

Brazil – Just Jaguars!

Naturetrek Tour Report

10th – 21st October 2023



Great Potoo by Liz Harris

Tour report written by client Christine Raines and checklist compiled by Liz Harris



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Tour participants: Raul Guarnizo (leader) with 12 Naturetrek clients.

Summary

An excellent tour. The Jaguar sightings exceeded our expectations not only in number of sightings, but more especially as regards how close we could get to the Jaguars, and how much time we could spend with them (not just glimpses!). While at the Flotel, we sighted Jaguars twelve times, seeing ten different individuals. And it was certainly not “just” jaguars – there was a wealth of bird life and other unique wildlife. The weather was boiling hot throughout (approaching 40 degrees), but all our accommodation was air-conditioned, and we always took a rest break in the middle of the day. The food was good, with ample buffets at breakfast, lunch and dinner, and vegetarians and vegans were well catered for.

Day 1

Tuesday 10th October

Most of the group flew overnight from Heathrow to Sao Paulo. I had already spent a three-day pre-trip extension at Espinheiro Negro Lodge, enjoying the different array of birds (especially the multitude of hummingbirds) and the cooler climate of Brazil’s Atlantic rainforest.

Day 2

Wednesday 11th October

We took the two-hour morning flight from Sao Paulo to Cuiaba. At Cuiaba airport, the group assembled and we were greeted by our leader, Raul, who immediately whisked us off to a nearby restaurant for a huge buffet lunch. And then it was time to head for the famous Transpantaneira Road! We travelled about 100 kms. on asphalt, but then the road became a bumpy, corrugated dirt track. We stopped for our first group photo, standing under the arch marking the “gateway to the Pantanal”, and soon swapped our minibus for the safari vehicle that would carry us for the rest of our land travel – an open-sided truck, ideal for wildlife viewing, but inevitably exposing us to wind and dust.

Almost at once, our sightings of the prolific Pantanal wildlife began. There were dozens of Yacare Caiman floating in the patches of water alongside the road or lying out on the banks. We saw our first Capybara. A pair of Mockingbirds were attacking a Tegu Lizard. Notable birds included several Great Rhea, many huge Jabiru Storks (including a mother feeding three chicks), Tiger Heron (we understood its name when we saw the tiger-striped juveniles), Southern Screamer, and Capped Heron with its startling electric blue face. At intervals, we got down from the truck to walk a short distance along the road edge, for better views and photos. The multitude of waders, raptors etc. (mostly new to us) was almost overwhelming - far too many to list here. But by late afternoon some people were feeling exhausted by the heat and the effects of the overnight flight, so Raul decided to head for our lodge. Once we turned off the main road, along the 7 km. drive to the lodge there was more to see, including several Coati, an Agouti, a Brocket Deer, and even a glimpse of a Tayra (Raul said this was quite a rare sighting). We arrived at Pouso Alegre just in time to see a huge red sun setting at 5.45 pm. The lodge is a simple place, but we were glad of the air conditioning in our rooms, some cold beers, and a large buffet dinner. As everyone was tired, Raul postponed the checklist (which he normally did each evening after dinner) until next day.

Day 3

Thursday 12th October

The sun was up before 6 am and so were we, seeing Brocket Deer and Coati near the lodge. At 6.30 am we gathered to watch the “birds’ breakfast”: bird food was spread out by the lodge staff, attracting colourful flocks of Yellow-billed Cardinal and Saffron Finch as well as many Bay-winged (or Grey) Cowbird, Shiny Cowbird, Purplish Jay, various doves, and one Red-crested Cardinal. A family of Bare-faced Curassow with two chicks walked by – unusually, the female Curassow is more strikingly marked than the male, though both are large, magnificent birds. Many Chaco Chachalaca had been squawking loudly since before dawn, as we found they did every day.

We then had our own breakfast, and at 8 am set off with Raul on a two-hour walk in the nearby forest. Highlights included another Tegu Lizard, a Red-throated Piping-Guan, and a spectacular Sunbittern flying across a pond. The stars of the morning were undoubtedly a group of endearing Black-tailed Marmoset, who were leaping around with great agility in the trees near us, and sometimes stretching out to relax along a branch. On our way back, we saw some Greater Bulldog Bats inside a barn. At the lodge, a member of staff handed us a tiny, pretty, black-and-white snake, which Liz soon had round her wrist like a bracelet! It was a harmless False Viper. After lunch we had a rest break. Pouso Alegre was a cattle ranch before becoming an eco-lodge, and a few cows and horses were usually wandering past, among the trees that surrounded the single-storey building. A pair of Rufous Hornero were industriously building their large mud nest on a windowsill, and it was interesting to watch their progress as the days went on. October is the nesting time for many birds in Brazil, as it is just before the wet season.

