



PIRA AÇU LODGE

A NEW BIRDING DESTINATION IN THE REMOTE BRAZILIAN AMAZON



Aripuanã river (photo ©Marcelo Padua) Sept. 2021

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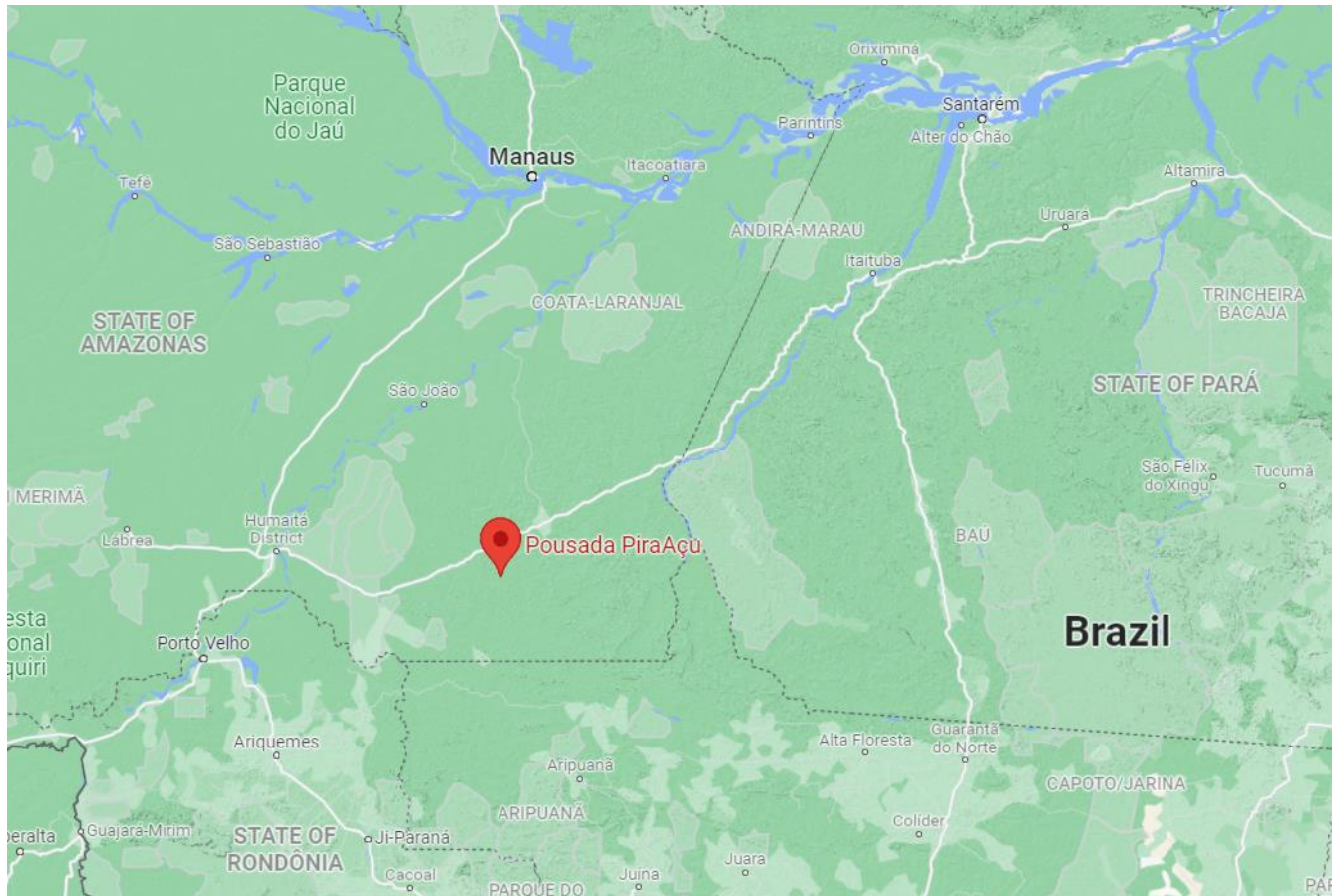
Introduction:

In May 2021, together with Bruno Rennó, I visited the Pousada Pira Açú, a sport fishing lodge in a remote region of the southern Amazon in the Brazilian state of Amazonas. We spent ten days at the lodge to scout its potential for birding and wildlife tourism, and to assist the lodge in opening a network of birding trails into the primary rainforest that surrounds the lodge.

In September 2021, I returned to the lodge with a group of Brazil's leading birding guides and tour operators to spend five days visiting the trails we opened in May and further exploring the area. Our group was comprised of Giuliano Bernardon (Birding Pantanal), Caio Brito (Brazil Birding Experts), Braulio Carlos (Brazil Safaris/Pantanal Bird Club), Marcelo Padua (Field Guides), Eduardo Patrial (Birdquest), and Raphael Santos (Boute Expeditions). This group provided feedback to the lodge regarding improvements that need to be made to ably attend birding and nature tourism groups.

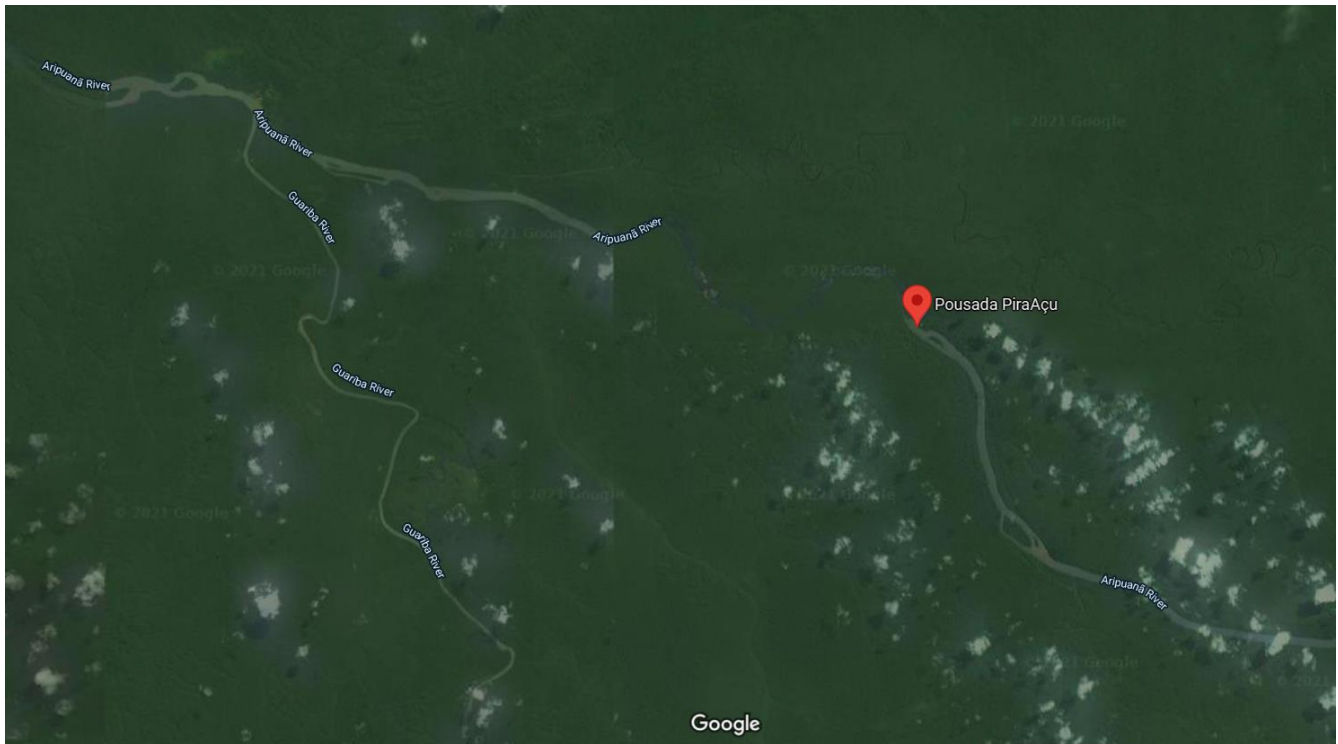
Pousada Pira Açú (7°46'20.82"S, 60°23'30.73"W) is located on the right bank of the Aripuanã river

