



A [Tropical Birding](http://www.tropicalbirding.com) Set Departure **BIRDING TOUR** ([www.shorturl.at/hxyW0](http://www.shorturl.at/hxyW0))

## BRAZIL: The Pantanal and Amazon Birding Tour

29 June – 13 July 2019

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*Even though this is primarily a birding tour, the Jaguars always take the first place when it comes to the favorite sightings of the tour, especially in this tour where we got to see 10 different individuals in only two boat outings!!!! This has been by far the most I have seen not only in absolute numbers but also in terms of numbers in a single spot: there was a time when we saw a tense interaction of a family of mom and two well grown cubs (picture above) with a male that was wandering near by; we also saw two different couples mating, and finally a pair of young males walking together, apparently two brothers.*

## INTRODUCTION:

In this tour we combine some of the World's best birding regions like the mega diverse Amazon rainforest, the seasonally flooded Pantanal plains, and just shortly the dry and unique Cerrado. This combination brings a HUGE amount of birds to our checklists out of which there are many of South America's MEGAS, not only in terms of special birds but also in terms of "special bird families" (sbf – families that many tour participants haven't seen before).

As an example of some of these that we saw, we can mention **Collared Crescentchest** (spf), **Coal-crested Finch**, **Red-legged Seriema** (sbf), **White-eared Puffbird**, **Red-shouldered Macaws**, **Band-tailed** and **Fiery-capped Manakins**, **White-rumped Tanager** and **Chapada Flycatcher** in the cerrado, **Zigzag Heron**, the rare and local **Fiery-tailed Aowlbill** (photo below), **Pompadour Cotinga**, **Black-girdled Barbet**, **Red-billed Pied-Tanager** (sbf), **Sunbitterns** (sbf), **Sungrebe** (sbf), **Amazonian Umbrellabird**, **Black-spotted Bare-eye**, **Bare-eyed Antbird**, **Rose-breasted Chat**, **Gould's Toucanet**, 6 species of macaws, **Hoatzin** (sbf), and nearly three hundred more birds in the Amazon, and, last but not least, in the Pantanal we saw **Helmeted Manakin**, **Scarlet-headed Blackbird**, **Hyacinth Macaws**, **Nacunda Nighthawk**, **Toco Toucans**, **Jabirus**, **Maguari Stork**, five species of Kingfishers (in one day) including the highly desired **Green-and-rufous**, and more **Seriemas**, many more, maybe 12 in total.



*I was extremely happy to be able to photograph and see very well this female **Fiery-tailed Aowlbill**.*



Back to mammals, apart from the **Jaguar**, which hands down is the most wanted target in this birding tour, we got very lucky with another mammal, an **Ocelot** (photo below) that came to drink water on the river in front of our boat on afternoon when we decided to take a relaxed canoe ride down the Cristalino River in search of a couple of targets in the river islands that avoided us earlier. In a way we can say that we were “unlucky” with mammals since we did not see a great variety of them but the numbers got compensated with the quality of sightings that we got, especially with these two species of kitties. Worth mentioning though, among other animals that we did see, are Giant Otters, Tamandua, Neotropical River Otter, South American Brown Brocket, tons of Capybaras, and the huge Greater Bulldog Fishing Bats.



## NARRATIVE:

**THE CERRADO:** The tour starts in the city of Cuiabá in the center of the state of Mato Grosso. Just about an hour away from the city we can find excellent Cerrado habitat which is a quite dense, dry and short scrubby forest that holds a lot of species of birds unique to this ecosystem. Since this area gets hot super fast due to the lack of shade and high sun radiation, we have to be on the spot ready to bird at the crack of dawn. We only have a couple hours until the heat kicks us out to find shade on taller gallery forest nearby. This birding schedule was repeated twice during the first two days of the trip and the results were great. We found with surprising ease a pair of the highly desired **Collared Crescentchest** within the first hour of birding. This was followed, in the first morning, by a family of **Coal-crested Finches**, another of the very special passerines of the area.





A gorgeous male **Coal-crested Finch** and an out-of-focus female (**above**) plus the great **Collared Crescentchest** (**below**).





The area is also famous for a few species of tanagers that we saw here like the **White-banded Tanager**, better called in other taxonomies Shrike-like Tanager (**photo below**), or the loud **White-rumped Tanager**, as well as the Brazilian endemic **Cinnamon Tanager** and the more wide spread **Black-faced** and **Burnish-buff Tanagers**.





Other special passerines that we always find here include **Rufous-winged Antshrike** (*above*) and **Black-throated Saltator** (*below*).





When the sun became too harsh in the dusty Cerrado, we moved inside taller gallery forest that holds a few species that are more widely spread, several found in the Amazon even. We had a ton of good birds here including the gorgeous male **Band-tailed Manakin**, the small and sharp **Brown Jacamar** (photo below), **Sepia-capped Flycatcher**, **Large-billed Antwren**, **White-backed Fire-eye**, **Golden-crowned Warbler**, **Moustached Wren**, **Saffron-billed Sparrow**, **Blue-crowned Trogon**, **Amazonian Motmot** and the tiny but striking **White-wedged Piculet** which was present in almost every flock.



The area where this Cerrado ecosystem lies is located atop of an elevated plateau near the small city of Chapada dos Guimaraes, placed right at the edge of tall escarpments. There are a couple of viewpoints on the verge of these escarpments that are not only great for panoramic views but also for birds. We saw from here a group of **Biscuitate Swifts**, the elegant **Crested Black-Tyrant**, **Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch**, **Cliff Flycatchers** and a few more. Other open areas nearby produced **Gray Monjitas**, **Purplish Jays**, **Red-shouldered** and **Red-and-green Macaws**, **Burrowing Owls**, **Aplomado Falcon**, **Magpie Tanagers**, **Blue-tufted Starthroat**, and more.

Finally, the three most memorable birds of the area for the participants were **White-eared Puffbird** that we found on the entrance of its burrow nest, the unique **Red-legged Seriema** that normally we only hear in the Cerrado but this time we saw well, and a tame **Small-billed Tinamou** that crossed the road walking carelessly.





The first of many **Red-legged Seriemas** we saw (**above**) and the charismatic **White-eared Puffbird** guarding its burrow (**below**).







The elegant **Crested Black-Tyrant** (*above*) overlooking the open fields at Mirante Geodesico near Chapada dos Guimaraes

After our second morning birding this unique ecosystem we needed to drive back to Cuiaba to take a flight to the city of Alta Floresta in the north of Mato Grosso which is the gate to the southern Amazon. From here we were going to start a completely different type of birding in the rich steamy tall rain forest.



