

AGAMI NATURE TOURS
TRIP REPORT: PANTANAL & CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES



NORTHERN PANTANAL & CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES

5 – 16 August 2023



Jaguar

Trip report and photos by Alyson Melo
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Itinerary:

5 August – Morning departure from Cuiabá and travel to Pousada Piuval. Rest of the day birding Piuval.
Night at Pousada Piuval

6 August – Pousada Piuval and surroundings all day.
Night at Pousada Piuval

7 August – Transpantaneira to Pixaim. Afternoon visit to Fazenda Santa Tereza for Ocelot.
Night at Hotel Mato Grosso Pixaim.

8 August – Gallery forest, savanna scrublands and boat trip at Pixaim river.
Night at Hotel Mato Grosso Pixaim

9 August – Transpantaneira to Porto Jofre and transfer to Panoramico yacht.
Night aboard the Panoramico river yacht.

10 August – Full day in the Encontro das Aguas State Park for jaguars and much more.
Night aboard the Panoramico river yacht.

11 August – Full day in the Encontro das Aguas State Park for jaguars and much more.
Night aboard the Panoramico river yacht.

12 August – Campos do Jofre and Transpantaneira to Rio Claro. PM boat trip Rio Claro.
Night at Pousada Rio Claro.

13 August – Travel to Chapada dos Guimarães. PM birding gallery forest at Jamacá.
Night at Pousada Cambará, Chapada dos Guimarães.

14 August – Chapada dos Guimarães all day (AM cerrado north of town & Vale da Benção gallery forest; PM Véu de Noiva waterfall)
Night at Pousada Cambará, Chapada dos Guimarães.

15 August – Chapada dos Guimarães all day (AM Caixa d'Agua road; PM Jamacá valley gallery forest).
Night at Pousada Cambará, Chapada dos Guimarães.

16 August – Chapada dos Guimarães cerrado in the morning. Return to Cuiabá for afternoon departures.
End of tour.



Diary:

Day 1 – Early in the morning we met the group at the Deville Prime Hotel in Cuiabá and drove 1:30h to our first destination along the Transpantaneira road. This road is about 150km (94 miles) long, traversing the northernmost edge of the Pantanal, the world’s largest freshwater wetland. We reached our first lodge – the excellent Pousada Piuval – and upon arrival we started our birding. Just around the lodge we sighted cool birds such as: **Rufous-bellied Thrush** (the Brazilian National bird), **Saffron Finch**, **Grayish Baywing**, **Blue-crowned Parakeet**, **Chalk-browed Mockingbird**, **Campo Flicker**, **White-backed Stilt**, **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**, **Gilded hummingbird**, a southern migrant the **Vermilion Flycatcher**, and so on. After lunch we settled into our rooms and had a little break during the hottest part of the day, before meeting up for our first safari drive on the expansive Pousada Piuval property.



Campo Flicker, and a male Vermilion Flycatcher, an austral migrant.

In our drive we traveled along private roads inside the property. Most of the roads are raised dikes 1.5 meters (5 feet) above the ground to avoid the floods and cross some of the “*cordilheiras*” (long and narrow natural forest patches on higher ground) and open fields and marshlands. Alongside the elevated roads there are many borrow ponds that collect water and retain it during the dry season when the rest of the seasonally flooded open areas dry out. So, in these ponds we started to see a lot of waders like: **Little Blue Heron**, **Striated Heron**, **Capped Heron**, **Cocoi Heron**, **Rufescent Tiger-Herons**, **Great Egret**, **Snowy Egret**, **Plumbeous Ibis**, **Southern Screamers**, and so on. Also, **Capybaras** and **Caimans** everywhere giving to us the real meaning of the name Pantanal (translated to English it would essentially mean “large wetland”). When we got in the forest it was a mix between Cerrado habitat (Savannah Forest) and semi-deciduous dry woodlands. The latter habitat is quite easy to distinguish due the richness of terrestrial bromeliads, different type of vines and cacti, and besides this time of year, 100% of the leaves are shed and it really looks kind of “dead” or dry forest, an adaptation to the severe dry seasons the Pantanal experiences every year. In contrast, the Cerrado Forest is richer in terms of plants with taller trees with thick and mostly twisted trunks with rough leaves, another albeit different adaptation to survive during the dry season and the wildfires that can occur during the driest years as well. These forest areas are home to palms in the *Attalea* genus, being the main source of food for the biggest Macaw in the World, the Hyacinth Macaw, the number one target for any birder or naturalist visiting the Pantanal.



Rufescent Tiger Heron a common waider seen quite often fishing close to the ponds and rivers

In the natural patch of palm trees, we noticed some **Azara's Agoutis** searching for the palm fruits and on the roads, and lots of **Black-and-white Tegu Lizards**. However, what focused our attention was the high calls of the Hyacinth Macaws in the distance. Unfortunately, we didn't see them, but it was quite promising, and we found out that in some point we would see them!

So, we stopped and after a mobbing using the traditional Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, a couple of forest birds



The Red-billed Scythebill's incredible bill allows it to reach food where others cannot

showed up, such as: **Red-billed Scythebill**, **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Blue-crowned Trogon**, **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**, **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**, **Pearly-vented Tody Flycatcher**, **Yellow-rumped Cacique**, **Pale-breasted Thrush**, **Glittering-throated Emerald**, and more. We were surrounded by them, a flurry of activity that was hard to keep up with at times. We continued birding the roads until sunset, pleased with an enjoyable first day in the Pantanal.

Day 2 – This morning we had a mission... Pousada Piuval is widely considered the best area to see the Giant Anteater in the entire Transpantaneira road, so the pressure was on to find this incredible animal during our time at Piuval. We woke up quite early, well before sunset, and moved in the opposite direction than we had the day before. We drove to the natural open grass fields rich in termite mounds and some natural patches of *cerradão*, Cerrado woodland. The *cerradão* woodland is reminiscent of the Cerrado that we described before, though, this area is characterized by open fields with scattered trees, dominated by two species in particular: the Yellow Ipê (*Handroanthus* genus) and the Cambará (*Vochysia* genus). After some searching, we spotted an animal a long distance out that had a weird shape. We stopped the car and with binoculars we could see why it had such an unusual shape. It was an amazing mother **Giant Anteater** with a big baby on her back. Luckily, we were able to approach without scaring them, and we managed to enjoy the sighting super close! We were more than happy as dawn broke, and with the sunrise the rest of the Pantanal began to wake up. In the way back to the lodge we had found some good open country birds: **White-rumped Monjita, Red-legged Seriema, Savannah Hawk, Campo Flicker, Buff-necked Ibis**, and more. Breakfast was calling, but we made plans to come back to this habitat after some food and coffee to see what else it had in store for us.



A wonderful mother Giant Anteater carrying a baby on its back

After breakfast we came back to this area, and we had a group of **Greater Rheas** and to our surprise also, a funny group of **South American Coatis** moving from one patch of woodland to another. We stopped in a *cerradão* forest, using the mobbing tactic again, and suddenly a lot of birds came out in the canopy, like: **Masked Gnatcatcher, Chesnut-vented Conebill, Purple-throated Euphonia, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Gilded Sapphire**, even the **Ferruginous Pygmy Owl** showed up!



Ferruginous Pygmy Owl looking for an invisible interloper

We kept driving along the dirt roads crossing the Cerradão forest searching for more specialties and surprisingly we spied a **Great Potoo** perched in a *cambará* tree. We stopped to study this well-camouflaged nocturnal and take some photos before moving on to another area trying again for our target Hyacinth Macaw.

After couple of minutes drive, we stopped and listened, hearing the guttural squawks of the Hyacinth Macaw close by. We were excited and searching by binocular the trees where we heard the loud sound, we finally got locked our eyes onto the **Hyacinth Macaw**, the world's largest parrot species.



After a few minutes enjoying it in the tree, this Hyacinth Macaw gave us a show flying in the sky.

We celebrated and started to hear more macaws around and decided to walk into the bushes following a narrow cattle path. After couple of minutes in the trail we spotted a pair of **Hyacinth Macaws** on a Manduvi (*Sterculia apetala*) tree and we realized they were nesting there.

In this trail besides the macaws, we got some forest birds: **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Lineated Woodpecker**, **Squirrel Cuckoo**, a pair of **Rufous-tailed Jacamar**, and we heard Striped Cuckoo. After this great time, we came back to the lodge.



Rufous-tailed Jacamar

In the afternoon we went for another safari truck to a different part of the ranch searching for some targets: Black-bellied Antwren, Helmeted Makakin, Pale-crested Woodpecker, Chestnut-eared Aracari, and so on. Visiting some ponds we got our first **Sunbittern** and some **Chestnut-bellied Guans**. So, we stopped in an area with the habitat for the elusive Black-bellied Antwren and tapped, but unfortunately, nobody replied. We moved couple of meters ahead “fishing” for our target bird and again nothing. We decide to get the car and search for suitable habitats and about one mile far from the previous area I heard a spontaneous song of the **Black-bellied Antwren**. We jumped off the car and started to tape; just a few seconds

later the male antwren jumped from the terrestrial bromeliads up to a tangle of vines around in the dry woodland. We were excited to see it singing and hopping around... is turned out to be quite challenging to photograph, but we got it!



