

SAN BLAS & THE DURANGO HIGHWAY

Daily Itinerary

April 4: Morning at Paco's Reserve de Flora & Fauna. Afternoon boat trip to the Booby Rocks.

April 5: All day on the old Durango Highway including breakfast at the home of Santos and Leonarda in El Palmito and hiking at the Reserve Chara Pinta.

April 6: Morning in the village of Copala including brunch at Alejandro's Restaurant. Returning to Mazatlan we made several stops near the airport on the road to Isla Piedra.

April 7: Morning birding on the road to El Salto north of Mazatlan. After brunch 3.5 hour drive to San Blas where we made an afternoon visit to the San Blas sewage ponds known locally as Estanque de Aguas Residuales.

April 8: Morning birding in and around the village of Chacalilla including a visit to the large shrimp pond complex below town. Afternoon boat trip on the Rio La Tovara.

April 9: Morning hike to the Mexican Hermit lek in the mountains above La Palma. Afternoon on the Camino al Cocodrilaro.

April 10: Parque Ecológico de Tepic and a brief visit to the cathedral in Tepic Centro. Afternoon at Camino Vivero Singayta.

April 11: The entire day was spent on Cerro San Juan near Tepic with breakfast and lunch at El Rancho La Noria.

April 12: Morning birding on the Huaynamota Road and later a visit to Las Ruinas la Contraduría above San Blas. Afternoon we took a short boat trip across the estuary to Isla del Rey and walked on the beach.

April 13 : Morning boat trip with Chenchu to Laguna de Zoquipan. Afternoon visits to Singayta, Camino Vivero Singayta and Mirador de las Aves.

ANNOTATED CHECKLIST OF SPECIES RECORDED

TINAMIDAE

1. Thicket Tinamou (*Crypturellus cinnamomeus*) At least 3-5 were calling while we ate breakfast at the Black-and-white Owl site. These are very difficult to see with a large group as they are shy and reclusive and retreat into the forest when there is a lot of noise.

ANATIDAE

2. Black-bellied Whistling Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) A group of 60+ was at the Parque Ecológico in Tepic and many more were seen at Laguna de Zoquipan.

3. Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) There was one with the Black-bellied Whistling Ducks at Parque Ecológico in Tepic.

4. Blue-winged Teal (*Spatula discors*) The most common duck of the tour. Many were at Paco's Reserve, the ponds near the airport and in several locations around San Blas.

5. Cinnamon Teal (*Spatula cyanoptera*) Surprisingly scarce. The only one was at a pond near the airport outside Mazatlan.

6. Northern Shoveler (*Spatula clypeata*) Small numbers were at a pond near the Mazatlan airport and at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas.

7. American Wigeon (*Mareca americana*) There were two in a pond near the Mazatlan airport that we visited when returning from Copala.

8. Mexican Duck (*Anas diazi*) A pair was seen in flight at Parque Ecológico in Tepic. This is a recent split from Mallard.

9. Ruddy Duck (*Oxyura jamaicensis*) There were several in a pond near the Mazatlan airport.

CRACIDAE

10. ***Rufous-bellied Chachalaca (Ortalis wagleri)*** One of the easier endemics of the tour. They were heard daily in lowland habitat and were seen multiple times including just outside the Garza Canela in San Blas.

11. Crested Guan (*Penelope purpurascens*) A bird that seems to be increasing in numbers in western Mexico. We had a brief flyover at the Chara Pinta Reserve and saw 6-8 while hiking to the Mexican Hermit lek.

ODONTOPHORIDAE

12. *Elegant Quail (Callipepla douglasii)* This species has been elusive at times in the past, but on this tour we had very good views on the El Salto Road near Mazatlan and at Chacalilla.

PODICIPEDIDAE

13. Least Grebe (*Tachybaptus dominicus*) Several were at the pond near the Mazatlan airport and several more were in the large shrimp pond complex near Chacalilla.

COLUMBIDAE

14. Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) Common in urban areas and in villages.

15. Red-billed Pigeon (*Patagioenis flavirostris*) This handsome pigeon was fairly common in wooded areas around San Blas where we recorded it daily in small numbers.

16. Band-tailed Pigeon (*Patagioenas fasciata*) This is a high elevation pigeon in west Mexico and we saw it only at the Chara Pinta reserve.

17. Eurasian Collared-Dove (*Streptopelia decaocto*) An introduced species that began colonizing in this part of Mexico about 10 years ago. It is now present in most small villages and urban areas.

18. Inca Dove (*Columbina inca*) The small, scaly, long-tailed dove. It was fairly common and recorded most days.

19. Common Ground-Dove (*Columbina passerina*) We saw just a few of these on the El Salto Road near Mazatlan. Separated from Ruddy-Ground-Dove by the scaly breast and pink based bill.

20. Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) These were common in the San Blas area.

21. White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) Heard daily and seen most days. Most sightings were of birds walking along the edges of roads or trails ahead of us.

22. White-winged Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*) One of the most abundant birds of the tour. We saw many daily....some days many hundreds.

CUCULIDAE

23. Groove-billed Ani (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*) Fairly common in open fields and pastures. This is the only ani that occurs in this part of Mexico.

24. Lesser Ground-Cuckoo (*Morococcyx erythropygus*) This species was heard only in thorn scrub habitat near Chacalilla. This was a typical encounter with this species as it is shy and rarely emerges from dense cover.

25. Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) Surprisingly scarce. The only sighting was on the last afternoon at Singayta.

26. Mangrove Cuckoo (*Coccyzus minor*) We had very nice views of at least three of these handsome cuckoos on the afternoon boat trip to La Tovar.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

27. Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*) Several were seen aerial foraging at dusk during the evening boat trip to la Tovar.

28. Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) 8-10 were seen foraging along the river on the boat trip to la Tovar. We also heard them around the Garza Canela.

