BRAZIL: Pantanal and Atlantic Forest

18 – 27 September 2018

Capped Heron

Tour leader: Fito Downs (report and photos by Fito Downs)
INTRODUCTION:

Itinerary:

18 September – Arrival to Cuiaba
19 September – Cuiaba to Pixaim River – Pantanal
20 September – Pixaim River to Porto Jofre, Jaguar Search
21 September – Jaguar search
22 September – Porto Jofre to Pixaim River
23 September – Pixaim River to Pousada Piuval
24 September – Pousada Piuval
25 September – Piuval and flight to Sao Paulo and Ubatuba
26 September – Ubatuba
27 September – Ubatuba to Sao Paulo, end of tour

Our wonderful custom tour to Brazil covered the Pantanal and Atlantic Forest, and took place almost at the end of the dry season. We experienced very high temperatures especially during the day but it dropped dramatically during the night. It was a wonderful time to travel around the state of Mato and Sao Paulo.

The city of Cuiaba is the head of the Mato Grosso department, one of the biggest states in Brazil and is home to the world’s largest wetland name the Pantanal, which also spreads into Bolivia. For more than a week we traveled along the interesting Transpantaneira Road there, starting at the southern end of the small town of Pocone and little by little we entered deeper into the Pantanal, until we reached the Cuiaba River, also known as the “Jaguar’s Kingdom”. At the end of the week in the Pantanal, we had seen eight different Jaguars, one lovely Giant Anteater, numerous Giant River Otters and fantastic views of numerous herons, egrets, kingfishers and one of the most beautiful birds of the Pantanal, the unbeatable Hyacinth Macaw.

Later in the trip we visited the endangered Atlantic Forest north from Sao Paulo. Our main goal there was to find those wonderful tanagers, which of course we did, and saw them very well. The landscape around Ubatuba was breathtaking, amazing forest coming down all the way down to the ocean is something that we do not see in every tour. We then focused our time in the dense bamboo-dominated forest for colorful antbirds and rare tapaculos and we also visited fantastic bird feeders where we found some of our main targets, such as awesome hummingbirds and colorful tanagers, many of them local to the region.
Day 1 (of birding): Cuiaba to The Pantanal

Today’s breakfast was planned to be very early because we had a long and beautiful driving and birding day along the famous Transpantaneira Road. One of the first stops we did was near Pocone, over there we saw our first Rufous Hornero, Tropical Kingbird, Cattle Tyrant, Guira Cuckoo, Grayish Saltator, Southern Caracara, Great Kiskadee, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Chalk-browed Mockingbird and the common Saffron Finch.

After another quick coffee stop, we continued driving towards the Pantanal. Just a few miles south from Pocone there were birds all over the place. We always have our “special” stops, otherwise we would never make it to our final destination, as the Pantanal is literally plastered with birds everywhere in this season, making it to make progress along the Transpantaneira that cuts straight through fantastic birding areas.

There was so much to see here that is was hard to believe we have this paradise just two hours away from the city of Cuiaba. Shortly after we hit the dirt road, I chose a place to stop for a few minutes. That stop took more than expected because there were just so many birds, including one of the main targets here, the lovely White-wedged Piculet.
Other birds seen at this location included Smooth-billed Ani, Picazuro Pigeon, Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, Southern Caracara, Brown-chested Martin, Rusty-collared Seedeater, Rusty-backed Antwren, Plumbeous Kite, Large Elaenia and a flock of at least seven Toco Toucans.

As we moved on along the road, we could see life everywhere; essentially every time we stopped on this day we saw something new and exciting. Another planned stop was a stakeout for one of the ultimate Pantanal birds, the unbeatable Scarlet-headed Blackbird. However, when we arrived at this location the driver of another vehicle near the spot informed us he had seen an Anaconda not far from there, so we went immediately to that location instead. Unfortunately, the snake had gone by the time we arrived, so we went back to searching for the blackbird. In this particular wetland we found Limpkin, Amazon Kingfisher, Striated Heron, Green Ibis, Unicolored Blackbird, Plumbeous Ibis, Rufescent Tiger-Heron, Ringed Kingfisher and after few minutes there we spotted a pair of spectacular Scarlet-headed Blackbirds.

