

**AMAZONIAN BRAZIL**  
**Alta Floresta, the Rio Azul, and Cristalino Jungle Lodge**

**08 – 20 February 2009**



trip report and photos by Bradley Davis  
([bradley@birdingmatogrosso.com](mailto:bradley@birdingmatogrosso.com))

participant: Mark Sutton

**Introduction:** Mark contacted me in January asking if a trip to clean up the specialties of the southern Amazon in the rainy season would be feasible. The answer was a tentative yes in consideration of the fact that 2009 had thus far been relatively dry in the state of Mato Grosso, but with the caveat that one mustn't mind getting a little wet, paying a little less, and seeing a lot of great birds. Mark didn't think he'd be bothered by a bit of rain, perhaps particularly since Britain was covered in snow during our correspondence, and soon enough a trip in February was on.

There are many reports from trips to this region of Brazil but few covering visits in the rainy season. Hopefully our success in February will help to dispel the notion that one can only visit the Brazilian Amazon from June to October. Mark had visited lodges in Amazonian Peru and Ecuador and thus had already seen many of the 600+ species found around Alta Floresta on previous trips. Nevertheless, by focusing on his list of target species we managed to record 90+ lifers including all but one of the top target species.

**About the rainy season:** The wet season in the southern Amazon of Brazil falls between December and the end of March. In Alta Floresta, where I am based, the most intense rains tend to fall in February and March though there is quite a bit of annual variation in that respect. In 2009, the rainy season has been late to arrive and we have had relatively little rain to date. At this time of year rain is a daily or near daily event, but rains lasting an entire day or more are rare. During this trip we were able to bird every morning and afternoon of the trip, and experienced only a

few heavy downpours during that time. Mark had been well advised in advance and brought adequate rain gear and plastic bags to protect his equipment in the field. For the most part an umbrella was sufficient defense, but a light rain jacket was also useful. Rubber boots (wellingtons) are not necessary for this region even in the rainy season.

Birding in the region during the rainy season is excellent. The abundance of fruit throughout the forests mean trees are often packed with colourful tanagers, araçaris, parrots and guans. Many species are either nesting or have dependent young whose insistent begging can draw a birder's attention to their typically inconspicuous parents. A handful of species migrate to the region in the wet season (eg. Gould's Jewelfront, Red-rumped Cacique) or simply become easier to find due to increased vocal activity (eg. Zigzag Heron, which is nearly guaranteed at Cristalino from December to March). On the other hand a number of austral migrants, mostly widespread tyrant flycatchers, are absent during the rains.

---

### Itinerary:

**February 7:** Arrival in Alta Floresta.

**February 8:** Alta Floresta

**February 9:** Alta Floresta and travel to Rio Azul.

**February 10–13:** Pousada Rio Azul.

**February 14:** Pousada Rio Azul and travel to Rio Cristalino.

**February 15–19:** Cristalino Jungle Lodge.

**February 20:** Cristalino and travel to Alta Floresta.

**February 21:** Departure.



---

### Daily accounts:

**February 8th:** Our early morning owling rained out, I met Mark at the Floresta Amazônica Hotel in Alta Floresta to bird the forest patch behind the hotel. We started with an early morning vigil from the football field, kicking things off with a smart **Tiny Hawk** which flew overhead then perched at the forest edge for scope views. The early rain seemed to have taken the edge off bird activity, but parrots played a prominent role in the morning's birding; we had nice flight views of **Scarlet, Red-and-green, Chestnut-fronted** and **Red-bellied Macaws, White-eyed Parakeets, Blue-headed Parrot** and **Yellow-crowned** and **Mealy Amazons**. A fruiting tree was attracting **Lettered** and **Chestnut-eared Araçaris** in addition to **Crested Oropendola, Yellow-rumped Caciques** and a dozen or more **Bare-necked Fruitcrows**. After an hour or so on the pitch it seemed that nothing further was forthcoming, so we headed for the forest. A second **Tiny Hawk** was a pleasant surprise. Our forest trail was deathly quiet but for a vocal **White-browed Hawk** which frustrated by calling from nearby but managed to remain hidden from view. A short distance from the hotel we arrived at the nest site of the resident pair of **Harpy Eagles**, finding the massive adult female standing upon her nest. As we watched she hopped onto a nearby limb, allowing scope views of her massive talons and thick feathered tarsi as she clambered to higher branches to dry off in the morning sun.

Once we had finally had our fill of Mark's first Harpy, we continued along the forest trail where we found a couple of understory antbirds including a pair of **Plain-throated Antwrens** and some skulking **White-shouldered Antshrikes**. After a short search we found a calling **Screaming Piha** at a traditional lek site and enjoyed watching him belt out his loud advertising call in the scope. Things were mostly quiet otherwise and we returned to the hotel for lunch.

After lunch the rain which had let up in the morning was back, and even stronger than before. As I drove through Alta Floresta to meet Mark I found the downtown choked with water and passed several streets flooded by blocked storm drains. Since our afternoon birding site lay more than 20 minutes west of Alta Floresta by car, there was a

chance that it would not be raining there. So we set off for the Rio Santa Helena, where sure enough the skies were relatively clear and the dirt access road was bone dry. The Santa Helena is a narrow river providing good access to an excellent range of riparian species. It is also adjoined by one of the largest remnant forest patches in the immediate area around Alta Floresta. It is perhaps due to the latter fact that we should not have been overly surprised by our first bird of the afternoon: a fearless juvenile **Harpy Eagle** which flew out from its perch at the roadside to check us out, hovering over my car for a few seconds before returning to the forest edge and perching for a prolonged study!

Continuing, we parked before a small bridge and birded the rest of the afternoon from the roadside. Here we saw **Amazonian Antpitta**, **Amazonian Antwren**, **Red-necked Araçari**, **Cinnamon Attila**, female **Spangled** and **Pompadour Cotingas**, **Madeira Parakeet**, **Buff-breasted Wren**, **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**, **Yellow-bellied Dacnis**, **Red-billed Pied-Tanager** and others. Our third **Tiny Hawk** of the day put in an appearance. As dusk fell we picked up **Lesser**, **Common** and **Short-tailed Nighthawks** and heard a **Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl**.

**February 9<sup>th</sup>:** Another early owling session was rained out. This morning we headed directly into the forest behind the hotel, stopping to look at **Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant** at the forest edge. After a quick look at the female **Harpy Eagle** snuggled deep down in her nest, we walked the Primates Trail picking up a few bits and pieces including a stellar male **Rose-breasted Chat**, a pair of the near-endemic **Black-girdled Barbet**, **White-tailed Trogon** and close views of a family of **Chestnut-tailed Antbirds**. A couple of mammals put in appearances, including a **Nine-banded Armadillo**, and a mixed group of **Dusky Titi-Monkeys**, **Silvery Marmosets** and **Brown Capuchins**. A stop at a flooded area known locally as the fish ponds found us a pair of **Hook-billed Kites** and a couple of vocal **Striolated Puffbirds**.

After a pleasant lunch at a restaurant in town, we met up with Carlos of the Pousada Rio Azul for the five hour transfer to the lodge on bumpy dirt roads with plenty of stops for birding. Along the way we picked up a number of new open country species including **Cocoi** and **Striated Herons**, **Pearl** and **White-tailed Kites**, **Purple** and **Azure Gallinules** (the latter a rare migrant in the region), good numbers of 5 species of macaws including our first **Blue-and-yellows**, **Orange-winged Amazon** and **White-lined Tanager**. A big highlight was the impressive adult **Ornate Hawk-Eagle** seen low in trees around the ferrymaster's residence at the banks of the Teles Pires river, obviously casing the yard and eyeing his chickens with interest. As we crossed the state border from Mato Grosso into Pará, I informed Mark that we were entering Hyacinth Macaw territory. Sure enough, some 20 minutes later Carlos stopped the truck and asked to borrow my binoculars, indicating a pair of macaws perched low in a palm on the left side of the road: it was quickly confirmed – **Hyacinth Macaws**! These birds are part of a small offshoot population of the larger numbers found in their Amazonian stronghold to the north on the Serra do Cachimbo, and we've been finding the species quite reliably in the ranchland near the Pousada Rio Azul since our first visits in 2007.

