

**Brazil**

13 - 29 October 2016



Report compiled by Bozena-Kalejta-Summers

**ScotNature**

24 Station Square    Office 345    Inverness    IV1 1LD    Scotland

Tel: **07718255265**

E-mail: [\*\*Bozena@ScotNature.co.uk\*\*](mailto:Bozena@ScotNature.co.uk)

[\*\*www.ScotNature.co.uk\*\*](http://www.ScotNature.co.uk)

## Summary:

Altogether, 380 species of birds and 29 species of mammals were recorded on this trip. Additional 14 reptiles, one amphibian and 10 insects were identified. The Hyacinth Macaw was best bird of the trip and seeing a Jaguar swimming was the most popular memorable event.

## Day 1

### 13 October, Thursday

We all met up at Cuiaba airport and boarded a connecting flight to Alta Floresta for our three-day pre-tour extension to the Amazonian rainforest. A one-hour flight with a local airline was surprisingly pleasant, particularly as free drinks and a number of snacks were served onboard.

We were swiftly transferred to a nearby hotel, where after a short break and a coffee, we set off on our drive to the lodge in the middle of the Amazonian rainforest. The journey was exceptionally eventful, with several stops to view a plethora of birds. The most memorable was our encounter with two Burrowing Owls, which gave us numerous photo opportunities. Our first Southern Lapwing, Limpkin, Great Kiskadee, Wattled Jacana, Smooth-billed Ani, Pale-vented Pigeon, Ruddy Ground-Dove, Red-breasted Blackbird, two American Falcons and a spectacular White-tailed Hawk were also seen here. A brief stop at a pond, gave us a good view of a White-faced Whistling Duck, Striated Heron and Pied Lapwing, amongst others. Grey Hawk, Aplomado Falcon and Pearl Kite topped our list of raptors, whereas Piratic and Rusty-margined Flycatchers, Blue-necked, Silver-beaked and White-lined Tanagers, and Lined Seedeater, gave us a brief introduction to small, fast and colourful tropical birds.



A *Chironius exoletus* snake was spotted on the road, before we reached the Teles Pires River, where our boat awaited us. The ride was short but eventful. Species seen included White-winged and White-banded Swallows, Amazon Kingfisher, Black Vulture, Swallow-winged Puffbird and Muscovy Duck.

On arrival to the beautiful Cristalino Jungle Lodge, we were greeted by the management and had a very tasty lunch. The lodge is situated on the banks of the Cristalino River in the south-central Amazon basin, and surrounded by towering, pristine rainforest.

Almost single-handedly, Cristalino Lodge's owner, Victoria Da Riva Carvalho, brought the world's attention to her swath of jungle in Brazil's Amazon Basin. In 1992, she bought 1,730 acres and built a lodge in a region that is one of the most biodiverse in the Brazilian Amazon. Eight years later, when loggers threatened to purchase a nearby plot of old-growth forest, Carvalho scraped together the money to buy it herself and subsequently created a 24,000-acre private reserve of primary forest that borders a state park which she also helped to create.

Our chalets were situated a short walking distance from the main building, and, as the lodge prides itself on being one of the best ecological lodges in the Amazon basin, there was no air-conditioning in the rooms. After a short rest, we met up again for a divine evening meal, after which we continued with the check-list in the library.

## Day 2

### 14 October, Friday

Our first day in the Amazonian rainforest had a good start when at 5:00 am, before breakfast, some of us managed to see from the lodge's grounds a Black-fronted Nunbird and an Amazonian Umbrellabird.

Soon after breakfast, we set off to a viewing tower behind the lodge. The forest was rather quiet, but we did come across a White-nosed Saki Monkey. Once we reached the tower, we were overwhelmed by the view over the

canopy of the forest and the amazing variety of birdlife. The birds seen here included Red-bellied, Scarlet and Chestnut-fronted Macaws, Black-tailed Trogon, Blue-headed Parrot, Red-throated Piping-Guan, Chapman's Swift, Spangled Cotinga, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, Epaulet Oriole, Swallow-tailed Kite and Palm Tanager. We were quite exposed on the top of the tower, and when the heat became unbearable, it was time to get down. This tower was the first one built in the forest here, and while climbing required some patience and skill, going down was even more challenging.

We took a longer track back to the lodge and *en route* we stopped to watch Leafcutter Ants, carrying their fragmented leaves, and Black-striped Capuchins chasing each other in canopy. We stumbled across a fresh armadillo den, before reaching an open forest patch. Here, we were intrigued by a very hairy caterpillar and a plethora of Many-banded Daggerwing (*Marpesia Chiron*) butterflies feeding on the ground. A Blue Morph butterfly emerged from nowhere and quickly disappeared into the forest again. This was our first of many sightings of this beautiful butterfly on the trip. A Ringed Woodpecker was seen well by some of us and a Red-handed Howler Monkey ran along the tree branches just before we reached the lodge.

Refreshing drinks were welcomed by us all and a short siesta followed. Our lunch was a three-course meal, that, needless to say, we thoroughly enjoyed.

In the afternoon, we were joined by Leo, a Christalino Lodge guide, whom we immediately warmed to. Our afternoon activities concentrated on visiting two islands back at the Teles Pires River. By the time we reached our



first island, we had seen a number of amazing species: Red-capped Cardinal, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Anhinga, Yellow-rumped Cacique, Bat Falcon, Razor-billed Curassow, Channel-billed Toucan, Olive Oropendola, White-browed Purple Tuft, Black-tailed Trogon, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Neotropic Cormorant, Ringed Kingfisher, Short-tailed Swift and Gray-breasted Martin, to name just a few. A White-whiskered Spider Monkey made an appearance too.

The first island took us by surprise, because not only that we saw our first and most wanted Sunbittern, but a Ladder-tailed Nightjar also posed for us nicely, as did a Black-backed Water-Tyrant, Pied

Lapwing and Black-capped Donacobius.

Black Caracara and Blue-and-Yellow Macaws were the most notable species as we crossed the water to reach the second island. Here, the bird activity was pretty high and, as we walked across the island, the species seen included Green Ibis, Black Vulture, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Straight-billed Woodcreeper and Purple-throated Euphonia.

As we searched for Umbrellabird, a Glossy Antshrike, Ahinga, Tropical Kingbird and Drab Water-Tyrant were seen. Our journey back had some highlights, as we saw Lesser and Short-tailed Nighthawks and Red-throated Piping-Guan at close range. By the light of the Amazonian full moon we reached our lodge ready for an evening feast. And indeed, what a feast it was! Fabulous dishes were served again and, content, we went over our checklist in the library afterwards. Soon after, we parted to our beds; all except Graham that is. Shame, Graham had to smoke his "peace pipe" by himself!

### Day 3

## 15 October, Saturday

Having breakfast 15 minutes earlier than yesterday, we managed to leave at 5:30 am.

A short ride by boat took us to the opposite side of the river bank, where we visited another tower. While crossing the river, we saw our first Black Caracara, which raised our expectations for the day. A short walk to the tower produced a quick view of Snow-capped Manakin and Pompadour Cotinga. The Observation tower offers some of the best and easiest birding at the lodge and a great view over the pristine Amazonian forest. From the moment we climbed the tower, the birds started to appear almost none-stop and kept us busy for a few good hours: Red-fan, Mealy and White-bellied Parrots, Golden-winged Parakeet, Red-throated Piping-Guan, Crowned Slaty Flycatcher, Short-billed and Purple Honeycreepers, Turquoise Tanager, Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, White-throated Toucan, Gould's Toucanet, Laughing Falcon, Spangled Cotinga, Long-tailed Tyrant, and Red-necked Aracari, were just some of the birds seen from the top of the tower. It took us a while to get a grasp of three species of Swifts flying about: White-collared, Gray-rumped and Pale-rumped Swifts. The most impressive, thought, were the macaws, flying in the distance or towards us and their beautiful colours standing out against the green, dense foliage of the forest. A flock of about 14 Scarlet Macaws flew across first, and soon, the equally

impressive Blue-and-yellow Macaws followed, taking our breath away. The mist eventually lifted, revealing the beauty and enormous size of the forest. John voted later birdwatching from the tower as his most memorable moment of the tour. With the mist now gone, we could feel the heat of the sun, and so the decision was made to get down.



On the lower platform, however, there was a lot of commotion in the foliage and we manage to add to the list Yellow-throated Woodpecker, Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper, Flame-crested and Yellow-backed Tanagers, Black-girdled Barbet and Spix's Warbling Antbird. It was a very satisfying morning, and with hindered spirit in the air, a group picture was taken of all the smiley faces!

On the way to the boat, we stopped a few times and searched for Screaming Piha, Rufous-rumped Foliage-Cleaner and Saturnine Antshrike.

The boat ride back to the lodge was also eventful with species such as Amazon Kingfisher, Golden-winged and Madeira Parakeets, Swallow-winged Puffbird, Muscovy Duck and Great Black Hawk. Two King Vultures soared above our heads and the magnificent Sunbittern foraged in the water. Paulo and Leo showed us also Long-nosed Bats roosting on the side of the tree trunk.

Lunch and a short siesta followed, before we met up again at the jetty for our afternoon ride. The excitement was high, as Graham spotted our first Capybara on the opposite side of the river.

We spent some time cruising the Cristalino River looking for the birds, and picking up a Black-throated Mango, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Black-eared Fairy, Black-banded Swallow, Amazonian Umbrellabird and more Yellow-rumped Caciques and Red-throated Piping-Guans. Just before we came onshore, Red-handed Howler monkeys showed well on the top of a tree.

Our walk away from the river led us to a small dwelling, where we were offered a coffee and some biscuits. It was a nice break, but apart from a very tame Capybara grazing on the lawn, Blue-Gray Tanager and Blue-black Grassquit, that only some of us managed to see, the area was rather quiet.

