

**ORNITHOLIDAYS TOUR TO BRAZIL**  
*The Pantanal & Chapada dos Guimarães*

**21 September – 02 October 2016**



**Leaders: David Walsh and Leonardo Patrial**

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**A Personal Diary**

The 2016 Ornitholidays' tour to the Pantanal and Cerrado was hugely successful and thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. We recorded over 300 bird species, the majority of which were seen very well, and also saw a super variety of mammals. The photographic opportunities were excellent.

We spent the first three nights in Chapada dos Guimarães; this allowed us to explore several sites in the savanna-like Cerrado habitat without travelling very far. Amazonian Motmot and Blue-crowned Trogon were amongst the colourful species seen in our hotel garden, from where we marvelled at beautiful Swallow-tailed Kites wheeling overhead. Collared Crescentchest and Horned Sungem were the highlights of our visits to the more open areas, Band-tailed Manakin and Swallow Tanager were seen equally well in the forests and we enjoyed watching Bat Falcon and Red-and-green Macaws at a spectacular viewpoint on the edge of an escarpment. Most unexpectedly, we saw a flock of 2000 Snail Kites on their migration route south, a truly memorable experience for all of us.

Moving north-west, we spent a night in the heart of the Serra das Araras where the avifauna is very different, the area being on the edge of the Amazonian basin. The pair of Harpy Eagles were not in residence, and in fact hadn't been seen for over a year, but there were plenty of other birds to look at including Black-tailed Trogon and Lettered Aracari as well as Ash-colored Cuckoo, the first of three lifers during the tour for Leo, our outstanding guide.

The Pantanal was fabulous and more than lived up to expectations. We used three bases in order to take advantage of the different habitats; it is much more than simply a wetland, with forested areas proving highly productive too. Sunbittern was one of the star attractions, and we had several great views. Hyacinth Macaws and Toco Toucans were 'garden birds', the latter one of a range of species visiting the feeders; we even saw a Giant Anteater seeking food after dark at one of our lodges. We had three boat trips, one on the Pixaim and two on the Cuiabá river. We had point blank views of Sungrebe and spent ages watching a Jabiru try to eat a Piranha; in addition, we encountered at least three groups of Giant Otters. Pride of place, inevitably, went to Jaguar; we actually *found* our first one, an incredibly exciting moment, and had prolonged views of another the following day. Watching Planet Earth II a short time later, I had to pinch myself to believe that I had actually seen these species for real!

### **Wednesday 21<sup>st</sup> September**

Our late evening British Airways flight took off from Heathrow's Terminal 5 at 10.15pm; having enjoyed dinner we settled down and tried to get some rest.

### **Thursday 22<sup>nd</sup> September**

We landed at São Paulo at 5.30am local time, our overnight flight having taken a little over 11 hours. The walk between terminals certainly gave us plenty of exercise before we met up with the members of the group who had been on the REGUA tour. At 9.45am we set off again; the flight to Cuiabá took exactly two hours, the large city in which we landed was in stark contrast to the vast open spaces over which we had travelled.

Cuiabá's time zone is a further hour behind São Paulo, which explains why it was 11.15am, half an hour after we had landed, when we met Leo, our guide, and boarded our bus. We had several seats each! Five minutes later we were enjoying lunch in a splendid restaurant serving fresh fish of various types; I hadn't previously realised that there was more than one species of catfish! We had just enough space left for a splendid cake to celebrate the birthday of one of the group.

The journey to Chapada dos Guimarães took two hours. We had intended to stop en route, but rain set in at 2pm (as it turned out, the only significant rain of the whole tour), so we headed straight to our lodge on the edge of the town. Check-in was quick, and we were keen to start birding, so we were back on the bus at 3pm for a short drive to an area of relatively open forest. Birds came at a steady pace, and most were obliging enough to allow scope views, setting the tone for the trip: Amazonian Motmot, White-eyed Parakeets, Smooth-

billed Ani, Boat-billed Flycatcher, Masked Tityra and the characterful Yellow-tufted Woodpecker were six in this category. It was good, too, to get used to birds we would see regularly, such as Silver-beaked and Sayaca Tanagers. As we strolled down the lane, the forest became denser and, as a consequence, the birds were harder to see, but we managed good looks at Moustached Wren, Buff-throated Saltator, a singing Great Antshrike and the first of several 'pishable' White-bellied Warblers. A Tayra crossed the track, our first mammal. A stunning male Swallow Tanager stole the show before we declared, giving us 90 minutes to get sorted. Leo and I headed into town to buy adaptors, Brazil having changed all their plug sockets. Then it was time to make the first of three visits to a local restaurant where steak with chips and lasagne were popular choices, washed down with 'original' beer which came in a rather odd cooler that prevented you seeing how much beer was left in the bottle!

By 8.30pm most of us had retired to bed, delighted to have seen so many good birds already at the end of what had, inevitably, been a long day.

### **Friday 23<sup>rd</sup> September**

The hotel produced an early breakfast for us, at 5.30am, and it was splendid! Guava, melon and pineapple were amongst the fruits on offer, with cereals, toast, cold meat, cheese, fresh fruit juice and coffee also available.

We set off at 6am and made a 15 minute drive through a rather impoverished local village to an area of low bush cerrado, effectively 'tropical savanna'. We strolled along a track, the bus keeping in touch with us at all times, and the birding was excellent for over two hours; we were fortunate that the temperature was very pleasant. As the previous afternoon, the birds came at an ideal pace and the majority sat up long enough for us to scope. Grey Monjita, Fork-tailed Flycatcher and Peach-fronted Parakeets showing their peach fronts were seen right at the start; shortly afterwards four Buff-necked Ibises flew over. The prize trio of Black-faced, Shrike-like and White-rumped Tanagers were well-watched along with Pale-breasted Spinetail, Barred and Rufous-winged Antshrikes, Rusty-backed Antwren, White-eared Puffbird, Black-throated Saltator and Curl-crested Jay. Our first Toco Toucan was noted as we strolled, and we had the good fortune to see a Small-billed Tinamou cross the track. Suiriri Flycatcher and Southern Beardless Tyrannulet showed nicely to those interested, whilst a female Ultramarine Grosbeak was unmemorable but our first write-in.

The views of Swallow-tailed Kite overhead were truly breathtaking as we drifted down to an area of gallery forest, the vegetation subtly different here. Great Dusky Swift and Plumbeous Kite whizzed above us, but we were more impressed by the Burnished-buff Tanager and Rufous Casiornis in the bushes. With things beginning to hot up, we drove back, noting a superb American Kestrel along the way, and returned to the Jamaca Road where we had been the previous afternoon; Leo clearly felt there was unfinished business here, and so it proved. Initially the butterflies took centre stage but, eventually, we tracked down a male Band-tailed Manakin and it, then another, gave remarkable views for ages, to the delight of the photographers in particular.

Shortly after 11am we declared, giving time to freshen up before an enjoyable buffet lunch in town. Between 12.45pm and 2.45pm there was the chance of a siesta, but several chose to birdwatch in the hotel garden which was adjacent to some tall trees along a valley. Amazonian Motmots and a male Blue-crowned Trogon were remarkably obliging, pairs of both Great Antshrikes and Southern Yellowthroat equally co-operative. More Swallow-tailed Kites wheeled overhead, every one a pleasure to watch. Female White-lined Tanager and Fork-tailed Woodnymph took a little time to identify, whilst all the while a pair of Ruddy Ground Doves rested in the open.

Eventually we tore ourselves away from the garden and headed off in the bus. The track we wanted to explore was blocked, but this proved to be one of the luckiest breaks of the whole tour. We spent more time driving than we had intended, but were treated to a truly amazing spectacle on the way. Whilst Leo set up the scope on a roadside White-tailed Kite, my attention was drawn to a large flock of birds in the distance. A migrating party of Snail Kites, perhaps 2,000 in number, had formed a kettle and, having gained height, they glided right over our heads. We were in the right place at the right time! Leo suggested they were heading initially to the Pantanal, their final destination most likely Argentina.

The rest of the afternoon could have been an anti-climax, but we saw several excellent birds. We paused to enjoy our first Red-legged Seriema and Greater Rheas; at this spot an Aplomado Falcon also put on a show, but it was trumped by an awesome pair of Blue-and-yellow Macaws flying past us, a real bonus. There was

time for a short walk through the bushes, Burrowing Owls typically photogenic, White Woodpeckers and Campo Flickers more distant; Leo was thrilled when a pair of Yellow-faced Parrots eventually settled for us to enjoy in the scopes. As we headed back along the track we were thrilled to see a Yellow Armadillo at close range: what a charismatic creature!