**THE AMAZON RAIN FOREST:** this is one of the richest biomes in the World, one of the Meccas for nature lovers and birders. In Brazil we explore this incredibly diverse lowland rain forest based on one of the nicest lodges in South America, the famed Cristalino Jungle Lodge which, together with an Amazon Conservation Foundation, protects a large piece of land from the claws of soybean producers and other threats. The luxurious appearance of the lodge and the first class service makes the experience here unmatched.



*Paradise Tanagers (above) are the perfect example of what birding is all about in the Amazon*

In terms of birding, the lodge gives us access to a vast variety of ecosystems that this biome holds and that we explored during our time in the area which is basically an afternoon upon arrival, half a morning on departure and four full-days in between. This is the perfect amount of time to fully cover the main birding spots and micro-ecosystems. These are basically *Terra Firme* forest interior, the *Canopy*, the *Serras*, the *Rivers* and its borders, and the *River Islands*.

Our schedule of visits to the different trails, towers, and birding spots needed to be coordinated with other groups of visitors at the lodge at the same time to avoid overlapping. On the first full day we started by visiting the large Ariosto Island, the second day the Serra Trail, the third we went up Tower 2, and the last full day we went to the Tower 1. The afternoons of each day were more relaxed, typically taking boat rides or shorter walks.



On the visit to the **River Islands** we found most of the specialties that we expected like **Amazonian Umbrellabird** (of which we were treated with at least 6 displaying males right above our heads), **Flame-crested Manakin**, **Spotted Tody-Flycatcher**, **Amazonian Tyrannulet** (**photo below**), **Glossy** and **Amazonian Antshrike**, **Elegant Woodcreeper**, **Ladder-tailed Nighthawk**, **Lesser Nighthawk**, **Green-tailed Goldenthrout**, **Pied Lapwing**, **Black-collared Swallow**, **Silvered** and **Band-tailed Antbirds**, to name a few. We ended up visiting the area a couple times, once the first morning and on the last afternoon since there are various special birds that can only be seen at or near the river islands.



The Cristalino River and the much larger Teles Pires River are the only ways to access the lodge and they are as well some of the best birding areas that we have. We explored the **Rivers and their borders** in various boat outings. This type of birding is very rewarding and very relaxed. Among the highlights that we found while riding up and down the rivers, we can mention **Hoatzin** (for which we did an extra-long special ride that we cannot always do on this tour), **Long-billed Woodcreeper**, **Capped Heron**, **Green Ibis**, **Gray-chested Greenlet**, **American Pygmy-Kingfisher**, **Black-capped Donacobious**, **King Vultures**, **Bat Falcon**, and **Common Potoo** (on a night ride). The absolute two best things we saw from the boat were the previously mentioned **Ocelot** and a very cooperative **Zigzag Heron** that flew around us and perched for a few seconds on a branch nearby and completely exposed; light was very low but I managed the best photo I have ever gotten of this reclusive bird.





*Zigzag Heron (above) is one of the most wanted herons in the World; a Lesser Nighthawk checking us out (below)*





Some of the most exciting type of birding in the Amazon lowlands comes from the towers that give access to the most active and diverse portion of the rain forest, **the Canopy**. Cristalino has two different towers that break above the tops of the trees; each tower has a little different set of birds. From Tower 2 we got for instance **Blue-and-yellow, Red-and-green, Scarlet, Red-bellied, and Chestnut-fronted Macaws, Kawai's Parrot, Green Oropendola, Gould's Toucanet, Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo (photo below), Pompadour and Spangled Cotingas, Scaly-breasted Woodpecker, Black-girdled Barbet, White-browed Hawk, Red-throated Caracara, Amazonian, Gray-rumped and Pale-rumped Swifts, White-necked and Brown-banded Puffbirds, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, Channel-billed and White-throated Toucans**, to name a few highlights.



Tower one (as referred to since it was the first to be built) was even better. Apart from many of the species mentioned above, we found a very large flock fairly late in the morning that moved close to the second platform of the tower. Among the birds seen there, the most outstanding were **Speckled Spinetail, Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak, Tooth-billed Wren, Red-necked Woodpecker, Sclater's Antwren, Red-fan Parrot, Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet, Paradise Jacamar, Amazonian Oropendola, Black-capped and Rose-throated Becards, Red-necked and Curl-crested Aracaris, White-browed Purpletuft, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher, Black-bellied Cuckoo**, and an array of true tanagers like **Paradise, Masked, and Opal-rumped**, plus one Mitrospingid tanager (a new family on the eBird list in 2018), **Red-billed Pied-Tanager** (sbf) and a ton more.





A male **Gould's Toucanet** (*above*) came to the tree next to tower 2 and one of the best birds of the area **Black-girdled Barbet** (*below*)





The rich blue **Spangled Cotinga** (*above*) posed for photos while a **Paradise Jacamar** (*below*) hawked for insects from a distant perch







Always a target this **White-browed Purpletuft** (*above*) and the brilliant **Masked Tanager** (*below*)





The *Terra Firme forest interior* represents the most challenging type of birding in the Amazon. The combination of dense tangled understory foliage and the darkness in the forest floor cause by the enclosed thick canopy create difficulties for the first-time birding visitor. Nevertheless, the rewards can come in the inverse proportionality to the difficulty. It is absolutely awesome when you lock your bins, as we did, on birds like **Black-spotted Bare-eye** (**photo below**), **Red-headed Manakin**, the bright **Blue-cheeked Jacamar** or a male **Rose-breasted Chat**.



None of the participants on this tour were very keen on spending longer time walking the trails and doing this type of birding so we did not spend too long here. However, we did run into several flocks that produced many other understory specials like **Pará**, **Rufous-rumped**, and **Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaners**, **Bare-eyed**, **Black-throated**, **Spix's Warbling**, and **Striated Antbirds**, **Gray**, **Long-winged**, **Plain-throated** and **White-eyed Antwrens**, **Spot-winged**, **Saturnine**, **Cinereous**, and **Fasciated Antshrikes**, **Chestnut-winged Hookbill**, **Brown-winged Schiffornis**, **Bronzy Jacamar**, **Crimson-bellied Parakeet**, and we even caught on my spotlight a pair of **Dark-winged Trumpeters** perched well above the floor just as they were coming out of a roost before dawn.

