

# Mexico's Monarchs, Humpbacks & Endemic Birds

Naturetrek Tour Report

7th – 17th February 2022

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Monarch Butterflies



Red Warbler



Rufous-bellied Chachalaca



Humpbacked Whale

Report and Images by Martin Pitt



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Tour participants : Martin Pitt (Joint Leader), Karel Beets (Joint Leader) with seven Naturetrek clients

## Summary

This tour set out to show some of the varied history and landscapes of this wonderful country and to combine the natural wonder of the world of overwintering Monarchs in the mountains of Michoacán state, together with the breeding site of the Humpback Whale and some of the endemic birds found on the Pacific coast around San Blas.

We started with the pre-Aztec civilisation and the spectacular 'stepped' pyramids of Teotihuacán, before heading over 10,000 ft into the fir and pine forests to the west of Mexico City to experience the overwintering Monarch Butterflies in their millions. These mountains also have other unique sights and we found the special Salamander and also a few of the special birds of this protected biosphere reserve. We then flew west to the Pacific coast, taking two boat trips into the warm coastal waters finding lots of Humpback Whales and other wildlife including the vulnerable Olive Ridley Turtle. We finished the trip by spending days searching the mixed habitats around the old colonial town of San Blas, looking for wintering North American migrants and local endemic birds in this well known hotspot.

Overall, we identified 34 species of butterfly, 203 species of birds and 26 species of mammal, including a bewildering 20 species of bats, plus notable amphibians and reptiles. We all enjoyed the pleasant weather, the friendly people and excellent food in what is only a small part of this diverse and ecologically rich country. We came home with a wealth of memories – who can forget trees literally dripping with butterflies, the forests lit by the luminous Red Warblers, the seas full of whales, dolphins and turtles, and everywhere the shriek of parrots and the vibrant colours of tropical birds and butterflies

## Day 1

**Monday 7th February**

Our British Airways flight left London Heathrow a little late and consequently we arrived at Mexico City a little late. After collecting our baggage, we met up with our local leader, Karel, and the driver for the first section of the tour, Ruben. In our minibus we headed north-east into the evening traffic for the journey to our hotel at Teotihuacán. After checking in, we had a light supper and confirmed arrangements for the morning and our first full day in Mexico.

## Day 2

**Tuesday 8th February**

It was rather chilly, overcast and the showery rain had just stopped when we met at 7 am for some pre-breakfast birding. The cold weather certainly impacted the bird activity, and there was plenty of local hot-air balloons overhead as multiples lifted off over the nearby ruins. Our first species was a fly by Inca Dove and thereafter we had an introduction to the typical birds of the high altitude plain on which Mexico City is situated. Canyon Towhee were plentiful and other dry country species such as Curve-billed Thrasher, Loggerhead Shrike and Vermillion Flycatcher were soon added. A male Broad-billed Hummingbird was our first, of what were to become many different species of this charismatic group and our Mexican endemic list was started with Rufous-backed Thrush and Black-vented Oriole. Shortly we returned to take our fill of a typical breakfast of fruit and

various tortillas and eggs before loading the bus and heading the short distance to the main entrance of the archaeological site.

The pre-Aztec remains of the city of Teotihuacán date from c.600CE and extend over a vast area. Most of what can be seen are remains of the ceremonial areas of the city, and we first headed to the 'Citadel' and the bottom of the Calzada de los Muerte, the 2km long avenue that connects the main sites. We soon realised that a few birds were also attracted to the site and added Bewick's Wren before heading to the courtyard that holds the Temple of Quetzalcoatl, the bizarre feathered serpent god. The grass lawn was dotted with gopher burrows and we soon had views of the Mirriam's Pocket Gophers going about their business. The dry lawns were also attractive to birds, and we had good views of a flock of Lark Sparrows, with Cassin's Kingbird, Buff-bellied Pipit and even a solitary Killdeer mixed in. We returned to the bus and headed to another gate, this time close to the pyramids of the Sun and Moon. The Pyramid of the Sun is the world's third largest (after the Cheops pyramids in Egypt) with the same base dimension of the those in Egypt albeit much shorter and not used as a tomb, but solely a platform to be close to the celestial bodies. Here there were few birds, but searching the surrounding dry grasslands we found a few butterflies including Gray Hairstreak, Variegated Fritillary and Marine Blue.

Lunch was at a nearby restaurant, where there was a choice of typical Mexican food and welcome cold drinks, and we were able to watch the local yellow form of Black Swallowtail sail by. Afterwards, we began our journey to the mountains in the province of Michoacán, where we were to be based for the next three nights, but not before we had to suffer the chronic traffic of Mexico City again. A comfort stop next to the high altitude Laguna de Salazar was very productive, if surprisingly chilly. Birds seen amongst the hundreds of American Coot included Pied-billed Grebe, White-faced Ibis, American Wigeon, Blue-winged Teal and Ruddy Duck. Soon enough we arrived at the tranquil Agua Blanca Lodge surrounded by lush gardens and were immediately welcomed by a Violet-crowned Hummingbird. After checking in we were soon enjoying another Mexican-style meal. During dinner, plans for the next couple of days were outlined: visits to two different areas of the Biosphere reserve where the Monarch butterflies overwinter and Karel explained the life cycle of the Monarch butterfly.