We returned to the boat and continued back to the lodge, stopping from time to time to view familiar and not so familiar birds. Those included White-throated Toucan, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Yellow-throated Woodpecker, and more Razor-billed Curassows, Red-throated Piping-Guans, Muscovy Ducks, and to our delight, another Sunbittern. A Spectacled Caiman was lazing on the river bank and so were Yellow-spotted River Turtles. The Red-and-Green Macaws flew above us and we stopped for a while to look at a Striated Heron's feeding strategy-it was putting bait in the water to attract fish!

As the light was fading, we switched off the engine and drifted along the river, hoping to pick up on night life. We had an obscure view of our first Tapir, hiding behind the vegetation on the shore, and further along, three Short-tailed Nighthawks were seen foraging along the river.

Another great meal was served at the dinner, after which, routinely now, we went over the check-list. There was confusion though, about the time change in Brazil. Nobody seemed to be sure, whether clock was going back or forward and whether we were doing this tonight or tomorrow. Slightly concerned, we parted to our beds, hoping for the best!



## Day 4

### 16 October, Sunday

After a major confusion about the time changing last night, we all got up for breakfast on time, and soon later boarded our boat. A Bare-faced Curassow, roosting high up on a tree by the jetty, was impossible to ignore. Soon after we left, a Rufescent Tiger-Heron was spotted but ignored for a longer viewing, with a promise from the guides that we will see more of them later on the tour.

The bird activity was high on the river at this time of the morning and soon we saw some more familiar species such as Yellow-rumped Cacique, two Greater Yellow-headed Vultures, Green Ibis and a magnificent Sunbittern hunting along rapids. A Black-spotted Bare-eye was heard, but impossible to see, whereas Yellow-crowned

Tyrannulet was seen by the majority. A Great Black-Hawk posed beautifully for us and a Chestnut Woodpecker eventually settled in the open. Other species seen from the boat included Black-fronted Nunbird, a gorgeously looking Long-billed Starthroat, a rather dull-looking female Flame-crowned Manakin with nesting material, a flamboyant-looking Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher, and a stunning Paradise Jacamar. About eight Blue-winged Macaws flew above us and as we turned and headed back, a Yellow-throated Woodpecker was seen by some, and a Plumbeous Kite and a Swallow Tanager came into view. A Tropical Kingbird, Golden-winged Parakeet, Purple Honeycreeper, a Yellow-bellied Dacnis were admired by us all and a more secretive Band-tailed Antbird was eventually located in bushes. Southern Rough-winged and White-winged Swallows were particularly notable this morning.

We anchored along the riverbank and took a trail deep into the forest. The forest was rather quiet, but we eventually reached a “salt lake” where apart from an attractive *Jemadia* sp. (blue) butterfly and some signs of peccaries using the area, we saw nothing else.



The next attraction was an 800-year old Brazilian Nut Tree almost 10-11 metres in circumference. We all make a circle around it, but it was not sufficient to close it with nine of us. On the way back to the boat, a Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant was heard calling and seen briefly by Leo, Paulo and Graham. Gray and White-eyed Antwrens were also calling, but not seen, and a Fiery-capped Manakin was also heard from the boat.



As the temperatures started to rise, our ride back was refreshing and, apart from the commoner species that we saw on the way up, we were rewarded with good views of Spangled Cotinga, and a Great Black Hawk, amongst others.

Lunch followed at 12:00, with a great selection of dishes, amongst which miniature sirloin steaks and a cheese pie were particularly delicious.

The weather in the afternoon did not look good, but we gathered at the jetty at 16:00 hoping that the thunder and dark clouds would soon disappear. But, 10-15 minutes into our ride, we realised that it was not going to be the case and decision was made to return to the lodge. Just as well we did, because as soon as we reached our chalets, the heavens opened and the rain lashed down from the sky with powerful velocity!

An hour and half later, the air was refreshed and we boarded our boat again for a short ride westwards. The sightings included nothing new, but we had good views of Plumbeous Pigeon, immature Great Black Hawk, Red-throated Caracara, Moustached Wren, Long-billed Woodcreeper, Black-girdled Barbet, Paradise Jacamar, Ringed and Amazon Kingfishers and White-throated Toucan. On the way back, in the fading light, a Ladder-tailed Nightjar, Lesser and Short-tailed Nighthawks emerged on their night hunt.

Our last dinner tonight was superb. Dishes served were exotic, new to us and attractive looking, summarising well our birding experiences here!



**Day 5**

**17 October, Monday**

Leaving Cristalino Lodge was not without some early morning excitement; there was a Blackish Nightjar roosting on the top of a roof of the staff quarters and we all rushed to see it, before boarding our boat at 8:00 am. We sadly said farewell to this superb lodge and to the manager who came to the jetty to see us off.



Our boat ride was superb this morning. White-whiskered Spider Monkey showed well on the top of a tree, with one having a baby by its side. In fact, we were spoiled for choice because a Capybara came out on the shore at the same time, trying to steal the lime light. Red-capped Cardinal, Black-bellied Cuckoo, Red-throated Piping-Guan, two Mascovy Ducks and even a Sunbittern, all came out into the open. But, the highlight was a graceful Bat Falcon posing for us on the top of a tree.

After saying farewell to Carlos, our lovely boatman, we undertook the rest of the journey by minibus, making several stops along the way before reaching the Alta Floresta. The first stop was to view our first Chestnut-eared Aracari and equally attractive Chestnut-backed Antshrike. Another stop followed, where attractions included Purple Martin, Hook-billed Kite and Barn Swallow, amongst a few others. Elsewhere, we stopped by the side of the road to view White-eyed Parakeets, but also managed to see Turkey Vulture, Lined Seedeater, Cocoli Heron and, eventually, Point-tailed Palmcreeper, followed shortly by a Fork-tailed Palm-Swift. A short stop by a pond to view Snail Kites, gave us also Greater and Smooth-billed Anis, Wattled Jacana, Striated Heron and Yellow-tufted Woodpecker.

Our stop and a longish wait for further developments at the lodge in Alta Floresta prompted some of us to continue birdwatching, and with combined efforts, we recorded here Thrush-like Wren, Plumbeous Kite, Palm Tanager, Scarlet Macaw, Turkey Vulture, Rufous-collared Sparrow and, dazzling in the sun, Fork-tailed Woodnymph. Soon, we were invited by the manager for a Brazilian style buffet-type lunch in town. It was a lovely meal, followed by a selection of differently flavoured ice-creams. Content, we headed for the airport where a few of us managed to visit a souvenir shop and spent some money.

On arrival to Cuiaba, we were collected by lovely Kevin and, before heading to the Pantanal, we popped in first to Paulo's house to tick some birds at his feeders. These included Double-collared Seedeater, Ruddy Ground-Dove, Shiny Cowbird and Rufous Hornero. Bill, whom we were supposed to meet up at the airport, had delayed his flight for a day, so, without him, we headed south to Pousada Piuval Lodge, on the northern edge of the Pantanal.

The drive was rather monotonous, with little birdlife around, until we turned onto a gravel road leading to the Pousada Piuval lodge. Paulo was assuring us that we will see all these birds in profusion during our stay here, so we continued driving, but made one stop for our first Greater Rhea, majestically browsing in a field.

After sorting out formalities at the reception, we headed for our chalets, conveniently situated at the side of the establishment and overlooking the savanna in front. Before dinner, we gathered again and had splendid introduction to what was awaiting us here: a spectacular Fork-tailed Flycatcher was feeding on the wing, and Saffron Finches and Cattle Tyrant perched in front of us on a wire. Others included White-throated Kingbird,



Black-collared Hawk, Choppy Blackbird, Crested Oropendola, Guira Cuckoo and, the greatest of them all, a Jabiru.

We had our dinner at 19:30, followed by a revision of the check-list, before parting to our beds and a most deserved rest.

## Day 6

### 18 October, Tuesday

Our breakfast at civilised 6:30 am was welcomed by us all. Some of us were lucky to come across our first and very obliging Crab-eating Fox, who paraded on the pavement in front of our chalets.

A morning drive in the open safari vehicle gave us an unrestricted view over the open terrain and provided many highlights. Almost everything we saw was new for most of us and was applauded with excited "Oohs and Aahs". We were overwhelmed by the number and variety of wildlife we saw. Almost immediately after leaving the lodge's gate, we came across a shy South American Coati foraging in the grass in the distance, with a Brown Brocket deer right behind it. Bare-faced Curassow, Chaco Chachalaca, Campo Flicker and six Guira Cuckoos were just pre-requisites for what was to come. We watched for a while a Red-Legged Seriema, an unusual bird that had been linked to parrots, falcons and cranes. However, seeing it walking majestically on its distinctive long legs

across the open savanna, one couldn't help comparing it to another terrestrial beauty, the Secretary Bird of Africa. Indeed, Seriema, just like its African counterpart, apart from insects, frogs and young birds, also include snakes in its diet. We watched with amusement a flock of Greater Rhea running across the savanna, and observed for a while a small gathering of Limpkins, Buff-breasted Ibises and a very attractive Whistling Heron. As we drove along bumpy winding tracks, we came across a Chestnut-bellied Guan, Grey-necked Wood-Rail, Monk Parakeet, Orange-winged Parrot and Hyacinth Macaws. Raptors were represented by Roadside and Savanna Hawks and the Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture. Another Bare-faced Curassow showed up by the side of the road, and a pair of Southern Screamers entertained us for a while. A small wetland generated some excitement, because our first Solitary Sandpiper was seen foraging on its edge, with Snowy Egret, Wattled Jacana, Cattle Tyrant, Yellow-billed Cardinals and Crested Oropendola on the background. An attractive old nest of the Jabiru was occupied by a colony of the Monk Parakeets.



We reached a small forested area by a lake, where we disembarked and indulged in some serious birdwatching, before taking the boardwalk to a viewing tower. A Black-collared Hawk posed beautifully for us, as well as two Hyacinth Macaws, Black-backed Water-Tyrant, Thrush-like Wren, Straight-billed and Great Rufous Woodcreepers and Rusty-margined Flycatcher. The views from the tower over the marshes, the lake and a heronry, although distant, gave us a good feel for the area. Our first Maguari Stork was seen here. As we climbed down, a Mato Grosso Antbird, Black-backed Water-Tyrant, Rufous Hornero, Rusty-collared Seadeater, Unicoloured Blackbird and Barred Antshrike showed well.