We mostly birded the forest floor after we descended from the towers late in the morning and on one of the afternoons. We also visited the only blind that was active at the time where I managed the picture above.





*Plain-throated Antwren* (**above**) is not one of the brightest birds opposite to the great male *Rose-breasted Chat* (**below**)



Finally, the southern part of the Amazon basin houses a very interesting ecosystem called the “*Serras*”. Located at the top of rocky hills, these areas look very weird and out-of-place for an Amazonian ecosystem given that the floor resembles black Pahoehoe volcanic lava plates that do not allow a lot of trees to grow and only in some of the cracks in between plates stunted semi-deciduous trees and bushes raise creating a very open habitat that boils in heat late in the morning. This area holds various species of birds that in this corner of the Amazon is where they can be found exclusively. That is the case of **White-fringed Antwren**, **Natterer’s Slaty-Antshrike**, **Eastern Striolated-Puffbird**, **Spotted Puffbird**, and **Rufous Cassiornis** among some of the birds we saw there. We also found some more widespread birds like **Pied Puffbird**, **Black-throated Mango**, **Layard’s Woodcreeper**, **Turquoise Tanager**, **White-vented** and **Rufous-bellied Euphonias**, **White-lored Tyrannulet**, **Black-capped Pygmy-Tyrant**, **Rufous-winged Antwren**, and **Blue Ground-Doves**.



The very best bird of the area was however this female **Fiery-tailed Aowlbill** (photo above) which not only allowed repeated great views but also it let us approach patiently for photos. It was feeding actively from a purple *Dioclea* flower which does not look like a good hummingbird flower but this bird collects nectar at the periphery of these flowers.





*Red-and-green Macaw (above) seen from the Serra view point and Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher from Tower 1 (below)*



**THE PANTANAL:** Our time in the Amazon had come to an end, but not before a few more hours of birding in the morning that produced only a couple more birds for the list. Just after lunch we headed to the airport of Alta Floresta and flew back to Cuiabá. Upon arrival we started the two hour drive towards our first hotel in the Pantanal, the famed Pousada Piuval. On the way we were forced to stop swiftly as two **Red-legged Seriemas** were standing atop of fence poles on the side of the highway. We snapped a couple photos and continued on since the sun was setting fast and I wanted to reach a spot to find our first **Nacunda Nighthawks** (**photo below**); we made it on time and apart from this expected bird we got another surprising one, a pair of **Least Nighthawks** with their bold white trailing edges on the wings and small size compared to the hulking Nacunda.



Our time in the Pantanal we spent it in three different lodges along the famed Transpantaneira Highway; first we spent 2 nights in the north in Pousada Piuval, then 2 more nights midway down along the Pixaim River, and finally we reach the southernmost end of the road in Porto Jofre, on the border of the Cuiaba River where the highest density of Jaguars is found which almost guarantees sightings of this mega animal. With this plan, we managed to get the best out of the “Pantanal Matogrossense”. The northern areas are drier and have vast grassland plains. The area of Pixaim River has great gallery forest that can be explored both from the boat and from trails inside the forest. Finally the southern areas are swampier and richer in terms of caiman and capybaras which are the main food for Jags.





*Red-legged Seriemas (above) are one of the special birds of the northern Pantanal*



*Buff-necked Ibis (above) is a common bird in the plains; Scarlet-headed Blackbirds (below) are seen near the Piuval*





The first morning in the Pantanal was cold due to a powerful front that reached all the way to the Amazon in Brazil, Bolivia and Peru. We required jackets when we went out early in the morning but the superb birding time warmed us up. New birds for the tour came fast and furious and from every direction we scanned. Highlights of the first morning include **Hyacinth Macaws**, **Greater Rheas**, more **Red-legged Seriemas**, **Toco Toucans**, the mighty **Jabiru**, **Turquoise-fronted Parrots**, **Green-barred Woodpecker**, **White Woodpecker**, **Rufous Cacholote**, **Black-bellied Antwren**, **Orange-backed Troupial**, **Savanna Hawk**, **Ashy-headed Greenlet**, **Mato Grosso Antbird**, a surprisingly responsive **Collared Forest-Falcon**, **Great Rufous Woodcreeper**, **Red-billed Scythebill**, **Gray-cowled Wood-Rail**, **Plumbeous** and **Buff-necked Ibis**, and a ton new more birds for a 110+ species day.



Little by little during the afternoon of the first day and the morning of the second day we continued to add new birds and mammals. For instance we found a pair of Crab-eating Fox, Red Brocket Deer, and a lonely Eastern Tamandua. The most wanted Icterid in the Pantanal is the bright **Scalet-headed Blackbird** which has a reliable territory near the lodge. In the same area, we found **Greater Thornbird**, **Unicolored Blackbird**, an unanticipated **Maguari Stork**, **Rusty-collared Seedeater**, **Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch**, **Grayish Saltator**, and four species of **Kingfishers**: **Amazon**, **Ringed**, **Green** and **American Pygmy**. On a different forested spot we found a couple additional cool birds like **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl**, **Hooded Tanager**, a sharp male **Helmeted Manakin**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, the elegant **White-rumped Monjita**, and **Red-crested Cardinal**.



The skulking **Black-bellied Antwren** (*above*) is a very attractive bird when you manage good views





*White-rumped Mojito (above) and Amazon Kingfisher (below) are quite tame at times in the Pantanal*



Moving southward, we covered some miles during the hottest time of the day. We stopped at a couple spots where we saw **Brazilian Teal**, **White-faced Whistling Duck**, **Black-backed Water-Tyrant**, **Large-billed Tern** and **Rusty-backed Antwren** to name a few. We arrived early in the afternoon to our hotel located in the border of the rich Pixaim River and got ready for a relaxing afternoon boat drive along the river. These rides are always highlights on this tour given the great viewing and photographing opportunities during a nice relaxing time along a very picturesque river. That is why we in fact do two rides during the two days of our stay. On these rides we picked up **Green-and-rufous Kingfisher** which was our main target together with the other four possible species of kingfishers. We also found new birds like **Pale-legged Hornero**, **Cream-colored Woodpecker**, **Rusty-backed Spinetail**, **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, and, late in the afternoon, at dusk really, **Band-tailed Nighthawks**. We also spent some time trying to photograph some of the birds that fish along the river. That is the case for **Black-collared Hawks** (photo above) which was fed by the local boat drivers with Piranhas they caught earlier.