Male Black-bellied Antwren, quite rare in the Northern Pantanal where only found in the semi-deciduous dry forest

We still had few hours before sunset and we decided to move around the ranch to search for more creatures. In the way we had a mixed flock with **Orange-backed Troupial**, **Rufous Cacholote**, **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Red-billed Scythebill**, **Variable Oriole** working on the understory of the *Cerradão* forest. Suddenly we got a radio call advising us that another group had just seen a Jaguar not too far from us. Of course we ran in the spot hopping to see the jaguar.

When we arrived, we only saw the other group and no Jaguar, which was certainly a bit disappointing. However, the local guide from the other car pointed out to a small patch of dense brush and made a gesture indicating we should wait. After 5 minutes we couldn't believe our eyes when a big male **Jaguar** came out from the bushes to the dirt road between the bush and a pond!

After a while, the other group decided, to our surprise, to move on, and we had the privilege to enjoy a Jaguar by ourselves. The cat was annoyed with some sand flies and kept going back and forth from the bushes, and during one of these forays we noticed it had a wound on one of its hind legs, which we later found out from local guides at the lodge that the cat had been in a fight with a female jaguar. It finally moved to the pond, and we enjoyed it swimming and chilled out in the pond keeping only its head out of the water. When it got out of the water and lay down in the white sand, we decided to leave him to enjoy the rest of his afternoon. However, as we rode away, I noticed some very fresh tapir tracks in the dirt road (over top of the most recent tire treads) heading in the direction of the Jaguar and we resolved to head back and check the possibility to find the tapir.

To our surprise (and delight) when we arrived close to the pond, the **Lowland Tapir** came out from the closest bush and eased into the water to cool off. We scanned for our Jaguar, and soon realized it was stalking the tapir! In general, tapirs are usually quite skittish, and because of our presence the Lowland Tapir started to move out of the pond, BUT heading in the direction of the Jaguar, which it hadn't seen yet! The big cat flattened itself to the ground and in the late afternoon twilight we barely could see it. The tapir continued out of the pond, and quite literally into the jaguar's waiting arms, as the big cat leaped at the tapir, forelegs outstretched and claws extended to pounce. However, the wounded cat couldn't quite make the powerful leap it needed, and the tapir was fortunate to evade it and escape. What an amazing sighting, the sort of encounter one might watch on a Sunday night wildlife documentary on the BBC (and thanks to a cruel twist of fate, my camera was stowed safely in the cab of our safari truck, and I dared not reach for it for fear of disturbing the Jaguar, and then later, the Tapir!).

After this unforgettable encounter it was almost dark, and we decided to stay out to do some owling. In the way back we stopped in the border of a *cerradão* forest and I started to tape some owl calls. After few minutes a **Black-banded Owl** responded and little by little it began to approach, finally perching in a dead tree close to the road and we got to see it nicely.

After that we moved to the lodge more than happy thinking about what an amazing day we had, and musing on what the next few days would have in store for us.



Day 3 – Before sunset we went out searching again for more Giant Anteaters, this time without luck for it. After breakfast we walked around the lodge search for targets such as **White-fronted Woodpecker**, but in the way we had lots so waders and other creatures, like the **Pantanal Caiman**. After lunch we checked out and went back to the Transpantaneira road to our next destination the Hotel Mato Grosso, along the famous Pixaim river.



White-fronted Woodpecker, another uncommon bird adapted to the dry woodland forest.

The Transpantaneira road always brings great wildlife viewing, at any time of year. In this trip, it still had lots of ponds from the last wet season that provided great sightings of waders searching for food, like: **Wood Storks, Roseate Spoonbills, Plumbeous Ibis, Bare-faced Ibis, Great Egrets, Snowy Egrets**, and the impressive **Jabiru** storks. Besides waders, a good number of raptors were seen soaring or perching on the fence posts like: **Snail Kites, Black-collared Hawks, Savannah Hawks, and Great Black Hawks**. But something attracted our attention, a different branch on a tree beside the road. We backed up the van to double check and we were right, it wasn't a branch at all, but another **Great Potoo**. It was perched lower than the one we had seen at Piuvál and apparently it was nesting, too.

We arrived to our lodge and checked in before getting sorted for our afternoon visit to the neighbouring Fazenda Santa Tereza to visit a blind where we stood a decent chance to see one of the most exquisitely beautiful cats of the Americas, the elusive Ocelot. Before we loaded into our van to go to the Ocelot spot, had a great surprise to see a **White-lined Broad-nosed Bat**, a charming little creature that feeds on fruit, insects and nectar, hanging down in the ceiling of the lodge.



White-lined Broad-nosed Bat, a real cutie

We arrived at Fazenda Santa Tereza and met up with their local guide to go to the Ocelot spot. After a few minutes walking along the gallery forest, we reached the area and sat down quietly to wait for the cat. We were anxious as we waited, knowing that even at stakeouts there are no guarantees when it comes to wildlife, and a variety of factors and field conditions would determine whether the cat would show up. In the first 15 minutes nothing was happening, and though the sun was going down, a little light still remained in the forest. And we could hear and see different birds around like: **Great Antshrike, Purplish Jays, Chaco Chachalaca, Orange-winged Parrots, Buff-throated Woodcreeper, Undulated Tinamou**. After another 10 minutes, to our great relief and excitement, the **Ocelot** came up from behind the bushes and little by little showed up in the open. It was another great moment for the trip!



What a fantastic creature! This Ocelot was a bit skittish at first, but it was well worth the wait!

Day 4 – Early in the morning we walked around the lodge and in the neighbouring scrubland in search of new birds, and we had: **Chotoy Spinetail, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Red-crested Cardinal, Greater Thornbird, Greyish Baywing, Bluish-gray Saltator, Crested Oropendola, Yellow-rumped Cacique, Turquoise-fronted Parrot, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl**, etc. After this short walk we had breakfast and then we went for a longer walk in the gallery forest along the Pixaim river.



Chotoy Spinetail



Fulvous-crowned Scrub-Tyrant

Along the trail we had different habitats that provided opportunities for great variety of birds, some of the great moments that we had in this trail we had: **Buff-bellied Hermit, Amazonian Motmot, Straight-billed Woodcreeper, Gilded Sapphire, Blue-tufted Starthroat, Mato Grosso Antbird, White-lored Spinetail, Fulvous-crowned Scrub-Tyrant, Flavescent Warbler, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Pale-crested Woodpecker, Green-barred Woodpecker**, etc.

When we finished the trail, the sun was high and hot, so we decided to knock off a bit earlier than usual before lunch, took another break during the hottest part of the day before meeting at the pier for our afternoon boat ride on the Pixaim river. We set out in the boat with some targets in mind like: Ringed Kingfisher, Amazon Kingfisher, Green Kingfisher, Green-and-rufous Kingfisher, American Pygmy Kingfisher, Agami Heron, Sunbittern, Sungrebe, etc.



Along the ride we started to find most of our targets but unfortunately the river was still pretty high, and as a result we could not find a good habitat for the Agami Heron. Nevertheless, we had great time and apart of our targets above mentioned we had: **Little Blue Heron, Cocoi Heron, Limpkin, Gray-cowled Wood-rail, Striated Heron, Yellow-rumped Cacique, Black-capped Heron, Pale-legged Hornero, Solitary Cacique**, etc.

We arrived in the lodge at sunset time, had dinner, and got to bed early to rest up for the next day's journey down the

final 100 km of the Transpantaneira road, heading for Porto Jofre, or "Jaguarland".

Day 5 & 6 – We continued southbound down the Transpantaneira... before we reached Jaguarland we had some excellent birding along the road itself. The highlight was one of the most beautiful birds in Pantanal, the **Scarlet-headed Blackbird**. We also saw **Maguari Stork**, **Black-crowned Night-Herons**, **Southern Screamers**, **Snail Kites**, **Savannah Hawks**, **Roadside Hawk**, **Crested Caracaras**, **Wood Storks**, **Jabiru** pairs on nests, and much more.



Scarlet-headed Blackbird seen along the Transpantaneira road

In mid-2023 the state government was repairing and replacing some of the rickety, unsafe wooden bridges along the Transpantaneira, and we were fortunate there was no queue when we arrived at an improvised crossing of a watercourse where the bridge was being replaced. A boat had been allocated here to ferry tourists across the little river to meet a different van which would take them the rest of the way to Porto Jofre. This setup had me and our driver worried, but the timing worked perfectly, and we reached Porto Jofre in time to meet the motorboat that would take us up to the Panoramico, a live-aboard river yacht where we spent 3 nights.

After lunch aboard the Panoramico, we had our first boat ride head upstream on the Cuiabá river. In the morning our boat driver had seen an anaconda along the sand bank so we asked for him to take us to the area and maybe with some luck we could get to see it. For our amazement, the beautiful **Yellow Anaconda** was still there, probably digesting a meal since it had barely moved since the morning, and we were able to enjoy one of the jewels of Pantanal.



The enigmatic Yellow Anaconda, an unexpected surprise in our trip.

We kept our ride going up river and got a “Jaguar Call”, that means, somebody had found a Jaguar and send a radio to advise the other boats about the sighting. We sped up as much we could to see it, but for our disappointment the Jaguar had already gone before we reached the spot. That is quite normal, and we knew that needed to keep searching for our own Jaguar sighting, while keeping an ear to the radio listening for another “Jaguar Call”.