about two hours by boat upstream from its confluence with the Roosevelt river. The lodge is situated within the Madeira – Tapajós centre of endemism, a region of noteworthy biodiversity with much still to be discovered. The lodge is surrounded by impressive Amazonian rainforest in all directions; satellite images show there is no significant deforestation within a radius of 35 kilometres from the lodge. The lodge is located in a Reserva de Desenvolvimento Sustentável (Sustainable Development Reserve), part of a mosaic of protected areas stretching across the southern Amazon from the state of Pará west across the southern reaches of the state of Amazonas.



The lodge is strategically located for its principal focus, which is catch-and-release sport fishing. Aside from being situated on the right bank of the Aripuanã, one of the largest rivers in the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium, from PiraAçu we have access to three other rivers, each with a different character and range of micro-habitats. Twenty minutes upstream from the lodge is the Paxiúba river, a relatively narrow left bank tributary of the Aripuanã with several small oxbows and associated seasonally flooded areas, along with mixed *terra firme* forest with patches of slender bamboos. Roughly 50 minutes downstream from the lodge we reach the Guariba river, a fairly wide left bank tributary of the Aripuanã flanked by tall forest on a wide floodplain, with a variety of seasonally flooded and transitional forests rich in vine tangles and patches of slender bamboos. The most secluded of the four rivers is the Buiçu, a right bank tributary of the Aripuanã which can be reached either by a 25-30 minute boat ride downstream from the lodge, or by a two kilometre trail leading from the far end of the landing strip down to the river. This latter trail is just wide enough for the lodge's all-terrain vehicle and customized passenger wagon to travel almost all the way to the Buiçu (for boat trips on the river), but the track is an excellent birding trail through flat upland *terra firme*, well worth one or more birding visits. The Buiçu itself is flanked by hilly *terra firme* forest along its lower course, with the terrain flattening out

a bit farther upstream where we reach the river from the lodge.



The easiest way to reach the lodge is by air in a chartered plane from Porto Velho. The trip takes one hour and forty minutes in a Cessna Caravan or similar aircraft. It is also possible to reach the lodge by land and river, driving from Porto Velho to Humaitá, where one crosses the Madeira river on a ferry before continuing along the Transamazônica highway for another 300 kilometres to Aripuanã river and the small village of Vila do Carmo (known to all locally as Mata Matá). From Mata Matá one boards the lodge's boats and travels roughly two and a half hours upstream to Pousada PiraAçu. This trip makes for a long, tiring day, and it might be best to overnight in Humaitá or at Santo Antonio do Matupi (known by most as KM 180) to break up the trip. Around Humaitá there are plenty of birding options, including the *várzea* forest along the first five kilometres of the Transamazonica on the east bank of the Madeira, the native grasslands surrounding the town and between Humaitá and Porto Velho, and the excellent tall forests found between Humaitá and Lábrea. By overnighiting at KM 180 (there are a couple of basic hotel options there, and a more modern-looking hotel was nearing completion in Sept. 2021), birders would be staying near the northern edge of the Campos Amazônicos National Park. This area would undoubtedly be good for white sand specialties such as Chico's Tyrannulet and Aripuanã Antwren, while much deeper into the park itself *cerrado* birds such as Collared Crescentchest, Bearded Tachuri, and Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant have all been recorded.

PiraAçu currently has nine cabins which all accommodate at least two guests, including two larger cabins that can be configured for up to four guests. The wooden cabins are rustic but functional, with hot water showers and a good air-conditioning unit, in addition to a screened-in front veranda. The lodge offers a complimentary daily laundry service to guests. The food at the lodge is excellent and plentiful, served buffet style.



Breakfast spread at PiraAçu – great food at the lodge!

Trails: The following short accounts will attempt to summarize the trail system available at Pira Açu Lodge as of September 2021. The majority of the trails were opened in May 2021, and a number of them are still unfinished, requiring either loops be cut, or significant work be done to widen and clean trails to prepare them for visiting birdwatchers. The lodge has signalled they fully intend to carry out the recommendations we have provided them for this operation, and they also have other plans including the construction of a canopy tower and the opening of one or two more forest trails in the vicinity of the lodge.

Lodge and track to airstrip: The lodge clearing is flanked by secondary forest with plenty of *Cecropia* spp., *Melastomataceae* spp. and other fruiting trees. Species recorded around the lodge itself included **Scarlet Macaw**, **Madeira Parakeet**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**, **Flame-crowned Manakin**, **White-vented Euphonia**, **Rufous-bellied Euphonia**, **Red-capped Cardinal**, **Flame-crested Tanager**, **Turquoise Tanager**, **Green-and-gold Tanager**, **Black-faced and Yellow-bellied Dacnis** and **Buff-throated Saltator**. In September a pair of **Thick-billed Euphonias** were building a nest in the *babaçu* palms in front of the cabins.

From the dock on the Aripuanã river in front of the lodge we heard **Green-tailed Goldenthrout** every morning (they appear to inhabit the small island immediately downstream from the port), and **Buff-breasted Wren** and **Black Caracara** were usually around as well. This was also a good spot to

observe **Amazon (Pink) River Dolphin**.