It took an hour or so to drive back to base, but we had 45 minutes to shower and change before driving into town at 7pm, choosing to return to the same restaurant as the previous evening. By 8.30pm we were back in our rooms and ready for some sleep, having seen 95 species on our first full day, including many target species, several unexpected ones and an incredible raptor experience. Could tomorrow match today?

### **Saturday 24<sup>th</sup> September**

By now we were in the routine of 'early to bed, early to rise', so following another fine breakfast we were on the road at 5.45am. It took around half an hour to reach our destination, the Agua Fria Road, another area of low bush cerrado. We explored the section between two gates, having the place to ourselves. We started off with good views of two species we had only glimpsed the previous day, Plain-crested Elaenia and White-vented Violetear. We added Swallow-tailed Hummingbird and Glittering-bellied Emerald to our "hummer" list as well as a diminutive female Horned Sungem. Across the road a monotonous call alerted us to the presence of our main target species, and soon a Collared Crescentchest appeared at point blank range, long enough to be photographed!

After a lull we were treated to a splendid variety of birds as we reached the far end of the track. Chapada Flycatcher called and showed well; we were pleased to see this recently split species. A Brown-crested Flycatcher came and went so we turned our attention to the finches on the fence; the majority were Plumbeous Seedeaters and Blue-black Grassquits but a fine male Red Pileated Finch stole the show. Two Small-billed Tinamous crossed the track allowing everyone to see them. Grassland Sparrows wheezed away, a Blue-winged Macaw flew past and a Roadside Hawk sat on a tall bush as we drifted back along the sandy track, admiring the flowers and noting the footprints of a Crab-eating Fox. We had saved the best till last: having shot past a couple of times, a male Horned Sungem finally perched up allowing us to admire its stunning features!

At 8.45am we returned to the bus and made a 15 minute journey to a completely different habitat, tall gallery forest in the Vale da Bênção. As always our itinerary was carefully planned; with the weather hotting up we headed to shade. Birding was hard work at first, with Crested Becard, Yellow-bellied Elaenia and Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher reward for our efforts. Then we had another magic spell, with a Pheasant Cuckoo giving several fly-pasts, a Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper doing what it was supposed to, a Grey-fronted Dove at the water's edge, and Long-billed Starthroat, Black-fronted Nunbird and several Brown Jacamars using the same tree in which to perch. We tried hard to see a Fiery-capped Manakin and, eventually, a female obliged before it was time to return to town for lunch.

Early afternoon followed the same pattern as the previous day. Perhaps because it was sunnier, the garden birds were different, and we added Thick-billed Euphonia, Grey-headed Tanager and a female Helmeted Manakin to our growing list. A Variegated Flycatcher allowed close observation, and by now we were becoming familiar with the 'unique' Thrush-like Wren.

At 3pm we set off again; it took around half an hour to reach Cachoeira Veu de Noiva, a touristy spot on the edge of the escarpment. Not only were we allowed to drive to the viewpoint, we were given permission to stay on after the other visitors had departed! A Cliff Flycatcher was admired before we scanned through the Black Vultures and finally spotted a King Vulture soaring above the cliffs. Two enormous Red-and-green Macaws squawked below us as they flew past. A Barred Forest Falcon remained heard-only but a Bat Falcon made up for that, sitting on a perch only metres away, another incredible stroke of good fortune! We discussed the White-collared Swifts for a while but once interest waned it was time to return, pack and prepare for our third and final visit to the steakhouse: how would they survive without us the following evening?! By 8.30pm we were once again in our rooms, thrilled with another bird-filled day and excited by the prospect of something different tomorrow.

### **Sunday 25<sup>th</sup> September**

After breakfast we bade farewell to the Pale-breasted Thrushes in the garden and boarded the bus, but not before we had seen a Pectoral Sparrow on the steps next to the hotel! We departed at 6am and made the short

journey to the forest which we had visited the previous morning; we spent just under two hours pottering down the track. As is typical in this sort of habitat, the birds were very different from those on our first visit; they were, however, equally difficult to spot, at least at first. A Southern Antpipit called but remained out of sight and a Sibilant Sirystes stayed in the upper canopy; Forest Elaenia and Plain Antvireo were scant consolation. We did see our first Brown Capuchin monkeys before adding White-backed Fire-eye to the list and getting reasonable views of a Rufous-browed Peppershrike. If morale needed restoring, the point blank Saffron-billed Sparrow did the job having, initially, been found by our driver! We declared at 8am, but a Swallow-winged Puffbird up the road caused us to disembark hastily! Then it really was time to head for pastures new.

Initially we retraced our steps, but at 9am we turned right and into uncharted territory. A further hour into our journey we crossed the Cuiabá river, and almost immediately we found a superb Laughing Falcon right by the road! At a service station we paused for 20 minutes to stretch our legs before continuing; soon after 11am we turned off the road and arrived at our lodge in the Serra das Araras. The initial instruction from Leo was 'settle in for an hour or so before lunch', but there was so much bird activity in the gardens that we all headed out. There was plenty of shade from which to view the Yellow-chevroned Parakeets and Red-shouldered Macaws inside the trees, Buff-throated Woodcreeper on the trunks and Rufous-bellied Thrushes, Rufous Horneros and Guira Cuckoos on the ground. A familiar call saw us head towards the forest; there was nothing doing at first, so we crossed a footbridge to an open area. There, right in the open, was the source of the sound we had been listening to: a male Black-tailed Trogon! I whizzed back to my room to collect the scope and was relieved that the bird was still in the same place when I returned, as it proved very photogenic!

Lunch took a while to arrive, but there was still time for a siesta before we boarded the bus for the very short journey to some nearby ponds. Most birds here were ones we would see again in the Pantanal, but we enjoyed the Brazilian Teals and Southern Screamers in particular, plus our first Green Ibis, and a Black-capped Donacobius was well received as it sat out on a reed. Leo encouraged us to look at the raptors, and we were pleased to pick out a Greater Yellow-headed Vulture amongst the 'TVs'. Later on, a White-tailed Hawk was very fine.

We were joined by a local guide who told us about a nesting pair of Ornate Hawk-Eagles; the gen seemed too good to ignore, so we made a short detour to investigate. In fact viewing the site required some serious mountaineering, so most of the group sensibly remained at the bottom of the path whilst we had a look. As it turned out, the birds were not at home, but nothing ventured, nothing gained. We headed back to the ponds and turned left onto another 'track': this one wasn't really designed for our sort of vehicle! Nevertheless we managed to reach our destination and were gainfully occupied watching a group of Least Grebes on a small pond whilst the driver negotiated one difficult section. We walked to a clearing made famous because Harpy Eagles had nested there in the past. The enormous nest was still there, but we could only dream, and at least there were lots of other birds to look at. A pair of Little Woodpeckers performed splendidly at close range; Scaled Pigeons and both Chestnut-eared and Lettered Aracari were scoped for ages. A perched Ferruginous Pygmy Owl was our first, whilst parties of Blue-headed Parrots headed over regularly. As we drifted back to the bus we noted our first Magpie Tanager as well as a Squirrel Cuckoo before spotting two Crimson-crested Woodpeckers which posed long enough to allow scope views.

We arrived at our lodge as darkness fell, and enjoyed the night sounds as well as the superb stars: no light pollution here! Our home-cooked dinner was very tasty; as with so many places, not just on this tour, we wished we were here for longer.

### **Monday 26<sup>th</sup> September**

We met up at first light and drove past the ponds to the 'proper' track we had been on the previous day. It was splendidly birdy right from the off. A Grey-lined Hawk was scoped, but a second perched raptor proved harder to identify, Rufous-thighed Kite the final ruling! Parrots were many and varied, with Orange-winged Amazon and Dusky-headed Parakeet new for us and a pair of Red-and-green Macaws simply magnificent on top of a palm. A Spix's Guan was equally impressive in the trees opposite. Further on, a perched cuckoo on the left was the second mystery bird of the morning, but I managed a passable record shot and careful scrutiny, book in hand, confirmed it as Ash-colored Cuckoo, new for Leo! Black-throated Antbird in the bushes and the recently split Rondonia Woodcreeper were further additions. At one stage we came across a large feeding flock which proved extremely frustrating. Some of us managed all four of Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Red-eyed Vireo and Turquoise Tanager, others were less fortunate. We all scored with a Pavonine

Cuckoo which gave repeated fly-pasts at close range: there was no need for binoculars! A quick exploration of a side trail produced a tiny Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant before we returned for breakfast at 8.30am, a little later than planned, but predictably it wasn't quite ready for us so we were pleased we had made the most of the morning.

