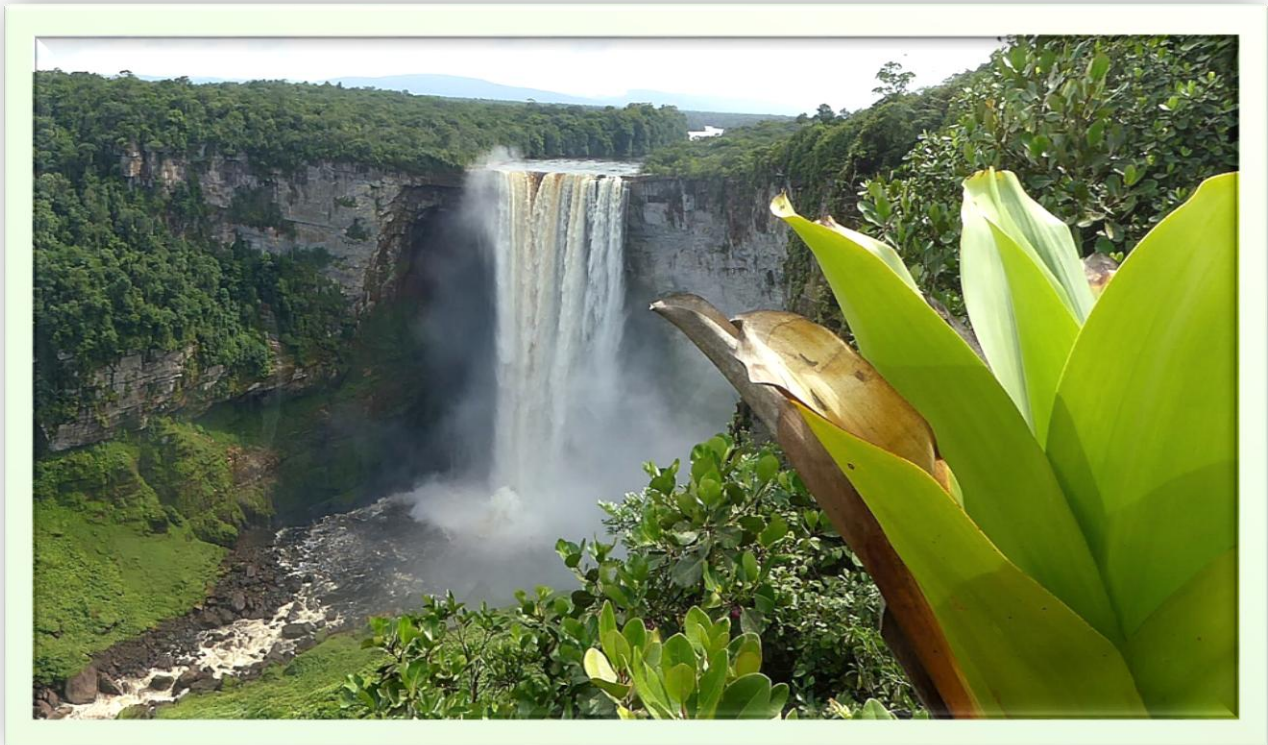


WINGSPAN BIRD TOURS

IN

GUYANA



TRIP REPORT

JANUARY 23RD – FEBRUARY 7TH 2015

LEADERS: BOB BUCKLER & LUKE JOHNSON

PARTICIPANTS: REG COX, DAVID ROBERTS, GILL SIUDA, PATRICK & PEGGY CROWLEY, DAVID & ZOË EVANS, CAROL HOPPERTON AND LES BLUNDELL.

PRE-TOUR EXTENSION TO TRINIDAD

DAY 1 – 21ST JANUARY 2015 – TRINIDAD

Our first day was spent travelling, London Gatwick, to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad. It was getting dark as we arrived but as we emerged from the airport we managed to log Carib Grackle and Tropical Kingbird our very first sightings of the trip. We took a taxi to the ASA Wright Centre arriving just in time for dinner. We sat on the famous veranda sipping cool beers after dinner, anticipating our full day in the reserve tomorrow.

DAY 2 – 22ND JANUARY 2015 - TRINIDAD

ASA WRIGHT CENTRE ALL DAY

Our first full day on tour, wow, it was marvellous. A Ferruginous Pygmy Owl woke me up at 4:30am it was right outside my window and I still couldn't find it!



At 6:15 there was enough light to bird from the ASA Wright veranda, we met there and chaos ensued as so many new species appeared at once. Within minutes the feeders were in full attendance, birds were everywhere, in the trees, on the ground, at the feeders and in every bush. A number of Tanagers were ever present: White-lined, Palm, Bay-headed, Blue and Gray and the beautiful Turquoise Tanager. These were out shone by the Green and the Purple Honeycreepers, Violaceous Euphonia, Bananaquit and of course the hummers. Tufted Coquette topped the list of hummer beauties, what a stunner.

TUFTED COQUETTE

After a wonderful breakfast we went on a guided walk on the trails, a White-bearded Mannikin showed well and we had outrageous views of a displaying Bearded Bellbird. Three thrushes went into the notebook, White-necked, Cocoa and Spectacled, as did White Hawk, Zone-tailed Hawk, Turkey and Black Vultures. A colony of Crested Oropendulas kept us amused with their strange calls and hanging nests; other species appeared in the trees such as, Ochre-bellied Flycatchers, Tropical Mockingbird, Greater Kiskadee and Orange-winged Parrots, Grey-rumped and White-banded Swifts flew over. Lizards, Agoutis, butterflies and spiders filled in the gaps.

After lunch and a siesta on the veranda we walked the trails once again and managed to see the very strange Oilbird, a colony of them are found deep in a cave-like gorge. These are the only flying, nocturnal fruit-eating birds in the world, they eat the fruits of the palm oil and tropical laurel. They forage at night, navigating by echolocation in the

same way as bats, but with a high-pitched clicking sound of around 2 kHz that is audible to humans. They are huge with a 42 inch wingspan, they also utter a very eerie screech-like call and they are ugly! No wonder they were called the 'devil bird' or locally the 'guacharo'.

In days gone by the young (which weigh much more than the adults) were boiled for their copious amounts of oil which was used for lamps and other things.

More time on the veranda concluded a terrific birding day, no new species appeared but we enjoyed photographing what was out there.



YELLOW HOODED BLACKBIRD WITH RUDDY GROUND DOVE AND CARIB GRACKLES

DAY 3 TRINIDAD – DAY 1 GUYANA– 23RD JANUARY 2015.

ASA WRIGHT CENTRE – CARONI NATURE RESERVE – FELICITY - BRICKFIELDS – ORANGE VALLEY – LA VEGA LAKES – TRANSFER TO PORT OF SPAIN AIRPORT – FLIGHT TO GUYANA

Our day started as it did yesterday, the Pygmy Owl woke me up again and I met my three companions a little later on the veranda. We decided to walk the 'Discovery' track as soon as it got light hoping for a view of the Golden-headed Manikin, alas we never saw one. We did see many of the regular species and added Little Tinamou and Rufous-crowned Motmot to our 'heard only' list.

After our walk we had time before breakfast to explore the garden area around the front of the buildings. We added House Wren and Barred Antshrike to our list, the Antshrike is a stunning bird we saw both male and female in short bursts. We also got better views of Band-rumped Swift and a Gray-headed Kite was new, it showed very well just before the bell went for breakfast at 7:30am.

By 8:30am we had finished breakfast, packed our bags, checked out of the lodge and met up with Ali, our guide for the day. Ali drove us down to the coast where we spent the rest of the day birding in several places, we visited mangrove swamps, mudflats, rice fields, rivers and lakes. We had some terrific sightings including the must-see Scarlet Ibis.

Our first venue was Caroni Nature Reserve, we eventually arrived after stopping several times to view perched birds such as Hook-billed Kite, Black Vulture, Yellow-headed Caracara, Ruddy Ground-Dove and lots of Carib Grackles. At Caroni we logged Northern Waterthrush, Grey-breasted Martin, White-winged Swallow and we had brief views of Scarlet Ibis deep in the mangrove swamp.

From there we drove further west to Felicity where we stood on a raised bank to view dis-used rice fields. In a couple of pools we listed, Blue-winged Teal, Great White, Snowy and Cattle Egrets as well as Tricoloured and Little Blue Herons. A Yellow-hooded Blackbird was stunning as was a White-headed Marsh-Tyrant. A group of Carib Grackles were joined by Smooth-billed Anis, Greater Anis and more Yellow-hooded Blackbirds. A Spectacled Caiman lay near the muddy bank of a feeder-river and as we watched it a Clapper Rail called and a Red-capped Cardinal made the briefest of

appearances. Several large flocks of Snowy Egrets flew over, as did a Common Black Hawk and a small number of Scarlet Ibises.



WATTLED JACANA

Our last stop was at La Vega, a huge garden centre and fishery with extensive gardens and woodland as well as 3 lakes. The afternoon sunlight was lovely in this beautiful setting. We saw another good selection of species with Wattled Jacana, Purple Gallinule, Ringed Kingfisher, Anhinga, Striated Heron, Yellow Warbler and Yellow Rumped Cacique all new for the list.

It was now approaching 5pm. We had seen nearly 80 species but it was time to go to the airport for our flight to Georgetown, Guyana. We parted company with Ali at the airport terminal and promptly checked in for the flight, the rest of the group had flown in from London and we all met up in the departure lounge.

Our group, now 10 strong, landed at Georgetown ahead of schedule, we touched down at 9:30pm and quickly passed through customs to be greeted by Luke, who was to be our guide for the rest of the trip.



It took about an hour to get to Georgetown from the airport, we checked in and fell into our rooms, straight to bed in preparation for the very early start of our fantastic 15 day tour in the morning.

DAY 2 GUYANA– 24TH JANUARY 2015.