## Day 3

Wednesday 9th February



Coffee was the 'wake-up' for those assembled for pre-breakfast birding: the sky was dull and it was cool so activity was generally low. Searching for any areas of direct sun, we headed for the car park and soon found our first Streak-backed Orioles. A pair of endemic Golden-cheeked Woodpeckers were next and we then added

Hooded and Black-vented Orioles to our list. Small birds were at a premium but migrant Warbling Vireo and Blue-grey Gnatcatcher kicked us off.

After breakfast, we set off for Sierra Chincua Monarch Reserve with anxious looks at the breezy and cloudy conditions. This reserve is set amongst alpine meadows and after picking up Yellow-eyed Juncos in the car park we checked in and mounted our horses for the ride up the hill to the Monarch hibernation site. We only had a short walk from where we left the horses and here the forest of Oyamel Fir at 10,600 ft (3,250m) is where the butterflies spend the winter. It was relatively quiet, a few hummingbirds – Mexican Violetear, White-eared, Broad-tailed and Ruby-throated and calling Raven. A Painted Whitestart frustratingly disappeared almost as fast as it appeared. It became clear that the Monarchs had chosen a steeply sloped area and clumps hung from the fir trees. As we waited, a few butterflies were moving but just as we thought the sun was going to warm the throng another cloud came over and the activity fell away. We headed back to the horses for the ride down and settled for a late lunch at one of the cabins by the main entrance.

After lunch we had a little time for birding around the entrance and found Eastern Bluebird, Audubon's Warbler and a Striped Sparrow, but the main excitement came as we were leaving and Karel spotted a pair of endemic Red Warblers. We were not quite finished; a stop by a stream gave good views of a few Michoacán Stream Salamanders, a close relative of the more famous and endangered Axolotl. They are one of a number of endangered amphibians with limited ranges in these volcanic uplands. We then found a Russet Nightingale Thrush before embarking down the mountain and back to Agua Blanca. We gathered at 6pm for short walk around the grounds, adding Ladder-backed Woodpecker and Bullock's Oriole to our growing list, and with the sun dropping we tried a bit of bat detecting from the hotel lawns. Lesser Dog-faced Bats were early arrivals and to everyone's surprise we soon detected a further 11 species, no doubt all from the local roost in the caves in the canyon below the hotel. Mexico has 139 species of bat, being one of the most diverse countries in the world. A number are nectar or fruit eaters so therefore don't echo locate and can't be detected in the same way, but of the 56 or so species that can be detected this showed what could be found and prompted a renewed interest for later in the trip.

After a wonderful supper, we concluded the list and Karel gave further insights into the story of the reserves and the Monarchs place in local culture as representatives of the spirits of their ancestors.

## Day 4

## Thursday 10th February

Again, a pre-breakfast bird walk started the day after the obligatory 'wake up' coffee. It being a little brighter, we hoped for more activity, but after adding both Golden Vireo and Greater Pewee from the car park it soon fizzled out. We headed for breakfast and then immediately afterwards we set off for El Rosario, another part of the Biosphere Monarch Reserve. The climb from the reserve headquarters to the 10,600ft was much steeper, but easily covered in our now familiar horse-back convoy. The same cool conditions greeted us at the top as on the previous day but it seemed that with less cloud, we could be luckier with the level of activity. At a spring we suddenly had a rush of birds. Kinglets of both species, Brown Creeper, Golden-browed Warbler and Mexican Chickadee soon surrounded us, but most spectacularly a pair of Red Warblers lit up the trees around us. We strolled the last metres to the hibernation area, which today was on more level ground and made for more

comfortable viewing. It was interesting to note that this was almost to the metre at the same elevation as the group on the previous day. After becoming accustomed to the sight, it was clear that all of the trees in front of us were covered in butterflies. The Monarchs dull underwings made it difficult to initially see them, however as the sun warmed the 'clumps', they progressively turned orange and individuals started to fly around. Every time the clouds rolled over, activity stopped very quickly and after a couple of hours we left to start the descent back to entrance. This time we were to walk back down, and immediately we found a singing Slate-throated Whitestart but on the descent it was hummingbirds that grabbed our attention White-eared was by far the commonest, but good number of Mexican Violetear and Rivoli's were also seen.

At the bottom it was only a short drive to Rancho Cumbre Monarca, where we had a delightful lunch in the garden, and by now the sun was shining. Before leaving we toured the grounds and found our only Hutton's Vireo and American Lady (Butterfly) of the trip. Back at Agua Blanca, some of the group relaxed whilst others continued to comb the grounds before another delightful meal enlivened by a surprise birthday cake for Colin – Happy Birthday Colin! – we all agreed it was a memorable day.

