



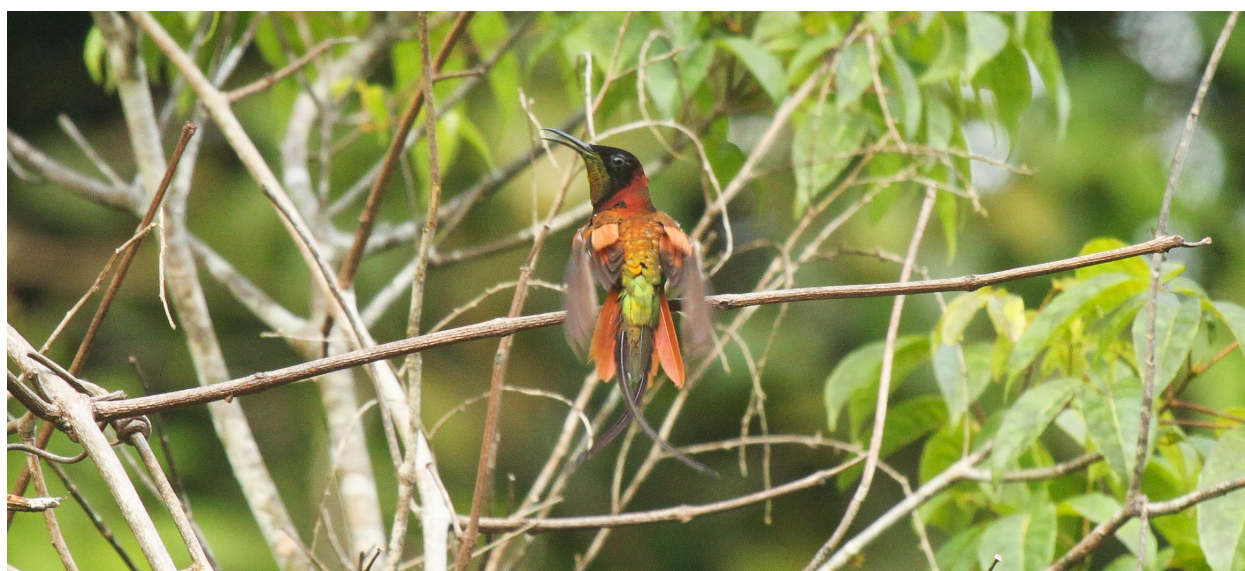
BIRDING MATO GROSSO

Customized birding and natural history tours throughout Brazil.

BRAZIL: THE PANTANAL AND SOUTHERN AMAZONIA

a Birding Mato Grosso custom tour

26 September - 11 October 2013



Crimson Topaz (*Topaza pella*), Rio Azul Jungle Lodge, Pará

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Introduction:

This custom tour was an extended version of what I consider to be our 'signature tour', building on the concept of spending 9 – 10 days based at two fantastic birding lodges in the Brazil's Southern Amazon region by adding a few days in the Pantanal to look for a handful of regional specialties and to search for South America's most fearsome predator – the third largest cat in the world – the Jaguar. We birded in the Pantanal at Pousada Piuval and the Hotel Porto Jofre, the first and last hotels on the famous *Transpantaneira* highway, respectively. Piuval was great as always for its rich diversity in the extensive dry and gallery forests. Porto Jofre was of course our base for a full day of searching for Jaguars, which we connected on in dramatic fashion after a rather anxious wait. And then, as usual, in between all of that the *Transpantaneira* took centre stage. The two centrepiece lodges for the Amazon leg, the Rio Azul and Cristalino Jungle Lodges, are amongst the finest places to bird in the Brazilian Amazon. Each has their

own allure: Rio Azul Jungle Lodge is situated on the edge of a massive forest reserve that is off-limits to visitors of any type, and thus there is an element of the unknown to its avifauna. Its star bird is the recently described and quite odd endemic Bald Parrot, and we once again saw this species reasonably well, maintaining our unblemished record over the course of nearly twenty tours since we discovered the lodge in 2007. Birds aside, to date all of the guests we have taken to the Rio Azul have been blown away by the friendly, personalized attention we receive from the lodge's owners, who do everything from driving the boats on river trips to cooking the fabulous meals and sinful desserts we enjoy during our stays here. Cristalino Jungle Lodge, of course, needs little introduction. It has been receiving birders for more than 20 years now, hosts a site list of nearly 600 species, has many miles of trails in primary forest, an untouched river replete with wildlife, and to top it all off, two 50-metre observation towers giving birders unparalleled access to a lush forest canopy unbroken as far as the eye can see. Our visit started off on the right foot with great views of the Alta Floresta Antpitta, a recently described taxon, and continued apace from there, with sightings of such top class birds as Dark-winged Trumpeter, Black-banded Owl, White-browed Hawk, Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak, and even an adult Harpy Eagle with a prey item, seen from one of the canopy towers.

Itinerary:

26 September: Arrival. Drive to Pantanal and birding Transpantaneira. Night at Pousada Piuval.
27 September: All day birding Pousada Piuval and surroundings.
28 September: Early birding at Piuval, departure after breakfast and all day birding Transpantaneira. Night at Hotel Porto Jofre.
29 September: All day on Cuiabá river and tributaries. Night at Hotel Porto Jofre.
30 September: Early birding around Porto Jofre. Drive to Pousada Rio Claro.
1 October: Early walk at Rio Claro. Return to Cuiabá for mid-day flight to Alta Floresta. Night at Floresta Amazônica Hotel.
2 October: Morning birding near Alta Floresta. Afternoon drive to Rio Azul Jungle Lodge.
3 October: All day at Rio Azul Jungle Lodge.
4 October: All day at Rio Azul Jungle Lodge.
5 October: All day at Rio Azul Jungle Lodge.
6 October: Morning at Rio Azul. Afternoon transfer to Cristalino Jungle Lodge.
7 October: All day at Cristalino Jungle Lodge.
8 October: All day at Cristalino Jungle Lodge.
9 October: All day at Cristalino Jungle Lodge.
10 October: All day at Cristalino Jungle Lodge.
11 October: Early birding at Cristalino. Return to Alta Floresta for lunch and outbound flight.

Summary:

We began the tour in the world famous Pantanal along the bumpy *Transpantaneira*, an elevation dirt road striking deep into the northern Pantanal as far south as the Cuiabá river. Our first introduction to the rich wildlife here came at the road's first rickety bridges, where the concentrations of herons, storks, and caiman impressed, as usual. September marks the latter part of the dry season in the Pantanal, and water was a scarce commodity along the roadsides; wherever one found a stream, pond, or even a puddle, there were birds to be seen. As we drank in the scene, unsure where to look first, a gorgeous pair of Hyacinth Macaws settled the issue for us by flying majestically over the tumult, circling once before landing at the edge of a shallow pond for a drink of water in the hot afternoon!

Our first stop on the tour was the Pousada Piuval, a favourite and one of the birdiest lodges in the northern Pantanal. In a little over a day at Piuval we cleaned up on most of the sought-after passerines, including scarce species like White-fronted Woodpecker and Black-bellied Antwren, and Pantanal specialties Mato Grosso Antbird, White-lored Spinetail, and Great Rufous Woodcreeper. Low water levels precluded us from taking a boat trip on the Baía Piuval, but there was plenty to see elsewhere on the lodge's 7.000 hectare property, and we quickly tallied up the majority of the Pantanal's more widespread species in between our searches for the more localized birds mentioned above. Piuval is an excellent place to see the variety of cracids which inhabit the Pantanal, and our stay did not disappoint with views of a dozen Chestnut-bellied Guans, a handful of Blue-throated Piping-Guans, more than ten Bare-faced Curassows, loads of Chaco Chachalacas, and a couple of Undulated Tinamous (not cracids, but worthy of mention all the same).

