

Honduras - The Lodge at Pico Bonito

Naturetrek Tour Report

18th – 31st December 2024



Blunthead Tree Snake



Honduran Emerald



Fulvous Owl



White-faced Capuchin

Tour report by John Moseley
Photos by Peter Edmonds and John Moseley



Naturetrek Mingledown Barn Wolf's Lane Chawton Alton Hampshire GU34 3HJ UK

T: +44 (0)1962 733051

E: info@naturetrek.co.uk

W: www.naturetrek.co.uk

Tour participants: Alex Alvarado, Olbin Bejarano, Kelvin Bodden (leaders) with 15 Naturetrek clients

Summary

This tour aimed to explore the rich habitats of a lesser-known destination in Central America, which punches well above its weight in terms of wildlife diversity. Comparable in size to U.S. state of Tennessee, Honduras has more bird species (700+) than the whole of North America, including toucans, aracarís, trogons, tanagers, warblers and a wealth of wading birds and raptors. The fantastic lodge at Pico Bonito was the centre for the main tour, with a host of mammals, reptiles, amphibians and gorgeous Neotropical butterflies also possible.

Pre-tour extension: the Highlands

Day 1

Wednesday 18th December

Our Honduran adventure began with a midday flight courtesy of American Airlines for five clients from London Heathrow, to our overnight destination of Miami. On arrival, we made our way to a nearby hotel for some rest, in preparation for onward travel the following day.

Day 2

Thursday 19th December

Following an early morning breakfast, our group headed back to the airport in Miami for a mid-morning flight, again with American Airlines, to the airport in Comayagua, which is located approximately sixty kilometres northwest of Honduras' capital city, Tegucigalpa. Here we were met by our guide for the highlands pre-extension tour, Alex Alvarado, along with our driver, and headed for our accommodation, the rustic GloriaLes Mountain Inn, high in the misty cloud forests which characterize the region.

Day 3

Friday 20th December

Our first day proper began with an early, outdoor breakfast, before we headed off to the key site here, La Tigra National Park. The weather was unsurprisingly misty, with a few spots of rain, but the sun was able to break through as the day progressed. Making a few roadside stops along the way, we were able to start ticking off some Neotropical bird species, including a perched Rivoli's Hummingbird, gaudy Acorn Woodpeckers, an American Kestrel and a gregarious party of Band-backed Wrens.

Covering an area of 25,000ha, La Tigra was one of the first national parks to be established in Honduras, comprising a beautiful expanse of montane woodland which takes water from the sky in a process known as 'horizontal precipitation', resulting in dense, moisture-laden ecosystems which only occur in the tropics. The open trails of the park, a remnant of silver and gold mining operations (which ceased in 1954), make for easy access, although exploration of the park involves a steady, gradual climb, so a reasonable level of fitness is required. As a consequence of the extensive mining operations, the forested slopes consist of secondary, rather than primary growth. Coinciding with our arrival at the top of the ridge, a steady walk of around forty-five minutes, we all enjoyed sumptuous views of an inquisitive Fulvous Owl.

Further exploration of the trails brought us into contact with passing mixed warbler flocks, which included our first Black-and-white Warbler, plus Crested-chested, Chestnut-sided, Townsend's, Golden-browed, Wilson's and Black-throated Green Warblers. Hummingbird species seen today included the near-endemic Green-breasted Mountain-gem, Sparkling-tailed Hummingbird and the strikingly marked White-eared Hummingbird. Among the woodpeckers seen were Golden-fronted and Golden-olive, along with Northern Flicker.

The dense, dark understorey is the domain of various quail and partridge species. A Singing Quail was heard but not seen, but we did have views of our first motmot of the trip, a Turquoise-browed. Undoubtedly the star species of the day, though, was first heard calling as we made our way back to the car park. With a little patience, we were able to locate and have uninterrupted views of what is arguably the world's most beautiful bird, the magnificent Resplendent Quetzal. This particular individual was a male, sporting spectacular emerald-green tail plumes.

Our second raptor of the trip came in the form of a pair of circling Black Hawk-Eagles as we made our way back to the van. We also came across an Emerald Spiny Lizard at the park entrance: it was in frozen torpor but still very much alive, and it provoked some interest. Our next stop was El Picacho Park, just a short drive away and overlooking the capital, Tegucigalpa. A gentle walk around the public spaces of the park revealed a Bushy-crested Jay, our only one of the trip, the rather drab Clay-coloured Thrush, which is somewhat inexplicably Costa Rica's national bird, a Guatemalan Flicker, and a Masked Tityra, among others.