The track to the airstrip passes through secondary forest. A short trail into the forest on the left just before one reaches the airstrip had a responsive pair of **Rufous-necked Puffbirds** in May. Our friend Uéslei Marques de Oliveira (Kenny for short, a local guide based in Porto Velho) photographed a trio of Nocturnal Curassows walking on the track one afternoon in November 2020, and the lodge staff say that they frequently hear the birds booming near the lodge on dark nights.

Airstrip: The landing strip will be the first birding site many visitors to the lodge will become acquainted with. Aside from the lodge clearing, and the Bela Vista do Guariba community some 50 minutes downstream from the lodge, the landing strip is the only edge habitat in the area. We birded here on several mornings, usually en route to the Buiucu Track. Aside from being an attractive location for a handful of open country species that somehow find these sorts of openings in the forest, presumably by following the course of wide rivers like the Aripuanã, the landing strip is a good place for macaws, cotingas, **Kawall's Parrot**, **Red-throated Caracara**, **Gray-lined Hawk**, and in May we saw a hulking female **Harpy Eagle** on two different mornings. The airstrip was one of just a couple of locations where we found **Bronzy Jacamar** (near the thatch-covered gazebo used by the lodge to await the arrival of incoming planes). The dawn chorus at the airstrip was lively in May, with at least two pairs of **Collared Puffbirds**, **Hoffmann's Woodcreeper** and **Cryptic Forest-Falcon** amongst the species we noted.

The landing strip itself is 1200 metres in length, but the distance from the lodge to the end of the airstrip and the beginning of the track to the Buiucu river is just over two kilometres. Near the far end of the airstrip we encountered a mixed canopy flock that had **Tooth-billed Wren**, and some work with pygmy-owl tape at the very end in the early afternoon on September 15th produced a mix of agitated hummingbirds and tanagers including **Fiery-tailed Aowlbill**, **Black-eared Fairy**, **Rufous-throated Sapphire**, **Gray-breasted Sabrewing**, **Short-billed Honeycreeper**, **Purple Honeycreeper**, **Red-legged Honeycreeper** and **Yellow-backed Tanager**.

The airstrip turned out to be a good place for nightjars and owls as well, with **Little Nightjar**, **Blackish Nightjar**, **Common Pauraque**, **Common Potoo**, **Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl**, **Crested Owl**, **Spectacled Owl**, and **Amazonian Pygmy-Owl** all recorded here.

eBird Checklists:

16 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88357723>

16 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88357690>

18 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88465166>

20 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88599438>

22 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88782165>

25 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S90263529>

15 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94714454>

15 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94714462>

18 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94997107>

Buiucu Track: An excellent birding trail beginning at the far end of the airstrip and leading all the way to the Buiucu river. The track traverses a remarkably flat height of land between the Aripuanã and the Buiucu, passing through tall primary forest with a complex understorey all along its length, just over

two kilometres in all. The track is wide enough for the lodge's ATV and passenger wagon, making it an ideal width for a birding group to walk comfortably. The ease of walking, proximity to the lodge (staff can drive you to the trailhead in the ATV, which can tow up to 8 people), and the suite of fabulous Amazonian birds found along the trail make the Buiucu Track the best of the birding trails at Pira Açu to date.

We encountered a good understory mixed flock near the beginning of the trail on a couple of occasions in May, led by **Red-crowned Ant-Tanager**, **Cinereous** and **Saturnine Antshrikes**, joined by **Ihering's Antwren** and **Long-winged Antwren**, **Olivaceous Flatbill**, **Elegant Woodcreeper**, **Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner** and **Tawny-crowned Greenlet** (with a three-syllable song different from birds east of the Tapajós). Kenny Uéslei, Edson Endrigo et al. tape recorded the song of an antbird that sounds exactly like White-bellied Antbird near the beginning of the Buiucu Track. They did not manage to observe the bird, and future visitors are urged to try to photograph this bird as it would represent a remarkable range extension for the species.

A pair of **Pearly Antshrikes** were present about 400 metres from the beginning of the trail in both May and September. **Blue-necked Jacamar** was found in the same area, and another 200 metres further on we had **Collared Puffbird**, **Cryptic Forest-falcon**, and **Cinnamon-crested Spadebill**. At 900 metres from the trailhead in May we found a pair of **Pale-faced Bare-eyes**, apparently away from army ants though perhaps there was a swarm nearby. At 1300 metres from the trailhead we heard **Blue-backed Manakin** of the *regina* race, recently split by the CBRO (Brazilian Checklist Committee) as a full species-level taxon with the proposed name Queen Manakin. This stretch had singing **Variegated Antpitta**, **Alta Floresta Antpitta** and **Rusty-belted Tapaculo** in May, though only the tapaculo was singing (and some distance from the track) in September.

At 1600 metres the track curves to the right in an area where the understory is largely dominated by small palms, especially *Lepidocaryum tenue* and some other spiny *Astrocaryum*-like palms. Just after this curve we encountered a big flock in the canopy with **Slender-billed Xenops**, **Gray Elaenia**, **Yellow-margined Flycatcher**, **Buff-cheeked Greenlet**, and quite a lot that got away unseen. A black and white *Herpsilochmus* antwren was seen briefly in the canopy in this flock, and it may have been an Aripuanã Antwren, a species we did not find anywhere else during our explorations of the area. It seems likely that the eastern range limit of the Aripuanã Antwren lies along the rio Guariba, though if that is the case it makes the identity of the *Herpsilochmus* seen by some of our group in September a mystery.

About 200 metres after the curve, we had a responsive **Rufous Potoo** in the early evening in both May and September. On both occasions the bird sang from the left side of the track, but in September we managed to lure it into a perch just beside the trail. Another 100 metres from this point, one reaches a wider spot in the track which is used to turn the ATV and passenger wagon around.

Beyond the ATV turnaround spot, the trail slopes gently down to the Buiucu river. This downhill stretch is good for **Pavonine Quetzal**, **White-browed Hawk** and **Uniform Woodcreeper**. In May we heard **Pale-faced Bare-eye** a short distance past the ATV turnaround, and in September there were a couple of pairs of **White-breasted Antbirds** here as well. The streambed just before the Buiucu had **Rufous-faced Antbird** and in May we heard a nunlet here as well, either Rufous-capped or Rusty-breasted.