Armed with everything we would need for the day, including a packed lunch and plenty to drink, we boarded our boat at the hotel pier under cloudy skies with a cool wind blowing from the south. Jaguars were very much on our minds as we headed up the Cuiabá river and onto its tributaries, seeing sandbars covered with Black Skimmers, Pied Lapwings, and Collared Plovers. We covered a lot of river, searching in all of the major hotspot areas for Jaguar sightings while listening attentively to our pilot's radio in case another boat encountered a cat. Family groups of Giant Otters provided ample distraction, but the radio was silent and the riverbanks empty as the day dragged on. However, as any experienced naturalist will tell you, perseverance and time in the field pays off in the end, and it was mid-afternoon when we lucked into a male Jaguar having just come out of the river onto a beach mere metres in front of our boat as we rounded a tight bend in a narrow tributary. Unconcerned by our arrival, the magnificent animal stalked into a bit of grass a few metres from the water's edge and lay down. After a while he got up, moved in behind a tree, and lay down again to sleep fitfully, occasionally swatting at flies as it lay on its back. A soft crackle brought news over the radio that another Jaguar had been found way downstream, but afterwards we learned that it had been attended by up to a dozen boats and the animal hadn't been fully cooperative as it wandered in and out of the riverside. Unaware, we enjoyed our private sighting. Finally we decided to start to head back, but the cat took interest in our activity, sitting up; Helen decided to snap a few more photos, so we waited a little longer. Then, as we were about to go he got up and walked upstream a short distance, deciding to stand in the open on the beach! We quickly pushed the boat to the shore opposite the Jaguar as he stretched out on the beach in full view (see the photo at the end of this trip report!). He only stayed there for a couple of short minutes, but to us it seemed an eternity as we were able to drink in all the details in a private Jaguar showing.

Our final full day's birding in the Pantanal got off to a nice start in the gallery forest behind our hotel, where we picked up a couple of desired new birds in the form of a responsive White-eyed Attila, and a Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant that seemed a bit at first, before it came in for a much closer look. The pond at the hotel held 8 or 9 different species of shorebirds, best of which was likely a single Pectoral Sandpiper. After breakfast we packed up our things and headed north on the Transpantaneira, making a stop in dry forest just before lunch time to call up a Planalto Slaty-Antshrike. Before and after lunch at our lodge, the Pousada Rio Claro, we enjoyed the local flock of Nanday Parakeets, a bird which has become scarce in the northern Pantanal in the past few years. A tranquil boat ride on the idyllic Rio Claro was a great way to close out our time in the Pantanal. We ventured far upstream on the slow-moving river in hopes we might find an Agami Heron, but it seemed perhaps we had used up our luck the previous afternoon; four different Sungrebes were a certain bonus, however, so we didn't come back empty-handed. The following day was largely a travel day, returning to Cuiabá to catch our flight to Alta Floresta in the extreme north of the state of Mato Grosso, arriving at our pleasant hotel by early afternoon. We had time for a leisurely stroll around the hotel grounds, seeing four species of macaws including Scarlet and Blue-and-yellow Macaws, in addition to Rose-breasted Chat and what would prove to be our only Cinnamon-throated Woodcreepers on the trip.

A morning's birding at a forest patch outside of Alta Floresta was a great introduction to the avifauna of the southern Amazon, with highlights including 5 species of macaws, Orange-cheeked Parrot, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Red-necked Araçari, Bar-breasted Piculet, Ringed Woodpecker, the unbelievable Long-billed Woodcreeper, the near-endemic Glossy Antshrike, White-browed Purpletufts, and best of all, a striking male Purple-throated Cotinga which we eventually eased into a roadside emergent tree. A stop on our way back to town for lunch quickly produced a family of Point-tailed Palmcreepers in their preferred palm swamp habitat.

The Rio Azul Jungle Lodge (Pousada Rio Azul) was once again a spectacular success. Our four night stay here yielded the vast majority of our target species and a couple of surprises to boot. Top billing had to go to the endemic and recently discovered Bald Parrot, which gave us fits as it would appear from nowhere to fly right over our heads, often with the sun directly behind it. Nevertheless we eventually pieced together some very reasonable flight views over the course of several encounters on multiple dates. Far more co-operative were the three Crimson Topazes we watched at length from the boat along the rio Azul, and the male Pavonine Quetzal which started singing beside the restaurant just before lunch one day and waited patiently for us while we dropped cutlery and scrambled to grab binoculars, likewise the Spectacled Owl which had popped up in the same area the previous evening just after dessert. Such local and regional specialties as Brown-banded and Rufous-necked Puffbirds, Blue-necked, Bronzy, and Paradise Jacamars, Black-girdled Barbet, Uniform Woodcreeper, Snethlage's Gnateater, Pompadour Cotinga, Black Manakin, Cinnamon Neopipo, Pale-bellied Mourner, and Guianan (Pará) Gnatcatcher all put in appearances. Birding the lodge clearing was fantastic during our first morning, with tanagers, flycatchers, and hummingbirds all around us. We recorded 16 species of hummingbirds during our first day at the lodge alone, mostly from the clearing, and including great birds such as Tapajós Hermit (at least 5 seen during the first morning), Black-eared Fairy, Green-tailed Goldenthrout, Black-bellied Thorntail (a courting pair), Rufous-throated and White-chinned Sapphires, and perhaps best of all, a Fiery-tailed Aowlbill, just the 2nd record for the lodge. Speaking of 2nd records for the lodge, likely the 'best' sighting of our visit was the White-bellied Dacnis pair seen visiting fruiting trees near the lodge on our first morning; we had excellent, prolonged scope views of this enigmatic tanager, a rare treat indeed. I would be remiss not to mention the great food served to us at the Rio Azul – no surprise by now – and the wonderful attention paid to us by Carlos and Ivani, the proprietors. As always, we were truly reluctant to leave this lodge, still one of the best kept secrets in the Amazon.

The drive from the Rio Azul to the meeting place for our pick-up by staff from Cristalino Jungle Lodge will certainly not be forgotten. Still stuffed from the last of Ivani's desserts, we loaded up to make the bulk of the drive during the heat of the day, planning to leave some time for a bit of birding en route later on. In hindsight, distant thunderclouds were providing ample warning that things might not proceed according to plan.

Having used up our bad luck the previous evening, we came out of the gate running on our first morning at Cristalino. We birded one of my favourite trails at the lodge, the seldom visited Serra Nova trail, where the first bird we saw was the handsome local form of Spotted Antpitta, which has recently been described as a distinct species, the Alta Floresta Antpitta (I prefer the name Tapajos Antpitta, personally). Flocks here held Long-tailed Woodcreeper, Cinnamon-rumped and Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaners, Saturnine, Cinereous and Plain-winged Antshrikes, Plain-throated, White-eyed, Gray, Long-winged and Ornate Antwrens, and Dusky-capped and Tawny-crowned Greenlets, to name just some of the birds we saw. In the sections of trail dominated by vine tangles and small stands of bamboo we found Cinnamon-crested Spadebill, Cinereous Mourner, and both Large-headed and Dusky-tailed Flatbills. Before ascending the rock outcropping at the far end of the trail, we stepped off-track a short distance to watch a couple of displaying male Band-tailed Manakins. Atop the granite overlook itself we had Striolated Puffbird and a small flock with Tooth-billed Wren and a variety of tanagers, dacnises and honeycreepers. As we climbed

back down from the top to the forest floor some loud '*chak!*' calls drew our attention to a nearby troop of Dark-winged Trumpeters, which we called in for the best views I've had of the species in a long time – indeed, one of the birds nearly ran us over!

As is often the case with our Southern Amazon itineraries, we had seen a high percentage of the regional specialties during our time at the Rio Azul, meaning we could focus on a narrower list of target birds while at Cristalino. As such we visited the bamboo forest on the Haffer trail to see Rufous-capped Nunlet, Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner, Striated Antbird, Manu Antbird, and White-winged Shrike-Tanager; we had just enough time before the skies opened for a brief tropical deluge to see the Musician Wren on the Castanheira trail. Our time atop the lodge's two canopy towers did not disappoint, with top marks going to the adult Harpy Eagle we watched through the scope as it moved from tree to tree with a prey item – likely a Brown Capuchin monkey – in its talons. We were even able to eventually alert one of the local guides back at the lodge via radio that the eagle was heading in their direction; thanks to our warning it was seen in the clearing, but had moved on by the time we arrived back to the lodge. Other highlights from the towers included a pair of White-browed Hawks, Ornate Hawk-Eagle, White-necked Puffbird, Spangled Cotinga, Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak, and great flyby views of Scarlet and Blue-and-yellow Macaws. In just a few days at Cristalino we cannot cover all of the trails, but our efforts on the ones we visited were rewarded with other great birds including but not limited to Black-banded Owl, Banded Antbird, Amazonian Royal Flycatcher, Red-crowned Ant-tanager, and Amazonian Oropendola. On the Cristalino river itself we found such prizes as Amazonian Umbrellabird and Razor-billed Curassow, and at night, Short-tailed Nighthawk, Boat-billed Heron, and a fabulous encounter with the unique Zigzag Heron.