At the end of the tour I worked out we had seen 19 species on this leg of the trip which were not recorded elsewhere, many of them birds more typical of the Amazon basin and, as a consequence, not even in the Pantanal/Cerrado book! So despite it having been something of a whistle-stop visit it had been well worth it. We headed past Cuiabá and onwards to Poconé where lunch proved to be a meat fest and perhaps the most enjoyable meal of the whole tour: the steaks just kept coming!

At 1.30pm we started the journey into the Pantanal along the Transpantaneira; we wouldn't see tarmac again for a few days! We would do well to stick to our schedule; Leo knew we would want to make several stops and we had at least a couple of hours driving to do to reach our lodge. Things got off to a wonderful start with a stonking Sunbittern in a small pool right by the road! White-rumped Monjitas and Picui Ground Doves seemed inconsequential in comparison. Further down the road there was water on both sides. On the right we compared Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs, with Wattled Jacana, White-backed Stilt and Pied Plover a little further back. On the left there was even more to look at, big and small. Muscovy Duck, Jabiru, Rufescent Tiger Heron, Capped and Cocoi Herons and Large-billed Terns were in the former category, Black-backed Water Tyrant and White-headed Marsh Tyrant in the latter. Capybaras and Caimans were enjoyed too, as they would be throughout our time in the Pantanal.

A chance stop in a tiny copse produced a Golden-green Woodpecker; further on, a Great Black Hawk sat on a roadside bush and the first of a number of Crane Hawks flew by. We found a nesting colony of Monk Parakeets, a pair of Golden-collared Macaws proved to be the only ones we saw, and we were in luck once again as a Striped Cuckoo was located right in the open! Guans and chachalacas proved rather confusing at this stage, mammals not so: a Crab-eating Fox crossed the road whilst a Marsh Deer was noted in a field.

Keeping more or less to time we finally arrived at our lodge alongside the Pixaim river, with time for a beer or two before dinner. We had made a wonderful start to the Pantanal leg of the tour, so the checklist took a while to go through this evening. Then it was time to head to our rooms, eagerly anticipating a full day in the local area with minimal driving.

## **Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> September**

There was time for a quick coffee before we convened at 5.30am. Our departure was slightly delayed, first by a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl on a chair by the pool, and then we took time to enjoy the birds feeding on crumbs by the gate: these included our first Grey-crested Cacholotes! We spotted an Azara's Agouti from the bus as we made the five minute drive to the Santa Teresa Road, an open forest area with some lovely Pink Trumpet Trees. We spent over two hours strolling here, and it was very birdy. We were delighted to finally obtain good views of a White-wedged Piculet in a tree by the path, as well as a Piratic Flycatcher. We had to work hard for some of the small passerines in the scrub and low vegetation, but White-bellied Seedeater, Mato Grosso Antbird, Ashy-headed Greenlet and Cinereous-breasted Spinetail all gave themselves up eventually. It was really good to be able to compare Chestnut-bellied Guan, Blue-throated Piping Guan and Chaco Chachalaca, the latter seemingly omnipresent and very noisy! Both Cream-colored and Pale-crested Woodpeckers as well as Narrow-billed Woodcreeper were found in an area of bigger trees, whilst a Black-crowned Tityra was scoped in the distance. It was worth keeping an eye on the track itself; we saw Pale-vented Pigeons close by and a group of Collared Peccaries plus a Brown Brocket Deer further away. We found two new hummingbirds, Glittering-throated Emerald and White-throated Goldenthrout, the latter our last addition of this excursion before heat and hunger indicated it was time to return for our 8.30am breakfast.

The number of birds on and under the lodge feeders was extraordinary: Yellow-billed Cardinals, Greyish Baywings and Saffron Finches were the most numerous, joined by small numbers of Shiny Cowbirds and White-tipped Doves plus the occasional Solitary Cacique and Screaming Cowbird. We could have spent all morning here, but Leo was keen for us to explore the trail behind the lodge along the river so we set off on foot at 9.20am. At first a lack of shade, and birds, was the order of the day, so the group were offered the chance to beat a hasty retreat. No-one did so, and perseverance paid off. We soon found ourselves in cooler forest and saw some excellent birds. A Rufous-tailed Jacamar was amazingly confiding, a Stripe-necked Tody-

Tyrant in the canopy much less so. White-lored and Rusty-backed Spinetails and Large-billed Antwren required effort to see well, but we all scored in the end, whilst a ground-dwelling Flavescent Warbler showed nicely to some of us. The highlight of the morning for most was the South American Coati in a tree adjacent to the path. Green-backed Becard and Vermilion Flycatcher were seen as we returned to the lodge, where there was time for a swim before lunch and a well-earned siesta.

At 3pm we spent 45 minutes birding around the pools to the left of the lodge. A Solitary Sandpiper gave close views, whilst a Snail Kite perched in a nearby tree, every so often dropping down to feed. We scoped a Savanna Hawk before noting both Chotoy Spinetail and Masked Gnatcatcher in the middle storey.

There was time to freshen up before our 4pm boat trip. This oxbow section of the Pixaim river is relatively narrow and we spent a superb two and a half hours exploring both north and south of the lodge. Amazon, Ringed and Green Kingfishers were all seen well, Anhingas and Neotropic Cormorants sat side-by-side, Limpkins and Grey-necked Wood Rails fed along the shores, Lesser Kiskadees and Rusty-margined Flycatchers allowed useful comparison. There were a couple of 'special' passerines, Band-tailed Antbird and Pale-legged Hornero amongst the species seemingly oblivious to our presence. Our first Giant Otters were seen at point blank range; Leo told us they were inquisitive not least because some groups feed them. For most the star bird was a Sungrebe which allowed very close approach. There were genuine spectacles too. None of us will forget the Jabiru trying to swallow a Piranha with a Capybara and Southern Crested Caracara in close attendance, or the Black-collared Hawk catching the fish we provided for it. As darkness fell, Western Cattle Egrets gathered to roost, a Turquoise-fronted Amazon perched up and Band-tailed Nighthawks began to feed over the water. There was one surprise left for us. Following recent gen, we moved the boat into a small inlet and listened. A Zigzag Heron was calling in the bushes! Suddenly it moved into the open, its silhouette clearly visible to those on the right of the boat, but sadly the others only saw it as it flew further back, if at all. Leo's second lifer!

We returned at 6.30pm, marvelling at the number of 'magic moments' we had experienced from the boat, and met a little later for dinner. As we had hoped, it had proved to be a wonderfully varied day near our lodge, the Pantanal offering so much more than simply waterbirds.

### **Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> September**

There was the opportunity for a mini lie-in this morning as breakfast started at the late hour of 6am! Most of us, however, were up at the usual time so potted in and around the grounds. A Yellow-headed Caracara amongst the Capybaras was new for us, whilst an Orange-backed Troupial was the most photogenic bird on the feeders, doing its best to enjoy the fruit in between visits by the bullying Purplish Jays. Greyish Saltator and Picazuro Pigeon showed splendidly too, and we were pleased to see a Red-crested Cardinal in with the abundant Yellow-billed. Four Giant Otters on the river were a further 'distraction' before it really was time to finish our breakfast and prepare to leave.

Along the Transpantaneira we made a planned stop in an area of reeds where we saw three species of blackbird: a Scarlet-headed sat up nicely and a male Unicolored lived up to its name alongside the Chopis. We had the opportunity to study Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures on the ground before boarding the bus once again. A group of Wood Storks were perched close to the road on the left, and we wish we had stopped as, surprisingly, we didn't see others nearly as well. Black-crowned Night Herons were the pick of a large number of herons and egrets a little further on. A copse was the only substantial area of trees for miles around, and it proved reasonably birdy despite the heat. A roosting Great Horned Owl looked a trifle bored of being photographed! We noted Bananaquit and Common Tody-Flycatcher and had splendid looks at a Fuscous Flycatcher plus close views of a Cream-colored Woodpecker. In an adjacent field a Creamy-bellied Thrush was seen briefly, but it was becoming increasingly windy and most birds were playing hard to get so we decided to head on.

