

The Reptiles & Amphibians of Ecuador

Naturetrek Tour Report

31 January – 15 February 2022



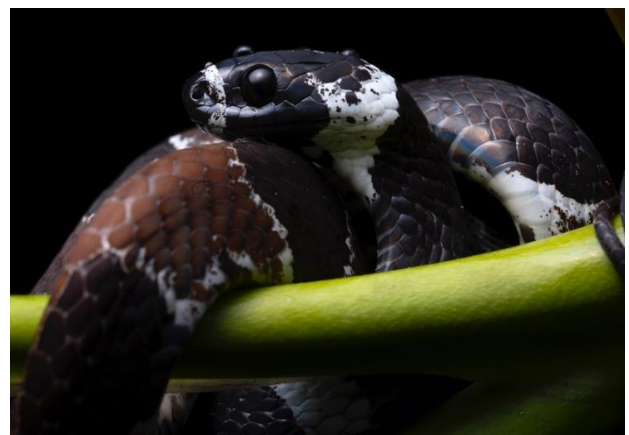
Papallacta Marsupial Frog



Spix's Horned Treefrog



Two-striped Forest-pitviper



Catesby's Snail-eater

Tour report and images by Jamie Culebras



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Tour participants: Jaime Culebras and Sebastian Valverde (Leaders) with four Naturetrek clients

Summary

A spectacular tour meant that the group (and leaders!) enjoyed over 66 species of amphibian, including wonderful highlights such as Pinocchio Rainfrog (*Pristimantis appendiculatus*), Midas' Glassfrog (*Teratohyla midas*), Linda's Treefrog (*Hyaloscirtus lindae*), Ecuador Mushroomtongue Salamander (*Bolitoglossa equatoriana*) and Papallacta Marsupial Frog (*Gastrotheca orophylax*) amongst many others. Reptiles included Rainbow Boa (*Epicrates cenchria*), Two-striped Forest-pitviper (*Bothrops bilineatus*), Green Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*), Gibba Turtle (*Mesoclemmys gibba*) and Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*).

The superb cold-blooded cast was delightfully paired with a spectacular warm-blooded contingent of Long-wattled Umbrellabird, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Torrent Duck, Red-bellied Macaw, Plate-billed Mountain Toucan, Giant Otter, Kinkajou, Linnaeus' Red Howler and Brown-throated Sloth amongst others.

At every turn Ecuador's spectacular habitats provided an olfactory feast and the group and leaders enjoyed a great comradery and new friendships.

Day 1

Monday 31st January

The group arrived in Quito on a scheduled flight from Madrid and were met by leader Sebas and driver Tito (a popular member of the team!). The group settled into their Quito hotel for the night before the enthralling itinerary which lay in wait.

Day 2

Tuesday 1st February

In the morning, we travelled to our first destination, the cloud forests of the western Andes, near the famous town of Mindo, which is located within the Chocó Andino Biosphere Reserve and in the heart of the 'Andes Tropicales' hotspot.

After lunch, we were able to enjoy a relaxed afternoon surrounded by hummingbirds and tanagers, including the spectacular Golden Tanager which visits the lodge's feeders. In addition, agoutis and squirrels accompanied us during this first experience acclimatising to the wonderful Ecuadorian wildlife. After dinner, we began to discover the fascinating world of reptiles and amphibians. We visited a small lagoon where different species of treefrogs live such as Executioner Treefrog (*Dendropsophus carnifex*), as well as several *Pristimantis* species. Some colourful Anolis, such as O'Shaughnessy's Anole (*Anolis gemmosus*) rest at night on the vegetation that surrounds the lagoon.