An inquisitive group of **Gold-and-white Marmoset** is readily found along the Buiucu Track, and they seemed to be well-accustomed to observers. The same could not be said for the **Geoffroy's Woolly Monkeys** we encountered here on a couple of occasions; there is evidently at least some historical

hunting pressure in the region. The local guides say that they frequently see **Green-winged Trumpeter** along the track, and they even occasionally observe the **Nocturnal Curassow** walking on the track during the daytime. The best we could do in that department was **Razor-billed Curassow**.

eBird Checklists:

16 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88465135>

20 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88599468>

22 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88782286>

15 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94713992>

18 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S95049003>

20 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94997377>

Buiucu river: At the end of the Buiucu Track one reaches the left bank of the Buiucu river, where the lodge has a small motor boat that can be used for boat trips upstream. Downstream from the boat landing there is a small *Mauritia flexuosa* palm swamp (buritizal) where one can try for **Point-tailed Palmcreeper**, **Fork-tailed Palm-Swift** and **Sulphury Flycatcher**. The rocky rapids here are also said to be a fairly reliable spot to look for Brazilian Tapir, but we didn't have a chance to try. These rapids are impassable in the dry season, meaning that no other boats can reach the Buiucu this far up its course, an enticing prospect for wildlife viewing. The Buiucu is between 30 and 45 metres wide along most of its length, and is navigable upstream for many hours. The potential here is enormous. In May we spent just a single morning birding from the boat upstream: quite a few hummingbirds were hawking insects over the river in the early morning, including 15+ **White-necked Jacobins** and at least five **Crimson Topaz**, and we also noted **Rufous-throated Sapphire** and **Gould's Jewelfront** in canopy and subcanopy at the river's edge. Pulling into the occasional small oxbow typically produced a few **Hoatzins** and we heard several **Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatchers** calling from seasonally flooded *igapó* forest. We had a few nice psittacids here as well, including **Crimson-bellied Parakeet**, **White-bellied Parrot**, **Kawall's Parrot** and **Orange-cheeked Parrot**. In September we split into two groups to bird the Buiucu, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, and both groups managed to photograph **Zigzag Heron** in a small oxbow upriver. Local guide Nengo knows the spot.

eBird Checklists:

18 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88465106>

20 September 2021 (AM): <https://ebird.org/checklist/S95049343>

20 September 2021 (PM): <https://ebird.org/checklist/S95004738>

Agua Linda Trail: This trail we opened into impressive *terra firme* forest has the makings of a classic Amazonian birding trail. The trail is located on the left bank of the Aripuanã a short distance downstream from the lodge itself. We opened a relatively straight transect of about 2 kilometres in length (May 19 & 20) and birded the transect on May 24. We suggested that another 1.5 kilometres be opened from the present endpoint in order to open a trailhead directly across from the lodge. The tall forest here sits atop a plateau criss-crossed by several deep ravines with idyllic forest streams (hence the name, *Trilha da Água Linda*).

The Agua Linda Trail rises immediately into the *terra firme* from its trailhead. The first two hundred metres of the trail traverse an area with an understorey mostly dominated by *Lepidocaryum* palms, spiral ginger, and heliconis before it reaches the first of three forest streams, which we called Igarapé Fundo. Beyond the first stream the understorey opens up and we begin to encounter large emergent tree

species forming a heterogeneous canopy, including some impressive *jequitibá* (*Cariniana* sp.) and *copaíba* (*Copaifera* sp.) trees. Between the first and second forest streams (ca. 600 metres distance) we found **Gould's Toucanet**, a territorial pair of **Chestnut-belted Gnateaters** and a couple of good mixed flocks, both in the understorey (**Tawny-crowned Greenlet**, **Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers**, etc.) and in the canopy (**Green-and-gold Tanager**, **White-winged Shrike-Tanager**, **Tooth-billed Wren**, **Klage's Gnatcatcher**, **Yellow-throated Flycatcher**, etc.). One large mixed flock lingered as it worked through the canopy and subcanopy above Igarapé Agua Linda at 8 AM on May 24th. Such flocks often have relatively stable routes through the forest, and this area may well be a favoured feeding area; birding from the plateau offered decent viewing angles of this flock as it moved through the canopy above the stream. This same area had a very vocal **Alta Floresta Antpitta** singing near the trail on both of our May visits to Agua Linda.

Both the first (Igarapé Fundo) and second (Igarapé Agua Linda) forest streams looked perfect for Amazonian Royal Flycatcher, and it appears that we were probably just unlucky with respect to the time of year in May, as we didn't encounter the species anywhere during our visit, despite plenty of appropriate habitat. The Igarapé Agua Linda appears to be spring-fed and does not dry out entirely during the height of the dry season (August and September), so there is likely potential there for observers willing to spend time quietly staking out the stream (especially in the late afternoon) to see what shows up. Aside from bathing manakins, hummingbirds and antbirds – particularly obligate antbirds such as **White-breasted Antbird** – these quiet forest streams are heavily used by mammals during the dry season, and by staking out such spots over the years at various locations across the Amazon basin we have been able to observe puma, ocelot, brocket deer, tortoises, and of course peccaries, all at close range. In September our group recorded **Musician Wren** at the Igarapé Agua Linda.

Beyond the Igarapé Agua Linda the trail continues through tall, upland *terra firme* forest. Here we had **Pompadour** and **Spangled Cotingas**, **Snow-capped Manakin**, and **Rufous-capped Antthrush**, amongst others. One particular highlight was a friendly **Banded Antbird** we found singing in an area where the forest floor was rather open, about 1200 metres from the beginning of the trail. Another 100 metres farther along we heard a **Crimson Fruitecrow** calling from the canopy, but were unable to see the bird. Other interesting records included a responsive **Pará Foliage-gleaner** and a vocal **Black-necked Red-Cotinga** just before the third forest stream, which we dubbed the Grota da Queixada for the herd of White-lipped Peccaries we filmed passing through the deep ravine. While we turned back from this third stream, we recommended that the Agua Linda Trail be extended by another 1.5 km in the direction of the lodge, possibly following the contours of the Grota da Queixada and other forest streams that flow into the Aripuanã river near the lodge. Once complete, we feel that this trail will become an instant classic given the rarities we encountered during our first two visits (only one of which was spent properly birding).



eBird checklists:

19 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88564202>

24 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88906763>

17 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94798081>

Jatuarana Trail: Named for the Igarapé Jatuarana, an extremely narrow left bank tributary of the Aripuanã river located about 35 minutes downstream from the lodge, just downstream of the mouth of the Buiucu river. This trail runs roughly parallel to the course of the Igarapé Jatuarana for about 1300 metres. This is an interesting trail for a couple of reasons. Firstly, rather than rising directly into upland *terra firme* as some of the other trails we opened, the Jatuarana Trail first crosses about 200 metres of seasonally flooded *igapó* forest, making it a good location for species typical of that habitat including **Striped** and **Long-billed Woodcreepers**, **Collared Trogon**, **Dot-backed Antbird**, **Black-chinned Antbird**, and best of all, **Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher**. The habitat looks good for Zigzag Heron here. The trail then rises onto a low ridge of transitional forest between the Igarapé Jatuarana and a low-lying area to the left that likely floods extensively during the height of the rainy season. The understorey here is dominated by heliconias and spiral gingers, interspersed with large terrestrial bromeliads (**Black-faced Antthrush**), giving way a bit further on to a lower stratum of coiled, woody vines. The star bird of our visits to the Jatuarana Trail, albeit only recorded on May 19, was a male **Red-and-black Grosbeak** that we first heard from the *igapó* forest at the beginning of the trail, but only finally managed to see later in the morning at about the 500-metre mark of the trail. The bird approached from quite some distance, and the fact that it didn't show itself in subsequent visits suggests that it was either in transit, or that perhaps its territory is some distance off trail.