ABARY RIVER – MAHAICA RIVER BOAT TRIP

Up with the lark, nay, up before the lark, way before! Having only got into bed at 11pm we were up and out at 4:30am, we boarded our bus for the 1 hour drive to the Abary River and it was still a little dark when we got there so we sat in the bus until it got light enough for birding.

This flat walk runs parallel to the river Abary but a stretch of riparian forest and mangroves separate the two, it is a haven for birds and supports one or two really special ones. A number of Orange-winged Parrots flew noisily over, flocks of Great Egrets left a nearby roost and several Snail Kites did the same. Then a Rufous Crab Hawk flew around the tree tops and two more started calling from perches nearby. What a great start with one of our main target species in the bag after only 5 minutes. We then tracked down a pair of Black-crested Antshrikes from their calls and a Blood Coloured

Woodpecker also started calling, this was a huge bonus and our number one 'most wanted' species, however, seeing it was another matter! We spent a good hour waiting for the little rascal to show and when it did we had glorious views of it perched out in the open, smashing.

We continued to find more birds at this location which delayed our walk somewhat, White-bellied Piculet, Brown –crested Flycatcher, Lemon-chested Greenlet, Bicoloured Conebill, Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Gray Kingbird and Dusky-capped Flycatcher.

Back on the trail again we had numerous sightings of Yellow Oriole, Lesser Kisskadee, American Pygmy Kingfisher, Grackles, Cowbirds, Seedeaters, Tanagers and a couple of flyover Brown-throated Parakeets.

-----As we approached the end of the track at the beach we listed egrets, herons, waders and a couple of terns. Brown Pelicans, Ospreys and yet another Rufous Crab Hawk. The bus turned up for our return journey to the start of the track.



A thirty minute drive found us at the Mahaica River where we boarded a boat for a 2 hour cruise in the hope of seeing the strange and unique Hoatzin. Generally the trip was quiet, we had lovely sunshine a super little breeze but not too many birds. The highlights can be summed in a sentence, thus; we all had good views of the Hoatzin within 5 minutes of setting off, other species included Black-throated Mango, Red-capped Cardinal, Silver-billed Tanager, Common Black Hawk, Long-winged Harrier, Jabiru and some of us saw the elusive Silvered Antbird.

We ate our lovely picnic lunch just after landing and set off for the coast, it was still very hot and after our very early start several of the group voted to go straight back to the hotel so that's exactly what we did.

RUFIOUS CRAB HAWK

We met at 7pm for a pre-dinner bird-log and then we ate a superb dinner as we sat by the side of the pool in a lovely temperature.

DAY 3 GUYANA– 24TH JANUARY 2015.

BOTANICAL GARDENS – FLIGHT TO KAIETEUR FALLS – ONWARD FLIGHT TO IWOKRAMA LODGE

Another great day which started at 5:45am, we met at the hotel entrance and walked a few hundred yards to the Botanic Gardens which open at 6am. As soon as we walked through the gate we began listing some good species. The gardens are split by a central road, we kept to that road for the duration of our stay and saw a great number of species from it.

A colony of Great White Egrets had several males displaying in the trees, it was a fascinating sight to see them fan out their white feathers like a Peacock. Our main target bird was the Festive Parrot, it took a while to find them but when we did they showed well. Other parrots seen were, Orange-winged and Yellow-headed as well as the small Red-winged Macaw. We also found Toco Toucan, Black-necked Aracari and another Blood Coloured Woodpecker.

Birds of Prey were represented by Peregrine Falcon which sat on a radio mast, Snail Kites seen everywhere, Grey Hawk, Roadside Hawk and an amazing Great Horned Owl which sat out and posed for our cameras.

Smaller birds were numerous it was hard to keep track of them, some highlights included: displaying Black-capped Donacobious, the beautiful Cinnamon Attila, the tiny Southern Beardless Pygmy-Tyrant, also Bananaquit, Violaceous Euphonia, both Yellow-chinned and Pale-breasted Spinetails, White-bellied Piculet, Yellow Oriole, several tanagers, Red-crested Woodpecker and lots of seedeaters.

Hundreds of flycatchers were seen almost on every bush, Greater and Lesser Kisskadees were joined by: Tropical Kingbird, Gray Kingbird, Boat-billed Flycatcher, Red-margined Flycatcher and Tropical Mockingbirds.

Fly-over sightings included: Green Ibis, Wood Stork, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, White-winged Swallow and parrots were flying noisily by all the time.

We dragged ourselves away and went back to hotel for breakfast, bacon and eggs were on the menu with juice, coffee and toast. After that little feast we packed our bags and reconvened at 10:30 when we were taken by bus to a small local airfield where we boarded two light aircraft for our flight into the Interior. We are to spend 11 nights at various lodges in the forest, but first we stopped at the famous Kaieteur Falls.



Kaieteur Falls – named after a tribal chief called “Kai” who canoed over the falls making a sacrifice in order to invoke divine intervention to protect his Amerindian tribe against the invading Carib Tribes. ‘Teur’ is an ancient Amerindian name for ‘falls’.

The tallest body of free falling water in the world (allegedly) , over 740 feet, Kaieteur Falls are a magnificent sight from the air, our planes circled them and flew low just over them before landing on a grass airstrip. For the next two hours walked a circular route, which took us right to the edge of the falls, what a spectacular sight, there are no barriers, fences or warning signs you can simply walk right to the water’ edge. This ‘freedom of movement’ experience is truly unique, I hope it never changes!

We had some good bird sighting whilst we were there, two species of swifts gathered in large numbers above the falls, they breed behind the curtain of water and fly down each evening, passing through the water to their nests found on the ledges behind, hundreds of White-collared Swifts were joined by a few White-tipped Swifts. Whilst on the cliff edge viewing the falls we searched the Giant Tank-Bromeliad plants (*Brocchinia micrantha*) and found several KAIETEUR GOLDEN FROGS in the ‘pools’ of trapped water within the leaves, these tiny endemic yellow frogs spend their entire lives in this unique habitat and feed on insects that get trapped in the water, they are only found here and it is one of the poison-dart species.

In the scrub and woodlands we found White-sided Antbirds, Cliff Flycatcher, Bright-rumped Attila and the magnificent **GUIANAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK** what a super find, everyone had in-the-scope views, fantastic and a great ending to our visit to this wonderful untouched place.

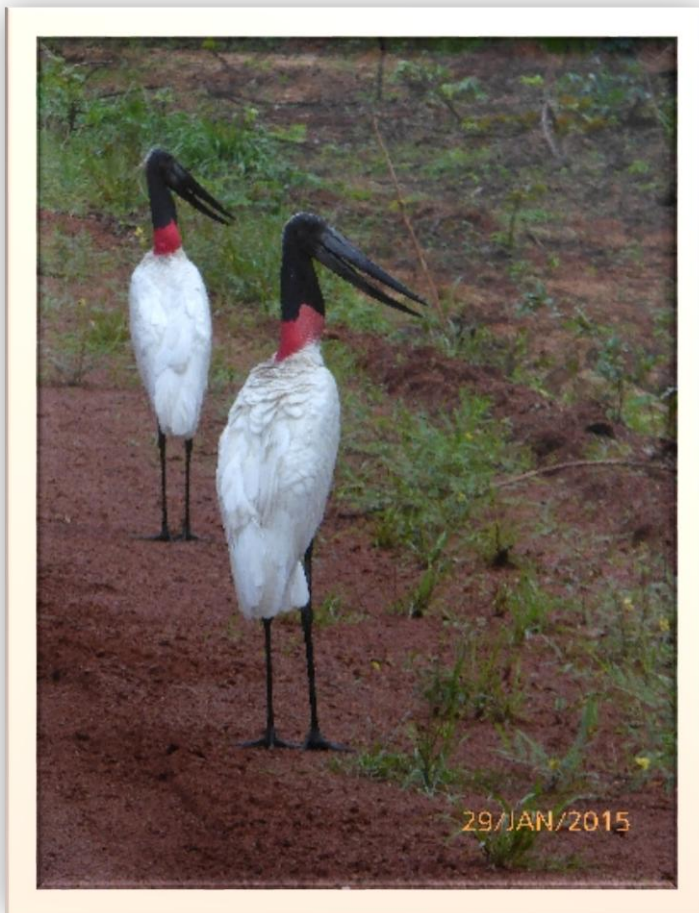
Our second flight took about an hour, we flew deeper into the interior to our first lodge at Iwokrama, some of group saw King Vulture from the plane and ‘my’ group saw Blue and Yellow Macaws, Swallowtail Kite and Turkey Vultures at the landing strip.

We quickly loaded into land rovers for the short journey to the lodge and after a nice warm welcome from the staff we were shown to our cabins. After a short settling period we had time enough for a short birding session in the grounds. The lodge complex sits on a high grassy bank overlooking the Essequibo River, our cabins have superb views down river, the rain forest forms the remaining boundaries to the compound.

So from the open area we could scan the nearest tree tops and the river where we found a good selection of species. Moriche Oriole, Red-chested Seedeater, Pied Lapwing, Blue-headed Parrot, Green Aracari, Swallow-winged Puffbird, Grey-lined Hawk, White-throated Toucan and a number of common tanager species. We met again for dinner at 6:30pm and all of us took an early night at around 9pm.

DAY 4 – JANUARY 26TH 2015 - GUYANA

IWOKRAMA – ESSEQUIBO RIVER - TURTLE MOUNTAIN – FOREST TRACKS



It was raining this morning, only light showers but it was wet. The locals say that Howler Monkeys are more vociferous before rain – it was certainly true today, they began at 4:30am and made a hell of a racket!

We assembled at the breakfast table at 6am. and then took to two boats for our river trip to the Turtle Mountain trail. The boat trip was fantastic we saw a lot of species, the sky cleared, the river was like a mill-pond and the light was excellent. Bird sightings came thick and fast many species sat up on high perches whilst others were low near the water or on rocky outcrops. Cocoi Heron and the very beautiful Capped Heron waded near the shore, a Large-billed Tern was a nice find as was Black-collared Swallows.