Our lodge by the Cuiabá river had spacious grounds and the signature bird, Hyacinth Macaw, was present in numbers as predicted: it was almost too easy! Photos duly taken, we checked in to our rooms before enjoying a very substantial lunch, another candidate for 'best of the trip'.

At 2pm we met at the quay, expectation levels high, ready for the first of two boat trips at this site. It was a very different experience from the one a couple of days previously; the river was wide, and it was necessary to travel at high speed for a while to reach the area where we hoped to see Jaguars. The boatmen were all in

radio contact with each other: would we be the lucky ones to find our own, or would it be a case of heading to one found by others? In the event it proved to be neither for a while, as our boat broke down! We were towed into shade by another boat, a Fawn-breasted Wren coming to see what we were up to. There was nothing we could do apart from sit back and relax. A second boat had been dispatched from the lodge, so eventually we transferred and resumed our quest. Minutes later, those on the left of the boat simultaneously spotted movement in the grass in front. Jaguar! It appeared in an opening before prowling into the trees and away. It was an incredible thrill to find our first one, and we were amazed by how quickly other boats joined us. There was, however, no further sign so it wasn't long before we continued. We had no further mammal excitement but a stop by a sandbank was productive for birds, with Spotted and White-rumped Sandpipers scrutinised and Collared Plovers watched closely. We also had the chance to compare Grey-breasted and Brown-chested Martins alongside Southern Rough-winged Swallows. As night fell, we sped back on the main river, seeing more Band-tailed Nighthawks as well as numerous Greater and Lesser Fishing Bats.

Our Jaguar success was celebrated at dinner with a bottle of red wine; we retired in mellow mood wondering if we would have further success in the morning.

### **Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> September**

We resisted the temptation to linger in the hotel grounds, instead boarding the bus at 5.30am for a five minute drive to a forested area along the Porto da Manga Road which leads towards another lodge. A Buff-breasted Wren lurked in a low bush, whilst the canopy held a number of species including Chestnut-vented Conebill and Hooded Tanager. We had good views of White-winged Becard and Olivaceous Woodcreeper before the feeding flock melted away in typical fashion. We then headed across the main road and down to an area adjacent to the runway (some people do indeed fly to Jofre rather than enjoy the delights of the Transpantaneira!). A Variable Oriole sat up nicely for us and we had surprisingly good looks at a diminutive Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant, but the main reward for our patience was a splendid view of a Blue-crowned Trogon: not everyone had seen the one in our Chapada garden.

We returned at 7.15am; the breakfast scored A1 so we were in good form as we boarded our boat at 8am. Within half an hour we were watching another Jaguar, having been alerted on the radio, and this one showed for ages. It was hard to believe how fortunate we were; I'd seen one on TV but never quite imagined I would be so close to the real thing! We decided that relaxing and enjoying the other wildlife along the river was better use of our time than searching for a third Jaguar, so having paused close to a sandbank and admired Pied Plover, Yellow-billed Terns and Black Skimmers at point blank range we drifted into a small creek. Here we communed with a family of Giant Otters sitting in a tree above the water, much to Leo's surprise! Whilst we were speeding along the breeze kept us cool, but the moment we stopped the heat was intense, so we prudently declared and returned to the lodge, seeing another Sungrebe on the way.

There was time to sit in shade and enjoy the birds in the grounds, including very tame Cattle Tyrants and Rufous Horneros; Yellow-rumped Caciques fed noisily and Giant Cowbirds came and went. Some of us took advantage of the boardwalk across a marsh, from which a Bare-faced Ibis showed splendidly; a male White-browed Blackbird was distant but another welcome addition to our list.

After lunch it was time to bid farewell to the Hyacinth Macaws and begin the return journey. We made two stops, both unplanned, seeing a rare White-banded Mockingbird in its favoured spot and a Sunbittern spreading its wings nicely for us, then we continued all the way to our previous lodge near the Pixaim river, where we paused for ice creams and jammed in on a male Double-collared Seedeater under the feeders! Soon we headed on and eventually reached the track to our next base. Leo decided we should use the remaining daylight to our advantage and this proved a good plan. We coaxed in a Great Rufous Woodcreeper before marvelling at a Bat Falcon actually chasing bats. As always in the tropics darkness came quickly, but in the half-light some of us glimpsed Brazilian Tapir and Red Brocket Deer from the bus; we also managed, briefly, to spotlight a Pauraque.

Somewhat fatigued, our first impressions of this lodge weren't great, with the rooms very hot, but morale was restored by dinner and even more by a complete surprise. "Something seems to be happening outside" said Leo, so we quickly left the table. A Giant Anteater had appeared, with a youngster on its back, seeking food. It seemed totally unconcerned by the watching humans and we simply marvelled at this extraordinary animal.

We returned to finish our meal and complete the checklist before, having briefly listened to distant owls and tried to see other mammals, heading to bed. We really were well away from civilisation here!

### **Friday 30<sup>th</sup> September**

The early risers enjoyed a male Bare-faced Curassow under the lodge feeders before we set off for a stroll along a boardwalk crossing a marshy area. There was little of note at first, but from a mound we scanned a pond and surrounding reeds and had a very productive half hour or so. Highlights included numerous Striated Herons, both adults and juveniles, close views of Yellow-chinned Spinetail, two male Scarlet-headed Blackbirds and a surprise in the form of a Purple Gallinule. We admired a Greater Thornbird nest before drifting slowly back. A Chestnut-eared Aracari on the rail of the boardwalk posed for photographers, whilst a Plumbeous Ibis perched in a treetop, our best view of the tour, then a Green-barred Woodpecker searched for ants in a grassy area as we got close to the lodge. We weren't finished. The gardens themselves provided several new species for the trip; Eared Dove and Black-tailed Tityra were duly scoped, Blue-fronted Parakeets flew over and a superb Red-billed Scythebill was seen well both in flight and on a tree trunk. At least three species of lizard included a Tegu which lumbered through the grounds.

After an excellent breakfast Leo alerted us to the presence of Scaly-headed Parrots deep inside a tree; viewing was challenging but, with careful positioning, we all managed to see at least one of them. We then braved the heat and explored the open dry forest along the access road. Plain-breasted and Picui Ground Doves sat side-by-side for comparison on the track in front of the bus before we obtained superb views of another Sunbittern around one of the pools: we even saw its gorgeous wing markings! Further on, a Blue Ground Dove called and whizzed from tree to tree, and some of us finally managed passable views of an Undulated Tinamou! On the way back we paused to watch a family of Greater Rheas as well as yet more Capybaras before declaring. At the lodge the feeders had been replenished; Crested Oropendolas put on a show but the Toco Toucan which had obliged earlier failed to play ball.

We packed and did our best to keep cool in the shade before enjoying a splendid lunch. Then it was time to head back towards the Transpantaneira. Along the track we finally saw a Long-tailed Ground Dove – it had been a very productive day for this family – as well as a Whistling Heron. Leo's careful timing had allowed for an hour or so of birding along the 'highway' and we made the most of it, stopping at the spots where we had seen the greatest variety of species on our first afternoon. Several Rusty-collared Seedeaters eventually included a fine male, and a Yellowish Pipit song-flighted, usually back into the thick grass! There was a wonderful selection of wetland birds to enjoy for the last time, and at the eleventh hour we added three new species to take our tally past 300: a group of 30 White-faced and three Black-bellied Whistling Ducks were enjoyed before being trumped by two Hudsonian Godwits, a great rarity in these parts and a third lifer for Leo!

We slowly headed out of the Pantanal, across the bridges, bumping along, before reacquainting ourselves with paved roads! A short pit stop in Poconé was welcome before we made haste for Cuiabá, arriving at our hotel next to the airport at 6.20pm. We met up again at 7.30pm and walked to a nearby restaurant for our last meal together; there was lots of choice on the menu and, despite the music, we did our best to chat and reflect on the incredible wildlife we had seen during the tour.

### **Saturday 1<sup>st</sup> October**

Our hotel helpfully provided an early breakfast; then, at 6.10am, we set off for the airport, the journey taking less than five minutes. The rest of the day went smoothly, starting with our flight to São Paulo where the walk between terminals didn't seem so long this time! We had a light lunch and coffee before checking in and exploring the delights of the modern airport; I even managed a caipirinha, my first of the trip! Our British Airways flight to London took off on time shortly after 4pm and we settled down for the long haul.

