



## Brazil's Pantanal & Cerrado With Iguaçu Falls Extension

October 2-15, 2019

**Tour leaders: Josh Engel with René Santos (Pantanal) and Marcelo da Rocha (Iguaçu)**

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The Pantanal of Brazil is legendary among wildlife lovers. It is often compared to the African savannah, thanks to its abundant wildlife and wonderful eco-lodges. And, like on those African savannahs, being a birder there only adds to the richness of the experience. The Pantanal presents an all-around wildlife extravaganza. We had incredible views of **Jaguar**, the region's top predator, as well as **Ocelot**, **Giant River Otter**, **Neotropical Otter**, **White-lipped Peccary**, and **Yellow Anaconda**. The birding was tremendous as well. We started in the cerrado habitat of Chapada dos Guimarães, where we found regional specialties like **Collared Crescentchest**, **Blue-winged Macaw**, **Chapada Flycatcher**, **White-rumped Tanager**, and **Biscutate Swift**. In the Pantanal we were awed by the abundant **Hyacinth Macaws** and enjoyed many other forest and grassland birds, including **Chestnut-bellied Guan**, **Greater Rhea**, **Red-legged Seriema**, **Pale-crested Woodpecker**, and **Dull-capped Attila**. Of course, the Pantanal is known for its incredible wetlands, too, and this is where we found the likes of **Sungrebe**, **Sunbittern**, **five species of kingfishers**, and **Agami Heron**. It was a wonderful trip to a magical part of the world.

### Top 5 birds and mammals as voted by the group

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Hyacinth Macaw                             | 1. Jaguar                      |
| 2 (tie). Pale-crested Woodpecker              | 2. Giant River Otter           |
| 2 (tie). Agami Heron                          | 3 (tie). Ocelot                |
| 4. Helmeted Manakin                           | 3 (tie). Capybara              |
| 5 (tie). Sunbittern, Guira Cuckoo, and others | 3 (tie). Black-tailed Marmoset |



**Oct 3, Day 1. Cuiabá to Chapada dos Guimarães.**

After meeting the previous evening at our hotel in Cuiabá, we set off on the short drive to our hotel, situated right in Chapada dos Guimarães National Park. It was a lovely, small lodge, set in a clearing surrounded by forest. After getting situated in our rooms, we took a walk around the grounds. The sun was shining and the heat was rising in the late morning, but there was a lot of bird activity nonetheless. **Chopi Blackbirds** were everywhere, and we enjoyed the resident **Streaked Flycatcher**, **Sayaca Tanager**, and **Rusty-margined Flycatcher**. We heard and eventually spotted a pair of **Red-shouldered Macaws** sitting in a mango tree and had nice views of **Blue-crowned Trogon**, **White-throated Kingbird**, and **Double-collared Seedeater**. We finished our walk by the pool, which was surrounded by flowers that were attended by hummingbirds, and we had great views of **White-vented Violetear**, **Black-throated Mango**, and **Fork-tailed Woodnymph**.

After lunch and a rest, we set out on a trail to an observation tower. Just as we were meeting up, a **White-tailed Hawk** soared overhead. The forest was fairly quiet in the afternoon head, but we managed to find **Planalto Slaty Antshrike**, **Greenish Elaenia**, **Short-billed Flycatcher**, and **Flavescent Warbler**. We spent some time on the tower, getting views of **Scaled Pigeon**, **Swallow Tanager**, and **Roadside Hawk**, before rain was threatening and we decided to retreat. Before dinner, we walked along the dirt entrance road looking for nightjars. We briefly saw a **Nacunda Nighthawk**, heard several **Pauraques**, and had great views of a **Little Nightjar**.



*Planalto Slaty-Antshrike. Photo by Josh Engel.*

**Oct 4, Day 2. Chapada dos Guimarães.**

We gathered for breakfast with a **Rufous Nightjar** calling and a **Nacunda Nighthawk** flying over the treetops. We then set out for a morning walk along roads and trails around the lodge. It was a beautiful morning and birds were very active. Along the road found **Crimson-crested, Little, and White Woodpeckers, Black-faced Tanager**, and a spectacular pair of **Red-and-green Macaws**. As we got to the forest edge, we found **Planalto Tyrannulet, Sooty-fronted Spinetail, Red-crested Finch**, and **Black-throated Saltator**. Entering the forest, we found **Forest Elaenia, Large Elaenia, Large-billed Antwren**, and a small understory flock that contained **White-backed Fire-eye, Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher, Golden-crowned Warbler**, and **Gray-headed Tanager**. We stopped at a small pond that had a few waterbirds before making our way back to the lodge. On the way back, we were stopped in our tracks by a **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** eating a butterfly over the trail.



