

Birding Trip in Brazil Cerrado Pantanal and the Amazon July - August 2009

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More pictures of the trip : <http://pierre.commenville.free.fr>

This trip was done between July 26th and August 22nd, so during around 4 weeks. It was our second trip to Brazil (our trip report for the first one in Mata Atlantica, Pantanal and Cristalino is available here: <http://www.lpo.fr/voyages/docs/Bresil2006Commenville.pdf> but only in French)

Important: our second trip to Brazil was focused on birds but also on Mammals, we spent for example around 2 days in the search of Jaguar... time not used to enrich our bird list or to seek for bird rarities, this explain that our checklist may seem incomplete or rather short considering the total time of the trip.

Participants:

Francine Brondex and Pierre Commenville for the whole trip. Marcelo Krause made us the pleasure to share the few days on the rivers of Pantanal during the "Jaguar days". Marcelo is a photographer, his beautiful pictures can be seen here: <http://www.marcelokrause.com/>

Summary of the trip:

Dates	Places
26-07 → 31-07	Das Emas National Park – Cerrado
01-08 → 07-08	Pantanal (Transpantaneira & Rio Cuiaba from Porto Joffre)
09-08 → 12-08	Amazon – Terra firme forest – North of Manaus
12-08 → 16-08	Anavilhanas archipelago – Igapó (black water flooded forest)
17-08 → 21-08	Mamirauá sustainable reserve – Várzea (white water flooded forest)

Ecosystems and places visited

Pantanal

Here is the presentation of the place given by our excellent guide in this location (M. Pena Padua): "The World's largest and healthiest wetlands need no introduction. This vast plain is flooded a third of the year, but as the water levels go down birds and all kinds of animals gather in this paradise to feast on the fish that gets isolated from the rivers. The drought also brings out the mammals that are forced to move around in search of water and food making it easier to see them and to explore this magnificent wetland."

Cerrado in Das Emas National Park

Cerrado is sometimes compared to the African savannah, seasons here are very well marked: one rainy season, one dry (very dry) season. Cerrado is a hotspot of biodiversity, and this term covers different kind of habitats from open grasslands (campos limpos) to grasslands dotted with shrubs (campos sujos) and to a kind of dry forest (cerrado strictu sensu).

M. Pena Padua presents Das Emas NP: "With over 131.000 hectares Emas National Park is one of Brazil's most important areas for the conservation of the Cerrado. Most of the Park is composed of "Campos Limpos" (extensive grass fields punctuated by a few trees) probably the most rare landscape in the Cerrado thanks to the intense agricultural expansion of soya beans and sugar cane.

The park itself is one of the last refuges of some for Brazil's most endangered wildlife and features rare mammals such as the Maned Wolf, the Giant Anteater, Giant Armadillo and the Illusive Bush dog as well as a variety of rare birds such as the Great-billed Seed-finch, Crowned Eagle, White-winged Nightjar."



View from the road on Emas NP (on the left, closed by a fence) – typical intensive culture on the right



Localization of the places visited

Amazon basin

Amazon region may seem a still huge and uniform forest area from Europe, but we discovered different habitats that we tried to sample.

- **Terra Firme** Forests are never flooded by the major rivers like Rio Negro or Rio Solimões (or Amazon). But they are fragmented by these major rivers, which act as biogeographical barriers. We visited a Terra Firme Forest situated around 60km North from Manaus, in the region of Northern Amazon close to the Guianan region, in a research camp run by INPA (National Institute of Amazonian Research) and the Smithsonian Institute. We will refer to this site by "Smithsonian Camp" or "INPA camp". Locally, the soil changes to "white sand", the morphology of the forest change to more widely spaced and smaller trees, these forest are campinaras, with their own specialist birds.
- **Igapó Forests** are flooded forests: the water level can vary up to 20m, which will probably the case in 2009 as it was the highest flood recorded since a century. But the forest is flooded by "Black water" river, carrying very few sediments and black colored (as a strong tea) by the tanins from the leaves. The Anavilhanas archipelago on the Rio negro permits to mix mainland Igapó, river island Igapó and also a terra firme forest, but on the South-western bank of the Rio Negro.
- **Várzea** Forests are also flooded forest, but flooded by "white water" rivers, loaded with sediments (more like a cafe com leite) because they begin there courses in the Andes. Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve is a reserve, situated 500km west of Manaus, where Japura and Solimões rivers join.



The reserve combines protection of the Várzea (and especially the rare and localized Uakari monkey), regulation on logging and fishing, an ecotourism program... All of these goals are achieved with the implication and participation of the local communities, who are organizing their own system of surveillance against illegal fishing or hunting, for example. More information on this interesting and inspiring place: <http://www.mamiraua.org.br/>

Who lead us in these thrilling places?

- In Emas and Pantanal, we travelled for the second time with Marcelo Pena Padua, Marcelo worked hard to customize a tour for us, with perfect logistic, unfailing enthusiasm, of course excellent knowledge of the birds and the places to find them. We highly recommend his high quality services.

Contact: marcpadua@yahoo.com - <http://www.manakintours.com.br/>

- In Anavilhanas and Smithsonian Camp, the trip was organized by Birding Brazil located in Manaus and run by Andrew Whittaker and his wife Nadime. Andrew Whittaker is a renowned birding guide of Brazil. During our 8 days trip, we were guided on the field by Thiago V.V. Costa, who knows very well the birds and will probably accept the adjective of "birdlistener" because of his excellent knowledge of bird sounds of the area. As a former employee of INPA, he knows very well the trails of every camp in the Fragmented Forest Project network.

We are used to the high quality services and professionalism of different companies and lodges in Brazil, so we were quite surprised by the way our trip was prepared and priced by Birding Brazil.