The journey back to the lodge was equally eventful, with our first Black-and-White Tegu lizard crossing the road and a Black-tailed Marmoset showing briefly on the top of a tree. Gray-fronted Doves foraged on the ground and Blue-fronted Parrots showed off their colourful plumage.



We had a siesta after lunch, when the heat became almost unbearable. There was also rain, which threatened our afternoon activities, but eventually, it stopped before we embarked on a birdwatching drive. The good news was that Bill finally arrived with Kelvin and could join us in the afternoon. We started at the side of our chalets, where we got good views of a Yellow-chevroned Parakeet, Sayaca Tanager and Epaulet Oriole. Further along, we stopped by the pond, where two Sunbitterns drew our attention. From the safety of our minibus, we admired a Grey-necked Wood-Rail and two Azara's Agouti were spotted playing at the edge of the forest. As we reached the forest, we intended to take a walk. And indeed, we did, but not for long. The heat and mosquitoes became just too much for the majority of us, and after seeing two Chestnut-eared Aracari, Black-fronted Nunbird, Greater Ani, Great Antshrike, Rufous-tailed Jacamar and Rufous Casiornis, we retreated to the air-condition minibus.

Our next stop was by the edge of the lake, where the activities of birds increased. The major attractions were a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, three Black-collared Hawks and our first Blue-throated Piping-Guan, a bird that was seen from then on, every day on our tour. Yellow-billed Cardinals were showing particularly well here and a female Amazon Kingfisher was successfully foraging in the waters.

It was a great start to our Pantanal adventure!

**Day 7**

**19 October, Wednesday**

We all gathered at 6:30 am for a pre-breakfast walk around the lodge's premises in the hope of seeing some early morning wildlife. There were a few familiar species, and one of the first birds posing for us was a Savanna Hawk seen in the distance. Others included White-headed Marsh Tyrant, the distinctive Black-collared Hawk, White-rumped and Grey Monjitas, Chopi Blackbird, Rufous Hornero, Giant Cowbird and Cocoli Heron. A magnificent Red-legged Seriema and a few Southern Caracaras were also present.

Breakfast followed at 7:00 am and we were ready in our open safari vehicle by 7:45 for some serious birding. Our attention was drawn first to a Yellowish Pipit hopping on the ground, followed by a fantastic sighting of the South American Coati, whom, this time, we managed to approach very closely. Paulo explained about old males who have to wander by themselves once they pass their sell-by date. Gordon immediately identified himself with it and commented: "Oh, that's me", causing a great outburst of laughter. A Jabiru ignored our presence and posed for full frame pictures.

Hérons and ibises were abundant, with Buff-necked Ibis and, a multi-coloured (as Bill rightly described) Whistling Heron attracting most attention. A Stripped Cuckoo showed well in the bushes and a flock of Grey-fronted Doves were foraging on the ground.

When we reached the river, the abundance of birds was overwhelming. On arrival, a Squirrel Cuckoo showed briefly, with an astonishing number of roosting Black Vultures, a few Cocoli Herons and two Southern Screamers announcing loudly their presence. The biggest attraction though was a group of Giant River Otters swimming about, raising their heads frequently and checking on the commotion we were generating. Our first Boat-billed Heron was found hiding in thick foliage on the other side of the river, as well as an Epaulet Oriole, Little Woodpecker and a Pale-legged Hornero. A Striped Kingfisher also kept us amused for a while when it dived in front of us, caught a fish (either Tiger or Leopard Fish), and tried to swallow it with great difficulty. A Capybara came out into the open and so did a Common Iguana. Grey-necked Wood-Rail and Wattled Jacana showed off well and a Common Foddy-Flycatcher was seen by some. Our driver led us to a spot where Brazilian Teals and Roseate Spoonbills were present.



It was getting unbearably hot, so we drove back to the lodge. *En route*, a Crane Hawk posed nicely for us, and so did a Plumbeous Kite and a Short-crested Flycatcher.

Lunch at 12:00 was followed by a siesta until 17:00. Before we embarked on our afternoon activities, Margaret and Anne initiated a photo session in the hammocks and were shortly followed by Bill. It was a perfect time to taste local chocolate liquor which went down well with all members of the group. Our chalets had a great view over the savanna and we counted a flock of 23 Greater Rhea foraging in the vicinity of the lodge.

As we drove in our minibus to the same lake as yesterday, White-rumped Monjita, Black-capped Donacobius and two Chestnut-bellied Guans were spotted from the car. At the lake side, similar birds were seen as yesterday, but Rufescent Tiger-Hérons were more numerous. As we drove back, we made a few brief stops to view a Crane Hawk perching on a tree, six Whistling Herons flying off, two Chestnut-bellied Guans and a Red-Legged Seriema marching across the field. We also got another good look at two Sunbittens by the pond and two Jabiru on their enormous nest. On arrival at the lodge, some of us saw two Crab-eating Foxes sneaking around.

We had to be well organised tonight, because a night drive was planned later. Our check-list was done before dinner and, by 20:00, we were all sitting in the safari vehicle with great anticipation. The night drive though was rather uneventful, because apart from a group of Capybaras with their cute babies, a few sparkling eyes of Caimans and the Tayra (a weasel-like creature native to America and the only species in the genus *Eira*), we saw nothing else. However, on the arrival at the lodge, Kelvin found a medium size Caiman by the pond beside our chalets and was very keen to show it to us. Unfortunately, I was the only one who took up his offer. Just as well, because soon we could hear the calls of an owl in the distance. We followed the calls, and eventually, tracked down five Great Horned Owl youngsters. They were roosting in the tress, calling each other and flying around. What a great end to the day!



## Day 8

### 20 October, Thursday

There was heavy rain and thunder at night, but by the time we had breakfast, packed our belongings and paid the bills, the rain eased slightly. In fact, the rain brought cool and fresh air and, although it was still drizzling, we managed to do some birdwatching on the way to our next lodge.

First, a Lineated Woodpecker was seen, followed by another brief stop where a Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Crested Oropendola, Eared Dove, Chotoy Spintail, and Barred Antshrike were admired by us all. But, the biggest excitement came minutes later, when Paulo spotted at least eight Nacunda Nighthawks roosting in a field. It was an incredible sight and we stood there and watched them for a while. A further walk produced views of our first Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Jabiru, Large-billed Tern, Wattled Jacana, Southern Lapwing and Cattle Tyrant. From the vehicle, we added Grassland Sparrow, Yellow-chinned Spintail, Rusty-collared Seedeater and Southern Caracara.

Another brief stop added our first Long-tailed Ground-Dove, before we reached a small farm run by Paulo's friend "Nelita" and her husband. Apart from mingling with the locals, we also managed to see Palm and Sayaca Tanagers, Rufous Hornero and Little Woodpecker. As we left the settlement and drove through cultivated fields, a sudden stop was made to look at a Campo Flicker and Lineated Woodpecker, where a horse behind a fence also tried to make friendly contact with Margaret and then Bill. It was also here that Bill realised that he possibly left his glasses at the farm. We turned back and indeed "Nelita" had already been waiting for us. Overwhelmed, Bill gave Nelita a big hug, and almost immediately went for a second one, when he realised that it was "*Some hug! She embraced me like a spider and squeezed so hard...*"



As we progressed further, we eventually arrived at the gate of the famous Transpantaneira Road. This was a compulsory stop and an opportunity for a group picture! Birding though was also rewarding, because we managed to get glimpses of several species including, Thrush-like Wren, Orange-backed Troupial and Red-billed Scythebill. Guira Cuckoos were also an attraction; at least five of them congregated close together on one branch.

Further along, we reached wetter terrain and stopped to view the wetland. The area was teeming with waterbirds and we got particularly good views of the Buff-necked Ibis, Capped, Rufescent and Striated Herons, a Black-collared Hawk posing on a pole and a Ringed Kingfisher on a wire. A Solitary Sandpiper and a Lesser Yellowlegs was also seen in the distance.

As we entered a side road leading to our lodge, we came across a Brazilian Tapir. First, it was obscured by vegetation, but soon emerged into the open and we admired this beautiful animal in its full glory (together with other vehicles). Just before we reached the lodge, we had a good view of a Laughing Falcon.

It was lunch time when we arrived at the Pouso Alegre lodge. It seemed to be a busy place, and although it was a simple lodge, the wildlife around was astonishing. A Marsh Deer was browsing in the open, Azara's Agouti were foraging in the hotel grounds, Greater Rheas were passing inbetween the chalets as if they owned the place, and a pair of Hyacinth Macaws had a nest close by. No wonder we started our afternoon activities as early as 14:00 and had a walk into the forested area behind the lodge. Despite the heat, we saw Scaled and Grey-fronted Doves, two Toco Toucans and 14 Wood Storks flying by. As we entered the forest, a Silver-beaked Tanager showed well and Black-tailed Marmosets entertained us for a while. Further along, at the pond, we came across a Sunbittern, Eared Dove, Epaulet Oriole and Great Kiskadee.

After a short break and refreshing drinks back at the lodge, we resumed birdwatching and headed for a boardwalk. Our progress though was slow, because there were so many things to look at: a Boat-billed Flycatcher, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Chopi Blackbird, White Woodpecker and Yellow-chinned Spintail. The show was stolen though by a Greater Rhea and a group of cute youngsters, staying close to the adult as they foraged at the edge of the forest. A troop of Black-capped Capuchins suddenly emerged, running along a wire fence and disappearing into the trees.



On the boardwalk, we had close views of Black-capped Donacobius, Greater Thornbill, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Sayaca Tanager and Screaming Cowbird.

Later in the afternoon, we drove to a pond fringed by the forest. The activity at the pond was rather low, but we enjoyed good views of Silver-beaked Tanager, Solitary Black Caciue, Gray-necked Wood-Rail, Gray-headed Tanager, Cattle Tyrant and a lovely Sunbittern.