Blue-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanicollis*), Rio Azul Jungle Lodge, Pará

Systematic Bird List

The following selectively annotated list reflects our observations from 26 September to 11 October 2013. Taxonomy and nomenclature follows the list maintained by the South American Checklist Committee (Remsen *et al.* 2014). Species that were heard only are marked with an asterisk, while species that were seen or heard only by the tour leader are marked with a double asterisk. Species highlighted in yellow are endemic to Brazil. All told, 536 bird species were recorded during the tour.

Legend:

RA = Rio Azul Jungle Lodge

CJL = Cristalino Jungle Lodge

RHEAS (RHEIDAE)

Greater Rhea (*Rhea americana*) - Seen on all but one date in the Pantanal, all in the drier regions to the north of the Pixaim river with up to 20 birds observed daily. Rated as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List for Threatened Species.

TINAMOUS (TINAMIDAE)

* **Gray Tinamou** (*Tinamus tao*) – Heard on 3 dates at RA and 1 at CJL.

Great Tinamou (*Tinamus major*) – 1 seen at RA on the 3rd.

* **White-throated Tinamou** (*Tinamus guttatus*) – Heard on the 4th at RA and the 9th at CJL.

* **Cinereous Tinamou** (*Crypturellus cinereus*) – Heard at RA on four dates.

* **Little Tinamou** (*Crypturellus soui*)

Undulated Tinamou (*Crypturellus undulatus*) - Two seen crossing a quiet track on the 27th at Piuval, and another bird seen in roughly the same area the following morning.

* **Brazilian Tinamou** (*Crypturellus strigulosus*) – Heard daily at RA and CJL.

SCREAMERS (ANHIMIDAE)

Southern Screamer (*Chauna torquata*) – These ungainly but somewhat charismatic birds were seen daily in the Pantanal, with a high count of 30 on the 28th.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS (ANATIDAE)

** **White-faced Whistling-Duck** (*Dendrocygna viduata*)

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) – Seen only on the 28th, a single bird.

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*)

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*)

GUANS AND ALLIES (CRACIDAE)

Spix's Guan (*Penelope jacquacu*) – Seen on 5 dates, mostly at CJL but also once at RA.

Chestnut-bellied Guan (*Penelope ochrogaster*) – **Endemic**. A dozen seen at Piuval on the 27th, not recorded again until the morning of the 1st at Pousada Rio Claro, where they visit the lodge feeders first thing in the morning in significant numbers. Rated as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Blue-throated Piping-Guan (*Pipile cumanensis*)

Red-throated Piping-Guan (*Pipile cufubi*)

Chaco Chachalaca (*Ortallia canicollis*) – Common in the Pantanal, where their duets are a distinctive part of the dawn and dusk choruses.

Bare-faced Curassow (*Crax fasciolata*) – Seen almost daily in the Pantanal, including a high count of approximately 20 individuals on the 30th.

Razor-billed Curassow (*Mitu tuberosum*) – Recorded on 4 dates in the Amazon with sightings at both RA and CJL.

GREBES (PODICIPEDIDAE)

Least Grebe (*Tachybaptus dominicus*)

STORKS (CICONIIDAE)

Maguari Stork (*Ciconia maguari*) – Small numbers seen in the Pantanal at the Campos do Jofre.

Jabiru (*Jabiru mycteria*) – Seen daily in the Pantanal.

Wood Stork (*Mycteria americana*)

CORMORANTS (PHALACROCORACIDAE)

Neotropical Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*)

ANHINGAS (ANHINGIDAE)

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*)

HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS (ARDEIDAE)

Rufescent Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*)

Boat-billed Heron (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) – Seen in 1s or 2s on a couple of dates in the Pantanal; a couple also seen after dusk along the river at CJL on the 8th.

Zigzag Heron (*Zebilus undulatus*) – 1 seen along the river at CJL on the evening of the 8th. This secretive heron of forested habitats is rarely seen in its range, except at a few locations where their territories and habits are well known. Cristalino Jungle Lodge is one of those places, and during the rainy season the birds are vocal and prove to be rather common along the Cristalino river.

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*)

Striated Heron (*Butorides striata*)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*)

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*)

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*)

Whistling Heron (*Syrigma sibilatrix*)

Capped Heron (*Pilherodius pileatus*)

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*)

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*)

IBIS & SPOONBILLS (THRESKIORNITHIDAE)

Green Ibis (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*)

Bare-faced Ibis (*Phimosus infuscatus*)

Plumbeous Ibis (*Theristicus caerulescens*)

Buff-necked Ibis (*Theristicus caudatus*)

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*)

NEW WORLD VULTURES (CATHARTIDAE)

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*)

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes melambrotus*)

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

OSPREY (PANDIONIDAE)

Osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*)

HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES (ACCIPITRINIDAE)

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*)

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*)

Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja*) – Seeing a distant adult with a prey item in its talons from Tower 2 at CJL on the morning of the 9th was certainly a thrill. Birders carry telescopes for encounters like this one. The fact that the bird was moving from tree to tree with its food item, rather than stopping to pick at it itself, combined with the fact that lodge staff had been seeing an adult Harpy not far from the lodge in the weeks preceding, hint that this bird might have had a nest somewhere in the general vicinity of the lodge. That said, CJL is surrounded by thousands of hectares of primary forest, and a nest could thus be literally anywhere. Rated Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*) – Two individuals seen in flight on rising thermals from Tower 2 at CJL on the morning of the 9th.

Black-collared Hawk (*Busarellus nigricollis*) – Many sightings of these lovely hawks in the Pantanal.

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*)

Double-toothed Kite (*Harpagus bidentatus*)

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*)

Crane Hawk (*Geranoospiza caerulescens*)

Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*)

Great Black-Hawk (*Buteogallus urubitinga*)

Roadside Hawk (*Rupornis magnirostris*)

White-tailed Hawk (*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*)

White-browed Hawk (*Leucopternis kuhli*) – We saw a pair from Tower 2 at CJL in the morning on the 9th; that afternoon we watched an adult going to roost on a nest at the forested stream on the Taboca trail. I believe this may be just the 2nd nest located for this little known species in the Brazilian Amazon. HBW Alive subscribers can read a brief note describing the nest here: <http://www.hbw.com/wikicontribution/brief-notes-nest-white-browed-hawk-leucopternis-kuhli-n-mato-grosso-brazil>

Gray-lined Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*)

LIMPKIN (ARAMIDAE)

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)

TRUMPETERS (PSOPHIDAE)

Dark-winged Trumpeter (*Psophia viridis*) – Our encounter with this species was without a doubt one of the trip's highlights. We encountered a flock of about 10 birds at the base of the rocky hill at the far end of the Serra Nova trail in late morning on the 7th at CJL; the birds were heard vocalizing as we descended from the overlook, and it seemed that we had split the group when we came down. A bit of tape drew a

few members of the group in to us, including two individuals that came running right at us! One of them only saw us at the very last minute before it veered off. A couple of them went up into low trees to survey their surroundings, and we had great views of those birds as they sat, occasionally calling and twitching nervously. The CBRO, Brazil's official checklist committee, recently accepted a split informed by Oppenheimer & Silveira (2009) to recognize three distinct species within *Psophia viridis*. The taxon we saw at Cristalino is *P. v. dextralis*, which if treated as a full species would be a Brazilian endemic. The English name chosen by the CBRO for *P. dextralis* is Brown-winged Trumpeter. Rated as Endangered in the latest status update on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS (RALLIDAE)

Gray-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajanea*)

* **Ash-throated Crane** (*Porzana albicollis*)

FINFOOTS (HELIORNITHIDAE)

Sungrebe (*Heliornis fulica*) – The only representative of its family in the Americas. We had them on 3 dates, including up to 4 individuals during an afternoon boat trip at Pousada Rio Claro on the 30th.

SUNBITTERN (EURYPYGIDAE)

Sunbittern (*Eurypyga helias*)

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (CHARADRIIDAE)

Pied Lapwing (*Vanellus cayanus*)

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*)

Collared Plover (*Charadrius collaris*)

STILTS (RECURVIROSTRIDAE)

Black-necked Stilt (*Himantopus mexicanus*)

SANDPIPERS (SCOLOPACIDAE)

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*)

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*)

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*)

White-rumped Sandpiper (*Calidris fuscicollis*)

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*)

JACANAS (JACANIDAE)

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*)

TERNS (STERNIDAE)

Yellow-billed Tern (*Sternula superciliaris*)

Large-billed Tern (*Phaetusa simplex*)

SKIMMERS (RYNCHOPIDAE)

Black Skimmer (*Rynchops niger*)

PIGEONS & DOVES (COLUMBIDAE)

Rock Pigeon (*Columbia livia*)

Scaled Pigeon (*Patagioenas speciosa*)

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*)

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*)

* **Plumbeous Pigeon** (*Patagioenas plumbea*)

Ruddy Pigeon (*Patagioenas subvinacea*)

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*)

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*)

* **Gray-fronted Dove** (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) – Seemingly a good year for this species, which is thought to undertake large-scale movements within the Amazon Basin in response to fruit availability (Stouffer & Bierregaard 1993). We had them on 7 dates at RA and CJL, with a maximum count of 6 individuals on the 9th.