Day 4

Saturday 21st December

On a mostly wet and overcast day, we made our way back to La Tigra National Park for some morning birding. Once again, we traversed the trails, and with a degree of patience, were able this time to secure views of a Singing Quail moving furtively through the undergrowth. A key motivation for returning to the park was to track down the diminutive yet dazzling Wine-throated Hummingbird, which is comparable in size to a bumblebee. A somewhat arduous walk along a fence line in drizzling rain and increasingly slippery conditions underfoot reached its conclusion at an otherwise innocuous bank of flowers, where we waited patiently under Alex's instruction. After about twenty minutes, a hummingbird emerged from the gloom and began rapid, nectaring forays to the flowering plants, before settling down on a stem to perch. Looking rather inconspicuous in the grey light, the bird turned to allow its brilliant, magenta-pink gorget to catch the emerging sunlight. This was indeed a Wine-throated Hummingbird, and the brilliance of its appearance more than made up for hard going. Surprisingly, this was also the site of our only Emerald Toucanet of the entire tour, which gave brief views as it passed through the thick foliage behind the Wine-throated Hummingbird.

After returning to our accommodation, we made our way northwest by road for around three-and-a-half hours, to our next accommodation, Panacam Lodge, which is situated in more cloud forest habitat in the Azul Meámbar National Park, not far from the shores of the expansive Lake Yojoa. Along the way, we made a stop to search for Lesser Ground Cuckoo, without success, but the same stop revealed a stately group of Double-striped Thick-knees, and a female Painted Bunting, the only disappointment being that we didn't see the gaudy male.

In comparison to GloriaLes Mountain Inn, Panacam Lodge was much larger, with a series of comfortable chalets, rooms and dormitories scattered around a central hub of the reception and dining area, complemented by a seven-kilometre network of trails which spread out through a vast forest, with beautiful waterfalls, crystal-clear springs and viewpoints with breathtaking vistas. If ever a reminder was needed that this was great habitat in which to

extend our sightings list, a diminutive Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl perched itself directly outside. Clearly, there would be much to explore and enjoy here.

An optional night walk around the grounds, which was entirely at the discretion of our guide Alex, in his free time, revealed our first mammals of the trip, namely a Virginia Opossum, a species which is widespread through much of North and Central America, as far north as Canada, making it the northernmost-ranging marsupial in the world, and a Deppe's Squirrel.

Day 5

Sunday 22nd December

Today began with an early morning exploration of the lodge environs, including a short visit to the birdwatching tower, which gives elevated access to the surrounding rainforest and pine-oak forest. We also took a walk along the road leading up to the lodge, where a number of warblers and tanagers were seen in the grassy margins and trees lining the farmed fields, as well as our first Bat Falcon. A very obliging Lesson's Motmot perched around the main reception area. A key species for today was another motmot, the range-restricted Keel-billed Motmot, only found at this elevation, and sure enough, one was quickly spotted from the lodge's carefully-maintained lawn, along with another Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl.

Boarding our minibus, we made our way to the Los Naranjos Archeological Park on the northwestern shores of the vast Lake Yojoa; Honduras' largest lake at approximately 79km². The weather was dry but overcast, without any hint of rain, and was thus ideal for birdwatching. A small area of foreshore provided views of a number of herons and egrets, including Great and Little Blue Herons, and Great and Snowy Egrets. At mid-distance on the lake, mixed flocks of dabbling and diving ducks could be seen, including purposeful groups of Blue-winged Teals, as well as Northern Shovelers, Ring-necked Ducks and Lesser Scaups.

Almost immediately upon entering the park, a noisy Barred Forest Falcon announced its presence and perched obligingly, giving excellent views. The park has extensive boardwalks, which allowed us to explore the area adjacent to the lake, and we soon came across a solitary Neotropical River Otter, which gave excellent views. We also spotted a pair of Green Iguanas moving contentedly through some overhanging branches. Far less obliging was a skulking Rufous-breasted Spinetail, which required a good degree of patience before it was glimpsed briefly in some scrubby foliage.

Afterwards, we headed back to our vehicle to drive on and explore another area of the lake shore. From our viewpoint, we were able to see both Bare-throated Tiger Heron and Pinnated Bittern in close proximity to each other, in the marshy margins of the lake. Perched in a bare tree was a very confiding Snail Kite, prominently displaying its extraordinary, hooked bill which is specially adapted for removing molluscs and shellfish from their shells. A Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture was also seen on the wing.