***Blue-winged Macaw. Photo by Josh Engel.***

We took mid-day siesta and returned to the field in the afternoon, this time to cerrado habitat on the edge of a gorge that featured a spectacular waterfall. The birding was excellent, helped by a cool and cloudy afternoon. Almost the first bird we saw was a **Small-billed Tinamou** on the burnt soil, showing impressively well for a tinamou. New birds continued to come in quick succession, **White-eared Puffbird, Rusty-backed Antwren, Burnished-buff Tanager, Guira Cuckoo, Suiriri Flycatcher**, and **Cliff Flycatcher**. And we hadn't even made it to the gorge yet! Besides the beautiful scenery on the lip of the gorge, the birding continued to be excellent. **Purple-throated Euphonia, Cinnamon Tanager, Swallow Tanager**, and **Blue Dacnis** added splashes of color, while **Biscutate Swifts** zipped overhead. A **Red-and-green Macaw** perched in the gorge's forest and dozens of **White-eyed Parakeets** were flying around the falls. Just as we

were leaving, a pair of **Blue-winged Macaws** flew in and landed in a nearby bare tree, giving us great views and a great end to the afternoon's birding.

### Oct 5, Day 3. Chapada dos Guimarães.

We started the morning in cerrado habitat not far from the lodge. It seemed like everywhere we looked there was something new: **White-banded Tanager**, **White-rumped Tanager**, **Chapada Flycatcher**, **Plumbeous Seedeater**, **Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet**, **Glittering-bellied Emerald**, and **Curl-crested Jay**. **Red-legged Seriema** sang in the distance. As we walked back to the car, we called in a **Collared Crescentchest** that showed incredibly well. And as we drove out, another **Curl-crested Jay** sat up and a **White-tailed Hawk** was sitting on a tree out in a field. As the weather heated up, we moved into the shade of the forest. We had scope views of birds like **Lettered Aracari**, **Amazonian Motmot**, **Little Woodpecker**, and **Black-faced Nunbird**, and we also found **Ochre-bellied Flycatcher**, **Red-crested Finch**, **Saffron-billed Sparrow**, and **Little Cuckoo**. We were able to call out a pair of **Russet-crowned Crakes** for great views of these very shy birds.



*Curl-crested Jay. Photo by Josh Engel.*

After lunch and a rest, we explored trails and roads around the lodge. Some people had nice views of the beautiful, colorful, tiny **Band-tailed Manakin** as well as its much less colorful cousin, **Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin**. We made it to the dry waterfall, where we found **Pectoral Sparrow** and **Euler's Flycatcher**. Overall it was pretty quiet inside the forest, so we continued along the forest edge, finding a mixed flock with **Sibilant Syristes**, **Purple-throated Euphonia**, and **Olivaceous Woodcreeper**, among others.

### Oct 6, Day 4. Chapada dos Guimarães to the Pantanal.

A few people got up early enough to bird from the restaurant before breakfast. A couple of **Chestnut-eared Aracaris** put in a brief appearance and a pair of **Green-barred Woodpeckers** were much more cooperative, as was a **Crimson-crested Woodpecker**. We packed up after breakfast and made the drive south, arriving to the famed Transpantaneira highway in good time. The fields and wetlands were crowded with birds, and we found a wide variety of herons



and egrets, including **Rufescent Tiger-Heron** and **Capped Heron**, along with **Green** and **Plumbeous Ibis**, **Yellow-billed** and **Red-crested Cardinal**, and **Brown-chested** and **Gray-breasted Martins**. At one stop, we had tremendous views of **Black-capped Donacobius** and **Yellow-chinned Spinetail**, and we found a beautiful **Sunbittern** just before arriving at our lodge.