At 3 pm Raul took us on another short walk to a high metal tower, which we climbed for an extensive view of the flat landscape all around. On the tower itself, we found another Hornero nest, and a Kiskadee nest containing eggs, and from the top we had a good view of a pair of Jabiru in their treetop nest. On the way, we had seen a Marsh Deer and a Parrot Snake. Most of us had walked right past the snake, not noticing it until Gerie pointed it out! It was bright green and extremely slender – and again, harmless. Back at the lodge, we found a family of Capuchin Monkeys in the trees – one little baby was clinging to its mother’s back.

We then drove in the truck to a small pond, where we sat and waited until dusk, hoping some animals might come to drink, but none did. As darkness fell, we saw a few bright fireflies, and Nighthawks and Pauraque flying. On the drive back we did have some good sightings, with Raul using his spotlight – a Tapir mother with her youngster, a Crab-eating Fox, a family of four Crab-eating Raccoon, and a few Brazilian Rabbits. During dinner there was a short but deluging downpour of rain, and I found some water had come through the ceiling of my room.

Day 4

Friday 13th October

Breakfast was at 5.30 am, our luggage was loaded on to the truck, and we set off on the long, six-hour drive further down the Transpantaneira Road to its end at Porto Jofre. This road is notorious for having 122 bridges, most of them rickety-looking wooden ones, although they are slowly being replaced by concrete. Our driver, Telo, seemed to know by instinct which ones to cross and which ones to drive around! As it was the end of the dry season, this was possible in most places. We were driving faster today, and consequently, for the first couple of hours, the wind felt surprisingly cold. Some of us regretted having packed our sweaters in the luggage!

While driving, it was still possible to have good wildlife sightings. We saw our first Toco Toucan, and a Crab-eating Fox who caught quite a large crab and swallowed it whole while we watched! Other birds included Plumbeous

Ibis, Bat Hawk and Great Black Hawk. We made two brief rest stops at small roadside resorts. At one, we watched a Scaly-headed Parrot eating mangos, and a pair of Monk Parakeet sitting together in their huge, untidy stick nest. Further on, we saw two more Toco Toucan – these birds are nest robbers, and it appeared they had just predated the nest of a pair of Nanday Parakeet. Then Telo spotted a pair of Hyacinth Macaw, and we saw them going into their nest – a hole in a large tree. The most surprising sight was our first Giant River Otter – on the bank of a small pond! Of course, there were again many Caiman, Capybara and various storks, herons, ibises, raptors etc. At midday we reached Porto Jofre and quickly transferred to a small boat that brought us to our “Jaguarland Flotel”. After a short briefing, we were given our spacious rooms, with their enormous beds and floor-to-ceiling windows overlooking the river, and we had lunch.

At 3 pm we set off in a small, open motorboat, cruising up and down the rivers and creeks. The Flotel is moored near the confluence of three rivers, the Piquiri, Cuiaba, and Three Brothers, which is a hotspot for Jaguar viewing. Sure enough, after an hour we had our first sighting! A pretty female (we learned later she was called Willow, aged 3 or 4), she looked very relaxed, stretched out on the riverbank, somewhat screened by hanging vines. Despite at least a dozen tourist boats eventually gathering there, she was totally undisturbed. She raised her head and looked around a couple of times, and once sat up, but then flopped down again and went back to sleep. We watched her for an hour and a half (while drinking the cold sundowner beers Raul usually provided at this time!), then felt it was time to leave. But almost at once, we came upon a second Jaguar! This was a bigger male (called Ernest). He was washing himself vigorously, then rolled over on his back, revealing his belly fur, which had plain black spots on a white background, different from the rosette pattern of most of his coat. Our boat had nosed up to the shore near him, and we were the only boat there, which felt very special. Then he walked away, and we sped home through a beautiful sunset, with clouds of nighthawks flying around.

After dinner and the checklist, Xavier gave us a talk about Giant River Otters. He is a researcher doing a Ph D on these charismatic animals, so naturally he had much interesting information to give us. He also explained that each Jaguar has unique markings and so, if we could get a clear photo to show him, he would be able to tell us which individuals we had seen. This was how we found out the names of all the Jaguars we saw.

Day 5

Saturday 14th October

During breakfast we had already seen Giant River Otters from the dining room. At 6.30 am we set off on our boat and immediately saw, near the Flotel, a family of nine otters actively catching many fish. They also had a bit of a stand-off with a Caiman. They made a wide range of vocalisations – whistling, grunting, and sometimes almost sounding like human voices. Otters are territorial, so evidently this group was our local family.