The Pantanal is just amazing. After finding another of our targets it was time to continue driving this picturesque road and our next stop was for the amazing Greater Rhea, which was seen again many times later on this tour. We also found a male White-headed Marsh-Tyrant that was the only one seen on the entire tour. The last stop in the morning was at a ranger station near the lodge, where our biggest surprise was seeing a very tame Sunbittern walking at the edge of a swamp by the road.

The odd Sungrebe is not a grebe at all, but a member of the finfoot family
During the dry season in the Pantanal (the best season for birding), it gets very hot in the middle of the day. Temperatures are high and there is not much to see at this time, so we spent some of this period at the lodge feeders with fantastic birds such as Yellow-billed Cardinal, Purplish Jay, Shiny Cowbird, Palm Tanager, Orange-backed Troupial, Giant Blackbird and Solitary Black Cacique. After a short break after lunch, we took our first boat trip along the Pixaim River. This tour is excellent for bird photography, as there are always plentiful kingfishers, herons and raptors. Not far from the lodge we found a Brazilian Tapir resting in the water in daylight, which was totally unexpected because usually the best time is during the night. A few minutes later we found another famous animal of the Pantanal, the Giant River Otter. We found what looks like a burrow or nest of a Giant Otter and we could hear some weird noises from inside (babies?). So we decided to leave them alone. Later in the afternoon, we had fantastic views of Cocoi Heron, Black-collared Hawk, Snail Kite, Jabiru, Black-capped Donacobius, Squirrel Cuckoo, Amazon Kingfisher, Sungrebe and one of the best looking herons, Agami Heron. We had a long but very productive day, finding this wonderful heron was the perfect end to it.

Day 2: The Pantanal

The airstrip of our hotel is often very good for birdwatching, and in our time there we found Greater Thornbird, Buff-necked Ibis, Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Long-tailed Ground-Dove, Grassland Sparrow, Turquoise-fronted Parrot, Yellow-chevroned Parakeet and Bay-winged Cowbird.

Our plan was to leave after breakfast, as we were heading towards Porto Jofre, also known as “Jaguar Kingdom”. We still had a long way to go and so we left shortly after breakfast. Of course, birds littered our journey to there, and we saw plenty of birds along the way, both “new” ones and “old” ones. Some of the species we found along the way
included Bare-faced Ibis, Wood Stork, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Capped Heron, and a Jabiru on a nest! Black-backed Water Tyrant, Greater Ani, Monk Parakeet, Vermilion Flycatcher, Lesser Kiskadee, Fork-tailed Flycatcher and Yellow-rumped Cacique also all featured. In addition to the birds, we also saw numerous Capybaras and hundreds of Cayman.

Another productive stop was at the old IBAMA station half way down the road. Here we looked for a roosting pair of Great Horned Owls, and found the entire family present, two adults and three chicks! Other important birds here were the always good American Pygmy Kingfisher, White-lored Spinetail, Little Woodpecker, Common Tody-Flycatcher and Rusty-backed Spinetail.

White-faced Whistling-Ducks are common at this time of the year.

When we arrived at our hotel it was already lunchtime. We were so excited, because after lunch our first jaguar was to take place. Our boatman was a very experienced captain so we were in safe hands. The Cuiaba River and Tres Irmaes River were the hotspots for jaguars on this day. It is amazing how good are the chances now to see this most enigmatic creature of the forest at this site anyway. We were lucky to see our first Jaguar in less than one hour on the river. As we always do, we spent as much time as possible watching this wonderful predator. After a while this first cat was gone so we continued searching for another one. I felt very lucky to see our first Jaguar in the first outing. And as we normally said “the pressure was gone”, and it is like that for sure! There are “narrow” river entrances in different areas of the Tres Irmaes River that locals called “courixo” which are always really good for photography because you can see cayman really close and other birds as well, but also if you are lucky enough you may see a Jaguar at close range from the boat also. And today was no exception, as we moved slowly through this courixo I saw something looking at us, and to my big surprise it was a Jaguar sticking its head out from the tall grass. We could only just see its head, but it a large and impressive head all the same!
This cat was focusing the energies looking over the grass for a cayman in the water, that was our feeling and maybe two minutes later that Jaguar left and completely disappear from us but allowed us to get some pictures. This was a wonderful way to finish our amazing day.