On the way back, we stopped to view Toco Toucan, and further along, we were shown a roosting Great Horned Owl by another birdwatcher. The sighting became even more exciting when a stunning Crested Woodpecker showed up.

A lovely dinner at 20:00 concluded our day.

## Day 9

### 21 October, Friday

We had a leisurely morning today, and with a late breakfast, we did not leave until 8:00 am. A boat ride on the Clarino River was scheduled for today, and two additional men came with us on the minibus to help with the boats.

As soon as we left, Chaco Chachalacas appeared everywhere, with Red-throated Guans and Bar-faced Curassows being the obvious birds on the ground. We drove for a while south along the Transpantaneira road but, as we turned onto a side road, two Sunbitterns appeared by a small pool. We also came to an abrupt stop when a Red-footed Land Turtle was spotted in a field. Here, a Forest Elaenia and a Black-tailed Tityra also showed well. A while later, we stopped again to view two Hyacinth Macaws.

As we arrived at the bank of the river, some of us climbed a tower constructed around an enormous tree. The climb itself, under and amongst the branches of the tree, was interesting in itself, but the view from the top was worth the effort. Graham picked up a family of five Giant Otters swimming along the river bank and a magnificent Hyacinth Macaws flew passed us by at eye level.

We floated along the river in two boats. It was a lovely and peaceful way to watch the birds foraging or roosting on the river bank, the shore or in the thick cover of the Water Hyacinth (*Eichhornia crassipes*). Some obvious species included Jabiru Stork, Neotropic Cormorant, with one letting us watch it while struggling to swallow a fish, a few Anhingas and Rufescent Tyger-Herons were also seen on a few occasions. A Grey-fronted Dove and Blue-vented Pigeon were also noted, whereas a Yellow Blue-crowned Trogon revealed well its colourful chest, a pair of Purple-throated Euphonia were busy attending its nest, a Yellow-cheeked Spintail came out into the open and a pair of Green Kingfisher seemed not to be bothered by our boat just a few metres away. Snowy Egret, Little Blue Herons and two Grey-necked Wood-Rails were also present.



As we drove back to the lodge, we stopped briefly at a little pond, where two Sunbitterns were seen previously and now were flushed by our presence. The pattern on Sunbittern wings was like nothing we had seen before.

A Swamp Racer Snake (*Mastigodryas bifossatus*) generated much excitement as it moved slowly through a dry marshy area. The last stop was made a short distance from the

lodge, where a Solitary Sandpiper was spotted by Gordon, with an Amazon Kingfisher and Sunbittern also present.

Lunch at 12:00 was followed with an extended siesta until 17:00. During this time, we all followed our own activities and rest. Gordon and Doug came back excited from their afternoon wonder, because they saw mating Hyacinth Macaws. In fact, the birds had such a big impact on Gordon, that he claimed later a copulating Hyacinth Macaws his best bird of the trip.

In the afternoon, we undertook a short drive to a nearby forest. *En route*, a Great Black Hawk, White-headed Marsh-Tyrant, Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Limpkin, and Fuscous and Piratic Flycatchers were the most notable birds. The activity of South American Coatis seemed to increase in the afternoon, as we saw them twice running across a field.

The forest though was rather quiet and although a Moustached Wren and Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant responded well to the lure, they failed to show themselves. We drove a bit further, where we heard a characteristic call of an Undulated Tinamou. Despite our patience and Paulo's perseverance, although we heard the bird well, we failed to see it. Instead, we had to be satisfied with Little Woodpecker and an unexpected Brazilian Tapir happened to cross the road as we approach the minibus.

We were back at the lodge in time for scrumdolious dinner and a toast to another satisfying day in the Pantanal!

## Day 10

### 22 October, Saturday

After another leisurely breakfast, we left at 8:00 am for the morning drive to the forest that we visited the previous evening in hope that the birds would be more active, as there were still some target species we had not seen.

As we drove across a flat field we recorded similar species as yesterday, but there were some additions too, including Brown-chested Martin, Pale-vented Pigeon, Yellowish Pipit, Whistling Heron and Jabiru. A carcass on the ground attracted about 20 Black Vultures, but there was no sign of a King Vulture that some of us were keen to see. A few Capybaras were lazing by the pool and an Azara's Agouti was seen in the distance.

The forest was teeming with activity this morning, and on its edge we had a satisfying session with Piratic Flycatchers, Hooded Tanager, Variegated Flycatcher (on its nest), Crested Oropendola, Olivaceous Woodcreeper and a Roadside Hawk being chased by a Lesser Kiskadee. Much effort was put to get a view of a very unobliging Flavescent Warbler, and eventually some of us got a glimpse of this bird.

As we moved deeper into the forest, seeing birds proved to be a real challenge, but we managed to get reasonably good views of a Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Streaked Flycatcher, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper and a Purplish Jay. A Green-backed Becard was lured, but when it failed to show up, we decided to drive back to the lodge, as the temperature was increasing fast. We made another quick stop outside the forest, where a few butterflies gathered on a ground.

A post-lunch siesta was most appreciated and, while some of us caught up on some sleep, others took advantage of the extra time to explore the hotel grounds. Birds at the feeders were responding well to a freshly laid out food, with a Chestnut-eared Aracari being particularly active. The abundance of wildlife around the lodge was also astonishing, with agoutis, coatis and capuchins all actively foraging in the trees and on the ground. One had to be very careful not to step on Black-and-white Tegu lizards that were sneaking around in the grass.

Margaret, Anne and Bill needed only to get to their hammocks to find a new species. The owner of the lodge, who happened to be in the vicinity, identified the Purple-barred Tree-frog (*Hypsiboas raniceps*) for us, that had invaded the hammocks.

A boat ride was planned for the afternoon, and soon after lunch, we took a drive to another lodge. The drive was quite eventful as, apart from an array of birds, we enjoyed seeing two independent Brown Brocketts, at least four Marsh Deers, two different Tapirs (both immersed in the water of small pools), a Capybara and a very photogenic Green Iguana by the side of the road.



At the lodge, we enjoyed good views of a Toco Toucan and the only Blue-headed Parrots seen on this trip, as they were attracted to the feeders here. A local souvenir shop proved to be popular and a cool drink at the restaurant never tasted better!

As we positioned ourselves in the boat and started to move slowly along the river bank, we quickly realised that we were in for a real treat here. First, we came across two Black Skimmers cruising low over the water, and a moment later, we were floating alongside a Tapir, who swam along the riverbank. But, the real show came a bit later when our boatman threw a fish overboard to attract a nearby Cocoi Heron and then, a while later, a Ringed Kingfisher and a Black-collared Hawk. We watched, photograph and filmed this spectacle, as the birds were catching the fish only a few metres from us.



All of us enjoyed immensely these close encounters, and were pleasantly surprised, when on the return journey we came across two Jabiru Storks also responding well to our bait. We watched them with amusement as they caught the fish and tried to swallow it in one big gulp. A Collared Plover, foraging on a sandy bank, and the only one seen on the trip, topped things off nicely for a fabulous afternoon on the boat.

Before we took our drive back to the lodge, we witnessed a fabulous sun-set as the red ball was slowly disappearing over the horizon. Our luck didn't leave us, because as the day was closing, an Ocelot was spotted from the minibus, sitting by the side of the road and disappearing into the vegetation when we made a sudden stop. A while later, a Little Nightjar was spotted by Paulo, sitting on a branch. But, as distant thunders started to intensify, we pressed on. Closer to the lodge, we watched with disbelief the hundreds of sparkling eyes of caimans by the side of pools as we pass by. We were not aware of the enormous number of them present in these waters!

Another fabulous day in the Pantanal came to an end...

## Day 11

### 23 October, Sunday

Today, we travelled deeper into Pantanal and to the end of the Transpantaneira road. After breakfast at 7:00 am, we had a quick glance at the bird feeders. However, despite fresh pawpaw being laid out, Chestnut-eared Aracari did not turn up. Instead, we had a good view of the Green-backed Woodpecker found by Gordon and Doug in front of the lodge. We managed to leave the lodge at 7:45 am, and soon encountered our first Marsh Deer feeding in the water below the Yellow-rumped Cacique nest suspended from the tree above. As we proceeded further, more deer were seen, as well as a small Brown Brocket and the occasional Capybaras appeared by the side of the road. Roadside Hawks were the most obvious raptors, along with particularly abundant Chestnut-bellied Guans by the side of the road.

We had a stop at a busy lodge, where feeders provided good views of cardinals, cowbirds, herons, and ibises. A Ringed Kingfisher made an appearance, a tame Southern Caracara posed for a picture and Yacare Caimans were present close to the water's edge. The highlight, however, was a Pygmy Ferruginous Owl roosting high up on a tree.

Another brief stop *en route* was made at a dilapidated research house, where remaining specimens in the sealed bottles indicated a once busy laboratory. The Seba's Short-tailed Bats were the main attraction here and the reason for our visit. We also had a good view of a Lineated Woodpecker and two White-eyed Parakeets noisily interacting with each other.

s we continued along the Transpantaneira road, the landscape suddenly changed from forested savanna to more open terrain, synonymous with the famous wetland. Here, we suddenly came to a stop, when Gordon spotted two baby Capybaras by the side of their mother. It was an “oohh” moment not to be missed.

We reached Porto Jofre Lodge in time for lunch. On arrival, Roger, the friendly manager, met us and directed to our cottages, facing the Cuiabá River. There was a slight confusion about what time zone we entered now. “Paulo’s time” had been adopted, but as it turned out later, with severe consequences. The heat of the mid-day was becoming unbearable, so beer and soft drinks in the fridge and air-conditioned rooms were most welcomed. The birds seemed to be abundant here, with Hyacinth Macaws roosting in the trees in front of the cottages, friendly a Caracara foraging on the grass, Yellow-rumped Caciques busily attending their nests and even a Capybara putting in a quick appearance.



Our lunch followed shortly with a long siesta afterwards.