Ruddy Ground-dove (*Columbina talpacoti*)

Scaled Dove (*Columbina squammata*)

Picui Ground-dove (*Columbina picui*)

Blue Ground-dove (*Claravis pretiosa*)

Long-tailed Ground-dove (*Uropelia campestris*) – This relatively scarce species of drier open country was seen only on the 28th.

CUCKOOS (CUCULIDAE)

Little Cuckoo (*Coccyzua minuta*)

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*)

Black-bellied Cuckoo (*Piaya melanogaster*) – We had this forest canopy cuckoo on 3 dates; in Alta Floresta, at RA, and CJL.

Greater Ani (*Crotophaga major*) – Recorded on 6 dates, including approximately 40 birds along the river at CJL on the 8th. The species is erratic at this location, appearing in large groups at certain times of year, possibly to exploit caterpillar hatches in river edge vegetation.

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*)

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*)

BARN-OWLS (TYTONIDAE)

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) – 1 seen in ranchland near RA on the evening of the 4th. In its 11th edition of the official Brazilian checklist, the CBRO recognized a split of the Barn Owls – on said list this is now American Barn Owl, *Tyto furcata*.

OWLS (STRIGIDAE)

* **Tropical Screech-Owl** (*Megascops choliba*)

* **Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl** (*Megascops watsonii*) – Surprisingly we didn't hear this species at RA, where it is usually vocal in the lodge clearing. Heard on a couple of dates at CJL, but not seen.

Spectacled Owl (*Pulsatrix perspicillata*) – Perhaps the presence of a pair of these birds in the clearing at RA was the reason for the absence of the previous species. We had nice views of an adult after dessert on the night of the 4th.

Great Horned Owl (*Bubo virginianus*)

Black-banded Owl (*Ciccaba huhula*) – A definite highlight for me when we called in a pair to perch above us along the Taboca trail on the 9th at CJL.

* **Amazonian Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium hardyi*)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

NIGHTJARS (CAPRIMULGIDAE)

Nacunda Nighthawk (*Podager nacunda*)

Lesser Nighthawk (*Chordeiles acutipennis*) – 5 of these boreal migrants seen on the 5th at RA.

Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*)

Short-tailed Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus*)

Band-tailed Nighthawk (*Nyctiprogne leucopyga*)

Blackish Nightjar (*Nyctipolus nigrescens*)

Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)

SWIFTS (APODIDAE)

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*)

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*)

Pale-rumped Swift (*Chaetura egregia*)

Amazonian Swift (*Chaetura viridipennis*) – Seen on a daily basis in the Amazon, where it was the abundant swift at this time of year. A relatively recent split from Chapman's Swift.

Short-tailed Swift (*Chaetura brachyura*)

Fork-tailed Palm-Swift (*Tachornis squamata*)

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift (*Panyptila cayennensis*) – Seen only by Dale on the 2nd in Alta Floresta, this is an uncommon species in the area and a notable record as such.

HUMMINGBIRDS (TROCHILIDAE)

Crimson Topaz (*Topaza pella*) – 3 seen along the river at RA on the morning of the 4th, and a remarkable 7 individuals found along the same stretch of river on the morning of the 7th, including several adult males. Rio Azul is perhaps the best location for this species in the southern Amazon.

White-necked Jacobin (*Florisuga mellivora*)

Rufous-breasted Hermit (*Glaucis hirsutus*) – Recorded on 4 dates at RA, where 1 or 2 individuals were visiting the *Heliconia* flowers around the restaurant throughout the day.

Tapajos Hermit (*Phaethornis aethopyga*) – **Endemic.** At least 5 (possibly as many as 8) individuals seen on the morning of the 3rd at RA, both around the lodge clearing and on the Jatobá trail. This taxon – one of the most distinctive of the *Phaethornis* hermits – was only proven to be a full species as recently as 2009 (Piacentini *et al.*). It is endemic to the Brazilian Amazon between the Tapajós and Xingú rivers, and the Rio Azul appears to be the most reliable place in its range to see the species easily. Rated as Near Threatened in the IUCN Red List for Threatened Species.

Reddish Hermit (*Phaethornis ruber*)

** **Buff-bellied Hermit** (*Phaethornis subochraceous*)

White-bearded Hermit (*Phaethornis hispidus*)

Black-eared Fairy (*Heliothryx auritus*)

White-tailed Goldenthrout (*Polytmus guainumbi*)

Green-tailed Goldenthrout (*Polytmus theresiae*) – Seen daily in the lodge clearing at RA, which the species has colonized since the lodge owners transplanted a number of bushes of favoured flowering species into the clearing from the nearby *campinarana* habitat inhabited by the goldenthroats.

Fiery-tailed Awlbill (*Avocettula recurvirostris*) – I was very pleased to see a female of this poorly known species in the lodge clearing at RA on the morning of the 3rd, representing just the second record for the lodge (and the first documented record, thanks to Helen's photos!). Quite a rare and difficult to find species throughout its range.

Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*)

Black-bellied Thorntail (*Discosura langsdorffi*) – Nice views of a courting pair in the lodge clearing at RA on the morning of the 3rd.

Long-billed Starthroat (*Heliomaster longirostris*)

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*)

Gray-breasted Sabrewing (*Campylopterus largipennis*)

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Campylopterus macrourus*)

Fork-tailed Woodnymph (*Thalurania furcata*)

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*)

Glittering-throated Emerald (*Amazilia fimbriata*)

Rufous-throated Sapphire (*Hylocharis sapphirina*)

White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus*)

TROGONS & QUETZALS (TROGONIDAE)

Pavonine Quetzal (*Pharomachrus pavoninus*) – After getting no response at a couple of different territories on the trail system at RA, we were happy to interrupt our lunch on the 5th when a bird started to sing from just inside the forest on the Jatobá trail, easily audible from the lodge clearing. We dropped our cutlery and hurried into the woods, quickly finding the bird and enjoying wonderful views.

Black-tailed Trogon (*Trogon melanurus*)

Green-backed Trogon (*Trogon viridis*) – Formerly known as White-tailed Trogon, which name now relates to *T. chionurus*.

* **Amazonian Trogon** (*Trogon ramonianus*) – Split from Violaceous Trogon, *T. violaceus*.

Blue-crowned Trogon (*Trogon curucui*)

* **Black-throated Trogon** (*Trogon rufus*)

Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris*)

KINGFISHERS (ALCEDINIDAE)

Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle torquatus*)

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*)

Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*)

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle inda*)

American Pygmy Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle aenea*)

MOTMOTS (MOMOTIDAE)

* **Amazonian Motmot** (*Momotus momota*)

* **Broad-billed Motmot** (*Electron platyrhynchum*)

JACAMARS (GALBULIDAE)

Blue-cheeked Jacamar (*Galbula cyanicollis*) – Seen or heard on 6 dates in the Amazon, including most days at RA.

Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*)

Bronzy Jacamar (*Galbula leucogastra*)

Paradise Jacamar (*Galbula dea*)

Great Jacamar (*Jacamerops aureus*) – Seen only on the 3rd at RA.

PUFFBIRDS (BUCCONIDAE)

White-necked Puffbird (*Notharchus hyperhynchus*)

Brown-banded Puffbird (*Notharchus ordii*) – 4 birds seen on the 3rd at RA; heard on 3 subsequent dates at RA and CJL.

* **Pied Puffbird** (*Notharchus tectus*)

Spotted Puffbird (*Bucco tamatia*) – A pair in *campinarana* along the entrance track at RA on the 3rd.

Striolated Puffbird (*Nystalus striolatus*) – Only seen on the 7th atop the rocky overlook at the end of the Serra Nova trail at CJL.

Rufous-necked Puffbird (*Malacoptila rufa*) – 1 seen on the 5th along the Trilha do Brad at RA.

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) – Dale spotted this species, quite scarce in the southern Amazon, sitting quietly above the entrance track at RA on the 3rd.