![Jaguar](image)

**Jaguars** are usually found resting along the Tres Irmaes River, Porto Jofre

**Day 3: The Pantanal**

Our day started with great birds such as Southern Screamer, Toco Toucan, Buff-necked Ibis, Chestnut-eared Aracari, Little Woodpecker and another iconic bird of the Pantanal, the Hyacinth Macaw. After breakfast, we started our Jaguar search once again. One of the most wanted animals besides the *jaguars* here are the *river otters*, and after an hours on the river we encountered a family of five individuals resting and playing in one of the popular courixos and so dedicated quality time with them. We actually ignored a sighting of a pair of jaguars that was seen few minutes before to enjoy these *otters*.

After spending plenty of time with the Giant River Otters, we continued our journey along the Cuiaba River. Almost at the end of the morning, a pair of Jaguars were seen on the river bank. During the dry season in the Pantanal the levels of the waters come down and expose large sand areas where cayman like to be. This is a great opportunity for *jaguars* to come and hunt them, but at the same time is a great time to find a mate as well. This couple were resting for nearly one hour before we arrived. The day was getting very hot and they did not seem in moving, so
after a while waiting we decided to return for lunch. The afternoon outing was more relaxed, in the way that we already saw many jaguars and so concentrated on taking photos of birds. Some of the species seen in the area included Southern Screamer, Yellow-billed Tern, Cocoi Heron, Green Ibis, Amazon Kingfisher, Great Black-Hawk, Collared Plover and the lovely Black Skimmer.
Day 4: The Pantanal

Our final morning at Porto Jofre was very successful, we had a flock of Hyacinth Macaws in a tree near the restaurant and spent plenty of time with them. Along that track we also got Vermilion Flycatcher, Wattled Jacana, Plumbeous Ibis and Jabiru. On a boat drive a little later, we saw another Jaguar on our return to the lodge. This time it was a young female estimated to be three years old, and we saw it swimming across the very wide Cuiaba River. We followed it for at least 30 minutes. What an amazing way to say goodbye to this wonderful region. We had lunch and headed back to the Pixaim River area.

We stopped once again at the old Ibama Ranger Station where there was a noisy group of people so we only spent a short time there, anyways, we saw again the fabulous Great Horned Owls, Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher, Pale-leggged Hornero, Fuscous Flycatcher, Barred Antshrike and a new reptile for the trip, the Paraguayan Cayman Lizard. The rest of the afternoon was spent driving back to Hotel Mato Grosso at the Pixaim River.

Day 5: The Pantanal

We took another boat tour before breakfast. The idea was to maximize our time on the river when there was good light for photography. Another good reason to return to the river was to get more pictures of the fabulous Agami

Giant River Otters are also on any “wish list” while visiting the Pantanal
Heron which we saw previously but late in the afternoon and the light was not good for taking photos. We saw some of the usual species like Great Black-Hawk, Cocoi Heron, Black-capped Donacobius and more. Not too much later, we arrived at the stretch for Agami Heron, where there were three Sunbittern waiting! That was really cool for sure. After a few minutes more we also got the Agami Heron, looking as spectacular as always, and we got our pictures and continued out trip.

Our plan this morning was also to walk the lodge’s trail after breakfast. Today was a typical day in dry season, very sunny all day long and we wanted to be at the trailhead before it gets really hot. Some of the birds we found within the forest included Flavescent Warbler, Black-fronted Nunbird, Pale-crested Woodpecker, White-wedged Piculet, Golden-green Woodpecker, Short-crested Flycatcher and Straight-billed Woodcreeper. We also found a huge troop of Capuchin Monkeys foraging within the forest. As we continued birding the forest trail we tracked down Rusty-backed Spinetail, Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, Solitary Black-Cacique, Yellow-billed Cacique and others, including terrific views of a Helmeted Manakin.