We gathered again at 16:30 for an afternoon birding session. First, we admired the Hyacinth Macaws as they gathered for an afternoon drink. Then, we visited the feeders at a private house, where several species were present: Shiny, Bay-winged and Giant Cowbirds, Guira Cuckoo, Orange-backed Troupial, White-tipped Doves, Red-capped Cardinals and plethora of others.

As we walked towards a small wetland behind the lodge’s grounds, Paulo suddenly shouted with excitement: “Anaconda! We all ran in the direction pointed by Paulo and soon we were looking at this giant reptile as it smoothly glided amongst the short vegetation.



After the excitement of seeing this giant (and posing in front of it), we entered a boardwalk over a drying wetland. Here, Giant Waterlilies (*Victoria cruciana*) covered the water surface and iconic Wattled Jacanas were jumping between them in search of food. Some other birds were also present, including Striated and Rufescent Tiger-Herons, Cattle Tyrant, Southern Screemers with four youngsters by their sides, Solitary Sandpiper and Pied Plover, amongst others.

A quick session of cold beer before dinner at 20:00 seemed like an essential necessity for the “boys”. Our dinner, although “delayed”, was delicious, with great choices of dishes and some free alcoholic drinks that some of us dared to try.

## Day 12

### 24 October, Monday

We waited with anticipation for our first boat ride in search for a Jaguar. Despite heavy rain at 5:00 am, the boat trip was not cancelled and under protective canvas we launched our first search just after breakfast. The prevailing wind and heavy rain were not pleasant and it seemed a bit pointless cruising along the river where nothing could be seen. However, suddenly, the message came through to our skipper that a Jaguar had been sighted on the Wiaba River. We gained speed and, after a while, which felt like an eternity, we arrived at a flotilla of boats. Some of them had started to leave, so we assumed that we had arrived too late. But then, with great excitement, we saw a movement in the vegetation, where a Jaguar was walking. Sure enough, the wonderful beast soon appeared, partially screened by vegetation, before emerging on the river bank and walking along its edge in the open. This was the start of an over two-hour session that we had with this wonderful cat. We observed its peculiar behaviour as it dug into the sand at the bottom of a sand cliff, then climbed up the cliff to rest on the top of it, only to jump back down to the same spot and dig into the sand again. The Jaguar appeared to be on a mission, frustrated at times, but not giving up. The rain was persistent, but this did not deter us from staying put. In between the actions, Paulo tried to attract our attention to some birds around, and so we recorded Black-fronted Nunbird, Rusty-backed Spinetail, Black Vultures (gathering above the Jaguar which prompted some speculations),



Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Red-billed Scythebill, Chaco Chachalaca and a Buff-throated Woodcreeper (calling).

Various theories were put forward to explain the behaviour of the Jaguar, but it all became clear when we saw it struggling with a caiman. We did not see the Jaguar catch the caiman, so we concluded, that the caiman must have been buried accidentally by the collapse of the sandy wall of the cliff, and the cat had tried to regain its prey by digging it out from the pile of sand. The caiman was too big to be dragged up the cliff, so the Jaguar spent some time biting it in half. Eventually, it succeeded and carried one half of the caiman up to the top of the cliff in one big jump and out of sight! What a privilege it was to watch the whole spectacle so close and in full (almost) view! This must rank as one of the best wildlife experiences one could encounter and, indeed, Gordon voted it later, his most memorable event of the trip!



After such a good sighting under our belt, we could relax and enjoy other birds and mammals on the boat ride. A brief curtesy stop was made on a sandy island/spit, where we also spotted Howler Monkeys in the distance. As we continued our ride along the river, a Capped Heron roosting on the river bank allowed us to approach closely, a Rusty-margined Flycatcher came into view, and an Osprey flew by. We spent some time watching a Capybara

feeding on the top of a river bank, but while observing Black-capped Donacobius, the skipper received a radio message about a new sighting of a Jaguar on the Mio Negro River.

As we reached the site, the Jaguar was right in the open, lying on the bank of the river in a burnt patch of forest. This time, though, there was only one boat observing the Jaguar, giving us a more intimate experience. A while later, the cat moved to another spot behind a tree, but soon emerged again in the open, where it picked up a dead snake (presumably a burnt one, as flames and smoke of burning vegetation were visible in the vicinity), and disappeared into the forest. As it walked away, it squirted urine onto a tree to mark its territory. What a great sighting!

On the way to the lodge, we encountered a Giant Otter by the river bank and several bird species, including a Squirrel Cuckoo, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Lined Seadeater and Black-backed Water-Tyrant. Just before we reached the lodge, an Osprey passed by carrying a fish.

Lunch followed at 12:00 with a siesta afterwards. Some of us though inspected the lodge's grounds. The main attraction here are Hyacinth Macaws, which are incredibly tame and approachable, and gather in big numbers. At one point in the afternoon, there were 12 of them foraging on the ground or squawking in the trees overhead.

We left for our afternoon boat ride at 15:00, but first Paulo took us to a fisherman who was processing a freshly caught fish on the shore, to show us the most common fish species in the river.

As we left and gained some speed, the skipper got a call about a new sighting of a Jaguar. In no time at all, we reached the site, where a few other boats were already competing for the best position. The Jaguar was sitting on the bank in the open with everyone registering its every move. The Jaguar soon stood up, looked around, almost as if trying to decide what to do next, then it picked something from the ground and walked away into the bushes. It seemed like a good idea to celebrate another good sighting of a Jaguar with a shot of our local liqueur.

Disappointingly, the liqueur was affected by the heat and looked a bit doggy, so not all of us were tempted to raise a glass.



The light was getting low, so we spent the next hour or so, drifting slowly along the river bank picking up whatever came into view: three Southern Caracaras posed for us nicely, as did Amazon and Ringed Kingfishers and a stunning male Rufous-tailed Jacamar. With the engine off, we were able to approach these birds closely for almost full frame pictures.

As we turned towards the lodge, to the background of the sun setting down, we came across a group of Capybaras

exhibiting peculiar behaviour. They were all making alarm calls, and swam off in a tight group away from the shore, almost as if in response to danger coming from the vegetated shore; maybe they sensed an Anaconda or a Jaguar, we thought...

And, if this was not enough, just before we reached the lodge, two Band-tailed Nighthawks flew past us by on their evening hunt. What an end to a fabulously eventful day!

## Day 13

### 25 October, Tuesday

In contrast to yesterday, we woke up to a sunny day and after an early breakfast, we set off to cruise the river just after 6:00 am.

First, we stopped briefly to view a Cocoi Heron and a Ringed Kingfisher, and then we picked up a Blue-throated Guan and Chaco Chachalaca. We then came across a group of Giant River Otters swimming by the river bank, and this soon transpired into a captivating show. The encounter was truly superb and we spent some time watching them swimming, diving for food, eating the catch, playing and communicating with each other while producing intriguing sounds. Our skipper kept manoeuvring the boat, so we could witness the interactions at the best possible angle. We could not believe our luck, because watching them from so close was very special and, no wonder, Graham voted it later his most memorable event of the trip. Soon, though, as with all the shows, it was all over; the otters became quieter and moved on, and so did we.



We recorded Yellow-collared Macaws flying above before engaging with a Yellow-billed Tern, Pied Lapwing and two Black Skimmers roosting on a sand bank. And, it was here, that we received a call about the sighting of a Jaguar. As it was not far from where we were, we decided to head for the reported location. Although we arrived only to be informed that the Jaguar was somewhere in the thick cover of vegetation, our skipper positioned the boat ahead of everybody else to spot the Jaguar if it would come out into the open. The movement of the vegetation indicated that the cat was heading for the river bank. Sure enough, moments later, the Jaguar emerged and went straight into the river for a swim. Because of our position, we were able to move alongside the Jaguar as it continued swimming parallel to the river bank. We watched it climb out onto the river bank, revealing itself well, before disappearing into the forest again. *“What perfect timing”,* we thought, *“to be able to arrive just in time to get a few minutes of action from a Jaguar!”*

Still digesting what we just witnessed, we continued birding at a relaxed pace on the river. A brief “emergency” stop on a sandbank generated good views of a Pied Lapwing, Black and Lesser Yellow-headed (flying above) Vultures and Rufous-tailed Jacamar, while Black Howler Monkeys made some commotion in nearby trees.

The gentle pace of our boat continued as we scooped an array of birds, including species such as Pale-vented Pigeon, Shiny Cowbird, Orange-backed Troupial, Savanna Hawk, Black-capped Donacobius, Unicolored Blackbird, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Lesser Kiskadee, White-bellied and Rusty-collared Seadeaters, Large-billed Antwren, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Silver-beaked Tanager and Straight-billed Woodcreeper. We watched a Capybara coming out of the water onto a bank, when the skipper received a call of more Jaguar activities nearby. We had visited this location yesterday, but being so close to the site, we decided to pay a visit again.

And indeed, as we arrived, we saw a Jaguar walking in a burnt part of the forest and slowly disappear behind a tree. We could have waited for some more action, but being totally satisfied with all the sightings of Jaguars so far, we decided to move on and continue birdwatching while heading “home” for lunch. Just before we left the site though, a Blue-crowned Trogon posed for us on a branch. Apart from an array of common waterbirds, we also saw a Rufous-browed Peppershrike before arriving at the lodge.

We resumed birdwatching again at 15:00 and took off in the opposite direction to our previous rides. The river was wide at first and birdwatching rather difficult as we cruised fast through this section; but soon, we took a turn into a channel, where Water Hyacinth covered the river in places and the forest with its vines, epiphytes and thick undercover grew almost to the edge of the river. We moved slowly through this picturesque channel, picking up whatever came to our view. The most notable birds included Band-tailed Antbird, White-tailed Hawk, White-lored Spintail, seen for the first and last time on this trip, and a gorgeous Sungrebe. We had already seen the Sungrebe in the Amazonian Forest at Cristalino Lodge, but this sighting was much closer, and Bill was thrilled to be able to see it for the first time. The highlight though had to be the Spectacled Owl that sat at the entrance to its nest and ignored all the commotion and excitement of the photographers and film makers. It was impossible to ignore a striking butterfly, Julia Heliconian (*Dryas iulia alcionea*) flyig about.