The one morning we have on the full day in the area we spent it walking the trails that cut right through the middle of thick gallery forest doing some good old fashion birding. We found a good deal of inside forest birds like **Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant**, **Fuscous Flycatcher**, **Flavescent Warbler**, and **Pearly-vented Tody-Flycatcher** as the new additions, plus many others that we had seen before like **Blue-crowned Trogon**, **Helmeted Manakin**, **Band-tailed Antbird**, and more.





*Black-backed Water-Tyrant (above) and a close up of a Guira Cuckoo (below)*





*Chotoy Spinetail (above) in one of the coolest Furnariids we have in the Pantanal*

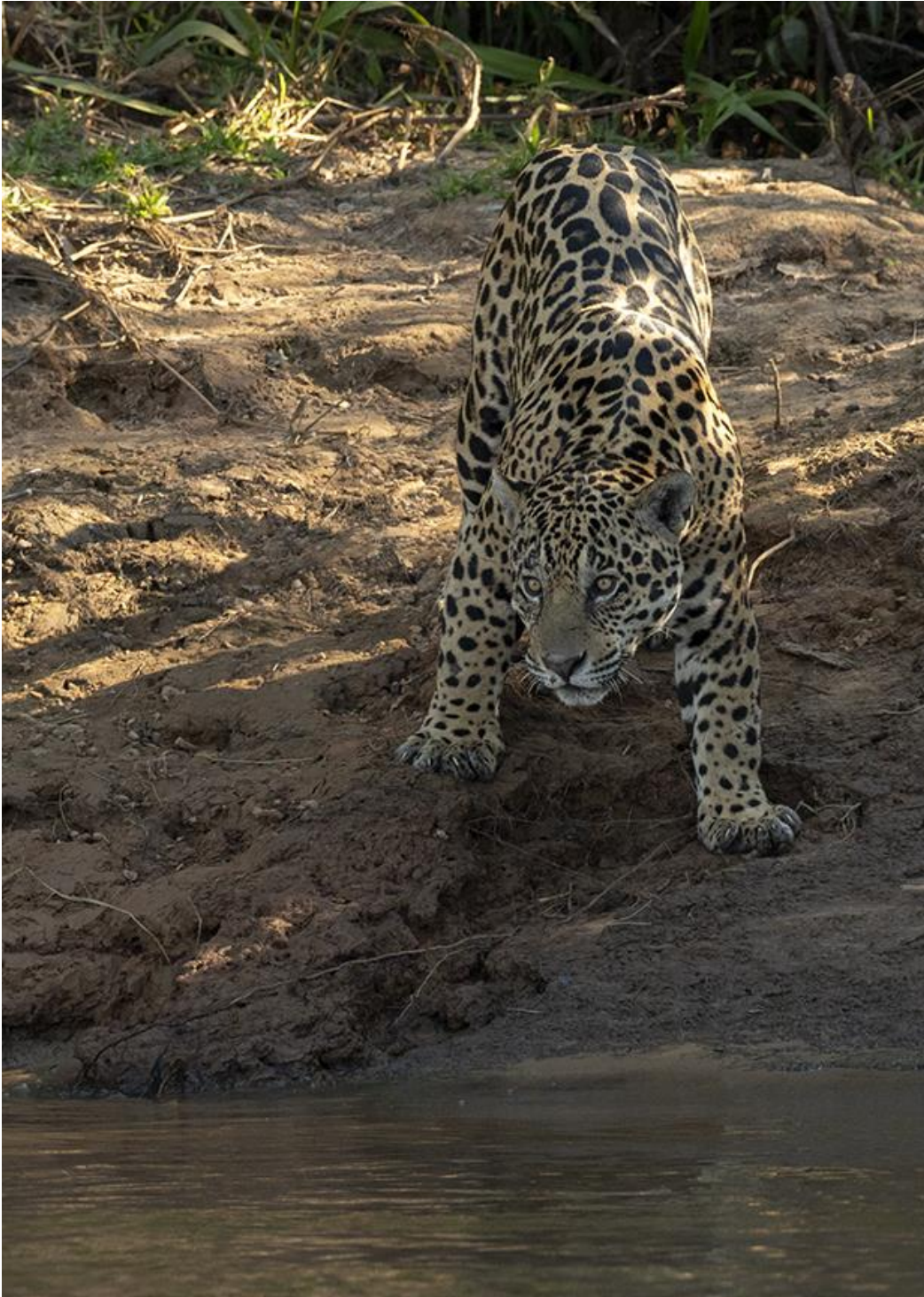


The second morning in the Pixaim River area was very productive with a pre-dawn birding session in search of **Spot-tailed Nightjars** that were heard behind the lodge during the previous evening. We went out in the dark with flashlights after this bird and got it. Later we decided to do a drive along the Transpantaneira trying to spot animals or nocturnal birds but it was quiet. We did a little birding at and after sunrise before breakfast and found several cool birds like **Golden-green Woodpecker**, **Black-capped Tityra**, **Long-tailed Ground-Dove**, **Blue-crowned Parakeet**, **Creamy-bellied Thrush**, and **White-bellied Seed eater**.



Back at the hotel for breakfast we saw this **Bare-faced Curassow** (photo above) coming to the feeders by the restaurant together with **Solitary Black Cacique**, **Purplish Jay** and a lone **Red-crested Cardinal**. After breakfast we packed our bags and headed southwards once again along the Transpantaneira in order to reach the south end of the road by noon, next to the Cuiabá River where we were going to stay for two nights of the tour. We picked up on the way a few new birds like the rare (for this area) **Orange-headed Tanager**, the nice **Chotoy Spinetail**, a ton of **Picui Ground-Doves**, hulking **Southern Screamers**, and a nesting **Little Woodpecker**. We arrived into our hotel in Porto Jofre, checked in, had lunch and immediately prepared for our first boat ride in search of Jaguars. From here on these superb beasts became the very main target even putting birding in second line since by the time we had already seen 99% of the birds we were going to find on the tour and the Jag is for sure one of the very main attractions to any visitor to the Pantanal.

Once on the river, we started searching for the cats by scanning the edges of the river. Not too long had past when our driver received a notification from another colleague driver who had spotted a pair of Jaguars not too far from where we were. The excitement level jumped up to 100% when suddenly the boat sped up and started to race following the tip. It brings always a big sensation of anxiety while we are doing the twitch since we know we have to get there as fast as possible since the chances are the cat might be gone by the time we get there.