It was heading to the end of the day when after a bend in the river, we spotted what would be our first Jaguar of our time on the rivers. A collaborative effort between the local tourist trade and jaguar researchers monitors the population in the area, and to facilitate identifications, they also name the cats. This cat was *Ousado* (meaning bold), an old alpha male that had been injured during the serious wildfires in 2020. Ousado had been rescued and treated, and upon his release into the wild, researchers had placed a radio-collar to monitor him to check if he would manage to survive by himself afterward. After three years, Ousado seems pretty healthy, and we enjoyed a great sighting with this old friend before moving further upstream to enjoy the rest of the light that we still had in the field. We entered a narrow creek, and we had another Jaguar sighting, but this time it was just a quick one, she just had crossed the creek and swam for few minutes in front of us before she disappeared into the brush.



Ousado

We went further in this creek and after couple of bends, we heard and then spotted a group of **Giant Otters**. Thrilled, we watched them hunting, eating, and grooming themselves, such a great way to finish our first boat ride. After that we started to head back to the yacht, enjoying a beautiful sunset along the Cuiabá river and just before we arrived to the Panoramico, watched a big group of **Band-tailed Nighthawks** gliding and flying above our heads catching bugs.



Giant Otter

Early in the morning we went out and since we had already had some good Jaguar sightings the day before, the pressure was off and we could explore more widely... but everyone was still keen to see more Jaguars!

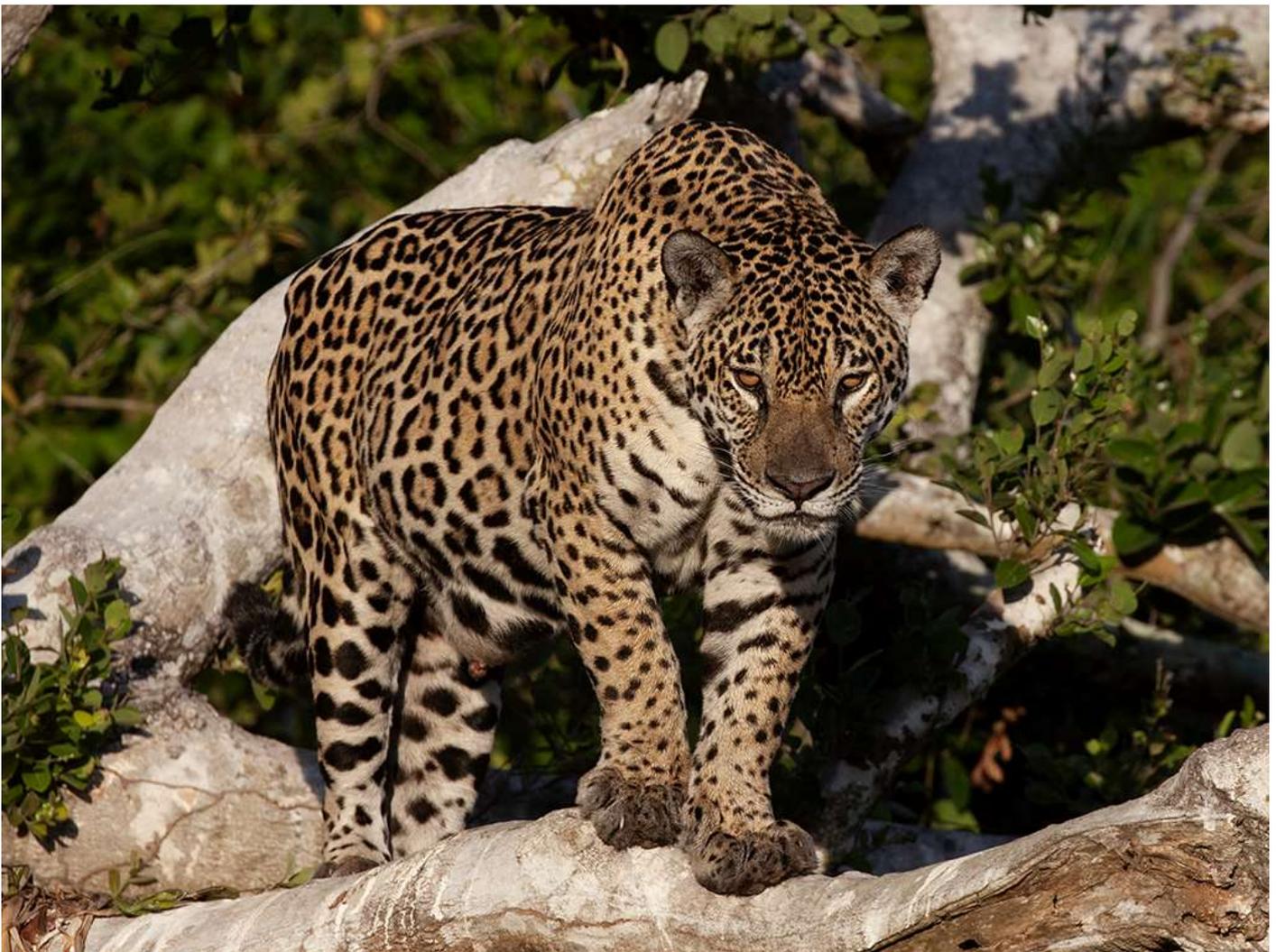
Arriving the Encontas das Aguas State Park area we went in a narrow oxbow lake known as the *Boca Negra* or *Corixo Negro*. This is an amazing place, one of the most visited spots in the park, full of wildlife, with birds everywhere; in the entrance we spotted the **Black-capped Donacobius, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Saffron Finch, Unicolored Blackbird, Black-collared Hawk, Ringed Kingfisher, Anhinga, Neotropic Cormorant**, and many egrets and herons. From the distance we noticed two boats pulled over near the river's edge, and we figured that could be an early Jaguar sighting. Sure enough, our guess was right, they were watching a Jaguar. We pulled gently alongside the other boats, stopped the engine and cast our anchor. The light was amazing and the photographic opportunities were amazing. The cat was a young female named *Marcela*, grand-daughter of *Patricia*, the matriarch of the female bloodline of many jaguars in the area. Marcela was already independent from her mother (*Medrosa*), but still shared almost the same territory her mother and grandmother, as both were known to prowl the Boca Negra regularly. We had a great time with Marcela as she sunbathed before a large number of other boats arrived.



Marcela, watching the watchers

Since we had already enjoyed wonderful views of Marcela, we left the flotilla of boats behind and headed off on our own to see what else we could find... who knows, maybe there would be another Jaguar around?

And sure enough, almost in the end of the *Boca Negra* oxbow we sighted another Jaguar moving through the bushes. We stopped the boat and suddenly the cat decided to come out onto a tree trunk to check in the floating vegetation below her for caimans, one of the main food sources for the jaguars of the Pantanal. This fortunate find was our own private sighting for a little while! Eventually, though, our end of the creek started to receive a few more visitors, and in the end we shared the sighting with some others. As we watched this big female we were soon able to identify her as *Medrosa* ("Fearful One" or "Scaredy Cat") Marcela's mother and the daughter of Patricia, the queen of the Encontro das Aguas State Park. Patricia has successfully raised a number of cubs over the years, and many of her surviving female progeny (including Medrosa) have stayed in the area and continued to pass on Patricia's successful bloodlines.



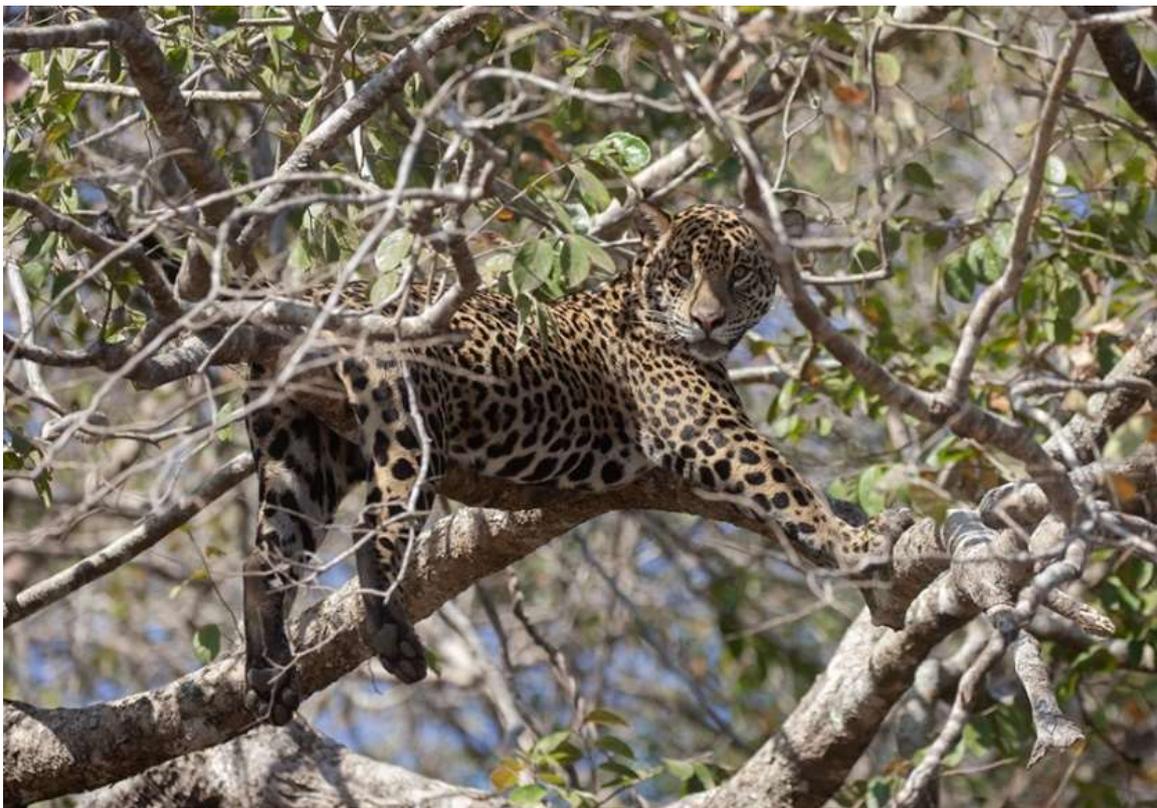
Medrosa, Princess of the Meeting of the Waters State Park.