The lodge grounds, situated in beautiful forest, were very active once we did arrive. Around the water we found **Pale-legged Hornero**, and **American Pygmy**, **Ringed**, and **Green Kingfishers**. Anne spotted a **Dull-capped Attila** that showed very well, and we saw our first **Bare-faced Curassows**, including a chick, wandering the grounds. A **Blue-throated Piping-Guan** was also sitting in a tree right over the rooms. The big excitement happened after lunch, when a pair of **Hyacinth Macaws**, the iconic bird of the Pantanal, showed up and hung out for much of the afternoon, completely showing off and making quite the racket. They were to be the first of many we would see over the next few days.



*Dull-capped Attila. Photo by Josh Engel.*

After our rest, we set out on an afternoon walk, starting right on the grounds, where we found **Great Rufous Woodpecker**, **Rusty-backed Spinetail**, and a wonderful **Sungrebe**. We then hit the lovely lodge trail, which winds along the water's edge and through various types of forest. We were successful in calling in **Band-tailed Antbird** and **Planalto Woodcreeper**. We had nice views of **Rufous Casiornis** with a mixed flock. Heather spotted a perched hawk, which turned out to be the rare **Bicolored Hawk**. We were stunned when, a minute later, we found its nest! Just before we made it back to the lodge, we found another of the Pantanal's other real specialty birds, **Chestnut-bellied Guan**.

**Oct 7, Day 5. Pantanal and Rio Claro boat ride.**

After a delicious breakfast, we set out for a morning walk. Almost immediately we spotted a tree with three species of parrots: **Yellow-collared Macaw**, **Scaly-headed Parrot**, and **Turquoise-fronted Parrot**. We continued on down the entrance road, finding **White-lored Spinetail**, **Rusty-faced Tody-Flycatcher**, **Ashy-headed Greenlet**, and had nice looks at **Mato Grosso Antbird**. We found a mixed flock that contained many songbirds, including our first **Masked Gnatcatcher** and **Chestnut-vented Conebill**.



*Sungrebe. Photo by Josh Engel.*

We moved on to the trail where there was still quite a bit of activity, given the overcast skies and relatively cool temperatures. We had fantastic views of **Pale-crested Woodpecker**, but **Red-billed Scythebill** was only seen by a couple of people. We had more excellent views of **White-wedged Piculet** and **Dull-capped Attila**, and the **Bicolored Hawk** was still sitting on its nest. We saw our first **Greater Ani**, **Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant**, and **Pale-vented Pigeon** of the trip, as well as **Amazon Kingfisher**, **Large-billed Antwren**, and **Streaked Xenops**. We enjoyed watching **Tufted Capuchins** eating palm fruits.

After our daily siesta, we drove down to a nearby lodge to get on a boat to cruise the Rio Claro for the afternoon. It was a great way to see waterbirds. We racked up all five of the local kingfisher species, including our first of the beautiful **Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher**. The boat driver would occasionally throw fish into the water and we watched and photographed the **Black-collared** and **Great Black Hawks** that came for the easy prey. The undoubted birding highlight, though, was an **Agami Heron** that we watched stalking fish in the shadows. We also had nice views of **Picazuro Pigeon**, some wonderful **Sungrebes**, **Yellow-collared Macaw**, and a group of **Black-and-gold Howler Monkeys**. **Helmeted Manakins** were calling, but wouldn't come out for us. A couple in the group saw **Crab-eating Foxes** when we returned to dry land, and others who went on a night hike after getting back to Aymara saw another fox as well as a **Brazilian Rabbit**.

**Oct 8, Day 6. Aymara to Porto Jofre.**

We left Aymara early and continued south on the Transpantaneira. We made it to the Rio Pixaim, where we walked the grounds of a hotel (where, as soon as we stepped out of the vehicle, we spotted a **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl** perched over the parking lot) and the adjacent fields and forest. Like everywhere in the Pantanal, the area was full of birds. This included many new ones for our trip, including **Greater** and **Rufous-fronted Thornbirds**, **White-rumped Monjita**, **Solitary Black Cacique**, **Great Antshrike**, **Gilded Hummingbird**, **White-bellied Seedeater**, **Chestnut-bellied Seedfinch**, and **Swainson's Flycatcher**. We had spectacular views of the dapper **Chotoy Spinetail**, but only a few people got views of the much sneakier **Cinereous-breasted Spinetail**. The horse-feeding area was full of birds and we were able to get views and photos of **Yellow-billed** and **Red-crested Cardinals**, **Shiny** and **Giant Cowbirds**, and **Grayish Baywing**.