29. Mexican Whip-poor-will (*Antrostomus arizonae*) One flew in close in response to playback near the cabins at La Noria but it never landed. It was heard calling for a brief time later.

NYCTIIBIDAE

30. Northern Potoo (*Nyctibius jamaicensis*) Great views of one perched on a riverside snag on the evening boat trip to La Tovar.

TROCHILIDAE

31. Mexican Hermit (*Phaethornis mexicanus*) We saw several displaying males on the lek above La Palma. Worth the long hike for this endemic.

32. Bumblebee Hummingbird (*Selasphorus heloisa*) A well-named, tiny hummingbird that drifts through the air. We saw one, and possibly two, in the sweet smelling flowering tree on the road below La Noria.

33. Golden-crowned Emerald (*Cyanthus auriceps*) One was seen and photographed by some people in Copala. A small, entirely green hummingbird with a long, forked tail.

34. Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthus latirostris*) We had scattered sightings of this species throughout the tour. Overall it was a poor time of year for hummingbirds and this was one of the few that was seen fairly often.

35. Mexican Woodnymph (*Thalurania ridgwayi*) After a lengthy wait we finally spotted a female in the Bumblebee Hummingbird tree. We saw another female the following day on the Huaynamota Road.

36. Berylline Hummingbird (*Saucerottia beryllina*) Fairly common around La Noria where it was the dominant hummingbird.

37. Cinnamon Hummingbird (*Amazilia rutila*) This large colorful hummingbird was easily the most common hummingbird of the tour and we saw them most days. One or two frequently came in close in response to the Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl tape.

38. White-eared Hummingbird (*Amazilia rutila*) This is a high elevation hummingbird and the best views were in the flowering shrubs outside Santos' home in El Palmito. We also saw them around La Noria.

RALLIDAE

39. Ridgway's Rail (*Rallus obsoletus*) One responded to playback in the mangroves near San Blas and we had nice views as it flew across the pond and disappeared in a mangrove thicket beside us.

40. Aztec Rail (*Rallus tenuirostris*) I would rather forget this species, but everyone heard it calling and at least saw the grass moving at the Parque Ecológica in Tepic. This is always a challenging species to see in my experience.

41. Rufous-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides axillaris*) A pair responded well to playback in the mangroves near Mantanchen. This is one of the birds that San Blas is known for, so it is always good to see it well.

42. Sora (*Porzana carolina*) We saw several at Estanque de Aguas Residuales on our first afternoon in San Blas.

43. Spotted Rail (*Pardirallus maculatus*) We had a nice flyby while on the afternoon boat trip to La Tovar. Later at the Parque Ecológico in Tepic, one fed in the open for about 15 seconds.

44. Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*) Several were at Estanque de Aguas Residuales in San Blas and in the marshy area in Chacalilla. We also saw one from the boat at Laguna de Zoquipan.

45. Common Gallinule (*Gallinula galeata*) There were 20+ at Estanque de Aguas Residuales in San Blas and a few at Laguna de Zoquipan.

46. American Coot (*Fulica americana*) Common around San Blas. We also saw a few in the pond near the airport in Mazatlan.

ARAMIDAE

47. Limpkin (*Aramaus guarana*) This species began to colonize the San Blas area in the early 2000's. We saw 6-8 on our morning boat trip to Laguna de Zoquipan.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

48. Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*) The Latin name for this species is reflective of its commonality in Mexico and the Neotropics and it was widespread on this tour.

49. American Avocet (*Recurvirostra americana*) There were a few at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas. Generally not a common species in this part of Mexico.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

50. American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) A few were on the rocks in the marina in Mazatlan. Several pairs were also seen on the beach on Isla del Rey in San Blas.

CHARADRIIDAE

51. Snowy Plover (*Charadrius nivosus*) Two were seen on the beach on Isla del Rey where this species is an uncommon breeder.

52. Wilson's Plover (*Charadrius wilsonia*) Two were seen on the beach at Isla del Rey...one was being chased by a very brave crab.

53. Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) 20+ were on a mudflat on the road to Isla de Piedra. A few other singles were seen in the San Blas area.

54. Killdeer (*Charadrius vociferus*) Uncommon in western Mexico in April, but there was one at Paco's Reserve and a few more on the road to Isla de Piedra.

JACANIDAE

55. Northern Jacana (*Jacana spinosa*) Fairly common around San Blas. There were many at Estanque de Aguas Residuales.

SCOLOPACIDAE

56. Whimbrel (*Numenius phaeopus*) The only one was on the rocks at the marina in Mazatlan. It was seen from the boat as we headed out toward the booby rocks.

57. Surfbird (*Calidris virgata*) An impressive concentration of 300+ was seen on the rocks near our hotel in Mazatlan. A lesser number was seen from the beach at Aticama where we made a brief stop one afternoon. A very common migrant here in April.

58. Stilt Sandpiper (*Calidris himantopus*) 20-30 were at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas. Very similar to dowitchers in appearance and feeding behavior, but with a finer bill that is drooped at the tip.

59. Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) 80-100 were present on the beach on Isla del Rey.

60. Least Sandpiper (*Calidris minutilla*) There were a few scattered sightings of this small sandpiper which generally winters farther north. The muddy brown coloration is a helpful point of separation from Western Sandpiper, especially when the legs are covered with mud.

61. Western Sandpiper (*Calidris mauri*) Seen several places but most numerous on the mudflats on the road to Isla de Piedra and at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas. In winter plumage the upper parts of this species are grayish versus the muddy brown of Least Sandpiper.

62. Long-billed Dowitcher (*Limnodromus griseus*) A few were seen here and there. This species is common around San Blas in winter, but most seem to have already moved north.

63. Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) Common around most any small pond. They were also present in the marina and on the offshore rocks in Mazatlan.

64. Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) This is an uncommon species in western Mexico, so it was surprising to see one at Paco's Reserve.

65. Willet (*Tringa semipalmata*) There were quite a few on the beach at Isla del Rey and a few in the marina in Mazatlan.

66. Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) An uncommon species in April on this tour route. There were single birds seen a few locations including the road to Isla de Piedra, Mirador de Aves and Estanque de Aguas Residuales.

LARIDAE

67. Laughing Gull (*Leucophaeus atricilla*) Two first cycle birds were on the beach on Isla del Rey.

68. Heerman's Gull (*Larus heermanni*) We saw thousands nesting on the booby rocks in Mazatlan. Many were feeding chicks.

69. Least Tern (*Sternula antillarum*) 50+ were on the beach at Isla del Rey where they nest. Suzanne and Gail saw more from the jetty near our hotel.

70. Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) 5-10 were seen from the boat as we traveled to the booby rocks.

PHAETHONTIDAE

71. Red-billed Tropicbird (*Phaethon aethereus*) Several pairs breed on the booby rocks in Mazatlan and we had nice views from the boat as they wheeled overhead.

CICONIIDAE

72. Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*) A common breeding species in western Mexico. The most impressive numbers were in the breeding colony at Laguna de Zoquipan where there were several gangly, recently fledged chicks.

FREGATIDAE

73. Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) Very common in coastal areas. We saw thousands from the boat as we traveled to the booby rocks.

SULIDAE

74. Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) We had terrific close range views of these as they fed near the boat as we headed to the booby rocks. There were also many sitting on the rocks.

75. Blue-footed Booby (*Sula nebouxii*) Less common than Brown Booby, but there were 40-50 on the booby rocks in Mazatlan.

ANHINGIDAE

76. Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*) Quite common in the river mangroves in San Blas. Their numbers were reduced by one by a hungry crocodile!

PHALACROCORACIDAE

77. Neotropical Cormorant (*Nannopterum brasiliense*) This is the common cormorant in western Mexico and we saw many at multiple locations.

PELECANIDAE

78. Brown Pelican (*Pelecanus occidentalis*) Common in coastal areas.

79. American White Pelican (*Pelecanus erythrorhynchos*) There were two at the shrimp pond complex near Chacalilla and a flock of 60+ flew over the Mirador de Aves in San Blas on our final afternoon visit there. This latter group were likely migrants heading north.

ARDEIDAE

80. Least Bittern (*Ixobrychus exilis*) A few people had very brief views from the bridge at Parque Ecologico in Tepic.

81. Bare-throated Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma mexicanum*) We had a flyby at Paco's Reserve in Mazatlan where this species is rare but regular. In San Blas there were good numbers seen in the mangroves during our boat trips on the Rio San Cristobal and also along the edges of Laguna de Zoquipan.

82. Great Blue Heron (*Ardea herodias*) Recorded in small numbers on most days. Not a common bird on this tour.

83. Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) Very common throughout. Especially numerous at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas and on the afternoon boat trip to La Tovara. Several showed vibrant bright green loreal areas that are rarely seen on birds away from rookeries.

84. Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) Less common than Great Egret but recorded almost daily in moderate numbers.

85. Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) Far less common than Snowy Egret, but seen in small numbers around San Blas.

86. Tricolored Heron (*Egretta tricolor*) 6-10 were recorded almost daily. Highest counts were at the Mirador de Aves in San Blas.

87. Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) Surprisingly scarce. Most memorable sighting was at Estanque de Aguas Residuales in San Blas where they were standing on dead cows.

88. Green Heron (*Butorides virescens*) Recorded almost daily, but extremely common on both of our river trips in San Blas

89. Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) Small numbers of mostly juvenile birds were seen at various sites. Like Green Heron, they were most conspicuous in the mangroves on the San Cristobal River.

90. Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) The best views of this species were on the rocks in the marina in Mazatlan as we headed out of the harbor. There were also decent numbers in the mangroves along the San Cristobal River.

91. Boat-billed Heron (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) Very nice views of both juvenile and adult birds on the afternoon boat trip in San Blas. This species in Spanish is known as “Garza Canela” and is the namesake of our hotel.

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

92. White Ibis (*Eudocimus albus*) Very common throughout.

93. White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) This species is more common in western Mexico in winter; by April most adults have left to breed farther north. We saw a few remaining juveniles at several wetland sites.

94. Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) Fairly common around San Blas where they find ample food in the many shrimp ponds. Highest numbers were seen at the Mirador de Aves and around the Wood Stork colony at Laguna de Zoquipan.

CATHARTIDAE

95. Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) A very abundant species on this trip.

96. Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) Outnumbered by Black Vultures, but very common throughout.

PANDIONIDAE

97. Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*) The only sighting was of a soaring roadside bird during the drive from Mazatlan to San Blas. This is a common winter bird in San Blas, but most have departed for points north by April.

ACCIPITRIDAE

98. White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) This species has declined very dramatically in northwestern Mexico and is no longer expected on this tour, so seeing a courting pair as we returned to Mazatlan from the Tufted Jay preserve was a treat.

99. Sharp-shinned Hawk (*Accipiter striatus*) One passed quickly overhead as we hiked to the Mexican Hermit lek.

100. Common Black Hawk (*Buteogallus anthracinus*) Only two sightings: one in the marshy area at Chacalilla and another as we returned to San Blas from our morning boat trip.

101. Harris's Hawk (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) Another species that has declined in this part of Mexico. Only one was recorded perched atop a roadside tree as we returned to Mazatlan from San Blas.

102. Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) This was the most commonly seen raptor of the tour though it was hardly common. We saw 1-2 on most days.

103. Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) We had beautiful views of a pair as they hung in the air over Las Ruinas de Contraduria in San Blas.

104. Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsonii*) A common migrant here, but by mid-April most have already passed through. One was seen while driving from Mazatlan to San Blas, but probably only by Jan and Janet.

105. Zone-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albonotatus*) The Turkey Vulture lookalike. We saw two: one briefly at the Chara Pinta reserve and another as we were walking down from the Mexican hermit lek.

106. Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) One was perched atop a utility pole in the road to Isla de Piedra.

