



TOUR REPORT



BRAZIL: PANTANAL, CERRADO
AND ATLANTIC FOREST
27TH JULY – 9TH AUGUST 2026

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TOUR LEADERS

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MONDAY 27TH JULY

We set off early from our various starting points in the UK, met in Amsterdam and connected with the KLM flight to Sao Paulo. We were greeted by our local guide Jorge and transferred to an airport hotel. No birding today as it was dark by the time we reached the hotel.

TUESDAY 28TH JULY – *Fine, sunny and extremely hot. The weather app said 36C but in the afternoon the gauge on the dashboard said 40C*

We had to rise early again to catch an internal flight from Sao Paolo to the city of Cuiaba, the gateway to the famous Pantanal. We drove directly to Pocone where we stopped for lunch at a Churrascaria before continuing south towards the Transpantaneira highway where the birding really began. It wasn't long before we'd seen two of the biggest birds on the planet, Greater Rhea and Jabiru Stork, the storks absolutely dwarfing the nearby herons which included Rufescent Tiger, Cocoi and Whistling Herons, all new species for many of the group.



It wasn't long before we were enjoying the first of many Jabiru Storks. Photo: Neil Hilton

There were 4 new ibises too: Green, Bare-faced, Plumbeous and Buff-necked, and other waterbirds included Roseate Spoonbill, Limpkin, Wattled Jacana and Wood Stork and parties of whistling duck that included both Black-bellied and White-faced. We were

also introduced to the raptors that would be a common sight for the next few days: **Roadside, Savannah and Great Black Hawks, Snail Kites, Southern Caracaras and vultures, especially Turkey and Black Vultures.** We also became acquainted with some of the commonest passerines along the roadside such as **Cattle Tyrants, Great Kiskadees, Chalk-browed Mockingbirds, Greyish Baywings** the occasional **Tropical Kingbird** and the **Rufous Horneros** whose teapot-shaped nests of baked mud decorated many of the telegraph posts. There was also the excitement of our first views of **Smooth-billed Anis** and the characterful **Guira Cuckoos.** Roadside stops produced other species such as **Chaco Chachalacas, Southern Lapwings** and a **Blue and Yellow Macaw** that turned out to be the only one seen by the whole group.

In the open area just outside our lodge there was a welcoming committee of **Black and Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures** and groups of **Southern Caracaras** but these were almost ignored because nearby was a group of 8 **Hyacinth Macaws.** These are the largest macaws in the world and the Pantanal is the best place to see them so many in the group were ticking off a bird from their bucket list.



One of eight **Hyacinth Macaws** that welcomed us to our first lodge. Photo Neil Hilton

In the lodge itself we were soon confronted by a troop of **Azara's Capuchins** and didn't know where to look next because the feeders were surrounded by so many birds. Spectacular **Nanday Parakeets, Yellow-billed Cardinals** (with pink bills!), gaudy male and drab female **Saffron Finches, Chaco Chachalacas** and lots of doves including **Ruddy Ground-dove, Scaled Dove** and **White-tailed Dove** seemed to be strewn everywhere, occasionally joined by species such as **Cattle Tyrant, Rufous Hornero, Picazuro Pigeon, Purplish Jay, Rufous Cacholote** and the dazzling **Orange-backed Troupial.** We also enjoyed our first views of **White-rumped Monjita, Vermillion Flycatcher** and that most bizarre-looking species, a **Red-billed Scythebill.**

After our dinner in the lodge we embarked on our first night-time jeep safari. The mammals spotted in our searchlights included **Crab-eating Fox, Crab-eating Raccoon, Brown**

Brocket Deer, Coatimundi, Capybaras and a Brazilian Tapir and we also had terrific views of a **Great Horned Owl** in the tall trees by the track. So, we ended the day with so much already seen and we hadn't even had a full day in the field yet!

WEDNESDAY 29TH JULY – *Over 35C for most of the day, cooling to about 23 overnight.*

We awoke to discover that the Chachalacas of the day before had doubled in size and were more patterned in plumage. They'd all been replaced by **Chestnut-bellied Guans**, a species endemic to Brazil.