Here are the major worries we had:

Despite our insisting demands during the 8 months of preparation, we got the price of the tour the day before leaving home. It appeared to be really high, but it was too late to change anything. And since, we discovered we were not the only birdwatchers in that case.

We discovered when arriving in the Smithsonian camp that the accommodation and facilities are rather rustic. Even if it was not a problem for us, it would have been better to receive a comprehensive set of informations to get prepared.

The stay in Anavilhanas Lodge was not optimized for birders and we were obliged to negotiate to have a more flexible program more adapted to birding.

Despite these difficulties, things worked rather well on the field, especially the schedules: no delay in transfer, excellent private boat service in the Anavilhanas.

In comparison with the facilities offered in other locations in Brazil, we figure that the cost of the services we had was rather high. So, regarding the price we would have expected more professionalism and rigor. An improvement is really needed.

Contact: <http://www.birdingbraziltours.com/>

Trip in the Anavilhanas could be arranged directly by Joao Paolo from Em Cantos da Amazonia (based in Novo Airao) joao.sol@novoairaoanavilhanas.com. Our private boat tour there was conducted by him, friendly and professional, he knows the Archipelago and speaks English but he is not a birdwatcher.

- In Mamirauá Reserve, we shared hours of canoeing with patient and excellent spotter, Manoél, local guide. He didn't save energy to bring us at early and late hours in remote corners of the reserve and did his best to show birds he knows we haven't seen. Many thanks! We have to thank the reserve staff, especially Pedro, for their flexibility to adapt our birdwatcher's wishes.

<http://www.mamiraua.org.br/>

Day to Day

Here we describe shortly our program and a few remarkable birds and Mammals on a totally subjective choice.

Das Emas National Park

- *We arrived in Brasília July 26th on the only international flight from Lisboa (Portugal) which can be convenient for European travellers, with TAP.*

<http://www.flytap.com/Portugal/en/Homepage/>

Brasilia is worth a visit and the **Nacunda Nighthawk** flying around the Brazilian flag on the "Praça dos tres Poderes" was a good omen for us.

July 27th was dedicated to the long transfer through Goiás state until Emas National Park and the closest city of Chapadão do Céu where we stayed in Vitor Hotel. Crossing the Park from North to South allowed to see some **Pampa's deers**, quite common in the area.

- *As the national park is normally open from 8AM till 18PM, you need special permit to enter during more decent birdwatching hours, it seems very useful to visit the park with a bird guide tour who negotiate the permits. We were accompanied during our few days in Emas by Renato, local guide.*

July 28th Arrived at 6.30 at the entrance, we began with one of the only trails of the Park "Trilha Brigadista" which cross some forested patches, gallery forest more humid. The recently rediscovered **Cone billed Tanager** is very responsive, and gave us nice observations. But the **Planalto Foliage gleaner** only accepts to sing. **Yellow faced Parrots** are easily seen around the headquarter.

After lunch, when the temperature begins to cool, we are back on the 26km dirt road between the city and the park entrance, but never underestimate those apparently boring transfers, a **yellow Armadillo** crossed the road. This afternoon, we are following one of the roads inside the park, we leave the car a few minutes and get into the grass of the Campos limpos, following the voice of the **Ocellated Crane**. But I noticed Renato, perched on a termite mound, waving at us... We were wise to come back on the road, one **Maned wolf** was walking on the burnt patch, coming toward us, soon it will literally vanish in the grass.

At nightfall, we watch at the controlled burning processed by the park employees, impressive but necessary to avoid major and devastating wildfires. We thought it was a perfect day, but a **barn owl** and a **striped owl** decided we hadn't have enough emotions.

July 29th Early departure in the night, a **Pampa's cat** brief sight confirms us you need to be alert during the road transfer! The afternoon is dedicated to discover a preserved patch of Campos humidos inside an agricultural farm, **Spotted Nothura** are magnified by the sunset light. A **Giant anteater** spent the whole afternoon foraging in the fields. **Blue-and-Yellow Macaws** occupy the scene, nesting in the dead palms.

July 30th Fog has invaded the area, to offer us mysterious atmosphere, we spend the entire day in the park, thanks to the warm welcome of the park staff at the headquarters for a memorable Picanha barbecue. We begin the journey in the secondary roads by an encounter with *Jaratataca*, a **striped hog-nosed skunk**, radio-collared close to the headquarters.



White winged Nightjar

Far in the Northeastern part, a viewpoint over a beautiful valley is a frustrating place because no trail helps you to approach the birds you can hear. But a group of **White lipped peccaries** walk to the cover of the tree down in the valley. **Bearded Tachuri** and **Campo Miner** were seen in very good conditions. At sunset, Renato bring us close to a patch of humid forest, a good habitat for the **Giant snipe**, this monster appeared just before total darkness. On the way back, the search for the **white winged nightjar** is successful.

July 31th This morning, Renato find the tracks of a **Giant Armadillo**, footprints and some foraging holes, we didn't see this strange animal, but we realize how Cerrado is a harsh place while walking in the dry air and fierce sun.

August 1st Transfer to Cuiaba and Pantanal. This long day of driving (Marcelo did this tough job) was only enlightened by a stop for the **Horned screamer's** pond...

- We spend the night in Pousada Piuval (<http://www.pousadapiuval.com.br/>)

Pantanal

August 2nd Early morning birding around the pousada, in the dry forest, where a couple of **Azara's Agoutis** seem in a hurry to cross the trail. The **Black bellied antwren** make a nice show. The search for the **yellowish Pipit** was successful right in the Pousada backyard. Then we made the 150km transfer till the end of the Transpantaneira to Porto Jofre. We stayed 3 nights at Porto jofre Hotel (<http://www.portojofre.com.br/>) in order to be the closest to the river and so to be in the boat early in the morning. During the late afternoon, we made a visit to the **Great Horned Owl** nest and to the wonderful Campos do Jofre.