We arrived at the lodge in the late afternoon, unpacked for a 5-night stay and settled in with the first of many delicious meals – Ivani's cooking was once again a major trip highlight!

**February 10<sup>th</sup>:** After a pre-dawn breakfast we started birding in the small clearing in which the lodge buildings are situated. A tape responsive **Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper** in the spotlight was our first bird. As the day brightened we found **Rufous-winged Antwren**, **White-lored Tyrannulet**, **Ringed Woodpecker**, **Paradise** and **Rufous-tailed Jacamars**, a trio of **Black-girdled Barbets**, **Curl-crested Araçari**, **White-flanked Antwren**, **Long-billed Gnatwren** and a **Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant**. We then walked the entrance road to the lodge to bird the stunted *campina* vegetation found there, where we encountered plenty of hummingbirds in low flowering bushes including numerous **Green-tailed Goldentthroats**, **Black-eared Fairy**, **Fork-tailed Woodnymph** and a **Black-bellied Thorntail** or two. There were some **White-collared Swifts** overhead, forced lower by the threatening skies. In the taller forest bordering the *campina* we had **Cream-coloured Woodpecker**, **Spix's Warbling-Antbird** and a pair of **Bronzy Jacamars**. A male **Red-shouldered Tanager** was a nice find, and also our last bird before a steady rain began which forced us to turn back to the lodge for hot coffee.

The rain didn't last much more than an hour and as it tailed off we headed to a nearby observation platform overlooking a beautiful lagoon with crystal clear waters. Aside from the numerous species of tropical fish and sting rays noted, we also found **Gray-chested Greenlet**, **Amazon** and **Green-and-rufous Kingfishers**, **Chestnut Woodpecker**, **Green-and-gold** and **Turquoise Tanagers** and quick flyby views of a flock of 5 **Bald Parrots**. We returned to the lodge clearing in the hopes that the parrots had perched nearby, but didn't manage to relocate the birds. A fruiting tree at the forest edge had parrots, but all with feathered heads: **Madeira Parakeet**, **Golden-winged Parakeet** and **Dusky-billed Parrotlet**. I suggested we walk down to the river edge, but our path was blocked suddenly by three **Razor-billed Curassows** foraging calmly at the trailhead. Mark filmed these magnificent birds to his heart's content. Our progress was halted again by the appearance of a smart **Tapajós Hermit** nectaring at low bushes beside the path – this species, due to be described shortly in the Auk, is easy in the clearings at the Pousada Rio Azul. Any further thoughts we had of reaching the river before lunch were dashed by the appearance of a large mixed flock at the edge of the clearing. It seemed to be comprised largely of woodpeckers: **Bar-breasted Piculet**, **Red-stained**, **Golden-green**, **Yellow-throated**, **Scale-breasted** and **Ringed Woodpeckers** were joined by **Chestnut-backed Antshrike**, **Pygmy Antwren**, a sharp male **Spangled Cotinga** and **Rufous-bellied Euphonia**. A singing male **White-browed Antbird** was glimpsed in the undergrowth. This action took us nearly to lunchtime, but I was insistent on walking the short distance to the river, whereupon we bumped into **Striped**, **Wedge-billed**, and **Olivaceous Woodcreepers** and a pair of **Blue-necked Jacamars**.

After lunch and a short and refreshing rain shower, we headed out for our afternoon's outing and our first look at the Rio Azul itself. From the boat we noted plenty of **White-banded Swallows** and both **Channel-billed** and **White-throated Toucans**, a couple of **Red-throated Piping-Guans** and a single **Dusky-chested Flycatcher** in an area with a few *Mauritia* palms. The highlight of the afternoon was an aggressive male **Crimson Topaz** which harassed other hummingbirds, consistently returning to its perch atop a tree at the river's edge. Terrific! Further downstream we anchored the boat in a narrow stretch of the river and played pygmy-owl tape, attracting a number of small passerines including **Bay-headed**, **Green-and-gold**, **Swallow** and **Paradise Tanagers**, **Black-faced Dacnis**, **Purple** and **Short-billed Honeycreepers**. Returning to the lodge we 'spied' a **Pied Puffbird** in a leafless tree which afforded only brief views before it dropped from sight.

A short session in the lodge clearing as dusk fell produced **Blackish Nightjar** (we later found a nest at the edge of the clearing with a single egg), a singing **White-necked Puffbird** and a family of **Opal-rumped Tanagers** heading to roost in one of the isolated young trees planted near the cabins.

**February 11<sup>th</sup>:** This morning we repeated yesterday's woodcreeper trick, but this time with **Red-billed Woodcreeper** at the edge of the lodge clearing. Instead of lingering in the clearing we headed directly into the adjacent forest along an old trail once used to transport small boats around a set of dangerous rapids above the lodge. An elusive **Spot-winged Antshrike** in the canopy made us work for views but finally showed above our heads. A male **Gould's Toucanet** was more co-operative, calling and bowing and seen in the scope. While we were glimpsing a singing **Musician Wren** in the undergrowth a curious **Long-tailed Hermit** came and checked us out at close range. The harsh song of **Snethlage's Gnateater** was heard nearby, and with little bit of work with the tape were we enjoying excellent views of this striking antbird, his white eyebrow glowing in the dim undergrowth.

While I thought that activity could have been a little better along this usually active trail, we managed to see a number of good birds throughout the morning in the riverine and *terra firme* forests including **Gray Antbird**, **Grayish Mourner**, **Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher**, **Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin** (after a lot of chasing the ventriloquil vocalizations), a pair of sharp **White-browed Purpletufts** in the canopy, and a family group of **Madeira Parakeets** investigating a potential nest cavity. A **Yellow-footed Tortoise** halfway crossed the trail in front of us before deciding better and turning back.

Shortly thereafter we also decided to turn back in the hope that activity might pick up as the day warmed a little. However, some tinamous calling nearby first tempted us into the forest to 'give them a go'. We sat down on the forest floor and I began to whistle, then switched to tape as we tried to coax a **Brazilian Tinamou** in for a peek. In the end we were treated to more than a peek, as a cautious but inquisitive individual approached silently and strolled

about, albeit somewhat skittishly, just a few metres away from where we sat quietly. Mark even managed to film the bird (look for the clip and many others on the [Internet Bird Collection](#) in due course).

Reinvigorated by our success with the tinamou, we seemed to pull birds out of thin air for a while: **Spix's Guan**, **Yellow-browed Antbird**, **Black-faced Antbird**, a soaring **Ornate Hawk-Eagle**, **Cinereous Antshrike**, **White-eyed Antwren**, **Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper** and **White-bellied Tody-Tyrant** and **Rufous-tailed Flatbill** were all seen within the next half hour. A big canopy flock near the lodge caught us by surprise (and perhaps waning a little due to the late hour?) but we still picked out some new birds including **Flame-crested Tanager**, **Sclater's Antwren**, **Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner** and **Yellow-margined Flycatcher**. The real prize was a tricky **Guianan Gnatcatcher** which disappeared for anxious periods of several minutes before I could put Mark on it, the white outer tail feathers and obvious gnatcatcher shape and behaviour finally all coming together for nice views of this tough canopy dweller as it flitted about in slender outer branches. The gnatcatcher in the bag, we adjourned for a well deserved lunch.