### **Sunday 2<sup>nd</sup> October**

We arrived on time at Heathrow, and were soon through passport control and saying our goodbyes at baggage reclaim at the end of what had been a memorable trip. Many of us looked forward to the onerous but pleasurable task of sifting through our photos!

## Acknowledgements

Many thanks to Leo Patrial who was a superb bird guide, amongst the very best. He knew all the calls, his meticulous planning left nothing to chance and he had a great sense of humour. Pepito proved to be more than just an excellent driver, he was very much part of our team. Thanks to all of the group for being so punctual and enthusiastic and for allowing us to use some of your images in this report. Finally, thanks to Ed Keeble for his help in preparing the photos.

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## Itinerary and Weather

- 21<sup>st</sup> September** Late evening flight from London Heathrow.
- 22<sup>nd</sup> September** Early morning arrival into São Paulo and onward connecting flight to Cuiabá.  
Lunch, then transfer to Chapada dos Guimarães for a three-night stay.  
Late afternoon birding in and around the forest along Jamaca Road.  
Sunny am, heavy showers early pm then cloudy and humid, max. 32°C
- 23<sup>rd</sup> September** Morning birding in low bush cerrado and gallery forest along Geladeira Road, then in forest at Jamaca Road.  
Lunch in Chapada dos Guimarães, then siesta/birding in hotel garden.  
Afternoon birding along Caverna Road.  
Sunny spells am, mainly cloudy pm, 21-29°C.
- 24<sup>th</sup> September** Morning birding in low bush cerrado along Agua Fria Road, then in riverine forest at Vale da Bênção.  
Lunch in Chapada dos Guimarães, then siesta/birding in hotel garden.  
Afternoon birding at the Cachoeira Véu de Noiva viewpoint.  
Cloudy becoming sunny am, increasingly hazy pm, 21-28°C.
- 25<sup>th</sup> September** Early morning birding at Vale da Bênção followed by onward drive west, then north, to Serra das Araras for a one-night stay.  
Birding around the lodge at lunchtime and in adjacent forest and clearings in the afternoon.  
Cloudy first thing then mainly sunny, 18-32°C.
- 26<sup>th</sup> September** Early morning birding in forest close to the lodge followed by drive via Cuiabá to Poconé for lunch.  
Afternoon drive along the Transpantaneira, birding en route, to our lodge adjacent to the Pixaim river for a two-night stay.  
Sunny, 23-35°C.
- 27<sup>th</sup> September** Early morning birding in open forest along the Santa Teresa Road close to our lodge.  
Late morning birding along the Pixaim trail from our lodge.  
Lunch, siesta, then late afternoon boat trip on the Pixaim river.  
Sunny, 24-34°C.

- 28<sup>th</sup> September** Morning journey along the remainder of the Transpantaneira, birding en route, to our lodge adjacent to the Cuiabá river for a one-night stay.  
Lunch, then afternoon boat trip on the river and various tributaries.  
Sunny, 21-37°C.
- 29<sup>th</sup> September** Early morning birding along Porto da Manga road close to our lodge. Breakfast, then a second boat trip along the Cuiabá river. Late morning relaxing in the grounds.  
Lunch, then return journey along the Transpantaneira to our lodge in the forest for a one-night stay.  
Sunny, 23-37°C.
- 30<sup>th</sup> September** Pre-breakfast birding along the boardwalk adjacent to our lodge; morning birding along the access road and in the lodge gardens.  
Lunch, then afternoon drive and birding along the Transpantaneira; onwards via Poconé to Cuiabá for a one-night stay.  
Sunny, 24-38°C.
- 1<sup>st</sup> October** Morning flight from Cuiabá to São Paulo; late afternoon flight to London.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> October** Early morning arrival into Heathrow.



**Cachoeira Veu de Noiva Waterfall**

**CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN DURING THE TOUR**

**No of days recorded**

1 2h means seen on 1 day  
and heard on 2 other days

**Locations**

C = Chapada dos Guimarães  
A = Serra das Araras  
P = Pantanal

**Abundance scale**

Maximum seen (on one day)

1 = 1-4  
2 = 5-9  
3 = 10-99  
4 = 100-999  
5 = 1,000+

Species	No of days recorded	Locations	Abundance Scale	Scientific Name
<b>Grebes</b>				
Least Grebe	1	A	2	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
<b>Anhingas &amp; Darters</b>				
Anhinga	5	A	P 3	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
<b>Cormorants &amp; Shags</b>				
Neotropic Cormorant	5		P 3	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
<b>Ibises &amp; Spoonbills</b>				
Bare-faced Ibis	1		P 1	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
Plumbeous Ibis	3		P 2	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>
Buff-necked Ibis	6	C A	P 2	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
Green Ibis	6	A	P 1	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	2	A	P 1	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
<b>Hérons &amp; Bitterns</b>				
Zigzag Heron	1		P 1	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>
Black-crowned Night Heron	1		P 3	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Striated Heron	6	A	P 3	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Rufescent Tiger Heron	5		P 2	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Whistling Heron	2		P 1	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
Little Blue Heron	4		P 1	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Snowy Egret	6	A	P 3	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Great Egret	6	A	P 3	<i>Ardea alba</i>
(Western) Cattle Egret*	6	C A	P 3	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Capped Heron	4	A	P 1	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
Cocoi Heron	5		P 3	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
<b>Storks</b>				
Wood Stork	4	A	P 3	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
Jabiru	5		P 3	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>
<b>Screamers</b>				
Southern Screamer	5	A	P 3	<i>Chauna torquata</i>
<b>Ducks, Geese &amp; Swans</b>				
Black-bellied Whistling Duck	1		P 1	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
White-faced Whistling Duck	1		P 3	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Muscovy Duck	4	A	P 3	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Brazilian Teal	5	A	P 3	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>
<b>New World Vultures</b>				
Black Vulture	8	C A	P 3	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Turkey Vulture	3	C A		<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	4		P 4	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	1	A		<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
King Vulture	1	C		<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
<b>Kites, Hawks &amp; Eagles</b>				
Swallow-tailed Kite	3	C A		<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
White-tailed Kite	1	C		<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Snail Kite	5	C	P 5	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Rufous-thighed Kite	1	A		<i>Harpagus diodon</i>
Plumbeous Kite	3	C A	P 1	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Crane Hawk	2	A	P 1	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>
Grey-lined Hawk*	1	A		<i>Buteo nitidus</i>
White-tailed Hawk	2	C A		<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>
Roadside Hawk	3	C	P 1	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>

Savanna Hawk	7		C		P	1	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
Great Black Hawk	4				P	1	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
Black-collared Hawk	5				P	2	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>
<b>Caracaras &amp; Falcons</b>							
American Kestrel	2		C	A		1	<i>Falco sparverius</i>
Aplomado Falcon	3		C		P	1	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
Bat Falcon	4		C	A	P	1	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>
Laughing Falcon	1			A		1	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Barred Forest Falcon	-	1h	C			1	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>
Southern (Crested) Caracara*	7		C		P	3	<i>Caracara plancus</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara	1				P	1	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
<b>Rheas</b>							
Greater Rhea	4		C		P	3	<i>Rhea americana</i>
<b>Tinamous</b>							
Red-winged Tinamou	-	2h	C			1	<i>Rhynchotos rufescens</i>
Spotted Nothura	-	1h	C			1	<i>Nothura maculosa</i>
Undulated Tinamou	2	5h	C	A	P	2	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
Small-billed Tinamou	2		C			1	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
<b>Limpkins</b>							
Limpkin	5				P	3	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
<b>Chachalacas, Curassows &amp; Guans</b>							
Chestnut-bellied Guan	4				P	2	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>
Spix's Guan	1			A		1	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>
Blue-throated Piping Guan*	4				P	1	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>
Chaco Chachalaca	5				P	3	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>
Bare-faced Curassow	3				P	1	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>
<b>Seriemas</b>							
Red-legged Seriema	2		C		P	1	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
<b>Rails, Crakes &amp; Coots</b>							
Grey-breasted Crake	-	1h			P	1	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>
Grey-necked Wood Rail	5				P	2	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Purple Gallinule	1				P	1	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
<b>Jacanas</b>							
Wattled Jacana	6			A	P	3	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
<b>Sunbittern</b>							
Sunbittern	3				P	1	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
<b>Finfoots</b>							
Sungrebe	2				P	1	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>
<b>Stilts &amp; Avocets</b>							
White-backed Stilt (Black-necked Stilt)*	2				P	1	<i>Himantopus (mexicanus) melanurus</i>
<b>Sandpipers &amp; Snipes</b>							
Hudsonian Godwit	1				P	1	<i>Limosa haemastica</i>
Greater Yellowlegs	2				P	1	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	2				P	1	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	2				P	1	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	5				P	1	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
White-rumped Sandpiper	2				P	1	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>
<b>Plovers</b>							
Pied Plover (Pied Lapwing)*	3				P	1	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>
Southern Lapwing	9		C	A	P	3	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Collared Plover	2				P	1	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>
<b>Gulls, Terns &amp; Skimmers</b>							
Large-billed Tern	4				P	3	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
Black Skimmer	3				P	1	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
Yellow-billed Tern	2				P	1	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>
<b>Pigeons &amp; Doves</b>							
Plain-breasted Ground Dove	1				P	1	<i>Columbina minuta</i>
Ruddy Ground Dove	6		C	A	P	2	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Picui Ground Dove	5				P	2	<i>Columbina picui</i>
Blue Ground Dove	2				P	1	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>
Scaled Dove	4			A	P	2	<i>Columbina squammata</i>
Long-tailed Ground Dove	1				P	1	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>
Eared Dove	1				P	2	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>