We saw 3 species of Kingfisher, the large Ringed Kingfisher caught a fish and was dealing with it in the usual manner whilst the smaller Amazon and Green Kingfisher sat on low perches waiting for their fishy-breakfast to show. We had superb views of a female Ringed Woodpecker as it sat motionless next to a partially excavated hole. Toucans, Aracaris, Puff birds and Hawks sat on high perches, our skilled boatman was able to

spot some of these whilst at the same time steer the boat into favourable positions to view the find. Some nice raptor sighting included Black Hawk-Eagle, Roadside Hawk, Grey-lined Hawk, Osprey, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture and the elegant Swallowtail Kite.

Normally the boat trip lasts about 20 minutes, it took us 2 hours to finally reach the landing stage where just before we alighted we spotted our first Trogon, the White-tailed variety. We then walked through the rain forest to an open glade where a hammock-camp has been built, this open area gave us the opportunity to view the surrounding tree tops where we found several nice species. One section of dead twigs found high up in the canopy held four species: Swallow-tailed Puffbird, Golden Sided Euphonia, Green Honeycreeper and Blue Dacnis, we also found Ruddy Pigeon and both Banded and Grey-rumped Swifts.

The long trail up to the summit, I say summit but it only 384 meters (approx.. 1200 ft), took us through some pristine primary forest, ancient trees and vines which have existed, unchanged, for hundreds of years. The landscape was relatively flat for a couple of kilometers then it started to rise until we were scrambling up steep rocky slopes. We stopped many times to look for birds, following their calls and movements, but overall it was a little disappointing. We saw White-sided Antwren, Violaceous Trogan, Yellow-Green Grosbeak, Purple Honeycreeper, Golden-headed Manikin and not much else.

At the summit we enjoyed the magnificent view of the forest and the river and we were treated to a lovely display by the Orange-breasted Falcon, it circled above us constantly calling before perching very close, giving us lovely views.

The walk back didn't produced anything new and it took a quarter of the time of the outward journey, the boat trip ditto. We were back around 2pm, the round trip walk was about 8km so we were all tired. After lunch we relaxed until 4:30pm when some of us went for a walk along the approach to the lodge. Again it was quiet, we added Yellow-throated Woodpecker, White-capped Manikin and Spix's Guan to our list which was now approaching 150.

Dinner was taken at 7pm in the huge open-plan first floor restaurant, cold beers freely flowed but not for long as everyone was in bed by 9!

DAY 5 - JANUARY 27TH 2015 - GUYANA

IWOKRAMA – ATTA LODGE TRANSFER



Breakfast was taken at 6am and we were all packed ready for our transfer to Atta Lodge by 6:45, we had a few minutes birding in the lodge grounds before we boarded our Toyota Landcruisers when we listed quite a few species: Red-capped Cardinal is always lovely to see and Toucans are a great crowd pleaser, we saw Red-billed and Channel-billed as well as Green Aracari.

We set off as it began to rain, it was a short shower and turned out to be the weather pattern throughout the day, although some showers were quite heavy. As usual on these road transfers we made many unscheduled stops when perched birds were seen or something sat on the road ahead. We saw three Black Carrasows crossing the road, a King Vulture perched nicely as well as Plumbeous Kite, Black-necked Toucans, Rufous-crowned Elaenia, Buff-breasted Wren and so many more.

Male Crimson Fruitcrow, taken by Reg Cox

But most often the journey was punctuated with stops to look at Parrots, we had a great time looking at Blue-headed, Orange-winged, Black-headed and Red-necked, but the tiny Red-shouldered Macaw took some beating until a Guianan Toucanet turned up, what a stunner. We also listed Red-legged and Green Honeycreepers, Blue and Black-faced Dacnis as well as several tanagers.

Our only scheduled stop was at Mori Marsh, which is not really a marsh but secondary woodland-scrub that floods annually. It was dry enough for us walk one of the trails and before long we came across our target species the BLACK MANIKIN, everyone had some view of this elusive little black-gem. Two other species of note were heard but not seen and they were; White-plumed Antwren and Red and Black Grosbeak.

Our arrival at Atta lodge was around 11:30am we were treated to tea/coffee and cake on arrival then after a short settling in period we had lunch. A siesta came next during which some of sat outside and scanned the surrounding tree-tops, our efforts were rewarded with a couple of fantastic finds. First we saw a POMPADOUR COTINGA and then a little later a CRIMSOM FRUITCROW, it was a stunning male, perched for a very short while. A little later a pair of them perched in front of us giving great views.

For the rest of the afternoon we walked to the famous CANOPY WALKWAY and along the way we waited patiently for a Ferruginous-backed Antbird, after a while and a lot of patience from Luke we all saw the bird well. The canopy was fantastic, talk about a bird's-eye view, we were up there in the canopy with them. We spent a good two hour there and waited for it to get dark in the hope of seeing a special bird. But before that we had a great time finding several new species. Dusky Purpletoft showed well, as did Spangled Cotinga, Pompadour Cotinga, Yellow-crested and Waved Woodpecker, also brightly coloured honeycreepers and Dacnis.

Many sightings were made of Parrots and noisy Macaws, also Oropendolas and Toucans but as it dark then the bats

took over, we had several whizzing around at head-height. We waited quietly for a White-winged Potoo it answered a whistling call made by John the resident guide at Atta. We waited and waited finally the bird made brief fly-pass, but only a lucky few saw it. The rest of us had to be content with a beautiful setting sun and dozens of fruit-bats.



BLACKISH NIGHTJAR

Our walk back to camp was a little tricky in the dark, the hand-rails provided were not used much as the thought of putting one's hand on a Bullet Ant, Scorpion, Tarantula or other creepy crawly was a bit off-putting. However, we all made it back in time for dinner with no incidents!0

DAY 6 – JANUARY 28TH – GUYANA

ATTA LODGE GROUNDS – FOREST TRACKS

We had planned an early breakfast followed immediately by an early forest walk but the weather changed our plans somewhat. It rained heavily at 4am but had eased off by 6am during breakfast but persisted until 7am when we finally made a move. It was dull and overcast and even darker in the forest hence our bird list for that first hour was small, in fact we walked nearly 2km and only saw a Great Jacamar and a Plain-winged Antwren!

The track led us out to the main road which had wide cleared-margins and gave us a good expanse of forest 'edge' to scan. Swallow-tail Kites numbered up to 12 and some perched high on dead branches giving excellent views, as did

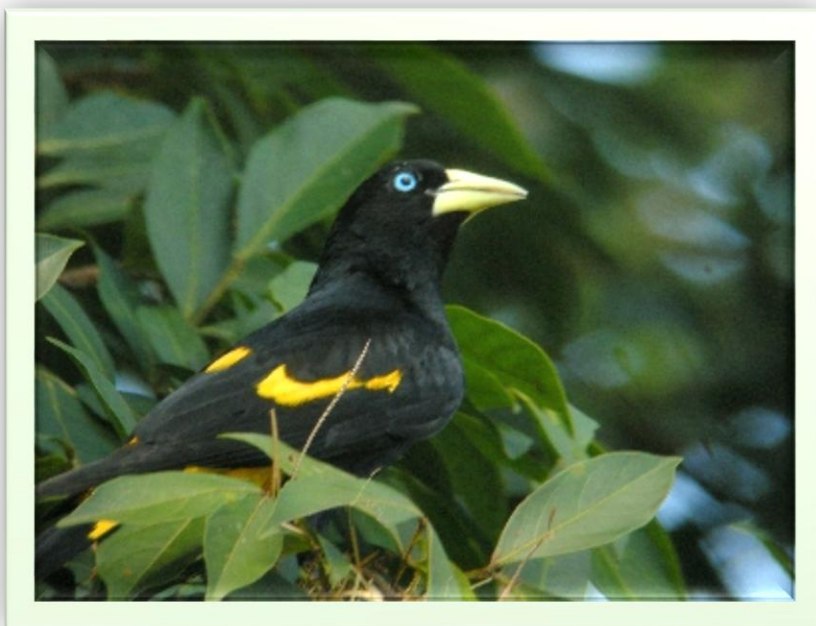
Crane Hawk and Plumbeous Kite. Black-headed Parrots were a nice find as was a Black Nunbird, these sightings were enjoyed by the group along with 2 or 3 species of both Macaws and Toucans.

But the majority of our time was spent looking at 'hummers', it was great to look down on the bushes from our vantage point on the raised track, we found several new species for our list; Blue-tailed Emerald, White-chinned Sapphire, Grey-breasted Sabrewing and one lucky person watched a Racket-tailed Coquette.

We hadn't moved very far and still the birds came thick and fast; Blackish Nightjar showed extremely well a Dusky Parrot posed for us too, we added Turquoise Tanager and Coraya Wren before returning to the lodge for lunch. On the way back we found Spix's Guan and a couple of the group managed to find a Guianan Red Cotinga.

We had the usual long lunch and met up again at 3pm for another walk, we took the same forest track down to the main road but this time, in brighter conditions, we saw a lot more. Black Carrasow, Marial Guan, Red-throated Caracara, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, White-sided Antbird, Golden-headed Manikin and several more.

At the road we headed in a different direction and birded along the forest edges, it wasn't very good, not too many species were showing except the usual macaws, toucans, aracaris and tanagers. So after a while the light began to fade we turned around and set off back to the lodge to get ready for dinner.



DAY 7 – JANUARY 29TH 2015 – GUYANA

ATTA LODGE – SURAMA ECO-LODGE TRANSFER

We were up before dawn again only to be greeted with heavy rainfall and a broken electricity generator, so we had no lighting but luckily breakfast was cooked on gas stoves. It got light pretty soon and the rain stopped. With all our luggage at the ready we waited in the car park until a huge ex-army Bedford truck came to collect us, whilst waiting we notched up another new species: a Black-faced Fairy. On the truck was Gary Sway, the resident guide from Surama Lodge our next destination, Gary joined Luke at the head of truck and began pointing out all the wildlife to us.