We had an outstanding position just in front of the cat and to our great good fortune she lay down on the tree trunk in front of us! We were more than happy with yet another high-quality encounter, and as more boats pulled up to join the crowd, we left the sighting to enjoy more the area. We headed to the São Lourenço river stopping for birds, capybaras and caimans. When we left the main waterway and turned up the São Pedrinho oxbow. Most of the other tourist boats were avoiding this channel because it was unusually shallow for this time of year, but our experienced river pilot figured he could navigate here slowly, so we cruised up the channel methodically, hoping to do some birding in this more isolated corner. And that we did, with nice studies on **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** at a nest, **Green Kingfisher**, many caiman, **Rufescent Tiger-Heron**, **Southern Screamer**, **Wattled Jacana**, **Great Black-Hawk**, **Black-collared Hawk**.

And then, rather amazingly, at a distance we spotted a Jaguar seated at the edge of the forest, watching us. We were astonished because this area used to be great area for jaguar sightings but after the wildfires of 2020 it had not been the same, and many groups and guides no longer bothered to make the effort to search here. As usual we stopped engine and waited when the Jaguar started to move into the bushes but still in the edge of the forest. We started to follow it with the boat moving quite slowly. We were having an exclusive sighting, and it was amazing. It looked like a young male very curious about our presence. We followed until the end of the oxbow where we were blocked by thick rafts of floating water hyacinths. We were thinking that was that, and that the cat would disappear, but we could not believe instead he decided to climb up a tree in front of us and lay down right there. After almost an hour enjoying the cat, it decided to climb down as we heard another boat arriving.



Southern Screamer



It was getting very hot by now, and after three terrific Jaguar sightings we started to head back to the Panoramico, thinking about lunch. Partway back down the main channel, we encountered a lot of boat traffic along the São Lourenço and we knew a jaguar was around. We turn around and started to search for any signal and after a couple of minutes, not only one Jaguar, but two, came out. Unusually two male Jaguars in coalition moving together, we still had time to photograph these handsome cats before they disappeared into the brush.



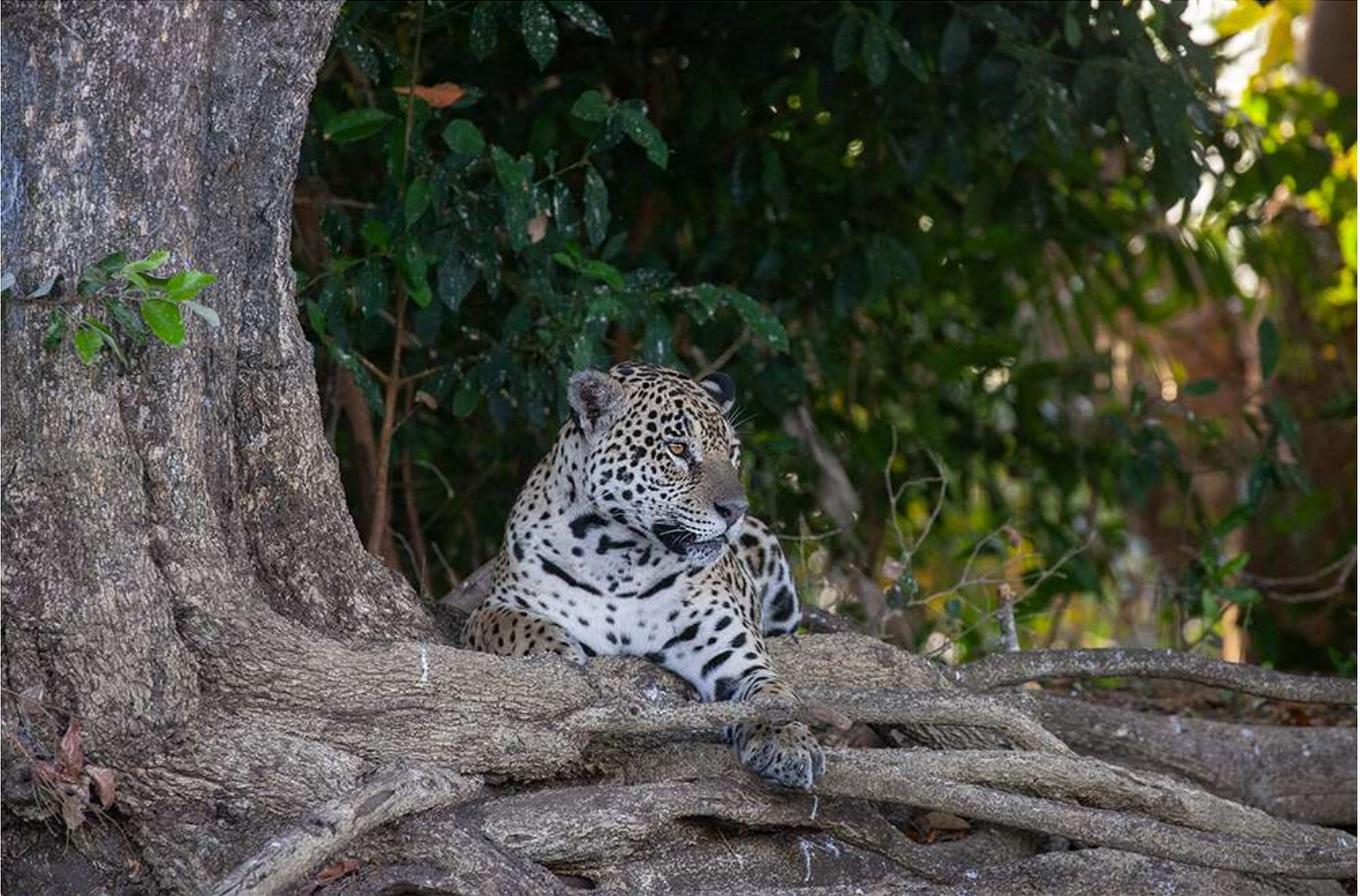
Two male Jaguars together, along the São Lourenço river.

What a morning! It was already 11:30 am, it was very hot and we headed to the yacht for lunch and a little siesta break before the next round.

In the afternoon we did the same schedule but searching for shorebirds and forest birds after this amazing morning. We had a great time with **Roseate Spoonbills**, **Black Skimmers**, **Large billed Terns**, **Pied Plover**, and some understory birds that came out in the shore to cool down with a bath, such as **Orange-backed Tropicbird**.



Even while birding we had a glimpse of another **Jaguar** moving around the bushes, but we couldn't figure out which individual it was, or even if it was a named cat. We set out to search for photogenic caimans as well, and around 5:00pm we decided to have a look in the Boca Negra again searching for Boat-billed Herons and other ones that we were still missing, and almost in the end of the oxbow, there was another Jaguar resting near the water's edge. It was Marcela again, this time resting in the shade after a hot day.



Marcela, again

Day 7 – It was our last morning in Jaguarland, but we had already enjoyed so many high quality jaguar sightings that we opted for a chance of pace, and took our boat up the Piquiri river. The Piquiri divides the Northern from the Southern Pantanal and has a different geological profile, with higher ground that provides less flooding and because of that we have a much richer and wider tall gallery forest, also the catchment area of the where its headwaters rise is older than that of the Cuiabá river with fewer sediments, giving the water a “black tea” color, different from the muddy waters of the Cuiabá river.

The goal was to visit a place that is outside the State Park so that we could take a break from the boats and walk around. We traveled quite a ways upstream, enjoying the nice mix of amazing tall forest and some white sand beaches. In the way we got great viewing of **Boat-billed Heron, Black-capped Heron, Sunbittern, Azara’s Capuchin Monkey, Osprey, Capybaras and Giant Otters.**

We arrived in the fishing camp and even before we got out we could hear lots of **Hyacinth Macaws** around. There is a long path from the pier to the main house, and just walking there we sighted **Bare-faced Curassows, Chestnut-bellied Guan, a Yellow-rumped Cacique colony, Black-fronted Nunbirds** perching on the posts, **Hyacinth Macaws** flying around. After saying hello and paying a fee to visit the place we walked the property and we got great shots of the **Hyacinth Macaws, Crested Caracaras**, and to our surprise a young **Great Horned Owl**. We also saw groups of **Capybaras** and some **Azara’s Agoutis** feeding on the palm nuts on the ground. After spent couple of hours there we head back to the Panoramico for lunch.





A great sighting of the Sunbittern along the Piquiri river.