STRIGIDAE

107. Colima Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium palmarum*) Endemic to western Mexico and always hard to get a good look at as it tends to be more secretive and remain higher in the canopy than Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl. They were unusually cooperative this trip with excellent views on the Huaynamota Road and on the hike to the Mexican Hermit lek.

108. Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) Conspicuous both vocally and visually. We heard this diurnal owl calling in response to the pygmy-owl tape at almost every stop and saw several that had responded. Pat got great photos on the grounds of our hotel in San Blas.

109. Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) A new bird for this tour. A pair was hanging around an industrial park near the Mazatlan airport and we saw it twice as we passed by. This is only the second time I have seen Burrowing Owls in Mexico!

110. Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*) One was heard most nights at our hotel in San Blas, but efforts to see it were unsuccessful. We had better luck in the pre-dawn hour at Rancho La Noria where a pair was more cooperative.

111. Black-and-white Owl (*Ciccaba nigrolineata*) Great looks at a pair on a day roost in on the Huaynamota Road. This species is a fairly new addition to the avifauna of San Blas and Huaynamota Road represents only the second known location for them in the region. It is quite likely that they are more common than records indicate due to few people doing nocturnal birding and the species' penchant for largely inaccessible areas.

112. Stygian Owl (*Asio stygius*) Thanks to Santos' local knowledge we had great views of a roosting bird at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

TROGONIDAE

113. Eared Quetzal (*Euptilotis neoxenus*) This very rare Mexican endemic is found only in the highland pine-oak forests of the Sierra Madre Occidental and we have only recorded it a few times on this tour. We saw at least two at the Reserva Chara Pinta. This was likely a once in a lifetime encounter for tour participants.

114. Citreoline Trogon (*Trogon citreolus*) Another west Mexican endemic, but much more common than the Eared Quetzal. This species occurs in a variety of habitats up to about 3000 feet in elevation. We saw them on the hike to the Mexican Hermit lek and on Huaynamota Road. More unusual was one on the Cocodrilaro Road which is very sparsely vegetated and seemingly unsuitable for a trogon.

115. Elegant Trogon (*Trogon elegans*) We had very close views of a pair that responded to the pygmy-owl tape at Copala. Elsewhere their barking vocalization was a fairly common auditory backdrop to our outings around San Blas.

116. Mountain Trogon (*Trogon mexicanus*) A common trogon in highland forests of Central America and western Mexico where it occurs between 3500-10,000 feet. The only place this species occurs on this tour route is on the old Durango Highway and on our day there we saw 5-8 at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

MOMOTIDAE

117. Russet-crowned Motmot (*Momotus mexicanus*) Though this species is common in the San Blas area, we found it maddeningly difficult to see well on this trip. Most birds we encountered remained high in the canopy and when they moved seemed to always perch in places with obstructed views. I think that eventually everyone was able to get a satisfactory view though on a scale of 1-10 I would rate our experience with this bird no higher than 4.

ALCEDINIDAE

118. Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle toquata*) This species is more common in Eastern Mexico, but we usually see a few around San Blas. On this tour we had one and possibly two on our afternoon boat trip. As usual they were near the old movie set.

119. Belted Kingfisher (*Megaceryle alcyon*) The numbers of this winter migrant had thinned considerably, but we saw a few at several locations.

120. Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*) This small kingfisher was very common in the mangroves along the San Cristobal River. We also saw one at Parque Ecologico in Tepic.

PICIDAE

121. Acorn Woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*) In western Mexico this species occurs above 4000 feet. The only sightings were at Reserva Chara Pinta and around Rancho La Noria. They were quite conspicuous at the latter venue.

122. Golden-cheeked Woodpecker (*Melanerpes chrysogenys*) This species is found only in western Mexico, but there it is common and conspicuous. They were seen in moderate numbers daily and in a variety of habitats.

123. Gila Woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) A noisy and conspicuous woodpecker of arid habitats. They were fairly common on our outings around Mazatlan and especially so in Copala.

124. Ladder-backed Woodpecker (*Dryobates scalaris*) This is another woodpecker that prefers dry and arid locales. We had one at Paco's reserve and several on the El Salto Road outside Mazatlan.

125. Arizona Woodpecker (*Dryobates arizonae*) The only North American *Dryobates* woodpecker that is brown and white rather than black and white. It is a montane species that is nearly endemic to Mexico's Sierra Madre Occidental and we saw one on the old Durango Highway and another in the mountains near Rancho La Noria.

126. Gray-crowned Woodpecker (*Colaptes auricularis*) This species is found only in mid-elevation forests in western Mexico. Its numbers are declining as its preferred habitat is highly susceptible to human disturbance and logging. We saw a pair on the old Durango Highway and two more on Huaynamota Road.

127. Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*) The common large *Dryocopus* throughout much of the Neotropics. We encountered these almost daily with an especially close encounter on the Cocodrilaro Road where a pair was working a fencepost. The lines on the back of this species are parallel.

128. Pale-billed Woodpecker (*Campephilus guatemalensis*) A pair responded to playback along the creek in Copala and landed nearby for everyone to see. The lines on the back of this species converge to form a V.

FALCONIDAE

129. Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*) At least two were calling on Huaynamota Road at dawn, but they didn't respond to playback. |Another flew over the river just in front of the boat as we were traveling to Laguna de Zoquipan.

130. Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) A species that prefers arid habitat. They were common in the Mazatlan area and less so around San Blas where semitropical forest predominates.

131. Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) Excellent views of one that responded to playback at Chacalilla. Not a common bird on this tour.

132. Merlin (*Falco columbarius*) We had a brief flyover on Isla del Rey while waiting for the boat to take us back across the estuary.

133. Bat Falcon (*Falco ruficularis*) A classic view of this crepuscular species perched on the church tower in Copala.

PSITTACIDAE

134. White-fronted Parrot (*Amazona albifrons*) Two flew over during our visit to Camino Vivera Singayta and there were about a dozen on Isla del Rey. The latter was completely unexpected as I have never seen this species there in the past and it seems a very unlikely place for them to occur.