Our planned afternoon outing was a visit to some bamboo-dominated forest accessed by bad ranch roads. Carlão was worried about the road and said that if it rained or looked like heavy rains were approaching, we would have to change our plans. I convinced him that we should give it a shot anyway, since the track we wanted to bird has always been very productive, even in mid-afternoon. In the end we didn't even reach the area in question. A very muddy corral and a fast-moving front of rain clouds forced us back to the lodge. The backup plan was to bird the entrance road. Immediately upon arrival I heard a **Tataupa Tinamou** call nearby, and encouraged by our earlier success gave it a blast with the tape. Surprisingly, the tinamou came rocketing out of a thicket where it had been calling, running through a dense cover of low ferns and coming to a stop nearly at our feet. Very nice indeed. A noisy gang of **Plush-crested Jays** vied for top billing as well. We were frustrated by two pairs of **Spotted Puffbirds** which we simply could not find in the dense *campina* forest, finally seeing one bird very briefly in silhouette as it perched in the open on a thick limb before disappearing again in the dimming light. Our attention shifted to a more cooperative (thankfully) **Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl** who obliged us with excellent views and even posed for video footage at the forest edge. Carlão headed back to the lodge in the truck to see that dinner was on track, while Mark and I opted to walk back to the lodge. No more owls, but we did find a cute **Paca** foraging at the edge of the lodge clearing. This animal prompted one of my classic massive misidentifications when I initially pegged it as a Brazilian Tapir (obviously due to the similarity in the markings of the paca and young tapirs... erhm, cough cough)... perhaps a dwarf tapir?

**February 12<sup>th</sup>:** Our morning started under a dawn fog in the *campina* along the entrance road. The low vegetation in this area typically affords good views of various species of parrots in flight in the early morning, and today the recently (1989) described **Kawall's Amazon** was a highlight. After chasing a female **White-fringed Antwren** which was singing intermittently for a while, we shifted our attention to the showy **Plush-crested Jays** nearby. While watching the jays, a **Red-throated Piping-Guan** burst from the forest nearby, chased by a large *Accipiter* nearly three-quarters its size. We hurried along the track to try to re-find the raptor, first encountering a trio of **Red-fan Parrots** and a **Laughing Falcon** perched on snags near the road. An alarmed **Channel-billed Toucan** drew my attention to the sought raptor, and scope views indicated that it was a subadult **Bicoloured Hawk**.

By the time we had finished with the hawk the early mist had burned off and replaced in the sky by an angry tropical sun. So into the forest we went, starting with the *campinarana* at the far end of the Woodcreeper Trail. Here we saw **Thrush-like Schiffornis**, a male **Plain-throated Antwren**, and a 'well-put-together' **Ringed Antpiper** which performed down to just a couple of metres. A fruiting tree had **Red-necked Araçaris** and **Red-throated Piping-Guans** while a couple of male **Fiery-capped Manakins** found nearby showed their distinctive striped underparts while they zipped about in the subcanopy above us.

Transitional forest along the river's edge produced a couple of shy terrestrial species in the form of a **Variegated Tinamou** on the trail and one or possibly two **Ruddy Quail-Doves** which we flushed a couple of times. An active antswarm had **Lafresnaye's**, **Spix's**, and **Plain-brown Woodcreepers** and we heard but didn't manage to see **Black-spotted Bare-eye**. We still had a little time before lunch upon reaching the lodge, so we headed to the



lagoon where we picked up **Collared Trogon** and **Amazonian Antshrike** before adjourning for another delicious meal.

Our afternoon had a single goal: better views of the Bald Parrot. To that end, we headed to the observation platform at the edge of the small lagoon near the lodge. This platform has good sightlines and to date has been a reliable place to see this special parrot during the afternoons. We saw few birds here, mostly species we had seen before, and enjoyed the fish again while keeping our eyes and ears open for sign of the parrots. Shortly after 5 pm I had the sharp cry of our target, but the birds remained hidden from view. I tried playing tape, and suddenly a pair of **Bald Parrots** popped up in the canopy of a tree at the far end of the lagoon. Scope views ensued until the birds dropped out of sight as quickly as they had appeared. Thinking that the birds may not have left the area, we tromped around in the forest around the tree that had held the parrots, but our search came up empty.

Another frustrating game of tag with the **Spotted Puffbirds** on the entrance track did little to dampen our high spirits in having nailed the star bird of the Rio Azul. As Mark put it, the 'pressure' was off.

**February 13<sup>th</sup>**: Rain! Just after breakfast, as dawn broke so too did the clouds which had been building overnight. Beforehand, however, we had time for a quick foray into the forest behind the restaurant to try for the Cryptic Forest-Falcon I heard calling. No luck, but we did manage good views of a nice **Collared Puffbird** in the dawn twilight. But then a steady rain kept us inside for the next couple of hours of the morning. Finally, with the rain still coming down strong, at Carlão's suggestion we explored a promising area of Amazonian *caatinga* where we found few birds aside from **Orange-winged Amazons** and a **Short-crested Flycatcher** and a small gang of **Speckled Chachalacas** en route to the site. With the rain easing up a little we returned to the river and headed downstream. Here we had (in my opinion) our best views yet of **Bald Parrots**, with three perched in a bare snag at the river's edge. Other additions included **Capped Heron** and **Spotted Tody-Flycatcher** and a mammal tick for Mark in the form of a lone **Neotropical Otter** above the first set of rapids.

Our destination was a track through partially logged forest dominated by extensive stands of *Guadua* bamboo in the forest reserve of a neighbouring ranch. Even though we arrived in the late morning we still managed to find a fair few new birds. **Moustached Wrens** skulked beside the track, while a flock of 8-12 **Slate-coloured Seedeaters** feeding on seeding bamboos was a pleasant surprise. This erratic species is poorly known in this region of Brazil, but shows up at this location now and again. Farther from the river we found some low-flying **White-thighed Swallows** and several raucous pairs of **Blue-and-yellow Macaws**. Also along the edges were **Long-tailed Tyrant**, **Olive-sided Flycatcher**, **Blue-black Grosbeak** and **Epaulet Oriole**. A big canopy flock kept us busy for some time, and it was comprised of **Green Honeycreeper**, **Turquoise** and **Palm Tanagers**, a pair of **Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireos**, **Red-stained Woodpecker**, **Black-crowned** and **Masked Tityras**, **Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper**, **Buff-throated Saltator**, **Collared Trogon**, **Chestnut-crowned Becard**, **Paradise Jacamar** and perhaps best of all, a nice **Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak** pair. A nearby stand of bamboo held a number of specialist species including **Crested Foliage-gleaner** (terrific views of a singing bird), **Large-headed Flatbill**, **Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant** and **Manu Antbird**. Also in attendance were some **White-backed Fire-eyes** and a pair of **Fasciated Antshrikes**. It was well past our normal lunch time when we headed back upriver toward the lodge, but one of the advantages of the familiar, customized attention at the Pousada Rio Azul is the great flexibility in mealtimes and their increasing understanding of birders' needs. Lunch was served shortly after our arrival, piping hot and sumptuous as always.

In the afternoon we walked a loop combining three trails from the lodge. All was quite quiet, and indeed we only found two birds all afternoon. But what birds they were. A bit of speculative tape work in an area of vine forest brought a tepid, almost inaudible response from a distant **Rufous-necked Puffbird**. The bird was not overly interested in challenging its phantom rival, thus we were forced to slip into the forest to track down this special bird. Finding it was made difficult by the bird's reluctance to sing, but we finally traced the source of the quiet alternate calls – a stunning combination of brown, white, black and rufous sitting in the open on a thick vine.