After about 700 metres, the trail reaches a small patch of slender bamboo where we found **Curve-billed (Rondonia) Scythebill**, **Large-headed Flatbill** and **Rose-breasted Chat**. When we were opening the trail in May, we startled a trio of **Starred Wood-Quail** from behind a fallen log. In this

same area we also found **Hoffmanns's Woodcreeper**.

Just beyond the bamboo, we found a male **Ferruginous-backed Antbird** on May 25; this turned out to be our only sighting of the species, but there is no shortage of good habitat for the species in the area, and specifically on the Jatuarana Trail. Continuing on, the forest starts to get taller, and in the final few hundred metres of the trail we recorded **Red-necked Aracari**, a good mixed flock with **Tooth-billed Wren**, **Klage's Gnatcatcher**, **Yellow-throated Flycatcher** and others. At the very end of the line, we heard a calling **Crimson Fruitcrow** on May 19, but the bird was elusive in the canopy and called only intermittently; unfortunately, we didn't see it.



eBird Checklists:

19 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88567728>

25 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88972168>

18 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94997160>

Serra do Bréu: Stunted forest on nutrient-poor soils was one of the principal micro-habitats we were searching for in the area. Such habitats are home to a range of specialty birds, and there is still scope for new discoveries in these habitats. These white sand forests are often visible on satellite images. We only identified one possible area in the vicinity of the lodge, and on the morning of May 21 we headed downstream on the Aripuanã to check it out.

The Serra do Bréu trail is a short path we cut on the right bank of the Aripuanã river just downstream from the small village (Comunidade Bela Vista do Guariba) opposite the mouth of the Guariba river. The trail rises quickly up the slope of the hill the locals seem to call the *Serra do Bréu*, for an elevation gain of about 50 metres. The habitat atop the Serra do Bréu is stunted, low-stature forest with a canopy

height of 4 to 8 metres atop the plateau, taller on the slopes.

Even though we spent only three hours here on May 21, we found several of the expected specialties in the stunted forest atop the hill, including **Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike**, **Spotted Puffbird**, **Sibilant Sirystes** and **Bronzy Jacamar**. The transitional forest on the slope had two pairs of **Yellow-browed Antbirds** belonging either to subspecies *ochraceiventris* or another, as-yet-undescribed taxon. Perhaps the most interesting encounter was the pair of **Chico's Tyrannulets** we found in the low-stature forest, apparently representing a very small range extension to the right bank of the Aripuanã river. Our visit on September 19 produced many of the same species, including the tyrannulet, and we added a few bits and pieces to the list with the highlight being a male **Black-bellied Thorntail** that came in to investigate pygmy-owl tape.

We are confident that further effort in this habitat will turn up other species typical of this habitat, including Black Manakin, White-fringed Antwren, Pale-bellied Mourner, and Campina Thrush.



eBird Checklists:

21 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88686411>

19 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94997459>

Jauarizal Trail (rio Guariba): Also known simply as the Guariba Trail, as thus far it is the only trail opened along the Guariba river. The trail is about 10 minutes upstream from the mouth of the Guariba, and roughly an hour and ten minutes from the lodge. The Guariba is a fairly wide river with a more pronounced floodplain than the Aripuanã, at least along the stretch of its lower course that we navigated during our first two visits to the lodge. The Jauarizal Trail covers a nice variety of habitats: it begins by passing through seasonally flooded *várzea* and transitional forest with extensive vine thickets and a couple of small patches of slender bamboos. During our visits here, we found this stretch to be quite active with bird activity, even during the late morning and early afternoon. Birds here included **Golden-crowned Spadebill**, **Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner**, **Rufous-tailed Jacamar**, **Chestnut-backed** and **Amazonian Antshrikes**, **Blackish Antbird**, **Dot-winged Antwren**, **Black-capped Becard** and **Speckled Spinetail**. The bamboo and vine tangles held **Ornate Stipplethroat** and **Striated Antbird**, and although we didn't find it despite use of playback, I'd expect Bamboo Antshrike here as well, and perhaps also Chestnut-capped Puffbird in areas with large gaps in the canopy near the river edge. After about a kilometre, the trail turns inland and drops slightly as it reaches the edge of a *jauarizal*, a palm swamp dominated by *Astrocaryum jauari*, a spiny palm mostly found in flooded areas and along river margins. This area had **American Pygmy Kingfisher**, **Cream-coloured Woodpecker** and **Black-chinned Antbird**, and future effort here should turn up Varzea Schiffornis, Amazonian Black-Tyrant and other species typical of flooded habitats, including perhaps even Zimmer's Woodcreeper. Adjacent to the palm swamp, the trail rises again and enters a thicket of hollow bamboos that was effectively birdless each time we passed through, but we noted the telltale marks of the Rondônia Bushbird's foraging in the dead stalks, and we presume the species is present here. However, we were never birding this spot at a suitable hour to have much hope of finding the birds.

From this bamboo stand, one can either loop back to the palm swamp, or bear left out of the bamboo and into taller *terra firme* forest. This forest looks promising, but once again we were never in place at a decent hour to really find out who lives there aside from a few bits and pieces such as **Spot-backed Antbird**, **White-crested Spadebill**, **White-fronted Nunbird**, **White-eyed Stipplethroat**, and a canopy flock that has **Tooth-billed Wren**, **Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo**, and **Paradise Tanager**. This area also had a group of **Hershkovitz's Marmoset** in the early afternoon of May 22nd.