Day 3

Wednesday 2nd February

On our second full day our excitement enabled us to wake before dawn to visit a hide. To our surprise, the first visitor was a Collared Hawk. Then some flycatchers and nuthatches came around, eating a variety of moths. Finally, a beautiful female Long-wattled Umbrellabird and both sexes of Masked Trogon gave us a beautiful farewell. After that, we went for breakfast and with our bodies full of energy, we went to meet one of the most

desired birds in the world of ornithology in Ecuador - Plate-billed Mountain Toucan. In addition, the Toucan Barbet and numerous hummingbirds and tanagers completed a perfect morning of birds.

In the afternoon, we enjoyed the calm provided by the forest around the lodge, while we continued enjoying multiple hummingbirds and tanagers. After dinner, we walked through the forest to the river, where we could see some *Pristimantis* species, including the sought-after Pinocchio Rainfrog (*Pristimantis appendiculatus*) as well as Tandapi Treefrog (*Hyaloscirtus ahytolylax*) and Anolis, such as the huge Equatorial Anole (*Anolis aequatorialis*). After a successful night we returned to rest with a smile at the lodge.

Day 4

Thursday 3rd February

Day three started with breakfast. The morning was relaxed, first visiting the butterfly garden. Here we learned a little about the world of Lepidoptera in the area, including their stages of development. After that, we crossed a tarabita (cable car) and did the route of the Nambillo waterfalls, a beautiful walk in the cloud forest where the river world was the main theme. We were able to observe a falcon and numerous tanagers and insects.

Later, it was time for a botany session in the orchid garden. There, we studied several native species of orchids, the most diverse family of plants in the world. After lunch, we dedicated the afternoon to rest, to recover energy after a long but enriching morning. At night we had a new herpetological outing, with a large number of O'Shaughnessy's Anole (*Anolis gemmosus*) and Equatorial Anole (*Anolis aequatorialis*) and the final touch, a wonderful rainforest mammal - Kinkajou.

Day 5

Friday 4th February

This day was the time to say goodbye to Mindo, to travel through the Andean Intervalle to the South, to Baños de Agua Santa, a town on western slopes of the Andes. The first stop was the Pululahua Geobotanical Reserve, a volcano north of Quito where its crater is inhabited. Once we arrived in Baños, we had lunch and relaxed in the afternoon around the hotel pool.

After dinner, it was time to visit the Naturetrek Reserve. Due to some landslides, the path was complicated, but we were able to find some *Pristimantis* species, *Anolis* species and the terrestrial lizard Buckley's Teiid (*Alopoglossus buckleyi*). Also, a little Kinkajou surprised us while he was calling for its mother. Later, we came back to the hotel to relax.

Day 6

Saturday 5th February

This morning, after breakfast, our first activity was to visit the famous "Pailón del Diablo" Waterfall. There we were able to observe several tanagers and blackbirds, as well as Black Vultures and Yellow-headed Vultures, necrophagous birds essential for the sanitation of ecosystems. In addition, we were able to take some landscape photos of the waterfall. After that, we went to another well-known waterfall, the so-called "Manto de la Novia". We decided to cross the tarabita to be able to take photos of this beautiful waterfall. From there, we walked along a forest path to observe manakins and tanagers. To end the morning, we went to the "Machay Waterfall", near the hotel. There, we relaxed while taking photos and connecting with nature by birdwatching.

After lunch, the afternoon was spent relaxing in the hotel's pool and whirlpool. After dinner, we travel to the Cascada del Pailón again, to see it illuminated at night and look for nocturnal fauna. Here we could find some frogs and a lot of insects. Once the night walk was over, we went to a viewpoint to appreciate the town at night where we had a canelazo, a typical drink of the area, while we watched a festival.

Day 7

Sunday 6th February

Once again, it was time to travel, this time heading to Amazonian lands, in Suchipakari, near the town of Misahualli. On the way, we stop at the Mera viewpoint to observe the Pastaza River, one of the main Amazonian rivers in Ecuador. We made a brief stop in Misahualli, where we were able to observe Capuchin Monkeys, frequent inhabitants of the town's parks. Once at the lodge, we saw our first Coati and in the afternoon, we refreshed ourselves by tubing in the river, while a friendly dog accompanied us throughout the journey. We were able to see parrots and some hawks.