Doubling back toward the lodge on a riverside trail, we ended up at a small stream behind the restaurant to try for the recently described (2002) **Cryptic Forest-Falcon** which we had heard pre-dawn. After just a couple of minutes

playing the tape, I spotted a slim raptor fly in and land in the subcanopy above our heads. It was indeed our bird, and in the end it put on a brilliant show, hopping along limbs and looking down at us curiously before ascending into the canopy and beginning to call without end, re-asserting its claim to this corner of the forest. We emerged with the forest flushed with success, agreed that it would be difficult to top such an experience before dinner, and thus adjourned the day's birding.

**February 14<sup>th</sup>:** With a few specialties of the stunted *campinas* still missing from our list, we headed once more to the entrance road this morning. Heard again, but not seen were a pair of **Spotted Puffbirds**. A calling **Pale-bellied Mourner** attracted our interest, and we entered the low forest on a side trail to get closer. Stopping in a small clearing, we needed to insist with the tape in order to call the bird in several times to secure good views of this white-sand specialist for Mark. During the pursuit a pair of **Plush-crested Jays** eyed us curiously as they came and went from a hidden nest site. Deeper in the forest we found a young **White-crowned Manakin** before backtracking to look for (and find) a singing male **Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike**.

We were due to meet Carlos on the road to head out to the neighbouring ranches, so we returned to the track, filming a male **Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch** and seeing the same trio of **Red-fan Parrots** along the way. A light rain started to rain as we loaded into the truck, but it didn't interrupt our birding in the ranchland where we watched a large family of **Burrowing Owls** and saw many macaws before stopping at an inauspicious area of bushy fields where I called in a cracking pair of **Masked Yellowthroats**. Mark had mentioned that he'd like to see Hyacinth Macaws again as he had not managed good video footage the first time around. Carlos quickly obliged us as we drove along, spotting a pair of **Hyacinth Macaws** perched in a high snag beside the road, surrounded by a half dozen **Black Vultures**. We stepped down from the truck to enjoy and film these charismatic birds. Nearby I managed to elicit a response from a pair of **Ash-throated Crakes** in the grassy ranchland; eventually the macaws flew off and we walked to the edge of the fence to try the crakes. Within a matter of mere seconds we watched as the two birds stepped out from the tall grass to duet in the open less than three metres away from us!

Soon it was time to return to the lodge for an early lunch, after which we said our goodbyes and loaded into the truck once more to make the return trip to Alta Floresta. En route we picked up a few new birds in the form of a flock of **Red-breasted Blackbirds**, a sharp **White Hawk** sitting on a fence post swallowing a still-twitching snake, and a couple of **Black-capped Donacobius** at a roadside pool. In town we switched vehicles at the Floresta Amazônica Hotel, bidding Carlão and Carlos farewell and starting off on the 45 minute transfer to the banks of the Teles Pires river (**White-tipped Dove**) where Francisco awaited to take us to the world-famous Cristalino Jungle Lodge. The trip up the Rio Cristalino had just one new bird for us (**Rufescent Tiger-Heron**), but the serenity of the river and the impressive forest along its banks are enough to impress even the most dedicated of twitchers.

**February 15<sup>th</sup>:** This morning we set off in the brightening dawn heading for Cristalino's showpiece attraction, the 50-metre canopy tower. However, with Mark one species shy of a significant milestone and having noted his predilection for all things 'pitta', I had us detour on a side trail in pursuit of a hollow hooting vocalization. Fortune was once again good to us, as it didn't take too long to call in a curious **Spotted Antpitta** with imitations. Moreover, he had the good grace to sit up on a fallen log in clear view! It was with great pleasure that we watched this spectacular creature puff out its throat with each vocalization, putting on a show befitting Mark's 5000<sup>th</sup> world bird. I was tempted to call it a day then and there.

But the canopy tower awaited, and we forged onward (and upward), settling in at a middle platform at 30 metres above the forest floor to watch and wait as the morning mist cleared away. An industrious **Red-necked Woodpecker** was working a nearby snag for #5001; there were lots of birds around the tower and we enjoyed **Swallow-tailed Kites**, **Red-and-green** and **Chestnut-fronted Macaws**, **Kawall's** and **Mealy Amazons** (the latter uncommon at Cristalino), **Curl-crested Araçari**, **Black-girdled Barbet**, a **Forest Elaenia** at little more than arm's length, **Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher**, **Tooth-billed Wren**, **Red-eyed Vireo**, **White-lored Euphonia**, **Bare-necked Fruitcrows** and a noisy family group of **Red-billed Pied-Tanagers**. The 'upper deck' brought more sightings in the form of a perched **King Vulture** awaiting a thermal and an extremely distant but easily recognizable juvenile **Harpy Eagle** near the horizon – our third in just a week! A big canopy flock passed near to the tower and we saw **Black-bellied Cuckoo**, **Black-eared Fairy**, **Red-stained Woodpeckers**, **Violaceous Trogon**, **Gray Elaenia**,

**Slender-footed Tyrannulet, Masked Tanager and Blue Dacnis.** A large emergent tree beside the tower was fruiting and pulling in a number of colourful birds for our enjoyment. An exceptional pair of **Red-necked Araçaris** hopped up to the upper branches and sat quietly for more than a half hour, offering close-range photo opportunities from a unique perspective – looking down on them!

We did a quick loop trail after descending the tower which was mostly quiet. A notable exception was the responsive and daring **Short-billed Leaftosser** which approached us very closely indeed.

In the afternoon we headed down the Cristalino to the Teles Pires river under threatening skies. After some unsuccessful attempts for Rusty-backed Spinetail we stopped on a large river island to shelter from rain showers which passed very quickly. Then it was back to the boat and over to a couple of tiny islets (at this time of year entirely submerged) where we quickly found **Amazonian Tyrannulet** and **Drab Water-Tyrant**. Returning to the larger island we walked a wide trail without seeing much aside from a family of **Red-capped Cardinals** and a pair of **Undulated Tinamou** which crossed the path in front of us. At dusk we headed upstream to return to the lodge, spotlighting some exquisite **Ladder-tailed Nightjars** along the way. We also tried a number of spots for Black-banded Owl but had to settle for heard-only **Tawny-bellied Screech-** and **Crested Owls**.

**February 16<sup>th</sup>:** A foray upstream to the Haffer trail started with an unsuccessful attempt to see a calling pair of **Zigzag Herons** near the lodge. En route to our trail we stopped at a quiet *igarapé* to listen for trumpeters but instead found a sharp female **Dot-backed Antbird** which paid off the stop with change to spare. A **Ruddy Quail-Dove** at the head of the Haffer trail was a positive start. A male **Scale-backed Antbird** was also nice, and followed later by an even better **Black-spotted Bare-eye** which circled us in response to tape. A wonderful **Rufous-capped Antthrush** was attracted by tape and put on a show as it bounced back and forth along a branch, seeking out its challenger. We picked up more new birds in the form of a pair of **Dot-winged Antwrens** at the edges of a mixed flock which slipped away as quickly as it had appeared; another somewhat more stationary flock contained **Spix's Woodcreeper, Saturnine Antshrike, Tawny-crowned Greenlet** and **Red-crowned Ant-Tanager**.

The Haffer trail is a short loop so there was time left over to stop in an area of *igapó* forest along the Rio Cristalino to look for **Flame-crested Manakin**. Francisco led the way and less than two minutes later we were admiring a handsome subadult male near its favourite patch of vines. **Collared Trogon** and **Blue-necked Jacamar** were also present. We played plenty of tape for trumpeter but no response was forthcoming. Onward to lunch.