## Day 5

Friday 11th February

We had an early breakfast at 7.30 am, and then birded the gardens for an hour or so before we needed to leave. There were a few new species including Orange-crowned Warbler and the horribly difficult (to ID) tyrant flycatchers, but we were sure we had both Western Wood-pewee and Least Flycatcher. At 10am we left, but not before a Monarch flew over, as if to wave farewell as we headed to the Pacific coast. The drive back to Mexico City was uneventful, and after crawling through the city traffic we stopped in a local park for a packed lunch. An Androgeus Swallowtail was seen before we arrived at the terminal and joined the queues for the late afternoon flight to Puerto Vallarta.

We landed with the sun setting and after checking in we headed for the restaurant overlooking the Marina. Here a Yellow-crowned Night Heron was stalking the water edge and we viewed the 'gin-palaces' anchored around, the vast majority of them sporting the names of their home USA ports.

## Day 6

Saturday 12th February

After a marina-side breakfast, we walked around to Karel's shop, where his wife Astrid briefed us on the lives of Humpback Whales and the population in the Bahia de Banderas just offshore. We then boarded the boat and with Karel at the helm we headed out to the calving grounds in the bay. Today the sun was out and the water was calm, and it was easy to understand why the whales migrate such a long way to find safety here to raise their young.

Brown Pelicans, Magnificent Frigatebirds and an Osprey followed our progress out of the marina and as we headed further out in to the bay, the boat attracted the local boobies, both Brown and Blue-footed to follow. We soon saw a male Humpback breaching in the distance, but two whales closer to us were easier and we followed them, attuning ourselves to the rhythm of their dives and resurface. We followed the same process with another group that had been joined by Bottle-nose Dolphins and also found a Ridley's Olive Turtle swimming on the surface. We then went in search of mothers with calves. Although we did not find any close to the surface, we tried our luck with the hydrophone and listened to the male singing, overlain with the clicking of the local



dolphins. All too soon it was time to return to port have seen a least a dozen whales and we had a wonderful seafood lunch in a marina side restaurant.



After lunch, it was time for the transfer to San Blas. Karel took the wheel and headed north across the local hills. Just short of this small colonial town, we stopped at the appropriately named Mirador de las Aves, a lagoon on the edge of the mangrove swamp beloved by herons and other waterbirds. It is also an easy place to see American Crocodile and half a dozen or so were hanging around partially submerged in the water's edge. Black-necked Stilt grabbed our attention, but more careful scanning yielded American Avocet, Stilt Sandpipers, Lesser Yellowlegs Cinnamon Teal and Caspian Tern. It was the herons that were most plentiful, the trees were alive with Great and Snowy Egrets, Tricolored Herons stalked the edges and as the sun started to dip, we started seeing Black-crowned Night Herons. After leaving the mirador, we soon arrived in San Blas and crossed the town to find our hotel the Garza Canela, or 'Boat-billed Heron', our home for the remainder of the tour.

## Day 7

## Sunday 13th February

As before, our day started with pre-breakfast bird walk and by using the quiet roads around the hotel we were soon seeing a host of new species. Snail Kite, Grey Hawk, Gila Woodpecker, Social Flycatcher, Sinaloa Crow, Mexican Caciques and Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater were all new to us. After breakfast, we drove round to San Blas harbour for another whale-watching boat trip. Before leaving the river channel, we picked up a few waders including Willet, Hudsonian Whimbrel and American Oystercatchers as well as Royal Tern, Ring-billed Gull and lots of Brown Pelicans. We then headed out into Bahia Matachen. The sea was rougher than the previous day but still only a slight swell, but for some reason we found finding the whales much more difficult.

We still saw half a dozen or so, but they spent less time on the surface and so we headed closer inshore, initially to see if we could find the earlier reported Whale Shark (no luck this time) and to head to two guano coated sea mounts that were home to pelicans, boobies and frigatebirds. We were lucky to see a frigatebird chasing and robbing a booby, before itself being dispossessed of its catch by a Heerman's Gull,

**Magnificent Frigatebird attempting to steal from Heerman's Gull**

We returned to the hotel for lunch and a siesta, although some of the group continued to comb the grounds for new species, adding a number of interesting butterflies including the evocatively named Grey Cracker and Yellow-tipped Flasher.

At 15.30 we headed off to the old 'fort', actually the old customs house set in a commanding position overlooking the town and its twin river mouths. A large radio mast attracted a group of Grey-breasted Martins, and a mix of species we found including Rose-throated Becard, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Yellow-throated Warbler and Black-headed Grosbeak. Our last stop of the day was the 'Crocodile Road' an unmade road that crosses marshes and ends in an animal (including crocodiles) rescue centre. Unfortunately, being in the grip of the dry season, most of the marshes had dried out and only a few wet areas remained. A very showy Bare-throated Tiger Heron and a less co-operative Limpkin at least showed the potential where the water remained. With the light fading we headed back to the hotel for another delicious meal and review of the day.