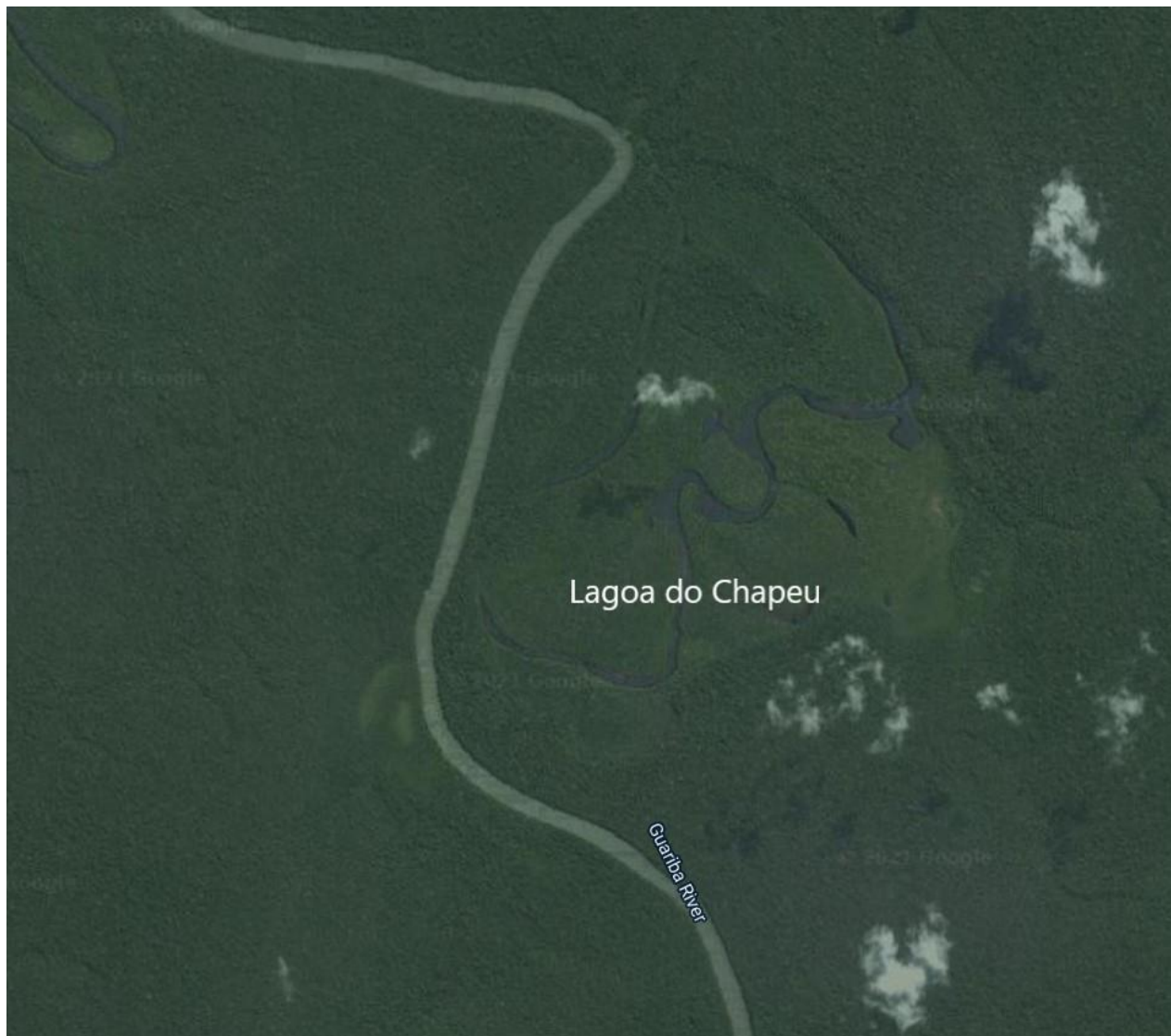
eBird Checklists:

21 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88710977>

22 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88782239>

19 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94998469>

Lagoa do Chapéu (rio Guariba): We made a brief stop here on the afternoon of September 19. The lodge visits two complexes of oxbow lakes off the Guariba river as part of their sportfishing operation; the Lagoa do Chapéu is the more extensive of the two, and also the more distant of the two. During the dry season the lagoon is reached via a short trail through seasonally flooded forest dominated by slender bamboos. Speculative playback in this habitat produced a lovely **Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher**, making the Guariba one of only a few known sites for the species in the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium. At the lagoon itself things were mostly quiet, but we did hear **Plain-crowned Spinetail**, **Rufous-capped Nunlet** and **Cinnamon Attila**. With more time, it would be fascinating to explore the extensive oxbows here, which are said to be home to some truly hulking Black Caimans.



eBird Checklist:

19 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94998515>

Castanhal Trail: The Castanhal Trail lies on the left bank of the Aripuanã river approximately 15 minutes upstream from the Pira Açú Lodge. Its trailhead is just opposite the large river island in the Aripuanã downstream from the mouth of the Paxiuba river. The trail follows a seldom-used trail into tall *terra firme* forest, a path used seasonally by locals to collect Brazil Nuts and tap the copaíba (*Copaifera* sp.) tree for its oily sap, which is used medicinally.

We visited this trail twice in May: an afternoon scouting inspection on May 20, and then a full morning birding the trail on May 23. Our afternoon visit was very quiet, but it was obvious that the trail had quite a lot of potential: upland *terra firme* with a heterogeneous understorey and plenty of decent-sized emergents with the Brazil Nut tree (*Bertholettia excelsa*) featuring as one of the dominant species. We did bump into a small group of **Dark-winged Trumblers**, heard both **Alta Floresta** and **Tapajós Antpittas**, and heard a **Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon** singing at dusk. Enthused by the potential, we returned on the morning of May 23 under dark skies threatening a rain that never came. Perhaps as a

result of the weather, the trail was extremely quiet although we still recorded 80+ species including a host of nice *terra firme* birds such as **White-throated Tinamou**, **Rufous Motmot**, **Collared Puffbird**, **Black-girdled Barbet**, **Gould's Toucanet**, **Alta Floresta Antpitta**, **Tapajos Antpitta**, both **Rufous-capped** and **Black-faced Antthrushes**, **Snow-capped Manakin**, and **Scaly-breasted Wren**. In September we visited the trail once in the afternoon, and once again it was very quiet. We still think this trail has great potential (and seems to be a good place to see Alta Floresta Antpitta), but all three of our visits were rather quiet.



eBird Checklists:

20 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88710918>

23 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88832763>

16 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94756966>

Buritizal: An extensive *Mauritia flexuosa* palm swamp on the right bank of the Aripuanã upstream from the lodge below the mouth of the Paxiuba river. An area worthy of more extensive effort, as we only made one brief visit to the area on May 17th to record **Point-tailed Palmcreeper** and **Red-bellied Macaw**, specialists of the habitat (Sulphury Flycatcher must also be here). The palm swamp is obviously popular with mammals, as we saw plenty of peccary and tapir tracks, and there was a troop of **White-fronted Capuchins** moving through the taller palms in the back of the swamp.

eBird Checklist:

17 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88438809>

Aripuanã river islands: There are a number of river islands in the Aripuanã of varying sizes and habitat types. To date we haven't birded on any of the larger islands, some of which may well be good for Amazonian Umbrellabird, for example. On September 20th we spent an afternoon birding a complex of islands comprised by several seasonally exposed sandbars (all of which were underwater in May) adjacent to the large river island known to the locals as the Ilha do Paxiuba given its position just a short distance downstream from the mouth of the rio Paxiuba. On the sandbars we found about a dozen **Ladder-tailed Nightjars**, a single **Sand-coloured Nighthawk**, **Black-backed Water-Tyrant**, **Red-breasted Meadowlark**, **Red-capped Cardinal**, several **Chestnut-bellied Seedeaters**, and a mix of swallows and martins including boreal migrants **Purple Martin** and **Barn Swallow**. A migrant **Little Ground-Tyrant** was a nice record. A bit earlier in the season, I would expect to find more than the handful of **Black Skimmers** and **Large-billed** and **Yellow-billed Terns** that we saw. Nengo mentioned that the Sand-coloured Nighthawks had been nesting here in July or August.