Rains came and went after lunch, and we headed into a dripping forest to check out the area around the salt lick to try again for trumpeters and night birds. Certainly no trumpeters about, and in fact we saw very little at all – just a couple of **Pectoral Sparrows** becoming active as dusk neared. None of the usual owls or nightjars were singing near the hide, so we began walking back to the lodge, stopping now and again to troll for a couple of targets. We had just one positive response, a distant **Ocellated Poorwill** which sang once or twice but refused to approach. Tough crowd.

**February 17<sup>th</sup>:** This morning we started well before dawn on the river, trying a number of likely spots for one of the most difficult birds at Cristalino, the Black-banded Owl. Not surprisingly we had no luck, but were amply rewarded for our efforts with marvelous views of an advertising **Zigzag Heron** (see my photograph in the gallery below, taken with a handheld point-and-shoot digital camera at 3x zoom). After breakfast back at the lodge we checked out the beginning of the Caja trail specifically to see the local pair of **Bare-faced Curassows** which obliged in the sense that they were strolling 'round the lodge clearing upon our return. Fair enough. Then it was off to the Rochas trail via a series of side trails where we managed to find a couple of mixed flocks with **Long-tailed** and **Spot-throated Woodcreepers, Wing-barred Piprites, Plain Xenops** and **Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner**. Near the forest salt lick we found a showy male **Spot-backed Antbird** in the undergrowth. A small flock at a stream contained **Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner** and a pair of **Euler's Flycatcher**. The salt lick and immediate area had been turned upside down by peccaries, and Francisco (who met up with us here) informed us that we had just missed a large band by less than an hour. The trees around the salt lick held our primary target for the morning, a small flock of **Crimson-bellied Parakeets**, and as a bonus, a nice **Brown-banded Puffbird** perched in the upper reaches of the canopy (expertly spotted by Francisco). It was at this point that Francisco informed us that the peccaries were



returning, and that if we climbed into the observation hut we would stand an excellent chance to watch the animals if they decided to stop at the salt lick again. Up we went. After 15-20 minutes the first **White-lipped Peccaries** began to filter into the small clearing, and before we knew it the ground was black with more than 100 of these noisy, smelly, charismatic forest pigs. We watched the peccaries for more than half an hour before finally stepping out of the hide and into the heavy rain which had begun shortly after they arrived at the salt lick, quick-marching it back to the lodge just in time for lunch.

The rain continued throughout the early afternoon and until 4 pm when we decided to go for a short walk to the Secret Garden to look for hummingbirds. Speculative use of pygmy-owl tape brought in a single bird, a dazzling male **Gould's Jewelfront**. The photographs I managed to take of this bird represent the first documented record for this species at Cristalino, where it is probably an uncommon wet season migrant. Unfortunately the rain was still coming down and we changed the plan, heading to the river instead.

The drizzle kept activity low on the river though we did see many **Red-throated Piping-guans**, some **Blue-and-yellow Macaws**, a **Sunbittern** on a nest and as dusk fell, **Short-tailed Nighthawk** and **Ladder-tailed Nightjars**. We returned to the lodge spotlighting and broadcasting for owls. No owls, but we did find a **Common Potoo** hawking insects. A far better sighting, however, was the **Ocelot** which Francisco somehow managed to see amidst a tangle of vegetation in a treefall at the river's edge. The cat was worth the outing entirely in and of itself, and perhaps we were a tad blasé about the pair of **Feline Night Monkeys** I spotlighted at the boat landing upon our return to the lodge.

**February 18<sup>th</sup>:** Upstream this morning to the Serra Nova trail to search for Snow-capped Manakin and trumpeters. While neither of the target species fell into place, things started out well with a mixed flock containing **Buff-throated** and **Pará Foliage-gleaners**, **Gray** and **Long-winged Antwrens**, **Red-crowned Ant-tanager** and more. As we watched an active lek of **White-bearded Hermit**, the classy hummers zipping around, singing loudly, and fighting, the telltale snarls of obligate antbirds were heard nearby. I only managed to see **Black-spotted Bare-eyes**, but Mark also found a cracking male **Bare-eyed Antbird** and a **Slate-coloured Grosbeak**. Further along we found the distinctive female of the *nigrigula* race of **Scale-backed Antbird**. We were again frustrated by a calling **Curve-billed Scythebill** at a small stream at the base of the hill, but here we found **Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher**, **White-browed Antbird** and a nice pair of **Ornate Antwrens**.

With birding a bit slow down in the forest we decided to undertake the short climb up the hill to try for Amazonian Pygmy-Owl and see what else was about. The skies were overcast but it was quite hot nevertheless and few birds were around. A noisy flock comprised of **Golden-winged** and **Madeira Parakeets** scuttled from tree to tree while a **White-browed Purpletuft** pair sat atop a snag. Recent rains meant that a number of perennial streams on the summit were filled with amphibians. The most abundant frog appeared to be the handsome **Spot-legged Poison Frog**, a couple of which led me on merry chases through spiny terrestrial bromeliads in my quest to photograph them – ouch.

It was obvious that the birding here wasn't going to pick up, so we headed back down the hill, picking up **Yellow-olive Flycatcher** along the way. We met up with Francisco to try for Snow-capped Manakin without success. I did call in a nice **Cinereous Mourner** but otherwise we added nothing new on the return to the boat.

In the afternoon we birded the Cacau trail, again in search of manakins and trumpeters. Again to no avail. The few birds we did see included another close **Short-billed Leaf-tosser** and three **Great Jacamars**. A small canopy flock had **Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak**, **Rufous-bellied Euphonia** and **Bay-headed Tanager**. We kept ourselves busy into dusk with another canopy dweller, an elusive **Amazonian Pygmy-Owl** who remained hidden for more than an hour before we finally lured it into the relatively open canopy of a tree beside the trail where I got it in the scope for well-deserved views. A good end to a tough day.

**February 19<sup>th</sup>:** It may seem a little repetitive, but this morning we headed out with two special targets in mind: Snow-capped Manakin and Dark-winged Trumpeter. To that end we walked directly to a small forest stream near the salt lick, seeing a **Razor-billed Curassow** en route. At the stream a singing pair of **Spot-winged Antbirds**

wouldn't show themselves and we managed only fleeting views of **Speckled Spinetail** in a quick-moving flock. Hmm. Plenty of **Collared Trogons** were along the stream, and slightly further along we found a nice pair of **Black-throated Trogons**, new for the trip and perhaps the most difficult of the local trogon species. After a bit of judicious tape work and some intent staring (for lack of better terminology for the fieldcraft employed here) we finally nailed one of our biggest outstanding targets: a stonking male **Snow-capped Manakin**. Hard to beat this one, and we barely gave a second look to an obliging **White-crested Spadebill** which also decided to perch quietly nearby. Continuing on the overgrown trail we saw a pair of **Musician Wrens** belting out their beautiful songs and also called in a male **Rose-breasted Chat** which Mark was able to film. The trail, a little-used path leading to the Rio Teles Pires, was overgrown beyond its summit and we turned back. Crossing the stream to return to the main trail, Mark was nearly knocked off the precarious log bridge by a **Green-and-rufous Kingfisher** which zipped in hoping to land on the handrail. Francisco nearly succeeded in making me fall into the stream with his goofy antics alone, no kingfishers necessary!

A little later we were looking for some calling **Blue-backed Manakins** when for the second time in three days we heard the unmistakable sounds of a band of **White-lipped Peccaries** nearby in the forest. This time we weren't safely tucked away in an elevated observation hide and instead on foot some ten metres from where the first members of the group began to appear. The pigs appeared to be headed in a different direction however, and our rush of adrenaline was short-lived. And then, of course, it began to rain. We hot-footed it back to the lodge.