Later, after relaxing in the lodge pool, we had dinner. After that, it was time to meet the Amazonian nocturnal fauna walking on the trails around the lodge. We saw a large number of tree frogs, such as White-lined Monkey Frog (*Phyllomedusa vaillanti*), clown frogs (genus *Dendropsophus*) and *Boana* species. Also, *Pristimantis* and *Anolis*, such as Brown-eared Anole (*Anolis fuscoauratus*) and Yellow-tongued Anole (*Anolis scyphus*). And at the end of the night, the Amazon gave us a gift, a Rainbow Boa (*Epicrates cenchria*), one of the most beautiful and famous snakes in Latin America.

Day 8

Monday 7th February

On this new day in the Amazon, we first walked for an hour, and then sailed down the river to see a wildlife rescue centre. There, we met numerous animals that have been rescued from species trafficking, including Anacondas, parrots, macaws, tapirs amongst others. The second activity was to meet a Kichwa family, where we had lunch and learned about the process of making a typical drink from the area, the "Chicha". In addition, we practiced our aim with a blowgun! Later, we visited a lagoon, where we were able to see numerous Spectacled Caimans (*Caiman crocodilus*) up close. After that, we met another Kichwa family, where they taught us how to make clay pots and where we could buy some souvenirs. The rest of the afternoon we spent relaxing until dinner time.

At night, the nocturnal walk began with the observation of an amplexus of Midas's Glassfrog (*Teratohyla mida*), near a stream. In addition, numerous species of lizards and tree frogs accompanied us all night, as well as poison frogs, such as Ecuador Poison Frog (*Ameerega bilinguis*) and Yurimaguas Poison Frog (*Ameerega habnelli*).

Day 9

Tuesday 8th February

Today after breakfast, we left for the city of Coca. From here, we took a motorised canoe to navigate the Napo River until we reach Yarina, our new Amazon destination. After resting and having lunch, the afternoon was relaxing while we were able to observe some birds and monkeys near the lodge. And at night, after dinner, a new experience with the Amazonian nocturnal fauna. We visited a lagoon, where we observed numerous monkey frogs, various species of clown frogs (*Dendropsophus*), anoles, and snakes such as the Neotropical Blunt-headed Treesnake (*Imantodes cenchoa*).

Day 10

Wednesday 9th February

In the morning, we went looking for birds and monkeys. We were lucky to be able to observe toucans and monkeys. After seeing a Common Monkey Lizard (*Polychrus marmoratus*), we had lunch. In the afternoon, we relaxed to recuperate energy ready for our nocturnal excursion, while a little rain soaked the atmosphere.

As we ate dinner we heard loud frog activity, so we were excited. We started a trail to the lagoon the first night. There we had a first encounter with a Catesby's Snail-eater (*Dipsas catesbyi*). Numerous spiders and all kinds of insects emerged from every corner. Demerara Falls Treefrog (*Boana cinerascens*) sang along the trail and a South American Common Toad (*Rhinella margaritifera*) amplexus was waiting in front of us. Continuing with a short walk along the lagoon, we were able to see a beautiful frog that likes to be hidden among the vegetation - the exquisite Orinoco Lime Treefrog (*Sphaenorhynchus lacteus*). In addition, more tree and poison frogs, made our night happy. Finally, we had two great surprises: A Panamanian Spotted Nightsnake (*Siphlophis cervinus*), a species of snake that is rare to observe and later, one of the greatest treasures of Amazonia - two juveniles of Two-striped Forest-pitviper (*Bothrops bilineatus*). A perfect night in the Amazon forest.