Our journey to Surama was only 10 minutes old when had to make an unscheduled stop, a bridge on the main road was being replaced and because of the recent rain the 'diversion' onto a make-shift bridge was almost impassable due to thick mud. As we arrived a large truck was stuck on the muddy slope of the diversion track and our Bedford had a winch so we offered to help! It took two hours! What a performance, a mini-drama, we witnessed first-hand the trials and tribulations of everyday life in Guyana, this was the main road from Georgetown to Brazil and yet it still had tiny wooden bridges spanning the rivers and streams, it can take up to 14 hours to make this 200km journey.

Whilst watching the bridge drama unfold we saw our first Black Caracara, a Caica Parrot, another couple of hummers, also tanagers and honeycreepers.

Once over the 'temporary' bridge we got back onto our truck and drove towards Surama ECO lodge making one scheduled stop at Corkwoods. This is a well-known site for breeding Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock and even before we got to the site Gary had found a female and then at the site itself there was a beautiful male, we all had superb views, what a stunner.

Our arrival at Surama was just before lunch time, we logged a few more species along the approach track including a Laughing Falcon and to our great delight there was a couple of Jaguarandi on the track, it was a mother and cub and they played for a while before walking into the forest. Roadside Hawk, Yellow-rumped Cacique, Common Ground Dove, Tropical Mockingbird were all around the camp as we disembarked, but the gem find was a Pearl Kite, what a beauty!

After lunch we took a siesta before taking a walk into the local savannah, led by Gary and Luke. Red-bellied Macaws, Brown-throated Parrots, Golden-spangled Piculet and Fork-tailed Palm Swift were some of the first birds in the bag. Savannah Hawk came next then Gary led us into a wood where he showed us a sleeping Great Potoo. It got better, we found a Golden-headed Manikin, then two species of nighthawks starting hawking insects high in the sky, they were Lesser and Least Nighthawks. As it got darker we found a White-tailed Nightjar, easy to pick out with its very white markings showing well in the torch-light.

Well that concluded our day, we arrived back at camp in the dark, we could hear a Common Pauraque calling as we went to our cabins to get ready for dinner, another great day in the 'land of the Jaguar'.

DAY 8 – JANUARY 30TH 2015 – GUYANA

SURAMA LODGE GROUNDS - HARPY EAGLE TRAIL – TRANSFER TO HAMMOCK CAMP

Breakfast was served at 6am and we were on the road by 7, whilst loading up into the Bedford Truck we saw a Least Nighthawk feeding high up above us. We drove to the main road heading for a well-known track to the nest site of a Harpy Eagle we had high hopes of seeing one. We also planned to bird along the main road before walking into the forest. This was a great idea, Gary led us and soon we were watching many new species. Grey-winged Trumpeters and Black Carrasows were seen on the track and two Woodpeckers were found high in the trees, one of them was an absolute stunner, the Cream-coloured Woodpecker, wow! Other new species were Cayenne Jay, Grey Antbird, we also had views of Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant, Streaked Flycatcher and Black-tailed Tityra.

The Harpy Eagle trail was superb, we were led straight to a roosting Long-tailed Potoo, what a lovely find, a bird both cryptically coloured and perfectly shaped to disguise itself whilst sitting out in the open on the top of a broken tree trunk. As we got deeper into the forest our progress was halted by many sightings; Great and Little Tinamou were seen both walking and in flight, whilst a Red-necked Woodpecker delighted the group. Warbling Antbird proved a teaser before we all got to see it but a male Crimson Fruitcrow sat out in the bright sunshine giving us all fantastic views. At the Harpy Eagle nest we were disappointed that after a wait of an hour or so we had no sighting but we were entertained by a noisy pair of scarlet Macaws at their nest hole.

The return journey was a little quicker but we still stopped several times, a White-throated Manikin showed well for us whilst a couple of Capuchinbirds proved more difficult to see by all of us.

We were back at Surama camp at lunchtime and after a short siesta and lunch we set off for the 3.5km walk down to Hammock Camp which is situated on the banks of the Burra Burra river. The luggage went ahead of us and our walk began with a sighting of a roosting Lesser Nighthawk, lovely plumage on this species. Our walk led us through open savannah and then into a section of primary forest before we emerged at the camp clearing. A number of species were found along the way but not a lot to write about. A Black-tailed Trogon, White-sided Antwren and we had an entertaining 30 minutes watching a troop of Wedge-capped Capuchin Monkeys.



CREAM-COLOURED WOODPECKER

At the camp we birded the open compound and listed some nice species; Red-fan Parrot, Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Wedge-billed and Strong-billed Woodcreepers, Streaked Flycatcher and Cayenne Jay to name but a few. Then we settled into our hammock camp and tried out the hammocks before eating dinner under torch-light and then retiring early to 'hammock', everyone was in 'bed' by 8pm!

DAY 9 – JANUARY 31ST 2015 – GUYANA

BURRA BURRA RIVER TRIP - SURAMA FOREST TRACKS – TRANSFER TO ROCKVIEW LODGE

Another early start after a surprisingly good sleep in the hammock, everyone was pleasantly surprised by how comfortable they were in their hammocks and they slept well!

It was just getting light at 6am as we drank our early morning tea/coffee, we then walked a few meters to the landing stage on the river. The Burra Burra is a small tributary of the much larger Essequibo River, it runs through the forest in a deep and often narrow cutting, many fallen trees form all kinds of obstacles and hazards for the boatman. The river provides a vital link to several villages and is also provides a good source of food, ie. Fish. The water level was quite low so we had to head down river after we all boarded a 12 seater powered-boat.

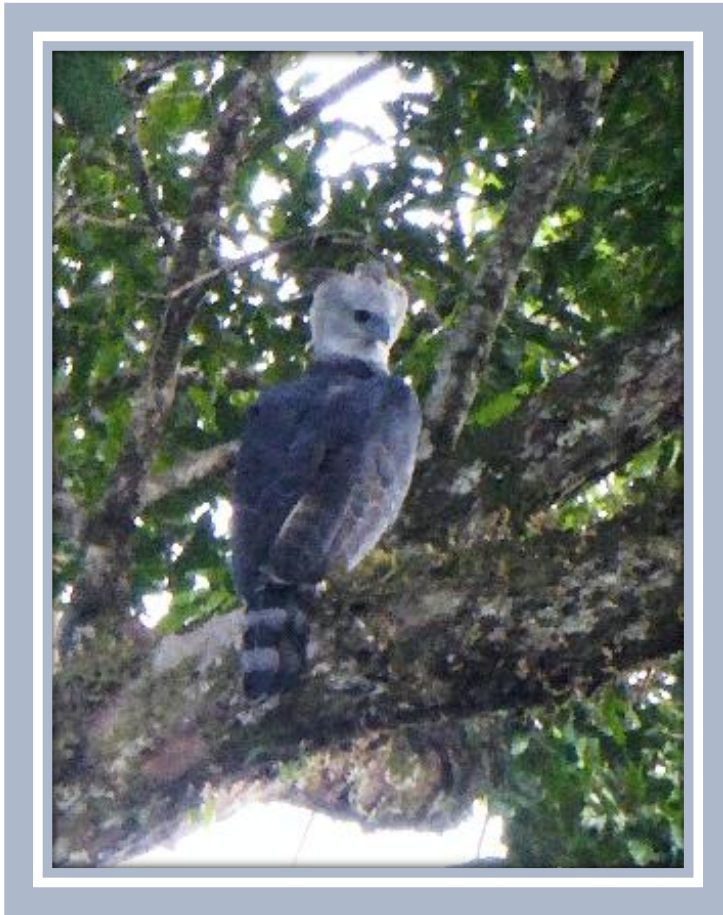
A Cocoli Heron was our first sighting quickly followed by an Amazon Kingfisher, we drifted with the flow of the river as Gary and Luke, our two guides sat at the 'pointy-end' of the boat calling out all the birds. It was a fantastic trip the whole group were thrilled by the experience, the closeness to nature and solitude of the river was truly inspiring. We had a superb couple of hours with some super sightings, tiny Long-nosed River Bats clung to the underside of fallen trees, freshwater Stingrays swam below us and birds were everywhere, the skilled boatman was able to manoeuvre us close to the bank whenever we made a sighting. Blue Crowned Motmot was nice to see as was Green-tailed Jacamar, various parrots squawked high above us and many wrens and Antbirds trilled or warbled in the thickets.

In one place we listed four different Antbirds: Silvered Antbird, we had excellent views of this hard to see species, the other three were White-browed, Black-chinned and Rufous-throated Antbirds.

Then great excitement erupted on the boat as Gary shouted out "Harpy Eagle", we saw this huge bird fly from a tree and disappear round a bend in the river. We manoeuvred the boat silently and slowly around the bend and found the

eagle perched high in a tree, we had a fantastic 10-minute encounter with this almost mythical beast, the cameras never stopped clicking, what an experience, wow, what buzz on the boat after that experience.

After that everything seemed anticlimactic we did see a freshwater Stingray, a Green-tailed Jacamar, White-banded Swallows and lots of River Bats but nothing could touch the thrill of seeing the Eagle.



After a lovely breakfast we set off walking back to Surama ECO Lodge, we birded the forest track, seeing a few species and adding Cinereous Mourner and Buff-cheeked Greenlet to the list. In the savannah near the lodge a couple of the group saw a Lined Seedeater.

Well, our short time at Surama was over, after another lovely lunch we set off for Rockview Lodge which is found deeper in the Rupununi Savannah where we are due to stay for 3 nights. The journey was in the Bedford Truck and was pretty much uneventful, the road was in good shape and we soon arrived, we had a very warm welcome at Rockview Lodge from the staff and Colin the eccentric and charming owner.

