

WildWings Limosa

BRAZIL: REMOTE AMAZON
Systematic List 2022



Sunbittern © Chris Collins

BRAZIL: REMOTE AMAZON BIRDS AND WILDLIFE CRUISE

31 August – 17 September 2022

Systematic List

The taxonomy and English names used in this systematic list for the birds generally follows the recommendations of the IOC's *World Bird List* with revisions made where an alternative name/taxonomy is considered more appropriate.

For mammals, we have largely adopted the treatment proposed in the *Handbook of Mammals of the World* series by Lynx Editions, although again a few minor changes have been made.

Birds

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus*

This species was regularly heard during the cruise and one of the crew managed to whistle one in on 8 September which then showed exceptionally well for several minutes.

Variegated Tinamou *Crypturellus variegatus*

Heard on at least five dates during the cruise.

Black-bellied Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis*

Recorded on a daily basis for the first four days of the cruise.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

Seen on a more or less daily basis, although on most occasions only a few individuals were noted.

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

A handful of birds were seen on 5 and 6 September.

Little Chachalaca *Ornithodoris motmot*

Two individuals were seen at the site where we saw the Pied Tamarins on 4 September with a similar number nine days later.

Razor-billed Curassow *Mitu tuberosum*

Those travelling in one of the canoes were fortunate to see one of these large birds fly across in front of us during our exploration of the Anavilhanas archipelago on 7 September.

Another curassow was seen by some of the group five days later but views were too brief to identify it.

Short-tailed Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

This distinctively shaped nighthawk was seen on two occasions with one on the evening of 7 September whilst looking for Spectacled Owl in the Anavilhanas archipelago of river islands. A lone bird was then seen three nights later at Manapana in the Jaú National Park.

Band-tailed Nighthawk *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*

The commonest nightjar/nighthawk recorded on the cruise with sightings on a daily basis between 6-14 September. Most birds were seen hawking for insects at dawn and dusk.

It is worth noting that there appear to be two cryptic species as there are almost identical looking birds which have two very different songs in this part of Amazonia. As few of the birds we saw were calling, it was not possible to be certain if we encountered both types but most individuals were almost certainly of the more well-known song type.

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Heard on three occasions and seen on Igarape Paje (16 September).

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

This very distinctive nightjar was seen on six dates with the majority of our sightings being lone perched birds found roosting whilst we were on daytime canoe rides.

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

Xiboreninha, the site of our first nocturnal canoe ride, is an excellent place for this species and we found four individuals there. The only other record was the following evening.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

One was seen briefly during our evening canoe ride at Xiboreninha with another seen a week later in Jaú National Park.

Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris*

Only identified on a few occasions although no doubt many birds were overlooked given the difficulty of telling this species from Band-rumped Swift when the birds are flying overhead.

Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicaudus*

Telling this species from the previous species, ie Grey-rumped Swift, really necessitates seeing the rump of the bird and when birds are flying overhead, this can be relatively difficult to observe. As a result, we only definitely recorded this species on eight days during the cruise and on two dates on the extension, although no doubt it was more numerous than this.

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*

A very distinctively shaped swift which was seen on nine dates throughout the cruise and on one day during the extension.

Neotropical Palm Swift *Tachornis squamata*

First recorded on the pre-tour extension (2 September) and then logged on two dates during the cruise.

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

The only record was a single bird on 10 September in the Jaú National Park.

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*

A lone individual on 13 September was the only record.

Long-tailed Hermit *Phaethornis superciliosus*

One was recorded on 16 September.

Black-eared Fairy *Heliothryx auritus*

A lone bird was seen on 8 September.

Green-tailed Goldenthroat *Polytmus theresiae*

Single individuals were seen on both 10 and 11 September.

Grey-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

Seen on a daily basis on the lodge feeders during the pre-cruise extension.

Versicoloured Emerald *Chlorostilbon versicolor*

Logged on both 12 and 16 September.

Blue-chinned Sapphire *Chlorestes notata*

A singleton on 31 August near our Manaus hotel at the beginning of the pre-cruise extension was the only sighting.

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Common and recorded on a daily basis throughout the cruise.

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

A lot less numerous than the previous species with sightings on the pre-tour extension (1 September) and also on 4 and 5 September.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia*

The distinctive song of this species was heard on the first day of the cruise (4 September).

Little Cuckoo *Coccycua minuta*

A single individual was found during our morning canoe ride at Anra on 5 September.

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Typically this is the commonest of the Neotropical cuckoos to be seen in this region and we saw it on seven days during the cruise and extension but on each date only a single bird was logged.

Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciose*

One was seen on 9 September.

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Recorded on a daily basis during the cruise from 5 September onwards.

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

A fairly common pigeon by voice in this region and recorded on eight days although on most occasions birds were heard.

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Another common pigeon by voice and logged on seven days during the cruise and on three days on the extension.

Common Ground Dove *Columbina passerina*

Only seen on the pre-tour extension to Presidente Figueiredo with birds seen on two dates.

Ruddy Ground Dove *Columbina talpacoti*

The only records were on the first two days of the cruise.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

This species was noted on five dates during the extension and cruise.

Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Only heard (6 September).



Sungrebe © Chris Collins

Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica*

This species was seen on six days during the cruise but only a single bird was noted on each occasion.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*

A single bird was logged on 6 September.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Only recorded on 5 September with a lone bird then noted eight days later.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*

One of the more unusual sightings of the cruise took place on 14 September whilst passing a barge travelling upstream. This was carrying a large quantity of sand and a pair of Collared Plovers had seemingly set up home on the sand !!

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

The only sightings of the expedition were on the first three days of our time aboard *Iracema*.

White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*

There were good numbers of migrant waders on the exposed mud at Anra (5 September) including quite a few White-rumped Sandpipers.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

A single 'Pec' was found in the migrant wader flocks at Anra (5 September).