We motored on, seeing a young Tiger Heron holding a big fish, a tree full of Neotropic Cormorants, several Black-collared Hawk (one juvenile was calling persistently for food), White-winged Swallows, several Black-capped Donacobius, Anhinga, Cocoi and other herons, raptors, vultures etc. At 8 am we found some other boats watching a large male Jaguar (Wester). He was walking back and forth restlessly, and we noticed him scent marking; then he walked away. Vultures were circling overhead, and Raul thought he might have a kill stashed nearby. As we went on, we saw Black-and-Gold Howler Monkeys, two Amazon Kingfishers tussling over a fish, two Jabiru on a sandbank close to us, two Southern Screamers, many Ringed Kingfisher, and Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher. We returned to the Flotel for lunch.

At 3 pm we set off again and in less than an hour found a female Jaguar (Stella) sitting on a bare earth bank, beneath a tree where Cacique nests were dangling. She had lost the tip of her tail and had a small wound there. She seemed to be panting slightly. It was the hottest afternoon yet, even though just then there was a partial eclipse of the sun – it only caused a slight overcast. She stayed resting for about 45 minutes before walking off.

Further on, we saw a male and female Black Skimmer on a sandbank, as well as two Large-billed Tern. Around 5 pm, Dale spotted another female Jaguar (Ophelia) reclining among green vegetation. She looked very relaxed, sometimes sitting up and sometimes rolling on her back. At 5.45 pm it was time to head home, and we left her lying there. Once again, the nighthawks were flitting around us as the sun set.

Xavier's talk this evening was on Jaguars, naturally the most fascinating topic for us, and we kept him busy with our questions until 9 pm. The Jaguar is the largest feline in the Americas, and third largest in the world (after lions and tigers). They can live around 15 years in the wild. Females can have one to four cubs, typically two, and the young stay with their mother for about two years. The Pantanal holds the greatest concentration of Jaguars, estimated to be between 4,000 and 7,000 individuals. In this area their main prey are Caiman and Capybara. Their powerful jaws can bite right through a Caiman's skull. A study of these Jaguars has been ongoing here since 2004 and has identified (by photos of their markings) 245 individuals over that time. Whoever first photographs an unknown jaguar gets to name him or her! SouthWild (owners of the Flotel) contribute to jaguar conservation by paying local farmers to protect them.

Day 6

Sunday 15th October

We departed as usual at 6.30 am, and again saw “our” otter family catching fish. Later, further away, we saw a solitary otter, also with a fish. Birds this morning included Grey-headed Kite, Crane Hawk and Great White Egret. We saw a young Tiger Heron catch a dragonfly. At 8.30 am we noticed a huge male Jaguar (Tore) striding down the riverbank on our left. Without hesitation, he entered the water and swam straight across the fast-flowing river in front of our boat, totally ignoring the cluster of boats nearby. He climbed out on the opposite bank, dripping wet, and walked rapidly off into the jungle. On our way back, we saw a Black Howler Monkey and a nest of Jabiru with three big chicks.

In the afternoon we quickly found a group of boats and realized there was a female Jaguar (Roxanne) at the water's edge. She walked out along a log, then dropped down among the water hyacinth. She re-appeared briefly, but then climbed up the riverbank and disappeared among the vegetation.

Soon we saw the boats gathering again and realized they had spotted Stella. We were able to follow her for the rest of the afternoon, as she made her way along the river's edge, sometimes walking on the bank, sometimes pushing through the bushes and water hyacinth, and sometimes swimming or floating with the current. She would glide through the water with just her head and the tip of her tail showing. She seemed to be hunting, and twice pounced on something we could not see (perhaps a small Caiman?) among the hyacinth, but she was not successful. We finally had to leave her when it was time to go back for dinner. Tonight Xavier's lecture was on Caiman.

Day 7

Monday 16th October

As soon as we set off at 6.30 am we saw an Osprey perched on top of a dead tree. An hour later, we noticed some boats, and saw they were watching two Jaguars who were walking along. One Jaguar reached up and scratched a tree trunk. Then they lay down side by side, and both had a good wash. One was much bigger than the other, and at first we guessed they might be mother and cub – but suddenly they started mating! They were Cobber and Patricia, we later learned. They mated three times altogether, right in front of us, although our view was somewhat obscured by bushes and vines. We took turns lying on the floor of the boat to get the best angle to see them! The mating was brief, and each time the male gave a single growl or bark. There is no pair bond between Jaguars. When she is on heat, the female will mate with any available male, and the males have nothing to do with her or the cubs afterwards. Indeed, the females try to keep their cubs well hidden, as it has been known for male Jaguars to kill cubs. For this reason, females are actually more territorial than males. After an hour, the pair moved off and so did we.