More fabulous Hyacinth Macaws



Juvenile Great Horned Owl

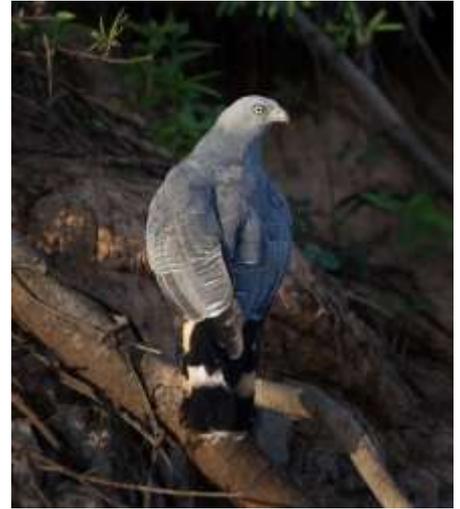
In the same area we had **Yellow-chinned Spinetail**, **Cocoi Heron**, more and more **Striated Herons**, **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, **Gray-cowled Wood-Rail**, some great shots of **Amazon Kingfisher** smashing a fish in the tree trunk and also an uncommon sighting of **Crane Hawk** very close hunting at eye level along the river banks. In the way back we could not leave the State Park without to check the Boca Negra oxbow one last time. Not long after reaching the creek we had what would be our last Jaguar sighting, when we found *Patricia* laying down on a tree, a rare sight that even some experienced guides have only seen just a few times. It was almost sunset time, and after enjoying a last sundown we went back to our yacht with the feeling of mission accomplished!

For our last outing we boarded our boat once again, this time for a final goodbye tour of the rivers we had come to know well. Since we had so many Jaguar sightings, we were quite relaxed and happy to just enjoy everything. We still had couple of birds that we would like to see better and try to photograph. We went north in a low speed really checking carefully for wildlife in each bends of the rivers. When we got to another oxbow lake where the current follows very slow and behind the tangle vines, we spotted a **Boat-billed Heron** in the open, just in the shore. We approached and finally, this time the bird stayed still and everyone could take some great shots.

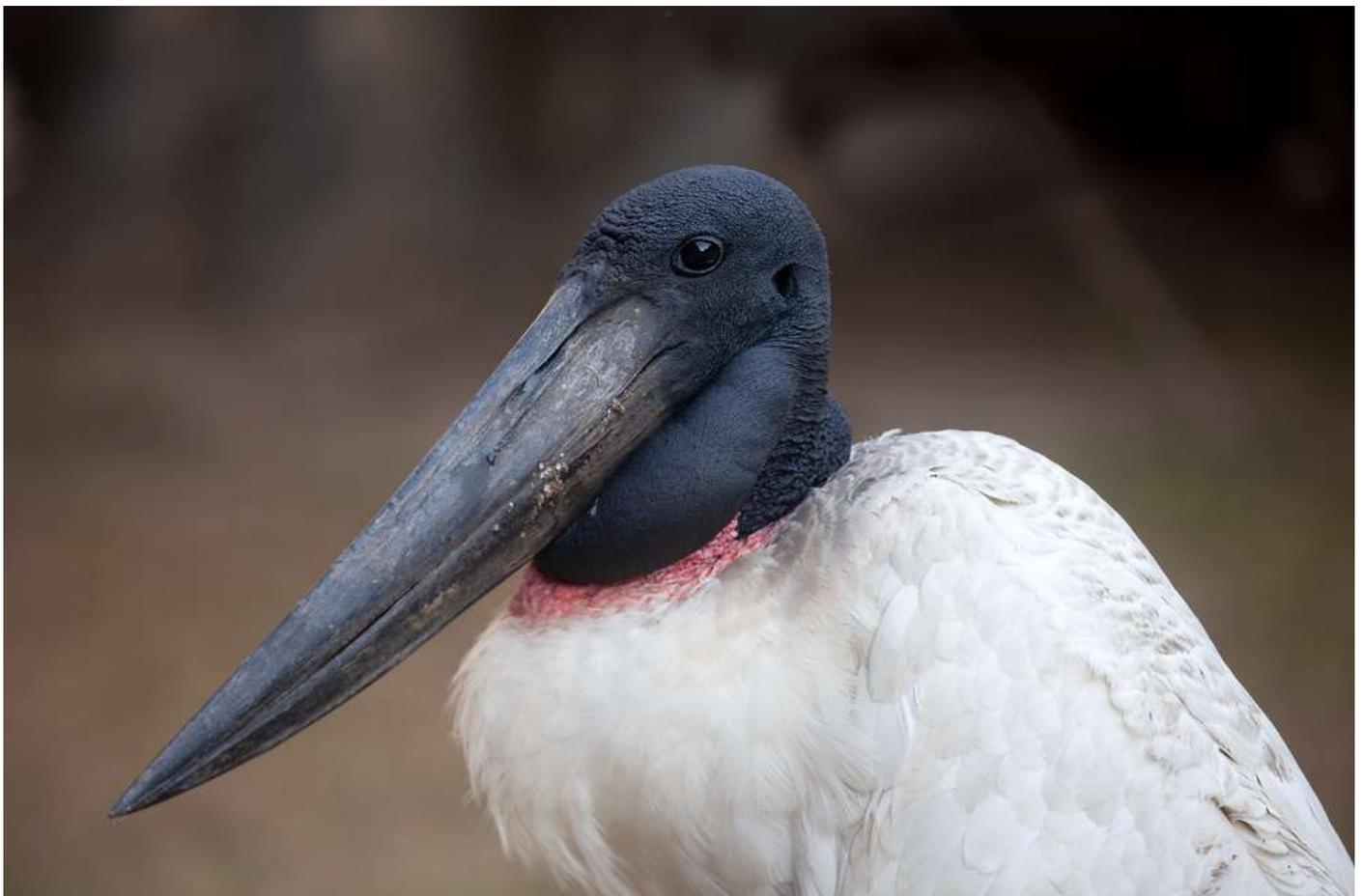


Boat-billed Heron

Day 8 – In the next morning, we started to move on to our next lodge. We spent time in the morning birding along the Transpantaneira road, specifically in the open marshlands known as the *Campos do Jofre*. As usual we sighted lots of waders, like storks, egrets, herons and other birds related to the shallow water and or shore, like **Wattled Jacana**, **Pied Plover**, **Yellow-billed Tern**, **Large-billed Tern**. This time there were no bridges being worked on or schedule to keep, so we had time to walk leisurely along the road, increasing our opportunities to add new birds for our list. We heard and taped in the skittish **Cinereous-breasted Spinetail**, that came quite close, also we had the **Yellowish Pipit**, **Rusty-collared Seedeater**, and some other species that usually are well hidden. In an area of tall reeds, we tried and had a glimpse of the migrant **Subtropical Doradito**. In all, we spent a couple of hours walking and “fishing” for new birds.



Crane Hawk



Jabiru, one of the flagship species of the Pantanal

We arrived around lunch time to the Rio Claro Lodge. Despite the heat, some birds were around the lodge’s feeders. Of particular interest was the **Nanday Parakeet**, one of the most uncommon psittacines in Northern Pantanal. We also heard and spotted the **Blue-crowned Parakeet** and **Scaly headed Parrot** feeding in the mango tree in front of the main office.

The lodge is set along the Rio Claro river and we booked a boat ride for the afternoon. Unfortunately, the weather changed, and we had a cloudy but still warm and humid outing. We tried for our fifth kingfisher, in different spots, but without success, but even with the drizzly weather we still had great time with **Snail Kite**, **Black-collared Hawk** hunting, **Crested Oropendula** flying by, **Turquoise-fronted Parrot**, **Moustached Wren**, and **Toco Toucan**. We also had great studies in a big Vine Whip Snake (*Chironius laurenti*) moving and hunting carefully along the sand bank.



Nanday Parakeet



Snail Kite



Black-collared Hawk

Day 9 – It was our last morning in the Pantanal before we headed northwards to the Chapada dos Guimarães, a region formed millions of years ago mainly with sand stones that nowadays form a beautiful table mountain in the Cerrado biome but with strong influence with Amazon in the valleys. This morning, we had more chances to drink in our last encounters with a number of great Pantanal birds, seeing and photographing some targets like: **Chestnut-bellied Guan**, **Bare-faced Curassow**, and **Yellow-billed Cardinals**. Walking in the

surroundings we saw a nice **Jabiru nest**, **Campo Flicker**, **White-rumped Monjita**, **Buff-necked Ibis**, **Chaco Cachalaca**, **Orange-winged Parrots**, **Scaly-head Parrot**, **Yellow-chevroned Parakeet**, **Nanday Parakeet**, **Peach-fronted Parakeet**, **Blue-crowned Parakeet**, **Monk Parakeet**, **Chestnut-eared Acari**, **Chopi Blackbird**, **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**, **Chalk-browed Mockingbird** and so on.



Jabiru nest



Yellow-billed Cardinal

After breakfast we checked out and we said goodbye to the Pantanal. We still had couple of hours bumping north along the Transpantaneira before we reached the paved road just south of Poconé. Heading north we watched the habitat start to change to drier, scattered woods with short trees and we knew the Cerrado biome was getting close. From the distance we could see the tall table mountains. Around lunch we arrived and after checking in to our little lodge on the outskirts of town we went for lunch.

Cerrado birds are mostly active early in the morning and we decided to visit one of the forested valleys in the first afternoon. The Jamaca Valley road is a famous place for birding in Chapada dos Guimarães. It still has well-preserved, if not pristine, tall forest with an Amazonian influence. Walking is the best way to explore this area, so we ditched the van and strolled the quiet road, playing some mobbing recordings to attract some forest birds such as: **Pale-breasted Thrush**, **Rufous-bellied Thrush**, **Violaceous Euphonia**, **Swallow Tanager**, **Blue Dacnis**, **Gray-headed Tanager**, **White-lined Tanager**, **Silver-beaked Tanager**, **Burnished-buff Tanager**.