135. Mexican Parrotlet (*Forpus cyanopygius*) Endemic to northwest Mexico, this sparrow-sized parrot is declining and is now considered threatened. We saw a flock at Chacalilla and quickly realized how difficult they are to locate once they have landed.

136. Orange-fronted Parakeet (*Eupsittula canicularis*) The most common psittacid in this part of Mexico. We recorded them almost daily and many were very cooperative.

137. Military Macaw (*Ara militaris*) Great close up encounters with 20+ feeding birds in Copala where they are generally easy to see due to the abundance of trees with large hard-shelled fruit that is difficult for other birds to access.

FURNARIIDAE

138. Ivory-billed Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus flavigaster*) A wide ranging woodcreeper found from northern Mexico to Costa Rica. They were common around San Blas where we recorded a few everyday.

139. White-striped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes leucogaster*) Endemic to western and southern Mexico where it prefers montane pine-oak woodlands. We saw several on our day of birding on the old Durango Highway.

TITYRIDAE

140. Masked Tityra (*Tityra semifasciata*) This handsome fruit eater was common this year in the San Blas area. On Huaynamota Road we watched a pair investigating a nest cavity.

141. Gray-collared Becard (*Pachyramphus major*) It was nice to get a good look at a male on Huaynamota Road as this is an infrequently recorded bird on this tour.

142. Rose-throated Becard (*Pachyramphus aglaiae*) More common than the previous species. We had good views on the hike to the Mexican hermit lek and also on Huaynamota Road. At the latter site we saw both male and females.

TYRANNIDAE

143. Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma imberbe*) This is a common bird throughout this tour route and we heard them daily. Early on we had very close views on El Salto Road and in Copala. After that they were mostly heard. The name is derived from the fact that unlike most flycatchers, they lack rictal bristles around the base of the bill.

144. Tufted Flycatcher (*Mitrephanes phaeocercus*) A colorful high elevation flycatcher with cinnamon underparts and face and a prominent crest. We saw them at Reserva Chara Pinta and by the cabins at Rancho Las Noria.

145. Greater Pewee (*Contopus pertinax*) Primarily a pine-oak dweller, we saw one at Reserva Chara Pinta. Another was unusually low along the creek in Copala which is a bit below their normal elevational range.

146. Willow Flycatcher (*Empidonax trailii*) One was at the edge of the marsh at Parque Ecológico in Tepic as we waited in vain for the Aztec Rail.

147. White-throated Flycatcher (*Empidonax albigularis*) Great views of a pair responding to playback along the edge of Laguna de Zoquipan. This is always a difficult species on this tour.

148. Least Flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*) The one was seen briefly at Chacalilla.

149. Pine Flycatcher (*Empidonax affinis*) Nearly endemic to Mexico and found only in pine forests above 5000 feet. One showed fairly well along the old Durango Highway, but wasn't seen by everyone. It is somewhat distinctive in appearance with a teardrop shaped eye ring and lacking the yellowish tones of Cordilleran with which it occurs.

150. Pacific-slope Flycatcher (*Empidonax difficilis*) Common in lowland areas throughout. The default empid in most places on this tour.

151. Cordilleran Flycatcher (*Empidonax occidentalis*) The high elevation counterpart of Pacific-slope Flycatcher with which it was formerly conspecific. We saw them at reserve Chara Pinta and near Rancho La Noria.

152. Bright-rumped Attila (*Attila spadiceus*) After hearing one that remained invisible on the way down from Rancho La Noria, we were rewarded the following morning on Huaynamota Road by another that showed very well for everyone.

153. Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*) The whiny call note of this species was frequently heard. This is a very widespread tropical flycatcher that is found from southern Arizona south into Argentina. We did see one very well in the village of Loberas on the old Durango Highway. It was in the same tree as the Blue Mockingbird.

154. Nutting's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus nuttingi*) This flycatcher is closely tied to arid thornscrub forest. We had very nice views along the creek in Copala.

155. Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*) A large *Myiarchus* flycatcher that we saw on the hike to the Mexican Hermit lek and in Chacalilla. It is very similar in appearance to Great Crested Flycatcher.

156. Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) Fairly common in open and disturbed areas throughout.

157. Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarynchus pitangua*) A pair was seen on Huaynamota Road. Similar to a kiskadee but with a much heavier bill and a very different vocalization.

158. Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) Very common throughout and recorded most days.

159. Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes luteiventris*) A summer breeding visitor to the San Blas area. We saw one on Huaynamota Road at the big overlook. They are just beginning to return to the area after wintering in South America.

160. Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) Abundant in any open and disturbed area.

161. Cassin's Kingbird (*Tyrannus vociferous*) There were two perched on the utility wires in the field at Ranch La Noria.

162. Thick-billed Kingbird (*Tyrannus crasirostris*) Common throughout and sharing habitat with Tropical Kingbird, but far less abundant than that species.

VIREONIDAE

163. Golden Vireo (*Vireo hypochryseus*) Everyone had a very prolonged view of this endemic vireo when it responded to the owl tape at our first stop in Copala. After that it was heard many times in the San Blas area, but we made little effort to see it again.

164. Black-capped Vireo (*Vireo hypochryseus*) A very handsome vireo that is an irregular wintering species in western Mexico. Everyone had excellent views in Copala.

165. Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) Infrequent at best on this trip. We had good views in the Chacalilla area, but after that it was only heard in a few places.

166. Hutton's Vireo (*Vireo huttoni*) We had just one at the Reserva Chara Pinta and though it sang loudly it remained fairly high in a pine. In appearance these are very similar to Ruby-crowned Kinglet.

167. Plumbeous Vireo (*Vireo plumbeus*) Three encounters: Copala; Chacalilla and on the road below Rancho La Noria. A distinctive vireo that is leaden colored and has prominent white spectacles.