We left the lodge shortly after lunch. The Pantanal was in the transition from dry to rainy season, so we expected some rain at any time from this point of the tour. As we drove the Transpantaneira Road we got our first rain that lasted only ten minutes, but enough time to see how difficult this road could be in the rainy season. Just when the rain was gone we found a Yellow Anaconda crossing the road, which was a good one to see. Later in the afternoon we arrived at our new lodge. One good bird that we saw was the beautiful Nanday Parakeet, but we also saw Campo Flicker and a pair of Red-legged Seriema. Our ongoing plan today was to bird until late in the day and try for the Giant Anteater at night. Our lodge’s property is a regular spot for this fantastic creature. Unfortunately, the weather had other ideas, and an incoming storm brought rain, wind and lightning, and an end to our plans for the anteater that night.
Undoubtedly, **Hyancinth Macaws** are the best looking of all parrots in *the Pantanal*

**Day 6: The Pantanal**

This morning our goal was very clear: *Giant Anteater!* Because we failed last night to see it (down to weather), our energies were focused on this today. We returned to the stakeout area for the *anteater* again, doing this very early (for when they are most likely to active). This involved crossing a few fencelines, and even ignoring some good birds like **Red-legged Seriemas** and **Greater Rheas** as our goal was clear. Little-by-little, we arrived at an area covered with *termite mounts*, generally the best places to see an anteater. It did not take us long to find one, but it was a ways off and so we inched our way closer, and thankfully the **Giant Anteater** continued to happily feed as if we were not there. We were alone with a **Giant Anteater** and we were very happy to be so! The clock had only just reached 6:00AM while all this went down.

Having found our main target for the day, we were free to enjoy a more relaxed and longer breakfast, before we set off to bird other areas of the vast lodge property by vehicle. During our first stop we found the shy **Mato Grosso Antbird, Lesser Elaenia, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Plumbeous Kite** and Laughing Falcon. While we tried to get pictures of the *falcon* we also found two other wonderful species, **Pale-crested Woodpecker** and **Great Rufous Woodcreeper**.
Little-by-little, we entered a small forest fragment called Capao where we found Undulated Tinamou, Black-fronted Nunbird, Swainson’s Flycatcher, and we also saw a troop of South American Coati. The afternoon was hot, and we thought it might be difficult to get some of the birds we were looking for. However, we managed to find yet more new birds for us, such as Whistling Heron, Red-billed Scythebill, Chopi Blackbird, Bare-faced Ibis, Crane Hawk, Bat Falcon, Great Antshrike, Gray-crested Cacholote, White-rumped Monjita, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl and Blue-and-Yellow Macaw. At night, we found a Tarantula, Crab-eating Fox and Common Pauraque.

This Great Rufous Woodcreeper was one of the Pantanal highlights

Day 7: The Pantanal to Sao Paulo

This day was our final morning in the Pantanal we returned to Cuiaba and took a local flight to Sao Paulo. Few birds were seen because we needed to leave very early, spent most of the day traveling. However, in the morning we saw the usual selection of ibises, storks, herons and macaws, as we departed the Pantanal. During the afternoon, we drove from Sao Paulo towards Ubatuba, a famous rich area for birding the Atlantic forests.
Day 8: Ubatuba (Atlantic Forest)

We visited two wonderful places on this day. The Atlantic forest of Brazil is home to some exquisite antbirds and tanagers, as well as some tapaculos and we wanted to see them all. The morning started at Angelim Forest where we saw our first colorful tanagers like Green-headed, Red-necked, Azure-shoulder and Ruby-crowned Tanagers. Other cool-looking birds were Ferruginous Antbird, Violet-capped Hummingbird, Spot-breasted Antvireo, Star-throated Antwren and the striking Brazilian Tanager.

In a bamboo patch, we found the skulking Ochre-rumped Antbird, Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner and White-eyed Foliage-Gleaner. We also got Euler’s Flycatcher, Yellow-legged Thrush and Chivi Vireo. As the morning was almost over, we got our last birds here like, Golden-chevromed Tanager, Yellow-olive Flycatcher, Burnished-buff Tanager and Double-collared Seedeater.