Violaceous Euphonia

After this wave of birds, we kept going down the road to explore more. We stopped in denser forest after hearing the **Amazonian Motmot**, which we called into the open, and in the same area we also tried to call the Band-tailed Manakin, but no luck. We kept trawling for other birds and started to hear the Band-tailed Manakin and the Fiery-capped Manakin, both of our primary target birds for the area. Suddenly a **Swallow-tailed Kite** showed up gliding in the sky, also **Lineated Woodpecker** and the **Planalto Woodcreeper** were seen crossing the road and peaching on a tree. We tried again for **Fiery-capped Manakin** and this time it came out when

was possible to see it without any chance for pictures. But we still had the Band-tailed Manakin to find. We started to play the tape for the manakin again and this time we got to sight it in the middle of the branches, but with the scope everybody got great views of a striking **Band-tailed Manakin**.



Male Band-tailed Manakin in Chapada dos Guimarães

Our excitement attracted the attention of another birding group that had arrived in the same area, and it turned out they were also searching for the Band-tailed Manakin, so we carefully pointed out the bird for them before we started to move back home. Before we reached the van, we spotted the cute **Channel-billed Toucan**, a nice addition for our trip.

Day 10 – Early in the morning we had our breakfast and headed for the Cerrado habitat. There are some famous roads in the Cerrado, but this time we tried for a new place on the north side of town. Arriving there we heard **Pale-breasted Spinetail, Black-throated Saltator, Large Elaenia, White-eared Puffbird** and little by little we started to see them. Also, we taped in **Rufous-winged Antshrike, Black-faced Tanager, White-banded Tanager, Cinnamon Tanager**, all cerrado endemics. An uncommon bird, the **Checkered Woodpecker** came in very close to check us out. We also had **Curl-crested Jays** flying by in the distance, in addition to a couple of scarce species, **Blue-winged Macaws and Yellow-faced Parrots**. We moved around exploring the area trying for different bird species, but we got one quite rare and endangered in the middle morning, the **Rufous-sided Scrub-Tyrant** and it was the amazing!



White-banded Tanager



Cinnamon Tanager

By now it was getting very hot, so we moved to another forested area to bird in the shade. Once we started to walk in the tall forest know as the Vale da Benção, we could hear Undulated Tinamous and we tried to stir something up with a bit of pygmy-owl tape. A remarkable diversity of hummingbirds attended, including **Glittering-throated Emerald, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Cinnamon-throated Hermit, White-chinned Sapphire, Black-throated Mango, Amethyst Woodstar, Glittering-bellied Emerald, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Planalto Hermit**. Some passerines joined the fun with **Purple-throated Euphonia, Chestnut-vented Conebill, and White-lined Tanager** all putting in appearances. It was definitely a hummer and tanager morning. Unfortunately, the road was in maintenance and because of the noise we probably missed some cool birds, but it is part of the game.

In the afternoon we went to the Véu da Noiva (Bridal Veil falls) within the Chapada dos Guimarães National Park. To reach the spectacular overlook with views of the waterfall we walk about 800 metres down a few sets of stairs and through a stretch of outstanding Cerrado habitat. In the way was still quite hot but we could see some **Rufous-collared Sparrows, Red-and-Green Macaws** flying by in direction of the waterfall, some Black-throated Saltators were calling. When we got close to the waterfall we marveled at the view of the falls, perhaps the most famous waterfall in the state of Mato Grosso, and we looked down over the pristine forest in the valley below us.

We set up the scope and started to scan the cliff under the waterfall and we found a group of **Great Dusky Swifts**. Also waiting for the Red-and-green Macaws, lots of **White-eyed Parakeets** and a couple of **Blue-winged Macaw** perched close to the fall, the same was with the **Channel-billed Toucans**. The **Red-and-green Macaws** showed up flying in the distances, but we could see how nice they were with eye level sight. Making some mobbing we saw **Planalto Hermit, Blue Dacnis, Red-legged Honeycreeper, White-lined Tanager, Pale-breasted Thrush**. After the sunset we went back to our lodge.



A stunning Red-legged Honeycreeper that was working in the canopy.



Swallow Tanager

Day 11 – Today we visited a traditional birding road in Chapada dos Guimarães, the Caixa d'Água road (Water tank road). We had a mission to find the Collared Crescentchest, an endemic cerrado bird quite easy to hear but hard to see. So, we started the road taping different bird sounds and trying intermittently for the Collared Crescentchest. We got some great **Curl-crested Jays**, **Chapada Flycatcher**, **Suiriri Flycatcher**, **Lesser Elaenia**, **Plain-crested Elaenia**, **Yellow-bellied Elaenia**, **Rusty-backed Antwren** sightings, but none the target bird. When we were watching a **White-vented Violetear**, we heard the Collared Crescentchest piping up in the distance. It sounded pretty far away, but we played the tape, and it moved closer and closer; eventually the bird popped into view for no more than 5 seconds and suddenly disappeared, a disappointing result. More cerrado endemics that we had seen in the previous day showed up, but also **Blue-and-yellow Macaws** and **Toco Toucan**. We tried in different areas but had no further luck for the crescentchest; it was already extremely hot, and we adjourned to the lodge and lunch.

In the afternoon we head back to the Jamaca Trail and we got more or less the same species that we had in the first birding there but also some great additions like: **Plain Antvireo**, **Large-billed Antwren**, **Streaked Xenops**, **Sibilant Sirystes**, **Buff-throated Saltator**, and **Rusty-margined Guan**. We also improved our view of the **Fiery-capped Manakin**.



Buff-throated Saltator

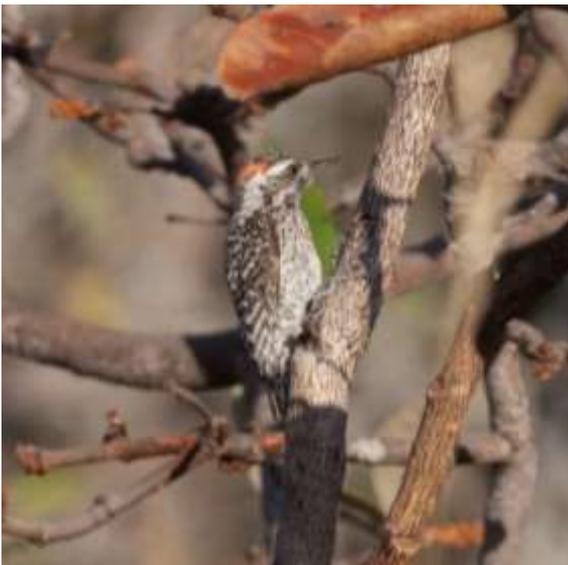


Streaked Xenops



Curl-crested Jay

Day 12 – Today was our last morning of the trip and we needed to try for the Collared Crescentchest again. We started as usual getting lots of cerrado endemics, many of the tanagers, elaenias, and we heard the Checkered Woodpecker again. Since it isn't an easy bird to see in the Cerrado, we decided to try hard for a nice photo, but it took a long time to get a decent image of the **Checkered Woodpecker**. When we were working on the woodpecker, I heard the Collared Crescentchest and we all got very excited because this time it was really close. We stopped for while the woodpecker sound and started to work on the crescentchest and finally we got to see it coming out nicely in front of us. It didn't offer the best chance for super photos, but we got to see the bird very well, and we were quite pleased with that. On the way back to town we stopped for a **White-eared Puffbird** that perched near the roadside in what turned out to be one the very last sightings of the trip. We returned to Cuiabá and headed for the airport, where the group had an afternoon flight to catch.



Checkered Woodpecker



Collared Crescentchest

NORTHERN PANTANAL & CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES TOUR SPECIES LIST

Note: H = only heard

ORDEM/ ORDER RHEIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY RHEIDAE

1. *Rhea americana* - Greater Rhea

ORDEM/ ORDER TINAMIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TINAMIDAE

2. *Crypturellus undulatus* - Undulated Tinamou (H)

ORDEM/ ORDER ANSERIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ANHIMIDAE

3. *Chauna torquata* - Southern Screamer

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ANATIDAE

4. *Dendrocygna autumnalis* - Black bellied Whistling Duck
5. *Amazonetta brasiliensis* - Brazilian Teal

ORDEM/ ORDER GALLIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CRACIDAE

18. *Ortalis canicollis* - Chaco Chachalaca
19. *Penelope supercilialis* - Rusty-margined Guan
20. *Penelope ochrogaster* - Chesnut-bellied Guan
21. *Pipile cumanensis* - blue throated Piping Guan
22. *Pipile cujubi* - Red-throated Piping Guan
23. *Crax fasciolata* - Bare faced Curassow

ORDEM/ ORDER COLUMBIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY COLUMBIDAE

24. *Columba livia* - Rock Pigeon
25. *Columba picazuro* - Picazuro Pigeon
26. *Columba cayennensis* - Pale vented Pigeon
27. *Columbina talpacoti* - Ruddy Ground Dove
28. *Scardafella squammata* - Scaled Dove
29. *Leptotila rufaxilla* - Gray-fronted Dove
30. *Leptotila verreauxi* - White tipped Dove