Day 11

Thursday 10th February

Today in the morning, after breakfast, we went to another lagoon. Here, in two canoes, we were paddling calmly to enjoy the sounds of the Amazon. We observed numerous Hoatzins, greater tickbirds and parrots. Later, we relax in an observation tower, to continue bird watching. When the fauna activity decreased, since the day was sunny, we made a short walk to reach the lodge. Along the way, some South American Common Toad (*Rhinella margaritifera*) crossed the path, while leafcutter ants formed long lines carrying leaves to their nests. Hidden in the leaf litter, we found a pair of Three-striped Rocket Frog (*Allobates trilineatus*) a small poison frog with cryptic colours. In the afternoon, we rested for a while and later made chocolate in an artisanal way, which would be our dessert at dinner.

At night, after a dry day, we did not expect to find much fauna, but, nevertheless, the night was entertaining thanks to several Neotropical Blunt-headed Treesnake (*Imantodes cenchoa*) and many tree frogs and *Pristimantis*, such as Kichwa Robber Frog (*Pristimantis kichwarum*), named after the indigenous Kichwa and a Black-collared Snake (*Drepanoides anomalus*), an adorable colourful red snake.

Day 12

Friday 11th February

This morning was amazing! We were able to observe one of the most incredible frogs in the Amazon - Spix's Horned Treefrog (*Hemiphractus scutatus*), a very uncommon frog that lives hidden among ground leaves. This species can prey on other vertebrates, including other frogs, thanks to its wide skull with a large gape. This species also has fanglike structures on its lower jaw. And at the end of the excursion, another Panamanian Spotted Nightsnake (*Siphlophis*) surprised us in the middle of a trail.

After this short walk, it was time for a new Amazonian destination, the well-known Igapó or flooded forest. First, we made a brief visit to a large Ceibo (*Ceibo pentandra*), the largest tree species in the Amazon, near the Yarina community. There, in the surroundings we observed some plants traditionally used by the Kichwa, such as the Yuca, as well as cocoa crops with which they make chocolate. In addition, numerous birds, butterflies, and

colourful bugs enlivened our wait for the canoe. After an hour of travel, we had lunch and continued rowing along a small river.

Many monkeys, aningas, toucans, macaws, and parrots accompanied us during this first contact with the flooded forest, while the clouds warned of rain. Finally, we arrived at the Añangu lagoon, where we could see the mighty Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*), one of the most impressive predators from the Amazon! And later, a pleasant welcome awaited us at the luxurious lodge that is Napo Wildlife Center. After relaxing for a while in the afternoon, we enjoyed a delicious dinner. After that, we had a short walk around the lodge where we found some frogs, including Manaus Slender-legged Treefrog (*Osteocephalus taurinus*), scorpions feeding and the most beautiful amazonian anole: a female Banded Tree Anole (*Anolis transversalis*).

Day 13

Saturday 12th February

Today we got up early. The Amazon sunrise is wonderful with the sun peeking through the clouds. We had breakfast and took a short walk around the lagoon. We were able to see from very close a small sloth that was in a tree next to the lagoon. He was wet, so we imagine he had been swimming in the lagoon. Also, more Black Caiman (*Melanosuchus niger*) rested near the shores. Then it was time to canoe paddle down the river. Monkeys and monkeys and more monkeys crisscrossed the branches above our heads. Finally, we arrived at what was going to be the surprise of the day - the macaw *saladero* (salt lick). Around 15 Scarlet Macaws gave us a wonderful festival of sound and colours. After this beautiful experience, we had lunch and rowed back to the lodge, where we saw more and more monkeys: howler monkeys, squirrel monkeys, sakis and capuchins. But the afternoon could not end without getting to know one of the most endearing animals of the Amazon up close: the Giant Otter.

After a long day, we rested until dinner, before taking another short walk along a trail. There, we saw calling South American Common Toad (*Rhinella margaritifera*), tree frogs like Flat-headed Bromeliad Treefrog (*Osteocephalus planiceps*), and Gold-striped Frog (*Lytbodontes lineatus*) a terrestrial frog that mimics poison frogs and lives and calls inside the nests of leafcutter ants. A colourful Yellow-headed False Coral Snake (*Oxyrhopus occipitalis*) quickly hid in a hole, so we could only see its tail. And finally, a male Amazonian Milk Treefrog (*Trachycephalus cunauari*) said “good night” to us.