Up on arrival we were sadly told that the Jaguars we were chasing had disappeared not too long ago. We felt very unlucky then but only 10 minutes later when we decided to move on we ran into a group of boats that were watching a



couple of Jags that were mating. We stayed for a little while and watched them laying down, walk down to the river to drink ([photo on previous page](#)), and eventually then disappeared inside the forest and never came back. We were very pleased; it had been a great start to our time in Porto Jofre. We did not know then that only a few more minutes after we were going to get really lucky.



Further up the river we found and were watching a pair of Jaguars for about 20 minutes. They didn't do much, mostly they were lying behind dense vegetation, scaring off mosquitoes with their tails and eventually licking each other; we thought they were a couple. Then I saw further up the river, along the same shore, another Jaguar coming in towards the two we were watching and we thought there was going to be a fight or something. When this third individual arrived, it was not repelled, it was warmly welcomed! ([photo above](#)). It turned out to be the mother of these two young jaguars who had gone for a walk. Furthermore, after another 10 minutes, A FOURTH JAGUAR arrived along the same shore, this time a male. When the latter approached, the mother stood up to defend her territory and did not allow him to approach the cubs with a grunt and a fierce strike of her claws which sent the male back.

For about 25 more minutes we saw the family play and relax in the river while the male was still close but keeping his distance until he finally left. What a day it had been; completely ecstatic we headed back to the lodge.



The next day we had another boat ride early in the morning. We knew that the experience we had the previous afternoon was going to be very difficult to match but what we did not know is that the experience that we ended up having that morning was almost just as great. We decided to take it a bit more relaxed and stopped a few times for doing a little birding, picking up a couple of new birds like **Blue-throated Piping-Guan**, **Rufous-browed Peppershrike**, **Pale-crested Woodpecker** and a few more. When we heard rumors about a pair of “the big cats” being seen nearby we again motored swiftly and got to the spot. A couple of male brothers that are well known in the area were spotted by a colleague who called us. We enjoyed watching them move along the river shore, doing from time to time some hunting attempts but not very serious until they finally crossed the river swimming and disappeared inside the forest.



We thought that the morning was over and when we started heading back to the hotel for lunch close to noon, we were signaled in by the driver and the guide of a lone boat that was anchored near the shore; they let us know that there was a pair of Jaguars right on that spot so we anchored our boat next to them. It was a breeding pair that apparently had just mated. They were just laying down, from time to time changing positions but in general not doing much.

Then, the male approached the female, she responded, they got into position and mated once more. We were overjoyed, I particularly had never witnessed Jaguar mating behavior before so I was thrilled. We stayed put quietly for twenty minutes more and saw them mating once more; it seemed to me that they did not really care about us watching despite glancing directly into our eyes from time to time. We decided it was enough and it was getting late so we headed back to the hotel for lunch.



Even though we had the chance to do one more boat ride that afternoon, we decided that we had had much more than what we expected to see in terms of Jaguars already. After all we had seen in total 10 different individuals, we had seen them mating, making hunting attempts, and we had seen mom-cub interactions and seen them just lazing about, we had seen basically all we could have seen. There was not really any more need for us to go burn fuel to see more so we decided to have a relaxed afternoon around the vast hotel grounds where photo opportunities of various birds including Hyacinth Macaws and Toco Toucans are superb.



*Wattled Jacana (above) foraging along the Giant Water Lilies that the hotel has on a pond behind the cabins*



*Toco Toucans (above) can be quite approachable in Porto Jofre*



**FINAL CHECKLIST:**

A total of **495** species OF BIRDS were recorded on the tour. Out of those, **435** were SEEN, **55** were Heard Only (**H**) and only **5** were seen only by the Tour Leader (**L**). In terms of MAMMALS, we found **22** species of mammals. See the detailed list for this trip below.

	<b>RHEAS</b>	<b>RHEIDAE</b>
1	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>
	<b>TINAMOUS</b>	<b>TINAMIDAE</b>
2	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>
3 H	White-throated Tinamou	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>
4 H	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
5 H	Brazilian Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>
6 H	Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>
7	Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
8 H	Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
	<b>SCREAMERS</b>	<b>ANHIMIDAE</b>
9	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>
	<b>DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL</b>	<b>ANATIDAE</b>
10	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
11	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
12	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
13	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>
	<b>GUANS, CHACHALACAS, CURASSOWS</b>	<b>CRACIDAE</b>
14	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>
15	Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>
16	Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>
17	Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cunjubi</i>
18	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>
	<b>STORKS</b>	<b>CICONIIDAE</b>
19	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>
20	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>
21	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
	<b>CORMORANTS AND SHAGS</b>	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>
22	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
	<b>ANHINGAS</b>	<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>
23	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
	<b>HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS</b>	<b>ARDEIDAE</b>
24	Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>
25	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
26	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
27	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
28	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
29	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
30	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
31	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
32	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
33	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
34	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
35	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>
	<b>IBISES AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>
36	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>

37	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
38	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
39	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>
40	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
41	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>
42	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
43	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
44	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
45	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
46	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
	<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>
47	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>
48	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
49	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
50	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
51	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
52	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
53	White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>
54	White-browed Hawk	<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>
55	Gray-lined (Gray) Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
	<b>SUNBITTERN</b>	<b>EURYPYGIDAE</b>
56	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
	<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS</b>	<b>RALLIDAE</b>
57	Gray-cawled Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
58	H Ash-throated Crake	<i>Mustelirallus albicollis</i>
59	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
	<b>FINFOOTS</b>	<b>HELIORNITHIDAE</b>
60	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>
	<b>LIMPKIN</b>	<b>ARAMIDAE</b>
61	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
	<b>TRUMPETERS</b>	<b>PSOPHIIDAE</b>
62	Dark-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia viridis</i>
	<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>	<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>
63	Black-necked (White-backed) Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus melanurus</i>
	<b>PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS</b>	<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>
64	Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>
65	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
	<b>JACANAS</b>	<b>JACANIDAE</b>
66	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
	<b>GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS</b>	<b>LARIDAE</b>
67	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>
68	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
69	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
	<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>	<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>
70	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
71	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
72	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
73	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
74	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
75	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
76	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>