August 3rd The first great encounter this morning will be with Zepalito, our 67 year old boat pilot, who seems to know every inch of the rivers. At 6.30, we're aboard Zepalito's "Limousine" on the Cuiaba river, we don't really pay attention to the numerous **Capybaras** on the banks. I just heard "It's a good place for **jaguar**" few seconds before the "Here's the jaguar", and yes it is here. The 3rd biggest cat in the world, the time to turn back, he had jumped in the water, for a caïman, who knows? I stop breathing during the 40 minutes observation of this marvelous cat. 3 others are seen this day, this kind of moments we are living for...



August 4th The scenario repeats for our great pleasure, at 8.00 we stop the boat close to a jaguar, well not to close, we know how this animal can jump... 5 hours later, we give up under physiological needs, the jaguar is still here, doing what cats like to do, napping... This lazy guy is still here when we are back at 3.00 PM... Zepalito drive the boat once again at nightfall, **Greater fishing bats** (and probably Lesser), Nighthawks are flying everywhere at boatspeed, Pantanal is a magical place.

- *If you want to see a Jaguar, the end of Transpantaneira and the river system is definitely a good place. It was one of the (if not the) main objective of the trip, Marcelo arranged everything from the boat to the accommodation, and of course he knows the place. What we enjoyed was beyond expectations. Porto Jofre is maybe not the cheapest place but the most convenient. The "jaguar watching" is also an increasing activity in the area, so be prepared to share your observations with others...*

August 5th A last boat tour on the river to photograph **Black skimmers, Collared plovers, Terns (Large billed and Yellow billed)**... But suddenly Zepalito says "I heard otters". At the other end of the meander, they are here, in the sunrise light: a group of **Giant river otters**, eating fish on a log, surprised to see we had stopped to have a look at them. It is time to take the Transpantaneira back to the North, a few stops in Campos do Jofre allows nice views on the **scarlet headed marshbird**. We arrive at Pousada Rio Claro for lunch time, Marcelo Krause leave us to be back at work in Curitiba.

- *Pousada Rio Claro is a nice place to stay, which can offer boat tour on the Rio Claro and have a interesting trail crossing a gallery forest and dry forest.*

<http://www.pousadarioclaro.com.br/novo/index.php>

We spend the late afternoon on the trail, with a very cooperative **Band tailed Antbird**.

August 6th The morning is dedicated to the river specialists with... a boat tour. **Pigmy kingfisher** and **Agami heron** were on the menu... But it was also the beginning of the "12 mammals species day", Monkeys were around every corner of the river **Capuchin Monkeys, Black and Gold howler monkeys** and **black tailed (or Pantanal) Marmoset**. A group of **Giant river Otters** make a quick apparition.

It is, at last time, to enjoy some of the facilities the lodges usually offer: hammock, swimming pool...

In the afternoon, we are back to the Arara's ecolodge trail and observation tower.

- *You don't need to be a guest of the pousada to walk the trail and enjoy the tower, but you have to pay a fee at Barara, the snack close to the lodge.*

(<http://www.araraslodge.com.br/>)

Azara Agoutis are foraging in the forest. **Marsh deers** are easily seen from the tower, the scope is highly appreciated. We were waiting patiently for the sunset looking at a bat Falcon when Marcelo heard a **Pavonine Cuckoo**. Down the tower, this shy, but beautiful bird gave us exciting views and even some pictures.

On the way back, **Capybaras** families walk very close to us, waiting silently on the side of the path. We are spotlighting before going back to Rio Claro, **Red Brocket deers, Brazilian rabbits, Crab eating foxes** even in the kingdom of the **Great Potoo**. Crossing the **Common Potoo's** place, Marcelo dares a "It's been a long time since the last Mammal" a second before stopping at the sight of 2 **Crab eating Racoons**. It is already late when we have a quick dinner at Rio Claro. But we look at each other, what about a little bonus? It will bring us only a Feral pig, not to mention **Scissor tailed nightjars**.

August 7th On the trail of the dry forest, it is the flycatcher's morning: **Tawny crowned pigmy tyrant, Plain Inezia** (Tyrant Flycatcher) and great views on **Stripe-necked Tody Tyrant**. After lunch, it is time to go back to civilization and Cuiaba.

- *In Cuiaba, we stayed in Amazon plaza hotel. The night was booked with the flights from Cuiaba to Amazon with <http://www.bresil-decouverte.com/>*
- *We flied with GOL, a very good company, with brand new planes... and all our flights were on time. You can theoretically book directly with their website: www.voegol.com.br but payment can be tricky as they do not accept every kind of foreign credit card. That is the reason why we book with a travel agency, which usually accept to proceed the flight reservation, if accompanied by one or more night of accommodation.*

August 8th was a transfer day, from Cuiaba to The Amazon. Nothing noticeable but we should mention the very strong impression of flying over the southern Amazon Basin: the first part of the flight to Porto Velho is over a treeless Rondônia... but the second part to Manaus is over a vast unbroken carpet of forest. To discover from above the mighty rivers, Solimões and Rio Negro, is also a great experience.

- *We spent all our nights in Manaus in Mango guesthouse which is not the cheapest option but is a convenient location if you want to stay not far from the airport (15 minutes), and is a pleasant place with a garden.*

<http://www.naturesafaris.com/gateway.php>

INPA Smithsonian

August 9th was the beginning of a new experience: transfer to the INPA Smithsonian Camp at km41 leaves you with the strong feeling that you are in the middle of the thing. Driving 40km on a dirt road on the right of the major paved road takes us in a nice forest, seemingly secondary growth but with large tracts of seeming untouched forests showing big trees and scarce understory.

The Camp offers a very good range of marked trails, shaped in squares and labeled, very nice to go wander only thinking of birds.