Eventually, we headed back to the lodge for some rest and relaxation before dinner. Afterwards, Alex conducted another spotlighting activity along the trails of a nearby river, where a Smooth Helmeted Iguana and a gorgeous, ribbon-like Blunthead Tree Snake were found.

Main tour

Day 1 Sunday 22nd December

Main tour clients departed the UK.

Day 2

Monday 23rd December

Today saw the end of the pre-tour extension, and we headed to the airport in San Pedro Sula to meet with the main group, who had flown in from Miami that morning. We said our goodbyes to Alex, who had been our guide par excellence for the first portion of our trip, and greeted the newcomers, as well as our new guides, Olbin and Kelvin. In our new, larger vehicle, a comfortable, eighteen-seater air-conditioned minibus, we headed towards the port city of La Ceiba, a journey of around four hours, before turning off into the Pico Bonito National Park, located on the Caribbean coast of Honduras. The very comfortable lodge at Pico Bonito was to be our base for the next seven nights, giving us ample time to explore the rich lowland tropical wet forest amid which the lodge is set, as well as the surrounding areas of various habitat. Being close to the coast, the weather here was noticeably warmer than in the highlands.

After settling in, we headed out for our first guided walk of the lodge trails with Olbin and Kelvin, which included a visit to one of the lodge's three observation towers overlooking the forested canopy and the Rio Coloradito. Our walk yielded the first of our trogons here, Gartered and Elegant, as well as Northern Beardless Tyrannulet, Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Streak-backed Oriole, Hepatic and Scarlet-rumped Tanagers, Blue-grey Gnatcatcher, Green Jay and a bird in a family that delights everyone, a White-collared Manakin. Despite our best efforts, we did not see any sign of Lovely Cotingas, which are known to forage among the emergent trees around the lodge. We also came across our first family group of White-faced Capuchins, which are common here.

Day 3

Tuesday 24th December

Today, a dry and clear day began with a pre-breakfast walk to further explore the lodge trails, with the same activity undertaken in the afternoon. In between, there was plenty of time for rest and relaxation, which could either be spent on the lodge's ample veranda, enjoying some gentle self-exploration of the lodge's well-marked network of trails, or back in the very comfortable, chalet-style rooms which dot the area around the main building. One of the benefits of sitting on the veranda, besides the proximity to the attentive waiter service to keep your thirst quenched with a series of refreshing drinks, is that you can observe the activity of the nectaring hummingbirds, which frequent the feeders provided for them. Species regularly seen included Crowned Woodnymph, Violet Sabrewing (often nicknamed 'Violent Sabrewing' for its aggressive behaviour towards other hummingbirds), Purple-crowned Fairy, Rufous-tailed Hummingbird, White-necked Jacobin and Long-billed Hermit. A number of striking Neotropical butterflies also laid siege to the fruit feeders set out on the lodge's lawn under the Cecropia trees, and Owl-eyed and giant Blue Morpho butterflies patrolled the lodge's gangways: they were so large that we needed to duck to avoid them hitting us in the face!

Over 125 bird species were seen today, with the highlight being a flock of feeding Lovely Cotingas. As is common, it was the drab females that were seen first, eventually followed by the slowly-emerging males, unmistakable in their resplendent electric-blue plumage and plum-coloured throat and belly. Other species seen included Common

Squirrel Cuckoo, Grey Hawk, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Slaty-tailed, Black-headed and Gartered Trogons, our first visiting party of Collared Aracaris, Black-cheeked, Golden-fronted and Chestnut-coloured Woodpeckers, several woodcreeper species, plenty of Montezuma Oropendolas, Turquoise-browed Motmot, a very obliging Red-capped Manakin, Baltimore and Yellow-backed Orioles, and Summer and Golden-hooded Tanagers, among many others.

Day 4

Wednesday 25th December

After breakfast, we took a short drive to the nearby Corinto Pearl Eco Resort, a private reserve located just fifteen minutes from the lodge, in the lower part of the Pico Bonito National Park. Here, we explored areas of tropical, secondary and gallery forest, as well as the plantation areas along the Rio Corinto. This area is home to some fast-growing riparian trees, which enabled sightings of further forest bird species. At the entrance to the reserve, a Brown Basilisk was seen lazing in a tree. Among the bird species observed were White-tipped, White-winged, Blue Ground, Ruddy Ground and Inca Doves, White-collared and Chimney Swifts, Laughing Falcon, White-crowned Parrot, Red-lored Amazon and Olive-throated Parakeet, White-eyed and Yellow-throated Vireos, Baltimore Oriole and Rose-breasted Grosbeak, among many others.