ORDEM/ ORDER CUCULIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CUCULIDAE

31. *Piaya cayana* - Squirrel Cuckoo
32. *Piaya minuta* - Little Cuckoo (H)
33. *Crotophaga ani* - Smooth billed Ani
34. *Guira guira* - Guira Cuckoo
35. *Dromococcyx pavoninus* - Pavonine Cuckoo (H)

ORDEM/ ORDER CAPRIMULGIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY NYCTIBIIDAE

36. *Nyctibius grandis* - Great Potoo

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CAPRIMULGIDAE

37. *Nyctiprogne leucopyga* - Band-tailed Nighthawk
38. *Podager nacunda* - Nacunda Nighthawk
39. *Nyctidromus albicollis* - Pauraque

ORDEM/ ORDER APODIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY APODIDAE

40. *Cypseloides senex* - Great Dusky Swift

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TROCHILIDAE

41. *Phaetornis pretrei* - Planalto Hermit
42. *Phaetornis subochraceus* - Buff-bellied Hermit
43. *Phaetornis nattereri* - Cinnamon-throated Hermit
44. *Colibri serrirostris* - White-vented Violetear
45. *Eupetomena macroura* - Swallow-tailed Hummingbird
46. *Anthracothorax nigricollis* - Black-throated Mango
47. *Chlorostilbon aureoventris* - Glittering-bellied Emerald
48. *Hylocharis chrysura* - Gilded sapphire
49. *Polytmus guainumbi* - White-tailed Goldenthrout
50. *Chionomesa fimbriata* - Glittering-throated Emerald
51. *Chiomonesa cyanus* - White-chinned Sapphire
52. *Heliomaster furcifer* - Blue-tufted Starthroat
53. *Calliphlox amethystina* - Amethyst Woodstar
54. *Thalurania furcata* - Fork-tailed Woodnymph

ORDEM/ ORDER GRUIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ARAMIDAE

55. *Aramus guarauna* - Limpkin

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY RALLIDAE

56. *Aramides cajanea* - Gray-cowled Wood Rail

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY HELIORNITHIDAE

Heliornis fulica - Sungrebe

ORDEM/ ORDER CHARADRIIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CHARADRIIDAE

57. *Vanellus chilensis* - Southern Lapwing
58. *Vanellus cayanus* - Pied Lapwing

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY RECURVIROSTRIDAE

59. *Himantopus melanurus* - White-backed Stilt

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY JACANIDAE

60. *Jacana jacana* - Wattled Jacana

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY LARIDAE

61. *Rynchops niger* - Black Skimmer
62. *Phaetusa simplex* - Large-billed Tern
63. *Sterna superciljaris* - Yellow-billed Tern

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY EURYPYGIDAE

64. *Eurypyga helias* - Sunbittern

ORDEM/ ORDER CICONIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CICONIIDAE

65. *Mycteria americana* - Wood Stork
66. *Ciconia maguari* - Maguari Stork
67. *Jabiru mycteria* - Jabiru Stork

ORDEM/ ORDER SULIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ANHINGIDAE

68. *Anhinga anhinga* - Anhinga

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PHALACROCORACIDAE

69. *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* - Neotropical Cormorant

ORDEM/ ORDER PELECANIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ARDEIDAE

70. *Cochlearius cochlearius* - Boat billed Heron
71. *Ardea cocoi* - Cocoi Heron
72. *Egretta alba* - Great Egret
73. *Egretta thula* - Snowy Egret
74. *Egretta caerulea* - Little Blue Heron
75. *Bubulcus ibis* - Cattle Egret
76. *Syrigma sibilatrix* - Whistling Heron
77. *Ptilherodius pileatus* - Capped Heron
78. *Butorides striatus* - Striated Heron
79. *Nycticorax nycticorax* - Black-crowned Night Heron
80. *Tigrisoma lineatum* - Rufescent-tiger Heron

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY THRESKIORNITHIDAE

81. *Theristicus caerulescens* - Plumbeous Ibis
82. *Theristicus caudatus* - Buff-necked Ibis
83. *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* - Green Ibis
84. *Phimosus infuscatus* - Bare faced Ibis
85. *Platalea ajaja* - Roseate Spoonbill

ORDEM/ ORDER CATHARTIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CATHARTIDAE

86. *Coragyps atratus* - Black Vulture
87. *Cathartes aura* - Turkey Vulture
88. *Cathartes burrovianus* - Lesser-Yellow headed Vulture

ORDEM/ ORDER ACCIPTRIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PANDIONIDAE

89. *Pandion haliaetus* - Osprey

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ACCIPTRIDAE

90. *Elanus leucurus* - White-tailed Kite
91. *Elanoides forficatus* - Swallow tailed Kite
92. *Rostrhamus sociabilis* - Snail Kite
93. *Rupornis magnirostris* - Roadside Hawk
94. *Busarellus nigricollis* - Black collared Hawk
95. *Heterospizias meridionalis* - Savanna Hawk
96. *Buteogallus urubitinga* - Great Black Hawk
97. *Geranoospiza caerulescens* - Crane Hawk

ORDEM/ ORDER STRIGIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY STRIGIDAE

98. *Megascops choliba* - Tropical-Screech Owl (H)
99. *Bubo virginianus* - Great-horned Owl
100. *Strix huhula* - Black-banded Owl
101. *Glaucidium brasilianum* - Ferruginous Pygmy Owl
102. *Speotyto cunicularia* - Burrowing Owl

ORDEM/ ORDER TROGONIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TROGONIDAE

103. *Trogon curucui* - Blue-crowned Trogon

ORDEM/ ORDER CORACIIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY MOMOTIDAE

104. *Momotus momota* - Blue crowned Motmot

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ALCEDINIDAE

105. *Ceryle torquata* - Ringed Kingfisher
106. *Chloroceryle amazona* - Amazon Kingfisher
107. *Chloroceryle americana* - Green Kingfisher
108. *Chloroceryle aenea* - Pygmy Kingfisher

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY GALBULIDAE

109. *Galbula ruficauda* – Rufous-tailed Jacamar

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY BUCCONIDAE

110. *Nystalus striatipectus* - Chaco Puffbird
111. *Nystalus chacuru* - White-eared Puffbird
112. *Monasa nigrifrons* - Black-fronted Nunbird

ORDEM/ ORDER PICIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY RAMPHASTIDAE

113. *Pteroglossus castanotis* - Chestnut eared Aracari
114. *Ramphastos toco* - Toco Toucan
115. *Ramphastos vitelinus* – Channel-billed Toucan

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PICIDAE

116. *Picumnus albosquamatus* - White wedged Piculet
117. *Colaptes campestris* - Campo Flicker
118. *Celeus lugubris* - Pale crested Woodpecker
119. *Dryocopus lineatus* - Lineated Woodpecker
120. *Melanerpes candidus* - White Woodpecker
121. *Melanerpes cactorum* - White-fronted Woodpecker
122. *Veniliornis passerinus* - Little Woodpecker
123. *Dryobates mixtus* – Checkered Woodpecker
124. *Campephilus melanoleucos* - Crimson crested Woodpecker

ORDEM/ ORDER FALCONIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CARIAMIDAE

125. *Cariama cristata* - Red legged Seriema / Seriema

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY FALCONIDAE

126. *Herpetotheres cachinnans* - Laughing Falcon
127. *Caracara Plancus* - Southern Caracara
128. *Falco ruficularis* - Bat Falcon

ORDEM/ ORDER PSITTACIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PSITTACIDAE

129. *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus* - Hyacinth Macaw
130. *Ara ararauna* - Blue and yellow Macaw
131. *Ara chloroptera* - Red and green Macaw
132. *Primollius maracaná* – Blue-winged Macaw
133. *Diopsittaca nobilis* - Red shouldered Macaw
134. *Thectocercus acuticaudata* - Blue crowned Parakeet
135. *Psittacara leucophthalmus* - White eyed Parakeet
136. *Eupsittula aurea* - Peach fronted Parakeet
137. *Aratinga nenday* - Black hooded Parakeet
138. *Myiopsitta monachus* - Monk Parakeet
139. *Brotogeris chiriri* - Yellow chevroned Parakeet
140. *Pionus maximiliani* - Scaly headed Parrot
141. *Pionus menstrus* - Blue-headed Parrot
142. *Alipiopsitta xanthops* - Yellow faced Amazon
143. *Amazona aestiva* - Blue fronted Parrot
144. *Amazona amazonica* - Orange winged Parrot

ORDEM/ ORDER PASSERIFORMES

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY THAMNOPHILIDAE

145. *Taraba major* - Great Antshrike
146. *Thamnophilus doliatus* - Barred Antshrike
147. *Thamnophilus torquatus* - Rufous-winged Antshrike
148. *Thamnophilus pelzeni* - Planalto slaty-Antshrike
149. *Dysthamus mentalis* - Plain Antwren
150. *Herpsilochmus longirostris* - Large-billed Antwren
151. *Formicivora rufa* - Rusty backed Antwren
152. *Formicivora melanogaster* - Black-bellied Antwren
153. *Cercomacra melanaria* - Matogrosso Antbird

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

AGAMI NATURE TOURS
TRIP REPORT: PANTANAL & CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES

154. *Sittasomus griseicapillus* - Olivaceous Woodcreeper
155. *Xiphocolaptes major* - Great rufous Woodcreeper
156. *Dendroplex picus* - Straight billed Woodcreeper
157. *Dendrocolaptes platyrostris* - Planalto Woodcreeper
158. *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris* - Narrow billed Woodcreeper
159. *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* - Red billed Scythebill