Cruising on, we saw again Green and Ringed Kingfisher, Black Skimmer, Large-billed Tern and a new bird – Pied Lapwing; also a beautiful swallowtail butterfly. At 9.30 am we saw a female Jaguar (Ophelia) hunting along the riverbank. She pounced on something in the bushes, but emerged with nothing, and retreated back up the bank and out of sight. On our way back, we had good views of several Capuchin Monkeys leaping daringly from tree to tree. During lunch there was a sudden, brief downpour. Last night there had been some thunder and lightning.

Setting off at 3 pm as usual, within half an hour we came upon Cobber and Patricia again, at the same spot, watched by a crowd of about 15 boats. At first both Jaguars were lying on their sides, looking exhausted, as well they might! At one point, Patricia rested her head on a log as a pillow. But then they mated twice more in plain view. Then Cobber moved around, scent-marking some bushes, and after an hour they walked off.

We cruised on, seeing a beautiful, tiny Pygmy Kingfisher, and two Southern Screamers flying, showing their huge wingspan. Then, to our surprise, we saw yet another Jaguar, sitting right out on a sandy beach. This was such a large, fine-looking animal, we thought it might be a male, but later learned she was Amber, Patricia's granddaughter. (Stella is Patricia's daughter). She walked along the edge of the river for a while, then climbed up the bank and sat behind some vines, washing herself. We were celebrating with our usual sundowner beers when she eventually walked away. What a magnificent last full day on the river!

Xavier's lecture this evening was on Capybara. We thanked him for all his talks, which had certainly enhanced our understanding and enjoyment of the animals we were seeing.

Day 8

Tuesday 17th October

After breakfast we had to leave the Flotel. I think all of us would have liked to stay there for weeks! We took a group farewell photo with Xavier. Then there was time for one more short boat trip upriver, during which we saw one Giant River Otter, who was hiding under a log to eat a huge catfish he had caught; a Cocoli Heron who had also caught a big fish; a Brown Brocket Deer drinking at the water's edge; a Toco Toucan, a Chestnut-bellied Aracari, and a Little Cuckoo. Then the boat turned around and brought us downriver to Porto Jofre. Sadly, there was a haze of smoke over the river from a wildfire.

Our luggage had already been sent down on another boat and loaded on to the truck, so we quickly set off for the return journey up the Transpantaneira Road. Almost at once, we saw a large group of Great White Egret, another of Wood Stork, several Maguari Stork, a Snail Kite and a Marsh Deer. Along the way there were the usual Capybara, Caiman, Jabiru and numerous water birds. We made a comfort stop at the (closed) roadside restaurant we had visited previously and watched a pair of Hyacinth Macaw at their nest by the gate. Further on we saw three Roseate Spoonbill (an adult with two young) together with Plumbeous and Green Ibis.

Soon after 12 noon we reached SouthWild Pantanal Lodge (also called Santa Tereza) at Km. 66 and were welcomed by the manager, Jenny, with a cold drink. We had lunch and then relaxed around the lodge for a while. In the grounds were a group of Capybara. There were hummingbird feeders and we occasionally saw a Glittering-bellied Emerald there. Dale found a huge Tarantula under the verandah roof! This lodge is on the bank of a small river called Pixiam, and there was a seat under a tree with a lovely view over the water.

At 5 pm Raul led us on the short walk to the Ocelot Hide, a clearing in the forest with three rows of plastic chairs behind screens of palm fronds. Other tourists were also present. It was hoped that an Ocelot might appear at dusk, as they have become habituated to being provided with snacks of chicken if they show up here. We had to sit silent and motionless for two hours, pouring with sweat. A Crab-eating Fox walked by twice. As darkness fell, spotlights were switched on and the chorus of Cicadas became almost deafening. A pair of Great Antshrike appeared, but no Ocelot. After two hours, we gave up and walked back to the lodge for dinner. There, to the surprise and envy of the rest of us, we heard that Raul and Sheila, who had been walking behind the rest of the group, had glimpsed an Ocelot on the riverbank by the light of their torches! Of course they could not shout loudly, so we had not realized it.

Day 9

Wednesday 18th October

At this lodge also a “birds’ breakfast” was served, which we watched at 5.45 am. The birds were chiefly those we were already familiar with: Scaled and White-tipped Dove, Ruddy Ground Dove, Yellow-billed Cardinal, Saffron Finch and Bay-winged Cowbird. Crushed maize was spread on stone slabs on the ground, and we were surprised to see it was totally covered with bees, who apparently also liked to feed on it. The birds were not put off, and just walked among the bees.