We returned to the lodge for lunch and some rest. Being Christmas Day, the occasion was marked with a lovely swim in the lodge's heated outdoor swimming pool. Wonderful! Another short walk was taken mid-afternoon around the lodge trails. One of the most rewarding sights was of a juvenile Ornate Hawk-Eagle perched in the top of some trees, quite close to the lodge's main building. The extraordinary sound and display behaviour of Montezuma Oropendola had become a familiar backdrop to our time in Pico Bonito, and Chestnut-headed Oropendola was also seen, as were resplendent Shining and Green Honeycreepers.

As usual, we gathered for dinner in the lodge's restaurant, the Itzama, to dine from the à la carte menu, which comprises of typical Mesoamerican cuisine, as well as to go through the checklists and discuss plans with our guides for the next day. Olbin is an excellent all-round naturalist and birding expert, and was very helpful in identifying any butterfly species seen each day. He was also more than happy to go for additional night walks, which were entirely at his discretion, in search of, for example, the Red-eyed Tree Frogs which inhabited the lodge's dedicated pond: they were cacophonous but almost impossible to spot in equal measure. Back at our room, a skulking Little Tinamou, which had been frequently heard softly calling, finally showed itself in the gloom of the darkening undergrowth for a brief moment.

Day 5

Thursday 26th December

This morning saw our earliest start of the tour, as we had a two-and-a-half hour drive each way, with a particular target species in mind. We headed for the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Colibrí Esmeralda Hondureño, otherwise known as the Honduran Emerald Wildlife Refuge. The Honduran Emerald is the country's only true endemic bird species, and inhabits a protected area tropical dry forest to the south of Pico Bonito National Park. As we descended through the 'rain shadow' on the southern side of the park, cloud orest peaks and pine-studded slopes gave way to an arid, almost desert-like plain, once dominated by tropical thorn or dry forest. Although endangered, the Honduran Emerald is considered common within this habitat. Sure enough, as we were ushered through the gated entrance, complete with armed guards, we had seen a total of five within five minutes or so of relatively easy searching,.

Bolstered by this success, the group set off to explore more of the reserve. The dry and sunny conditions meant that the reserve was awash with butterflies, and species such as Guatemalan Cracker, Crimson-patched Longwing, White Peacock and Mella Skipper were seen, among many others.



Cuero y Salado



Boat-billed Heron



Green Heron



Snail Kite

On the way to the reserve, we had been told by our lead guide Olbin that there was a chance, albeit slim, of seeing Lesser Roadrunner. You can imagine our delight when, as we approached the same spot that Olbin had waited at for over two hours, we saw a pair out in the open on a grassy verge. The morning's birding also yielded some good waders and shorebirds, such as Northern Jacana, Spotted and Solitary Sandpipers, and Little Blue Heron. In addition, two splendid kingfishers, Belted and Amazon, were spotted, along with Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, all of which were seen from a viewpoint over a reservoir. After lunch in the town of Olanchito, we continued to bird along the banks of the Rio Aguán, and on the way back to the lodge, adding Least and Western Sandpipers to our list, along with Least Grebe and Green Kingfisher.

Day 6

Friday 27th December

The order of our itinerary had been changed earlier in the week, under advice from the guiding team, to allow us to visit the Cuero y Salado Wildlife Refuge, a coastal mangrove estuary, as it was forecast to be beautifully dry and sunny. This proved to be an excellent decision, and over four very rewarding hours were spent slowly cruising the waterways in search of birds, mammals, reptiles and amphibians.

The reserve is so named as it is at the meeting point of the Cuero and Salado rivers, before they flow into the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea, covering 14,000ha of rivers, lagoons, mangroves and riparian forest, and is home to over 350 bird species. Our group split into two, each in a motorised skiff with a guide on hand to point out various species along the way. The boats were an excellent vantage point to see such species as Bare-throated Tiger, Boat-billed, Yellow-crowned Night and Tricoloured Herons, which were mostly unperturbed by our quiet, unobtrusive presence.