Rufous-capped Nunlet (*Nonnula ruficapilla*) – We had this specialist of bamboo and vine-dominated forests on a couple of dates at CJL.

Black-fronted Nunbird (*Monasa nigrifrons*)

White-fronted Nunbird (*Monasa morphoeus*)

Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*)

BARBETS (CAPITONIDAE)

Black-girdled Barbet (*Capito dayi*) – Near endemic, this species just nips across the border into Bolivia at the southern edge of its range. Recorded on at least 6 dates at RA and CJL. Rated as Vulnerable on the IUCN List of Threatened Species.

TOUCANS (RAMPHASTIDAE)

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*) – A common but emblematic species of the Pantanal and elsewhere in open habitats in the Brazilian interior. We saw the species daily in the Pantanal.

White-throated Toucan (*Ramphastos tucanus*)

Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus*)

Gould's Toucanet (*Selenidera gouldii*) – Another near-endemic, this species occurs to the east of the Madeira river on the south bank of the Amazon. We saw pairs on a couple of dates at RA, and heard it on a couple more dates at CJL.

Lettered Aracari (*Pteroglossus inscriptus*)

Chestnut-eared Aracari (*Pteroglossus castanotis*)

Curl-crested Aracari (*Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*) – Another sought-after species, we finally caught up with it at CJL from Tower 2.

Red-necked Aracari (*Pteroglossus bitorquatus*) – Seen on 5 dates at RA and CJL.

WOODPECKERS (PICIDAE)

Bar-breasted Piculet (*Picumnus aurifrons*) – Seen only near Alta Floresta on the 2nd, though we heard the species and did not follow up to see it on at least 6 subsequent dates.

White-wedged Piculet (*Picumnus albosquamatus*)

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*)

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes cruentatus*)

White-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes cactorum*) – A scarce species in the northern Pantanal, at least along the length of the Transpantaneira. We had a pair at Piuval on a territory which has been occupied for the past couple of years.

Little Woodpecker (*Veniliornis passerinus*)

Red-stained Woodpecker (*Veniliornis affinis*)

Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula*)

Golden-green Woodpecker (*Piculus chrysochloros*) – We saw the species twice: single birds at Piuval on the 28th, and at RA on the 3rd, respectively. CBRO (2014) recognizes the work of Del-Rio *et al.* (2013) and splits *P. chrysochloros* into five different species. The bird we saw in the Pantanal would remain *P. chrysochloros*, while the bird seen at Rio Azul would become *P. laemostictus*, Todd's Golden-green Woodpecker.

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*)

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*)

Scale-breasted Woodpecker (*Celeus grammicus*)

Chestnut Woodpecker (*Celeus elegans*)

Pale-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus lugubris*) – Something of a specialty of the Pantanal, we had a pair at Piuval on the 27th.

Cream-colored Woodpecker (*Celeus flavus*)

Ringed Woodpecker (*Celeus torquatus*) – A responsive pair in riparian forest at the Santa Helena river in Alta Floresta on the 2nd was our only sighting.

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*)

Red-necked Woodpecker (*Campephilus rubricollis*)

SERIEMAS (CARIAMIDAE)

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*)

FALCONS & CARACARAS (FALCONIDAE)

Collared Forest-falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*)

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*)

Red-throated Caracara (*Ibycter americanus*)

Black Caracara (*Daptrius ater*)

Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*)

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

Bat Falcon (*Falco ruficularis*)

Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*)

PARROTS (PSITTACIDAE)

Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet (*Touit huetii*)

Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*)

Yellow-chevroned Parakeet (*Brotogeris chiriri*)

Golden-winged Parakeet (*Brotogeris chrysoptera*)

Orange-cheeked Parrot (*Pyrilia barrabandi*)

Bald Parrot (*Pyrilia aurantiocephala*) – **Endemic.** Seen on 3 dates, and heard on another, all at RA where the species is fairly common. This is undoubtedly the best place to see this species at present, as it passes over the lodge clearing and the river on a daily basis. Rather remarkably, this unique parrot was only described to science in 2002 (Gaban-Lima *et al.*); it is endemic to an area south of the Amazon to the

east and west of the Tapajós river. Very little is known about the species. Rated Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus menstruus*)

Yellow-crowned Parrot (*Amazona ochrocephala*)

Turquoise-fronted Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*)

* **Mealy Parrot** (*Amazona farinosa*)

Kawall's Parrot (*Amazona kawalli*) – **Endemic**. Seen only once, when a badly backlit bird flew over the lodge clearing at RA on the morning of the 3rd. Unfortunately, we didn't see the species again although it was heard on the following 2 dates. Rated as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Orange-winged Parrot (*Amazona amazonica*)

Dusky-billed Parrotlet (*Forpus modestus*)

White-bellied Parrot (*Pionites leucogaster*) – Rated as Vulnerable on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Red-fan Parrot (*Derophtus accipitrinus*) – We had a pair of the dark-crowned, near endemic *fuscifrons* race at RA on the 4th.

Santarem Parakeet (*Pyrrhura amazonum madeirae*) – The *madeirae* race is often split as a separate species, Madeira Parakeet. We recorded the species on 7 dates at RA and CJL.

Hyacinth Macaw (*Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*) – The symbol of the Pantanal, and a fine example of ecotourism having a positive conservation impact as well. The species was undergoing major declines throughout its range in the 1980s, but has recovered somewhat in the Pantanal, which is its stronghold, in a large part due to increased awareness amongst landowners to restrict access to poachers for the live bird trade, and also due to the positive economic impacts via tourism that preserving live birds has proven to bring. The species is unfortunately still under severe pressure from habitat destruction, particularly in the disjunct populations in the eastern Brazilian Amazon (of which there is a small population near the RA) and the Gerais of Goiás, Tocantins, and Piauí. We saw the species daily in the Pantanal, with upwards of 15 birds on the 27th at Piuval as our highest count. Rated as Endangered on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Peach-fronted Parakeet (*Eupsittula aurea*) – Recently moved from the genus *Aratinga*.

Nanday Parakeet (*Aratinga nenday*) – Recently moved to the genus *Aratinga*.

Red-bellied Macaw (*Orthopsittaca manilatus*)

Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) – Rated as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

Yellow-collared Macaw (*Primolius auricollis*)

Blue-and-yellow Macaw (*Ara ararauna*) – Seen daily in the Amazon.

Scarlet Macaw (*Ara macao*) – Seen on 7 dates in the Amazon, with a top count of 16 individuals on the afternoon of the 4th in ranchland at RA.

Red-and-green Macaw (*Ara chloropterus*)

Chestnut-fronted Macaw (*Ara severus*)

White-eyed Parakeet (*Psittacara leucophthalmus*) – Recently moved from the genus *Aratinga*.

ANTBIRDS (THAMNOPHILIDAE)

Fasciated Antshrike (*Cymbilaimus lineatus*)

* **Great Antshrike** (*Taraba major*)

Glossy Antshrike (*Sakesphorus luctuosus*) – **Endemic** (though probably also occurs into Bolivia). Seen at the Santa Helena river near Alta Floresta on the 2nd, and again at RA on the 3rd; heard on a couple of dates at CJL.

Barred Antshrike (*Thamnophilus doliatus*)

* **Chestnut-backed Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus palliatus*)

Plain-winged Antshrike (*Thamnophilus schistaceus*)

Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike (*Thamnophilus stictocephalus*) – 1 seen in stunted *campinarana* along the entrance track at RA on the 3rd.

Planalto Slaty-Antshrike (*Thamnophilus pelzelni*) – 1 seen on the entrance road to the Rio Clarinho Lodge on the 30th.

White-shouldered Antshrike (*Thamnophilus aethiops*)

Amazonian Antshrike (*Thamnophilus amazonicus*)

Saturnine Antshrike (*Thamnomanes saturninus*) – Recorded with mixed flock at RA and CJL on 5 dates.

Cinereous Antshrike (*Thamnomanes caesi*)

Plain-throated Antwren (*Isleria hauxwelli*) – Quite vocal at this time of year, we saw or heard them on 8 dates in the Amazon.

Spot-winged Antshrike (*Pygiptila stellaris*)

White-eyed Antwren (*Epinecrophylla leucophthalma*)

Ornate Antwren (*Epinecrophylla ornata*) – A specialist of vine tangles, usually near bamboo, we saw the species on the 7th and 8th at CJL.

Pygmy Antwren (*Myrmotherula brachyura*) – Common in the Amazon, recorded daily.