77	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>
78	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>
79	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
80	Long-tailed Ground-Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>
81	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
82	H Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
	<b>CUCKOOS</b>	<b>CUCULIDAE</b>
83	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
84	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
85	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
86	H Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
87	H Pheasant Cuckoo	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>
88	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzua minuta</i>
89	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
90	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>
	<b>OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>
91	H Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
92	H Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>
93	H Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>
94	H Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
95	H Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>
96	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
97	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
	<b>NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>
98	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>
99	Least Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>
100	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>
101	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>
102	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>
103	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Nyctipolus nigrescens</i>
104	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
105	Spot-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis maculicaudus</i>
106	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>
107	L Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>
	<b>POTOOS</b>	<b>NYCTIBIIDAE</b>
108	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
	<b>SWIFTS</b>	<b>APODIDAE</b>
109	Biscutate Swift	<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>
110	Amazonian Swift	<i>Chaetura viridipennis</i>
111	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
112	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
113	Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>
114	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
	<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>	<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>
115	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
116	White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>
117	Buff-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis subochraceus</i>
118	White-vented Violetear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
119	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>
120	Green-tailed Goldenthrroat	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>
121	Fiery-tailed Awlbill	<i>Avocettula recurvirostris</i>
122	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>

- 123 Blue-tufted Starthroat  
 124 Amethyst Woodstar  
 125 Glittering-bellied Emerald  
 126 Gray-breasted Sabrewing  
 127 Fork-tailed Woodnymph  
 128 Versicolored Emerald  
 129 Glittering-throated Emerald  
 130 Rufous-throated Sapphire  
 131 Gilded Hummingbird (Sapphire)

**TROGONS**

- 132 Black-tailed Trogon  
 133 Green-backed (White-tailed) Trogon  
 134 Amazonian (Violaceous) Trogon  
 135 Blue-crowned Trogon  
 136 H Collared Trogon

**MOTMOTS**

- 137 Amazonian (Blue-crowned) Motmot  
 138 H Broad-billed Motmot

**KINGFISHERS**

- 139 Ringed Kingfisher  
 140 Amazon Kingfisher  
 141 Green Kingfisher  
 142 Green-and-rufous Kingfisher  
 143 American Pygmy Kingfisher

**PUFFBIRDS**

- 144 White-necked Puffbird  
 145 Brown-banded Puffbird  
 146 Pied Puffbird  
 147 Spotted Puffbird  
 148 H Collared Puffbird  
 149 Eastern Striolated Puffbird  
 150 White-eared Puffbird  
 151 Black-fronted Nunbird  
 152 White-fronted Nunbird  
 153 Swallow-winged Puffbird (Swallow-wing)

**JACAMARS**

- 154 Brown Jacamar  
 155 Blue-cheeked Jacamar  
 156 Rufous-tailed Jacamar  
 157 Bronzy Jacamar  
 158 Paradise Jacamar

**NEW WORLD BARBETS**

- 159 Black-girdled Barbet

**TOUCANS**

- 160 Lettered Aracari  
 161 Chestnut-eared Aracari  
 162 Curl-crested Aracari  
 163 Red-necked Aracari  
 164 Gould's Toucanet  
 165 Toco Toucan  
 166 White-throated (Cuvier's) Toucan  
 167 Channel-billed Toucan

- Helimaster furcifer*  
*Calliphlox amethystina*  
*Chlorostilbon lucidus*  
*Campylopterus largipennis*  
*Thalurania furcata*  
*Amazilia versicolor*  
*Amazilia fimbriata*  
*Hylocharis sapphirina*  
*Hylocharis chrysura*

**TROGONIDAE**

- Trogon melanurus eumorphus*  
*Trogon viridis viridis*  
*Trogon ramonianus*  
*Trogon curucui*  
*Trogon collaris*

**MOMOTIDAE**

- Momotus momota simplex*  
*Electron platyrhynchum*

**ALCEDINIDAE**

- Megaceryle torquata*  
*Chloroceryle amazona*  
*Chloroceryle americana*  
*Chloroceryle inda*  
*Chloroceryle aenea*

**BUCCONIDAE**

- Notharchus hyperrhynchus*  
*Notharchus ordii*  
*Notharchus tectus*  
*Bucco tamatia*  
*Bucco capensis*  
*Nystalus striolatus*  
*Nystalus chacuru*  
*Monasa nigrifrons*  
*Monasa morphoeus*  
*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

**GALBULIDAE**

- Brachygalba lugubris*  
*Galbula cyanicollis*  
*Galbula ruficauda*  
*Galbula leucogastra*  
*Galbula dea*

**CAPITONIDAE**

- Capito dayi*

**RAMPHASTIDAE**

- Pteroglossus inscriptus*  
*Pteroglossus castanotis*  
*Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*  
*Pteroglossus bitorquatus*  
*Selenidera gouldii*  
*Ramphastos toco*  
*Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri*  
*Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus*



**WOODPECKERS**

- 168 White-wedged Piculet  
 169 White Woodpecker  
 170 Yellow-tufted Woodpecker  
 171 Little Woodpecker  
 172 Red-stained Woodpecker  
 173 Yellow-throated Woodpecker  
 174 Golden-green Woodpecker  
 175 Green-barred Woodpecker  
 176 Campo Flicker  
 177 H Ringed Woodpecker  
 178 Scale-breasted Woodpecker  
 179 Cream-colored Woodpecker  
 180 Pale-crested Woodpecker  
 181 Lineated Woodpecker  
 182 Red-necked Woodpecker  
 183 Crimson-crested Woodpecker

**SERIEMAS**

- 184 Red-legged Seriema

**FALCONS AND CARACARAS**

- 185 H Cryptic Forest-Falcon  
 186 Collared Forest-Falcon  
 187 Red-throated Caracara  
 188 Southern Caracara  
 189 Laughing Falcon  
 190 American Kestrel  
 191 Aplomado Falcon  
 192 Bat Falcon

**PARROTS**

- 193 Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet  
 194 Monk Parakeet  
 195 Yellow-chevroned Parakeet  
 196 Golden-winged Parakeet  
 197 Scaly-headed Parrot  
 198 Blue-headed Parrot  
 199 Yellow-crowned Parrot  
 200 Turquoise-fronted (Blue-fronted) Parrot  
 201 Kawall's Parrot  
 202 Orange-winged Parrot  
 203 Dusky-billed Parrotlet  
 204 White-bellied Parrot  
 205 Red-fan Parrot  
 206 Crimson-bellied Parakeet  
 207 Santarem Parakeet  
 208 Hyacinth Macaw  
 209 Peach-fronted Parakeet  
 210 Red-bellied Macaw  
 211 Blue-winged Macaw  
 212 Yellow-collared (Golden-collared) Macaw  
 213 Blue-and-yellow Macaw  
 214 Scarlet Macaw  
 215 Red-and-green Macaw