Some considerable time was dedicated to scanning for Sungrebe, which is not actually grebe at all, but a small, aquatic finfoot, and the only member of its genus. Sure enough, our good fortune for spotting rarities continued and we were lucky enough to see one ploughing determinedly along the shaded banks of the river. The trees overhanging the waters also held two primates, with Black and Mantled Howler Monkeys providing good views. The sharper-eyed amongst us spotted a furtive Raccoon, and a cluster of Lesser Long-nosed Bats was also seen hanging from the underside of a tree. As we sped back to our landing point, my son Dan, who had joined the main tour, somehow caught a glimpse of a couple of skulking birds worthy of closer inspection. Dutifully, the two boats turned around and, after we had waited patiently and with bated breath, we saw two gorgeously-marked Russet-naped Wood Rails emerge from between the tangled mangrove roots, and eventually stand on the shoreline in full view, to bellow out their raucous calls. These are beautiful birds, and as the name suggests, boast lovely, subtle, rusty tones which intermingle with a grey neck, bright red legs and a saffron yellow beak. A great find!

As we returned at a more leisurely pace to the docking area, we were also treated to a Lesser Nighthawk at roost in an overhanging tree, as well as some barely visible American Crocodiles, with only eyes and snout protruding the water's surface, in typical fashion.

Day 7

Saturday 28th December

Today, the group had a choice of activities. Either the day could be spent snorkelling excursion to Cayos Cochinos, a collection of fifteen barrier-reef islets in Caribbean waters, or by continuing to bird around the lodge grounds and trails. My son and I and one other guest opted for the trip to Cayos Cochinos, while the rest of the group remained at the lodge. One of the attractions of our excursion was the opportunity to look on one of the larger islands for the endemic subspecies of Boa Constrictor, which is oddly pink in colouration. Having collected our snorkelling gear, we headed off for the islands by motor boat. On the way, we saw a somewhat forlorn-looking seabird, which was clearly a species of booby, which was either at rest on a small cay after being stranded, or lost, or both. The bird was later identified as a Masked Booby, a real rarity for this region. Having watched an introductory video, we headed off in the forest, and after a bit of concerted search, found several juvenile boas stretched out along some twigs. A couple of bird species, Canivet's Emerald and Yucatan Vireo, were also seen. In truth, the coral is not in great condition inshore, and if you are considering taking this excursion, it's worth

noting better coral can be found in deeper waters, which you can visit, but only with the required level of competence to snorkel in open water.

Back at the lodge, the remaining group, who pushed further up into the trail system than had previously been explored by us, were able to connect with the primary target for the day in the form of a shy and secretive Tody Motmot, the smallest of all the motmot species. Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher, Smoky-brown Woodpecker, White-browed Gnatcatcher and Northern Barred Woodcreeper were also seen.

Day 8

Sunday 29th December

Today heralded our penultimate day, and the group reunited to explore the Lancetilla Botanical Gardens, which are set amid a coastal valley flanked by low, rain-forested hills. William Popenoe of The United Fruit Company founded Lancetilla in 1925 as a station where tropical fruit, especially bananas, and trees were studied to establish their commercial value. Since Popenoe was a plant biologist, he also experimented with fruits and plants from all over the world, resulting in an incredibly diverse flora. Although some of this work continues to this day, the site is perhaps best known as the location for the Honduras Annual Christmas Bird Count, held each December: we could anticipate a good range of tropical bird species to enjoy. As we walked slowly along the entrance road, an immaculate Laughing Falcon was spotted, along with a magnificent Pale-billed Woodpecker, which flew repeatedly from tree to tree above our heads. Further into the park, we were able to add Bright-rumped Attila, which up to this point had proved frustratingly elusive, as well as Blue-throated Goldentail, Blue-black Grosbeak, Slate-coloured Seedeater, Barred Antshrike and Worm-eating Warbler, among others. A pair of Bat Falcons obligingly watched guard in clear view from their sentry posts at the top of a couple of dead coconut palms. Having wandered the trails for the morning, we returned to the minibus and headed back to the lodge for an afternoon of rest and relaxation.

Day 9

Monday 30th December

Today was departure day, and after a final morning at leisure and with plenty of time to pack, we headed back to the airport in San Pedro Sula for our onward travel back to the UK via Miami. So ended a fabulous trip with much to savour and many hours of work ahead for those who had been busily filling their memory cards. Thank you to our wonderful guides, and thanks to Naturetrek for organising such a memorable trip.

Day 10

Tuesday 31st December

We arrived safely back in the UK.

It is with much sadness that we must report that one of our guides for the trip, Kelvin Bodden, passed away in May 2025. RIP Kelvin.