White-tipped Dove	5				P	3	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Grey-fronted Dove	1	2h	C	A		1	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
Rock Dove (Feral Pigeon)	4		C			2	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	1				P	1	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Scaled Pigeon	2		C	A		2	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
Picazuro Pigeon	7		C		P	3	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
<b>African &amp; New World Parrots</b>							
Blue-winged Macaw	1		C			1	<b>Psittacidae</b> <i>Primolius maracana</i>
Golden-collared Macaw	1				P	1	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>
Red-shouldered Macaw	3		C	A		2	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>
Hyacinth Macaw	2				P	3	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	1		C			1	<i>Ara ararauna</i>
Red-and-green Macaw	3		C	A		1	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>
Blue-crowned Parakeet	1				P	1	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>
White-eyed Parakeet	5		C	A	P	3	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
Dusky-headed Parakeet	1			A		1	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>
Peach-fronted Parakeet	4		C		P	3	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>
Monk Parakeet	4				P	3	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	6		C	A	P	2	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>
Orange-winged Amazon	1			A		1	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>
Yellow-faced Parrot	1		C			1	<i>Alipiopsitta xanthops</i>
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	3				P	1	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	4		C	A		2	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Scaly-headed Parrot	1				P	1	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>
<b>Cuckoos</b>							
Smooth-billed Ani	8		C	A	P	3	<b>Cuculidae</b> <i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Guira Cuckoo	7		C	A	P	2	<i>Guira guira</i>
Pavonine Cuckoo	1	1h		A	P	1	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>
Pheasant Cuckoo	1		C			1	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>
Striped Cuckoo	1	1h			P	1	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Ash-colored Cuckoo	1			A		1	<i>Coccyua cinerea</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	4		C	A		1	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
<b>Owls</b>							
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	3			A	P	1	<b>Strigidae</b> <i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Burrowing Owl	2		C			2	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
Great Horned Owl	1				P	1	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
<b>Nightjars</b>							
Band-tailed Nighthawk	2				P	3	<b>Caprimulgidae</b> <i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>
(Common) Pauraque*	2	1h			P	1	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
<b>Swifts</b>							
Great Dusky Swift	1		C			1	<b>Apodidae</b> <i>Cypseloides senex</i>
White-collared Swift	2		C			2	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
<b>Hummingbirds</b>							
Planalto Hermit	1		C			1	<b>Trochilidae</b> <i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
White-vented Violetear	2		C			1	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	3		C		P	1	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
Glittering-throated Emerald	2				P	1	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>
White-tailed Goldenthrout	1				P	1	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>
Glittering-bellied Emerald*	1		C			1	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	1		C			1	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>
Horned Sungem	1		C			1	<i>Heliactin bilophus</i>
Long-billed Starthroat	1		C			1	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>
<b>Trogons</b>							
Black-tailed Trogon	2			A		1	<b>Trogonidae</b> <i>Trogon melanurus</i>
Blue-crowned Trogon	2		C		P	1	<i>Trogon curucui</i>
<b>Motmots</b>							
Amazonian Motmot (Blue-crowned Motmot)*	3		C			1	<b>Momotidae</b> <i>Momotus momota</i>
<b>Kingfishers</b>							
Ringed Kingfisher	5				P	2	<b>Alcedinidae</b> <i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	5				P	2	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
Green Kingfisher	2				P	1	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
<b>Jacamars</b>							
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	3	1h	C		P	1	<b>Galbulidae</b> <i>Galbula ruficauda</i>

Brown Jacamar	2		C			2	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	
<b>Puffbirds</b>							<b>Bucconidae</b>	
Swallow-winged Puffbird	1		C			1	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	
Black-fronted Nunbird	3		C		A	1	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	
White-eared Puffbird	1		C			1	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	
<b>Toucans</b>							<b>Ramphastidae</b>	
Lettered Aracari	1				A	1	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	
Chestnut-eared Aracari	7		C		A	P	2	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
Channel-billed Toucan	-	1h	C				1	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus</i>
Toco Toucan	6	1h	C		A	P	2	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
<b>Woodpeckers</b>							<b>Picidae</b>	
White-wedged Piculet	4		C		A	P	1	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>
Golden-green Woodpecker	1					P	1	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>
Little Woodpecker	4				A	P	1	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>
Green-barred Woodpecker	1				A	P	1	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>
Campo Flicker	2		C			P	1	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>
Pale-crested Woodpecker	2					P	1	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>
Cream-colored Woodpecker	2					P	1	<i>Celeus flavus</i>
White Woodpecker	3		C			P	1	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	3		C		A		2	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	1				A		1	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
<b>Ovenbirds</b>							<b>Furnariidae</b>	
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	1	1h				P	1	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	1					P	1	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	3		C		A		1	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	2					P	1	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Rondonia Woodcreeper (Lineated Woodcreeper)*	1				A		1	<i>Lepidocolaptes (albolineatus) fuscicapillus</i>
Red-billed Scythebill	1	1h			A	P	1	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
Chotoy Spinetail	1					P	1	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>
Pale-legged Hornero	3					P	1	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
Rufous Hornero	6		C		A	P	3	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Pale-breasted Spinetail	1		C				1	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>
Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	1					P	1	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>
White-lored Spinetail	2					P	1	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	3					P	1	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
Rusty-backed Spinetail	1					P	1	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>
Greater Thornbird	2					P	1	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>
Grey-crested Cacholote	3					P	2	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	1		C				1	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>
<b>Antbirds</b>							<b>Thamnophilidae</b>	
Great Antshrike	4	1h	C			P	1	<i>Taraba major</i>
Barred Antshrike	2	3h	C			P	1	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Rufous-winged Antshrike	1		C				1	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>
Plain Antwren	1		C				1	<i>Dysithammus mentalis</i>
Large-billed Antwren	1					P	1	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>
Rusty-backed Antwren	3		C			P	1	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>
White-backed Fire-eye	1		C				1	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>
Mato Grosso Antbird	1	1h				P	1	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>
Band-tailed Antbird	1					P	1	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>
Black-throated Antbird	1				A		1	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>
<b>Crescentchests</b>							<b>Melanopareiidae</b>	
Collared Crescentchest	1		C				1	<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>
<b>Manakins</b>							<b>Pipridae</b>	
Helmeted Manakin	1		C				1	<i>Antilophia galatea</i>
Band-tailed Manakin	1		C				1	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>
Fiery-capped Manakin	1		C				1	<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>
<b>Tityras &amp; Becards</b>							<b>Tityridae</b>	
Black-tailed Tityra	1					P	1	<i>Tityra cayana</i>
Masked Tityra	3		C		A		1	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
Black-crowned Tityra	1					P	1	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
Green-backed Becard	1					P	1	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>
White-winged Becard	1					P	1	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
Crested Becard	1		C				1	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>