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*

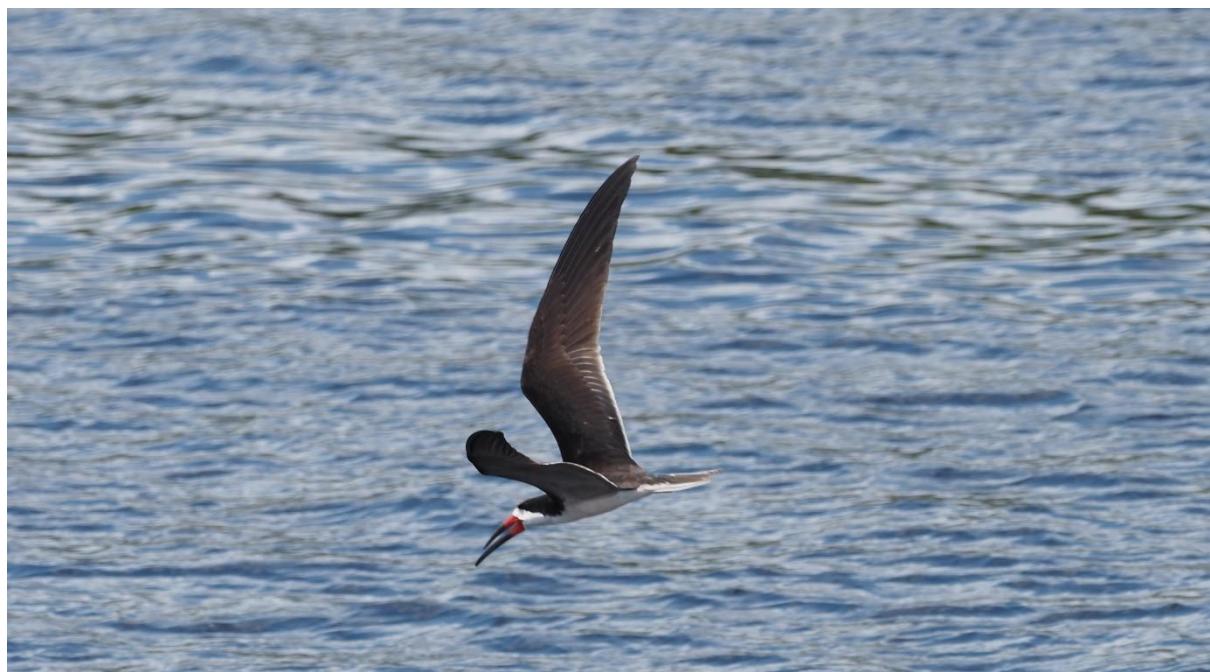
Seen on three dates during the cruise.

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*

Several individuals were found at Anra (5 September) with the only other sighting being towards the end of the cruise when a lone bird was seen on 14 September.

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Several birds were with the other waders at Anra on 5 September.



Black Skimmer © Chris Collins

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

This impressive looking bird was seen on a regular basis during our time on *Iracema* (7 dates) although generally in relatively low numbers.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

Significantly less common than the next species, ie Large-billed Tern, although there were still more or less daily sightings whilst aboard *Iracema*.

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

This large tern was seen on a daily basis whilst on *Iracema*.

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*

For many of the group, one of the undoubted highlights of the first days of the cruise was surely the Sunbittern seen at Anra on 5 September.

Initially this was heard calling from thick cover but it responded to playback by flying out and perching on an open branch in full view for several minutes calling and walking up and down its chosen perch. When it eventually flew off, it made an extraordinary flight display. To describe the views as stunning would not be an exaggeration!!

A further individual was also seen five days later in Jaú National Park and this also displayed in flight.



Sunbittern © Chris Collins

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

Logged on a more or less daily basis during the cruise although it was only ever noted in low numbers.

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis*

Seen in variable numbers on every day we were on *Iracema*.

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

A reasonably numerous species which was seen on nine days although our day counts were only ever in low single figures.



Rufescent Tiger Heron © Chris Collins

Rufescent Tiger Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Recorded on six dates, although like the previous species all counts were in low numbers.

One individual seen on 11 September was particularly noteworthy as it was seemingly sunbathing with its wings almost inverted with the underwing coverts pointing upwards – a most unusual posture.

Agami Heron *Agamia agami*

A very successful trip for this fantastic looking heron with sightings on three dates. The views of one bird on 13 September at Agua Boa were particularly memorable as it spent several moments in full view allowing us some great photographic opportunities.



Agami Heron © Chris Collins

Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*

This species was logged on four days with almost all sightings being on our nocturnal canoe rides when this species is more active.

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Seemingly a relatively scarce species in this region with sightings on only three dates.

Striated Heron *Butorides striata*

This species was recorded on every day whilst we were on *Iracema* with good numbers on most dates – unquestionably the commonest heron in the region.

Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

This widespread species which only colonised the Americas relatively recently was found on five days.

Coco Heron *Ardea cocoi*

This species was recorded on a daily basis during our time aboard *Iracema*.

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Another widespread species which was seen on nine days.

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

A handsome heron which was recorded on six dates although on all occasions only a handful of individuals were noted.



Capped Heron © Chris Collins

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

The American equivalent of the Little Egret and found on four days.



Hoatzin © Chris Collins

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

This bizarre looking bird was seen on six dates.

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

This is a somewhat uncommon vulture in this part of Amazonia. As on most previous cruises, only a handful of individuals were recorded although our sightings in 2022 were especially noteworthy as we found a perched bird whilst cruising on the Jaú River on 9 September and another feeding on a dead sloth at Pagodão (16 September).

When the first of these took off, we could see that its crop was heavily extended, and it was clearly in the process of digesting a very substantial meal.