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Species lists

Birds (H=heard only)

E= Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		December 2024									
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>					✓					
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>							✓			
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>				✓			✓			
Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>			✓				✓			
American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>			✓							
Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>			✓							✓
Plain Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis vetula</i>			✓							
Crested Guan	<i>Penelope purpurascens</i>				✓						
Singing Quail	<i>Dactylortyx thoracicus</i>	H	✓								
Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>								✓		
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>							H			
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>					✓			✓		
Chimney Swift	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>						✓				
Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>					✓					
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Stripe-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis striigularis</i>			✓							
Long-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>			✓		✓					✓
Mexican Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>		✓								
Purple-crowned Fairy	<i>Heliodytes barroti</i>					✓					
Green-breasted Mango	<i>Anthracothorax prevostii</i>			✓							
Rivoli's Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>	✓									
Green-breasted Mountaingem N	<i>Lampornis sybillae</i>	✓	✓								
Sparkling-tailed Woodstar	<i>Tilmatura dupontii</i>	✓									
Wine-throated Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus ellioti</i>		✓								
Canivet's Emerald	<i>Cyananthus canivetii</i>										✓
Violet Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Crowned Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania colombica</i>					✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Stripe-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupherusa eximia</i>					✓					
Azure-crowned Hummingbird	<i>Saucerottia cyanocephala</i>		✓								

E= Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		December 2024									
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>		✓					✓			
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Honduran Emerald - E	<i>Amazilia luciae</i>				✓			✓			
White-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorestes candida</i>				✓			✓			
Blue-throated Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes eliciae</i>									✓	
Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>		✓			✓					
Lesser Roadrunner	<i>Geococcyx velox</i>							✓			
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>			✓		✓					
Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>							✓			
Band-tailed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>								✓		
Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>		✓	✓							
Short-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas nigrirostris</i>				✓						
Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>		✓					✓			
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>				✓	✓		✓			
Blue Ground Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>						✓				
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>				✓						
White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>	✓				✓					
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>								✓		
Russet-naped Wood Rail	<i>Aramides albiventris</i>								✓		
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>			✓				✓			
American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>			✓							
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>			✓				✓			
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>			✓							
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>							✓			
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>			✓							
Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Hesperoburhinus bistriatus</i>		✓								
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>		✓					✓		✓	
Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>								✓		
Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>		✓					✓		✓	
Short-billed Dowitcher	<i>Limnodromus griseus</i>										✓
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>							✓		✓	
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>							✓			

E= Endemic, N=Near-endemic, I=Introduced		December 2024										
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>								✓	✓		
Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								✓			
Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>							✓				
Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>							✓				
Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>									✓	✓	
Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>									✓	✓	
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>				✓			✓				
Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>									✓	✓	
Masked Booby	<i>Sula dactylatra</i>								✓			
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>								✓			
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>			✓							✓	
Bare-throated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>			✓					✓		✓	
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>								✓			
Pinnated Bittern	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>			✓								
Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>								✓			
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>			✓				✓			✓	
Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>										✓	
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>			✓				✓			✓	
Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>		✓					✓				
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>			✓				✓				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		✓			✓					✓	
Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>			✓				✓				
Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>									✓	✓	
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>			✓								
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			✓					✓			
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>							✓				
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	✓										
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>						✓					
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>			✓								
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			✓		✓		✓				

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Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>			✓		✓					✓
Broad-winged Hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>							✓			
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>										✓
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>			✓		✓					
Fulvous Owl	<i>Strix fulvescens</i>	✓									
Resplendent Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus mocinno</i>	✓									
Slaty-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon massena</i>					✓					
Black-headed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>					✓					✓
Gartered Trogon	<i>Trogon caligatus</i>				✓	✓					
Elegant Trogon	<i>Trogon elegans</i>				✓						
Mountain Trogon	<i>Trogon mexicanus</i>		✓								
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			✓				✓			
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>							✓			
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>								✓		
Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>							✓			
Lesson's Motmot	<i>Momotus lessonii</i>			✓							
Keel-billed Motmot	<i>Electron carinatum</i>			✓							
Turquoise-browed Motmot	<i>Eumomota superciliosa</i>	✓					✓	✓			✓
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>								✓		
Keel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos sulfuratus</i>						✓	✓			✓
Collared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus torquatus</i>						✓	✓			✓
Emerald Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>		✓								
Olivaceous Piculet	<i>Picumnus olivaceus</i>										✓
Acorn Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes formicivorus</i>	✓	✓	✓							
Black-cheeked Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes pucherani</i>					✓					
Golden-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes aurifrons</i>	✓				✓	✓	✓			
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>							✓			
Smoky-brown Woodpecker	<i>Leuconotopicus fumigatus</i>										✓
Golden-olive Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	✓									
Guatemalan Flicker	<i>Colaptes mexicanoides</i>	✓									
Chestnut-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus castaneus</i>					✓					
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>								✓		