While we sat along the Pixaim and waited for lunch to be ready, a group of **Giant River Otters** swam by, and we were entertained by the birds attending the fruit feeders, including **Orange-backed Troupial**, **Yellow-rumped** and **Solitary Black Caciques**, and **Chestnut-eared Aracari**.

After lunch, we made a number of stops along the road where we saw birds, which included the gorgeous **Scarlet-headed Blackbird**, which happened to be perched next to our first **White-headed Marsh Tyrant**. We also stopped for **Southern Screamer** with a chick, **Black-bellied Whistling-Duck**, and **Yellow-billed Tern**. We also stopped to check out a big **iguana** in the middle of the road.



**Scarlet-headed Blackbird. Photo by Josh Engel.**

We made it to Porto Jofre in the afternoon and took a walk around the lodge grounds after a short break. The muddy lagoon edge behind our rooms hosted a number of migrant shorebirds, including **Pectoral**, **Stilt**, and **White-rumped Sandpiper**, as well as resident shorebirds that included **South American Snipe**, **Pied Lapwing**, and **Collared Plover**. **Hyacinth Macaws** were all over the grounds. We also found **Lined Seedeaters**, **Rufous Cachalote**, **Vermillion Flycatcher**, and hundreds of **Brown-chested Martins**.



**Oct 9, Day 7. Porto Jofre/Rio Cuiabá boat trips.**

It was another early start in order to make the most of our morning birding and looking for Jaguar by boat along the Rio Cuiabá and its tributaries. It was a lovely morning and it didn't take long before a call came over the radio about a Jaguar sighting. We arrived and found the massive head of a **Jaguar** looking out from thick vegetation. It eventually sauntered off. Before long, another Jaguar was spotted. This one was more in the open on a dirt bank, showing off its beautiful spotting as it lounged in the shade. It was getting hot by this point, so we headed back for lunch, stopping to view a **Yellow Anaconda** curled up in a catfish hole in the bank of the river.

We returned to the river in the afternoon. The second **Jaguar** from the morning was still in the same spot, lounging in the shade. She wasn't doing much, so we continued along the river looking for birds and animals. Once again, a call came over the radio about another Jaguar sighting, so we made our way towards it. We were soon distracted, however, by a group of **Giant River Otters** that had caught a fish and were eating it along the riverbank. We watched for a quite a while and they tore into it, occasionally fighting over the spoils. We made it to the **Jaguar** and it turned into our best sighting yet. It was an adult female and she was totally unperturbed by the admiring crowd as she walked along the river's edge, often right in the open. At one point she appeared to be stalking a **caiman**, but she gave up on that. We spent nearly an hour watching and photographing the beautiful cat. Conveniently, the Jaguar was hanging out right near a staked-out **Great Potoo**, as usual doing its best impression of a branch. As we headed back to the hotel, we again were distracted by a **Giant River Otter**, this time just a lone animal, busily eating a large fish that it had caught. It was great fun watching it bite into the fish, bones and all.

Throughout the day we were seeing birds along the river's edges. **Black Skimmers**, including a small chick, dotted the sand banks. **Yellow-billed Terns** had chicks on the sand banks, too. **Black-collared** and **Great Black Hawks** were often looking over the river, and we saw many **Jabiru**, including an adult attending to a chick on its nest.



**Jaguar. Photo by Josh Engel.**



**Oct 10, Day 8. Rio Cuiabá boat trip, to Pousada Piuval.**

We had one final morning to enjoy the wildlife and the beauty of the Cuiabá River and its tributaries in Meeting of the Waters State Park. For the third straight boat trip we saw **Jaguars**—this time it was two brothers lounging in the shade. We again saw many **Yacaré Caiman** (including one that had just caught a catfish), **Capibara**, and even another group of **Giant River Otters**. A particularly impressive sighting was of one of the most abundant birds in the Americas—a **Black Vulture**. It was riding on a dead caiman, picking bits of meat off it as it floated! We also had great views of **Crane Hawk**, saw many **Orange-backed Troupials**, and we generally enjoyed the abundance of birds all along the river system.