## Day 8

## Monday 14th February

Today we left the hotel at 5.45 am and headed south-east into the wooded mountains at Tecuitata. We drove up the steep cobbled track to the top of the hill with a view down to the Pacific below. Our first stop was for our main target, the dramatic and extraordinarily long tailed, Black-throated Magpie-jays, a party of which crashed through the tree-tops. Here, we also found noisy Orange-fronted Parakeets and a more unprepossessing Ivory-billed Woodcreeper quietly creeping up the tree trunks. Karel set out the picnic breakfast table in the shade of an enormous fruiting tree. As we waited, we were distracted by the butterflies, especially the three species of heliconians, namely Julia's, Erato and Zebra that were numerous. The fruiting tree had a constant stream of visitors – White-throated Thrushes joined the by now more familiar Rufous-backed, and a migrant Swainson's joined them. A Citreoline Trogon flew in and sat quietly and many Masked Tityras remained in the canopy. After eating our fill, and taking the prompt of a lull of activity in the big tree, we started the slow wander down hill. A singing Brown-backed Solitaire remained frustratingly out of sight, but a party of noisy Mexican Parrotlets were easier to connect with, even if they were virtually invisible once they landed. Black-throated Grey Warbler,



Chestnut-sided Warbler and Plumbeous Vireo were all representatives of more northerly species spending their winters here. The few flowering plants were finding a constant stream of nectar-loving butterflies, the same heliconians were plentiful, but amongst them we found more species including Banded Peacocks, Mexican Fritillaries, Fine-lined Side-streak and Plain Longtail. Overhead various raptors added to the day's list, Short-tailed Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk and both Common and Great Black Hawks were seen.

We headed for lunch at a local organic co-operative coffee producer. Here the coffee is grown in the shade of the native forest in a more sustainable manner. The food was excellent, as was the coffee, and we all had the opportunity to buy some to take home. The semi-wild Parakeet that was adopted by the owners kept the group entertained during our meal, even allowing itself to be fed from the hand.



We headed back to San Blas but not before a pause at Aticama. The beach here is a picture postcard and additionally due to a small river entering the sea, this is a place where local birds come to bathe. It was perhaps the Kingfishers, both Green and Belted that grabbed most of our attention although an unspotted Spotted Sandpiper was also present. A fly through by a Vaux's Swift proved to be the only swift sighting of the entire trip.

On the way back to San Blas, we stopped again at Mirador de las Aves and although the species were similar to before the numbers were perhaps even better. There was much more activity with Roseate Spoonbills and White Ibis around the edges and a massive 'kettle' of Wood Storks rising on the thermals. A scan of these also showed a few American White Pelicans joining them. We then drove back to the hotel arriving just after 4pm and options to relax or to head out locally again. For those that came out, we walked to the beach via the weedy less developed areas picking up the normal local species we had seen earlier although a juvenile Grey Hawk was confusing and a skulking MacGillivray's Warbler was new. As dusk arrived, we tried the Bat detector once more and again immediately picked up Lesser Dog-like Bat, but this was soon followed by another seven species, five of which we had not detected in the mountains.

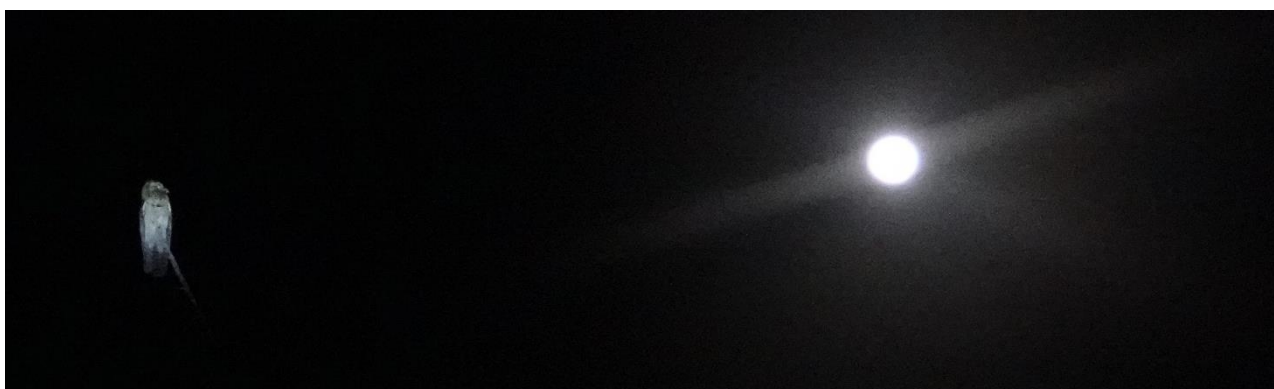
We returned to the hotel for the by now normal routine of a wonderful meal followed by the list, this time added to by the hotel staff who gave us chocolates to celebrate St Valentine's Day

## Day 9

## Tuesday 15th February

Another early start as we left the hotel at 6.00 am, and this time headed north east to an area of dry deciduous forest around the village of Singayta. Although the forest here is good for birds it took until the sun warmed the higher trees for the activity to pick up. In common with the previous day, Karel had laid on a picnic breakfast and in the surrounding Red Paper trees (Gumbo-limbo or tourist tree) the birds started to gather. We soon added some new species; Black-and-white Warbler typically climbing the main trunks, Purplish-backed Jays flying past, and White-tipped Doves on the road edge. We walked down to the main road and searched through a flock of Blue Grosbeaks and Painted Buntings. An Indigo bunting was confusing as it was moulting into adult plumage, but there was no mistaking a Tropical Parula nor the Soldier butterfly, one of the Monarch mimics present in the area.