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Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Pale-billed Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus guatemalensis</i>								✓		
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>		✓					✓			✓
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>			✓			✓				✓
Collared Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>			✓							
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	✓						✓			
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>			✓							✓
Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>			✓							
Brown-hooded Parrot	<i>Pyrilia haematotis</i>				✓	✓					
White-crowned Parrot	<i>Pionus senilis</i>						✓				✓
White-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>	✓						✓			
Red-lored Amazon	<i>Amazona autumnalis</i>			✓			✓				
Olive-throated Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula nana</i>					✓	✓				✓
Tawny-winged Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla anabatina</i>					✓					
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>				✓	✓					✓
Northern Barred Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>			✓							
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>		✓								
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropyrhynchus</i>		✓								
Cocoa Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus susurrans</i>					✓					
Ivory-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>			✓		✓					
Spotted Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus erythropygius</i>	✓									
Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>			✓							✓
Spot-crowned Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes affinis</i>		✓								
Northern Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops mexicanus</i>					✓					
Rufous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis erythrothorax</i>			✓							✓
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>							H			✓
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>										H
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>						✓				
Mountain Elaenia	<i>Elaenia frantzii</i>		✓								
Northern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma imberbe</i>				✓						
Mistletoe Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius parvus</i>			✓							
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>				✓	✓		✓			
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>					✓					

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Slaty-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i>										✓
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>			✓				✓			
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>			✓		✓		✓			
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>			✓				✓			
Eastern Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus virens</i>			✓					✓		
Yellow-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax flaviventris</i>			✓							
Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>			✓							
White-throated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax albigularis</i>			✓							
Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>			✓							
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	H		✓		✓	✓	✓			
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>			✓							
Western Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus verticalis</i>		✓								
Rufous Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna holerythra</i>						✓				
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			
Great Crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>						H	✓			
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>					✓					
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>										✓
Lovely Cotinga	<i>Cotinga amabilis</i>					✓	✓				
White-collared Manakin	<i>Manacus candei</i>				✓	✓					
Red-capped Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra mentalis</i>					✓	✓				
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>					✓	✓				
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	✓				✓	✓				
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>					✓					
Lesser Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia decurtata</i>			✓		✓					✓
Yucatan Vireo	<i>Vireo magister</i>									✓	
Philadelphia Vireo	<i>Vireo philadelphicus</i>			✓				✓			
Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>				✓						
Yellow-throated Vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>			✓		✓	✓				
White-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>				✓		✓				
Brown Jay	<i>Cyanocorax morio</i>			✓		✓	✓				✓

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Green Jay	<i>Cyanocorax luxuosus</i>				✓						
Bushy-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax melanocyaneus</i>	✓									
Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>							✓			
Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>			✓							
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>							✓			
Band-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus zonatus</i>	✓									
Rufous-backed Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus capistratus</i>			✓							
Spot-breasted Wren	<i>Pheugopedius maculipectus</i>			✓	H						
Rufous-and-white Wren	<i>Thryophilus rufalbus</i>			✓							
Cabanis's Wren	<i>Cantorchilus modestus</i>			✓							
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	✓				✓					
White-bellied Wren	<i>Uropsila leucogastra</i>							H			
White-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>			✓	✓						
White-browed Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila bilineata</i>										✓
Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila caerulea</i>			✓							
White-lored Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila albiloris</i>							✓			
Grey Catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>		✓			✓		✓			
Slate-colored Solitaire	<i>Myadestes unicolor</i>		✓				✓				
Wood Thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>		✓			✓	✓				
Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>						✓				
Ruddy-capped Nightingale-Thrush	<i>Catharus frantzii</i>		✓								
Black Thrush	<i>Turdus infuscatus</i>		✓								
Rufous-collared Thrush	<i>Turdus rufitorques</i>		✓								
White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>					✓	✓				
Clay-colored Thrush	<i>Turdus grayi</i>	✓				✓	✓				
Scrub Euphonia	<i>Euphonia affinis</i>							✓			
Yellow-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia hirundinacea</i>			✓							
Olive-backed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia gouldi</i>					✓	✓				✓
Common Chlorospingus	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>	✓									
Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>		✓								
Chestnut-capped Brushfinch	<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	✓									