The first steps with our guide Thiago, lead us in a very intimidating forest, very high and very dark. A heavy rain catches us unprepared... and not even a bird! The evening brings a nice walk on the dirt road. On the way, we scare a troop of **Brown bearded Saki Monkey** and we find on the road fresh tracks of **Puma**. A troop of **Yellow Green Grosbeak** is playing in the trees.

The early morning of August 10th takes us along a very long trail. We quickly meet a large canopy flock with **Flame crested Tanager** and **Tawny crowned Greenlet**. A pair a **Paradise Jacamar** displays close by. This is what we are looking for: lots of birds and gone all in a sudden. To be surprised... always! As the sun rises Thiago begins to work on the *Thamnophilidae* (antbirds) and it is a great idea as we are close to a territory of **Ferrugineous backed Antbird** which lets us admire, but not too much. We soon encounter another flock, but this time we are learning a song we won't forget, that of the **Cinereous Antshrike**, a common leader of middle understory flocks. We have several flocks of this kind with the amazing **Curve-billed Scythebill** and nice views on **White flanked Antwren**. Terra firme forest is really the place for Antbirds as we see in the afternoon on a short loop trip to the road many more, as the **Rufous-throated Antbird**.

August 11th was a very early wake-up. But it is worth. At 5 minutes walking of the camp Thiago let us hear the recently re-discovered **White-winged Potoo** and the **Rufous Potoo**, a delight! The walk of the morning gives us some woodpeckers, like the gigantic **Red-necked Woodpecker**. We also discover in the canopy a **Pompadour Cotinga**. A shadow suddenly crosses the trail... and Thiago brings back a calling **Capuchinbird**. So strange that you cannot say it is a bird. Arrived at a lake surrounded by a campina-like forest, we are attracted by strange calls and a big bird lands and begins cleaning. It is a **Solitary Eagle**, a huge raptor, very poorly known. Talking about surprises we are at the top! A troop of **Black spider Monkeys** respond to the tape by giving us an unforgettable chorus, and a flocks passes by with **Spot backed Antwren** and **Slender-billed Xenops**...

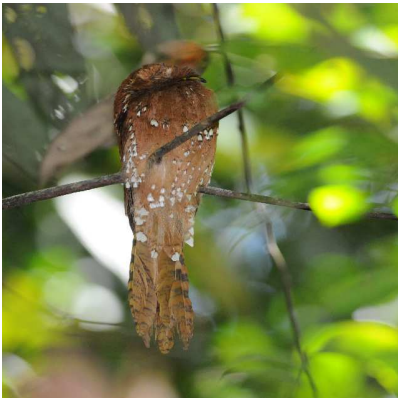
August 12th begins at 3 o'clock in the morning... early but we need time to drive to the famous INPA Tower, down South. We are arriving for the dawn chorus and attend to the sunrise with a hot coffee in hands... but no time to waste since the first canopy flocks appear with **Spotted Tanagers** and even **Dotted Tanagers**, **Opal-rumped Tanager**, **Black-faced Dacnis** and many others. Exactly what we look for: a great bunch of colorful birds at eye-level! Close visit of a **Golden-green Woodpecker** and **Guianan Puffbird** adds to the pleasure. Back on the

ground we visit a large campina which brings its specialties like the **Yellow-throated Woodpecker**. What to do in the afternoon? A great nap is enough for us...

Anavilhanas

August 13th Transfer to Anavilhanas Jungle Lodge, To go there we cross the Rio Negro, a 40min ferry boat drive on the river and we take the chance to spot our first **Pink river Dolphins** or Botos, the first of numerous sightings. The lodge offers a reasonable choice of trails (let you know as a birdwatcher...). A concealed **Collared Puffbird** is above the trail and the haunting sound of **Thrush-like Schiffornis** is all around.

August 14th brings us to the Archipelago. The level of water is still very high due to a century flood of the Amazon and the Negro. You don't see the ground and you float around the trees. Ideal to watch the mixed-flocks of the understory that are at eye-level. And here are some! With the river islands specialists by dozens: **Klage's Antwren**, **Cherrie's Antwren**, **Leadon Antwren**... Comfortably sat in the boat expertly lead by João Paulo we wander on the shores of huge interior lakes and inside the Igapó. We find the **Zimmer's Woodcreeper** thanks to Thiago's incredible skills. A flock closes the morning with **Long-billed Woodcreeper** and **Cream-colored Woodpecker**. The afternoon takes us in the Igapó again and we are surprised to get a very close view on a **Wire-tailed Manakin**. On the way back, as a big thunderstorm gets prepared, we appreciate the local race of **Band-tailed Nighthawk** in very close quarters and, later, numerous **Ladder-tailed Nightjars**.



August 15th leaves us plenty of time to explore the trail system. But the morning takes us only few meters far from the lodge... to attend a feeding frenzy of **Gilded Barbets** on a fruiting tree... soon joined by **Spangled Cotinga** and **Golden-headed Manakin**. Even closer of the lodge we work hard to find the **Yellow-crested Manakin**... a giant. And the surprise of the day is brought by a local guide who leads us to a roosting place of **Rufous Potoo**... seen at very close quarters!

August 16th begins in the archipelago again for a boat trip for the sunrise. But it is on the trails that we have our greater view of the day: an **Orange-cheeked Parrot** in very good light. The cheeks are shining! Time to go back to Manaus? Not before attending our only Army Ants swarm. A rather small one but still impressive. The **Bicolored Antbird**, an obligate ant-follower is around and gives us good sightings. So, back to Manaus...

- *Anavilhanas jungle lodge is a very beautiful and comfortable place just on the banks of the Negro... but expensive and not necessarily birdwatcher's friendly meaning they don't make a lot of effort to be flexible about program and services.*

<http://www.anavilhanaslodge.com/>

Another option could be a more basic accommodation in Novo Airao the closest town, Joao Paulo who organized (very professionally) our private boat day can arrange something (but we didn't try and he has no birding skills):

joao.sol@novoairaoanavilhanas.com

Mamirauá Reserve

August 17th Another very early wake up to catch our flight from Manaus to Téfé, before going to Mamirauá reserve.