After a great lunch in Ubatuba we then headed to another excellent birding location, Praia Dura. When we were driving the bumpy road near our final destination we got the endemic White-necked Hawk. The setting of this location is amazing and comprises excellent hummingbird feeders located right alongside a rich stretch of Atlantic Forest. During our time there we found the incredible Saw-billed Hermit, White-chinned Sapphire, Black Jacobin, Versicolored Emerald, Brazilian Ruby, Violet-capped Hummingbird and the spectacular Festive Coquette. At the same location we also found Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail, Red-rumped Cacique and Chestnut-bellied Euphonia.
Day 9: Ubatuba (Atlantic Forest) to Sao Paulo (DEPARTURE)

This morning was left flexible, so that we could go where needed most following our first day in Ubatuba; we knew it was impossible to "clean up" and therefore best to have extra time at some of the local sites for this day. Therefore, we decided to return to Angelim Forest to search for a few targets still remaining after yesterday's visit. We had particular species in mind, and were also keen to spend more time in the bamboo forest at the entrance. As soon as we arrived, we got Short-crested Flycatcher, Red-rumped Cacique, Squirrel Cuckoo and Fork-tailed Flycatcher. Along the main entrance road, we also saw a lek of White-beaded Manakin that was very active, and we also saw another White-eyed Foliage-Gleaner and heard a Spotted Bamboo Wren but could not see it. There were a few flocks of Maroon-bellied Parakeets, Variegated Flycatcher and when we got closer to this huge bamboo patch we heard another target, the Slaty Bristlefront. We tried for the Bristlefront but the bird was a little far from us so we decided to leave and returned later in the morning at the same spot. There were new birds for the trip just in the garden area like Long-tailed Tyrant, Chestnut-crowned Becard, Yellow-fronted Flycatcher, Bluennaped Chlorophonia and Violaceous Euphonia. A few minutes later, we returned to try for the Bristlefront again, but this time the bird was incredibly tame and gave us prolonged views. When we were ready to leave we got another important bird of the Atlantic Forest, the local and rare Buff-throated Purpletuft. What a fantastic morning we had ON this day, which provided the perfect way to say goodbye to this amazing forested area. We drove back to Sao Paulo in the middle of the day for the departure that night.

At the end of the tour we saw 254 species of birds. Only two were only heard (H) and 4 were only seen by the guide (GO).

This fantastic Saw-billed Hermit is one of the Brazilian endemics found at Ubatuba.
This colorful Chestnut-bellied Euphonia came down to the feeders sometimes!

BIRD & MAMMAL LISTS:

BIRDS

H denotes a species that was HEARD, but not seen.

GO denotes a species that was seen by only the guide.

RHEAS (RHEIDAE)
Greater Rhea Rhea americana

TINAMOUS (TINAMIDAE)
Undulated Tinamou Crypturellus undulatus H

SCREAMERS (ANHIMIDAE)
Southern Screamer Chauna torquata

Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)
White-faced Whistling-Duck Dendrocygna viduata
Fulvous Whistling-Duck Dendrocygna bicolor
Muscovy Duck Cairina moschata
Brazilian Teal Amazonetta brasiliensis
GUANS, CHACHALACAS, AND CURASSOWS (CRACIDAE)
Chaco Chachalaca  Ortalis canicollis
Chestnut-bellied Guan (E)  Penelope ochrogaster
Blue-throated Piping-Guan  Pipile cumanensis
Bare-faced Curassow  Crax fasciolata

STorks (CICONIidae)
Maguari Stork  Ciconia maguari
Jabiru  Jabiru mycteria
Wood Stork  Mycteria americana

CORMORANTS AND SHAGS (PHALACROCORACIDAE)
Neotropic Cormorant  Phalacrocorax brasilianus

ANHINGAS (ANHINGIDAE)
Anhinga  Anhinga anhinga

HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNs (ARDEIDAE)
Rufescent Tiger-Heron  Tigrisoma lineatum
Cocoi Heron  Ardea cocoi
Great Egret  Ardea alba
Snowy Egret  Egretta thula
Little Blue Heron  Egretta caerulea
Cattle Egret  Bubulcus ibis
Striated Heron  Butorides striata
Agami Heron  Agamia agami
Whistling Heron  Syrigma sibilatrix
Capped Heron  Pilherodius pileatus
Black-crowned Night-Heron  Nycticorax nycticorax
Boat-billed Heron  Cochlearius cochlearius