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

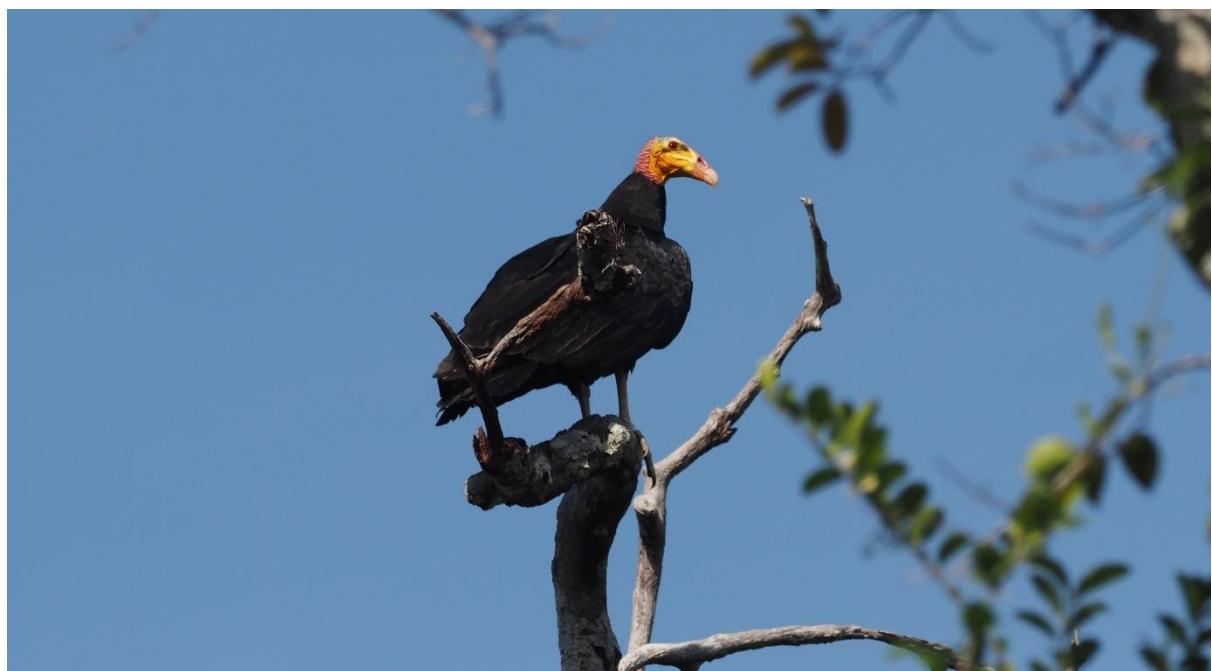
Seen on a daily basis on the cruise and pre-tour extension. Undoubtedly the commonest vulture of the region.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Seen on seven dates during the cruise and also found on the extension.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus*

This species is generally associated with more open habitats and was seen on three days. Seems to be much less numerous than the next species, although some individuals may have been overlooked.



Greater Yellow-headed Vulture © Chris Collins

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Logged on eight dates during the cruise with some birds also noted on the pre-cruise extension.

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Seen on a fairly regular basis throughout our time on *Iracema* with sightings on seven days.

Grey-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis*

What was possibly the same bird was seen twice on 15 September whilst exploring in the Anavilhanas archipelago.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Four of these fine raptors were seen on the extension with more sightings on three days during the cruise.

Harpy Eagle *Harpia harpyja*

An adult was seen distantly on our final canoe ride at Pagodão on 16 September.

Another eagle was seen very briefly in flight near Remanso village three days before. This individual was an immature and it showed some features which appeared to point more in favour of Crested Eagle than Harpy. As there were no photos and the views were so short, it is possibly best left as unidentified.

Black Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*

The only confirmed sighting was on 16 September at Igarape Paje on the Ariau River.

Black-and-white Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus melanoleucus*

We had some nice scope views of a perched bird from the Musa Tower on 4 September and were, for example, able to clearly see the distinctive face patterning of this fine raptor. There were subsequent sightings on two of the last three days of the cruise although these were all of flying birds.

Ornate Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus ornatus*

One was seen soaring on 14 September.

Bicolored Hawk *Accipiter bicolor*

One on 4 September.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

Amongst the most conspicuous raptors in this region, with daily sightings from 6 September onwards, although on most days we only logged a handful of individuals.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

Seen on ten dates. For some reason, this species was found on many more occasions than on our previous cruise in 2018 when it was only seen on a few days.

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

This species was only seen on our first couple of days aboard *Iracema* when we were exploring the Solimoes area.

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens*

Birds were seen on three widely spaced dates during the cruise.

Slate-coloured Hawk *Buteogallus schistaceus*

A lone bird on 4 September was the only sighting of the cruise.

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*

As with the previous species, the only sightings were on the first day aboard *Iracema*.

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*

Recorded on eight dates but only a handful of individuals were logged on each day.

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris*

The commonest large raptor with almost daily records on the cruise with a couple of individuals also noted on the extension.

White Hawk *Pseudastur albicollis*

A single individual spotted during our exploration at Igarape Paje on 16 September was the sole record of the trip.

Amazonian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*

One was seen on the extension (3 September) with another at Igarape Paje on 16 September.

Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba*

Single birds were seen during our evening canoes rides on 4 and 13 September.

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata*

We were fortunate to enjoy some good looks of two of these fine owls from the top deck of *Iracema* in the Anavilhanas islands (7 September).

Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus*

Two birds were found whilst exploring the trail at Nazare in Jaú National Park on 9 September.

Black-tailed Tropicbird *Trogon melanurus*

One bird was seen on the extension (2 September) with three more logged across 5-6 September.

Green-backed Tropicbird *Trogon viridis*

The most frequently encountered tropicbird species with birds logged across seven dates.

Guianan Tropicbird *Trogon violaceus*

Seen on two dates during the extension.

Amazonian Tropicbird *Trogon ramonianus*

Only seen on 10 September.

Blue-crowned Trogan *Trogon curucui*

This species was heard but not seen on the extension.