- *In 2009, only one company operates this route, but TRIP is another good company: www.voetrip.com.br, again I didn't manage to make the payment with my european credit card. So I booked the flight with Opendoortur/Brazil Nature Tour, thank to the efficiency of Jan. <http://www.opendoortur.com.br/braziltours.asp> contact: jan@opendoortur.com.br*

After arriving in Tefe, we are transferred into the Mamirauá institute boats for the 1-hour or so journey to the floating lodge, close to the confluence of Japurá and Solimões rivers. **Tucuxi or Grey river dolphins** were seen during the way and also on the journey back.



Just before the lodge, we spot a **brown capuchin Monkey** in a Mangouba Tree. Before lunch, we are off for the first boat trip, despite the fierce sun, we see **Red Howler Monkeys, the common squirrel monkeys** and... already the famous and bizarre **Uakari**, with its red bald face and long white fur. What a start! But Mamirauá will confirm its high density of Monkeys as we will see the 5 species of Monkeys several times during the stay.

In the Afternoon, we start with our first canoe trip, here also the water level is still high, we won't walk most of the trails, but we will canoe the trails! Well, while Manoél is paddling we are comfortably installed to birdwatch in the canoe... The **white-browed Antbird** comes to complete our 40 or so list of Thamnophilids...

August 18th In the morning, we walk the only trail already free of water, but not of mud as expected, the idea of bringing the rubber boots was brilliant (but they have some to lend in the lodge). Huge trees and the bright yellow flowers of *Tabebuia* are highlights but we also observe some more woodpeckers: **Chestnut Woodpecker, Scaly Breasted Woodpecker**, once again the wonderful **Cream-colored woodpecker** (yes, I like woodpeckers!) to bring us to a total of around 20 species of woodpeckers for the whole trip. A troupe of **Black-faced Squirrel Monkeys** followed the river bank close to the trail. A **white-chinned Jacamar** is waiting for some insect to pass.

The excellent food and the heat pushed us into a well-deserved siesta, but you have to listen and watch to the **Botos – pink river dolphins** from the hammock of your room before falling asleep, an experience not-to-be-missed!



On the Afternoon canoe trip we make a nice observation of **Sunbittern** and a **Spotted puffbird**. A **Brown throated Three toed Sloth** is climbing in a tree in full view, we can detail this strange animal.

August 19th We enjoy once again the comfort of the canoe-birdwatching: a fruiting tree bring us some colourful things including **Masked Crimson tanager**, **Turquoise tanager**, **Lettered Araçari**, **white-lored Euphonia**...An **Amazon bamboo rat** behaves as described in the books, motionless for a few minutes and suddenly running very fast on its branch to disappear in the leaves.

In the afternoon, a Boat trip upstream to the Mamirauá Lake: **Horned screamers**, **Parker's Spinetail**, **purple gallinule**, **white-headed marsh-tyrant**... and much more, the lake's surrounding are full of birds. We come back to the lodge at night, red eyes of the Black Caïmans are now everywhere in the river.



a spotted puffbird

August 20th The morning canoe trip begins close to the lodge with the noisy **Tui Parakeets** and splendid views of **Hoatzin**. And then we follow hidden streams and lakes where we approach a **Uakari** quite close, a group of **Short-tailed Parrots** are foraging deep in the leaves of a flooded tree.

This afternoon, Manoél decides to paddle upstream the river and a group of 4-5 **Pink river dolphins** follows the same way, almost at the same speed. We can make the difference between the bigger and pinker males, probably a mother with a young. On one of the numerous lakes, Juruazinho, the beautiful **Yellow-hooded Blackbirds** are on every stems.

August 21th A last canoe trip, we enjoy one last time the flooded forest, and Manoél spots a **Southern Tamandua**, in the fork of the huge tree, its entire head hidden in a ant nest or something like that. Our guide is a bit surprised as this species is not often seen in the area.

It is time to get back in the boat to Téfé and begin the long journey home with our flights Téfé – Manaus; Manaus – Brasilia (why on earth a flight taking off at 4.00 am????); Brasilia – Lisboa and finally Lisboa – Nice. A little miracle: no delay, our luggage made it through the various connexions...

But waiting for a flight in the Amazon is not necessarily wasting birdwatching time, the grounds around Téfé airport supports **Chesnut bellied seedeater**, **Red breasted Blackbird**, **yellow-browed sparrows** and a few others.

Mammals check list

Carnivores		
Crab eating fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	Emas NP and Pantanal
Maned wolf	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	One in Emas NP
Pampa's cat	<i>Oncifelis (Leopardus) colocolo</i>	One on the road to Emas NP
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>	5 in Pantanal
Striped Hog-nosed skunk	<i>Conepatus semistriatus</i>	1 in Emas NP
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	1 in Pantanal – 1 in Mamirauá
Crab eating Racoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>	2 Pntanal
Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>	1 in Anavilhanas archipelago
Giant river otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	1 group Cuiaba river – 1 group at Rio Claro
Rodents		
Azara Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>	Several in Pantanal
Brazilian rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>	1 around Rio Claro lodge
Capybaras	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	Everywhere in Pantanal
Southern Amazon red squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>	3 in Mamirauá
Amazon bamboo rat	<i>Dactylomys dactylinus</i>	1 in Mamirauá
Primates		
Brown Capuchin monkey	<i>Cebus paella</i>	Mamirauá
Black-Striped Tufted Capuchin	<i>Cebus libidinosus</i>	Pantanal (Rio Claro)
Black howler monkey	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>	Pantanal (Rio Claro)
Red Howler monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	several in Mamirauá
Uakari	<i>Cacajao calvus calvus</i>	1 group + 1 in Mamirauá
Brown Bearded Saki Monkey	<i>Chiropotes satanas</i>	2 groups in Smthsonian
Common squirrel monkey	<i>Saïmiri sciureus</i>	several in Mamirauá
Black faced squirrel Monkey	<i>Saïmiri vanzolinii</i>	several in Mamirauá
Black spider Monkey	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	2-3 groups in Smithsonian
Black tailed (Pantanal) Marmoset	<i>Callithrix (Mico) melanura</i>	1 group Rio Claro (Pantanal)
Hoofed Mammals		
Pampa's deer	<i>Ozotoceros bezoarticus</i>	Several Emas NP
Red Brocket deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Several in the Pantanal
Gray brocket deer	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>	1 Smithsonian camp
Marsh deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>	Pantanal (Arara ecolodge observation tower)