After settling in and drinking tea/coffee on the terrace of the restaurant we set off for an 'Orientation' walk led by Hendrix the resident bird guide. A few 'hummers' fed on the large number of flowering plants, we saw: Glittering Throated Emerald, White-chested Emerald and Sooty-capped Hermit. The walk produced a number of new species, Vermillion Flycatcher was the star, what a stunning looking species. We also saw Yellow

Oriole, Orange-backed Troupial, Common Tody Flycatcher, Buff-burnished Tanager, Bare-eyed Thrush, Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet, Yellow-bellied Eleania, Fork-tailed Flycatcher and Buff-necked Ibis.

Rum-punch was served before dinner, everyone began to relax and enjoy the laid-back ambiance of the lodge, the meal was superb cooked with local produce, including the fish. We got to bed very 'late' at 9:30pm after calling the bird log, the Harpy Eagle got a cheer when I read it out.

DAY 10 - FEBRUARY 1ST 2015 – GUYANA

ROCKVIEW BIRDING ALL DAY

Early breakfast was taken at 6am and at 7am we began our morning birding excursion to the nearest hill and the Rockview Panoramic Trail. We walked out of the grounds and along a track through open meadows with rough pasture on one side and fenced paddocks on the other. We noted Vermillion Flycatcher, Crested Bobwhite, Tropical Gnatcatcher and Luke pulled out a little gem when he found a White-naped Xenopsaris, a great find. Grey Seedeater, Plumbeous Seedeater and Yellow-bellied Elaenia were other good sightings.

We then walked across the main road into forest and to the start of a steep climb on the 'Panoramic' Trail, we noted Swallow-winged Puffbirds, Brown-throated Parrots and Grey-breasted Martins. The upward climb wasn't too bad as we stopped several times to look at birds, a Buff-throated Woodcreeper was one of the first followed by Northern slaty-Antshrike, Band-tailed Antshrike and White-flanked Antshrike. We got brief but reasonable views of Rufous-browed Peppershrike before we climbed to the top of the trail.

The view from the top was tremendous we could see savannah grassland for as far as the eye could see giving us a true perspective of the expanse of this unique habitat. We logged Green-tailed Jacamar and White-tailed Hawk from the viewing point at the top.

Our downward journey produced a few more sightings, all of the group had great views of the White-fringed Antwren whilst just half of the group saw the Golden-crowned Warbler. The walk back across the savannah was nice with lots of sightings but nothing new to add to our list although super views Burnished-buff Tanager were appreciated by the group.

We had a long lunch and an hour of rest before meeting up with Hendrix and Luke at 4pm. The afternoon excursion was in the opposite direction than this morning, we walked across the airfield to a site where Burrowing Owls breed, we had wonderful views of these comical looking characters as well as good sightings of Eastern Meadow Lark, fleeting glimpses of a small flock of Yellow Grass Finches and very distance views of a hovering American Kestrel.

Our journey back produced Savannah Sparrow, Southern Lapwing and small groups of Buff-necked Ibis as they came to roost in the trees adjacent to Lodge entrance. That concluded our birding for the day, after a quick shower we met again in the restaurant at 7pm for pre-dinner rum punches, how nice!

DAY 11 – FEBRUARY 2ND 2015 – GUYANA

ROCKVIEW BIRDING ALL DAY

We left the lodge compound at 7am after another lovely breakfast, it is so nice that the owner Colin and his two sons join us for every meal giving out advice and information whenever asked. We were on the back of the Bedford Truck stopping every so often to look at significant sightings. Soon we listed a few new species, the Red-breasted Blackbird was beautiful, we saw it in the same area as Vermillion Flycatcher and Southern Lapwing. A little further along the road we came across our first Double-striped Thick-Knee two of them were seen not too far from the track.

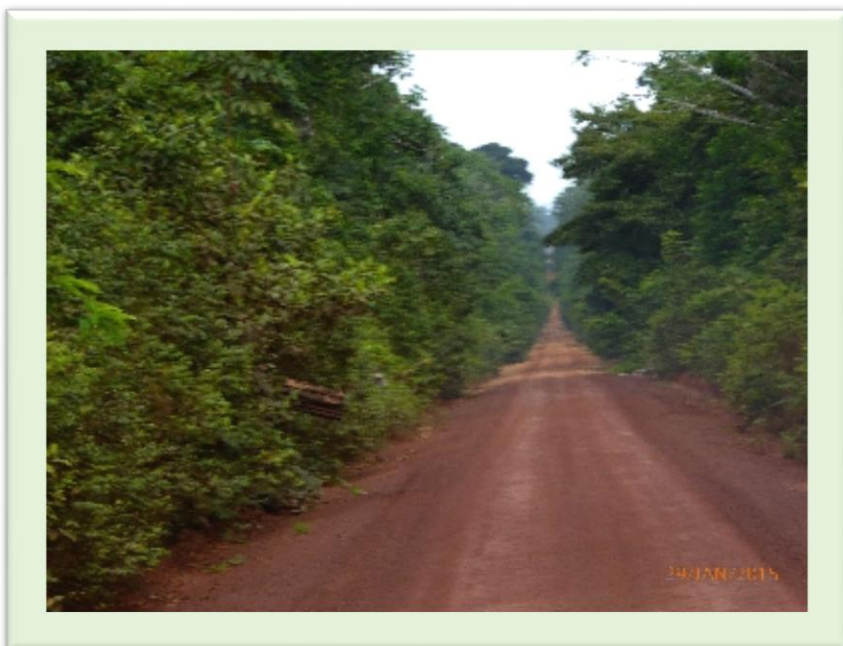
A patch of forest and a large roadside pool didn't produce much except two Black-necked Hawks, they are stunning

birds, they posed well for the cameras. We found a Green-tailed Jacamar and spent some time tracking down a Slaty-headed Tody-Flycatcher before it finally showed well.

All in all the morning walk never produced much in the way of new sighting or numbers of birds, a lot of species were heard but not seen, the last section of the walk took us through some forest, we saw some nice butterflies, a few roosting bats but not much else. We finished the around 11:30am and drove back to the Lodge to get ready for lunch.

Lunch was an extended affair followed by an hour of siesta time, we met up again at

4pm for another walk. This time we intended to stay out until dark so we could look for the large Nacunda Nightjar. But before the nightjars came out we looked for Yellowish Pipit and any other savannah species missing from our list.



We had excellent views of Eastern Meadowlark, Forked-tail Flycatcher, Vermillion Flycatcher, Plumbeous Seedeater and fleeting views of Savannah Sparrow.

As it grew dark the nighthawks came out, the sky gradually filled with Lesser and Least Nighthawks as groups of Buff-necked Ibis flew over us heading towards their roost at Rockview Lodge. We started our walk back in the semi-darkness and as we did a party of three Nacunda Nighthawks flew low over the top of us and circled round for a short while, a much bigger bird than the other nighthawks and showing white underwings and body, target species in the bag!

The last part of the walk back to the lodge was on a wide dirt track, this proved attractive to several Least Nighthawks, we nearly trod them as we walked by, amazing, they stayed on the track whilst we watched them in torch-light.

By 7pm we were all showered and ready for rum-punch, a DVD about our 'friend' the Harpy Eagle was shown as we waited for dinner whilst sipping our drinks, wonderful.

DAY 12 – FEBRUARY 3RD 2015 – GUYANA

TRANSFER FROM ROCKVIEW LODGE TO KARANAMBO LODGE VIA GINUP LANDING AND RIVER TRIP

It was sad to leave Rockview we had had such a wonderful, relaxing time there, everyone enjoyed the food the lovely gardens, the swimming pool and the wildlife, Colin the owner is one of those rare characters that you meet once or twice in a life-time.

We set off at 7am in the Bedford Truck heading for Ginep Landing where we were due to meet our boats for the trip upriver to Karanambu. We hadn't gone far when we stopped to look at a few species, Luke pointed out the Gray Seedeater to those that missed it the other day. During that stop we also found; White-naped Xenopsaris which gave much better views than during our first encounter. Red-breasted Blackbird, Fork-tailed and Vermillion Flycatchers, Savannah Hawk were also found nearby.



Several more stops were made to look at perched raptors or flocks of seedeaters, we found Roadside Hawk, Plumbeous Kite, Great Black Hawk-Eagle and a group of Red Howler Monkeys before we stopped to look at a Great Horned Owl which sat perched in a tree over-hanging the road.

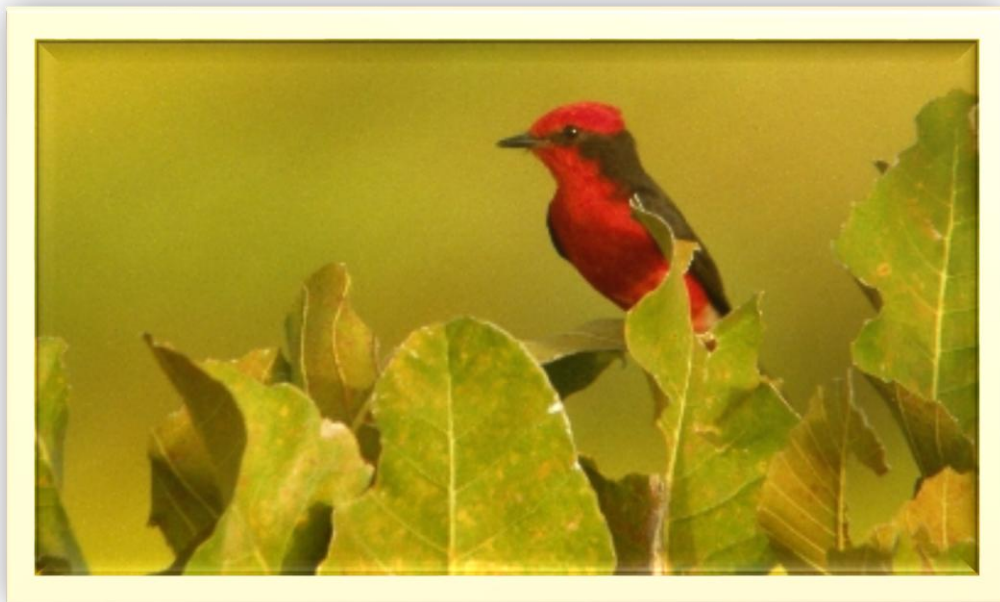
Our main stop was at a large road-side pool where we spent nearly an hour watching from the vantage point of the truck. A Great White Egret fed alone and it was used as a reference point for directions to other birds, this method quickly got us a nice little list: Southern Lapwing, both Pied and White-headed Water-Tyrants, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Plain-breasted and Common Ground-Doves. A Great Black-Hawk flew down into the grass margin of the pond and pounced onto a small snake, it was the only snake we had seen on the trip and now it was dead! A small falcon landed on a bush at the back of the pool and was identified by Luke as a juvenile Aplomado Falcon.

