdus rufitorques*—Common during the tour at higher altitudes.

WAXWINGS: Bombycillidae

Cedar Waxwing *Bombycilla cedrorum* – Cedar Waxwing is very rare in Guatemala, only seen in irruption years and usually in low numbers; guide Roland had only seen a couple before. This year was an irruptive year and we observed numbers of them most everywhere, including a conservatively estimated flock of 65 at Los Tarrales. Roland could not tear himself away from watching them wherever we came across them. Our total tour count was 127, a number that included few repeats, but more were seen when we weren't listing.

SILKY-FLYCATCHERS: Ptiliogonatidae

Gray Silky-flycatcher *Ptiliogonys cinereus*— 2022 was apparently a good year for this species as we saw many of them pretty much everywhere except low altitude Los Tarrales, including a flock of 35 at Mirador Rey Tepupul. This is many more than I am used to seeing when I am in Central America. A relative of the Phainopepla, this interesting family has just four members but is split into three genera.

OLIVE WARBLER: Peucedramidae

Olive Warbler *Peucedramus taeniatus*— Two of these high altitude, badly named birds (it is neither olive nor a warbler) were seen; one each at Finca Chichavac and Finca El Pilar. The sole member of its own family, just where it belongs in the taxonomic order is unknown, and it currently resides in a sort of no man's land, with those placed closest to it being in Asia; three of these little understood four families have but one or two species.

OLD WORLD SPARROWS: Passeridae

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*— Heard and seen virtually unconsciously (it doesn't appear on any of our eBirds lists) in most cities, including at a construction stop outside Xela (Quetzaltenango) hopping around hotels on the outskirts of many Guatemalan cities.

FINCHES AND EUPHONIAS: Fringillidae

Scrub Euphonia *Euphonia affinis*— Several at Los Tarrales.

Yellow-throated Euphonia *Euphonia hirundinacea*— The most common Euphonia at Los Tarrales, two also seen at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Elegant Euphonia *Euphonia elegantissima*— In my opinion, the most beautiful Euphonia, one was at Los Tarrales and four at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Blue-crowned Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia occipitalis* – One while waiting for Azure-rumped Tanager high on Atitlán Volcano at Los Tarrales, and two at Mirador Rey Tepupul. Completely stunning birds.

Hooded Grosbeak *Coccothraustes abeillei*— One only, but well seen, if briefly, at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Black-headed Siskin *Spinus notatus*— Reasonably common in more open scrub at different elevations.

Lesser Goldfinch *Spinus psaltria*— One only at Finca De Providencia, which I found surprising for this usually common species at several places we stayed.

NEW WORLD SPARROWS: Passerellidae

Common Chlorospingus *Chlorospingus flavopectus*— Common at Fuentes Georginas and one was seen at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Chestnut-capped Brushfinch *Arremon brunneinucha* – A couple at Cerro Alux and three at Fuentes Georginas.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*— Two only, at Finca De Providencia and Finca El Pilar. Widespread and common, this is one of my favorite sparrows with its elegant plumage and confiding ways.

White-eared Ground-Sparrow *Melospiza leucotis*— We looked hard for these and finally found four at Finca De Providencia.

Rusty Sparrow *Aimophila rufescens*— Uncommon, and our target bird at Cerro De La Cruz, where eventually three put on quite a show for us.

Spotted Towhee *Pipilo maculatus* – Two in the field next to Hotel Las Cumbres.

NEW WORLD BLACKBIRDS: Icteridae

Yellow-billed Caciue *Amblycercus holosericeus*— Two were heard only at Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

Black-vented Oriole *Icterus wagleri*— A single bird at Finca De Providencia.

Bar-winged Oriole *Icterus maculialatus* – A single bird at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Orchard Oriole *Icterus spurius*— Common at Los Tarrales and Hotel Bambu at Lake Atitlán.

Spot-breasted Oriole *Icterus pectoralis*— Reasonably common at Los Tarrales and Hotel Bambu at Lake Atitlán.

Altamira Oriole *Icterus gularis*— Two at Los Tarrales.

Baltimore Oriole *Icterus galbula*— Probably the most beautiful oriole, common at Los Tarrales and a few each also seen at Finca De Providencia, Finca El Pilar and Cerro De La Cruz.

Bronzed Cowbird *Molothrus aeneus*—Very common at Lake Atitlán, including a flock of 47 at Finca De Providencia. I wouldn't like to be an Oriole trying to breed around there!

Melodious Blackbird *Dives dives*— Common and widespread at all elevations.

Great-tailed Grackle *Quiscalus mexicanus*— Everywhere in small numbers but very common around Lake Atitlán.

NEW WORLD WARBLERS: Parulidae

Ovenbird *Seiurus aurocapilla*— One seen by David D. on the road while we were waiting for Azure-rumped Tanager on Atitlán Volcano at Los Tarrales.

Black-and-white Warbler *Mniotilta varia*— Seen in low numbers at most locations at all elevations.

Crescent-chested Warbler *Oreothlypis superciliosa*— A few each at the higher elevation locations.

Tennessee Warbler *Leiothlypis peregrina*— Roughly three quarters of all the warblers of all species we saw were Tennessee.

Nashville Warbler *Leiothlypis ruficapilla*— One at Finca El Pilar and four at Cerro De La Cruz.

MacGillivray's Warbler *Geothlypis tolmiei*— Three at the middle elevation locations of Parque Ecologico Cayalá, Finca De Providencia and Cerro De La Cruz.