White lipped peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	A large group in Emas NP
Cetaceans		
Pink river dolphin - Boto	<i>Inia geoffrensis</i>	Common in Anavilhanas and in Mamirauá
Grey river dolphin - Tucuxi	<i>Sotalia fluviatilis</i>	3 observations on the way between Téfé and Mamirauá
Bats		
Greater fishing bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>	Cuiaba river (Pantanal)
Long nose Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>	4 roosting in the lodge - Mamirauá
Xenarthra		
Giant anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	1 Emas NP
Southern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	1 Mamirauá
Brown throated Three toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>	2 in Anavilhanas, several in Mamirauá
Yellow armadillo	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>	2 Emas NP
Giant Armadillo	<i>Priodontes maximus</i>	Tracks only Emas NP

Species names are from:

Neotropical Rainforest Mammals – Emmons, University of Chicago Press (1997)

Things are changing quickly in Tropical Mammals taxonomy, for Carnivores we used also Handbook of the Mammals of the World, vol 1, Lynx edicions, 2009

for Primates, we tried to figure out from:

<http://pin.primate.wisc.edu/factsheets/>

If some names or informations are obsolete, feel free to tell us:

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Birds check list

Sites: Emas = Emas National Park, **Pant.** = Pantanal

S. Camp = Smithsonian/INPA Camp and INPA Tower

Anav. = Anavilhanas, **Mam.** = Mampirauá

For each species, "1" means was observed (once or several times), "h" means heard only.

STRUTHIONIFORMES: Rheidae		Emas	Pant.	S Camp	Anav.	Mam.	total
Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	1	1				1
TINAMIFORMES: Tinamidae							
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>		1			h	1
Tataupa Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	1					1
Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	1					1
Lesser Nothura	<i>Nothura minor</i>	1					1
Spotted Nothura	<i>Nothura maculosa</i>	1					1
PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae							
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>			1			1
PELECANIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae							
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>		1		1	1	1
PELECANIFORMES: Anhingidae							
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>		1			1	1
CICONIIFORMES: Ardeidae							
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	1	1				1
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>		1			1	1
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		1			1	1
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	1	1	1		1	1
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		1				1
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		1			1	1
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	1	1				1
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		1			1	1
Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>		1				1
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>		1				1
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>		1				1
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	1	1			1	1
CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae							
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	1	1				1
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>		1				1
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		1				1
CICONIIFORMES: Threskiornithidae							
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>		1				1
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	1	1				1
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>		1		1	1	1
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>		1				1
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>		1				1

ANSERIFORMES: Anhimidae							
Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	1				1	1
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>		1				1
ANSERIFORMES: Anatidae							
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		1				1
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>		1	h		1	1
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	1	1		1	1	1
Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	1					1
FALCONIFORMES: Cathartidae							
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	1	1		1	1	1
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	1	1		1	1	1
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	1	1				1
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>			1	1	1	1
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>			1			1
FALCONIFORMES: Accipitridae							
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	1					1
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	1					1
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		1		1	1	1
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	1					1
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	1					1
White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>	1		1	1		1
Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>		1			1	1
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	1	1				1
Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>					1	1
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>		1				1
Solitary eagle	<i>harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>			1			1
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	1	1		1	1	1
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	1	1				1
Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	1					1
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>				1		1
FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae							
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>					1	1
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>			1			1
Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	1	1				1
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	1			1	1	1
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	1	1		1	1	1
Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>				1		1
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	1					1
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	1					1
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>		1				1
GALLIFORMES: Cracidae							
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>		1				1
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>					1	1

Marail Guan	<i>Penelope marail</i>			1			1
Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>		1				1
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>		1				1
Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cujubi</i>		1				1
Black-fronted Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile jacutinga</i>		1				1
Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosa</i>					1	1
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	1	1				1
Wattled Curassow	<i>Crax globulosa</i>					1	1
OPISTHOCOMIFORMES: Opisthocomidae							
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>					1	1
GRUIFORMES: Aramidae							
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>		1			1	1
GRUIFORMES: Rallidae							
Ocellated Crake	<i>Micropygia schomburgkii</i>	h					1
Gray-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>		1			1	1
Dot-winged Crake	<i>Porzana spiloptera</i>						1
Ash-throated Crake	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	1					1
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>					1	1
GRUIFORMES: Heliornithidae							
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>		1			1	1
GRUIFORMES: Eurypygidae							
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>					1	1
GRUIFORMES: Cariamidae							
Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	1					1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae							
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	1				1	1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae							
White-backed Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>		1				1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae							
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	1	1				1
Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>		1				1
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>		1				1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae							
Giant Snipe	<i>Gallinago undulata</i>	1					1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Sternidae							
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciliaris</i>		1			1	1
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>		1			1	1
CHARADRIIFORMES: Rynchopidae							
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>		1			1	1

STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae							
Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>		1				1
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>		1				1
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>				h	1	1
Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>			h			1
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	1	1			1	1
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	1	1				1
Striped Owl	<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	1					1
Short-eared Owl	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	1					1
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Nyctibiidae							
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		1				1
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>		1		1		1
White-winged Potoo	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>			h			1
Rufous Potoo	<i>Nyctibius bracteatus</i>			h	1		1
CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae							
Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>			1	1		1
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>	1	1			1	1
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>		1		1	1	1
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
White-winged Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus candicans</i>	1					1
Spot-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i>		1				1
Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>			1	1		1
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>				1	1	1
Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>	1	1				1
APODIFORMES: Apodidae							
Great Dusky Swift	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>	1					1
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	1		1		1	1
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>			1	1	1	1
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>			1		1	1
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	1					1
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>					1	1
TROCHILIFORMES: Trochilidae							
Eastern Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>			1	1		1
Straight-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>			1			1
Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>	1					1
Buff-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis subochraceus</i>		1				1
Streak-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis rufurumii</i>				1		1
White-vented Violet-ear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>	1					1
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>				1		1
Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorostilbon notatus</i>					1	1
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	1					1
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	1			1		1
Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>				1		1
White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>				1		1

Gilded Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>		1				1
White-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>		1				1
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Polyerata fimbriata</i>	1				1	1
TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae							
White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>			h	1		1
Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>			1	1		1
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>					1	1
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>			1			1
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>		1				1
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>			1	1	1	1
CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae							
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle torquatus</i>		1		1	1	1
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	1	1			1	1
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	1	1			1	1
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>		1			1	1
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>		1				1
CORACIIFORMES: Momotidae							
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>			1			1
PICIFORMES: Galbulidae							
Yellow-billed Jacamar	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>			1	1		1
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	1	1				1
Green-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula galbula</i>					1	1
Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>			1	h		1
PICIFORMES: Bucconidae							
White-necked (Guianan) Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>			1			1
Spotted Puffbird	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>				h	1	1
Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>			h	1		1
White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	1					1
Spot-backed Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>		h				1
Black Nunbird	<i>Monasa atra</i>			1			1
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>		1		1	1	1
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>				1		1
Swallow-wing	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>				1		1
PICIFORMES: Capitonidae							
Scarlet-crowned Barbet	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>					1	1
Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>				1		1
PICIFORMES: Ramphastidae							
Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>					1	1
Ivory-billed Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>				1		1
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	1				1	1
Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>				1		1
Guianan Toucanet	<i>Selenidera culik</i>			h			1

Red-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>			1	1	1	1
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	1	1				1
PICIFORMES: Picidae							
White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	1	1				1
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	1					1
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>			1			1
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	1	1				1
White-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>				1		1
Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>				1		1
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>			1			1
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>		1	1			1
Spot-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>				1	1	1
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	1					1
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	1	1				1
Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Celeus grammicus</i>					1	1
Waved Woodpecker	<i>Celeus undatus</i>				1		1
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>					1	1
Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>		1				1
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>		1		1	1	1
Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>			1	1	1	1
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>				1	1	1
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>			1	1		1
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	1				1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Furnariidae							
Campo Miner	<i>Geobates poecilopterus</i>	1					1
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>		1				1
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>		1				1
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophila</i>		1				1
Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>		1				1
Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>		1				1
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	1					1
Pallid Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>		1				1
Parker's Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpecula</i>					1	1
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>	1	1				1
Common Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>		1				1
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	1	h				1
Gray-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>		1				1
Rufous-tailed Xenops	<i>Xenops milleri</i>			1			1
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>			1			1
Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor ruficaudatus</i>			1			1

Russet-mantled Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor (Syndactyla) dimidiatus</i>	h					1
Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>			1			1
Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Hylocryptus rectirostris</i>						1
PASSERIFORMES: Dendrocolaptidae							
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>			1		1	1
White-chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>				1		1
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	1	1	1	1		1
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>			1			1
Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>				1	1	1
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>			1			1
Uniform Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes uniformis</i>				1		1
Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>					1	1
Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>				1		1
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>				1	1	1
Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus pardalotus</i>			1			1
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>		1		1		1
Zimmer's Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex kienerii</i>				1		1
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	1	1				1
Lineated Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>			1			1
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>		1				1
Curve-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus procurvoides</i>			1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Thamnophilidae							
Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>			h	h		1
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>		1			1	1
Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>				1		1
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	1	1	1			1
Blackish-gray Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus nigrocinereus</i>				1		1
White-shouldered Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>				1	1	1
Mouse-colored Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>			1			1
Northern Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>			1			1
Amazonian Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>				1		1
Pearly Antshrike	<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>				h		1
Spot-winged Antshrike	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>				1		1
Plain Antwrevo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>		1				1
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>			1			1

Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>			1	1		1
Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>				1		1
Klages's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula klagesi</i>				1		1
Cherrie's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula cherriei</i>				1		1
Brown-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula gutturalis</i>			1			1
Stipple-throated Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula haematonota</i>					1	1
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>			1	1		1
Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>			1			1
Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>			1	1		1
Leaden Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i>					1	1
Spot-backed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus</i>			1			1
Large-billed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>	1	1				1
Black-bellied Antwren	<i>Formicivora melanogaster</i>		1				1
Chestnut-shouldered Antwren	<i>Terenura humeralis</i>					1	1
Ash-winged Antwren	<i>Terenura spodioptila</i>			1			1
Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>			1	h		1
Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>	1					1
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>					1	1
Ash-breasted Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus lugubris</i>					1	1
Black-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>					1	1
Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>			1	h		1
Yellow-browed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>					1	1
Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>		1				1
Black-headed Antbird	<i>Percnostola rufifrons</i>			1			1
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>			1			1
Rufous-throated Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>			1			1
Bicolored Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>					1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Formicariidae							
Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>			1	h		1
Variegated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria varia</i>			h			1
PASSERIFORMES: Rhinocryptidae							
Collared Crescent-chest	<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>	1					1
PASSERIFORMES: Cotingidae							
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>			1	1		1
Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>					1	1
Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>			1	1		1
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>					1	1
Capuchinbird	<i>Perissocephalus tricolor</i>			1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Pipridae							
White-throated Manakin	<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>			1			1