Our road journey was complete when we arrived at Ginep landing, we quickly transferred to our boats and set off to finish the journey to Karanambu. It took nearly 3 hours to get there as we made plenty of short stops and on many

occasions we had to slow down so that the boatman could navigate some tricky shallow places, the river was well down on last year because of the lack of rain in the wet season.

It was a joyful and relaxing trip with lots to see, herons and egrets, storks (including a pair of Jabiru at their huge nest), kingfishers were also prevalent in our sightings we saw Ringed, Amazon and Green many times. Ospreys were common sightings as were Neotropic Cormorants, Anhingas and Southern Lapwing.

We never saw Giant Otter but Black Caiman was a regular feature on the sand-bars and quite often we would see Vultures and Hawks fly over the river.



We got to Karanambu in time for a late lunch, Salvador, the joint manager, met us at the jetty and escorted us into 'camp' where we were greeted by Andrea, Salvador's wife and the other half of the management team. Birds were calling and zooming around the cabins as we checked in and got ready for dinner.

Diane McTurk, the famous founder of the Giant River

Otter sanctuary at Karanambu joined us for pre-lunch drinks and sat with us at lunch, many questions were fired at her during lunch, she is getting very frail now but still insists on helping her latest Otter orphan to reach maturity and preparing it for release into the wild.

After lunch we walked around the compound logging all the local birds such as; Yellow-rumped Cacique, Crested Oropendola, Brown-throated Parakeets, Yellow-headed Parrots, Crested and Yellow-headed Caracaras, Red-capped Cardinals and a host of other species.

At 4pm we took another boat trip up to a local lake which stretches for miles along a narrow cutting, last year this trip was truly magical, perfect weather and hundreds of bird sightings. This year it was windy, dull and overcast and it rained! Somehow the group managed to enjoy it, once the rain had stopped we ate home-made biscuits and drank rum-punch, that helped! We did find Grey-necked Wood Rail, Striated Heron, Roseate Spoonbill, Jabiru, American Pygmy Kingfisher and as it got dark many Band-tailed Nighthawks hawked insects over the water. The return journey in the dark was exciting as our torch-lights picked out many pairs of eyes reflecting a reddish glow from the water, watch-out Caiman are about!

We had a superb dinner with rum-punch at 8pm, an early night was had by all, it had been another long and busy day.

DAY 13 – FEBRUARY 4TH 2015 – GUYANA

KARANAMBU LODGE – SAVANNAH EXCURSION – BOAT TRIP

It was still dark when we assembled for coffee at 5:30am. in preparation for our journey onto the savannah, a full moon was disappearing and a cloudless sky began to lighten as we set off in two ancient jeeps for our search for the GIANT ANTEATER. The expanse of the savannah soon became apparent when we topped a hillside and could see for miles in all directions, from that moment on we knew our search was going to be very difficult.

It proved to be the case, we spent an hour scouring the savannah with no sign of an anteater so we decided to pull over to a dam and scan the lake and marshes behind it. A South American Snipe flew up from the marsh as we approached and landed not too far away, we listed several Heron and Egret species, they were dotted about in the distance together with Limpkin and a couple of Jabiru.

We moved further around the shore of the lake to gain a better view and by doing so we found more species, a couple of Roseate Spoonbills fed with Snowy and Great Egrets and just to the left of them we found a Pinnated Bittern, it was distant but in the clear morning light it was identifiable in the scope.

Our search for the anteater continued and during the next 30 minutes we listed more bird species, a White-tailed Hawk sat on top of a bush, several Grassland Finches were seen, also Southern Lapwing, Eastern Meadowlark and Plumbeous Seedeater. Time was passing quickly and the chances of seeing an anteater reduced by the minute, finally we decided it was too late and we set off in convoy back towards camp.



After about 5 minutes into the homeward journey the jeep in front suddenly stopped and everyone jumped out, they were pointing to the right and partially hidden in the bushes was a GIANT ANTEATER, at last we had found one. This magnificent beast walked towards us and passed us by without even a sniff, it walked within a meter of one lucky person. We watched it until it disappeared over a rise, a fantastic sight.

Breakfast was over by 9 so we set off for a forest walk where 'Ant' birds were the order of the day, in one small area we saw the beautiful White-browed Antbird and this was quickly followed by a sighting of

the White-bellied Antbird, this one also showed extremely well, but the Cinereous Antshrike was our best sighting.

A little further along the track we found White-tailed Trogon and a lovely Spotted Puffbird, a pair of Black-crested Antshrikes were very showy and we had glimpses of Northern Slaty-Antshrike.

For the next couple of hours we had a great time, we visited 3 separate ponds and each one was progressively better than the previous, the final pool gave us great delight when we found a family party of Giant Otters. We watched them catching and eating fish whilst Great White Egrets stood and watched. The pool was covered by *Victoria Amazonica* Lilies and many Wattled Jacanas 'trotted' over them, we also saw a couple of Purple Gallinules and had sightings of several kingfishers. The scenery and the wildlife we had seen this morning was truly memorable, we had had special moments with some amazing creatures, we returned to the compound for lunch.

Our afternoon excursion was another river cruise, this time the weather was perfect, clear sky, no wind, simply lovely. The birds seen were a repeat of yesterday's sightings but all seemed so much better without the rain. The nighthawks also performed well and the Caiman were just as menacing.

Dinner was a lovely affair again with plenty of mirth at the table in the presence of Diane McTurk, Salvador and Andrea, they are great hosts, it was a very nice evening, I suppose the rum-punch helped a lot too.

DAY 14 – FEBRUARY 5TH 2015 – GUYANA

KARANAMBU LODGE – FLIGHT TO GEORGETOWN – BOAT TRANSFER TO ARROWPOINT LODGE

Our last couple of days had arrived and oh so quickly! We had time for a walking excursion into the local dry-forest at Karanambu before breakfast, so we met at the usual time of 5:30am for tea/coffee. We waited for it to get light before setting off into the bush, we stopped after only 50 meters to admire a perched Aplomado Falcon just outside the camp compound, what a cracking species to start off the day. Next we waited for a Blue-backed Manikin to show after we heard it calling, but alas it never came out.

The main objective of our early morning walk was to see the Capuchinbird, specifically we hoped for a number of them to show up at a 'lek', we staked out their usual 'lekking-tree' and waited and waited.....and waited some more.....but the birds did not show up, a big disappointment to say the least. In fact the forest in general was very quiet, we could hear Screaming Piha and Black-crested Antbird but not much else.



On our way back to the Lodge we tried for the manikin again and got a surprise when a Barred Falcon flew out of the same bush, the manikin failed to show.

After breakfast we had an hour to ourselves to pack, take last minute photographs and say goodbye to Diane, Salvador and Andrea. We then loaded into the jeeps for the transfer to the airstrip some 20 minutes away, our plane arrived a little late, we boarded the 14 seater plane and took off for Georgetown. In the air for just over an hour we landed at Olga Airport and transferred to a nice air-conditioned bus which took us into the town centre. Most of the group wanted a short tour of the town which included a visit to the famous wooden cathedral. This building is the largest wooden free-standing structure in the world and apart from a good lick of paint is in good shape, the interior is well worth looking at.

From Georgetown centre we drove to a jetty along the Demerara River where we boarded a boat for the last leg of the journey to Arrowpoint. This hour-long journey was pretty much bird less, we saw Ringed Kingfisher, Greater Ani but nothing else until we arrived at the river-side lodge called Arrowpoint.

We had a very late lunch, it was 4pm by the time we sat down to eat! Afterwards It was a bit late to go birding, so we just looked around the compound and wooden cabins. There was a colony of Yellow-rumped Caciques in the nearest trees to the main building, other trees held Silver-billed, Palm and Blue/Grey Tanagers whilst small flocks of Red-bellied Macaws and Yellow-headed Parrots flew back and forth above us. The usual collection of flycatchers sat on the wires along with Grey-breasted Martins and White-winged Swallows.

Dinner was served at 8pm followed by the checklist which was the shortest of the trip so far. We had reached 340 species and expected up to 10 more tomorrow, so our target of 350 was still possible.

DAY 15 – FEBRUARY 6TH 2015 – GUYANA

ALL DAY AT ARROWPOINT LODGE – BOAT TRIP - FOREST WALK

Our last day's birding had arrived and yes we were up at 5am, meeting for coffee at 5:30am and on a boat by 6am. This was an exciting trip along the river to try to find the beautiful Crimson Topaz Hummingbird at a 'lek', the morning weather was just perfect, clear sky, no wind and a lovely temperature. We set off upriver making good headway until Luke called to the boatman to stop, he had heard the Point-tailed Palmcreeper and within a few minutes we were watching one. This is a very good find, a species with a very limited range, so we were very pleased but it had delayed us from seeing our main target species. We quickly went further up the river and almost immediately we saw a distant male Crimson Topaz, it hovered above the water and disappeared around a flowering bush, so with great anticipation and full of hope we ventured further.