We drove past the village and along a minor road by the side of the river. White-fronted Parrots were found, together with the other two parrot species already seen. At last, after hearing them for most of the morning, three Rufous-bellied Chachalacas were found clambering up a nearby tree before flying over our heads and into the forested hillsides beyond. A small area of marsh held a group of Northern Jacana, and a skulking Purple Gallinule. The muddy margins had a few waders and amongst these a single Least Sandpiper could be seen. A Sinaloa Wren was heard singing, but we couldn't access the area it was in, and we couldn't encourage it out, although whilst searching we found a Louisiana Waterthrush. The, by now, familiar heliconians were common here, although we failed to add any new butterflies to our list.



We left Singayta for a lovely fish lunch at a seaside restaurant at Playa de las Islitas, where some of the group had a refreshing dip in the sea. We then had a short siesta back at the hotel and at 3.30 pm we set off to the river for an evening boat ride through the mangroves. Initially we tried the main channel, but having no response from the local Wood-rails we made do with a mix of herons, our first Solitary Sandpiper and the dashing Mangrove Swallows. Turning into the minor channels we saw plenty of Kingfishers of three species; Belted, Green and Ringed and a continuous mix of herons, culminating in our first Boat-billed Herons as the sun started to dip. It was clear that the whole mangroves are a roost site for a large number of birds with flocks of Caciques and Grackles flying over and every suitable perch being adorned by a Tropical Kingbird. We reached the furthest reaches as the sun finally set and after a comfort break, enlivened by a White-nosed Coati, we started the journey back on a rising tide. Pauraques were hunting over the first section of river and using the bat detector a further three species were found to add to our burgeoning list. However, the main target were Northern Potoos, and it wasn't long before we found one atop a riverside snag. In all we saw eleven Potoos on our journey back, and it

is difficult to describe the sight and almost prehistoric look of these birds. It was a wonderful way to end the trip and a great introduction to the Mangrove ecosystem.

## Day 10

## Wednesday 16th February

We had a light breakfast and bid farewell to the staff, who had been so good to us, and left the hotel at 7.30am. A few local species could be seen before we left. At Puerto Vallarta airport we said goodbye to Karel, who had been our excellent local guide throughout. Our departure was a little late but we still arrived in Mexico City with plenty of time to walk from the domestic terminal to the international terminal and to check into our British Airways flight. We each found time for a snack, still feeling full from all the good food provided during the trip, and reluctantly made our way to the gate for the trip back to a wintery UK. The flight left a little late, but with the tail wind we soon caught that up. We were later to learn that we snuck back between storms Dudley and Eunice and were fortunate not to be delayed or diverted.

## Day 11

## Thursday 17th February

We arrived safely at Heathrow half-an-hour early, and despite the latest covid restrictions we all navigated the immigration process and were reunited with our baggage, before continuing our homeward journeys. We took with us a wealth of wonderful memories, especially of the Monarchs, Humpbacks and the abundant and often colourful birds, which are sure to remain with us for a long time to come.



Sunset at San Blas

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	Butterflies	Scientific name	February 2022									
			7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Polydamas Swallowtail	<i>Battus polydamas</i>							✓			
2	Androgeus Swallowtail	<i>Papilio androgeus</i>										✓
3	Black Swallowtail	<i>Papilio polyxenes</i>		✓								
4	Florida White	<i>Appias drusilla</i>							✓			
5	Small White	<i>Pieris rapae</i>					✓					
6	Common Melwhite	<i>Meleta lycimnia</i>								✓		
7	Apricot Sulphur	<i>Phoebis argante</i>							✓			
8	Orange-barred Sulphur	<i>Phoebis philea</i>								✓		
9	Gray Hairstreak	<i>Strymon melinus</i>		✓								
10	Fine-lined Stripe-streak	<i>Arawacus sito</i>								✓		
11	Ceraunus Blue	<i>Hemiargus ceraunus</i>							✓			
12	Eastern Tailed-Blue	<i>Everes comyntas</i>		✓								
13	Marine Blue	<i>Leptotes marina</i>		✓								
14	Purple-washed Eyemark	<i>Mesosemia larnachus</i>								✓		
15	Variegated Fritillary	<i>Euptoieta claudia</i>		✓								
16	Mexican Fritillary	<i>Euptoieta hegesia</i>								✓		
17	Julia Heliconian	<i>Dryas iulia moderata</i>								✓	✓	✓
18	Erato Heliconian	<i>Heliconius erato</i>								✓	✓	✓
19	Zebra Heliconian	<i>Heliconius charithonia</i>							✓	✓	✓	✓
20	Pale-banded Crescent	<i>Phyciodes tulcis</i>							✓			
21	American Lady	<i>Vanessa virginiensis</i>				✓						
22	White Peacock	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>								✓	✓	
23	Banded Peacock	<i>Anartia fatima</i>								✓	✓	
24	Red Rim	<i>Biblis hyperia</i>								✓		
25	Grey Cracker	<i>Hamadryas februa</i>							✓			
26	Carolina Satyr	<i>Hermeuptychia sosybius</i>							✓			
27	Monarch	<i>Danaus plexippus</i>			✓	✓	✓					
28	Soldier	<i>Danaus eresimus</i>									✓	
29	Yellow-tipped Flasher	<i>Astrartes anaphus</i>							✓			