On the way back, we stopped briefly to view Ringed and Amazon Kingfishers, and Black-collared Hawk. As we arrived at the jetty, a Great River Otter was getting very familiar with us and reluctantly plunged into the water.

We returned slightly earlier than initially planned, with plenty of time to relax, pack, have the last wonder around this amazing place and do a daily check-list before indulging in our last dinner at 20:00.

## Day 14

### 26 October, Wednesday

We were sorry to leave Porto Jofre this morning, but after paying our bills, and saying good-bye to the lovely manager Roger, we pressed on. There was a long drive ahead of us today as we were leaving Panatanal and were going to Chapada dos Guimarães.

However, it was impossible to ignore the rich wildlife around us, and so we stopped not far from the lodge to do some birding along the Transpantaneira Road. Bird activities were high and we quickly had good views of Cinereous-breasted Spintail, Tropical Kingbird, Little and Striped Cuckoos, both sexes of the Barred Anshrike, Rusty-collared and Double-collared Seedeaters, Grayish Saltator and Short-crested Flycatcher. It took a bit longer though to track down a small bird with a very cute name, a Crested Doradito. Eventually, our perseverance paid off and we also had good views of a pair of a Rusty-backed Antwrens. To top this, a magnificent Scarlet-headed Blackbird perched in the distance, showing off its striking red head.

As we drove through Transpantaneira, we crossed several dilapidated bridges. We inspected some of them closer with a sheer disbelief, if not horror. They urgently needed a repair. There was also the last opportunity to take some memorable photos of this famous wetland. Also, an astonishing number of *Phoebis* sp. butterflies gathered on the bank, a phenomenon that we had seen on several occasions before on this trip.

Further along, we stopped by an old building, where a Great Horned Owl had its day-roost. We had the chance to view this bird again, as well as a Little Woodpecker. Graham though announced that “*something interesting popped up in front of him*” while in the bushes – to everybody’s envy, it was a Glittering-bellied Emerald!

Capybaras were spotted a few times along the way and a colourful Yellow-tailed Cribó (*Drymarchon corais*) (a snake) crossed the road. A brief stop by a small wetland generated good views from the car of an Amazon



Kingfisher and some Monk Parakeets at their communal nest.

We also made a brief stop at a lodge, previously visited on the way south, and had brilliant views of a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl on the nest (and also in the restaurant!). As it sat on the arm of a chair, we could see its “double eyes” in the form of two dark patches on the back of its head to confuse any predators.

We arrived at Posada Piuval Lodge for lunch. As expected, it was very enjoyable, but we were pressed for time, so soon afterwards, we were on our way again. From here, it was not far to Pocone, where we stopped to refuel and visited a souvenir shop where some of us had the opportunity to spend some money.

As we continued towards Cuiaba, the unexpected happened – we had a puncture! Kelvin was superb and, in no time at all, changed the wheel by the side of the road (in scorching heat!), with us following his every move! However, as it turned out, the new tyre needed some air. As we were ready to leave, wondering how we would be able to drive on a deflated tire, a road-rescue lorry stopped to assist us. We were taken by this friendly chap, who out of his goodwill stopped and pumped the tyre for us. This was lucky!

We continued our journey to Cuiaba, where we stopped briefly to pick up a new tyre, and then headed in the direction of the beautiful Chapada dos Guimarães mountains. A stop by the side of the road gave us good views of Peach-fronted Parakeets and a Palm Tanager. A courtesy stop was also made at a road-side restaurant/shop, with some strange alien decorations. We eventually arrived at a little town of Chapada and our Casa da Cuineira Hotel. The hotel was very stylish, with a beautiful interior, and some of us were even lucky enough to get a room with a jacuzzi!

After sorting ourselves out and have done our daily check-list revision at an enormously big table in the lunch-room, we reluctantly left for an evening meal in town. By then, the rain and thunder intensified, but eating out was the only option at this point. We intermingled with locals in a family-run restaurant, but were pleased to return to the hotel for a most deserved rest. For Graham, though, it was not straight forward, because he had a serious leak in his room. Thankfully, the manager himself took care of it and transferred Graham to one of the jacuzzi-room! Graham's eyes sparkled!

## Day 15

### 27 October, Thursday

It was an early start to the day, but we were treated to a fabulous selection of juices/smoothies, fruit and cakes. Despite darkness surrounding our departure, we were looking forward to the introduction of the unique Cerrado savanna.

#### Facts about Cerrado:

1. It is a vast tropical savanna (wooded grassland) ecosystem of Brazil. Covering 2 million km<sup>2</sup>, or 21% of the country's territory, the Cerrado is the largest savanna region in South America and the second largest biome in Brazil after the Amazon, but not nearly as recognised as the Amazon. The area is equivalent to the size of England, France, Germany, Italy and Spain combined.
2. More than 1,600 species of mammals, birds and reptiles have been identified in the Cerrado.
3. Some of South America's most important rivers, the Amazon, Paraná-Paraguai and São Francisco, begin here.
4. Only 20% of the Cerrado's original vegetation remains intact. This rich wooded grasslands are being destroyed faster than the neighbouring rainforest. Unsustainable agricultural activities, particularly soy production and cattle ranching, as well as burning of vegetation for charcoal, continue to pose a major threat to the Cerrado's biodiversity.
5. Despite its environmental importance, it is one of the least protected regions in Brazil. Less than 3% of the area is currently protected by law.

We undertook a walk in the Cerrado bushes at the back of a strange housing development, but the day was awakening rather slowly. Eventually, birds started to show up and we managed to get good views of Pale-vented Pigeon, Black-throated Saltator, Small-billed and Yellow-billed Elaenias, White-rumped Tanager, Rufous-winged Antshrike, Plumbeous Seedeater and Grassland Sparrow.

A walk along the road inbetween the housing development proved to be very productive with species seen such as American Kestrel, Chalk-browed Mockingbird, another good-looking Black-throated Saltator, Gray Monjita, Rufous Hornero, Red-crested Finch, Swallow-tailed Kite (flying in the distance), a very red Saffron Finch and the striking White-eared Puffbird (sitting on a wire).



Breakfast back at the hotel at 7:30 am was delicious with a great selection of dishes and irresistible smoothies. Soon after, we went off again, and as we drove through Cerrado bushes on both sides of the road, we got a great view of a Versicolored Emerald. Despite the annoying drizzle, the excitement of seeing this little beauty collecting nectar from the only flowering bush in the vicinity, was exhilarating (at least for some of us!). We stopped further along at the stream, but only Gordon managed to get a glimpse of a Brown Jacamar.

The rain persisted, but we continued along the track, where we picked up a magnificent Black-crowned Tityra, Blue Dacnis, Green-winged Saltator, and eventually, a Saffron-billed Sparrow. A Plumbeous Kite soared above and the Pale-breasted Thrush sang its heart out. It was still drizzling so, Gordon opted for a lift with Kelvin,



whereas the rest of us made slow progress along the road, adding to our list: a colourful Swallow Tanager, Saffron Finch and House Wren, amongst others. Paulo led us to private grounds and then up the hill to an open-air restaurant, now abandoned by the Italian owners. Broad-billed Flycatcher, Pale-breasted Thrush and Crested Becard were just a few species that we spotted on the way. With all the furniture and utensils still left intact in the restaurant and an empty swimming pool beneath, we could only imagine what a thriving place it must have been once upon a time. A view over the forested hills from the balcony of the restaurant was splendid and a good vantage point to spot the birds, which included a flock of up to 60 White-eyed Parakeets, Crested Oropendola and Swallow Tanager, amongst others.

As we returned to the car, Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Sooty-fronted Spinetail and a Black-throated Mango were added to the list. By now, the rain intensified further and when an Ash-throated Crake was spotted by the side of the road, as we were driving back to the lodge, only Doug and Gordon had stamina to face the adversity and got out of the minibus to have a closer look.

Before we reached the lodge, we added White-lined Tanager, Streaked Flycatcher and a Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch, with a tatty tail, as Margaret rightly described!

The lunch in another family-run restaurant in town followed at 12:30. Two hours later, we gathered again for another dose of Brazilian birdlife. This time we visited a forest and walked along the track, picking up a variety of species, such as a Black-fronted Nunbird and Green-winged Saltator, but the star of the show was the Blue-crowned Motmot, which perched and posed for us nicely. Red-shouldered Macaws flew above us calling and Swallow-tailed Kite soared in the distance.

Later in the day, Paulo took us to a place where a spectacular view stretched as far as one could see over picturesque valleys filled with forested mountains. The wind was strong, but we all made an effort and climbed out of the car to be rewarded with a view of two King Vultures passing us by. The night was closing in on us, and we came across a Burrowing Owl on the way to the lodge.

Our dinner tonight took place in, yet, another restaurant in town, where a delicious spaghetti Bolognese was made especially for us, with the choice of steaks, salads and doughnuts.

## Day 16

### 28 October, Friday

What was meant to be just a coffee at 6:00 am, turned out to be a full-monty breakfast. John, Margaret and Anne did not join us on this pre-breakfast excursion, but the rest of us headed first for the town's square. Here, we managed to see departing Red-shouldered Macaws from their roost, and as a bonus, we also saw mating Swallow-tailed Kites.



We then visited the Cerrado habitat at the same place as yesterday, but this time birds seemed to be more active and we got the better views of them. These included a Rufous-bellied Thrush, Curl-crested and Purplish Jays, White-vented Violet-ear, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Black-throated Saltator and Plumbeous Seedeater. The Red-shouldered Macaws also showed well their recognisable red underwinged coverts in flight. We had to be careful not to step on the Leafcutter Ants, which marched in their hundreds along our path.