However it was not be, we spent an hour searching for another one but in the end we had to settle for a perched female, not so colourful as the male but we could easily see her 'white socks'. A Black-throated Antbird gave us the run-a-round, the bird came within a couple of meters of the boat, we could see the grass moving but not one of the 12 pairs of eyes could see the actual bird!

We gave up our search after an hour or so and set off back down river to the lodge and breakfast, along the way we found Masked Yellowthroat and saw a number of other species that we regularly see. Breakfast was served at 8:30am.

It was 9:30am when we set off for our forest walk, another frustrating hour was spent as we walked the trails, many birds were calling but few showed. We did find White-crowned Manikin, White-tailed Trogon and not much

else. Then after another half an hour we found a feeding flock of Woodcreepers, Antwrens and Flycatchers. We managed to sort out a few species but it was hard to see them in the canopy. We saw Wedge-billed, Buff-throated and Streak-headed Woodcreepers and Plain-winged Antwren. A little further along the track we bumped into even more birds, this flock held Dusky Antbirds, Black-chinned Antbirds, Brown-bellied Antbird and Long-winged Antwren.

A few more sightings finished off this morning's birding session, we found both McConnell's and Whiskered Flycatchers and we had good views of Golden-capped Manikin.

Our last, long-lunch finished at 3pm as we met up for our final birding excursion of the tour, the group voted for another boat trip rather than another forest walk, so we set off up river for a repeat of this morning's trip. It was very pleasant, a lovely afternoon sun gave excellent light for viewing. We had another frustrating time tracking down tiny shapes in the river-side scrub and eventually we identified Coraya Wren and finally a Black-chinned Antbird.



There was no sign of the Crimson Topaz but we did find White-throated Kingbird and we all had excellent views of Masked Yellowthroat and Striated Heron, in fact these were our last two birds to be listed for the day.

The birding part of the tour was over, we had seen 345 species, not quite reaching our target but we were well pleased with what we had seen.

SPECIES RECORDED

A = GUYANA 15TH – 30TH JAN. 2014

B = GUYANA 23RD JAN. – FEB. 7TH 2015

KEY: √ = SEEN H = Heard only LO = Leader Only.

	English Name	Scientific Name	A	B
	Tinamous	Tinamidae		
1.	Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	√	√
2.	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	√	√
3.	Red-legged Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus erythropus</i>	√	
4.	Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	√	√
	Ducks, Geese	Anatidae		
5.	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	√	√
	Curassows, Guans	Cracidae		
6.	Variable Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	√	√
7.	Marail Guan	<i>Penelope marail</i>	√	√
8.	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	√	√
9.	Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	√	√
10.	Crestless Curassow	<i>Mitu tomentosum</i>	√	
11.	Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	√	√
	Quails	Odontophoridae		
12.	Crested Bobwhite	<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	√	√
13.	Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	√	
	Pelicans	Pelecanidae		
14.	Brown Pelican	<i>Pelecanus occidentalis</i>	√	√
	Cormorants	Phalacrocoracidae		
15.	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	√	√
	Anhingas	Anhingidae		
16.	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	√	√
	Frigatebirds	Fregatidae		
17.	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	√	√
	Hérons	Ardeidae		
18.	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	√	√
19.	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	√	√
20.	Pinnated Bittern	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	√	√
21.	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	√	√
22.	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	√	√

23.	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	√	√
24.	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	√	√
25.	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	√	√
26.	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	√	√
27.	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	√	√
28.	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	√	√
	Ibises	Threskiornithidae		
29.	Scarlet Ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber</i>		√
30.	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	√	√
31.	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	√	√
32.	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	√	√
	Storks	Ciconiidae		
33.	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	√	√
34.	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	√	√
	Vultures	Cathartidae		
35.	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	√	√
36.	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	√	√
37.	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	√	√
38.	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	√	√
39.	King Vulture	<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>	√	√
	Osprey	Pandionidae		
40.	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	√	√
	Hawks, Eagles	Accipitridae		
41.	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	√	√
42.	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	√	√
43.	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	√	√
44.	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		√
45.	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	√	√
46.	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	√	√
47.	Gray-bellied Hawk/Goshawk	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	√	
48.	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	√	√
49.	Black-faced Hawk	<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>	√	
50.	White Hawk	<i>Leucopternis albicollis</i>	√	√
51.	Common Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus anthracinus</i>	√	√
52.	Rufous Crab-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus aequinoctialis</i>	√	√
53.	Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	√	√
54.	Savannah Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	√	√
55.	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	√	√
56.	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	√	√
57.	Gray/Gray-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	√	√
58.	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	√	√
59.	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	√	√
60.	Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	√	√
61.	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	√	√
62.	Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	√	
63.	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>	√	√
64.	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	√	√
65.	Northern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	√	√
66.	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	√	√
67.	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracar cheriway</i>		√
68.	Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	H	
69.	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	√	√
70.	Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	√	√

71.	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	√	√
72.	Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	√	
73.	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	√	√
	Falcons, Caracaras	Falconidae		
74.	Orange-breasted Falcon	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	√	√
75.	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	√	√
76.	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	√	√
	Limpkin	Aramidae		
77.	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	√	√
	Trumpeters	Psophiidae		
78.	Gray-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	√	√
	Rails	Rallidae		
79.	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	√	√
80.	White/Ash-throated Crake	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	√	
81.	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>		√
	Sunbittern	Eurypygidae		
82.	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	√	√
	Plovers	Charadriidae		
83.	Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	√	√
84.	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	√	√
85.	Semipalmated Plover	<i>Charadrius semipalmatus</i>	√	√
	Thick-knees	Burhinidae		
86.	153 Double-striped Thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	√	√
	Sandpipers	Scolopacidae		
87.	Wilson's Snipe	<i>Gallinago delicata</i>	√	
88.	South-American Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguaiae</i>		√
89.	Willet	<i>Tringa semipalmata</i>	√	√
90.	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	√	√
91.	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	√	√
92.	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>		√
93.	Western Sandpiper	<i>Calidris mauri</i>		√
94.	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>		√
	Jacanas	Jacanidae		
95.	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	√	√
	Gulls, Terns	Laridae		
96.	Laughing Gull	<i>Larus atricilla</i>		√
97.	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	√	√
98.	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	√	√
	Skimmers	Rynchopidae		
99.	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	√	
	Pigeons, Doves	Columbidae		
100.	Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>	√	√
101.	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>	√	√
102.	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	√	√
103.	Rock/Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	√	√
104.	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	√	√
105.	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	√	√
106.	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	√	√
107.	Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	√	√
108.	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	√	√
109.	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	√	√
110.	Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>		√
	Parrots	Psittacidae		

111.	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		√
112.	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>		√
113.	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	√	√
114.	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	√	√
115.	Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	√	√
116.	Brown-throated Parakeet	<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	√	√
117.	Painted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	√	√
118.	Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	√	√
119.	Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	√	√
120.	Caica Parrot	<i>Gypopsitta caica</i>	√	√
121.	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	√	√
122.	Dusky Parrot	<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	√	√
123.	Festive Parrot	<i>Amazona festiva</i>	√	√
124.	Yellow-crowned Parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	√	√
125.	Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	√	√
126.	Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	√	√
127.	Red-fan Parrot	<i>Deropterus accipitrinus</i>	√	√
	Hoatzin	Opisthocomidae		
128.	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	√	√
	Cuckoos	Cuculidae		
129.	Mangrove Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus minor</i>		√
130.	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	√	√
131.	Little Cuckoo	<i>Piaya minuta</i>	√	√
132.	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	√	√
133.	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	√	√
134.	Rufous-winged Ground-Cuckoo	<i>Neomorphus rufipennis</i>	H	
	Typical Owls	Strigidae		
135.	Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>		√
136.	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	H	H
137.	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	√	√
138.	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	√	√
	Potoos	Nyctibiidae		
139.	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	H	√
140.	Long-tailed Potoo	<i>Nyctibius aetgereus</i>		√
141.	White-winged Potoo	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>	√	√
	Nighthawks, Nightjars	Caprimulgidae		
142.	Least Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>	√	√
143.	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	√	√
144.	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>	√	√
145.	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>	√	√
146.	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	√	H
147.	White-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i>	√	√
148.	Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>	√	√
	Swifts	Apodidae		
149.	White-chinned Swift	<i>Cypseloides cryptus</i>	√	
150.	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	√	√
151.	Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	√	√
152.	Grey-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	√	√
153.	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	√	√
154.	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	√	√
	Hummingbirds	Trochilidae		
155.	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	√	√
156.	Little Hermit	<i>Phaethornis longuemareus</i>	√	√

157.	Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	√	√
158.	Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	√	
159.	Sooty-capped Hermit	<i>Phaethornis augusti</i>	√	√
160.	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	√	√
161.	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	√	
162.	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>	√	√
163.	Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>	√	√
164.	Racket-tailed Coquette	<i>Discosura longicaudus</i>		√
165.	Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notata</i>	√	√
166.	Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	√	√
167.	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	√	√
168.	Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>		√
169.	White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>		√
170.	White-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>		√
171.	Green-tailed Gildenthrout	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>		√
172.	Plain-bellied Emerald	<i>Amazilia leucogaster</i>	√	
173.	White-chested Emerald	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i>		√
174.	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	√	√
175.	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliophryx auritus</i>	√	√
	Trogons	Trogonidae		
176.	White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	√	√
177.	Violaceous Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	√	√
178.	Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	√	√
	Kingfishers	Alcedinidae		
179.	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	√	√
180.	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	√	√
181.	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	√	√
182.	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	√	
183.	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	√	√
	Motmots	Momotidae		
184.	Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	H	√
	Jacamars	Galbulidae		
185.	Yellow-billed Jacamar	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	H	H
186.	Green-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula galbula</i>	√	√
187.	Bronzy Jacamar	<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>		√
188.	Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>	√	√
189.	Great Jacamar	<i>Jacameroops aureus</i>	√	√
	Puffbirds	Bucconidae		
190.	Guianan (White-necked) Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>	√	√
191.	Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	√	√
192.	Spotted Puffbird	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>	√	√
193.	Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>	√	
194.	Black Nunbird	<i>Monasa atra</i>	√	√
195.	Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	√	√
	New World Barbets Capitonidae			
196.	Black-spotted Barbet	<i>Capito niger</i>	v	H
	Toucans	Ramphastidae		
197.	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	H	√
198.	White-throated (Red-billed) Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	√	√
199.	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	√	√
200.	Guianan Toucanet	<i>Selenidera culik</i>	√	√
201.	Green Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	√	√
202.	Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	√	√