<b>Tyrant Flycatchers</b>					<b>Tyrannidae</b>				
Southern Antpiper	-	1h	C		1				<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i>
Forest Elaenia	5		C		P	1			<i>Myiopagis gaimardi</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	1	1h	C			1			<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Plain-crested Elaenia	2		C			2			<i>Elaenia cristata</i>
Suiriri Flycatcher*	1		C			1			<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>
Chapada Flycatcher*	1		C			1			<i>Suiriri affinis</i>
Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	3		C		P	1			<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	1				P	1			<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	1				P	1			<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant	1			A		1			<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	2		C		P	1			<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher	2				P	1			<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Cliff Flycatcher	1		C			1			<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>
Fuscous Flycatcher	3				P	1			<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher	3				P	1			<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
Grey Monjita	2		C			1			<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>
White-rumped Monjita	1				P	1			<i>Xolmis velatus</i>
Black-backed Water Tyrant	5				P	2			<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
White-headed Marsh Tyrant	4				P	1			<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>
Cattle Tyrant	5				P	3			<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	2		C		P	1			<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	4				P	3			<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Lesser Kiskadee	1				P	1			<i>Philohydor lictor</i>
Great Kiskadee	7		C	A	P	3			<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	3		C	A	P	1			<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	4		C	A	P	1			<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Variiegated Flycatcher	1		C			1			<i>Empidonomus varius</i>
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	2			A	P	1			<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>
Tropical Kingbird	7		C	A	P	3			<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	7		C	A	P	2			<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
(Sibilant) Sirystes*	1	1h	C			1			<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>
Rufous Casiornis	1		C			1			<i>Casiornis rufus</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	1			A		1			<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Brown-crested Flycatcher	1		C			1			<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>
Short-crested Flycatcher	5		C	A	P	1			<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
<b>Wagtails &amp; Pipits</b>					<b>Motacillidae</b>				
Yellowish Pipit	1				P	1			<i>Anthus lutescens</i>
<b>New World Warblers</b>					<b>Parulidae</b>				
White-bellied Warbler*	3		C			1			<i>Basileuterus culicivorus hypoleucus</i>
Flavescent Warbler	2		C		P	1			<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>
Southern Yellowthroat (Masked Yellowthroat)*	1	1h	C	A		1			<i>Geothlypis (aequinoctialis) velata</i>
<b>Vireos &amp; Greenlets</b>					<b>Vireonidae</b>				
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	3	1h	C	A		1			<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Red-eyed Vireo	1			A		1			<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>
Ashy-headed Greenlet	3				P	1			<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>
<b>Swallows &amp; Martins</b>					<b>Hirundinidae</b>				
White-winged Swallow	5				P	3			<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
Barn Swallow	1				P	1			<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
Grey-breasted Martin	4			A	P	3			<i>Progne chalybea</i>
Brown-chested Martin	5			A	P	3			<i>Progne tapera</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	5		C	A	P	3			<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
<b>Donacobius</b>					<b>Donacobiidae</b>				
Black-capped Donacobius	6			A	P	2			<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
<b>Wrens</b>					<b>Troglodytidae</b>				
Thrush-like Wren	7		C	A	P	1			<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Moustached Wren	2	3h	C	A	P	1			<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>
Buff-breasted Wren	1				P	1			<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>
Fawn-breasted Wren	1				P	1			<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>
House Wren*	-	1h	C			1			<i>Troglodytes aedon musculus</i>
<b>Gnatcatchers</b>					<b>Poliophtilidae</b>				
Masked Gnatcatcher	2				P	1			<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>
<b>Thrushes</b>					<b>Turdidae</b>				

Rufous-bellied Thrush	6	2h	C	A	P	1	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
Pale-breasted Thrush	5		C	A	P	3	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
Creamy-bellied Thrush	1				P	1	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
<b>Mockingbirds &amp; Thrashers</b>							
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	9		C	A	P	3	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
White-banded Mockingbird	1				P	1	<i>Mimus triurus</i>
<b>Oropendolas, Orioles &amp; Blackbirds</b>							
Crested Oropendola	4		C	A	P	1	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Solitary (Black) Cacique*	4				P	1	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	3		C		P	2	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Chopi Blackbird	7		C	A	P	3	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
Screaming Cowbird	3				P	1	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>
Shiny Cowbird	6		C	A	P	1	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Giant Cowbird	3				P	1	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
Unicolored Blackbird	5				P	1	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>
Greyish Baywing (Bay-winged Cowbird)*	4				P	3	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>
White-browed Blackbird	1				P	1	<i>Sturnella supercilialis</i>
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	2				P	1	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>
Variable Oriole (Epaulet Oriole)*	2				P	1	<i>Icterus (cayanensis) pyrrhopterus</i>
Orange-backed Troupial	2				P	1	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>
<b>Tanagers &amp; allies</b>							
Black-faced Tanager	1		C			1	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>
Shrike-like Tanager (White-banded Tanager)*	2		C			1	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>
White-rumped Tanager	2		C			1	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>
Magpie Tanager	2			A		1	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
Hooded Tanager	1				P	1	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>
Grey-headed Tanager	2	2h	C		P	1	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	9		C	A	P	2	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Sayaca Tanager	9		C	A	P	2	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
Palm Tanager	5		C	A	P	1	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
White-lined Tanager	3		C			1	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Burnished-buff Tanager	1		C			1	<i>Tangara cayana</i>
Swallow Tanager	4		C			2	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Turquoise Tanager	1			A		1	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
Red-crested Cardinal	2				P	1	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
Yellow-billed Cardinal	5				P	4	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
Blue Dacnis	1		C			1	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Chestnut-vented Conebill	1				P	1	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>
Saffron Finch	4				P	3	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Plumbeous Seedeater	2		C			2	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>
Rusty-collared Seedeater	3				P	1	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>
Double-collared Seedeater	1				P	1	<i>Sporophila caeruleascens</i>
White-bellied Seedeater	1				P	1	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>
Blue-black Grassquit	2		C			3	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>
Red Pileated Finch (Red-crested Finch)*	2		C			1	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
<b>Bananaquit</b>							
Bananaquit	1	1h	C		P	1	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
<b>Cardinals, Grosbeaks &amp; allies</b>							
Ultramarine Grosbeak	1		C			1	<i>Cyanocopsa brissonii</i>
Greyish Saltator	2				P	1	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	4		C	A		2	<i>Saltator maximus</i>
Black-throated Saltator	2		C			1	<i>Saltator atricollis</i>
<b>Old World Sparrows &amp; Snowfinches</b>							
House Sparrow	4		C	A	P	2	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
<b>Finches</b>							
Thick-billed Euphonia	3		C	A		1	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
<b>Crows &amp; Jays</b>							
Purplish Jay	7		C	A	P	2	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>
Curl-crested Jay	2		C			1	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
<b>Buntings, New World Sparrows &amp; allies</b>							
Grassland Sparrow	2		C			2	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
Saffron-billed Sparrow	1		C			1	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>
Pectoral Sparrow	2		C			1	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>

## Notes on the bird list

The sequence of bird families, and the order of the species within them, follow **A Field Guide to the Birds of Brazil** by Ber van Perlo. The English names also largely follow van Perlo, with alternative names given where they are used by the International Ornithological Congress (IOC). The scientific names largely follow the IOC in order to reflect up to date taxonomic changes.

These notes give background information for the species marked \* in the checklist, where there is a disparity between van Perlo and the IOC; the notes also mention **The Birds of Brazil (The Pantanal and Cerrado of Central Brazil)** by Robert S Ridgely *et al.*, since we used this book throughout the tour.

### (Western) Cattle Egret

The IOC uses the English name Western Cattle Egret for *Bubulcus ibis* following the split of Eastern Cattle Egret *Bubulcus coromandus*; the latter occurs in south and east Asia and Australasia.

### Grey-lined Hawk

On our early morning walk at Serra das Araras we saw a perched 'Grey Hawk'. After the tour I discovered that the IOC splits Grey-lined Hawk *Buteo nitidus*, found from Costa Rica to Argentina, from Grey Hawk *Buteo plagiatus* of southern USA to north-west Costa Rica.

### Southern (Crested) Caracara

Both the IOC and Ridgely *et al.* use the English name Southern Crested Caracara for *Caracara plancus*.

### Blue-throated Piping Guan

Many authorities (including Ridgely *et al.*) regard Blue-throated Piping Guan *Pipile cumanensis* and Red-throated Piping Guan *Pipile kujubi* as subspecies of Common Piping Guan *Pipile pipile*. We saw several of the former in the Pantanal; the latter was, unfortunately, 'leader-only' near our last lodge. The IOC splits them, as two of four species, the others being Trinidad Piping Guan *Pipile pipile* and Black-fronted Piping Guan *Pipile jacutinga* (of south-east Brazil, Argentina and Paraguay).