30	Brown Flasher	<i>Astrartes galesus</i>							✓			
31	White-crescent Longtail	<i>Codatractus alcaeus</i>										
32	Arizona Skipper	<i>Codatractus arizonensis</i>										
33	Plain Longtail	<i>Urbanus simplicius</i>								✓		
34	Dorantes Longtail	<i>Urbanus dorantes</i>							✓			✓

## Birds

	E=Endemic, I=Introduced		February 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>						✓				
2	Blue-winged Teal	<i>Spatula discors</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓		
3	Northern Shoveler	<i>Spatula clypeata</i>						✓		✓		
4	Gadwall	<i>Mareca strepera</i>		✓								
5	American Wigeon	<i>Mareca americana</i>		✓								
6	Green-winged Teal	<i>Anas carolinensis</i>		✓				✓				
7	Lesser Scaup	<i>Aythya affinis</i>		✓								
8	Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyura jamaicensis</i>		✓								
9	Rufous-bellied Chachalaca - E	<i>Ortalis wagleri</i>									✓	
10	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>									✓	
11	Northern Potoo	<i>Nyctibius jamaicensis</i>									✓	
12	Vaux's Swift	<i>Chaetura vauxi</i>								✓		
13	Mexican Violetear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>			✓	✓						
14	Rivoli's Hummingbird	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i>				✓						
15	Plain-capped Starthroat	<i>Helimaster constantii</i>					✓					
16	Ruby-throated Hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓			
17	Broad-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Selasphorus platycercus</i>			✓							
18	Broad-billed Hummingbird	<i>Cynanthus latirostris</i>		✓								
19	White-eared Hummingbird	<i>Basilinna leucotis</i>			✓	✓						
20	Violet-crowned Hummingbird	<i>Leucolia violiceps</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓					

E=Endemic, I=Introduced			February 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
21	Cinnamon Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia rutila</i>							✓	✓		
22	Groove-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris</i>						✓		✓		
23	Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>			✓			✓	✓			
24	Red-billed Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas flavirostris</i>									✓	
25	Eurasian Collared Dove - I	<i>Streptopelia decaocto</i>		✓				✓		✓		
26	Inca Dove	<i>Columbina inca</i>		✓						✓		
27	Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>							✓		✓	
28	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>							✓	✓	✓	
29	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>									✓	
30	Mourning Dove	<i>Zenaida macroura</i>		✓								
31	White-winged Dove	<i>Zenaida asiatica</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
32	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>						✓				
33	American Coot	<i>Fulica americana</i>		✓								
34	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>									✓	
35	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>							✓			
36	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>		✓								
37	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>							✓	✓		
38	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
39	American Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra americana</i>							✓		✓	
40	Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>		✓							✓	
41	Northern Jacana	<i>Jacana spinosa</i>									✓	
42	Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i>							✓	✓	✓	
43	Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>						✓		✓	✓	
44	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>								✓		
45	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>									✓	
46	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>						✓	✓	✓		
47	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>									✓	
48	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>						✓		✓	✓	
49	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>							✓	✓		
50	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>								✓	✓	

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	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
51	Laughing Gull	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>						✓	✓	✓		
52	Heermann's Gull	<i>Larus heermanni</i>						✓	✓	✓		
53	Ring-billed Gull	<i>Larus delawarensis</i>							✓	✓		
54	Caspian Tern	<i>Hydroprogne caspia</i>						✓				
55	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>						✓	✓			
56	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
57	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
58	Blue-footed Booby	<i>Sula nebouxii</i>						✓	✓			
59	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>						✓				
60	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>						✓		✓	✓	
61	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
62	American White Ibis	<i>Eudocimus albus</i>						✓		✓	✓	
63	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	✓						✓		✓	
64	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>							✓	✓		
65	Bare-throated Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma mexicanum</i>							✓			
66	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>									✓	
67	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>						✓			✓	
68	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>					✓					
69	Green Heron	<i>Butorides virescens</i>			✓					✓	✓	
70	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		✓			✓		✓	✓		✓
71	Great Blue Heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>						✓	✓		✓	
72	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
73	Reddish Egret	<i>Egretta rufescens</i>							✓			
74	Tricolored Heron	<i>Egretta tricolor</i>						✓		✓	✓	
75	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>						✓		✓	✓	
76	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
77	American White Pelican	<i>Pelecanus erythrorhynchos</i>								✓	✓	
78	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
79	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>			✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
80	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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81	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>						✓				
82	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>							✓			
83	Common Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>						✓	✓	✓		
84	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>								✓	✓	
85	Grey Hawk	<i>Buteo plagiatus</i>							✓	✓	✓	
86	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>								✓	✓	
87	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>								✓		
88	Citreoline Trogon - E	<i>Trogon citreolus</i>								✓	✓	
89	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>								✓	✓	
90	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>						✓			✓	
91	Belted Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle alcyon</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
92	Golden-cheeked Woodpecker - E	<i>Melanerpes chrysogenys</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
93	Gila Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes uropygialis</i>							✓			✓
94	Yellow-bellied Sapsucker	<i>Sphyrapicus varius</i>							✓			
95	Ladder-backed Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates scalaris</i>			✓	✓	✓					
96	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>									✓	
97	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>							✓	✓		
98	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		✓								
99	White-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona albifrons</i>									✓	
100	Mexican Parrolet -E	<i>Forpus cyanopygus</i>								✓	✓	
101	Orange-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula canicularis</i>								✓	✓	
102	Ivory-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus flavigaster</i>								✓	✓	
103	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>			✓		✓					
104	Say's Phoebe	<i>Sayornis saya</i>									✓	
105	Greater Pewee	<i>Contopus pertinax</i>				✓						
106	Western Wood Pewee	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>					✓					
107	Willow Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax traillii</i>									✓	
108	White-throated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax albigularis</i>									✓	
109	Least Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax minimus</i>					✓					
110	Pacific-slope Flycatcher	<i>Empidonax difficilis</i>								✓		