IBISES AND SPOONBILLS (THRESKIORNITHIDAE)
Green Ibis  Mesembrinibis cayennensis
Bare-faced Ibis  Phimosus infuscatus
Plumbeous Ibis  Theristicus caerulescens
Buff-necked Ibis  Theristicus caudatus
Roseate Spoonbill  Platalea ajaja

NEW WORLD VULTURES (CATHARTIDAE)
Black Vulture  Coragyps atratus
Turkey Vulture  Cathartes aura
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture  Cathartes burrovianus

OSPREY (Pandionidae)
Osprey  Pandion haliaetus

HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES (ACCIPITRIDae)
Black-collared Hawk  Busarellus nigricollis
Snail Kite  
Plumbeous Kite  
Crane Hawk  
Savanna Hawk  
White-necked Hawk (E)  
Great Black Hawk  
Roadside Hawk  
White-tailed Hawk  
**SUNBITTERN (EURYPYGIDAE)**  
Sunbittern  
**RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS (RALLIDAE)**  
Gray-cowled Wood-Rail  
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail  
Purple Gallinule  
**FINFOOTS (HELIORNITHIDAE)**  
Sungrebe  
**LIMPKIN (ARAMIDAE)**  
Limpkin  
**STILTS AND AVOCETS (RECURVIROSTRIDAE)**  
Black-necked Stilt  
**PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS (CHARADRIIDAE)**  
American Golden Plover  
Pied Lapwing  
Southern Lapwing  
Collared Plover  
**JACANAS (JACANIDAE)**  
Wattled Jacana  
**SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES (SCOLOPACIDAE)**  
Solitary Sandpiper  
Lesser Yellowlegs  
**GULLS, TERNs, AND SKIMMERS (LARIDAE)**  
Yellow-billed Tern  
Large-billed Tern  
Black Skimmer  
**PIGEONS AND DOVES (COLUMBIDAE)**  
Rock Pigeon  
Pale-vented Pigeon  
Picazuro Pigeon  
Plumbeous Pigeon  
Rostrhamus sociabilis  
*Ictinia plumbea*  
*Geranospiza caerulescens*  
*Buteogallus meridionalis*  
*Buteogallus lacerulatus*  
*Buteogallus urubitinga*  
*Rupornis magnirostris*  
*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*
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<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saw-billed Hermit (E)</td>
<td>Ramphodon naevius</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-throated Mango</td>
<td>Anthracothorax nigricollis</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Festive Coquette</td>
<td>Lophomis chalybeus</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian Ruby (E)</td>
<td>Clytolaema rubricula</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glittering-bellied Emerald</td>
<td>Chlorostilbon lucidus</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Versicolored Emerald</td>
<td>Amazilia versicolor</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glittering-throated Emerald</td>
<td>Amazilia fimbriata</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-chinned Sapphire</td>
<td>Hylocharis cyanus</td>
<td>Trochilidae</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TROGONS (TROGONIDAE)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trogonidae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Green-backed Trogon</td>
<td>Trogon viridis</td>
<td>Trogonidae</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Blue-crowned Trogon**

**RINGED KINGFISHERS (ALCEDINIDAE)**
- Ringed Kingfisher
- Amazon Kingfisher
- Green Kingfisher
- Green-and-rufous Kingfisher
- American Pygmy Kingfisher

**PUFFBIRDS (BUCCONIDAE)**
- Black-fronted Nunbird

**JACAMARS (GALBULIDAE)**
- Rufous-tailed Jacamar

**TOUCANS (RAMPHASTIDAE)**
- Chestnut-eared Aracari
- Toco Toucan

**WOODPECKERS (PICIDAE)**
- White-wedged Piculet
- Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
- Yellow-fronted Woodpecker
- Little Woodpecker
- Golden-green Woodpecker
- Campo Flicker
- Pale-crested Woodpecker
- Crimson-crested Woodpecker