168. Warbling Vireo (*Vireo gilvus*) Seen almost daily. Easily the most common vireo of the tour.

CORVIDAE

169. Black-throated Magpie-Jay (*Calocitta colliei*) The spectacular appearance of this bird is somewhat diminished by its abundant distribution. We saw moderate numbers almost everyday. An interesting side note is that they have been recently introduced into southern California and seem to be increasing there.

170. Tufted Jay (*Cyanocorax dickeyi*) This is always one of the best birds of the trip and they didn't disappoint this year as a group of 8-10 put on a nice show on the old Durango Highway. This species was not discovered until 1936 when the road between Mazatlan and Durango City was built.

171. Green Jay (*Cyanocorax yncas*) Unlike the behavior of this species in Texas, in western Mexico they are shy and hard to see. We had encounters on Huaynamota Road and on the hike to the Mexican Hermit lek, but true to form they were not very cooperative.

172. San Blas Jay (*Cyanocorax sanblasianus*) A poorly named bird as it is decidedly uncommon around San Blas, but instead occurs farther south. Perhaps Puerto Vallarta Jay would be a better name. We were lucky to find three as we hiked to the Mexican hermit lek.

173. Purplish-backed Jay (*Cyanocorax beecheii*) As always we had great photo ops of this species at the peanut pile at Paco's Reserve in Mazatlan. Elsewhere the best views were on Isla del Rey in San Blas.

174. Sinaloa Crow (*Corvus sinaloae*) Abundant in large numbers throughout. Despite the name, it is not endemic to the state of Sinaloa, but also occurs in the states of Nayarit and Sonora.

175. Common Raven (*Corvus corax*) One flew over the lunch area at Rancho La Noria. This is generally the only place we see them on this tour.

HIRUNDINIDAE

176. Northern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) Very common throughout. In April the population of resident birds is augmented by migrants that winter farther south.

177. Mangrove Swallow (*Tachycineta albilinea*) These were fairly common around water. The only white-rumped swallow on the tour.

178. Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) A very common species on the tour as many were migrating through to points north.

REGULIDAE

179. Ruby-crowned Kinglet (*Corthylio calendula*) Just a single bird was seen with a mixed flock on the old Durango Highway.

CERTHIIDAE

180. Brown Creeper (*Certhia Americana*) One was with a mixed flock at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

POLIOPTILIDAE

181. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila caerulea*) Normally an abundant bird on this tour, but most had already left. We saw one at Chacalilla and another on the Cocodrilaro Road.

182. Black-capped Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila nigriceps*) This bird is almost endemic to Mexico, but its range creeps barely into southwestern Arizona in the U.S. It is not common on this tour and we were lucky to get good looks at two on the El Salto Road near Mazatlan.

TROGLODYTIDAE

183. House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) One was seen briefly at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

184. Marsh Wren (*Cistothorus palustris*) One showed briefly in the cattails at Laguna de Zoquipan.

185. Spotted Wren (*Campylorhynchus gularis*) Endemic to western and central Mexico. On this tour we see them only at Rancho La Noria and as usual they were conspicuous there.

186. Happy Wren (*Pheugopedius felix*) A bird that is heard daily, but always difficult to see. All eventually managed to see this little guy, so in the end he made everyone happy.

187. Sinaloa Wren (*Thryophilus sinaloa*) Very similar in appearance to Happy Wren, but with more subdued colors and less distinctive streaking on the cheeks. Two perched in the open for quite awhile during the frenzied response to the owl tape in Copala.

MIMIDAE

188. Blue Mockingbird (*Melanotis caerulescens*) Unlike most mockingbirds, it is not easy to see this shy skulker, so it was great to have one perch in the open in the village of Loberas on the old Durango Highway.

189. Curve-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*) A pair responded to playback on the El Salto Road near Mazatlan.

TURDIDAE

190. Eastern Bluebird (*Sialia sialis*) A few were hanging around the field at Rancho La Noria.

191. Brown-backed Solitaire (*Myadestes occidentalis*) The tinkling, cascading song of this bird is the best clue to its presence. Despite this characteristic vocalization it usually remains out of sight, but one did respond well to playback at Reserva Chara Pinta. We also heard them at Copala and near Rancho La Noria.

192. Orange-billed Nightingale-Thrush (*Catharus aurantiirostris*) A few people managed to see this bird in Loberas on the old Durango Highway. It was also heard below Rancho La Noria and on Camino Vivero Singayta, but neither responded to playback. Generally a very tough bird to see.

193. White-throated Thrush (*Turdus assimilis*) Fairly common this year and easy to see at Rancho La Noria where they were feeding on the ground while we ate breakfast.

194. Rufous-backed Robin (*Turdus rufopalliatus*) A common Mexican endemic. They were abundant in Copala and also on Huaynamota Road, with lesser numbers recorded elsewhere.

195. American Robin (*Turdus migratorius*) There were a few seen at fruiting trees on the old Durango Highway.

PTILOGONATIDAE

196. Gray Silky-flycatcher (*Ptilonys cinereus*) A near Mexican endemic with a range that barely reaches western Guatemala. This is a very attractive fruit-eating species that was easy to see this year on the old Durango Highway and around Rancho La Noria.

PEUCEDRAMIDAE

197. Olive Warbler (*Peucedramus taeniatus*) An interesting species taxonomically that is found in pine forests from southeastern Arizona to Nicaragua. It was formerly considered a warbler, but recently has been placed in its own family and is now considered most closely related to Old World accentors. We had decent views at Reserva Chara Pinta.

PASSERIDAE

198. House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) Common in towns and villages.

FRINGILLIDAE

199. *West Mexican Euphonia (Euphonia godmani)* Endemic to western Mexico and the only euphonia we saw on the tour. We had really nice views in Copala and at Chacalilla.