Our own breakfast was at 6.30 am and at 7.30 am we took a short boat trip on the river. The boats here were smaller, so we were divided among two boats. There were two bird highlights right at the beginning: a Sungrebe on the water, and a pair of Sunbittern who were mating beside their mud nest on a tree branch. They preened each other afterwards. Other birds included Brown-chested Martin, Crane Hawk, Red-throated Piping-Guan, two pairs of Bare-faced Curassow, and a Little Blue Heron in its immature white phase, plus the usual Anhinga, Cormorant, Crested Caracara, Black and Turkey Vultures, and other raptors and kingfishers (by now we had seen all five kingfisher species). Our boat went under the bridge that carries the Transpantaneira Road (here a concrete bridge) and we saw 17 Proboscis Bats roosting there. We saw two Golden Tegu Lizard and glimpsed a Green Iguana. There were several Capybara and we particularly enjoyed seeing a pair with three little babies, only about a week old, all walking in a line along the riverbank.

At lunchtime there was an Orange-backed Troupial outside the dining room window, its colour absolutely dazzling, far brighter than the rather dull picture in the bird book. At 3 pm Raul took us on a short walk in the jungle. He

talked about the lifecycle of the Strangler Fig tree, and showed us another tree whose fruit juice is a black dye. Liz had him paint a bracelet on her wrist with this, and it certainly did last for days afterwards! He showed us a hole in the ground made by a Tarantula and enticed out the resident spider with a twig. He let it walk on his hand, showing it is not at all aggressive. He lured a Barred Antshrike, and Liz spotted a pair of Masked Gnatcatcher at their tiny nest.

We got back just in time to prepare for the Ocelot watch again. As we walked down, we saw a Rufous-tailed Jacamar perched on the signboard, in the same spot as yesterday. While we were waiting, we had a good (though brief) view of a Blue-crowned Motmot. But again no Ocelot.

Day 10

Thursday 19th October

A new bird was at the “birds’ breakfast”: the Double-collared Seedeater.

At 7.30 am we joined Raul for a walk. As we set off, we approached the big fallen tree outside the lodge. A large snake (perhaps six feet long) slid out from under it. We made way for the handsomely patterned snake and it wriggled across the ground to the nearby pond and went into the water. It was the harmless False Water Cobra, and we could see it inflating its neck slightly, mimicking a cobra’s hood. Raul then led us on small paths through dense, scrubby forest. He lured the special bird of the morning: the Mato Grosso Antbird, the only endemic of this area. It is difficult to see. A few people had glimpsed it yesterday, but today we had better views. We also saw Masked Gnatcatcher, Forest Elaenia, Red-crested Cardinal and Rufous (or Grey-crested) Cacholote. Raul thought he could hear an otter in the nearby river, and he had us in fits of laughter with his imitations of otter calls. Appropriately enough, a Laughing Falcon appeared, but no otter.

Back at the lodge, there was a Gilded Hummingbird on the feeder, and a pair of Bare-faced Curassow were mating! We pulled mangos off the trees to feed the resident Capybara, who seemed almost tame.

At 3 pm we took another boat ride and soon saw a Tapir cooling off in the water, with just its head showing. This was our first daylight sighting. Unfortunately, after we had watched it for a few minutes, another boat passed by, with a noisy engine that seemed to startle the Tapir. It climbed up the bank and disappeared. We saw a Green Iguana, several beautiful Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Grey Monjita, a Blue-throated and a Red-throated Piping-Guan standing on the shore together, two Capuchin Monkeys, and a big group of Capybara swimming. There were also some domestic pigs and piglets (with black spots) on the riverbank.

On our return, we found a circle of chairs arranged in the garden. As our farewell from the lodge, Jenny had laid out a spread of snacks, caipirinhas, beers and soft drinks. We enjoyed this as best we could in the short time before we had to leave for the Ocelot watch. This evening again, we saw only the Crab-eating Fox, no Ocelot. After six hours of effort over three evenings, this was undoubtedly a disappointment – the only real disappointment in a trip that was in general rich in sightings.

After dinner we went straight out in the truck for spotlighting. We had good views of a Tapir crossing the road, another Crab-eating Fox, a Pampas Deer and some Brazilian Rabbits. A Common Pauraque (nightjar) flew by, its white markings showing beautifully in the spotlight.