Sclater's Antwren (*Myrmotherula sclateri*)

Amazonian Streaked-Antwren (*Myrmotherula multistriata*)

White-flanked Antwren (*Myrmotherula axillaris*)

Long-winged Antwren (*Myrmotherula longipennis*)

Gray Antwren (*Myrmotherula menetriesii*)

Banded Antbird (*Dichrozona cincta*) – We saw this dazzling little terrestrial antbird on the recently opened Jequitibá trail at CJL on the morning of the 10th.

Large-billed Antwren (*Herpsilochmus longirostris*)

* **Rufous-winged Antwren** (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*)

Dot-winged Antwren (*Microrhopias quixensis*) – Seen on 2 dates at CJL, both sightings relating to the endemic *emiliae* race, a possible future split.

* **White-fringed Antwren** (*Formicivora grisea*)

Black-bellied Antwren (*Formicivora melanogaster*) – A rare bird in the Pantanal, we managed to track down a little group of them in the dry forest at Pousada Piuval on the 27th.

Rusty-backed Antwren (*Formicivora rufa*)

Striated Antbird (*Drymophila devillei*)

Spix's Warbling-Antbird (*Hypocnemis striata*) – **Endemic.** A fairly recent split (Isler *et al.* 2007). Quite common at both RA and CJL.

Yellow-browed Antbird (*Hypocnemis hypoxantha*) – Normally quite common at RA, but we only saw the species on the 5th. The taxon here is *H. h. ochraceiventris*, a race endemic to Brazil south of the Amazon river between the Tapajós and Xingu rivers.

* **Gray Antbird** (*Cercomacra cinerascens*)

Blackish Antbird (*Cercomacra nigrescens*) – A paper recently published by Tello *et al.* (2014) recommends erecting a new genus *Cercomacroides* to contain the 'tyrannina' clade consisting of *C. nigrescens*, *C. serva*, *C. parkeri*, *C. laeta*, and *C. tyrannina*.

Black-faced Antbird (*Myrmoborus myotherinus*)

Mato Grosso Antbird (*Cercomacra melanaria*)

Manu Antbird (*Cercomacra manu*) – Seen at CJL on the 8th on Dr. Haffer's trail, and on the 10th on the Jequitibá trail. A patchily distributed species in the southern Brazilian Amazon, where it occurs only in extensive stands of *Guadua* bamboo.

White-browed Antbird (*Myrmoborus leucophrys*)

Black-faced Antbird (*Myrmoborus myiotherinus*)

Band-tailed Antbird (*Hypocnemoides maculicauda*)

* **Silvered Antbird** (*Sclateria naevia*)

Rufous-faced Antbird (*Schistocichla rufifacies*) – **Endemic.** A male seen near a small stream quite close to the lodge at RA on the 4th.

Chestnut-tailed Antbird (*Myrmeciza hemimelaena*)

Black-throated Antbird (*Myrmeciza atrothorax*)

Spot-backed Antbird (*Hylophylax naevius*)

Dot-backed Antbird (*Hylophylax punctulatus*)

Xingu Scale-backed Antbird (*Willisornis vidua*) – **Endemic**. A male seen at RA on the 4th was our only sighting. Scale-backed Antbird was split into two species in 2011 (Isler & Whitney); both species occur in northern Mato Grosso, with the Teles Pires river acting as a biogeographic barrier separating the two forms. This species is limited to the Brazilian Amazon east of the Tapajós and south of the Amazon, while the Common Scale-backed Antbird *W. poecilinota* is widespread to the west and north.

**** Black-spotted Bare-eyed** (*Phlegopsis nigromaculata*) – Unfortunately we only heard this species at CJL. We were unlucky not to encounter a single active army ant swarm during our 9 full days in the Amazon, costing us this species and the endemic Bare-eyed Antbird.

GNATEATERS (CONOPOPHAGIDAE)

Chestnut-belted Gnateater (*Conopophaga aurita*) – A great sighting of a pair on the 6th along the Manejo trail at RA. The taxon here is *snethlageae* which is considered by a number of authorities to be quite distinctive (the black on the male extending from the throat all the way down to the lower breast, no white on the belly) and likely represents a good species.

ANTPITTAS (GRALLARIDAE)

Spotted Antpitta (*Hylopezus macularius*) – The bird we saw along the Serra Nova trail on the morning of the 7th was a great way to kick off our time at CJL. This taxon actually represents a cryptic species which has been recently described and named Alta Floresta Antpitta *H. whittakeri* (Carneiro *et al.* 2012). Although I live in Alta Floresta and this English name stands to be good for business, I think a far more sensible and useful English name would be Tapajós Antpitta given the distribution of the species. Calling it Tapajós Antpitta would mesh well with the recently re-described Tapajós Hermit, and the Tapajós Scythebill. The combined effect of these English names might call attention to the threats to the Tapajós basin, particularly those represented by proposed and ongoing hydroelectric projects, including a ridiculous project on the Tapajós itself within the confines of Amazonia National Park. Whatever it ends up being called, *H. whittakeri* is a Brazilian endemic.

*** Thrush-like Antpitta** (*Myrmothera campanisona*)

WOODCREEPERS (FURNARIIDAE -- DENDROCOLAPTINAE)

Spot-throated Woodcreeper (*Certhiasomus stictolaemus*)

Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*)

Long-tailed Woodcreeper (*Deconychura longicauda*)

Plain-brown Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla fuliginosa*)

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper (*Glyphorhynchus spirurus*)

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper (*Dendrexetastes rufigula*)

Long-billed Woodcreeper (*Nasica longirostris*) – This monster is always a pleasure to watch; we saw one quite nicely at the Santa Helena river in Alta Floresta on the 2nd.

*** Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper** (*Dendrocolaptes certhia*)

Red-billed Woodcreeper (*Hylexetastes perrotii*) – Seen on the 4th from the lodge clearing at RA where a pair passes early each morning. This is the *uniformis* race (Uniform Woodcreeper), which is in all likelihood a full species, which would be endemic to the southern Brazilian Amazon. Birdlife International (2014) treats *uniformis* as a species-level taxon and rates it as globally Vulnerable.

Great Rufous Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes major*) – Another fun, ridiculous woodcreeper. We saw 3 of them on the 27th at Piuval in the Pantanal.

Striped Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*)

Spix's Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus spixii*) – Endemic.

Buff-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus guttatus*)

Straight-billed Woodcreeper (*Dendroplex picus*)

Red-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*)

* **Curve-billed Scythebill** (*Campylorhamphus procurvoides*) – Heard only at CJL.

Narrow-billed Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*)

Lineated Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*) – Seen on 2 dates at CJL. The form here was recently elevated to species rank in a paper published in a special edition of the Handbook of the Birds of the World (Rodrigues *et al.* 2013). The split has been adopted by the CBRO (2014) and the SACC seems likely to follow suit. Proposed name for the species is *Lepidocolaptes layardi*, called Layard's Woodcreeper by the CBRO, and it ranges east from the Tapajós to the south of the Amazon river.

OVENBIRDS (FURNARIIDAE -- FURNARIINAE)

Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus*)

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*)

Point-tailed Palmcreeper (*Berlepschia rikeri*) – A family group of 4 birds seen in a *Mauritia* palm swamp on the 2nd in Alta Floresta, where the species is common in suitable habitat.

Pale-legged Hornero (*Furnarius leucopus*)

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*)

Dusky-cheeked (Crested) Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops dorsalis*)

Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor erythrocercum*)

Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor pyrrhodes*)

Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia ruficaudata*) – Recently transferred to *Anabacerthia* from *Philydor*.

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus ochrolaemus*)

* **Pará Foliage-gleaner** (*Automolus paraensis*) – Endemic.

Greater Thornbird (*Phacellodromus ruber*)

Rusty-backed Spinetail (*Cranioleuca vulpina*)

** **Speckled Spinetail** (*Cranioleuca gutturata*)

Rufous (Grey-crested) Cacholote (*Pseudoseisura unirufa*)

Chotoy Spinetail (*Schoeniophylax phryganophilus*)

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*)

White-lored Spinetail (*Synallaxis albilora*)

Cinereous-breasted Spinetail (*Synallaxis hypospodia*) – 3 seen at the Campos do Jofre on the 28th.

** **Pale-breasted Spinetail** (*Synallaxis albens*)

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (TYRANNIDAE)

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet (*Tyrannulus elatus*)

Forest Elaenia (*Myiopagis gaimardii*)

* **Gray Elaenia** (*Myiopagis caniceps*)

Greenish Elaenia (*Myiopagis viridicata*) – This austral migrant was seen on a couple of dates in the Pantanal.