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

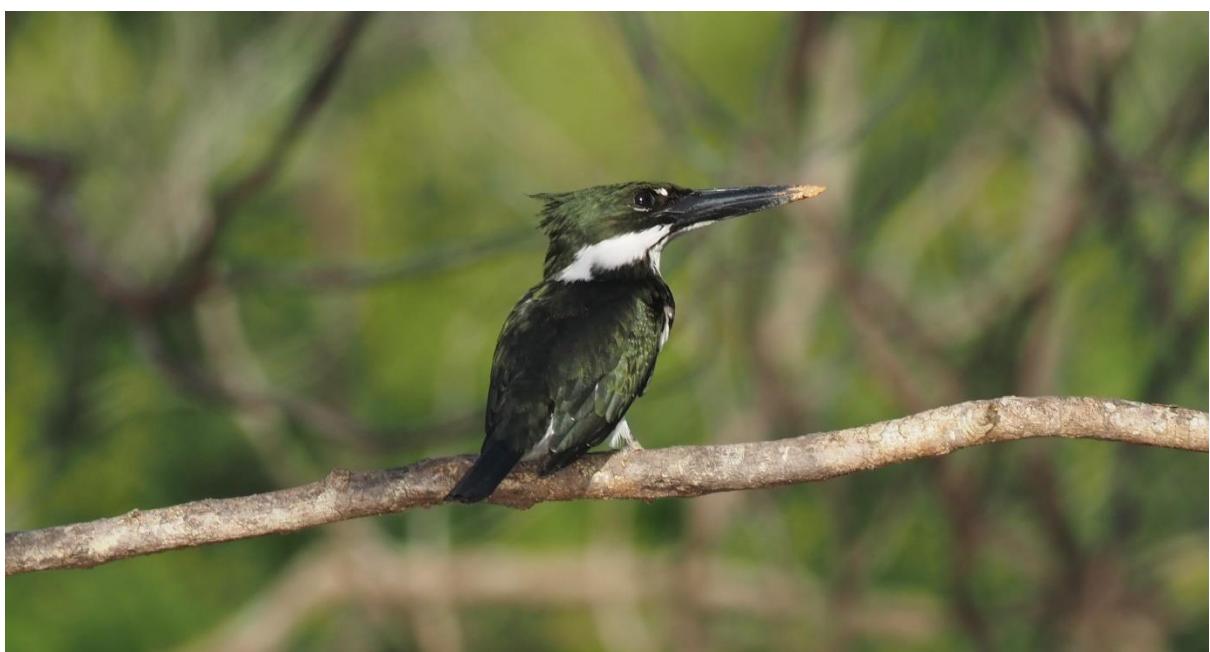
One of the most regularly recorded kingfisher species with daily sightings throughout the cruise.

American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea*

This species is typically the least recorded species of the five Neotropical species of kingfishers but was seen on five dates during the middle part of the cruise.

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

This species is generally less numerous than Amazon Kingfisher but, nevertheless, was logged on eight dates across the trip.



Amazon Kingfisher © Chris Collins

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle indica*

Seen across seven dates during the middle section of the cruise.

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Recorded on a daily basis during the cruise – large, conspicuous and fairly common.

Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota*

This species was heard but not seen on two dates during the extension with a similar experience during the cruise. We tried very hard to find it whilst exploring the trail at Nazare (9 September) but had no success in seeing it.

Yellow-billed Jacamar *Galbula albirostris*

The first of five species of jacamars logged on the cruise. A lone bird was found during the forest walk at Igarape Paje on 16 September.

Rufous-tailed Jacamar *Galbula ruficauda*

Seen on two dates during the early part of the cruise on *Iracema*.

Green-tailed Jacamar *Galbula galbula*

Recorded on four dates.

Bronzy Jacamar *Galbula leucogastra*

We had fantastic views of a lone bird near the Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock lek on the extension to Presidente Figueiredo (2 September). There were then further sightings on 8-9 September whilst exploring in Jaú National Park.

Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea*

Only seen on the extension.

Pied Puffbird *Notharchus tectus*

Four birds were found whilst exploring the channel at Meduini on 14 September.

Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Bucco macrodactylus*

A single individual was seen on 5 September.

Black Nunbird *Monasa atra*

This Guianan Shield speciality was seen on two dates during the extension and then on a daily basis from 12-16 September.



Black-fronted Nunbird © Chris Collins

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

This species was logged on seven dates during the cruise.

Given the colour of this bird (it is all black), the name is verging on ridiculous especially when Black Nunbird has white in its plumage.

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

This distinctive bird was seen on a more or less daily basis during the extension and cruise.

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

Heard but not seen.

Green Aracari *Pteroglossus viridis*

A small flock of six birds was found whilst we were birding at the Musa Tower (4 September).

Ivory-billed Aracari *Pteroglossus azara*

One near the Ranger Station at the entrance to the Jaú National Park (8 September) was the only record.

Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*

Found on the extension and on two dates during the cruise.

Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera piprivora*

This extremely handsome toucan was only seen on the extension (3 September).

Tawny-tufted Toucanet *Selenidera nattereri*

Another moderately localised member of the toucan family, with two individuals seen by some of the group along the trail at Nazare in Jaú National Park on 9 September.

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Recorded on four dates during the second half of the cruise and also noted on the extension.

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

More frequently encountered than the previous species with sightings on a more or less daily basis on the pre-tour extension and cruise.

Golden-spangled Piculet *Picumnus exilis*

Single birds were seen on the extension (3 September) and on the cruise (10 September).

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Seen on three dates during the extension and then on 6 September.

Yellow-throated Woodpecker *Piculus flavigula*

An extremely smart woodpecker which was seen on three dates during the latter stages of the cruise. The distinctive call was also heard on a couple of other days.

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula*

Single birds were seen on both 5 and 13 September.

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker *Celeus grammicus*

Seen on 10 September and also heard the previous day.

Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans*

Logged on three dates during the cruise.

Cream-coloured Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*

First seen on the extension (3 September) and then on two days during the middle part of the cruise.