Day 11

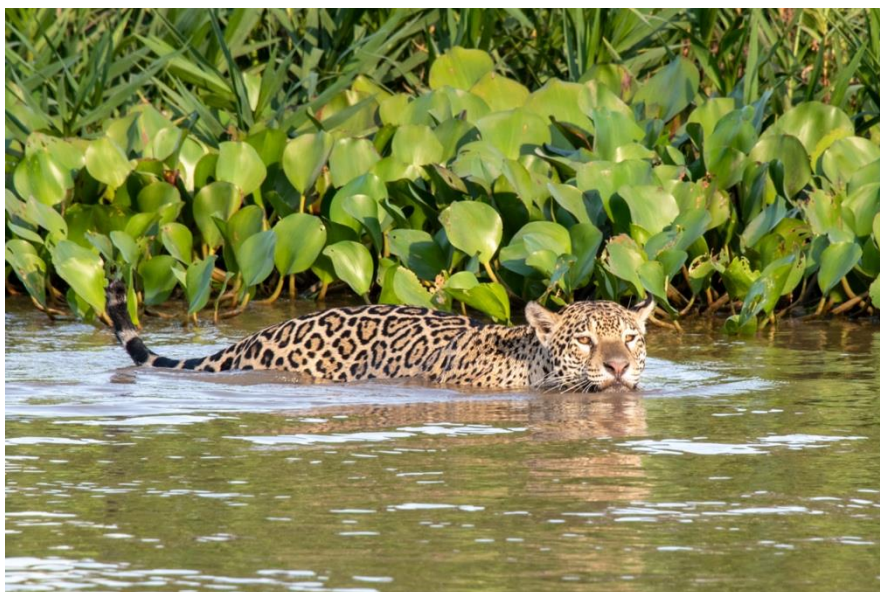
Friday 20th October

This morning's only activity was the final checklist for the trip – it had been too late to do this last night. The two boat drivers and the lodge staff came in to receive our thanks, and at 10 am we checked out. We drove in the minibus (no longer the trusty truck) further up the Transpantaneira Road. We still had one more amazing stop to make. At a non-descript spot by the roadside, Raul made us all get out and stare into a tree, not saying what we were looking for. It took a while for someone to realize that there was a Great Potoo there! The plumage of this extraordinary bird so closely mimics the bark of a tree that it perches openly on the end of a broken branch, relying on this camouflage to protect it during the day (it is nocturnal). After a while, we realized something even more amazing – there was a small chick sheltering under the adult's wing, with just its head peeking out! Both birds had their beaks slightly open, showing the red lining of their mouths. I doubt we would ever have seen them otherwise!

After driving a bit further, we turned off to another lodge, Pousada Piuval. Here we had to separate. Raul and I were staying, as I had booked a two-day post-trip extension here. The rest of the group would be escorted to Cuiaba airport by another guide. From there, some people were flying home, others were going to visit Iguassu Falls. So we took a last group photo, and said fond farewells all around. It was a really friendly and co-operative group, and we had all appreciated Raul's guidance.

Postscript

Raul and I were joined at Piuval by Jane, another Naturetrek client from a different tour. The three of us had a very productive two days there. On both our dawn excursions, we had good views of a Giant Anteater crossing the road – the second time, it was a mother with a baby clinging to her back! And on the last evening, when we were out spotlighting, we unexpectedly found two Jaguars – a mother with her large cub. Telo drove the truck cross-country like a rally driver as we followed them all the way to the gate of the lodge! The mother made a half-hearted attempt at chasing a Rhea, and the Rhea ran frantically and bumped into our truck, but ran off unhurt. We heard that, later that night, the mother tried unsuccessfully to take one of the Capybara that were always at the pond beside the lodge. A fitting finale to my trip! On 22nd October, Raul escorted me to Cuiaba airport to begin the long journey home – carrying a load of wonderful memories.