**SERIEMAS (CARIAMIDAE)**
- Red-legged Seriema

**FALCONS AND CARACARAS (FALCONIDAE)**
- Southern Caracara
- Yellow-headed Caracara
- Laughing Falcon
- Bat Falcon

**NEW WORLD AND AFRICAN PARROTS (PSITTACIDAE)**
- Monk Parakeet
- Yellow-chevroned Parakeet
- Scaly-headed Parrot
- Turquoise-fronted Parrot
- Maroon-bellied Parakeet
- Hyacinth Macaw
- Peach-fronted Parakeet
- Nanday Parakeet
- Blue-and-yellow Macaw
- White-eyed Parakeet
TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (THAMNOPHILIDAE)
Spot-backed Antshrike
Barred Antshrike
Star-throated Antwren (E)
Spot-breasted Antvireo (E)
Plain Antvireo
Rusty-backed Antwren
Unicolored Antwren
Ferruginous Antbird (E)
Ochre-rumped Antbird (E)
Mato Grosso Antbird
Band-tailed Antbird

TAPACULOS (RHINOCRYPTIDAE)
Spotted Bamboowren
Slaty Bristlefront (E)

OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS (FURNARIIDAE)
Olivaceous Woodcreeper
Great Rufous Woodcreeper
Straight-billed Woodcreeper
Red-billed Scythebill
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper
Pale-legged Hornero
Rufous Hornero
Black-capped Foliage-gleaner
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner
Greater Thornbird
Rusty-backed Spinetail
Rufous Cacholote
Yellow-chinned Spinetail
Chotoy Spinetail
White-lored Spinetail
Rufous-capped Spinetail

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (TYRANNIDAE)
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet
Greenish Elaenia
Large Elaenia
Lesser Elaenia
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher (E)</td>
<td>Todirostrum poliocephalum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Tody-Flycatcher</td>
<td>Todirostrum cinereum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-olive Flycatcher</td>
<td>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euler's Flycatcher</td>
<td>Lathrotriccus euleri</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fuscous Flycatcher</td>
<td>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermilion Flycatcher</td>
<td>Pyrocephalus rubinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-rumped Monjita</td>
<td>Xolmis velatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-backed Water-Tyrant</td>
<td>Fluvicola albiventer</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-headed Marsh Tyrant</td>
<td>Arundinicola leucocephala</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-tailed Tyrant</td>
<td>Colonia colonus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cattle Tyrant</td>
<td>Machetornis rixosa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray-hooded Attila (E)</td>
<td>Attila rufus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Short-crested Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiarchus ferox</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lesser Kiskadee</td>
<td>Pitangus lictor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Kiskadee</td>
<td>Pitangus sulphuratus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rusty-margined Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiobates cayanensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streaked Flycatcher</td>
<td>Myiodyastes maculatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piratic Flycatcher</td>
<td>Legatus leucophaius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variegated Flycatcher</td>
<td>Empidonomus varius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tropical Kingbird</td>
<td>Tyrannus melancholic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fork-tailed Flycatcher</td>
<td>Tyrannus savana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helmited Manakin</td>
<td>Antilophia galeata</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-bearded Manakin</td>
<td>Manacus manacus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-tailed Tityra</td>
<td>Tityra cayana</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-crowned Tityra</td>
<td>Tityra inquisitor</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buff-throated Purpletuft (E)</td>
<td>Iodopleura pipra</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-crowned Becard</td>
<td>Pachyramphus castaneus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ruffled-browed Peppershrike</td>
<td>Cyclarhis gujanensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ashy-headed Greenlet</td>
<td>Hylophilus pectoralis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td>Vireo olivaceus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Purplish Jay</td>
<td>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-and-white Swallow</td>
<td>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Rough-winged Swallow</td>
<td>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray-breasted Martin</td>
<td>Progne chalybea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown-chested Martin</td>
<td>Progne tapera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-winged Swallow</td>
<td>Tachycineta albiventer</td>
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</table>
WRENS (TROGLODYTIDAE)
House Wren Troglodytes aedon
Thrush-like Wren Campylorhynchus turdinus
Moustached Wren Pheugopedius genibarbis

GNATCATCHERS (POLIOPTILIDAE)
Long-billed Gnatwren Ramphocaenus melanurus
Masked Gnatcatcher Polioptila dunicola

DONACOBIUS (DONACOBIIDAE)
Black-capped Donacobius Donacobius atricapilla

THRUSHES AND ALLIES (TURDIDAE)
Yellow-legged Thrush Turdus flavipes
Rufous-bellied Thrush Turdus rufiventris
Creamy-bellied Thrush Turdus amaurochalinus

MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS (MIMIDAE)
Chalk-browed Mockingbird Myiopagis flaveola

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (PARULIDAE)
Flavescent Warbler Myiothlypis flaveola

TANAGERS AND ALLIES (THRAUPIDAE)
Yellow-billed Cardinal Paroaria capitata
Olive-green Tanager (E) Orthogonys chloricterus
Ruby-crowned Tanager Tachyphonus coronatus
Brazilian Tanager (E) Ramphocelus bresilius
Silver-beaked Tanager Ramphocelus carbo
Sayaca Tanager Thraupis sayaca
Azure-shouldered Tanager (E) Thraupis cyanoptera
Golden-chevroned Tanager (E) Thraupis ornata
Palm Tanager Thraupis palmarum
Burnished-buff Tanager Tangara sayaca
Green-headed Tanager Tangara seledon
Red-necked Tanager (E) Tangara cyancephala
Blue Dacnis Dacnis sayaca
Green Honeycreeper Chlorophanes spiza
Saffron Finch Sicalis flaveola
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch Sporophila angolensis
Double-collared Seedeater Sporophila caerulescens
Rusty-collared Seedeater Sporophila collaris
Bananaquit Coereba flaveola
Grayish Saltator Saltator coerulescens

NEW WORLD BUNTINGS AND SPARROWS (PASSERELLIDAE)
Grassland Sparrow Ammodramus humeralis
Rufous-collared Sparrow Zonotrichia capensis
### TROUPIALS AND ALLIES (ICTERIDAE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
<td>Psarocolius decumanus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solitary Black Cacique</td>
<td>Cacicus solitarius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Cacique</td>
<td>Cacicus cela</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-rumped Cacique</td>
<td>Cacicus haemorrhous</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable Oriole</td>
<td>Icterus pyrrhopterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange-backed Troupial</td>
<td>Icterus croconotus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shiny Cowbird</td>
<td>Molothrus bonariensis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Cowbird</td>
<td>Molothrus oryzivorus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scarlet-headed Blackbird</td>
<td>Amblyramphus holosericeus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chopi Blackbird</td>
<td>Gnorimopsar chopi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grayish Baywing</td>
<td>Agelaioides badius</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unicolored Blackbird</td>
<td>Agelaioctopus cyanopus</td>
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### FINCHES, EUPHONIAS, AND ALLIES (FRINGILLIDAE)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple-throated Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia chlorotica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Violaceous Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia violacea</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-bellied Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia pectoralis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-naped Chlorophonia</td>
<td>Euphonia cyanopterus</td>
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### OLD WORLD SPARROWS (PASSERIDAE)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
<td>Passer domesticus</td>
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### MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Common Opossum</td>
<td>Didelphis aurita</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Anteater</td>
<td>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</td>
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<td>Black-striped Capuchin</td>
<td>Cebus libidinosus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown Howler</td>
<td>Alouatta guariba</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crab-eating Fox</td>
<td>Cerdocyon thous</td>
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<td>Jaguar</td>
<td>Panthera onca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Neotropical River Otter</td>
<td>Lontra longicaudis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Giant Otter</td>
<td>Pteronura brasiliensis</td>
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<td>South American Coati</td>
<td>Nasua nasua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crab-eating Raccoon</td>
<td>Procyon cancrivorus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian Tapir</td>
<td>Tapirus terrestris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marsh Deer</td>
<td>Blastocerus dichotomus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gray Brocket</td>
<td>Mazama gouazoubira</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian Squirrel (Guianan Squirrel)</td>
<td>Sciurus aenstans</td>
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<tr>
<td>Capybara</td>
<td>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Azara's Agouti</td>
<td>Dasyprocta azarae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brazilian Rabbit</td>
<td>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Additional sightings: Reptiles

- Fer-de-lance: *Botrops sp*
- Yellow Anconda: *Eunectes notaeus*
- Yellow-tailed Cribo: *Drymarchon corais*
- Golden Tegu: *Tupunambis teguixin*
- Black and White Tegu: *Salvator merianae*
- Green Iguana: *Iguana iguana*
- Paraguayan Cayman Lizard: *Dracaena paraguayensis*
- Coral Snake: *Micrurus sp*