Small-billed Elaenia (*Elaenia parvirostris*)

* **White-lored Tyrannulet** (*Ornithion inerme*)

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*)

Suiriri Flycatcher (*Suiriri suiriri*)

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murina*)

Yellow Tyrannulet (*Campsiempis flaveola*)

**** Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant** (*Euscarthmus meloryphus*)

Slender-footed Tyrannulet (*Zimmerius gracilipes*)

*** Ochre-bellied Flycatcher** (*Mionectes oleagineus*)

*** Sepia-capped Flycatcher** (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*)

Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis ecaudatus*) – One of the smallest passerines in the world; we recorded up to 5 individuals at the Santa Helena river in Alta Floresta on the 2nd.

Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant (*Lophotriccus galeatus*)

White-bellied Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus griseipectus*)

Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus striaticollis*) – Seen only on the 30th in the gallery forest behind the Hotel Porto Jofre in the Pantanal.

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*)

*** Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant** (*Hemitriccus minimus*)

Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher (*Poecilatriccus latirostris*)

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum maculatum*)

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum cinereum*)

*** Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher** (*Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum*)

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens*)

Yellow-margined Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias assimilis*)

Gray-crowned Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias poliocephalus*)

*** Yellow-breasted Flycatcher** (*Tolmomyias flaviventris*)

Cinnamon-crested Spadebill (*Platyrinchus saturatus*) – We had a great sighting of this scarce and unobtrusive species in vine-tangle forest along the Serra Nova trail at CJL on the 7th.

*** Golden-crowned Spadebill** (*Platyrinchus coronatus*)

White-crested Spadebill (*Platyrinchus platyrhynchos*)

(Amazonian) Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus*)

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher (*Terenotriccus erythrurus*)

Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant (*Neopipo cinnamomea*) – 1 seen on the Jatobá trail at RA on the 3rd. Generally a scarce and difficult to find species throughout most of its range, where it prefers forests on sandy soils.

*** Euler's Flycatcher** (*Lathrotriccus euleri*)

Fuscous Flycatcher (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*)

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*)

White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velatus*)

Black-backed Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola albiventer*)

White-headed Marsh-Tyrant (*Arundinicola leucocephala*)

*** Long-tailed Tyrant** (*Colonia colonus*)

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosa*)

Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*)

Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*)

Dusky-chested Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes luteiventris*)

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*)

Lesser Kiskadee (*Philohydor lictor*)

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*)

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarynchus pitangua*)

Sulphury Flycatcher (*Tyrannopsis sulphurea*)

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*)

White-throated Kingbird (*Tyrannus albogularis*)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*)

Grayish Mourner (*Rhytipterna simplex*)

Pale-bellied Mourner (*Rhytipterna immunda*) – 1 seen on the 5th in the *campinarana* at RA. A species which does not occur at CJL given its predilection for stunted forests on white-sand substrates.

**** Sirystes** (*Sirystes sibilator*)

Rufous Casiornis (*Casiornis rufa*)

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*)

Swainson's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus swainsoni*)

Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*)

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*)

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephalum*)

Rufous-tailed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon ruficauda*)

Dusky-tailed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon fuscicauda*) – 1 seen on the Serra Nova trail at CJL on the 7th. This species has a patchy distribution in the south-east Brazilian Amazon, its occurrence being tied to the presence of large stands of *Guadua* bamboo. It is considerably more common in SW Brazil and SE Peru.

Cinnamon Attila (*Attila cinnamomeus*)

Dull-capped Attila (*Attila bolivianus*) – A responsive individual found in the gallery forest behind the Hotel Porto Jofre on the 30th.

*** Bright-rumped Attila** (*Attila spadiceus*)

COTINGAS (COTINGIDAE)

Amazonian Umbrellabird (*Cephalopterus ornatus*)

Spangled Cotinga (*Cotinga cayana*)

Screaming Piha (*Lipaugus vociferans*)

Purple-throated Cotinga (*Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema*) – A singing male seen in tall forest near the Santa Helena river in Alta Floresta on the morning of the 2nd was a very good record and the first time I had seen the species at the site.

Pompadour Cotinga (*Xipholena punicea*)

Bare-necked Fruitcrow (*Gymnoderus foetidus*)

MANAKINS (PIPRIDAE)

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin (*Tyranneutes stolzmanni*)

*** Helmeted Manakin** (*Antilophia galeata*)

*** Blue-backed Manakin** (*Chiroxiphia pareola*)

Black Manakin (*Xenopipo atronitens*) – 2 seen inside low *campinarana* off the entrance track at RA on the 4th. Another specialist of white sand forests and a bird with a poorly defined area of occurrence in the southern Amazonian portion of its range.

Fiery-capped Manakin (*Machaeropterus pyrocephalus*) – Recorded on at least 7 dates in the Amazon, mostly heard, but with a remarkable 14 individuals recorded on the morning of the 3rd at RA where there were quite a few attending a fruiting melastome along the entrance track.

White-crowned Manakin (*Dixiphia pipra*)

Red-headed Manakin (*Ceratopipra rubrocapilla*)

Flame-crested Manakin (*Heterocercus linteatus*) – Seen on 3 dates at RA.

Band-tailed Manakin (*Pipra fasciicauda*) – 3 birds at a lek site near the end of the Serra Nova trail at CJL on the morning of the 7th. A rather scarce bird in the southern Amazon, at the periphery of its range here.

Snow-capped Manakin (*Lepidothrix nattereri*) – Seen or heard on 6 dates at RA and CJL.

TITYRAS & ALLIES (TITYRIDAE)

Black-crowned Tityra (*Tityra inquisitor*)

Masked Tityra (*Tityra semifasciata*)

Varzea (Greater) Schiffornis (*Schiffornis major*) – A tricky bird to see on this itinerary, but we succeeded at the Santa Helena river on the 2nd where there is usually a singing bird or two present.

Brown-winged Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdina*) – Seen on the 3rd at RA then heard on 6 subsequent dates there and at CJL. Formely subsumed under Thrush-like Schiffornis which has been split into multiple species.

Cinereous Mourner (*Laniocera hypopyrra*)

White-browed Purpletuft (*Iodopleura isabellae*)

White-naped Xenopsaris (*Xenopsaris albinucha*)

Green-backed Becard (*Pachyramphus viridis*)

White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*)

* **Black-capped Becard** (*Pachyramphus marginatus*)

Crested Becard (*Pachyramphus validus*) – A single bird seen at the Floresta Amazonica Hotel in Alta Floresta on the 1st represents quite a good record for the region (Lees *et al.* 2013).

PIPRITES (INCERTAE SEDIS)

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*)

VIREOS & ALLIES (VIREONIDAE)

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis*)

* **Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo** (*Vireolanius leucotis*)

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*)

Black-whiskered Vireo (*Vireo altiloquus*) – 1 seen with a mixed flock on the 5th at RA, representing my own earliest record for this boreal migrant in the region.

Gray-chested Greenlet (*Hylophilus semicinereus*)

Ashy-headed Greenlet (*Hylophilus pectoralis*)

Dusky-capped Greenlet (*Hylophilus hypoxanthus*)

Tawny-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus ochraceiceps*)

CROWS & JAYS (CORVIDAE)

Purplish Jay (*Cyanocorax cyanomelas*)

* **Plush-crested Jay** (*Cyanocorax chrysops*)

SWALLOWS (HIRUNDINIDAE)

White-banded Swallow (*Atticora fasciata*)

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*)

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*)

Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) – Boreal migrant. Flocks of at least 200 birds were seen amassing on the radio antenna in the lodge clearing at RA in the mornings on the 2nd and 3rd, but not thereafter.

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*)

White-winged Swallow (*Tachycineta albiventer*)

WRENS (TROGLODYTIDAE)

Tooth-billed Wren (*Odontorchilus cinereus*) – Rated as Near Threatened on the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species.

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

Thrush-like Wren (*Campylorhynchus turdinus*)

Moustached Wren (*Pheugopedius genibarbis*)

Buff-breasted Wren (*Cantorchilus leucotis*)

Fawn-breasted Wren (*Cantorchilus guarayanus*) – Seen on 2 dates in the Pantanal, where it occurs to the south of the Pixaim river; it is replaced to the north by Buff-breasted Wren.

Musician Wren (*Cyphorhinus arada*) – We were fortunate to clap eyes onto a responsive individual in the dim understorey of the Castanheira trail on the afternoon of the 8th, moments before a torrential downpour wiped out the rest of the day's birding.