Ringed Woodpecker *Celeus torquatus*

Recorded on 10, 11 and 13 September.

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Somewhat unexpectedly, there was only one sighting of this species (5 September).

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Seen on three dates during the early part of the cruise with a lone bird also logged on the extension.

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Seen on a more or less daily basis from 8 September onwards.

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

This noisy and very distinctive species was recorded on two occasions (13 and 16 September) during the cruise and was also heard on the extension.

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*

The commonest caracara in the region with more or less daily sightings throughout the extension and cruise although usually only in relatively low numbers (ie single figure count per day).

Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur rufcollis*

Reasonable looks at a perched bird at the Musa Tower on 4 September.

Bat Falcon *Falco rufigularis*

Four of these small falcons were found across the extension and cruise.

Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Recorded in reasonable numbers during our first three days on *Iracema* (4-6 September).

White-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris versicolorus*

Only seen in the early stages of the trip with more or less daily records on the pre-cruise extension and then on the first day on *Iracema*.

Golden-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris chrysoptera*

Found on six dates during the cruise.

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pyrilia barrabandi*

A very handsome parrot which was seen on two dates - once on the extension (2 September) and then on 16 September.

Dusky Parrot *Pionus fuscus*

Seen in small numbers on three dates during the first half of the expedition.

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Recorded on seven dates during the extension and cruise.

Short-tailed Parrot *Graydidascalus brachyurus*

Seen in small numbers on our first two days on *Iracema* (4-5 September).

Festive Amazon *Amazona festiva*

There were more or less daily sightings throughout the cruise.

Orange-winged Amazon *Amazona amazonica*

Logged on thirteen dates across the extension and cruise.

Red-fan Parrot *Deroptyus accipitrinus*

Seen at the Musa Tower (4 September).

Painted Parakeet *Pyrrhura picta*

Several birds were found on the extension (2 September).

Brown-throated Parakeet *Eupsittula pertinax*

Seen on a daily basis during our time in the Jaú National Park (8-12 September).

Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilatus*

This Moriche Palm specialist was seen on two dates on the extension and then on our first day on *Iracema*.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

This fine parrot was seen on eight dates across the extension and cruise although on most days only a handful of individuals were noted.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus*

Two birds were seen on our first canoe ride on the afternoon of 4 September.

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

This species was seen in small numbers on an irregular basis throughout the trip with sightings on six dates (including the pre-tour extension).

Red-and-green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*

Only seen on a couple of dates with four birds on the extension and then some more at the Musa Tower (4 September).

White-eyed Parakeet *Psittacara leucophthalmus*

Generally the commonest parrot close to Manaus with sightings on three dates on the extension and then some more on our first day on Iracema (4 September).

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphonyxchus spiurus*

One bird on the extension (2 September) was the sole record.

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

This species is surely the best looking of all the woodcreepers and it was recorded on four dates between 6-13 September, although on some occasions it was heard but not seen.

Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*

Heard on 10 September.

Striped Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*

One was found on 5 September.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus*

Seen on four dates.

Zimmer's Woodcreeper *Dendroplex kienerii*

This somewhat localised woodcreeper, which is only found along the Amazon and some tributaries, was seen on 11 September.

Point-tailed Palmcreeper *Berlepschia rikeri*

This species is only found in Moriche palms and a lone bird was seen on the extension whilst travelling from Manaus to Presidente Figueiredo (1 September).

Band-tailed Hornero *Furnarius figulus*

One on our first canoe ride (afternoon of 4 September) was the only sighting.

Lesser Hornero *Furnarius minor*

A lone bird on 5 September was the sole record.

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Philydor infuscatus*

One was seen in a mixed feeding flock whilst exploring the trail at Nazare on 9 September.

Rusty-backed Spinetail *Cranioleuca vulpine*

Two birds were seen on 7 September in Anavilhanas.

Yellow-chinned Spinetail *Certhiaxis cinnamoneus*

Several birds were found on 4 September on our first canoe ride at Xiboraninha.

Red-and-white Spinetail *Certhiaxis mustelinus*

Seen during our afternoon canoe ride at Janauacá on 5 September.



Cherrie's Antwren © Chris Collins

Cherrie's Antwren *Myrmotherula cherriei*

This species has a moderately limited range being only found in NW Amazonia. It was first seen on 9 September in Jaú National Park with a few more birds found three days later.

Klages's Antwren *Myrmotherula klagesi*

This species resembles Cherrie's Antwren, however, its song is quite different and it has a much more restricted range only occurring along a relatively short section of the Amazon River and a few major tributaries.

It seems to favour river islands and river-edge forest and as these are subject to more clearance than some other habitats, this species is classified as 'vulnerable' by Birdlife International.

Several individuals were found in the Anavilhanas archipelago on 7 September. It was also heard as we returned through this region eight days later.



Leaden Antwren © Chris Collins

Leaden Antwren *Myrmotherula assimilis*

Another somewhat range restricted species which was recorded on three dates.

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

Seen on 5 September.

Blackish-grey Antshrike *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus*

This species is primarily found along the Amazon River and some of its tributaries. We recorded it on four dates with the first sighting being on 7 September in the Anavilhanas archipelago.

Mouse-coloured Antshrike *Thamnophilus murinus*

This species has a very distinctive song but is usually only seen in the canopy. A bird was heard whilst exploring the trail at Nazare on 9 September and playing a recording resulted in some fantastic views.

Amazonian Antshrike *Thamnophilus amazonicus*

As its name suggests this species is primarily found in the Amazon basin. We heard several birds on 10 September at Miratacu in Jaú National Park, however, getting decent views of them was a lot trickier.

Black-crested Antshrike *Sakesphorus canadensis*

This handsome antshrike was recorded on four dates, although on two of these it was heard but not seen.

Glossy Antshrike *Sakesphorus luctuosus*

A pair of these fine antshrikes was seen on 5 September at Anra.