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY FURNARIIDAE

160. *Xenops rufifrons* - Streaked Xenops
161. *Furnarius rufus* - Rufous Hornero
162. *Furnarius leucopus* - Pale legged Hornero
163. *Schoeniophylax phryganophila* - Chotoy Spinetail
164. *Synallaxis albilora* - White lored Spinetail
165. *Synallaxis hypospodia* - Cinereous-breasted Spinetail
166. *Certhiaxis cinnamomea* - Yellow chinned Spinetail
167. *Cranioleuca vulpina* - Rusty backed Spinetail
168. *Phacellodomus ruber* - Greater Thornbird
169. *Phacellodomus rufifrons* - Rufous fronted Thornbird
170. *Pseudoseisura unirufa* - Gray Crested Cacholote

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PIPRIDAE

171. *Pipra fasciicauda* - Band-tailed Manakin
172. *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus* - Fiery capped Manakin

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY RHYNCHOCYCLIDAE

173. *Todirostrum cinereum* - Common Tody Flycatcher
174. *Poecilatriccus latirostre* - Rusty fronted Tody Flycatcher
175. *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer* - Pearly vented Tody Tyrant

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TYRANNIDAE

176. *Euscarthmus meloryphus* - Tawny crowned Scrub Tyrant
177. *Euscarthmus rufomarginatus* - Rufous sided Scrub-Tyrant
178. *Camptostoma obsoletum* - Southern-beardless Tyrannulet
179. *Elaenia cristata* - Plain crested Elaenia
180. *Elaenia flavogaster* - Yellow bellied Elaenia
181. *Elaenia parvirostris* - Small billed Elaenia
182. *Elaenia chiriquensis* - Lesser Elaenia
183. *Suiriri suiriri* - Campo Suiriri
184. *Gyramemua affinae* - Chapada Flycatcher
185. *Myiopagis gaimardii* - Forest Elaenia
186. *Pseudocolopteryx oliváceo* - Subtropical Doradito
187. *Myiarchus ferox* - Short crested Flycatcher
188. *Myiarchus tyrannulus* - Brown crested Flycatcher
189. *Syristes sibilator* - Sibilant Sirystes
190. *Casiornis rufa* - Rufous Casiornis
191. *Pitangus sulphuratus* - Great Kiskadee
192. *Pitangus lictor* - Lesser Kiskadee
193. *Machetornis rixosus* - Cattle Tyrant
194. *Megarhynchus pitangua* - Boat billed Flycatcher
195. *Myiozetetes cayanensis* - Rusty marginated Flycatcher
196. *Tyrannus melancholicus* - Tropical Kingbird
197. *Empidonomus varius* - Variegated Flycatcher
198. *Arundinicola leucocephala* - White headed Marsh tyrant
199. *Fluvicola albiventer* - Black backed Water Tyrant
200. *Pyrocephalus rubinus* - Vermilion Flycatcher
201. *Cnemotriccus fuscatus* - Fuscous Flycatcher
202. *Xolmis velata* - White rumped Monjita

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY CORVIDAE

203. *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* - Purplish Jay
204. *Cyanocorax cristatulus* - Curl crested Jay

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY HIRUNDINIDAE

205. *Tachycineta albiventer* - White winged Swallow
206. *Phaeoprogne tapera* - Brown chested Martin
207. *Progne chalybea* - Grey breasted Martin
208. *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* - Southern Rough winged Swallow

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TROGLODYTIDAE

209. *Campylorhynchus turdinus* - Thrush like Wren
210. *Cantorchilus leucotis* - Buff breasted Wren
211. *Pheugopdeius genibardi* - Moustache Wren

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY POLIOPTILIDAE

212. *Polioptila dumicola* - Masked Gnatcatcher

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY DONACOBIDAE

213. *Donacobius atricapillus* - Black capped Donacobius

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY TURDIDAE

214. *Turdus rufiventris* - Rufous bellied Thrush
215. *Turdus leucomelas* - Pale breasted Thrush

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY MIMIDAE

216. *Mimus saturninus* - Chalk browed Mockingbird

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PASSERIDAE

217. *Passer domesticus* - House sparrow

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY MOTACILLIDAE

218. *Anthus lutescens* - Yellowish Pipit

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY FRIGILLIDAE

219. *Euphonia chlorotica* - Purple throated Euphonia
220. *Euphonia violacea* - Violaceous Euphonia

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PASSERELLIDAE

221. *Ammodramus humeralis* - Grassland Sparrow
222. *Zonotrichia capensis* - Rufous collared Sparrow

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY ICTERIDAE

223. *Parocolius decumanus* - Crested Oropendola
224. *Cacicus cela* - Yellow rumped Cacique
225. *Cacicus solitarius* - Solitary Black Cacique
226. *Icterus pyrrhopterus* - Variabel Oriole
227. *Icterus croconotus* - Orange backed Troupial
228. *Agelaius cyanopus* - Unicolored Blackbird
229. *Amblyramphus holosericeus* - Scarlet headed Blackbird
230. *Gnorimopsar chopi* - Chopi Blackbird
231. *Agelaioides badius* - Grayish Baywinged
232. *Molothrus rufoaxillaris* - Screaming Cowbird
233. *Molothrus bonariensis* - Shiny Cowbird
234. *Molothrus oryzivora* - Giant Cowbird

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY PARULIDAE

235. *Geothlypis velata* - Southern Yellowthroat
236. *Myiothlypis flaveola* - Flavescent Warbler
237. *Basileuterus culicivorus* - Golden-crowned Warbler

FAMÍLIA / FAMILY THRAUPIDAE

238. *Tersina viridis* - Swallow Tanager
239. *Nemosia pileata* - Hooded Tanager
240. *Eucometis penicillata* - Gray headed Tanager
241. *Schistochlamys melanops* - Black faced Tanager
242. *Schistochlamys ruficapillus* - Cinnamon Tanager
243. *Neothraupis fasciata* - White banded Tanager
244. *Tachyphonus rufus* - White Lined Tanager
245. *Ramphocelus carbo* - Silver beaked Tanager
246. *Thraupis sayaca* - Sayaca Tanager
247. *Thraupis palmarum* - Palm Tanager
248. *Tangara cayana* - Burnished buff Tanager
249. *Cypsnagra hirundinacea* - White rumped Tanager
250. *Dacnis cayana* - Blue Dacnis
251. *Cyanerpes cyaneus* - Red Legged Honeycreeper
252. *Conirostrum speciosum* - Chestnut vented Conebill
253. *Saltator coerulescens* - Blue and gray Saltator
254. *Saltator atricollis* - Black throated Saltator
255. *Coereba flaveola* - Bananaquit
256. *Volatinia jacarina* - Blue black Grassquit
257. *Coryphospingus cucullatus* - Red-crested Finch
258. *Tachyphonus rufus* - White lined Tanager
259. *Sporophila plumbea* - Plumbeous Seedeater
260. *Sporophila collaris* - Rusty collared Seedeater
261. *Sporophila leucoptera* - White bellied Seedeater
262. *Sicalis flaveola* - Saffron Finch

AGAMI NATURE TOURS
TRIP REPORT: PANTANAL & CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES

- 263. *Paroaria coronata* – Red-crested Cardinal
- 264. *Paroaria capitata* - Yellow billed Cardinal

Mammals seen in the trip:

- 1. *Mymecophaga tridactyla* – Giant Anteater
- 2. *Tamandua tetradactyla* – Lesser Anteater (Tamandua)
- 3. *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris* – Capybara
- 4. *Dasyprocta azarae* – Azara's Agouti
- 5. *Mico melanurus* – Black-tailed Marmoset
- 6. *Sapajus cay* – Azara's Capuchin
- 7. *Alouatta caraya* – Black and gold Howler Monkey
- 8. *Rhynchonycteris naso* – Proboscis Bat
- 9. *Tadarida brasiliensis* - Brazilian free tailed Bat
- 10. *Platyrrhinus lineatus* - White lined Broad nosed Bat
- 11. *Noctilia albiventris* – Lesser Bulldog Bat
- 12. *Panthera onca* – Jaguar
- 13. *Leopardus pardalis* – Ocelot
- 14. *Cerdocyon thous* – Crab eating Fox
- 15. *Nasua nasua* – South America Coati
- 16. *Eira Barbara* – Tayra
- 17. *Pteronura brasiliensis* – Giant Otter
- 18. *Tapirus terrestris* – Lowland Tapir
- 19. *Dicotyles tajacu* – Collared Peccary
- 20. *Blastocerus dichotomus* – Marsh Deer
- 21. *Mazama gouazoubira* – Gray brocket Deer

Reptiles seen in the Trip:

- 1. *Crocodylus caiman* – Pantanal Caiman
- 2. *Tupinambis merianae* – Black and white Tegu Lizard
- 3. *Tupinambis teguixin* – Golden Tegu Lizard
- 4. *Tropidurus torquatus* – Collared Lizard
- 5. *Ameiva ameiva* – Amazonian racerunner Lizard
- 6. *Iguana iguana* – Green Iguana
- 7. *Eunectes noateus* – Yellow Anaconda
- 8. *Chironius Laurenti* – Laurenti's Whip Snake