### Leafcutter Ant

1. There are 47 species of leafcut ants belonging to the two genera *Atta* and *Acromyrmex*, all endemic to South and Central America and some parts of the southern United States.
2. Leafcutter ants can carry more than 5000 times their body weight
3. They form one of the largest and most complex animal societies on Earth. In a few years, the central mound of their underground nests can grow to more than 30 m across, with smaller, radiating mounds extending out to a radius of 80 m, taking up 30 to 600 m<sup>2</sup> and containing eight million individuals.
4. The ants cut pieces of leaves, flowers, and grasses and carry them to their nest. Here, they use the freshly cut plant material to feed their actively cultivated fungus garden. The fungus cultivated by the adults is used to feed the ant larvae, and the adult ants feed on leaf sap. Different species of ants use different species of fungus, but all of the fungi the ants use are members of the *Lepiotaceae* family.



We re-united with the rest of the group at a very enjoyable breakfast, and at 8:45, we set off again to another area of Cerrado habitat. As we drove along a sandy road (in the process of being repaired), we made an abrupt stop to view Burrowing Owl on the ground. Soon, another appeared by its side and both posed for us nicely on the ground and on a tree. This proved to be a very productive stop,

because other species were seen here, including White Woodpecker, Rusty-backed Antwren, White-banded Tanager, Glittering-bellied Emerald, and, finally, Margaret was satisfied with her view of a Curl-crested Jay. Further along, Grassland Sparrow and White-eared Puffbird were spotted from the car, while a brief stop by the side of the road gave us a Black-faced Tanager, with Red-and-green Macaws flying in the distance.

Another stop kept us busy with good views of Peach-fronted and Yellow-chevroned Parakeets, Red-shouldered Macaws, Pale-vented Pigeon, Crimson-breasted Woodpecker, Scaled Pigeon, Wood Stork, a Choppy Blackbird on its nest, and two Burrowing Owls again.

As we preceded further, a Chestnut-eared Aracara, Savanna Hawk, Toco Toucan and about 30 migratory Snail Kites were seen. Just before we turned onto a private dirt road, we spotted a Campo Flicker and two Red-and-green Macaws. The road led us to a farm, where we raised our thumbs up to the owners as we passed them by in a car. How little did they know... at the bottom of an amazing mango-filled alleyway, we stopped and helped ourselves to mangoes lying around on the ground. Our feast, however, came to an abrupt end, when we saw the owners approaching us in their car. We did not feel comfortable, particularly that Kelvin has already climbed one of the trees and started to throw the mangoes onto a ground, for us to pick up. We swiftly retreated to our minibus, leaving Paulo and Kelvin to deal with this rather awkward situation. Our concerns, however, were unsubstantiated, because after a short conversation with the owners, the boys emerged with a plastic bag filled with mangoes. The owners waved to us as they passed by. This was our second interaction with the locals, where their hospitality and friendliness was astonishing. Before we left, we managed to get a distant, but clear, view of a Laughing Falcon.

Further along, we made another stop by the road and walked alongside it for a while, before turning onto an old gravel track. Looking at everything that drew our attention, we managed to get good views of Greater Ani, Black and Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures, Purple-throated Euphonia, Fork-tailed Palm Swifts, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Point-tailed Palmcreeper, Silver-billed Tanager, Blue-crowned Motmot and two beautiful Red-and-green Macaws flew right above our heads. As we headed for lunch, White-eyed and Peach-fronted Parakeets were seen *en route*.

Lunch and cold drinks were welcomed by us all and, after a short rest, we were ready to start our last birding session of the trip. We headed for the main attraction here, the Veu de Noiva Waterfall situated within the boundary of the Chapada dos Guimarães National Park and a World Heritage Site. Apart from the fabulous views here, we also had some interesting sightings, including a Cliff Flycatcher and three Great Dusky Swifts on their nests, that Paulo managed to get for us in the telescope. These were the first and the last sightings of these species on this trip. A Sayaca Tanager, Turkey Vulture, a flock of White-eyed (flying in front of the cliffs) and Peach-fronted (on the top of a tree) Parakeets were also seen here.

It was our last dinner of the trip tonight and we headed to a very special place – the road leading to it could only be entered via a “coded” gate. Once on the road, we undertook a walk, where a White-bellied Warbler attracted our attention and a Rufous-tailed Jacamar with a dragonfly in its beak posed for a picture. Footprints of a Tapir were also spotted. Further along, while driving, we saw a Yellow-headed Caracara (the only on this trip), male and a female Swallow Tanager, Chopi Blackbird and Six-banded Armadillo appeared briefly in the bushes.

Eventually, we arrived to a wonderful lodge with a fabulous location overlooking the mountains and valley. Most importantly, though, the lodge had some flowering bushes which attracted at least five species of hummingbirds and related species. An additional attraction included very tame Cavies running around the lodge's lawn. And, so in the gentle light of the setting sun, a White-vented Violet-Ear, Black-throated Mango, Versicolored Emerald, Ruby-topaz and Guilded Hummingbirds, were all busy scooping the last nectar of the day as we followed their every move!



Well, at least some of us, because a small party went to a nearby lake, whereas the rest of us opted for a drink at the bar.

As the day was closing on us, we gathered with our drinks to go over the check-list. Before we headed to the restaurant, Paulo led us to a nest of the Tropical Screech-Owl and, a while later, some of us got a glimpse of the only Hoary Fox on this trip.

Our last dinner was truly special: a barbequed Paku fish that never tasted better and a delicious dessert to top it off! This could not have been a better end to a very eventful trip!

Satisfied and merry we arrived back at the lodge late at night for a well deserved rest.

## Day 17

### 29 October, Saturday

Today was our departure day and we needed to cover 60 km back to Cuiaba airport in the morning. The journey went rather smoothly and with almost no traffic, we arrived at the airport with plenty of time to spare. Soon, it was time to say good-bye to lovely Kelvin and our very knowledgeable guide, Paulo.

Thank you all for your patience, enthusiasm, curiosity, humour and great companionship!

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In all the tables, dates are given only for the transfer days. The days spent at a particular lodge were combined and abbreviations refer to:

Cr - Cristalino Lodge

Pu - Pousada Piuval

Al - Pouso Alegre

Jo - Porto Jofre

Ch - Chapada dos Guimarães

### Birds recorded on the trip (380)

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
1	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	x	x			x	x	x	x	
2	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
3	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>									
4	Green Ibis	<i>Mesenbrinibis cayennensis</i>	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	
5	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>					x	x	x	x	
6	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
7	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
8	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			x						
9	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
10	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
11	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
12	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
13	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
14	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
15	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
16	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>			x	x	x	x		x	
17	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>				x	x	x	x	x	
18	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>			x						
19	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>			x	x				x	
20	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
21	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
22	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>			x			x	x	x	
23	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	x		x	x					
24	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>				x			x		
25	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
26	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>		x	x	x				x	
27	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
28	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	x		x						x
29	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
30	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	x	x	x						
31	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	x								
32	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					x		x		
33	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	x	x							x
34	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	x								
35	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		x	x		x		x		x
36	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		x							
37	Mississippi Kite	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>			x						
38	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x			x
39	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>		x	x						
40	White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>							x		
41	Gray (Gray-lined) Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	x								
42	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	x						x	x	
43	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
44	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
45	Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		
46	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>							x		
47	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
48	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	x	x						x	x
49	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	x		x					x	
50	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco refigularis</i>	x	x							
51	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	x	x		x			H		x
52	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>	x								
53	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	x								
54	Cryptic Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>	x								
55	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
56	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>									x
57	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x	
58	Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>									H
59	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>			x		H	H	H	H	H
60	Variagated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	x								

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
61	Brazilian Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>	x								
62	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarana</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
63	Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
64	Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cujubi</i>	x								
65	Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
66	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
67	Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>			x	x					
68	Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	x								
69	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
70	Grey-breasted Crake	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>		x							
71	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
72	Ash-throated Crake	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>			x						x
73	Grey-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>			x	x	x	x	x		x
74	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	x		x	x	x	x			
75	Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	x						x		
76	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>				x					
77	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
78	Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	x					x	x		
79	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
80	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>					x				
81	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>		x	x	x			x	x	
82	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>					x		x		
83	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliosa</i>							x		
84	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
85	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
86	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>					x				
87	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	x								
88	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	x			x	x	x	x		
89	Long-tailed Ground-Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>			x	x					
90	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>				x					
91	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>			x		x		x		x
92	Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>			x	x	x		x		
93	Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>		x						x	x
94	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
95	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbrea</i>	x								
96	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	H								
97	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	x		x	x	x	x			x
98	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>	x	x							
99	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	x								
100	Blue-winged Macaw	<i>Primolius maracana</i>	x								
101	Yellow (Golden)-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>							x		
102	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
103	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	x	x			x				
104	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	x								
105	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	x								x
106	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>			x						
107	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	x	x	x	x		x	x		x
108	Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga aurea</i>							H	x	x
109	Nanday Parakeet	<i>Nandayus nenday</i>					x				
110	Madeira Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura snethlageae</i>	x								
111	Red-fan Parrot	<i>Triclarina malachitacea</i>	x								
112	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
113	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	x
114	Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	x								
115	Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>			x	x	x				
116	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	x								
117	Turquoise (Blue)-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>			x	x	x	x	x		
118	White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	x								
119	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	x								x
120	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>		x	x	x	x		x	x	x

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
121	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
122	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x
123	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>			x	H				x	
124	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>							x	x	
125	Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	x	x	x						
126	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>							x		x
127	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>									x
128	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>			x	H		x		x	
129	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>			x	x				x	
130	Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>							x		
131	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydrosalis climacocerca</i>	x								
132	Little Nightjar	<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>	x					x			
133	Sand-colored Highthawk	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>									
134	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	x								
135	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>			x	x					
136	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>							x		
137	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	x								
138	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>			x		x				
139	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>	x	x							
140	Great Dusky Swift	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>									x
141	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	x								
142	Pale-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	x								x
143	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	x								
144	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	x								
145	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>		x							x
146	White-vented Violet-Ear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>									x
147	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	x								x
148	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>		x			x				
149	Versicolored Emerald	<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>									x
150	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>									x
151	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>					x				
152	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>							x		x
153	Gilded Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>									x
154	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>	x								
155	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>	x								
156	Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	x								
157	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	x								
158	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>					x		x		
159	Violaceous (Amaz.) Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	H								x
160	Blue-crowned (Am.) Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>									x
161	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
162	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	x								
163	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
164	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	x	x			x	x	x		
165	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	x	x			x	x	x		
166	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	x		x				x		x
167	Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>	x								
168	Brown Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>									x
169	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	x	x	x		x		x		x
170	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	x								
171	Black-girdled Barbet	<i>Capito dayi</i>	x								
172	Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	x								
173	White-necked Puffbird	<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	x								
174	White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>									x
175	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	x								
176	Red-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i>	x								
177	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>		x	x		x				x
178	Gould's Toucanet	<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>	x								
179	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	x								x
180	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	x								