Wire-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>				1		1
White-crowned Manakin	<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>				1		1
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>				1		1
Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilophia galeata</i>	1					1
Yellow-crested Manakin	<i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i>				1		1
Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Neopelma chrysocephalum</i>			1	1		1
Tiny Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes virescens</i>			1			1
Greater Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis major</i>					h	1
Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>					h	1
PASSERIFORMES: Tyrannidae							
White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>				1		1
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	1	1			1	1
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>				1		1
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	1	1	1	1		1
Gray Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>			1			1
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	1					1
Sooty Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	1					1
Olive-green Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes virescens</i>			1			1
Southern Scrub-Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	1	1				1
Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>		1				1
Chapada Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri islerorum</i>	1					1
Plain Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia inornata</i>		1				1
Sharp-tailed Tyrant	<i>Culicivora caudacuta</i>	1					1
Bearded Tachuri	<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>	1					1
Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>		1				1
Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus rufomarginatus</i>	1					1
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>		1				1
Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>				1		1
White-eyed Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>			1	1		1
Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>		1				1
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>		1				1
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	1	1				1
Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>				1		1
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>		1			1	1
White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>				1		1
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>		1				1
Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>				1		1
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>				1		1
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	1	1			1	1
Gray Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	1					1
White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velata</i>	1					1
Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>		1				1

White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	1	1			1	1
Cock-tailed Tyrant	<i>Alectrurus tricolor</i>	1					1
Streamer-tailed Tyrant	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>	1					1
Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>		1				1
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	1	1				1
Rufous-tailed Attila	<i>Attila phoenicurus</i>			1			1
Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>				1	1	1
Citron-bellied Attila	<i>Attila citriniventris</i>				1		1
Dull-capped Attila	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>			1		1	1
Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>			1			1
Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufa</i>		1				1
Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>			1			1
Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>		1				1
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	1	1				1
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>		1				1
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>		1			1	1
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	1	1			1	1
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>		1			1	1
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>		1	1			1
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>		1	1		1	1
White-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>					1	1
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	1			1	1	1
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>			1	1	1	1
Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>					1	1
Glossy-backed Becard	<i>Pachyramphus surinamus</i>			1			1
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>			1			1
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>			1		1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae							
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>		1			1	1
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>		1		1	1	1
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		1		1	1	1
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>		1				1
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>					1	1
Tawny-headed Swallow	<i>Alopochelidon fucata</i>	1					1
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	1	1				1
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Motacillidae							
Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>		1				1
PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae							
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>		1			1	1
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>		1				1
Moustached Wren	<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>		1				1
Coraya Wren	<i>Thryothorus coraya</i>			1			1
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>		1		1	1	1

Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus guarayanus</i>		h			1
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>			1		1
Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>	1				1
Wing-banded Wren	<i>Microcerculus bamba</i>			1		1
PASSERIFORMES: Mimidae						
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	1	1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae						
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>		1			1
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	1	1			1
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>		1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Polioptilidae						
Collared Gnatwren	<i>Microbates collaris</i>				1	1
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>			1		1
Guianan Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila guianensis</i>			1		1
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>			1		1
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	1	1		1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae						
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>		1			1
Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>	1				1
PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidae						
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>				1	1
Gray-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>				h	1
Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>	1				1
Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>			1	1	1
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>			1		1
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>			1		1
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	1	1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Parulidae						
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	1	1			1
Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	1				1
White-bellied Warbler	<i>Basileuterus hypoleucus</i>	1				1
White-striped Warbler	<i>Basileuterus leucophrys</i>	1				1
Flavescent Warbler	<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>	h				1
PASSERIFORMES: Coerebidae						
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>		1	h	1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Thraupidae						
White-banded Tanager	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>	1				1
White-rumped Tanager	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>	1				1
Cone-billed Tanager	<i>Conothraupis mesoleuca</i>	1				1
Red-billed Pied Tanager	<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>			1		1
Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>			1		1

Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>				1		1
Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>			1	1		1
Fulvous-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>			1			1
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>			1			1
Masked Crimson Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>					1	1
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	1	1				1
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>			1	1	1	1
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>		1				1
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	1	1	1	1	1	1
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	1	1			1	1
White-lored Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>					1	1
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>					1	1
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>			1			1
Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara punctata</i>			1			1
Dotted Tanager	<i>Tangara varia</i>			1			1
Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Tangara cayana</i>	1					1
Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>			1			1
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>			1			1
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>				1		1
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	1		1			1
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>			1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Emberizidae							
Coal-crested Finch	<i>Charitospiza eucosma</i>	1					1
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>		1				1
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>				1		1
Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	1					1
Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	1					1
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>					1	1
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	1	1				1
Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>				1	1	1
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	1					1
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>				1	1	1
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>		1				1
Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>		1				1
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	1					1
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>					1	1
PASSERIFORMES: Cardinalidae							
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>		1				1
Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>	1					1
Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator atricollis</i>	1					1
Yellow-green Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>			1			1
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>			1			1
PASSERIFORMES: Icteridae							
Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>		1				1

Baywing Cowbird	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>		1				1
Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>					1	1
Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>					1	1
Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>		1				1
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	1	1			1	1
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		1				1
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>		1		1	1	1
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>		1				1
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		1				1
Oriole Blackbird	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>				1		1
Yellow-rumped Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>	1					1
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>		1				1
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	1	1				1
Velvet-fronted Grackle	<i>Lampropsar tanagrinus</i>					1	1
Campo Troupial	<i>Icterus jamaicaii</i>					1	1
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>		1				1
PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae							
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	1					1
		140	196	111	126	124	488