Jaguar (Roxanne) by Robert Barnsley

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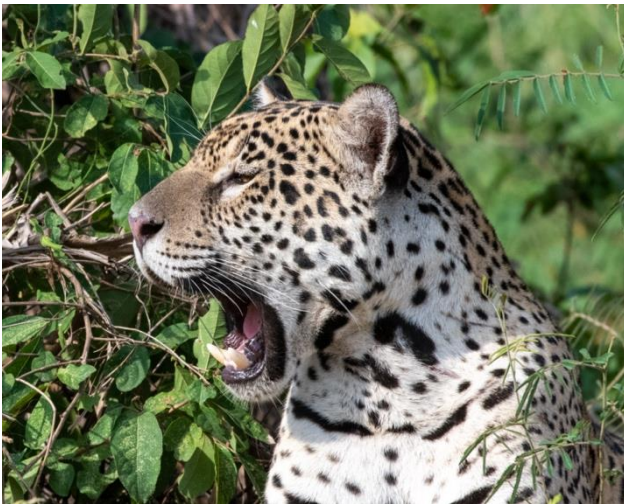
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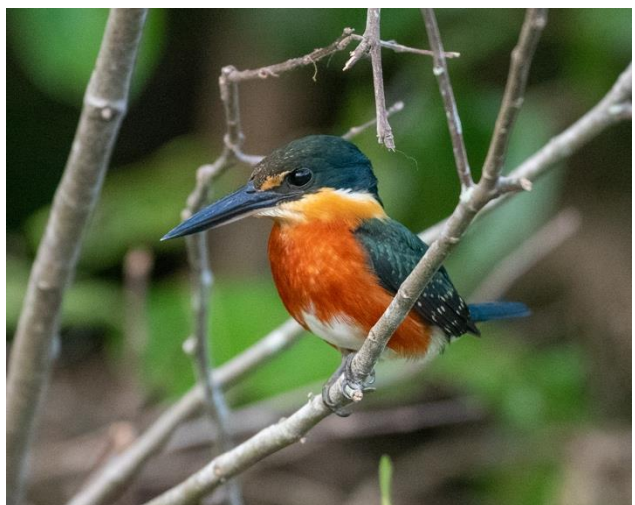
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From top left clockwise – Jaguar (Stella), Giant River Otter, Tapir, Pygmy Kingfisher – all photos by Robert Barnsley



Species lists

Birds (H = Heard only)

Generic codes: E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced			Date:																			
	Common name	Scientific name	Trip	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
1	Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>		●	●	●				●												
2	Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>				●	●	●		●												
3	Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>		●		●	●	●	●	●		●										
4	White-faced Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>																				
5	Black-bellied Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>									●											
6	Fulvous Whistling Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>																				
7	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		●	●	●				●												
8	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>																				
9	Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●								
10	Rusty-margined Guan	<i>Penelope superciliiaris</i>																				
11	Chestnut-bellied Guan - E	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●									
12	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
13	Red-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cujubi</i>			●	●	●							●								
14	Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>		●	●	●		●	●		●	●										
15	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>					●															
16	Lesser Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>			●																	
17	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>			●	●	●		●	●												
18	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>			●								●	●								
19	Little Nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>																				
20	Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydrosalis torquata</i>																				
21	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>									●				●							
22	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>			●																	
23	Sick's Swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>																				
24	Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>																				
25	Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>																				
26	White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>																				
27	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>								●												
28	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>																				
29	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>																				
30	Versicoloured Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>																				
31	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>												●	●							
32	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>		●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
33	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>			●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
34	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
35	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>																				
36	Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>								●												
37	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>								●	●											
38	Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>																				
39	Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>																				
40	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>																				
41	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
42	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>				●					●											
43	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>			●	●					●	●	●	●								
44	Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
45	Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>			●						●											
46	Blue Ground Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>																				
47	Long-tailed Ground Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>																				
48	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
49	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>																				
50	Sungrebe	<i>Heliomis fulica</i>							●		●											
51	Grey-cowled Wood Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>		●		●				●	●	●										
52	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>																				
53	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>																				
54	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>		●	●	●				●	●											
55	White-backed Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>																				
56	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●	●							
57	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>																				
58	Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>							●	●												
59	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>		●		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
60	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>																				
61	Pantanal Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguayae</i>																				
62	Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>																				
63	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		●		●							●									
64	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>																				
65	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>																				
66	Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>				●	●	●	●	●												
67	Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciliiaris</i>																				
68	Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>					●	●	●	●												
69	Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>			●						●	●	●									
70	Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
71	Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>																				
72	Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●								
73	Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>				●	●			●	●	●	●	●								
74	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>				●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●								
75	Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>		●				●	●		●	●	●	●								
76	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>		●	●	●	●			●	●	●	●	●								
77	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>			●		●						●									
78	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>		●		●																