### White-backed Stilt (Black-necked Stilt)

The IOC splits White-backed Stilt *Himantopus melanurus*, found in north Chile and east-central Peru to south-east Brazil and Argentina, from Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus* of western and southern USA to Ecuador, south-west Peru and north-east Brazil. Ridgely *et al.* follows this split.

### Pied Plover (Pied Lapwing)

The IOC uses the English name Pied Plover and the scientific name *Hoploxypterus cayanus*, and this is followed by Ridgely *et al.* Van Perlo calls this species Pied Lapwing *Vanellus cayanus*.

### (Common) Pauraque

For *Nyctidromus albicollis* the IOC and Ridgely *et al.* both use the English name Pauraque; van Perlo uses Common Pauraque.

### Glittering-bellied Emerald

Ridgely *et al.* uses the scientific name *Chlorostilbon aureoventris* for Glittering-bellied Emerald, but the IOC asserts that "the correct species name of Glittering-bellied Emerald is *lucidus*, not *aureoventris*." (Van Perlo uses *C. lucidus*).

### Amazonian Motmot (Blue-crowned Motmot)

Van Perlo and Ridgely *et al.* retain the name Blue-crowned Motmot for *Momotus momota*. The IOC changes its English name to Amazonian Motmot, with the break-up of this species complex; the name Blue-crowned Motmot is used only for *Momotus coeruleiceps* of Mexico which is one of five species in the Blue-crowned Motmot complex.

### Rondonia Woodcreeper (Lineated Woodcreeper)

The IOC splits Lineated Woodcreeper into five species. Rondonia Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes fuscicapillus* is one of them: we saw it at Serra das Araras on our morning walk. This site is on the very edge of its range (south-west Amazonia) and the species is not included in Ridgely *et al.*

### Suiriri Flycatcher

The IOC uses the scientific name *Suiriri suiriri* for this species following recent studies. Ridgely *et al.* calls it Campo Suiriri and both it, and van Perlo, use *S. affinis* which is potentially confusing as this is now used by the IOC for the following species (see below). We had good views on our first morning along the Geladeira Road.

### **Chapada Flycatcher**

The IOC uses *Suiriri affinis* for this recently described species. Ridgely *et al.* calls it Chapada Suiriri and both it, and van Perlo, use *S. islerorum*. Having seen Suiriri Flycatcher the previous day, we were delighted to get good views of Chapada Flycatcher at the far end of the Agua Fria Road; the call was diagnostic and the plumage subtly different.

### **(Sibilant) Sirystes**

Van Perlo, the IOC and Ridgely *et al.* all use the scientific name *Sirystes sibilator* for this species. Van Perlo uses the English names Sirystes. Ridgely *et al.* uses Eastern Sirystes, but the IOC renames it Sibilant Sirystes following the splits of White-rumped Sirystes and Todd's Sirystes. We eventually had passable views of this flycatcher in the canopy of the gallery forest in Vale da Bênção near Chapada dos Guimarães.

### **White-bellied Warbler**

The IOC lumps White-bellied Warbler *Basileuterus hypoleucus* within Golden-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus culicivorus*. Both van Perlo and Ridgely *et al.* continue to split it as a separate species.

### **Southern Yellowthroat (Masked Yellowthroat)**

The IOC and Ridgely *et al.* split Southern Yellowthroat *Geothlypis velata* (which we saw splendidly in the garden of our Chapada hotel and also heard at Serra das Araras) from Masked Yellowthroat *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* which occurs further north, to Venezuela and Trinidad. Van Perlo considers them conspecific.

### **House Wren *Troglodytes aedon musculus***

Ridgely *et al.* splits Southern House Wren *Troglodytes musculus* from the House Wren of North America *T. aedon*. However, the IOC considers them conspecific, listing *T. a. musculus* of central and east Brazil as one of 32 subspecies of House Wren! On our tour this species was 'heard-only'.

### **Solitary (Black) Cacique**

The IOC and Ridgely *et al.* use the English name Solitary Cacique for *Cacicus solitarius*; van Perlo uses Solitary Black Cacique.

### **Greyish Baywing (Bay-winged Cowbird)**

Van Perlo, Ridgely *et al.* and the IOC all agree on the scientific name *Agelaioides badius*. Ridgely *et al.* uses the English name Baywing, but the IOC and Van Perlo split Pale Baywing *Agelaioides fringillarius* of north-east Brazil, so have renamed *A. badius* as Greyish Baywing (IOC) and Bay-winged Cowbird (van Perlo).

### **Variable Oriole (Epaulet Oriole) *Icterus (cayanensis) pyrrhopterus***

Van Perlo and Ridgely *et al.* treat Variable Oriole as a subspecies of Epaulet Oriole, but the IOC splits it. We saw Variable Oriole *Icterus pyrrhopterus* (with a rufous-brown shoulder) on two occasions in the Pantanal; it occurs in southern South America. Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis* (with a yellow shoulder) occurs further north, as far as the Guianas and Trinidad.

### **Shrike-like Tanager (White-banded Tanager)**

Both the IOC and Ridgely *et al.* use the English name Shrike-like Tanager for *Neothraupis fasciata*. Van Perlo calls it White-banded Tanager.

### **Red Pileated Finch (Red-crested Finch)**

Both the IOC and Ridgely *et al.* use the English name Red Pileated Finch for *Coryphospingus cucullatus*. Van Perlo uses the name Red-crested Finch.

### **References:**

- **A Field Guide to the Birds of Brazil** by Ber van Perlo (Oxford University Press, 2009)
- **Birds of Brazil: The Pantanal and Cerrado of Central Brazil** by Robert S Ridgely *et al.* (Wildlife Conservation Society, 2010)
- The online World Bird List of the International Ornithological Committee (IOC) (<http://www.worldbirdnames.org/>)

## MAMMALS

Giant Anteater  
Yellow Armadillo  
Lesser Fishing Bat  
Greater Fishing Bat  
Black-tailed Marmoset  
Brown Capuchin  
Black-and-gold Howler Monkey (heard only)  
Crab-eating Fox  
Jaguar  
Tayra  
Giant Otter  
South American Coati  
Brazilian Tapir  
Collared Peccary  
Marsh Deer  
Red Brocket Deer  
Brown Brocket Deer  
Capybara  
Azara's Agouti

*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*  
*Euphractus sexcinctus*  
*Noctilio albiventris*  
*Noctilio leporinus*  
*Mico melanurus*  
*Sapajus apella*  
*Alouatta caraya*  
*Cerdocyon thous*  
*Panthera onca*  
*Eira barbara*  
*Pteronura brasiliensis*  
*Nasua nasua*  
*Tapirus terrestris*  
*Pecari tajacu*  
*Blastocerus dichotomus*  
*Mazama americana*  
*Mazama gouazoubira*  
*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*  
*Dasyprocta azarae*

This list represents those birds and other animals seen by party members of this tour.

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**Lagoon near Porto Jofre**



**Band-tailed Manakin**



**Black-tailed Trogon**



**Blue-crowned Trogon**



**Collared Crescentchest**



**Red-and-green Macaws**



**Rufous-tailed Jacamar**



**Sunbittern**



**Toco Toucan**



**Green Ibis**



**Hyacinth Macaws**



**Ringed Kingfisher**



**Sungrebe**



**Black-capped Donacobius**



**Jabiru with Piranha**



**Swallow-tailed Kite**



**Rufescent Tiger Heron**



**Bat Falcon**



**Orange-backed Troupial**



**Snail Kites**



**Rufous-winged Antshrike**



**Horned Sungem**



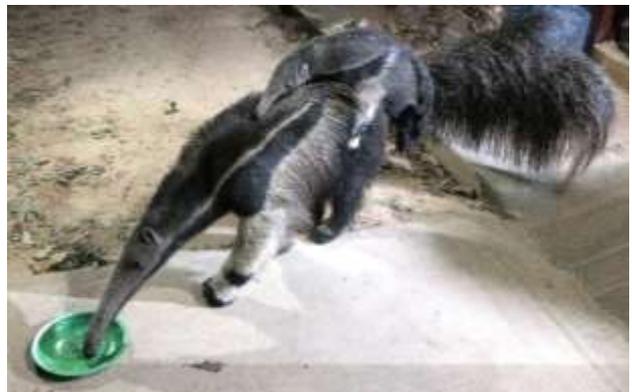
**Chestnut-eared Aracari**



**Streaked Flycatcher**



**Jaguar**



**Giant Anteater**

Front cover: Jaguar

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