Common Yellowthroat *Geothlypis trichas*— One bouncing around in the low scrub at Finca De Providencia.

Cape May Warbler *Setophaga tigrina*— One seen at our hotel in Santiago Atitlán.

Magnolia Warbler *Setophaga magnolia*— Five dotted around low to middle elevations including two first winter birds: one a female, which can be a challenge when seen in the variety of the tropics.

Yellow Warbler *Setophaga petechia*— Four at Los Tarrales.

Grace's Warbler *Setophaga graciae*— Common at Cerro De la Cruz.

Townsend's Warbler *Setophaga townsendi*— The second most common warbler after Tennessee and seen everywhere.

Black-throated Green Warbler *Setophaga virens*— One to two at most of the lower elevation locations.

Golden-browed Warbler *Basileuterus belli*— One each of this highly anticipated warbler at Fuentes Georginas and Finca El Pilar.

Wilson's Warbler *Cardellina pusilla*— Common at all but Los Tarrales, and Sandra's favorite warbler.

Red-faced Warbler *Cardellina rubrifrons* – One each seen of this often-elusive warbler at the high elevation of nearly contiguous (cut by the highway) Finca Chichavac and Restaurante Rincón Suiza.

Pink-headed Warbler *Cardellina versicolor*— A major target for everyone on the tour, an amazing six were seen, often close, at Fuentes Georginas and one at Finca Chichavac. The latter is a major birding site for this species, but given our views earlier in the tour, we did not emphasize searching for it.

Slate-throated Redstart *Myioborus miniatus*— Reasonably common and widespread at all elevations. The Guatemalan morph is ventrally reddish brown; the color changes to orange to orange-yellow as one moves south in Central America, finally becoming yellow in Colombia.

CARDINALS AND ALLIES: Cardinalidae

Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra*— Several seen during the tour.

Western Tanager *Piranga ludoviciana*— Commonly seen a variety of altitudes throughout the tour.

White-winged Tanager *Piranga leucoptera*— This stunning species, sadly, was only seen twice, at Parque Ecologico Cayalá and Los Tarrales.

Rose-breasted Grosbeak *Pheucticus ludovicianus*— Reasonably common at several locations and altitudes.

Indigo Bunting *Passerina cyanea*— Very common with 12 sightings at Los Tarrales with likely no or very few repeats as we were on widely separated trails; nine at Cerro De La Cruz and two at Finca El Pilar.

Painted Bunting *Passerina ciris*— Two at Los Tarrales.

TANAGERS AND ALLIES: Thraupidae

Blue-gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*— A couple only at Los Tarrales.

Yellow-winged Tanager *Thraupis abbas*— The most common of the “tanager” tanagers seen, with 22 noted, most at Los Tarrales, but also at Finca De Providencia and Cerro De La Cruz.

Azure-rumped Tanager *Poecilostreptus cabanisi*— One at Los Tarrales, there should have been more, but the large number of Cedar Waxwings had pretty much stripped the avocado trees. This sighting was distant and rarely a full view. Better views of two were had at Mirador Rey Tepupul.

Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus*— One close view of a female at Los Tarrales, on the Atitlán Volcano trail, but seven birds of both sexes at Finca De Providencia.

Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer *Diglossa baritula*— Probably my favorite flower-piercer, three were seen at Fuentes Georginas and one at Restaurante Rincón Suiza.

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*— Surprisingly only one was seen at Los Tarrales. This common, wide-spread bird is usually seen in higher numbers, generally and often in small to large flocks.

Morelet's Seedeater *Sporophila moreletii*— Common in open areas, with the highest location count (16) at Finca De Providencia.

Black-headed Saltator *Saltator atriceps*— Three at Parque Ecologico Cayalá and seven at Los Tarrales.

Cinnamon-bellied Saltator *Saltator grandis*— This low- to middle elevation saltator has had a rocky taxonomic life, being originally a full species, then lumped with South American forms, then recently split back to a full species that occurs only in Central America. Seven were seen at Los Tarrales, and two at Parque Ecologico Cayalá.

MAMMALS:

Deppe's Squirrel *Sciurus deppei*— The common squirrel seen most days.

Mexican Gray Squirrel *Sciurus aureogaster*— A regional endemic only found in Guatemala and southern / far eastern Mexico, but it was introduced to the Florida Keys in the 1930s where it continues. Observed on Atitlán Volcano.

Central American Agouti *Dasyprocta punctata*— Several seen poking around on the grounds at Los Tarrales.

White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus virginianus*— Several seen at Los Tarrales. These are much smaller than those in the U.S., with a grayer coat.

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS:

Asian House Gecko *Hemidactylus frenatus*— Like elsewhere outside its native Asian range, this highly successful lizard was common around human habitation at low elevations. Although not parthenogenic, like some invasive (and non-invasive) geckos, colonization is helped by females being able to store sperm that produce normal healthy (two-egg) clutches for over eight months, meaning that females can begin colonization of a new area before males are present, and with the likelihood of some offspring being male. This latter feature with the eventual presence of the more aggressive males and the continual mix of different DNA allows them to avoid issues associated with only reproducing by parthenogenesis.

Yellow-headed Gecko *Gonatodes albogularis*— One only at Los Tarrales.

Brown Basilisk *Basiliscus vittatus*— A couple at Los Tarrales.

Rainbow Ameiva *Holcosus undulatus*— Common at several locations.

Emerald Swift *Sceloporus malachiticus*— A widespread Spiny Lizard ranging from the Yucatan to Panama, a couple were seen at Los Tarrales.