*Giant River Otter munching on a fish. Photo by Josh Engel.*

We made it back for lunch, bought Jaguar t-shirts, checked out of the hotel, and returned north for a two-night stay at Pousada Piuval. We arrived in due time—after stopping for a **Great Horned Owl** and a few other birds along the way—and settled into our rooms. But out settling in was disturbed when the local **Blue-and-yellow Macaws** showed up on the hotel grounds. We followed them to their nest tree in a broken palm tree and had wonderful views.

After dinner, we set out on a night drive to see what nocturnal creatures were out. We were awed by a beautiful **Ocelot** walking along the edge of the forest. We heard many **Pauraques** and even saw a female with a small chick. We heard several **Little** and **Spot-necked Nightjars** as well, but they wouldn't come out of the thick grass.

**Oct 11, Day 9. Pousada Piuval.**

We started early to beat the heat, birding in the dry forest near the lodge. Very quickly we found two of our main targets. First was an incredible, cooperative male **Helmeted Manakin** that everyone got to see in the scope. Next was a beautiful pair of **Black-bellied Antwrens**. We

continued wandering through the woodlands, seeing **Little** and **Crimson-crested Woodpeckers**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, perched **Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures**, **Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant**, **Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher**, **Chestnut-vented Conebill**, and our first **Creamy-bellied Thrush**. A pond nearby hosted a **Sunbittern**.



*Bare-faced Curassow (female). Photo by Josh Engel.*

It was a lovely, overcast day, so after breakfast we walked from the lodge around the adjacent fields and forest patches. We finally found **Red-legged Seriema** and watched a pair stalking around the pasture. **Cream-colored** and **White-fronted Woodpeckers** both showed very nicely, and we had great views of **Great Horned** and **Ferruginous Pygmy Owls**. Our first **Blue-crowned Parakeets** sat in a treetop for scope views and a pair of **Hyacinth Macaws** flew past. In the fields we found both **Gray** and **White-rumped Monjitas**, **Campo Flicker**, **Red-crested Cardinal**, and **Narrow-billed Woodcreepers** nesting in a termite mound. Around a small pond we found **Bare-faced Ibis**, **Limpkin**, **Little Blue Heron**, **Muscovy Duck**, and various other waterbirds, and we had our first good looks at the stunning **Whistling Heron**.

We had a nice mid-day break before setting out again, this time in a safari vehicle. Our hunt for **Giant Anteater** was fruitless, but we did finally get excellent looks at the adorable **Black-tailed Marmoset**. We encountered a couple of **Tufted Capuchins** that didn't like our presence near their tree and let us know it. And, as usual, **Capybaras** were everywhere. The birding was good, too. We stopped to check out **Bat Falcons** near their nest and happened to see nesting

**Hyacinth Macaws** and **Jabiru** in the same small forest patch. We watched a pair of **Plumbeous Kites** copulating, getting ready for their upcoming breeding season. And an enormous distant flock of birds turned out to be **Snail Kites** migrating south—we estimated 500 individuals. We enjoyed seeing many **Greater Rhea**, including a male with five small, fluffy chicks. The drive ended with a spectacular sunset.

#### **Oct 12, Day 10. Pousada Piuval to Cuiabá departure, or on to Iguaçu Falls.**

Our final morning of the Pantanal trip began with a classic Pantanal scene, our lawn covered in **Capybara**. We had a short time to walk around near the lodge before we had to leave. We enjoyed final views of common birds like **Guira Cuckoo**, **Toco Toucan**, **Turquoise-fronted Parrot**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, **Southern Lapwing**, and **Campo Flicker**. A couple of us saw **Red-legged Seriema**, too. And then it was time to head to the airport, where some people were departing for home and some continuing their adventure with a visit to Iguazú Falls.

It had been an incredible trip, from the beautiful scenery and cerrado birds of Chapada dos Guimarães to the forest, fields, and wetlands of the famed Pantanal.