Day 14

Sunday 13th February

After resting from yesterday's energetic day, today we had a hearty breakfast before paddling down a small river. We then walked along a trail where we could see jumping a Variable Poison Frog (*Ranitomeya variabilis*), a tiny but colourful poison frog. Later we arrived at the base of a huge ceibo tree and climbed up the tower attached to it. From there, we could see all kinds of birds: macaws, hummingbirds, tanagers, sparrowhawks. In addition, two noisy Tayra were going through several trees in search of some prey. Meanwhile, male Bark Anoles (*Anolis ortonii*) made territorial displays next to us.

Later, we returned to the lagoon to navigate in search of more Black Caimans and birds such as herons. Two huge Green Anaconda (*Eunectes murinus*) were sunbathing among the vegetation on the bank of the lagoon.

Although the sun was intense, we continued sailing down a small river to observe a family of Giant Otters that were resting on a fallen tree. Later, we were able to observe their incredible fishing technique, including the catching of piranhas. After this exciting morning, we had lunch and rested until dinner.

Day 15

Monday 14th February

Very early today we said goodbye to Amazonia. We travelled by canoe pre-dawn to reach Coca airport. From there we flew to Quito airport to travel to our last destination, the high Andean cloud forest of the eastern Andes. On the way we were able to see the paramo, an imposing fragile ecosystem at more than 4,000 metres above sea level, which maintains important water reservoirs. Finally, we arrived at Guango lodge, where we had lunch. The afternoon was relaxing, surrounded by hummingbirds, among which the famous Sword-billed Hummingbird stood out, the only bird with a bill longer than its body.

At night, after dinner, the atmosphere was a bit damp. We went in search of a beautiful creature that we longed to see. It didn't seem like the night was going to help us with it, but an unexpected surprise was on a branch, a female Marsupial Frog (*Gastrotheca orophylax*). In addition, we were able to observe some DeVille's Robber Frog (*Pristimantis devillei*). While returning, finally, the most anticipated treasure of this place appeared – a wonderful male Linda's Treefrog (*Hylascirtus lindae*), a beautiful tree frog with orange-painted fingertips. After that, we were able to go happily to rest at the lodge.

Day 16

Tuesday 15th February

This morning we took a walk along a path along the Papallacta River. There, we were able to observe some orchids of the genus *Stelis*, *Lepanthes* and *Pleurothallis*, as well as blue jays, tanagers and two emblematic birds of the area, the White-capped Dipper and the Torrent Duck. After the walk, we relaxed watching hummingbirds until lunch.

At the end of such a magical holiday to Ecuador we talked and relaxed by the fireplace, remembering all these days of travel. After one last Andean rain, it was time to say goodbye to Ecuador. One last look at the megadiverse Andean forest to travel to the airport. A trip full of nature and culture, where reptiles and amphibians were the focus, but many other creatures filled our eyes and soul.