Common Scale-backed Antbird *Willisornis poecilinotus*

Seen in a mixed flock along the trail at Igarape Paje on 16 September.

Guianan Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis cantator*

Until relatively recently, ‘Warbling Antbird’ was regarded as one relatively widespread species, however, it has now been split into multiple species.

Single birds were seen on the extension (3 September) and along the trail at Igarape Paje (16 September).

Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides melanopogon*

The most frequently recorded antbird during the expedition with sightings on six dates. It was also heard on another couple of days.

Ash-breasted Antbird *Myrmoborus lugubris*

Heard on 14 September.

White cheeked Antbird *Gymnopithys leucaspis*

One was seen in a mixed antbird flock on 9 September along the trail at Nazare.

Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*

Heard on the trail at Igarape Paje (16 September).

Guianan Tyrannulet *Zimmerius acer*

Two birds were seen on the extension (3 September).

Amazonian Inezia *Inezia subflava*

There were sightings on two dates (9 and 12 September).

Snetlage’s Tody-tyrant *Hermitriccus minor*

Seen on our canoe ride on 12 September. Also heard a couple of days before.

Spotted Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum*

One of the better-looking flycatchers we found and seen on five dates.

Yellow-browed Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum*

This fine flycatcher was recorded on both 5 and 10 September.

Amazonian Black Tyrant *Knipolegus poecilocercus*

Although not considered globally threatened, this species seems to be generally uncommon to rare. We had some fantastic views of a lone individual on 9 September not far from the remote community of Cachoeira in Jaú National Park.

Black-backed Water Tyrant *Fluvicola albiventer*

Seen on our afternoon canoe ride at Janauacá (5 September).

White-headed Marsh Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala*

A lone bird on 4 September was the sole record of the cruise.

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaius*

Seen on six dates across the extension and cruise.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Recorded on the last two days of the extension and the first two days of the cruise (2-5 September).

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen on a daily basis during the extension and our first three days on *Iracema*.

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

Recorded on ten dates during the cruise.

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*

We saw this species on two dates and it is worth noting that the birds found on some of the river islands are a potential split.

Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonax varius*

A lone bird on 4 September was the only sighting.

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*

One was found on 8 September.

White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis*

A few birds were noted amongst the much commoner Tropical Kingbirds on the extension and around Manaus.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

One of the species to be seen on every day of the extension and cruise.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana*

Seen in variable numbers on seven dates during our time on *Iracema*.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

Seen on the extension (3 September).

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*

Seen on four dates across the extension and cruise.

Cinnamon Attila *Attila cinnamomeus*

Seen on 6 September.

White-eyed Attila *Attila bolivianus*

Heard but not seen on 5 September.



Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock © Chris Collins

Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola rupicola*

This species was the main target of the extension to Presidente Figuierdo and we were able to make two visits to the lek not far from the lodge where we were based. At least eight males were seen on both occasions, along with several females and younger birds. A number of individuals were also found in the trees closer to the lodge.

The views at the lek were absolutely stunning and, for some of the group, one of the undoubted avian highlights of the entire trip.

Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus*

Two birds (a male and a female) were found on a river island not far from the Meduini Channel on 12 September.



Capuchinbird © Chris Collins

Capuchinbird *Perissocephalus tricolor*

The song of this species is surely among the weirdest in the avian world and we were fortunate to see three individuals at a new site Junior had discovered at Baependi (14 September).

A couple of days later, another bird responded when it heard the song in the background when Chris was playing the call of Grey-winged Trumpeter and we were able to bring this individual in too.

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

This species is unquestionably one of the classic songsters of the lowland Amazon and we heard it on five days (across the extension and cruise) with sightings on two additional dates.

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

This fantastic looking bird was seen on three dates on the pre-cruise extension.

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*

Another species which was less common than on some previous visits to the region although it was still logged on five dates during the cruise.

Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholena punicea*

Another of the extremely colourful cotinga species we encountered, with one bird seen on the extension (2 September) and then four in Jaú National Park on 8 September. The final sighting was a lone bird on 16 September at Igarape Paje.

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneteutes stolzmanni*

Heard on several occasions but only seen on 12 September.

Yellow-crowned Manakin *Heterocercus flavivertex*

Seen on the canoe ride on 9 September.



Wire-tailed Manakin © Chris Collins

Wire-tailed Manakin *Pipra filicauda*

With the possible exception of some of the cotingas, this species was surely amongst the most colourful and vivid species recorded on the trip with the males we watched displaying on 7 September in the Anavilhanas archipelago arguably amongst the highlights of the entire holiday.

A few more individuals were also noted on the last four days of the trip, although none of the views were remotely as good as those on 7 September.

White-crowned Manakin *Dixiphia pipra*

Found on 12 and 16 September.

Golden-headed Manakin *Dixiphia erythrocephala*

One on 3 September on the extension and then several at a lek high in the canopy six days later on the Nazare trail in Jaú National Park.

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

The only other sighting was on 9 September.

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

Lone birds were logged on both 3 and 4 September.

Varzea Schiffornis *Schiffornis major*

Single birds were found on both 7 and 10 September.

Grey-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus semicinereus*

Seen on two dates during the early part of the cruise.

Brown-headed Greenlet *Hylophilus brunneiceps*

Found on 12 September.

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Clyclarhis gujanensis*

The only sighting was on 10 September.

Chivi Vireo *Vireo chivi*

Seen on the extension (1 September).

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

Seen on a more or less daily basis throughout our time on *Iracema* and also noted on the extension.

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

This species seems to be fairly rare in the region and was only seen in very small numbers on 10-11 September.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Another hirundine which was found on almost each day of the cruise.

Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera*

Much more numerous than the Grey-breasted Martin with only a handful of days on the extension and cruise when it was not recorded.

Purple Martin *Progne subis*

This species ‘winters’ in good numbers in the part of Amazonian Brazil we visited and was logged on four dates.

Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

Only recorded on two dates (3-4 September).

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Logged on six days across the cruise but on most occasions in only small numbers.

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapilla*

Seen in small numbers on 5 and 6 September.

Buff-breasted Wren *Cantorchilus leucotis*

Heard on a number of occasions but not seen.

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

This widespread American species was seen on several occasions during the extension and on 5 September.

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Heard but not seen on 6 September.

Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus arada*

This was one of the target species on the trail at Igarape Paje on 16 September. Although it responded well to the recording, it proved tricky to get a good look.

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Polioptila plumbea*

Single birds were logged on two dates during the cruise.

Pale-breasted Thrush *Turdus leucomelas*

Seen on the extension and around the hotel in Manaus.

Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica*

The first of four species of euphonias which were seen on the trip (extension plus cruise), with a lone bird on 15 September.

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

Recorded on single dates on both the extension and cruise.

White-vented Euphonia *Euphonia minuta*

Only found on 14 September.

Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris*

A lone bird on 9 September was the sole record.

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

A fairly common bird on the extension and seen around the hotel in Manaus. Also logged on the first two days on *Iracema*.

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

This species is generally associated with more disturbed habitats with the only sightings coming on our first full day on *Iracema* (5 September).

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*

Seen on eight dates during the cruise.

Green Oropendola *Psarocolius viridis*

A colony was found along the trail at Igarape Paje on 16 September.

Olive Oropendola *Psarocolius bifasciatus*

The sole record was on 14 September.

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

One of the classic birds of lowland Amazonia and seen on a daily basis during our time on *Iracema* and on the extension.

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus*

A lone bird at Xiboraninha on 4 September was the sole record.

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Seen on a daily basis from 12-14 September.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*

Logged on three dates during the cruise and also seen on the extension.

Oriole Blackbird *Gymnomystax mexicanus*

This species is fairly habitat specific (and typically inhabits relatively new river islands) and we only saw it on 5 September.



Yellow-hooded Blackbird © Chris Collins

Yellow-hooded Blackbird *Gymnomystax*

This species lives in similar habitats to the previous one and was also only seen on 5 September.

Hooded Tanager *Nemosia pileata*

A lone bird on 5 September was the sole record.

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*

Seen on 14 September.

Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus*

Three birds were found on 10 September.

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Logged on six dates with the first sighting being at the Musa Tower on 4 September.

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

Recorded on three dates.

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

Seen on three dates during the extension (1-3 September) but the only record on the cruise was on 15 September.

Flame-crested Tanager *Loriotus cristatus*

A single bird on 14 September was the sole record.

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Seen on a total of six dates (including the pre-cruise extension).



Orange-fronted Yellow Finch © Chris Collins

Orange-fronted Yellow Finch *Sicalis columbiana*

A bird typically associated with more disturbed habitats and seen on three dates.

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

A reasonably conspicuous species which was seen on eight dates, although on most occasions it was only recorded in small numbers.

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

Only found during the extension with sightings on 2 and 3 September.

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

This species is reasonably widespread from Central America to Amazonia and we saw it on twelve dates including the pre-cruise extension.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Seen on a daily basis on the extension and then on three dates during the cruise.

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

This species was logged on two dates (7 and 14 September).

Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia*

A single bird on 3 September was the sole record.

Mammals

Bushy-tailed Opossum *Glironia venusta*

One of these poorly-known opossums was seen by one of the canoes during the nocturnal excursion at Manapana on the evening of 10 September. Although the views were moderately brief, the diagnostic head pattern and thick bushy tail were seen.



Brown-throated Sloth © Chris Collins

Three-toed (Brown-throated) Sloth *Bradypus variegatus*

A couple of dozen individuals were recorded during the cruise with an incredible total of sixteen being found on our night excursion on the evening of 6 September.

Pale-throated Sloth *Bradypus tridactylus*

A lone individual was found not far from the entrance to the protected area where the Musa Tower is located on the outskirts of Manaus (4 September).

Southern Tamandua *Tamandua tetradactyla*

Three individuals were found on the cruise with two on the afternoon of 12 September at Meduini and another the following day. This arboreal anteater is never easy to see and this was the highest count our local guide, Moachir Junior, had recorded during 25+ years of guiding in the Amazon.



Southern Tamandua © Chris Collins

Pied Tamarin *Saguinus bicolor*

This extremely localised monkey is treated as ‘endangered’ on the IUCN Red List and this classification seems to be entirely justified as it has a very small range and sadly habitat around Manaus continues to be destroyed.

We found a small troupe a short drive from our hotel in a remnant forest patch at the beginning of the extension (1 September) and returned to the same area a few days later and had some fantastic views.

Golden-handed Tamarin *Saguinus midas*

A couple of troupes of these small monkeys were seen during the extension (2-3 September).

Humboldt’s White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus albifrons*

Recorded on two dates.

It is worth noting that volume 3 of Handbook of Mammals of the World suggests that there is “the strong possibility” that there is more than one taxa of White-faced Capuchin north of the Amazon. As Humboldt’s White-fronted Capuchin is one of the few species that seemingly occurs on both sides of the Negro, ie the river is not deemed to be a natural divide between species, there would certainly seem logic in this proposition.

Brown (Tufted) Capuchin *Sapajus apella*

The only sighting was on 5 September although a troupe was also heard calling at Pagodão (16 September).

It is worth noting that these records would have been different subspecies and the monkeys west of the Rio Negro were previously regarded as a different species, Large-headed

Capuchin. Most primate authorities, however, now regard Large-headed and Brown Capuchins as the same species although it seems likely that the two do not mix (and have not done so for a considerable time) due to the width of the rivers.

Golden-backed Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri ustus*

The first of three species of squirrel monkey seen on the trip and the one found on the southern bank of the Amazon and Solimões Rivers with this species logged on 5 September at Anra.



Guianan Squirrel Monkey © Chris Collins

Guianan Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus*

Found on two occasions during the last four days of our cruise on *Iracema*.