eBird checklists:

20 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S95048901>

Taboquinha Trail: This trail is situated on the left bank of the Paxiúba river, 5 – 10 minutes upstream from its confluence with the Aripuanã and about 30 minutes total by boat from the lodge. The trail is named for the stands of slender bamboo which it accesses. There appears to be quite a lot of this bamboo along the lower Paxiúba, and we were very keen to bird this habitat as it appeared ideal for one of the major targets of this exploratory visit, the **Rondonia Bushbird**. As it turns out, we struck gold on our first try, as upon reaching the bamboo we soon found the tell-tale cuts made in dead bamboo stalks by the Bushbird. We asked our local guide Raimundo to return to the spot the following day to open the trail deeper into the bamboo; we would return in a couple of days to look for the bushbird and properly explore the habitat.

Our return on the morning of the 17th was a success. Despite receiving a single response to playback fairly early in the morning, we spent quite a long time searching to no avail before Bruno spotted a male **Rondonia Bushbird** foraging silently near the trail. We spent at least an hour watching, photographing, filming and tape recording this bird as it worked methodically through the mid-levels and low canopy of the bamboo thickets. A subsequent visit by a Brazilian group in June also found the species here, and given the abundance of bamboo we noted along the lower Paxiuba, it seems likely that there are more territories to be found. Since we spent so much time with the Bushbird, we only reached the end of the 500 metre trail by late morning. We recommended that the trail be extended by another kilometre or so, with an emphasis on passing through any other stands of bamboo that can be found in the immediate vicinity. Interestingly, we found no other bamboo specialists here. The seasonally flooded várzea forest at the trailhead had a vocal **Sungrebe**, and we heard **Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher** from the river in the vicinity. The latter species, a world rarity found only in the Madeira – Tapajós interfluvium, appears to be common along the Paxiúba (and more generally, in most seasonally flooded forests we birded at Pira Açú).

During our September visit, we found the Rondonia Bushbird in the same spot, this time observing a pair. In similar fashion, after responding to playback for a while the birds settled down and calmly foraged alongside the trail for a while, allowing for extended observation and some photographic opportunities.

Other species of note found on the Taboquinha Trail included **Slender-billed Xenops**, **Hoffmanns's**

Woodcreeper, Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner, and Klage's Gnatcatcher (formerly Pará Gnatcatcher).



eBird Checklists:

16 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88488691>

17 May 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S88878959>

16 September 2021: <https://ebird.org/checklist/S94739309>

Systematic Bird List:

TINAMOUS	TINAMIDAE
Gray Tinamou	<i>Tinamus tao</i>
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>
White-throated Tinamou	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
Brazilian Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>
Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>
DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS	ANATIDAE
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
GUANS & ALLIES	CRACIDAE
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>
Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cufubi</i>
Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>
Nocturnal Curassow	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>
NEW WORLD QUAILS	ODONTOPHORIDAE
Starred Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus stellatus</i>
PIGEONS & DOVES	COLUMBIDAE
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
Common Ground Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Blue Ground Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
CUCKOOS	CUCULIDAE
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>
NIGHTJARS & ALLIES	CAPRIMULGIDAE
Sand-colored Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>
Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>
Blackish Nightjar	<i>Nyctipolus nigrescens</i>
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Little Nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>
POTOOS	NYCTIBIIDAE
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>

Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>
Rufous Potoo	<i>Nyctibius bracteatus</i>
SWIFTS	APODIDAE
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Chapman's Swift	<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>
HUMMINGBIRDS	TROCHILIDAE
Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Needle-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis philippii</i>
Great-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis malaris</i>
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>
Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>
Green-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>
Fiery-tailed Aowlbill	<i>Avocettula recurvirostris</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Black-bellied Thornail	<i>Discosura langsdorffi</i>
Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes cyanus</i>
Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>
HOATZIN	OPISTHOCOMIDAE
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>
RAILS & CRAKES	RALLIDAE
Gray-cowled Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Russet-crowned Crake	<i>Anurolimnas viridis</i>
FINFOOTS	HELIORNITHIDAE
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>
TRUMPETERS	PSOPHIDAE
Dark-winged (Green-winged) Trumpeter	<i>Psophia viridis viridis</i>
PLOVERS & LAPWINGS	CHARADRIIDAE
Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>
SANDPIPERS	SCOLOPACIDAE
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
GULLS & TERNS	LARIDAE
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
SUNBITTERN	EURYPYGIDAE

Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
STORKS	CICONIIDAE
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
DARTERS	ANHINGIDAE
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
CORMORANTS	PHALACROCORACIDAE
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNS	ARDEIDAE
Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>
IBISES & SPOONBILLS	THRESKIORNITHIDAE
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
NEW WORLD VULTURES	CATHARTIDAE
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
OSPREY	PANDIONIDAE
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES	ACCIPITRIDAE
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>
Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
White-browed Hawk	<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>
Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
TYPICAL OWLS	STRIGIDAE
Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii usta</i>
Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>
TROGONS	TROGONIDAE
Pavonine Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>

Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>
Amazonian Trogon	<i>Trogon ramonianus</i>
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>
MOTMOTS	MOMOTIDAE
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>
KINGFISHERS	ALCEDINIDAE
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>
PUFFBIRDS	BUCCONIDAE
White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>
Spotted Puffbird	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>
Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>
Eastern Striolated-Puffbird	<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>
Rufous-necked Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila rufa</i>
Rusty-breasted Nunlet	<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>
Rufous-capped Nunlet	<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>
JACAMARS	GALBULIDAE
Blue-cheeked Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
Bronzy Jacamar	<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>
Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>
Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>
NEW WORLD BARBETS	CAPITONIDAE
Black-girdled Barbet	<i>Capito dayi</i>
TOUCANS	RAMPHASTIDAE
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
Red-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i>
Gould's Toucanet	<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
WOODPECKERS	PICIDAE
Bar-breasted Piculet	<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>

Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates affinis</i>
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>
Scale-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Celeus grammicus</i>
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Picus flavigula</i>
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Picus chrysochloros laemostictus</i>
FALCONS	FALCONIDAE
Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>
Cryptic Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>
Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>
Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>
NEW WORLD PARROTS	PSITTACIDAE
Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	<i>Touit huetii</i>
Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>
Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>
Kawall's Parrot	<i>Amazona kawalli</i>
Red-fan Parrot	<i>Derophtus accipitrinus</i>
White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>
Crimson-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrhura perlata</i>
Santarem Parakeet	<i>Pyrhura amazonum</i>
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>
TYPICAL ANTBRDS	THAMNOPHILIDAE
Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Glossy Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Chestnut-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>
Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>
Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus stictocephalus</i>
White-shouldered Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>
Amazonian Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>