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Species lists

Amphibians	
Common Name	Scientific Name
Lowland Tropical Bullfrog	<i>Adenomera andreae</i>
Napo Tropical Bullfrog	<i>Adenomera hylaedactyla</i>
Three-striped Rocket Frog	<i>Allobates trilineatus</i>
Ecuador Poison Frog	<i>Ameerega bilinguis</i>
Yurimaguas Poison Frog	<i>Ameerega hahneli</i>
Canelos Treefrog	<i>Boana appendiculata</i>
Giant Gladiator Treefrog	<i>Boana boans</i>
Blue-flanked Treefrog	<i>Boana calcarata</i>
Demerara Falls Treefrog	<i>Boana cinerascens</i>
Basin Treefrog	<i>Boana lanciformis</i>
Stained Treefrog	<i>Boana maculateralis</i>
Nympha Amazon Treefrog	<i>Boana nympha</i>
Polka-dot Treefrog	<i>Boana punctata</i>
Ecuador Mushroomtongue Salamander	<i>Bolitoglossa equatoriana</i>
Peru Mushroomtongue Salamander	<i>Bolitoglossa peruviana</i>
Upper Amazon Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus bifurcus</i>
Crump's Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus brevifrons</i>
Executioner Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus carnifex</i>
Sarayacu Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus parviceps</i>
Reticulate Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus reticulatus</i>
Sarayacu Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus sarayacuensis</i>
Triangle Treefrog	<i>Dendropsophus triangulum</i>
Peters' Dwarf Frog	<i>Engystomops petersi</i>
Papallacta Marsupial Frog	<i>Gastrotheca orophylax</i>
Spix's Horned Treefrog	<i>Hemiphractus scutatus</i>

Tandapi Treefrog	<i>Hyloscirtus alytolylax</i>
Linda's Treefrog	<i>Hyloscirtus lindae</i>
South American Bullfrog	<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>
Loreto White-lipped Frog	<i>Leptodactylus rhodomystax</i>
Wagner's White-lipped Frog	<i>Leptodactylus wagneri</i>
Gold-striped Frog	<i>Lithodytes lineatus</i>
Brown-eyed Treefrog	<i>Nyctimantis rugiceps</i>
Common Big-headed Frog	<i>Oreobates quixensis</i>
Funny Slender-legged Treefrog	<i>Osteocephalus deridens</i>
Napo Slender-legged Treefrog	<i>Osteocephalus fuscifacies</i>
Flat-headed Bromeliad Treefrog	<i>Osteocephalus planiceps</i>
Manaus Slender-legged Treefrog	<i>Osteocephalus taurinus</i>
A frog	<i>Osteocephalus yasuni</i>
White-lined Monkey Frog	<i>Phyllomedusa vaillanti</i>
Cachabi Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis achatinus</i>
Amazon Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis altamazonicus</i>
Pinocchio Rainfrog	<i>Pristimantis appendiculatus</i>
A frog	<i>Pristimantis conspicillatus</i>
Spring Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis crenunguis</i>
DeVille's Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis devillei</i>
Dirty Rainfrog	<i>Pristimantis illotus</i>
Kichwa Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis kichwarum</i>
Metallic Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis lanthanites</i>
Loreto Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis luscombei</i>
Rio Ampiyacu Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis malkini</i>
Reticulated-eyed Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis matidiktyo</i>
Tambococha Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis omeviridis</i>
Peru Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis peruvianus</i>
Trench Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis rubicundus</i>
Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis sp.</i>
El Topo Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis trachyblepharis</i>
Marbelled belly Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis ventrimarmoratus</i>
Zurucuchu Robber Frog	<i>Pristimantis w-nigrum</i>
Variable Poison Frog	<i>Ranitomeya variabilis</i>
South American Common Toad	<i>Rhinella margaritifer</i>
Marine Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>
Moyobamba Snouted Treefrog	<i>Scinax funereus</i>
Eirunepe Snouted Treefrog	<i>Scinax garbei</i>
Red Snouted Treefrog	<i>Scinax ruber</i>
Orinoco Lime Treefrog	<i>Sphaenorhynchus lacteus</i>
Midas' Glassfrog	<i>Teratohyla midas</i>
Amazonian Milk Treefrog	<i>Trachycephalus cunauaru</i>
Reptiles	
Common name	Scientific name