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111	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus obscurus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
112	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>							✓	✓	✓	
113	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓	
114	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>							✓	✓		
115	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	
116	Cassin's Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus vociferans</i>		✓								
117	Thick-billed Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus crassirostris</i>								✓	✓	
118	Ash-throated Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus cinerascens</i>									✓	
119	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>								✓		
120	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>								✓	✓	
121	Rose-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus aglaiae</i>							✓			
122	Loggerhead Shrike	<i>Lanius ludovicianus</i>		✓								
123	Golden Vireo - E	<i>Vireo hypochryseus</i>				✓						
124	Warbling Vireo	<i>Vireo gilvus</i>		✓	✓					✓	✓	
125	Hutton's Vireo	<i>Vireo huttoni</i>				✓						
126	Plumbeous Vireo	<i>Vireo plumbeus</i>								✓		
127	Purplish-backed Jay - E	<i>Cyanocorax beecheii</i>									✓	
128	Black-throated Magpie-Jay - E	<i>Calocitta colliei</i>								✓	✓	✓
129	Sinaloa Crow - E	<i>Corvus sinaloae</i>						✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
130	Northern Raven	<i>Corvus corax</i>			✓							
131	Mexican Chickadee	<i>Poecile sclateri</i>				✓						
132	Tree Swallow	<i>Tachycineta bicolor</i>		✓								
133	Mangrove Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albilinea</i>						✓		✓	✓	
134	Northern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx serripennis</i>						✓		✓	✓	
135	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>						✓	✓			
136	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓	✓	
137	American Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>					✓					
138	Ruby-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus calendula</i>			✓	✓						
139	Golden-crowned Kinglet	<i>Regulus satrapa</i>				✓						
140	Bewick's Wren	<i>Thryomanes bewickii</i>		✓								



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141	Sinaloa Wren - E	<i>Thryophilus sinaloa</i>									H	
142	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		✓		✓						
143	Blue-grey Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
144	Black-capped Gnatcatcher -E	<i>Poliophtila nigriceps</i>							✓	✓	✓	
145	Brown Creeper	<i>Certhia americana</i>				✓						
146	Northern Mockingbird	<i>Mimus polyglottos</i>		✓						✓		
147	Curve-billed Thrasher	<i>Toxostoma curvirostre</i>		✓								
148	Common Starling - I	<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>		✓								
149	Eastern Bluebird	<i>Sialia sialis</i>			✓							
150	Brown-backed Solitaire	<i>Myadestes occidentalis</i>								H		
151	Swainson's Thrush	<i>Catharus ustulatus</i>								✓		
152	Russet Nightingale-Thrush - E	<i>Catharus occidentalis</i>			✓							
153	American Robin	<i>Turdus migratorius</i>		✓								
154	White-throated Thrush	<i>Turdus assimilis</i>								✓		
155	Rufous-backed Thrush - E	<i>Turdus rufopalliatus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
156	House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		✓		✓			✓	✓		
157	Buff-bellied Pipit	<i>Anthus rubescens</i>		✓								
158	House Finch	<i>Haemorhous mexicanus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
159	Lesser Goldfinch	<i>Spinus psaltria</i>			✓	✓	✓					
160	Stripe-headed Sparrow	<i>Peucaea ruficauda</i>									✓	
161	Lark Sparrow	<i>Chondestes grammacus</i>		✓								
162	Chipping Sparrow	<i>Spizella passerina</i>		✓								
163	Yellow-eyed Junco	<i>Junco phaeonotus</i>			✓	✓						
164	Striped Sparrow - E	<i>Oriturus superciliosus</i>			✓							
165	Canyon Towhee	<i>Melospiza fusca</i>		✓	✓							
166	Yellow-breasted Chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>							✓			
167	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>		✓								
168	Mexican Cacique	<i>Cassidix mexicanus</i>							✓	✓	✓	
169	Bullock's Oriole	<i>Icterus bullocki</i>					✓					
170	Streak-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus pustulatus</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	