#### **Oct 12-15. Iguazú Falls Extension.**

The remaining group arrived to Foz do Iguaçu in due course and got settled into our beautiful hotel. We spent two days exploring the falls, one day on the Brazil side and one on the Argentina side. Our day on the Brazil side was notable for the oppressive heat and the holiday-fueled crowds. Nonetheless, we enjoyed our walk along the trail overlooking the Iguaçu River and the falls. The following day on the Argentina side of the falls was mercifully cooler and was not a holiday, so was even more enjoyable. The boardwalk to the top of Devil's Throat—the main waterfall—was spectacular in the early morning, and we enjoyed walking around getting different views of the falls.

Of course, we got in some birding as well. Our lodge grounds were rich with birds, including **Maroon-bellied Parakeet**, **Toco Toucan**, **Black-tailed Tityra**, **Plush-crested Jay**, **Tropical Screech-Owl**, and the now-familiar **Rufous Hornero**. Our excursions into the park and the surrounding area revealed many more birds, including **Rufous-crowned Motmot**, **Surucua Trogon**, **Red-breasted Toucan**, **White-shouldered Fire-eye**, **Lesser Woodcreeper**, **Eared Pygmy-Tyrant**, **Green-headed Tanager**, **Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail**, and hordes of **Great Dusky Swifts** over the Falls. And we enjoyed the numerous **South American Coatis** and **Tufted Capuchins** around the Falls, as well. The magnificent falls were a great cherry on top of a wonderful Brazil experience.





**Devil's Throat at Iguazú Falls. Photo by Josh Engel.**

**BIRD LIST.** 340 species (including 34 only on the Iguazu Falls extension). 19 heard only, 4 leader only. Checklist follows Clements/eBird list, 2019 update. Ext. = Extension only; H = Heard only; L = Tour leader only. Alternate/former names in parentheses. Birdlife International threatened status: CR = Critically endangered; EN = Endangered; VU = Vulnerable; NT = Near-threatened.

Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>
Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>
Tataupa Tinamou (H)	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>
Red-winged Tinamou (H)	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>
White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>
Chestnut-bellied Guan (VU)	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>
Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cunjubi</i>
Bare-faced Curassow (VU)	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>
Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
Rock Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>

Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
Eared Dove (Ext.)	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
Striped Cuckoo (H)	<i>Tapera naevia</i>
Pheasant Cuckoo (H)	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>
Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>
Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Little Nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>
Spot-tailed Nightjar (H)	<i>Hydropsalis maculicaudus</i>
Rufous Nightjar (H)	<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>
Great Dusky Swift (Ext.)	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Biscutate Swift	<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>
Sick's Swift (Ext.)	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>
Black Jacobin (Ext.)	<i>Florisuga fusca</i>
Planalto Hermit (L)	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
White-vented Violetear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
Versicolored Emerald (Ext.)	<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>
Gilded Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>
Gray-cowled Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (Ext.)	<i>Aramides saracura</i>
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>
Russet-crowned Crake	<i>Anurolimnas viridis</i>
Rufous-sided Crake (H) (Ext.)	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>
Gray-breasted Crake (H)	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>

Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>
Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
Stilt Sandpiper	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>
South American Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguayae</i>
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>
Agami Heron (VU)	<i>Agamia agami</i>
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>



Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>
Bicolored Hawk	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>
Tropical Screech-Owl (Ext.)	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
Spectacled Owl (Ext.)	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>
Burrowing Owl (Ext.)	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
Mottled Owl (H)	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>
Surucua Trogon (Ext.)	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>
Rufous-capped Motmot (Ext.)	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>
White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
Red-breasted Toucan (Ext.)	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>
Ochre-collared Piculet (Ext.)	<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>
White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>

White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (H) (Ext.)	<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>
White-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cactorum</i>
Little Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates passerinus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>
Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>
Golden-green Woodpecker (H)	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>
Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>
Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>
Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>
Turquoise-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>
Blue-winged Parrotlet (Ext.)	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>
Maroon-bellied Parakeet (Ext.)	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>
Hyacinth Macaw (VU)	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>
Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>
Nanday Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>
Blue-winged Macaw (NT)	<i>Primolius maracana</i>
Yellow-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>
Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>
Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>
Rufous-winged Antshrike (H)	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>
Planalto Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>
Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>