Buckley's Teiid	<i>Alopoglossus buckleyi</i>
Equatorial Anole	<i>Anolis aequatorialis</i>
Brown-eared Anole	<i>Anolis fuscoauratus</i>
O'Shaughnessy's Anole	<i>Anolis gemmosus</i>
Bark Anole	<i>Anolis ortonii</i>
Amazon Green Anole	<i>Anolis punctatus</i>
Yellow-tongued Anole	<i>Anolis scypheus</i>
Banded Tree Anole	<i>Anolis transversalis</i>
Two-striped Forest-pitviper	<i>Bothrops bilineatus</i>
Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>
White-Striped Eyed Lizard	<i>Cercosaura oshaughnessyi</i>
Brown Sipos	<i>Chironius fuscus</i>
South American Sipo	<i>Chironius multiventris</i>
Wagler's Sipo	<i>Chironius scurrulus</i>
Catesby's Snail-eater	<i>Dipsas catesbyi</i>
Black-collared Snake	<i>Drepanoides anomalus</i>
Rainbow Boa	<i>Epicrates cenchria</i>
Green Anaconda	<i>Eunectes murinus</i>
Shieldhead Gecko	<i>Gonatodes concinnatus</i>
South American Clawed Gecko	<i>Gonatodes humeralis</i>
Common House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus frenatus</i>
Neotropical Blunt-headed Treesnake	<i>Imantodes cenchoa</i>
Amazon Basin Tree Snake	<i>Imantodes lentiferus</i>
Forest Whiptail	<i>Kentropyx pelviceps</i>
Yellow-headed False Coral Snake	<i>Oxyrhopus occipitalis</i>
Black Caiman	<i>Melanosuchus niger</i>
Gibba Turtle	<i>Mesoclemmys gibba</i>
Arrau River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis expansa</i>
Yellow-spotted Amazon River Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>
Common Monkey Lizard	<i>Polychrus marmoratus</i>
Amazon Pigmy Gecko	<i>Pseudogonatodes guianensis</i>
Panamanian Spotted Nightsnake	<i>Siphlophis cervinus</i>
A gecko	<i>Thecadactylus solimoensis</i>
Cusco Tegu Lizard	<i>Tupinambis cuzcoensis</i>
Birds	
Common name	Scientific name
Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>
Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>
Nocturnal Curassow	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>
Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>

White necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Tourmaline Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus exortis</i>
Purple-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus viola</i>
Violet-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i>
Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Agelaiocercus kingii</i>
Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>
Sword-billed Hummingbird	<i>Ensifera ensifera</i>
Buff-tailed Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i>
Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>
Little Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus bombus</i>
Rufous-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i>
Blue-headed Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis grayi</i>
Hoatzin	<i>Opsisthocomus hoazin</i>
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasiliensis</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
Fasciated Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma fasciatum</i>
Rufescent Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis maginirostris</i>
Ferruginus Pygmy owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>
Yellow headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
Blue-winged Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>
Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazonia farinosa</i>
Toucan Barbet	<i>Semnornis ramphastinus</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>

Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>
Blue Macaw	<i>Ara severa</i>
Northern Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae</i>
Streaked Tuftedcheek	<i>Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii</i>
White-ringed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias albovittatus</i>
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Long-wattled Umbrellabird	<i>Cephalopterus penduliger</i>
Violaceous Jay	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>
Turquoise Jay	<i>Cyanolyca turcosa</i>
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>
White-winged Swallow	<i>Trachycineta albiventer</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Scarlet-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>
Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>
Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Stilonia cyanicollis</i>
White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>
Mammals	
Brown-throated Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
Humboldt's White-fronted Capuchin	<i>Cebus albifrons</i>
Humboldt's Squirrel Monkey	<i>Saimiri cassiquiarensis</i>
Napo Saki	<i>Pithecia napensis</i>
Linnaeus' Red Howler	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>
White-bellied Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles belzebuth</i>
Humboldt's Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix lagotricha</i>
Spix's Night Monkey	<i>Aotus vociferans</i>
Central American Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta punctata</i>
Red-tailed Squirrel	<i>Syntheosciurus granatensis</i>
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>
Kinkajou	<i>Potos flavus</i>
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>
Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>



Manaus Slender-legged Treefrog



Panamanian Spotted Nightsnake