GNATCATCHERS (POLIOPTILIDAE)

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*)

Guianan (Pará) Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila guianensis paraensis*) – **Endemic.** A singing bird seen with a canopy flock on the morning of the 5th at RA. The split of the *paraensis* race is rather widely accepted, but SACC has not yet adopted it as a full species.

Masked Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila dumicola*)

DONACOBIUS (DONACOBIIDAE)

Black-capped Donacobius (*Donacobius atricapilla*)

THRUSHES (TURDIDAE)

Hauxwell's Thrush (*Turdus hauxwelli*) – Always a very difficult bird to see well in my experience, we had reasonable views of the species at the Santa Helena river in Alta Floresta on the 2nd.

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*Turdus rufiventris*)

* **Lawrence's Thrush** (*Turdus lawrencii*) – Heard when we stopped at a fallen tree on the drive between RA and CJL on the afternoon of the 6th. We tried to call the bird in, but it managed to cross the road unseen. Unfortunately we had other things on our plate and couldn't invest much more time on it.

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*)

* **White-necked Thrush** (*Turdus albicollis*)

MOCKINGBIRDS (MIMIDAE)

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*)

PIPITS (MOTACILLIDAE)

Yellowish Pipit (*Anthus lutescens*)

TANAGERS & ALLIES (THRAUPIDAE)

Red-crested Cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*)

Red-capped Cardinal (*Paroaria gularis*)

Yellow-billed Cardinal (*Paroaria capitata*)

** **Black-faced Tanager** (*Schistochlamys melanopsis*)

Red-billed Pied-Tanager (*Lamprospiza melanoleuca*) – A group of 4 individuals in the tall forest at the Santa Helena river on the 2nd turned out to be our only sighting of this distinctive species.

Hooded Tanager (*Nemosia pileata*)

Gray-headed Tanager (*Eucometis penicillata*)

Flame-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus cristatus*)

Fulvous-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus surinamus*) – Seen on 3 dates at RA, where it must surely be at the southernmost fringe of its range. It is fairly common at the site, but remarkably has not yet been recorded from CJL, located just 40 km away.

White-shouldered Tanager (*Tachyphonus luctuosus*)

White-lined Tanager (*Tachyphonus rufus*)

White-winged Shrike-Tanager (*Lanio versicolor*)

Silver-beaked Tanager (*Ramphocelus carbo*)

Blue-gray Tanager (*Thraupis episcopus*)

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*)

Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*)

Masked Tanager (*Tangara nigrocincta*)

Blue-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanicollis*)

Turquoise Tanager (*Tangara mexicana*)

Paradise Tanager (*Tangara chilensis*)

Opal-rumped Tanager (*Tangara velia*)

Bay-headed Tanager (*Tangara gyrola*)

Green-and-gold Tanager (*Tangara schrankii*)

Swallow Tanager (*Tersina viridis*)

White-bellied Dacnis (*Dacnis albiventris*) – Another rare and poorly known species. Our sightings on the 3rd of a pair of *D. albiventris* represented just the second record for RA. The birds were feeding at mid-levels in fruiting trees in the lodge clearing and along the entrance track, although the first sighting, of a male, was a bird we scoped in a leafless crown from the lodge clearing.

Black-faced Dacnis (*Dacnis lineata*)

Yellow-bellied Dacnis (*Dacnis flaviventer*)

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*)

Short-billed Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes nitidus*) – Recorded on 4 dates, including up to 7 birds seen on the 3rd at RA.

Purple Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes caeruleus*)

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*)

Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*)

Yellow-backed Tanager (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*)

Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*)

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*)

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*)

Rusty-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila collaris*)

Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulea*)

White-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila leucoptera*)

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch (*Sporophila angolensis*)

Red-crested Finch (*Coryphospingus cucullatus*)

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*)

Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak (*Parkerthraustes humeralis*) – A pair seen from Tower 2 at CJL on the 9th.

SALTATORS & “ALLIES” (INCERTAE SEDIS)

* **Buff-throated Saltator** (*Saltator maximus*)

Grayish Saltator (*Saltator coerulescens*)

* **Slate-coloured Grosbeak** (*Saltator grossus*)

SPARROWS (EMBERIZIDAE)

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*)

Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*)

* **Pectoral Sparrow** (*Arremon taciturnus*)

Saffron-billed Sparrow (*Arremon flavirostris*) – 2 of these attractive forest sparrows seen at Pousada Piuval on the 27th.

CARDINAL GROSBEAKS (CARDINALIDAE)

Red-crowned Ant-tanager (*Habia rubica*)

Rose-breasted Chat (*Granatellus pelzelni*)

* **Blue-black Grosbeak** (*Cyanoloxia cyanoides*)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (PARULIDAE)

* **Flavescent Warbler** (*Myiothlypis flaveolus*)

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) – The SACC lumps White-bellied Warbler *B. hypoleucus*, which we saw in the Pantanal, together with this species.

TROUPIALS & ALLIES (ICTERIDAE)

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*)

Olive Oropendola (*Psarocolius bifasciatus*)

Solitary Black Cacique (*Procacicus solitarius*)

Yellow-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus cela*)

Orange-backed Troupial (*Icterus croconotus*)

Epaulet Oriole (*Icterus cayanensis*) – Seen on the 9th at CJL.

Variable Oriole (*Icterus pyrrhopterus*) – 2 seen on the 28th in the Pantanal.

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*)

Unicoloured Blackbird (*Agelasticus cyanopus*)

Bay-winged Cowbird (*Agelaioides badius*)

Screaming Cowbird (*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*)

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*)

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

Red-breasted Blackbird (*Sturnella militaris*)

SISKINS & ALLIES (FRINGILLIDAE)

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*)

Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia (*Euphonia chrysopasta*)

White-vented Euphonia (*Euphonia minuta*) – We saw 4 of this locally scarce species at RA on the 3rd.

Orange-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia xanthogaster*)

Rufous-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia rufiventris*)

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (PASSERIDAE)

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*)

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Systematic Mammal List

The following selectively annotated list reflects our mammal observations from 26 September to 11 October 2013. Taxonomy and nomenclature follows the 2nd edition of the Annotated Checklist of Brazilian Mammals produced by Conservation International (Paglia *et al.* 2012). Species that were heard only are marked with an asterisk, while species that were seen or heard only by the tour leader are marked with a double asterisk. Species highlighted in yellow are endemic to Brazil.

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TAMARINS & MARMOSETS (CALLITRICHIDAE)

Snethlage's Marmoset (*Mico emiliae*)

Black-tailed Marmoset (*Mico melanurus*)

CAPUCHINS & SQUIRREL MONKEYS (CEBIDAE)

Brown Tufted Capuchin (*Sapajus apella*)

NIGHT MONKEYS (AOTIDAE)

Azara's Night Monkey (*Aotus azarae*)

TITIS & SAKIS (PITHECIDAE)

Orabassu (Dusky) Titi Monkey (*Callicebus moloch*)
White-nosed (Bearded) Saki (*Chiropotes albinasus*)

HOWLERS & SPIDER MONKEYS (ATELIDAE)

*** Spix's Red-handed Howler Monkey** (*Alouatta discolor*)
Black-and-gold Howler Monkey (*Alouatta caraya*)
White-whiskered Spider Monkey (*Ateles marginatus*)

CAVIES & CAPYBARA (CAVIIDAE)

Capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*)

AGOUTIS (DASYPROCTIDAE)

Azara's Agouti (*Dasyprocta azarae*)
Red-rumped Agouti (*Dasyprocta leporina*)

RABBITS (LEPORIDAE)

Brazilian Rabbit (Tapeti) (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*)

BATS (CHIROPTERA)

Proboscis (Long-nosed) Bat (*Rhynchonycteris naso*)
Lesser Sac-winged Bat (*Saccopteryx leptura*)
Greater Bulldog Bat (*Noctilio leporinus*)

CATS (FELIDAE)

Jaguar (*Panthera onca*)

DOGS (CANIDAE)

Crab-eating Fox (*Cerdocyon thous*)

WEASELS & OTTERS (MUSTELIDAE)

Neotropical Otter (*Lontra longicaudis*)
Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*)
Tayra (*Eira barbara*)

RACCOONS (PROCYONIDAE)

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*)
Crab-eating Raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*)

TAPIRS (TAPIRIDAE)

South American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*)

PECCARIES (TAYASSUIDAE)

Collared Peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)

DEER (CERVIDAE)

Marsh Deer (*Blastocercus dichotomus*)

South American Red Brocket Deer (*Mazama americana*)

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You can also check out our Facebook page: <https://www.facebook.com/birdingmatogrosso>.

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