During lunch Francisco approached me with an ambitious plan to fulfill our ongoing quest to find trumpeters. I ran the idea by Mark who was agreeable enough, and the plan saw us on the Cacau trail shortly afterwards. Francisco's advice had been: "walk the entire length of the Cacau trail, listening for signs of trumpeters all the way. I'll meet you at the other end in an hour or so." I have birded enough with this man to give him the benefit of any number of doubts, and so we tried it. Recent winds had taken down a few trees along the length of the trail, and more than once we were forced to hack around the resulting mess to find the trail on the other side. We also passed up a couple of possibly promising mixed flocks and saw little of interest other than a family group of **White-backed Fire-eyes**. Francisco met us at the other end and confirmed that he hadn't found anything either. Fair enough, we'd try another reliable area for the birds. Up to the Serra Nova trail, where once again we came up empty-handed. Dusk was arriving, so we decided on a last ditch effort at the bottom of the Cacau trail, perhaps the best place at Cristalino for trumpeters. Once again, nothing. A nice **Long-billed Woodcreeper** was new for the trip, but it wasn't a trumpeter.

**February 20<sup>th</sup>:** We awoke to a light rain which intensified as we walked to the canopy tower. The rain didn't let up and in fact came down quite hard for a while as we waited atop the upper platform, mostly just chatting and waiting for something of interest to happen by. As it happened the birds only started to move about as the rain died off, and our patience was eventually rewarded with a **White-browed Hawk** in the distance. A white spot on the horizon puzzled us for a while before resolving itself into a **Laughing Falcon**. Several species of psittacids were up and about after the rain, and we had eye-level flyby views of **Scarlet** and **Red-and-green Macaws** and terrific views of perched **White-bellied Parrots**. The upper platform is an excellent place to watch swifts, and today we saw **Gray-rumped**, **Pale-rumped**, **Chapman's** and **Short-tailed Swift**.

Another big canopy flock stopped in the large emergent beside the tower, and we enjoyed spectacular views of a number of species, many of which Mark was able to film: **Violaceous Trogon**, **Paradise Jacamar**, **Black-girdled Barbet**, **Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner**, **Slender-billed Xenops**, **Cinnamon-throated** and **Lineated Woodcreepers**, **Yellow-margined Flycatcher**, **Tooth-billed Wren** and **Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireos**. We closed out another successful tower session with stellar views of a **Brown-banded Puffbird** which I called in close to sit in the open on a limb mere metres from the platform, right under our noses.

After a final tasty lunch at Cristalino, we boarded the boat and said our goodbyes to the friendly lodge staff. Our final new bird for the trip turned out to be a beautiful pair of **Purple-throated Euphonias** which responded to tape over the sound of the rushing Teles Pires river, showing off in treetops on a small islet. Soon enough the vehicle arrived to take us back to Alta Floresta. We bid Francisco farewell, thanking him for his efforts, particularly for the various strategies and efforts he employed attempting to find us trumpeters. While we were unsuccessful this

time, the obvious dedication and persistence of the local staff is one of the hallmarks of the Cristalino experience and part of what sets this lodge apart from all others in the Amazon basin.

It turned out that we didn't have much time to stop along the way to Alta Floresta, but we stopped for 45 minutes at a *Mauritia* palm swamp where we heard, but did not see **Point-tailed Palmcreeper**. Also here were some **Fork-tailed Palm-Swifts**, **White-eyed Parakeet** and a handful of **Sulphury Flycatchers**. We arrived at the Floresta Amazônica Hotel just before dark, where Mark checked in and later we had a very nice farewell dinner at the on-site restaurant.

**February 21<sup>st</sup>:** Last chance for owls in Alta Floresta. With Mark's flight leaving at 6 AM, we had to leave early at 2:30 in the morning to have a chance for owls (targets: Tropical Screech- and Striped Owl) before returning Mark to the hotel in time for a quick shower and a bite to eat. After our first two attempts at these owls were rained out, perhaps we could have determined that we faced an unkind destiny. This morning was mostly dry (rain beginning only as we gave up and returned to the hotel) but certainly very quiet. We only saw a single **Burrowing Owl** and a family of **Capybara** for our efforts. A somewhat inauspicious end to what was certainly a very successful tour – I suppose it was a case of 'C.S.E.' – can't see everything!

## Bird List:

The following list reflects our observations from 08 – 20 February 2009.

Heard birds are marked with an 'H' while birds only seen by the tour leader are marked with an 'L'.

February	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
----------	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----

TINAMOUS		TINAMIDAE											
1	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>					H						
2	Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>			H	H	H						
3	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	H			H		X					
4	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>							X		H		H
5	Brazilian Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>	H		H	X	H	H		H		H	H
6	Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>			H	H	X	H				H	H
7	Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>											
8	Tataupa Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	H			X	H		H				
GREBES		PODICIPEDIDAE											
9	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>		X		X			X				
CORMORANTS		PHALACROCORACIDAE											
10	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	X		X			X	X	X	X	X	X
ANHINGAS		ANHINGIDAE											
11	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			X			X		X			
HERONS, EGRETS, & BITTERNS		ARDEIDAE											
12	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>				X		X	X	X		X	
13	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		X									
14	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	X	X		X			X	X			X
15	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		X		X			X	X			
16	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>							X	H			H
17	Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>								H	X	H	H
IBIS AND SPOONBILLS		THRESKIORNITHIDAE											
18	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	X	X	X					H	X	X	X
DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS		ANATIDAE											
19	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>		X									
20	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>								X			
21	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>		X		X			X				

NEW WORLD VULTURES		CATHARTIDAE													
22	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
23	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>						X							
24	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	X	X					X						
25	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
26	King Vulture	<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>			X					X					
HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES		ACCIPITRIDAE													
27	Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	X	X											
28	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>		X					X				X		
29	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	X	X					X						
30	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>		X											
31	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	X												X
32	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>							X						
33	Tiny Hawk	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	X												
34	Bicolored Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>					X								
35	White-browed Hawk	<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>	H												X
36	White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albigollis</i>							X						
37	Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>												X	
38	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	X	X		X			X						X
39	Gray Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>			X				X						
40	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>		X											
41	Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	X	X					X						
42	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>		X		X							H		
FALCONS AND CARACARAS		FALCONIDAE													
43	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>				H		L	X	X					X
44	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>								H			H		H
45	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>		X		X			X						
46	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>					X		X	X					X
47	Cryptic Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>						X			H			H	
48	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		X					X						
49	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>		X		X		X	X		X	X	H	X	X
GUANS AND ALLIES		CRACIDAE													
50	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>				H		X							
51	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>				X	X								
52	Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cufubi</i>			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
53	Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>			X					X				X	
54	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>										X			
NEW WORLD QUAIL		ODONTOPHORIDAE													
55	Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>		H			H							H	
RAILS, GALLINULES, COOTS		RALLIDAE													
56	Gray-breasted Crake	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	H	H											
57	Ash-throated Crake	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>							X						
58	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>		X		X			X						
59	Azure Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>		X											
SUNBITTERN		EURYPYGIDAE													
60	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	H								X	X			
JACANAS		JACANIDAE													
61	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	X	X		X			X						X
PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS		CHARADRIIDAE													
62	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	X	X		X			X						X
SANDPIPERS		SCOLOPACIDAE													
63	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>				X			X						
PIGEONS AND DOVES		COLUMBIDAE													
64	Rock Pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>							X						

65	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	X	X	X	X			X					X
66	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	X						X					X
67	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>							H		X		X	X
68	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	X		X		H			X	H			
69	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	X	X	X	X			X					X
70	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>		X		X								
71	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>							X					
72	Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>					X							
73	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>					X				X	H		