Pearly Antshrike	<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>
Rondonia Bushbird	<i>Clytoctantes atrogularis</i>
Saturnine Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i>
Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>
Plain-throated Antwren	<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>
Spot-winged Antshrike	<i>Pygoptila stellaris</i>
White-eyed Stipplethroat	<i>Epinecrophylla leucophthalma</i>
Ornate Stipplethroat	<i>Epinecrophylla ornata</i>
Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>
Sclater's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i>
Amazonian Streaked-Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>
Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>
Ihering's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula iheringi</i>
Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>
Banded Antbird	<i>Dichrozona cincta</i>
Rusty-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus frater</i>
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>
Striated Antbird	<i>Drymophila devillei</i>
Spix's Warbling-Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis striata</i>
Yellow-browed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>
Blackish Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides nigrescens</i>
Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>
Black-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>
Black-chinned Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>
Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>
Rufous-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmelastes rufifacies</i>
White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmoderus ferrugineus</i>
White-breasted Antbird	<i>Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi</i>
Spot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>
Dot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>
Common Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>
Black-spotted Bare-eye	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>
Pale-faced Bare-eye	<i>Phlegopsis borbae</i>
GNATEATERS	CONOPOPHAGIDAE
Chestnut-belted Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>
ANTPITTAS	GRALLARIIDAE
Variegated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria varia</i>
Alta Floresta Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus whittakeri</i>
Tapajos Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera subcanescens</i>
TAPACULOS	RHINOCRYPTIDAE
Rusty-belted Tapaculo	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>
ANTTHRUSHES	FORMICARIIDAE

Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>
WOODCREEPERS	FUNARIIDAE
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>
White-chinned Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>
Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>
Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia concolor</i>
Hoffmanns's Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi</i>
Uniform Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes uniformis</i>
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>
Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>
Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>
Curve-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus procurvoides probatus</i>
Dusky-capped Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes fuscicapillus</i>
OVENBIRDS	FUNARIIDAE
Slender-billed Xenops	<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>
Point-tailed Palmcreeper	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>
Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>
Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>
Chestnut-winged Hookbill	<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>
Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma erythroptera</i>
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>
Para Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus paraensis</i>
Speckled Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>
Plain-crowned Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>
Ruddy Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>
MANAKINS	PIPRIDAE
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>
Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>
Snow-capped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>
Flame-crowned Manakin	<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i>
Fiery-capped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>
White-crowned Manakin	<i>Pseudopipra pipra</i>
Red-headed Manakin	<i>Ceratopipra rubrocapilla</i>
COTINGAS	COTINGIDAE
Black-necked Red-Cotinga	<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i>
Crimson Fruitcrow	<i>Haematoderus militaris</i>

Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>
Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>
Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>
Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>
TITYRAS & ALLIES	TITYRIDAE
Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
Brown-winged Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>
Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>
White-browed Purpletuft	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>
White-naped Xenopsaris	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>
Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>
SHARPBILL & ALLIES	OXYRUNCIDAE
Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>
Whiskered Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>
TYRANT FLYCATCHERS	TYRANNIDAE
Wing-barred Piprites	<i>Piprites chloris</i>
Cinamon Manakin-Tyrant	<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>
Cinamon-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus saturatus</i>
Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>
White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>
Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>
Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>
Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>
Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus capitalis</i>
Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus senex</i>
Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>
Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>
Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>
Gray-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>
White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>
Gray Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Chico's Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius chicomendesi</i>
Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>

Amazonian Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus poecilocercus</i>
Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>
Little Ground-Tyrant	<i>Syrtidicola fluviatilis</i>
Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
Large-headed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotrigon megacephalum</i>
Rufous-tailed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>
Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>
Sibilant Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>
Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Dusky-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>
Yellow-throated Flycatcher	<i>Conopias parvus</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
VIREOS	VIREONIDAE
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Gray-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>
Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Pachysylvia muscicapina</i>
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
SWALLOWS & MARTINS	HIRUNDINIDAE
Black-collared Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
GNATCATCHERS	POLIOPTILIDAE
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
Klages's Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila paraensis</i>
WRENS	TROGLODYTIDAE
Scaly-breasted Wren	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>

Tooth-billed Wren	<i>Odontorchilus cinereus</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>
Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>
FINCHES, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES	FRINGILLIDAE
Golden-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>
NEW WORLD SPARROWS	PASSERELLIDAE
Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
NEW WORLD BLACKBIRDS	ICTERIDAE
Red-breasted Meadowlark	<i>Leistes militaris</i>
Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>
Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
MITROSPINGID TANAGERS	MITROSPINGIDAE
Red-billed Pied Tanager	<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>
CARDINAL GROSBEAKS	CARDINALIDAE
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica rubra</i>
Red-and-black Grosbeak	<i>Periporphyrus erythromelas</i>
Rose-breasted Chat	<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>
Amazonian Grosbeak	<i>Cyanoloxia rothschildii</i>
TANAGERS & ALLIES	THRAUPIDAE
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Loriotus cristatus</i>
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>
Fulvous-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
White-winged Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio versicolor</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Dotted Tanager	<i>Ixothraupis varia</i>
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>
Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>

Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>
Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Short-billed Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>
Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>

Mammal List:

South American Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) – ample evidence of the species seen (tracks, feces)

Collared Peccary (*Pecari tajacu*)

White-lipped Peccary (*Tayassu pecari*) – we encountered a good-sized herd (perhaps 50+ animals) at the far end of the Agua Linda trail in May.

Amazonian (Pink) River Dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*)

Black-faced Spider Monkey (*Ateles chamek*)

Geoffroy's Woolly Monkey (*Lagothrix cana*)

Golden-white Tassel-ear Marmoset (*Mico chrysoleucos*)

Hershkovitz's (Aripuanã) Marmoset (*Mico intermedius*)

White-fronted Capuchin (*Cebus albifrons*)

Brown Capuchin (*Sapajus apella*)

squirrel monkey sp. (*Saimiri* sp.)

titi monkey sp. (*Callicebus* sp.)

White-nosed Saki (*Chiropotes albinasus*)

Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) – very fresh tracks seen on the Buiucu trail on our first morning at the lodge. Guests to the lodge photographed both typical (spotted) and melanistic (black) jaguars in July/August. Puma was also photographed during the same period.

Neotropical Otter (*Lontra longicaudis*)

Giant Otter (*Pteronura brasiliensis*)

Neotropical Pygmy Squirrel (*Sciurillus pusillus*)

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*)

Proboscis Bat (*Rhynchonycteris naso*)

Lesser Bulldog Bat (*Noctilio albiventris*)

Greater Bulldog Bat (*Noctilio leporinus*)

Spotted Paca (*Cuniculus paca*)

agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta* sp.)