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
181	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>		x		x	x	x	x	x	
182	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	x								
183	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>					x				
184	Checkered Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis mixtus</i>									
185	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>				x	x			x	
186	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>					x	x			
187	Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>		x	x	x	x				x
188	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	x								
189	Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>					x				
190	Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	x								
191	White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>				x		x	x		
192	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	x	x							
193	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>			x	x		x			
194	Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	H								
195	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>				x					
196	Long-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	H								
197	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	x				x				
198	Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>			x						
199	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	x								
200	Planalto Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>									x
201	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	x		x				x		
202	Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	x								
203	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	H								
204	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>				x	x			x	
205	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>C. trochilirostris</i>				x			x		
206	Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>				x					
207	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>			x		x		x		
208	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
209	Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>									x
210	Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>									x
211	White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>			H				x		
212	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>			x	x	x		x	x	
213	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>							x		
214	Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>			x	x					x
215	Point-tailed Palmcreeper	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>		x							
216	Rufous-rumped Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocercum</i>	x								
217	Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus scansor</i>	H								
218	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>			x		x				
219	Glossy Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>	x								
220	Saturnine Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i>	x								
221	Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	H								
222	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>			x	x			x	x	x
223	White-shouldered Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>		x							
224	Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	H								
225	Rufous-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>									x
226	Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	H								
227	White-eyed Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla leucophthalma</i>	H								
228	Grey Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	x								
229	Large-billed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>	H						x		x
230	Rusty-backed Antwren	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>									x
231	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>			x				H		
232	Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	H								
233	Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	x						x		
234	Dot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>	H								
235	Black-spotted Bare-eye	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	H								
236	Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>	H								
237	Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	x								
238	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	x								
239	Amazonian Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	x								
240	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymmoderus foetidus</i>	x								

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
241	Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilopha galeata</i>									x
242	Flame-crowned Manakin	<i>Heterocercus lineatus</i>	x								
243	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	x	H							
244	Band-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>									x
245	Red-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	x								
246	Snow-capped Manakin	<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>	x								
247	Fiery-capped Manakin	<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>	H								
248	Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>			x						
249	Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	H								
250	White-browed Purpleuft	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	x								
251	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>			x	x	x		x		
252	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>									x
253	Green-backed Becard	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>					H				
254	Crested (Plain) Becard	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>									x
255	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>					x				
256	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>									x
257	Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>									x
258	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	x								
259	White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerne</i>	x								
260	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	x		H						
261	Crested Doradito	<i>Pseudocolopteryx sclateri</i>								x	
262	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	x								
263	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>H. margaritaceiventer</i>					H				
264	Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>	x								
265	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	x						x		
266	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>			x						
267	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>T. chrysocrotaphum</i>	H								
268	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>									x
269	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>					x				
270	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>					x				
271	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	x	x							
272	Grey Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>			x						x
273	White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>		x	x	x					
274	Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	x		x				x	x	
275	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>		x	x		x	x	x		
276	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	x								
277	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
278	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaius</i>	x				x		x	x	
279	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	x		x	x	x		x		x
280	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	x				x		x		
281	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
282	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>			x	x	x			x	x
283	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	x			x	x				x
284	Variiegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>					x				
285	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>E. aurantioatrocristatus</i>	x								
286	White-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>		x							
287	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x
288	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>		x	x	x			x	x	
289	Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>			x		x				
290	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	x		x				x	x	x
291	Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	H								
292	Dull-capped Attila	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>			H						
293	White-bellied Warbler	<i>Basileuterus hypoleucus</i>									x
294	Flavescent Warbler	<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>					x				
295	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>			H		H		x		x
296	Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus brunneiceps</i>							H		
297	Dusky-capped Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	H								
298	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
299	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon cyanoleuca</i>									x
300	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	x								

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
301	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	x	x	x				x		
302	Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>		x							
303	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
304	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>	x	x	x			x	x	x	x
305	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	x	x					x	x	x
306	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
307	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>		x	x	x	x		x	x	
308	Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>					x				H
309	Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	H								
310	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>		x							x
311	Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>	H								
312	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
313	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>									x
314	Hauxwell's Thrush	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	x								
315	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>				x	x			x	x
316	Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	x								
317	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x	
318	Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	H								
319	Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>				x	x	x			
320	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
321	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>		x	x	x	x	x		x	x
322	Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>				x		x			
323	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
324	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		x	x			x	x	x	
325	Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>		x	x	x			x		
326	Bay-winged Cowbird	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
327	White-browed Blackbird	<i>Sturnella superciliaris</i>	x	x							
328	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>								x	
329	Epulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	x		x	x	x		x		x
330	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>			x	x		x	x		
331	Cannamon Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>	x								
332	Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>									x
333	White-banded Tanager	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>									x
334	White-rumped Tanager	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>									x
335	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>									x
336	Red-billed Pied Tanager	<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>									x
337	Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>					x				
338	Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis favicollis</i>	x								
339	Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>				x					
340	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	x		x	x	x		x		x
341	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	x								
342	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>		x	x	x					x
343	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
344	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	x								
345	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	x								x
346	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	x								
347	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	x								x
348	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	x								
349	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	x								
350	Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>		x	x	x	x			x	
351	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	x	x				x			
352	Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
353	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>							H		x
354	Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>		x							
355	Slate-coloured Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	x								
356	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>			x	x	x		x	x	x
357	Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>									x
358	Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator atricollis</i>									x
359	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		x				x	x	x	x
360	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	x								

## Continued...

	English name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
361	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	x								x
362	Short-billed Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	x								
363	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	x								
364	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>									x
365	Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	x				x				x
366	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>									x
367	Golden-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	x								
368	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>			x	x			x		
369	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
370	Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>									x
371	Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>									x
372	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>			x	x		x	x	x	
373	Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	x	x				x	x		
374	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>		x						x	
375	White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>							x		
376	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	x								
377	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	x								x
378	Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>									x
379	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>									x
380	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>		x							

## Mammals recorded on the trip

	English Name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
1	Six-banded Armadillo	<i>Euphractus sexcinctus</i>									x
2	S. American Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadicens</i>	x								
3	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarai</i>			x	x	x	x	x		
4	Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
5	Paca	<i>Agouti paca</i>				x					
6	Ocelot	<i>Felis pardalis</i>					x				
7	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>							x		
8	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>			x						
9	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>				x					
10	Hoary Fox	<i>Pseudalopex vetulus</i>									x
11	South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>			x	x	x				
12	Giant River Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>			x		x		x		
13	Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>				x		x			
14	Greater Fishing Bat	<i>Nocilio leporinus</i>				x		x			
15	Seba's Short-tailed Bat	<i>Carollia perspicillata</i>						x			
16	Black-tailed Marmoset	<i>Mico melanura</i>			x	x					
17	Black Howler	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>						x	x		
18	Black-striped Capuchin	<i>Sapajus ibidinosus</i>	x								
19	Black-capped Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>	x			x	x		x		
20	White-whiskered Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles marginatus</i>	x	x							
21	Red-handed Howler	<i>Alouatta belzebul</i>	x								
22	White-nosed Saki Monkey	<i>Chiropotes albinasus</i>	x								
23	White-lipped Peccary	<i>Tayassu peccary</i>	H								
24	Feral Pig	<i>Sus domesticus</i>			x	x	x			x	
25	Cavy	<i>Cavia aperea</i>									x
26	Brazilian Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	x			x	x				
27	Gray (Brown) Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>			x	x	x	x			
28	Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>				x	x	x			
29	Water Buffalo	<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>				x					

### Reptiles and amphibians recorded on the trip

	English Name	Latin name	Cr	17/10	Pu	20/10	Al	23/10	Jo	26/10	Ch
1	Red-footed Tortoise	<i>Geochelone carbonaria</i>					x	x			
2	Yellow-spotted River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	x								
3	Geoffroy's Side-necked Turtle	<i>Phrynops geoffroanus</i>	x								
4	Yellow-spotted River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>	x								
5	Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman jacare</i>	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	
6	Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	x								
7	Common (Green) Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>			x		x	x	x		
8	Black-and-White Tegu	<i>Salvator merianae</i>			x	x	x	x	x	x	
9	Eastern Spiny Collared Lizard	<i>Crotaphytus collaris</i>			x		x				
10	Amazon Racerunner	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>	x					x			
11	House Geco	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>	x								
12	Parrot Snake	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>						x			
13	Swamp Racer Snake	<i>Mastigodryas bifossatus</i>					x				
14	Yellow-tailed Cribó	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>								x	
15	Chaco Pond Frog	<i>Leptodactylus chaquensis</i>					x				

### Butterflies and other insects recorded on the trip

	English Name	Latin name	Record
1	Black beetle	<i>Lucanidae</i>	Cristalino Lodge
2	Leafcutter Ant	<i>Atta</i> sp.	Cristalino Lodge and Chapada
3	Deidamia Morpho	<i>Morpho deidamia</i>	Frequent in Amazonian forest
4	Many-banded Daggerwing	<i>Marpesia Chiron</i>	First walk at Christalino lodge
5	Rosalia Tigerwing	<i>Sais rosalia</i>	First day at Cristalino Lodge
6	Julia Heliconian	<i>Dryas iulia alcionea</i>	Last boat trip in Porto Jofre
7	Fallax Sabre-wing	<i>Jemadia fallax</i>	Third day at Cristalino Lodge
8	Golden-banded Gem	<i>Parcella amarynthina</i>	Salt lake at Cristalino Lodge on the first day
9		<i>Eurema</i> sp.	Yellow butterflies on the bank of the river in P. Jofre
10		<i>Phoebis</i> sp.	Butterflies on the river banks throughout the Pantanal