**PICIDAE**

- Picumnus albosquamatus*  
*Melanerpes candidus*  
*Melanerpes cruentatus*  
*Veniliornis passerinus*  
*Veniliornis affinis*  
*Piculus flavigula magnus*  
*Piculus chrysochloros*  
*Colaptes melanochloros*  
*Colaptes campestris*  
*Celeus torquatus*  
*Celeus grammicus*  
*Celeus flavus*  
*Celeus lugubris*  
*Dryocopus lineatus*  
*Campephilus rubricollis*  
*Campephilus melanoleucos*

**CARIAMIDAE**

- Cariama cristata*

**FALCONIDAE**

- Micrastur mintoni*  
*Micrastur semitorquatus*  
*Ibycter americanus*  
*Caracara plancus*  
*Herpetotheres cachinnans*  
*Falco sparverius*  
*Falco femoralis*  
*Falco rufigularis*

**PSITTACIDAE**

- Touit huetii*  
*Myiopsitta monachus*  
*Brotogeris chiriri*  
*Brotogeris chrysoptera*  
*Pionus maximiliani*  
*Pionus menstruus*  
*Amazona ochrocephala*  
*Amazona aestiva*  
*Amazona kawalli*  
*Amazona amazonica*  
*Forpus modestus*  
*Pionites leucogaster*  
*Deroptyus accipitrinus*  
*Pyrrhura perlata*  
*Pyrrhura amazonum lucida*  
*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*  
*Eupsittula aurea*  
*Orthopsittaca manilatus*  
*Primolius maracana*  
*Primolius auricollis*  
*Ara ararauna*  
*Ara macao*  
*Ara chloropterus*

- 216 Chestnut-fronted Macaw  
 217 Blue-crowned Parakeet  
 218 Red-shouldered Macaw  
 219 White-eyed Parakeet

**TYPICAL ANTIBIRDS**

- 220 Fasciated Antshrike  
 221 Great Antshrike  
 222 Glossy Antshrike  
 223 Barred Antshrike  
 224 Rufous-winged Antshrike  
 225 Chestnut-backed Antshrike  
 226 Plain-winged Antshrike  
 227 Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike  
 228 Planalto Slaty-Antshrike  
 229 H White-shouldered Antshrike  
 230 Amazonian Antshrike  
 231 Plain Antwren  
 232 Saturnine Antshrike  
 233 Cinereous Antshrike  
 234 Plain-throated Antwren  
 235 Spot-winged Antshrike  
 236 White-eyed Antwren  
 237 H Pygmy Antwren  
 238 Sclater's Antwren  
 239 Amazonian Streaked-Antwren  
 240 White-flanked Antwren  
 241 Long-winged Antwren  
 242 Gray Antwren  
 243 Large-billed Antwren  
 244 Rufous-winged Antwren  
 245 Dot-winged Antwren  
 246 White-fringed Antwren  
 247 Black-bellied Antwren  
 248 Rusty-backed Antwren  
 249 Striated Antbird  
 250 L Spix's Warbling-Antbird  
 251 H Blackish Antbird  
 252 Gray Antbird  
 253 Mato Grosso Antbird  
 254 White-backed Fire-eye  
 255 White-browed Antbird  
 256 Band-tailed Antbird  
 257 Silvered Antbird  
 258 H Rufous-faced Antbird  
 259 L Black-throated Antbird  
 260 Bare-eyed Antbird  
 261 L Dot-backed Antbird  
 262 H Xingu Scale-backed Antbird  
 263 Black-spotted Bare-eye

**CRESCENTCHESTS**

- 264 Collared Crescentchest

**ANTPITTAS**

- Ara severus*  
*Thectocercus acuticaudatus*  
*Diopsittaca nobilis*  
*Psittacara leucophthalmus*  
**THAMNOPHILIDAE**  
*Cymbilaimus lineatus*  
*Taraba major*  
*Sakesphorus luctuosus*  
*Thamnophilus doliatus*  
*Thamnophilus torquatus*  
*Thamnophilus palliatus*  
*Thamnophilus schistaceus*  
*Thamnophilus stictocephalus*  
*Thamnophilus pelzelni*  
*Thamnophilus aethiops*  
*Thamnophilus amazonicus*  
*Dysithamnus mentalis*  
*Thamnomanes saturninus*  
*Thamnomanes caesius*  
*Isleria hauxwelli*  
*Pygoptila stellaris*  
*Epinecrophylia leucophthalma*  
*Myrmotherula brachyura*  
*Myrmotherula sclateri*  
*Myrmotherula multostriata*  
*Myrmotherula axillaris axillaris*  
*Myrmotherula longipennis*  
*Myrmotherula menetriesii*  
*Herpsilochmus longirostris*  
*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*  
*Microrhophias quixensis emiliae*  
*Formicivora grisea*  
*Formicivora melanogaster*  
*Formicivora rufa*  
*Drymophila devillei subochracea*  
*Hypocnemis striata*  
*Cercomacroides nigrescens*  
*Cercomacra cinerascens*  
*Cercomacra melanaria*  
*Pyriglena leuconota*  
*Myrmoborus leucophrys*  
*Hypocnemoides maculicauda*  
*Sclateria naevia*  
*Myrmelastes rufifacies*  
*Myrmophylax atrothorax*  
*Rhegmatorhina gymnops*  
*Hylophylax punctulatus*  
*Willisornis vidua*  
*Phlegopsis nigromaculata*  
**MELANOPAREIDAE**  
*Melanopareia torquata*  
**GRALLARIIDAE**



265	H	Alta Floresta Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus whittakeri</i>
<b>OVENBIRDS</b>			<b>FURNARIIDAE: FURNARIINAE</b>
266	H	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus transitivus</i>
267	H	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>
268	H	White-chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>
269		Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
270		Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>
271	H	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia concolor</i>
272	H	Red-billed (Uniform) Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes perrotii uniformis</i>
273	H	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
274		Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>
275		Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>
276		Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>
277		Spix's Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus spixii</i>
278		Buff-throated (Lafresnaye's) Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus dorbignyanus</i>
279		Buff-throated (Dusky-billed) Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus eytoni</i>
280		Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>
281		Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
282	H	Curve-billed (Tapajos) Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus procurvoides cardosoi</i>
283		Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
284		Layard's (Lineated) Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes layardi</i>
285		Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
286		Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
287		Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
288		Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>
289		Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythropterum</i>
290		Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia ruficaudata</i>
291		Chestnut-winged Hookbill	<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>
292		Para Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus paraensis</i>
293		Rufous-fronted (Common) Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
294		Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>
295		Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>
296		Speckled Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>
297		Rufous (Gray-crested) Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>
298		Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
299		Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>
300		White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>
301		Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>
302		Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>			<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>
303		White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>
304		Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
305		Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri suiriri</i>
306		Chapada Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri affinis</i>
307	H	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
308		Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>
309	H	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
310		Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
311		Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>
312		Plain-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>
313		Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>
314		Guianan Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius acer</i>