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171	Black-vented Oriole	<i>Icterus wagleri</i>		✓	✓						✓	
172	Hooded Oriole	<i>Icterus cucullatus</i>			✓	✓					✓	
173	Orchard Oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>							✓	✓	✓	
174	Red-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>		✓								
175	Bronzed Cowbird	<i>Molothrus aeneus</i>							✓		✓	
176	Great-tailed Grackle	<i>Quiscalus mexicanus</i>		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
177	Louisiana Waterthrush	<i>Parkesia motacilla</i>									✓	
178	Black-and-white Warbler	<i>Mniotilta varia</i>									✓	
179	Orange-crowned Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis celata</i>					✓		✓	✓		
180	Nashville Warbler	<i>Leiothlypis ruficapilla</i>			✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	
181	MacGillivray's Warbler	<i>Geothlypis tolmiei</i>								✓		
182	American Redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>									✓	
183	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>									✓	
184	American Yellow Warbler	<i>Setophaga aestiva</i>							✓	✓	✓	
185	Chestnut-sided Warbler	<i>Setophaga pensylvanica</i>								✓		
186	Audubon's Warbler	<i>Setophaga auduboni</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓				
187	Yellow-throated Warbler	<i>Setophaga dominica</i>							✓			
188	Black-throated Grey Warbler	<i>Setophaga nigrescens</i>								✓	✓	
189	Townsend's Warbler	<i>Setophaga townsendi</i>		✓		✓						
190	Golden-browed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus belli</i>				✓						
191	Wilson's Warbler	<i>Cardellina pusilla</i>							✓	✓	✓	
192	Red Warbler - E	<i>Cardellina rubra</i>			✓	✓						
193	Painted Whitestart	<i>Myioborus pictus</i>			✓							
194	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>				✓						
195	Summer Tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		
196	Western Tanager	<i>Piranga ludoviciana</i>			✓	✓	✓					
197	Black-headed Grosbeak	<i>Pheucticus melanocephalus</i>							✓			
198	Blue Grosbeak	<i>Passerina caerulea</i>		✓						✓	✓	
199	Indigo Bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>									✓	
200	Painted Bunting	<i>Passerina ciris</i>								✓	✓	

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201	Cinnamon-bellied Saltator	<i>Saltator grandis</i>							✓	✓	✓	
202	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>							✓			
203	Cinnamon-rumped Seedeater	<i>Sporophila torqueola</i>							✓	✓	✓	

## Other fauna

			February 2022									
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	<b>Mammals</b>											
1	Miriam's Pocket Gopher	<i>Cratogeomys merriami</i>		✓								
2	Common Rock Squirrel	<i>Otospermophilus variegatus</i>									✓	
3	Mexican Grey Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aureogaster</i>		✓				✓	✓	✓		
4	White-nosed Coati	<i>Nasua narica</i>							✓		✓	
5	Gray Sac-winged Bat	<i>Balantiopteryx plicata</i>			✓						✓	
6	Northern Ghost Bat	<i>Diclidurus albus</i>								✓		
7	Lesser Dog-like Bat	<i>Peropteryx macrotis</i>			✓					✓	✓	
8	Greater Sac-winged Bat	<i>Saccopteryx bilineata</i>									✓	
9	Thomas's Shaggy Bat	<i>Centronycteris centralis</i>								✓		
10	Wagner's Mustached Bat	<i>Pteronotus personatus</i>			✓						✓	
11	Black Mastiff Bat	<i>Molossus rufus</i>			✓					✓	✓	
12	Sinaloan Mastiff Bat	<i>Molossus sinaloae</i>			✓							
13	Big Crested Mastiff Bat	<i>Pronops centralis</i>			✓							
14	Free-tailed Bat	<i>Nyctinomops laticaudatus</i>								✓		
15	Mexican Dog-faced Bat	<i>Cynomops mexicanus</i>								✓	✓	
16	Mexican Free-tailed Bat	<i>Tadarida brasiliensis</i>								✓		
17	Brazilian Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus brasiliensis</i>									✓	
18	Argentine Brown Bat	<i>Eptesicus diminutus</i>			✓							
19	Western Pipestrelle	<i>Parastrellus hesperus</i>			✓							
20	Western Yellow Bat	<i>Dasypterus xanthinus</i>									✓	
21	Silver-haired Bat	<i>Lasionycteris noctivagans</i>			✓							

		February 2022										
	Common name	Scientific name	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
22	Desert Red Bat	<i>Lasiurus frantzii</i>			✓							
23	Black Myotis	<i>Myotis nigricans</i>			✓							
24	Yuma Myotis	<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>			✓							
25	Humpback Whale	<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>						✓	✓			
26	Bottlenose Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>						✓				
	<b>Amphibians</b>											
27	Michoacan Stream Salamander	<i>Ambystoma ordinarius</i>			✓							
28	Mexican Cascades Frog	<i>Rana pustulosa</i>			✓							
	<b>Reptiles</b>											
29	Olive Ridley Turtle	<i>Lepidochelys olivacea</i>						✓				
30	American Crocodile	<i>Crocodylus acutus</i>						✓		✓	✓	



Gray Hairstreak



Mexican Fritillary