Humboldt's Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri cassiquiarensis*

This species was seen on our first day on *Iracema* at Xiboraninha (4 September) with more seen three days later.

Spix's Night Monkey *Aotus vociferans*

Three of these nocturnal monkeys were seen at a 'stake out' near the village of Novo Airão on 15 September.

Spix's Black-headed Uacari *Cacajao ouakary*

This handsome monkey is relatively range-restricted and was one of our targets in the Jaú National Park with sightings on three dates and at least seven individuals being seen.

Guianan (Brown-backed) Bearded Saki *Chiropotes sagulatus*

We did very well for this relatively localised species with a group thought to number at least eight individuals seen from the top of the Musa Tower on 4 September. Nine days later, near Remanso village, we came across a troupe in the trees close to the bank of at least 30 monkeys

and these showed well for about half an hour, sometimes giving exceptionally good views from the top deck of *Iracema*.

White-faced Saki *Pithecia pithecia*

Several of these monkeys were seen at a forest fragment not far from our hotel at the beginning of the extension on 1 September.

The form found in this part of Brazil has golden faces (in the males) so the name Golden-faced Saki is sometimes used instead.

Like the Pied Tamarins noted above, the ancestors of these monkeys have become marooned in the forest patches as Manaus expanded around them, so despite the location being overlooked by tower blocks, they are regarded as wild and tickable.

Guianan Red Howler *Alouatta macconnelli*

This species is found to the north of the Amazon and east of the Rio Negro and was first seen from the Musa Tower (4 September) where three monkeys were spotted. More individuals were then seen a couple of days later with further sightings on two dates towards the end of the cruise.

Colombian Red Howler *Alouatta seniculus*

This species only occurs west of the Rio Negro (with the river acting as a natural divide between this species and Guianan Red Howler) and three individuals were found on 12 September at the beginning of our canoe ride at Smugglers' Channel in Jaú National Park.

Northern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus igniventris*

A lone individual was seen on 9 September.



Brazilian Porcupine © Chris Collins

Brazilian Porcupine *Coendou prehensilis*

This species can be tricky to find but we had some reasonable views of one during our canoe ride at Anra which was found sleeping high in a tree adjacent to the bank (5 September). Nine days later, a further two individuals were found during our night excursion.

Green Acochy *Myoprocta pratti*

Our local wildlife expert, Moacir "Junior" has only seen this species on a handful of occasions in the 20+ years he has been leading trips and we had satisfactory views on one on our final canoe ride at Pagodão on 16 September.

Robert's Arboreal Rice Rat *Oecomys roberti*

What appeared to be one of these small arboreal rats was seen and photographed on the evening excursion on 13 September. Although there are several similar looking species, the size seemed right for this species and according to the Handbook of Mammals of the World, it is the only species to occur in the forest type where we found it.

Spiny Rat sp. *Proechimys sp.*

A large spiny rat was found on our after dark canoe ride on 14 September.

Northern Ghost Bat *Diclidurus albus*

Seen on two of our night excursions (13-14 September).

Greater Bulldog (Dog-like) Bat *Pteropteryx kappleri*

Recorded on at least four nights.

Sharp-nosed (Proboscis) Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso*

These small bats were regularly seen at roost during our daytime excursions with records on ten dates.

Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis*

This species was found on both 10 and 11 September. The first sightings were during our canoe ride at Miratucu where there is a very visible otter holt in the bank. We had some great views of the animals a mile or two upstream from here.

Later in the day, some more otters were found along the Jaú River with what was presumably the same family party seen at the same spot the following day when we were heading back downstream.

Tucuxi *Sotalia fluviatilis*

This species was seen on a more or less daily basis throughout the cruise.



Amazon River Dolphin © Chris Collins

Amazon River Dolphin *Inia geoffrensis*

Like the previous species, the Amazon River Dolphin was seen almost daily.

One of the undoubtedly highlights of the cruise was getting in the water with several of these amazing creatures on 6 September. Although the dolphins are given some fish, the quantity is little more than a light snack for such a substantial mammal (with the maximum permitted feed being a couple of kilograms). It truly felt like these wild animals were genuinely happy to interact with us as they stayed long after all the fish had been eaten. An incredible experience.

Jaguar *Panthera onca*

Junior found one late in the evening of 13 September walking along the riverbank. Although everyone was quickly woken up, unfortunately, the cat had moved into the undergrowth and it was only possible to see the eyeshine.

Reptiles

Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*

Spectacled Caiman was seen on three days during the cruise.

Undoubtedly some of the other caimans whose eyes were illuminated on our other spotlighting sessions were also this species, although we were generally concentrating on looking for other creatures.....

Black Caiman *Caiman niger*

Identified on at least three days (especially on our nighttime excursions), although as noted above, caimans were seen more frequently but not always identified to species.

Schneider's Smooth-fronted (Dwarf) Caiman *Paleosuchus trigonatus*

This species is the second smallest in the family *Alligatoridae* with single individuals found on our after dark canoe rides on 10 and 12 September.

Amazon Whiptail *Ameiva ameiva*

Seen on three dates during the extension and also on 12 September.

Diving Lizard *Uranoscodon superciliosus*

Logged on 5 and 7 September.



Green Iguana © Chris Collins

Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*

Seen on eight dates during the cruise.

Crocodile Tegu *Crocodilurus lacertinus*

Found on 12 September.

Amazon Tree Boa *Corallus hortulanus*

The only sighting was during our nocturnal canoe ride on 14 September when a single snake was noted.

South American Lancehead (Fer-de-Lance) *Bothrops atrox*

One was found whilst exploring at Igarape Paje on 16 September.

Arachnids and related species

Pink-toed Tarantula *Avicularia avicularia*

Some great views at Novo Airão (15 September).

Tarantula sp *Avicularia sp.*

A large tarantula was found whilst exploring along the trail at Nazare (9 September).