200. House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*) One was perched on a utility wire on the road to Isla de Piedra and there was a large flock feeding on the ground at Parque Ecológica in Tepic.

201. Black-headed Siskin (*Spinus notatus*) These were fairly common around ranch La Noria where we watched them drinking from a leaky water pipe.

202. Lesser Goldfinch (*Spinus psaltria*) There were a few around Rancho La Noria and on the old Durango Highway.

RHODINOCICHLIDAE

203. Rosy-Thrush Tanager (*Rhodoinocichla rosea*) No one will soon forget the hour plus that we spent (wasted?) trying to see this bird on Camino Vivero Singayta. I suppose in the end it was worth the time and effort as most everyone had at least a fleeting visual experience.

PASSERELLIDAE

204. Stripe-headed Sparrow (*Peucaea ruficauda*) We had these near Chacalilla and on Cocodrilaro Road.

205. Lark Sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) There were four in the marshy area at Chacalilla.

206. *Green-striped Brushfinch (Arremon virenticeps)* A shy endemic brushfinch found in montane regions of northern and central Mexico. One showed very well near the trail at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

207. Yellow-eyed Junco (*Junco phaeonotus*) Several were seen along the old Durango Highway and several more at the Reserva Chara Pinta. The Spanish name for this species is “Ojo Lumbre” which means “fire eye”.

208. Lincoln’s Sparrow (*Melospiza lincolni*) This was the only wintering sparrow that still seemed to be around. We had scattered sightings of single birds.

209. Rusty-crowned Ground-Sparrow (*Melospiza kieneri*) After a bit of a wait we had two respond to playback in Copala where I always find this species. For my money this is one of the prettiest sparrows in North America.

210. Rusty Sparrow (*Aimophila rufescens*) A pair was along the road at Rancho La Noria. These are very similar in appearance to Rufous-crowned Sparrow which is widely distributed in the western U.S., but doesn’t occur in this part of Mexico.

211. Spotted Towhee (*Pipilo maculatus*) Heard only at Reserva Chara Pinta.

212. Rufous-capped Brushfinch (*Atlapetes pileatus*) Another Mexican endemic found only in Sinaloa on this tour route. We had a pair while we hiked at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

ICTERIIDAE

213. Yellow-breasted Chat (*Icteria virens*) Fairly common in brushy areas around San Blas. We also saw one on the El Salto Road near Mazatlan. This species was formerly considered a warbler, but has now been placed in its own family.

ICTERIDAE

214. Eastern Meadowlark (*Sturnella magna*) A surprising fact to many North American birders is that the range of this species extends well into South America. We saw two in a field on the Cocodrillario Road. Counterintuitively, Western Meadowlark does not occur in this part of western Mexico.

215. Yellow-winged Cacique (*Cassiculus melanicterus*) A conspicuous endemic that was seen in large numbers in all lowland situations. There were hundreds at Paco’s Reserve where they came to the food pile and grabbed wafers rather than peanuts.

216. Black-vented Oriole (*Icterus wagleri*) Janet and Gail saw this species at Camino Vivero Singayta and Francisco photographed it. Unfortunately they didn’t say anything, so not everyone was able to see it. This is always a hard bird to find and sadly this turned out to be our only chance.

217. Orchard Oriole (*Icterus spurius*) There were a few females and at least one male seen in the Chacalilla area. Earlier in Mazatlan, Janet saw one while walking on the paseo. They are actually quite common during the winter in the palms in Mazatlan.

218. Hooded Oriole (*Icterus cucullatus*) Two brief sightings: one was with a mixed flock in Copala and another on Huaynamota Road. Both were unsatisfactory for most people.

219. Streak-backed Oriole (*Icterus pustulatus*) Very common throughout and seen daily except in the higher montane areas.

220. Bullock's Oriole (*Icterus bullockii*) Several nice males were feeding in a nearby tree while we ate breakfast at Rancho La Noria.

221. Red-winged Blackbird (*Agelaius phoeniceus*) These were more common than usual on this tour. We saw a flock of 25+ on the road to Isla de Piedra and also a few at Parque Ecológico in Tepic and at Laguna de Zoquiapan.

222. Bronzed Cowbird (*Molothrus aeneus*) Very common in the San Blas area with the highest counts around Chacalilla and on Cocodrilaro Road.

223. Brown-headed Cowbird (*Molothrus ater*) There were three seen on Cocodrilaro Road. This species is more common around San Blas during the winter.

224. Great-tailed Grackle (*Quiscalus mexicanus*) Abundant and conspicuous in urban and disturbed areas.

PARULIDAE

225. Northern Waterthrush (*Parkesia noveboracensis*) A common winter visitor to western Mexico and a few were still lingering in the area. The best views were at Estanque Residuales de San Blas.

226. Crescent-chested Warbler (*Oreothlypis superciliosa*) A fairly common warbler found in pine-oak forests in the mountains of Mexico and Central America where it ranges south into northern Costa Rica. We saw them at the Reserva Chara Pinta and on the road below La Noria.

227. Orange-crowned Warbler (*Leiothlypis celata*) A few sightings in the Mazatlan area. During the winter months this is the most common migrant warbler in western Mexico, but most had already left during our visit.

228. Nashville Warbler (*Leiothlypis ruficapilla*) These were still fairly common in mixed flocks. Many winter in the far southern regions of Mexico, so we were likely seeing these birds migrating through Sinaloa and Nayarit on their way north.

229. MacGillivray's Warbler (*Geothlypis tolmiei*) This is a rather inconspicuous bird as it tends to remain in thick cover, but one or two responded to the owl tape most days.

230. Common Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis trichas*) We saw these at Chacalilla, on the Cocodrillario Road and at Parque Ecológico in Tepic. There is a resident breeding population in this part of Mexico and we were likely seeing these resident birds rather than migrants.

231. American Redstart (*Setophaga ruticilla*) A common wintering species here, we saw a few lingering birds at several sites.