	Woodpeckers	Picidae		
203.	Golden-spangled Piculet	<i>Picumnus wxcilis</i>		√
204.	White-bellied Piculet	<i>Picumnus spilogaster</i>	√	√
205.	White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	√	
206.	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	√	√
207.	Blood-colored Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis sanguineus</i>	√	√
208.	Golden-collared Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis cassini</i>	√	H
209.	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	√	√
210.	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	√	
211.	Waved Woodpecker	<i>Celeus undatus</i>	√	√
212.	Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	√	√
213.	Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>	√	√
214.	Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	√	√
215.	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	√	√
216.	Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	√	√
217.	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	√	√
	Ovenbirds	Furnariidae		
218.	Pael-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>		√
219.	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	√	√
220.	Point-tailed Palmcreeper	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>	√	√
221.	Rufous-tailed Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>		√
222.	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>		√
223.	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	√	√
224.	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	√	
225.	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	√	√
226.	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>		√
227.	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>		√
228.	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	√	√
229.	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	√	√
230.	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>		√
	Typical Antbirds	Thamnophilidae		
231.	Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	H	
232.	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>		H
233.	Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>	√	√
234.	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	√	
235.	Mouse-colored Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	√	H
236.	Northern Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>	√	√
237.	Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thanomanes caesius</i>		√
238.	Brown-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>		√
239.	Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	√	√
240.	Guianan Streaked-Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>	√	√
241.	Rufous-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula guttata</i>	√	√
242.	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	√	√
243.	Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	√	√
244.	Plain-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula behni</i>		√
245.	Spot-tailed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus sticturus</i>	√	
246.	Todd's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus stictocephalus</i>	√	
247.	Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microhapias quixensis</i>		√
248.	White-fringed Antwren	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>		√
249.	Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>		√
250.	Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	√	√
251.	White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>		√
252.	Warbling Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	√	√

253.	Black-chinned Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	√	√
254.	Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	√	√
255.	White-bellied Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>	√	√
256.	Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>	√	√
257.	Black-throated Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>		√
258.	Wing-banded Antbird	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	√	
259.	White-plumed Antbird	<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	√	H
260.	Rufous-throated Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>	√	√
261.	Spot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	√	
262.	Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax poecilinotus</i>	√	
	Ground Antbirds	Formicariidae		
263.	Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>	√	
264.	Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	H	
	Tyrant Flycatchers	Tyrannidae		
265.	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	√	
266.	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	√	√
267.	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	√	√
268.	Plain-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	√	√
269.	Rufous-crowned Elaenia	<i>Elaenia ruficeps</i>		√
270.	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	√	√
271.	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	√	√
272.	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	√	√
273.	Crested Doradito	<i>Pseudocolopteryx sclateri</i>	√	
274.	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	√	
275.	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	√	√
276.	McConnell's Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	√	√
277.	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	√	
278.	Pale-tipped Tyrannulet	<i>Inezia caudata</i>	√	√
279.	Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant s	<i>Lophotriccus galeatu</i>	√	√
280.	Pale-eyed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Atalotriccus pilaris</i>	√	√
281.	Slatey-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i>		√
282.	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>		√
283.	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>		√
284.	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>		√
285.	Whiskered Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>		√
286.	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>		√
287.	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	√	√
288.	Drab Water-Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		√
289.	Pied Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	√	√
290.	White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	√	√
291.	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	√	√
292.	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	√	√
293.	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	√	√
294.	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	√	√
295.	Yellow-throated Flycatcher	<i>Conopias parvus</i>	√	√
296.	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	√	√
297.	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	√	√
298.	Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>		√
299.	White-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>		√
300.	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	√	√
301.	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	√	√
302.	Gray Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	√	√
303.	Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	√	

304.	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	√	√
305.	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	√	√
306.	Cinnamon Attla	<i>Attilia cinnamomeus</i>		√
307.	Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	H	√
	Cotingas	Cotingidae		
308.	Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock	<i>Rupicola rupicola</i>	√	√
309.	Guianan Red-Cotinga	<i>Phoenicircus carnifex</i>	√	√
310.	Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	√	√
311.	White Bellbird	<i>Procnias albus</i>		H
312.	Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	√	√
313.	Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	√	√
314.	Crimson Fruitcrow	<i>Haematoderus militaris</i>		√
315.	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	√	
316.	Capuchinbird	<i>Perissocephalus tricolor</i>	√	√
	Manakins	Pipridae		
317.	Tiny Tyrant-Manikin	<i>Tyranneutes virescens</i>		H
318.	White-throated Manakin	<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>	√	√
319.	White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	√	
320.	Blue-backed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	√	LO
321.	Black Manikin	<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>		√
322.	White-crowned Manakin	<i>Pipra pipra</i>	√	√
323.	Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	√	√
	INCERTAE SEDIS			
324.	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>	√	√
325.	Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>		√
326.	Dusky Purpletuft	<i>Iodopleura fusca</i>	√	√
327.	White-naped Xenopsaris	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>		√
328.	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	√	√
	Vireos	Vireonidae		
329.	Red-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>		√
330.	Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	√	
331.	Lemon-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>	√	√
332.	Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>	√	
333.	Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>		√
	Jays	Corvidae		
334.	Cayenne Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cayanus</i>	√	√
	Swallows	Hirundinidae		
335.	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	√	√
336.	Caribbean Martin	<i>Progne dominicensis</i>	√	√
337.	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	√	√
338.	White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	√	√
339.	Black-collared Swallow	<i>Atticora melanoleuca</i>		√
340.	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	√	√
341.	Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>		√
342.	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	√	√
	Wrens	Troglodytidae		
343.	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon/atopus</i>	√	√
344.	Bicolored Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	H	√
345.	Coraya Wren	<i>Thryothorus coraya</i>	H	√
346.	Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>	√	√
347.	White-breasted Wood-Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	√	
	Gnatwrens, Gnatcatchers	Polioptilidae		
348.	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	H	

349.	Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	√	√
	INCERTAE SEDIS			
350.	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	√	√
	Thrushes	Turdidae		
351.	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	√	√
352.	Bare-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>		√
353.	White-necked Robin	<i>Turdus Albicollis</i>		H
	Mockingbirds	Mimidae		
354.	Tropical Mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	√	√
	Tanagers	Thraupidae		
355.	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	√	
356.	Fulvous-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	√	√
357.	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	√	
358.	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	√	√
359.	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	√	√
360.	Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	√	√
361.	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	√	√
362.	Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	√	√
363.	Spotted Tanager	<i>Tangara punctata</i>	√	
364.	Bay-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	√	
365.	Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Tangara cayana</i>	√	√
366.	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	√	√
367.	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	√	√
368.	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	√	√
369.	Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	√	√
370.	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	√	√
371.	Yellow-backed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	√	
372.	Bicolored Conebill	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>	√	√
	INCERTAE SEDIS			
373.	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	√	√
	Emberizine Finches	Emberizidae		
374.	Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	√	√
375.	Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	√	√
376.	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>		√
377.	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	√	√
378.	Gray Seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>		√
379.	Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	√	√
380.	Wing-barred Seedeater	<i>Sporophila americana</i>	√	√
381.	Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>		√
382.	Ruddy-breasted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	√	√
383.	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>	√	√
384.	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	√	√
385.	Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	√	
386.	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	√	√
	Grosbeaks, Saltators	Cardinalidae		
387.	Yellow-green Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	√	√
388.	Red and Black Grosbeak	<i>Periporphyrus erythromelas</i>		H
389.	Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	√	√
	Wood Warblers	Parulidae		
390.	Yellow Warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	√	√
391.	Blackpoll Warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>	√	√
392.	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	√	√
393.	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>		√

394.	Riverbank Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis rivularis</i>	√	
	New World Blackbirds	Icteridae		
395.	Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	√	√
396.	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	√	√
397.	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	√	√
398.	Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	√	√
399.	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	√	√
400.	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	√	
401.	Moriche Oriole	<i>Icterus chryscephalus</i>	√	√
402.	Yellow Oriole	<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	√	√
403.	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	√	√
404.	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	√	√
405.	Carib Grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	√	√
406.	Red-breasted Blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	√	√
407.	Eastern Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella magna</i>	√	√
	Cardueline Finches	Fringillidae		
408.	Finsch's Euphonia	<i>Euphonia finschi</i>	√	√
409.	Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	√	√
410.	White-vented Euphonia	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>		√
411.	Golden-sided Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cayennensis</i>		√

MAMMALS/REPTILES/AMPHIBIANS

1	Giant River Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>	√	√
2	Giant Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>	√	√
3	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>	√	
4	Red-rumped Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta leporina</i>	√	√
5	Jaguar (sighting by Bob)	<i>Panthera onca</i>	√	
6	Jaguarundi	<i>Herpailurus yaguarondi</i>		√
7	Brazilian Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	√	
8	Pale-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i>	√	√
9	Collared Peccary	<i>Pecari tajacu</i>	√	
10	Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seneculus</i>	√	√
11	Black Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles paniscus</i>	√	√
12	Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	√	√
13	Wedge-capped Capuchin	<i>Cebus olivaceus</i>	√	√
14	Two-toed Sloth	<i>Choleopus didactylus</i>	√	
15	Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus tridactylus</i>	√	√
16	(Brazilian) Long-nosed Bats	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>	√	√
	Anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>	√	
	Golden Rocket Frog	<i>Anomaloglossus beebei</i>	√	√
	Red-footed Turtle	<i>Chelodonioidis carbonaria</i>	√	
	Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>	√	√
	Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>	√	√