## PARROTS

## PSITTACIDAE

74	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>		X					X					
75	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		X	X	X		X	X	X		X	X	X
76	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
77	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	H	X		H
78	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		H
79	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
80	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H			X
81	Crimson-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura perlata</i>										X		X
82	Madeira Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura snethlage</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	H
83	Dusky-billed Parrotlet	<i>Forpus sclateri</i>			X		X	X	X	X	H			
84	Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	H	X	X		H	X		H	H	H	X	H
85	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	<i>Touit huetii</i>			X								H	H
86	White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>				H	H	H	H	X	H		H	X
87	Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Gypopsitta barrabandi</i>												L
88	Bald Parrot	<i>Gypopsitta aurantiocephala</i>			X		X	X						
89	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	H	H	X
90	Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	X							H		X		H
91	Kawall's Parrot	<i>Amazona kawalli</i>			X		X	X		X	H	X	H	X
92	Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	X	X	H	X	X	X	X					X
93	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	X	X						X				
94	Red-fan Parrot	<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>	H	H			X		X	X				X

## CUCKOOS

## CUCULIDAE

95	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	X	X	X	H	X	X					H	
96	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>								X			X	X
97	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	X	X		X			X					X
98	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>							X					

## OWLS

## STRIGIDAE

99	Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>	H			X	H	H		H		H		
100	Crested Owl	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>								H		H		
101	Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>		H						H		H	X	H
102	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		X		X			X					

## POTOOS

## NYCTIBIDAE

103	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>								X		X		
-----	--------------	--------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	--

## NIGHTJARS

## CAPRIMULGIDAE

104	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	X									X	X	
105	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	X				X							
106	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	X		X		X	X	X	X				
107	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>			L									H
108	Ocellated Poorwill	<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>								H				
109	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>		L	X	H	X		X		X	H	X	H
110	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>								X		X		X

## SWIFTS

## APODIDAE

111	Sooty Swift	<i>Cypseloides fumigatus</i>		X			X							
112	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>			X		X		X	X		X		

113	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>					X				X				X
114	Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>			X		X								X
115	Chapman's Swift	<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>					X								X
116	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	X				X					X			X
117	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>							H				X		X
118	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	X												

#### HUMMINGBIRDS

#### TROCHILIDAE

119	White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>											X		
120	Eastern Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>				X	X								
121	Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	H	H	X								X	H	
122	Tapajos Hermit	<i>Phaethornis aethopyga</i>			X		X	X	X		X				
123	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	X										X		
124	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>			X										
125	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>			L										
126	Black-bellied Thorntail	<i>Popelairia langsdorffi</i>			X										
127	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
128	Green-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>			X	X	X	X	X						
129	Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Polyplancta aurescens</i>											X		
130	Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>			X										
131	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>			X			X	X	X	X	X	X		X
132	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>											X	X	

#### TROGONS AND QUETZALS

#### TROGONIDAE

133	White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	H	X	H	H		X							
134	Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>								X					X
135	Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>			H		X	X			X			X	
136	Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>												X	
137	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>		X			H	X							
138	Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>		H			H	H							

#### KINGFISHERS

#### ALCEDINIDAE

139	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquatus</i>	X							X			X		
140	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X
141	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>			X		X	X			X				
142	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>			X									X	
143	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>									X	X			

#### MOTMOTS

#### MOMOTIDAE

144	Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>		H	H		H	H	H					H	
145	Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>				H									

#### JACAMARS

#### GALBULIDAE

146	Brown Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>			X										
147	Blue-cheeked Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i>			X						X			X	
148	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	H		X		H			X					
149	Bronzy Jacamar	<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>			X	H	H								
150	Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>			X		X	X		X					X
151	Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>											X		

#### PUFFBIRDS

#### BUCCONIDAE

152	White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>			X		X								
153	Brown-banded Puffbird	<i>Notharchus ordii</i>				H					H	X		H	X
154	Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>			X		H								
155	Spotted Puffbird	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>				X	H		H						
156	Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>						X						H	
157	Striolated Puffbird	<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>		X											
158	Rufous-necked Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila rufa</i>						X				H			
159	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
160	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>				X		X		H				X	



161	Swallow-wing	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X
<b>BARBETS</b>		<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>															
162	Black-girdled Barbet	<i>Capito dayi</i>		X	X	H		X		X	X						X
<b>TOUCANS</b>		<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>															
163	Gould's Toucanet	<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>				X	H										
164	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	X		X						X						
165	Red-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i>	X		X		X	X		X						X	X
166	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	X	X	X	X		X			X						
167	Curly-crested Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i>			X	X				X					X		X
168	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>			X	X	X	H	X		X					X	
169	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	X	X	H	X	X	X	H	X	X	X	X	X	H	X	
<b>WOODPECKERS</b>		<b>PICIDAE</b>															
170	Bar-breasted Piculet	<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>			X	X											
171	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	X	X	H			X	X	X	X						H
172	Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>			X		H	X		X	X						H
173	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>			X	X										X	
174	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysocloros</i>			X												
175	Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Celeus grammicus</i>			X			X									
176	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>			X												
177	Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>			X						H	X					
178	Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>			X	H				H							
179	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	X	X		X		X	X								
180	Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>					H			X			X	H			
181	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>								X							
<b>OVENBIRDS</b>		<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>															
182	Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albens</i>				H			H								
183	Speckled Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>										H			L		
184	Point-tailed Palmcreeper	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>															H
185	Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor ruficaudatus</i>				X				X							
186	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>										X			X		
187	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythropterum</i>				L									X	X	
188	Crested Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabazenops dorsalis</i>						X									
189	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>												X			
190	Para Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus paraensis</i>												X	H		
191	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>						H			X						
192	Short-billed Leafosser	<i>Sclerurus rufigularis</i>															
193	Slender-billed Xenops	<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>															X
194	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>												X		H	
<b>WOODCREEPERS</b>		<b>DENDROCOLAPTINAE</b>															
195	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>					X										
196	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>										X	X	X			
197	Spot-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura stictolaema</i>										X					
198	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>			X	H						H					
199	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>			X					X							
200	Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>														X	
201	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	H	X				X									X
202	Red-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes perrotii</i>			H	X	H	H	H							H	
203	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	H	H													
204	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>			X	H	H	H				X					
205	Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>			X	H	H										
206	Spix's Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus spixii</i>					X				X		X			H	
207	Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	X														
208	Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>			X								H		X		
209	Lafresnaye's Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttaoides</i>	H	H	H	X	X	H						H	H	H	