			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
79	White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>												
80	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>												
81	Rufescent Tiger Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
82	Agami Heron	<i>Agamia agami</i>												
83	Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>												
84	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
85	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
86	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
87	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
88	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
89	Capped Heron	<i>Piherodius pileatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
90	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
91	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
92	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
93	King Vulture	<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
94	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
95	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
96	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
97	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
98	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
99	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
100	Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
101	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
102	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
103	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
104	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
105	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
106	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
107	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
108	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
109	American Barn Owl	<i>Tyto furcata</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
110	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
111	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
112	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
113	Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
114	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
115	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
116	American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
117	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
118	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
119	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
120	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
121	Buff-bellied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus swainsoni</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
122	Caatinga Puffbird - E	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
123	Chaco Puffbird	<i>Nystalus striatipennis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
124	White-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
125	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
126	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
127	White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
128	White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
129	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
130	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
131	Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
132	Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
133	Blond-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
134	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
135	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
136	Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
137	Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
138	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
139	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
140	Barred Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
141	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
142	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
143	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
144	Peregrine Falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
145	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
146	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
147	Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
148	Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
149	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
150	Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
151	Nanday Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
152	Golden-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
153	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
154	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
155	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
156	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
157	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
158	Planalto Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
159	White-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>												
160	Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>												
161	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>												
162	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>												
163	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>												
164	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>												
165	Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>												
166	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>												
167	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>												
168	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>												
169	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>												
170	Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>												
171	Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>												
172	Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>												
173	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>												
174	Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>												
175	White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albiflora</i>												
176	Rusty-backed Antwren	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>												
177	Bahia Antwren - E	<i>Herpsilochmus pileatus</i>												
178	Large-billed Antwren - N	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>												
179	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>												
180	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>												
181	Planalto Slaty Antshrike - E	<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>												
182	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>												
183	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>												
184	Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>												
185	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>												
186	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>												
187	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>												
188	Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>												
189	Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>												
190	Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>												
191	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>												
192	Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>												
193	Sooty Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>												
194	White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>												
195	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>												
196	Plain Inezia	<i>Inezia inornata</i>												
197	Bran-coloured Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>												
198	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>												
199	Eared Pygmy Tyrant	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>												
200	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>												
201	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>												
202	Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus</i>												
203	Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>												
204	Scarlet Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>												
205	Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>												
206	White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>												
207	Black-backed Water Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>												
208	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>												
209	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>												
210	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>												
211	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>												
212	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>												
213	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>												
214	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>												
215	Three-striped Flycatcher	<i>Conopias trivirgatus</i>												
216	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>												
217	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangus</i>												
218	Variiegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>												
219	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>												
220	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>												
221	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>												
222	Sibilant Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>												
223	Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>												
224	Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>												
225	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>												
226	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>												
227	Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilophia galeata</i>												
228	Whiskered Myiobius	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>												
229	Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>												
230	Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>												
231	Green-backed Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus viridis</i>												
232	White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i>												
233	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>												
234	Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>												
235	Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>												
236	Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>												
237	White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>												
238	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>												

			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
239	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>												
240	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>												
241	Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>												
242	Purple Martin	<i>Progne subis</i>												
243	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>												
244	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>												
245	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>												
246	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>												
247	Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>												
248	Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>												
249	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>												
250	Grey Wren - E	<i>Cantorchilus griseus</i>												
251	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>												
252	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>												
253	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>												
254	White-banded Mockingbird	<i>Mimus triurus</i>												
255	Blacksmith Thrush	<i>Turdus subalaris</i>												
256	Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>												
257	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>												
258	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>												
259	House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>												
260	Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus chii</i>												
261	Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>												
262	Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>												
263	Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>												
264	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>												
265	White-browed Blackbird	<i>Leistes superciliosus</i>												
266	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>												
267	Solitary Caciue	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>												
268	Yellow-rumped Caciue	<i>Cacicus cela</i>												
269	Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>												
270	Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>												
271	Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>												
272	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>												
273	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>												
274	Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>												
275	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>												
276	Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>												
277	Unicoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>												
278	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>												

			11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
279	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>												
280	Flavescent Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>												
281	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>												
282	Red Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>												
283	Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>												
284	Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltatricula atricollis</i>												
285	Bluish-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>												
286	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>												
287	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>												
288	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>												
289	Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>												
290	Red Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>												
291	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>												
292	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>												
293	Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>												
294	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>												
295	White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>												
296	Orange-headed Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>												
297	Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>												
298	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>												
299	Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>												
300	Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>												
301	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>												
302	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>												
303	BLACK THROATED MANGO													
304	GREY HEADED KITE													
305	BLUE CROWNED MOTMOT													
306	GILDED HUMMINGBIRD													

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Reptiles & Amphibians	
Cane Toad	Rhinella marina
Cururu Toad	Rhinella diptycha
CHA CO TREE FROG	
Yacare Caiman	Caiman yacare
Green Iguana	Iguana iguana
Yellow-footed Tortoise	Chelonoidis denticulata
Red-footed Tortoise	Chelonoidis carbonarius
Common House Gecko	Hemidactylus frenatus
Gold Tegu	Tupinambis teguixin
Amazon Race-runner	Ameiva ameiva
Yellow Anaconda	Eunectes notatus
Green Anaconda	Eunectes murinus
Giant Parrot Snake	Leptophis ahaetulla
BLACK and WHITE TEGU FALSE VIPER	
AMEIVA LIZARD	
AMAZON LAVALIZARD	
TARANTULA False Water COBRA	
WATER SNAKE	