Large-billed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>
Rufous-winged Antwren (Ext.)	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>
Black-bellied Antwren	<i>Formicivora melanogaster</i>
Rusty-backed Antwren	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>
Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>
White-backed Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leuconota</i>
White-shouldered Fire-eye (Ext.)	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>
Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>
Collared Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
Planalto Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>
Lesser Woodcreeper (Ext.)	<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i>
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>
Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (Ext.)	<i>Anabacerthia lichtensteini</i>
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (H) (Ext.)	<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>
Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>
Rufous Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>
White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>
Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>
Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>
Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Neopelma pallescens</i>
Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilophia galeata</i>
Band-tailed Manakin	<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>
Black-crowned Tityra	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>
White-naped Xenopsaris (H)	<i>Xenopsaris albinucha</i>
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
Crested Becard	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>
Sepia-capped Flycatcher (H)	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>



Southern Antpiper (H)	<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i>
Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (Ext.)	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>
Common Tody-Flycatcher (L)	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>
Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>
Chapada Flycatcher (NT)	<i>Suiriri affinis</i>
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>
Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>
Plain-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>
Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>
Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>
Planalto Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>
Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
Yellow-browed Tyrant (L)	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>
Gray Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinereus</i>
White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>
Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>
White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>
Dull-capped Attila	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>
Sibilant Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>
Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>
Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus lictor</i>
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>
Social Flycatcher (Ext.)	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>
Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>

White-throated Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>
Chivi Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>
Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
Plush-crested Jay (Ext.)	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>
Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>
Buff-breasted Wren (H)	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia (H) (Ext.)	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>
Violaceous Euphonia (Ext.)	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia (L)	<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (Ext.)	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>
Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>
Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Red-rumped Cacique (Ext.)	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>
Variable Oriole	<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i>
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>

Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
Grayish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>
Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>
Masked Yellowthroat (Ext.)	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>
Tropical Parula (Ext.)	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>
Golden-crowned (White-bellied) Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>
Flavescent Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>
Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (Ext.)	<i>Habia rubica</i>
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>
Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>
Cinnamon Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>
Magpie Tanager (Ext.)	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
White-banded Tanager (NT)	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>
Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>
Green-headed Tanager (Ext.)	<i>Tangara seledon</i>
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>
Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>
White-rumped Tanager	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>
Lined Seedeater	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>
White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>
Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>
Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltatricula atricollis</i>
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>

Grayish Saltator

*Saltator coerulescens*

Green-winged Saltator (H)

*Saltator similis*

**MAMMAL LIST.** 22 species (1 on Iguaçu Falls extension only) . As there is no standardized list of English mammal names, the names used here are ones in common usage (with alternate names are in parentheses). (H) = heard only; (L) = tour leader only. The global IUCN red list status is listed for threatened and near-threatened species: CR=Critically Endangered, EN=Endangered, VU=Vulnerable, NT=Near-threatened.

Six-banded (Yellow) Armadillo

*Euphractus sexcinctus*

Black-tailed Marmoset

*Mico melanurus*

Tufted Capuchin

*Sapajus apella*

Black-and-gold (Black) Howler Monkey

*Alouatta caraya*

Crab-eating Fox

*Cerdocyon thous*

Ocelot

*Leopardus pardalis*

Jaguar (NT)

*Panthera onca*

Neotropical River Otter (NT)

*Lontra longicaudis*

Giant River Otter (EN)

*Pteronura brasiliensis*

South American Coati

*Nasua nasua*

White-lipped Peccary

*Tayassu pecari*

Marsh Deer

*Blastocerus dichotomus*

Red Brocket (Deer)

*Mazama americana*

Gray Brocket (Deer)

*Mazama gouazoubira*

Pampas Deer (NT)

*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*

Brazilian Squirrel

*Sciurus aestuans*

Montane Akodont (Grass Mouse) (Ext.)

*Akodon montensis*

Brazilian Porcupine

*Coendou prehensilis*

Brazilian Guinea Pig (Cavi)

*Cavia aperea*

Capybara

*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*

Azara's Agouti

*Dasyprocta azarae*

Tapeti (Brazilian Cottontail)

*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*

***We saw some great reptiles, too, like this Yellow Anaconda. Photo by Josh Engel.***





*Capybara with baby. Photo by Josh Engel.*



*Hyacinth Macaws are wonderfully common in the Pantanal. Photo by Josh Engel.*