232. Tropical Parula (*Setophaga pitiayumi*) Single birds were seen at Chacalilla, Camino Vivero Singayta and on Isla Del Rey. All sightings were birds responding to the pygmy-owl recording.

233. Yellow Warbler (*Setophaga petechia*) Fairly common and recorded daily away from the mountains. This is a fairly common breeding bird in western Mexico, so its relative abundance during the tour was not surprising.

234. Yellow-rumped Warbler (*Setophaga coronata*) We saw both migrant and resident members of this species. Migrants were fairly common at Paco's Reserve while resident breeders were seen on the old Durango Highway and around Rancho La Noria. Some of the resident males were in vivid breeding plumage.

235. Grace's Warbler (*Setophaga graciae*) We had great eye level views of this pinewoods warbler in the village of Loberas on the old Durango Highway.

236. Black-throated Gray Warbler (*Setophaga nigrescens*) A few were part of the owl tape frenzy in Copala and another was seen on the El Salto Road.

237. Townsend's Warbler (*Setophaga townsendi*) 4-6 were seen at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

238. Hermit Warbler (*Setophaga occidentalis*) These were also seen only at Reserva Chara Pinta where they were fairly common in the mixed flocks we encountered.

239. Rufous-capped Warbler (*Basileuterus rufifrons*) This is a resident mid-elevation species and we usually see many around Rancho La Noria. Unfortunately that wasn't the case this year as we only had one brief encounter on the roadside near the ranch. I didn't try too hard to relocate it after it disappeared as I assumed we would see more. That turned out to be a false assumption.

240. Golden-browed Warbler (*Basileuterus belli*) This one was much more cooperative than the previous species and we were able to see several very well at the Reserva Chara Pinta.

241. Wilson's Warbler (*Cardellina pusilla*) Seen almost daily in small numbers.

242. Painted Redstart (*Myioborus pictus*) We had just a single bird in a mixed flock on the old Durango Highway.

243. Slate-throated Redstart (*Myioborus miniatus*) Fairly common at Reserva Chara Pinta. This species can be separated from Painted Redstart by the lack of a large white wing patch.

CARDINALIDAE

244. Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*) Very nice views of both yellow females and brick red males on the old Durango Highway and around Rancho La Noria. They can be differentiated from Summer Tanagers by the grayish cheeks and bill.

245. Summer Tanager (*Piranga rubra*) Mainly a migrant and a winter visitor in this part of Mexico. Singles were seen at several locations.

246. Western Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) A common winter visitor to northwestern Mexico and there were still quite a few in evidence during the tour. They were especially numerous in Copala.

247. Flame-colored Tanager (*Piranga bidentata*) A striking orange male sat atop a pine tree for several minutes at Rancho La Noria giving everyone scope views. This species is infrequent on this tour.

248. Red-headed Tanager (*Piranga erythrocephala*) We saw this small endemic Piranga tanager very well at Reserva Chara Pinta and also at the Bumblebee Hummingbird site. The male is quite distinctive, but the female might be confused with a female Hepatic Tanager, but is much smaller and has a stubbier bill.

249. Northern Cardinal (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) 2-4 were seen at Paco's Reserve in Mazatlan.

250. Pyrrhuloxia (*Cardinalis sinuatus*) One teased us briefly at Paco's Reserve, but quickly melted away and was not seen again. Mazatlan is at the southern edge of this species' range.

251. Yellow Grosbeak (*Pheucticus chrysopheplus*) We had nice looks at this species at Paco's Reserve and in Copala.

252. Black-headed Grosbeak (*Pheucticus melanocephalus*) A few sightings mostly at higher elevations.

253. Red-breasted Chat (*Granatellus venustus*) Everyone had a brief, but clear view of a female at Camino Vivera Singayata which is the only place around San Blas where this species is known to regularly occur. This is always one of the more difficult endemics to find on this tour as they are skulky and inhabit dense thornscrub, so we were lucky with this one.

254. Blue Grosbeak (*Passerina caerulea*) We had brief views of two birds on our afternoon boat trip to La Tovar. They were more cooperative the next day on the Cocodrilaro Road where we saw several including a warm brown female that left Janet in a state of confusion.

255. Varied Bunting (*Passerina versicolor*) Fairly common in dry scrub and brushy areas, but most birds seen were dull brown females. We did see a couple of males with plum colored faces and red napes. Despite the vivid colorful depictions of males in field guides, they often look black in poor light.

256. Painted Bunting (*Passerina ciris*) These were fairly common although most of those we saw were females and young males which are a pale greenish color. More colorful adult males put in appearances at Copala and Chacalilla.

THRAUPIDAE

257. Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) This small entirely black seedeater was seen at a few places around San Blas. Females can be told from the more common Cinnamon-rumped Seedeaters by the finely streaked breasts.

258. Ruddy-breasted Seedeater (*Sporophila minuta*) We finally found one male that was beginning to molt into breeding plumage and showed tinges of chestnut coloration on the breast. This was at the large shrimp pond complex near Chacalilla where this species occurs regularly, but is always outnumbered by Cinnamon-rumped Seedeaters.

259. Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater (*Sporophila torqueola*) An endemic seedeater that was recently split from the White-collared Seedeater. The second half of this split is now known as Morelet's Seedeater and it occurs in eastern Mexico and the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. We saw many of the Cinnamon-rumped variety at Chacalilla and on Cocodrilaro road.

260. Cinnamon-bellied Saltator (*Saltator grandis*) This species is the result of another recent split and was formerly known as Grayish Saltator which is probably a more appropriate name as they show almost no cinnamon coloration on the underparts. They were common throughout the tour and recorded almost daily.

MAMMALS

1. Virginia Opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*)
2. Mexican Cottontail (*Sylvilagus cunicularius*)
3. Collie's Squirrel (*Sciurus colliaei*)
4. White-nosed Coati (*Nasua narica*)