315	Plain Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia inornata</i>
316	Amazonian Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia subflava</i>
317	H Southern Antpipit	<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i>
318	H Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>
319	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>
320	Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>
321	H White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus griseipectus</i>
322	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>
323	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
324	H Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>
325	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>
326	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>
327	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
328	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>
329	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus pallescens</i>
330	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis assimilis</i>
331	H White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>
332	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
333	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa</i>
334	Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>
335	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>
336	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
337	Crested Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>
338	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>
339	Gray Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>
340	White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>
341	Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
342	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>
343	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
344	H Rufous-tailed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>
345	Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>
346	Dull-capped (White-eyed) Attila	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>
347	H Sibilant (Eastern) Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>
348	Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>
349	Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>
350	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
351	Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>
352	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
353	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
354	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>
355	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
356	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
357	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
358	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>
359	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
360	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
361	Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>
362	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>
363	Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>
364	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
	<b>COTINGAS</b>	<b>COTINGIDAE</b>
365	Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>



366	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>
367	H Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>
368	Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>
369	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>
	<b>MANAKINS</b>	<b>PIPRIDAE</b>
370	H Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>
371	Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilophia galeata</i>
372	H Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>
373	H Snow-capped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>
374	Flame-crowned (Flame-crested) Manakin	<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i>
375	Band-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>
376	Fiery-capped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>
377	H White-crowned Manakin	<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>
378	Red-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra rubrocapilla</i>
	<b>TITYRAS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TITYRIDAE</b>
379	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
380	Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
381	Brown-winged (Thrush-like) Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>
382	H Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>
383	White-browed Purpletuft	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>
384	Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>
385	Pink-throated Becard	<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>
386	Crested Becard	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>
	<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>
387	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
388	Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>
389	Gray-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>
390	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>
391	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>
392	Dusky-capped Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia hypoxantha</i>
393	Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
	<b>CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>
394	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>
395	H Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
	<b>SWALLOWS</b>	<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>
396	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
397	Black-collared Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>
398	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
399	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
400	Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
401	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
402	White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>
	<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>
403	Tooth-billed Wren	<i>Odontorchilus cinereus</i>
404	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
405	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
406	Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>
407	Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>
408	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>
409	H Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>
	<b>GNATCATCHERS</b>	<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>
410	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>

411	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>
	<b>DONACOBIOUS</b>	<b>DONACOBIIDAE</b>
412	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
	<b>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>
413	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
414	H Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>
415	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
416	Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
	<b>MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>
417	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
	<b>WAGTAILS AND PIPITS</b>	<b>MOTACILLIDAE</b>
418	Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>
419	H Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus auricapillus</i>
420	Golden-crowned (White-bellied) Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus hypoleucus</i>
421	Flavescent Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>
	<b>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>
422	Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
423	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>
424	Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
425	Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopsis</i>
426	Cinnamon Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>
427	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
428	White-banded Tanager	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>
430	Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>
431	White-rumped Tanager	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>
432	Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>
433	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>
434	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>
435	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
436	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio versicolor</i>
437	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
438	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
439	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
440	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
441	Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Tangara cayana</i>
442	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>
443	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana boliviana</i>
444	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
445	Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>
446	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
447	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>
448	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
449	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
450	Short-billed Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>
451	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
452	Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>
453	Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>
454	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
455	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>
456	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
457	White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>



458	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>
459	Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>
460	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>
461	Coal-crested Finch	<i>Charitospiza eucosma</i>
462	Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
463	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
464	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>
465	Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltatricula atricollis</i>
466	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
467	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
468	H Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>
<b>NEW WORLD BUNTINGS &amp; SPARROWS</b>		
469	H Grassland Sparrow	<b>PASSERELLIDAE</b> <i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
470	Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>
471	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
<b>MITROSPINGID TANAGERS</b>		
429	Red-billed Pied Tanager	<b>MITROSPINGIDAE</b> <i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>
<b>CARDINALS AND ALLIES</b>		
472	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<b>CARDINALIDAE</b> <i>Habia rubica</i>
473	Rose-breasted Chat	<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>
<b>TROUPIALS AND ALLIES</b>		
474	Red-breasted Meadowlark (Blackbird)	<b>ICTERIDAE</b> <i>Sturnella militaris</i>
475	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
476	Olive (Amazonian) Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>
477	Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
478	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
479	Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>
480	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis cayanensis</i>
481	Variable Oriole	<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus periporphyrus</i>
482	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>
483	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
484	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
485	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>
486	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
487	Grayish Baywing (Bay-winged Cowbird)	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>
488	Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>
<b>SISKINS, CROSSBILLS, AND ALLIES</b>		
489	Purple-throated Euphonia	<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b> <i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
490	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>
491	Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
492	White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
493	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>
494	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>
<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>		
495	House Sparrow	<b>PASSERIDAE</b> <i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>MAMMALS (partial list)</b>		
1	Southern Tamandua	<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>
2	Greater Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus</i>
3	Proboscis Bat (Long-nosed Bat)	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>
4	Black-tailed Marmoset (Silvery Marmoset)	<i>Callithrix melanura</i>

	Tufted Capuchin (Brown Capuchin)	
5	(Amazon)	<i>Cebus apella</i>
6	Black-striped Capuchin (Pantanal)	<i>Cebus libidinosus</i>
7	H Red-bellied (Dusky) Titi	<i>Callicebus moloch</i>
8	White-nosed Saki	<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>
9	H Red-handed Howler (Amazon)	<i>Alouatta belzebul</i>
10	Black Howler (Pantanal)	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>
11	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
12	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>
13	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>
	Neotropical River Otter (Southern River	
14	Otter)	<i>Lontra longicaudis</i>
15	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>
16	L South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
17	Collared Peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>
18	White-lipped Peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>
19	Red Brocket	<i>Mazama americana</i>
20	Gray Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>
21	Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>
22	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>

This list follows Clements, J. F., T. S. Schulenberg, M. J. Iliff, D. Roberson, T. A. Fredericks, B. L. Sullivan, and C. L. Wood. 2018. The eBird/Clements checklist of birds of the world: v2018.