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Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
White-naped Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes albinucha</i>		✓								
Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>										✓
Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>							H			
Chestnut-headed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius wagleri</i>						✓				✓
Montezuma Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius montezuma</i>			✓			✓				✓
Yellow-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus chrysater</i>		✓			✓					
Altamira Oriole	<i>Icterus gularis</i>			✓				✓			
Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>				✓						
Baltimore Oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓			
Spot-breasted Oriole	<i>Icterus pectoralis</i>			✓				✓			
Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>			✓				✓			
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>				✓			✓			
Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>							✓			
Melodious Blackbird	<i>Dives dives</i>	✓						✓			
Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Worm-eating Warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorum</i>										✓
Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>			✓							
Northern Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>			✓		✓					
Golden-winged Warbler	<i>Vermivora chrysoptera</i>		✓								✓
Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>	✓				✓	✓				✓
Crescent-chested Warbler	<i>Oreothlypis superciliosa</i>	✓									
Tennessee Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	✓					✓				
Grey-crowned Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis poliocephala</i>			✓				✓			
MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>		✓								
Kentucky Warbler	<i>Geothlypis formosa</i>			✓		✓	✓				✓
Common Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>			✓				✓			
Hooded Warbler	<i>Setophaga citrina</i>			✓		✓	✓				
American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>			✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Northern Parula	<i>Setophaga americana</i>	✓					✓				✓
Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>				✓						
Magnolia Warbler	<i>Setophaga magnolia</i>		✓			✓	✓	✓			✓
American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>		✓	✓							

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Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>	✓				✓	✓				
Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>			✓							
Grace's Warbler	<i>Setophaga graciae</i>		✓								
Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>	✓									
Hermit Warbler	<i>Setophaga occidentalis</i>		✓								
Black-throated Green Warbler	<i>Setophaga virens</i>	✓				✓	✓				
Golden-browed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>	✓									
Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>	✓									
Painted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>	✓									
Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	✓									
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga hepatica</i>				✓						
Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Red-crowned Ant Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>			✓							
Red-throated Ant Tanager	<i>Driophlox fuscicauda</i>			✓							
Rose-breasted Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus ludovicianus</i>						✓				
Black-faced Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes poliogaster</i>					H					
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i>					H	H				✓
Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>		✓								
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>					✓	✓				✓
Shining Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes lucidus</i>						✓				
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>			✓	✓		✓				
Black-headed Saltator	<i>Saltator atriceps</i>	✓					✓				
Yellow-faced Grassquit	<i>Tiaris olivaceus</i>		✓	✓							
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Crimson-collared Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus sanguinolentus</i>			✓							✓
Scarlet-rumped Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus passerinii</i>				✓						
Morelet's Seedeater	<i>Sporophila moreletii</i>			✓			✓	✓			
Variable Seedeater	<i>Sporophila corvina</i>							✓			
Thick-billed Seed Finch	<i>Sporophila funerea</i>									✓	
Slate-colored Seedeater	<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>									✓	
Cinnamon-bellied Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa baritula</i>		✓								
Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>			✓			✓	✓			

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Yellow-winged Tanager	<i>Thraupis abbas</i>			✓			✓				
Golden-hooded Tanager	<i>Stilpnia larvata</i>			✓		✓	✓				
Rufous-winged Tanager	<i>Tangara lavinia</i>			✓			✓				

Mammals

		December 2024									
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Virginia Opossum	<i>Didelphis virginiana</i>		✓								
Mantled Howler	<i>Alouatta palliata</i>								✓		
Central American Black Howler	<i>Alouatta pigra</i>								✓		
White-faced Capuchin	<i>Cebus capucinus</i>				✓						
Deppe's Squirrel	<i>Sciurus deppei</i>		✓								
Variigated Squirrel	<i>Sciurus variegatoides</i>	✓									
Lesser Long-nosed Bat	<i>Leptonycteris yerbabuenae</i>								✓		
Jamaican Fruit-eating Bat	<i>Artibeus jamaicensis</i>			✓							
Central Neotropical River Otter	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>			✓							

Reptiles

		December 2024									
Common name	Scientific name	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>								✓		
Uhlig's Slider	<i>Trachemys venusta uhrigi</i>								✓		
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>			✓							
Smooth Helmeted Iguana	<i>Corytophanes cristatus</i>			✓							
Brown Basilisk	<i>Basiliscus vittatus</i>						✓				
Brown Anolis	<i>Norops cfr. purpugularis</i>					✓					
Emerald Spiny Lizard	<i>Sceloporus malachiticus</i>		✓								
Blunthead Tree Snake	<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>			✓							
Hog Island Boa	<i>Boa constrictor imperator</i>									✓	