210	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	X	H											X
211	Lineated Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>							X	X					X
212	Curve-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus procurviroides</i>								H	H	H	H		
<b>TYPICAL ANTbirds</b>		<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>													
213	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	H		H			X		H	H	H		H	
214	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	H	H						H					
215	Glossy Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>	X		H		H			X	H			H	
216	Chestnut-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>			X			H		H					H
217	White-shouldered Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	X										H		
218	Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	X		H	H		H			H	H	H	H	
219	Natterer's Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus stictocephalus</i>							X				H		
220	Amazonian Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>					X								
221	Spot-winged Antshrike	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>				X					X	H	H	X	
222	Saturnine Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i>									X				
223	Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesi</i>				X	H			X	H	X	X	X	
224	Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>			X	H	H	H		H	H	H	X		
225	Amazonian Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula multistriata</i>	X		H		X	H		X					
226	Sclater's Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i>				X		H			H	H			X
227	Plain-throated Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula huxwelli</i>	X			X	X	H			X			X	
228	White-eyed Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula leucophthalma</i>				X				X	H	X	X	X	
229	Ornate Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula ornata</i>											X	X	
230	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>			X	X									
231	Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>								X	X	X	X	X	
232	Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>											X		
233	Rufous-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>			X	X	H					X		H	
234	Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>									X				
235	White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>			H		H	H	H						
236	Striated Antbird	<i>Dryophila devillei</i>						L		H	X	H		H	
237	Blackish Antbird	<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>		X				H			H				
238	Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	H			X				H	H	H	X		
239	Manu Antbird	<i>Cercomacra manu</i>						X							
240	White-backed Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>						X			H			X	
241	White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>			X			H			H	H	X		
242	Black-faced Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	H			X		X				H			
243	Spix's Warbling-Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator striata</i>			X	X		H		H	H	H	H		
244	Yellow-browed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>			H	X									
245	Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	H							X		H			
246	Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	X		L						H				
247	Spot-winged Antbird	<i>Pernostola leucostigma</i>						H						H	
248	Chestnut-tailed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i>		X											
249	Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	H			X							H		
250	Spot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>										X		X	
251	Dot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>					H			H	X		H		
252	Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax poecilinotus</i>			H						X		X	X	
253	Bare-eyed Antbird	<i>Rhegmatorhina gymnops</i>											X		
254	Black-spotted Bare-eye	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>					L	H			X		X		
<b>ANTTHRUSHES &amp; ANTPITTAS</b>		<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>													
255	Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>									X				
256	Spotted Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus macularius</i>								X		H		H	
257	Amazonian Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus berlepschi</i>	X												
258	Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>						H						H	
259	Variegated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria varia</i>						H							
<b>GNATEATERS</b>		<b>CONOPOPHAGIDAE</b>													
260	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>				X				H	H		H		

## COTINGAS

**COTINGIDAE**

261	White-browed Purpletuff	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>				X						X		
262	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	X	H	H	H	H	H	X	X	H	X	H	H
263	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	X		X	X			X					X
264	Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	X				X							
265	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	X						X	X	X	X		X

## MANAKINS

**PIPRIDAE**

266	Band-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>											H	H	
267	Red-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>			H	H	H		X	X			H	H	H
268	Snow-capped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>							H	L			H	X	
269	White-crowned Manakin	<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>				H	H		X						
270	Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>												H	H
271	Fiery-capped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>		H			X								
272	Flame-crested Manakin	<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i>								X					
273	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>			H	X	H	H		H	H	H	H		
274	Wing-barred Piprites	<i>Piprites chloris</i>										X		H	
275	Greater Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis major</i>	H												
276	Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>			H	H	X	H	H	H	X		X	X	

## TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

**TYRANNIDAE**

277	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>		H	H	H	X	H		L		X				H
278	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>		H	H		X	H		X	H	H				
279	Gray Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>								X	H		H			X
280	White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerne</i>			X	H		H					H			X
281	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>										X				
282	Ringed Antpiper	<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>					X				H	H		H		
283	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>								X						X
284	Amazonian Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia subflava</i>								X						
285	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	H	X									H			
286	Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>			X	H	H	X		H	H	H	H	H		
287	White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus griseipectus</i>				X	H	H				H	H	X		
288	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>						X		H						
289	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>											X			
290	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>			X					H		H				X
291	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>			H		H				L					
292	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>			H	H		H	H				H			
293	White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>												X		
294	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>											X			
295	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terenotriccus erythrus</i>			H	X	H			X						
296	Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus eulerei</i>										X			H	
297	Olive-sided Flycatcher	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>						X								
298	Drab Water-Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>								X						X
299	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>						X								
300	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	X		X			X	H	X						
301	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X			X
302	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	X													
303	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>			X		H									
304	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	H	X		X			X							
305	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	X	X												H
306	Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>						X								X
307	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>								X						X
308	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	X	X					X	X	X	X	X			
309	Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>				X	H	H			H		H	H		
310	Pale-bellied Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>					H		X							
311	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>										X				

White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta alb</i>
----------------------	------------------------

Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
-------------------------	-------------------------------

Haixwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus haixwelli</i>
-------------------	-------------------------

Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus</i>
----------------------	---------------------

Plush-crested Jay	Cyanocorax cyaneus
-------------------	--------------------

Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
----------------	------------------------

Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlor</i>
--------------------------	-----------------------

Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis cognata</i>
---------------------	---------------------------

Bananaguit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
------------	-------------------------

Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissonis leverijana</i>
----------------	----------------------------

357	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>		X		X		X		X			X	X	X
358	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	X												
359	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>		X											
360	Red-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>			X										
361	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>								X			X		
362	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	X	L	X	X		X		X					X
363	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		X		L				X					
364	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					X
365	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>			X			X					X		X
366	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>			X			X							
367	Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>			X	X		X					X		
368	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>			X	H				H			X	X	
369	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>						X							
370	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>			L					X	X	X			X
371	Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>			X			X							X
372	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>			X			L		X					X
373	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	X												
374	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>			X	X				X			X		X
375	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>						X							
376	Short-billed Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>			X										
377	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>			X		X								X
378	Swallow-Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>			X					X		X			X

#### EMBERIZID FINCHES

#### EMBERIZIDAE

379	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	X	X	X	X	X		X						X
380	Slate-colored Seedeater	<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>						X							
381	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>		X					X						
382	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	H	H					X						
383	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	L		X		X	X	X	X					
384	Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>								H	X	H			
385	Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>		X		H			X						X
386	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		X		X			X						

#### SALTATORS AND ALLIES

#### CARDINALIDAE

387	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>								L					
388	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>				H		X							
389	Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>			H		H	H				H	X		
390	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>						X					X		
391	Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>						X						H	

#### TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

#### ICTERIDAE

392	Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>							X						
393	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		X											
394	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>						X		X			X		X
395	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
396	Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>			X						H	H		H	H
397	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	X	X											X
398	Amazonian Oropendola	<i>Gymnostinops bifasciatus</i>			X			X		X	X	X			

#### OTHER SIGHTINGS:

Nine-banded Armadillo

Emilia's Marmoset

Brown Capuchin

Spix's Night Monkey

Dusky Titi Monkey

White-nosed Bearded Saki

Red-handed Howler

White-cheeked Spider Monkey

Guianan Squirrel

*Dasypus novemcinctus*

*Callithrix emiliae*

*Cebus apella*

*Aotus vociferans*

*Callicebus moloch*

*Chiropotes albinasus*

*Alouatta belzebul*

*Ateles marginatus*

*Sciurus aestuans*

Capybara  
Azara's Agouti  
Red-rumped Agouti  
Paca  
Greater Bulldog Bat  
Ocelot  
Neotropical Otter  
White-lipped Peccary

*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*  
*Dasyprocta azarae*  
*Dasyprocta leporina*  
*Cuniculus paca*  
*Noctilio leporinus*  
*Leopardus pardalis*  
*Lontra longicaudis*  
*Tayassu pecari*

Spectacled Caiman  
Yellow-footed Tortoise  
Western Twist-necked Turtle  
Smooth-sided Toad  
Amazon Horned Frog  
Spot-legged Poison Frog  
Common Cat-eyed Snake  
Velvety Swamp Snake  
Amazon Racerunner





**Bicolored Hawk** (*Accipiter bicolor*)



**Kawall's Amazon** (*Amazona kawalli*)



**White-eyed Parakeet** (*Aratinga leucophthalma*)



**Red-billed Pied Tanager** (*Lamprospiza melanoleuca*)



**Blackish Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus nigrescens*)





**Red-necked Araçari** (*Pteroglossus bitorquatus*)



**Zigzag Heron** (*Zebrilus undulatus*), photographed with a 3x zoom point and shoot camera!





**Harpy Eagle** (*Harpia harpyja*)



**Harpy Eagle** (*Harpia harpyja*)





**Harpy Eagle** (*Harpia harpyja*), Rio Santa Helena, MT