After breakfast we were driven off to the first of two boat trips on a nearby river. The water levels were unusually low so birds coming to the water's edge were easy to see. These included at least 10 **Grey-necked Wood-rails**, 6 **Bare-faced Curassows** and a few **Pale-legged Horneros**. In the vegetation close to the banks we enjoyed birds such as **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Lesser Kiskadee** and **Rufous-tailed Jacamar** plus, of course, lots of views of the three commoner kingfishers: the massive **Ringed Kingfisher**, the smaller **Green Kingfisher** and the 'in-between' **Amazon Kingfisher**.



Green Kingfishers are smaller than **Amazon Kingfishers**. If you're not sure of the size, check for these white markings in the closed wing. Photo: Neil Hilton

Where the water was vegetated, we had our first views of **Yellow-chinned Spinetail** and **Black-capped Donacobius**; **Pale-crested Woodpecker** and **Toco Toucan** were seen flying over. But there were many more highlights here...

Firstly we hadn't been in the boats for long before we spotted some **Giant Otters**. The boatmen had a stash of fish so the otters came swimming up to us for food, giving amazing views. When we stopped feeding them the otters would scream and squeal, loud and dementedly. One even tried to climb inside one of our boats in his determination to get food. Thrilling stuff. But it wasn't just the otters that wanted our fish. Several **Black-collared Hawks** were eyeing our boats too. We picked a spot where we could be still in the water and a fish was tossed in front of us. One of the hawks came swooping in feet-first to snatch the fish. Click, click from the photographers.

Our guide Jorge managed to pick out the calls of a manakin so we lingered by a particular stretch of riverbank until eventually we managed to get views of a male **Helmeted Manakin**. At another spot, the wood-rails were joined by a different species so we floated our boat towards the shore until we were getting amazing views of three **Undulated Tinamou** out in the open in broad daylight – a bird that is heard almost constantly but seldom seen.



Undulated Tinamou can be heard almost everywhere but it's special to get views of them as good as this. Photo: Neil Hilton

We almost had this quiet bit of river to ourselves but there was just one other boat on the water and they managed to find something that even the local boatmen only see about once a month – a **Jaguar**. We motored over to join them then cut the engine so we could float opposite an adult Jaguar that was sunbathing on the bank where it had flattened a patch of vegetation. The first boat moved on and left us alone with this magnificent beast. Who would have thought we'd see one so far away from the main viewing areas around Porto Joffre let alone be able to watch it at such close range for as long as we liked. It just lay there and stretched itself and licked itself, occasionally looking at us in apparent bemusement. Wow.



We weren't expecting to find a **Jaguar** here. Photo: Neil Hilton

Given the proximity of the Jaguar, our next sighting was almost as big a surprise. Another **Tapir** was spotted coming down to the water's edge. This animal is famously short-sighted so we were able to sidle right up to it in the boat until we were ridiculously close. We suspected it might be tame but suddenly it was spooked and galloped back off into the bush. Another remarkable encounter.



Brazilian Tapir. Does he know there are Jaguars on this river? Photo: Neil Hilton

Then there was a further surprise of finding a **Sunbittern** searching for fish by the edge of the river. Not only did we get great views of this bird on the ground, we also had the thrill of seeing it in flight revealing a hitherto unsuspected dazzle of colour and pattern.

Before we left the river, we witnessed another thrilling spectacle as our boats became surrounded by nighthawks. These **Band-tailed Nighthawks** were chasing insects over the water as dusk approached; there must have been plenty of insects because we counted over 50 nighthawks.

In between our two river trips we had some down time around our lodge. Here, amongst the feeders we added species such as **Giant and Shiny Cowbirds** and **Thrush-like Wrens** and found a couple of **Red-crested Cardinals** amongst the **Yellow-billed** ones. Walking nearby we had views of **Little and Crimson-crested Woodpeckers**, **Campo Flickers** and **Picui Ground Doves**. The 'river' next to the lodge didn't have enough water to allow a boat trip but on the shores we had a pair of **Rusty-margined Flycatchers** and another **Sunbittern** (the following day there were two here).

It had been a great day but it was far from over. We set off after dinner on another jeep safari in the dark. We hadn't gone very far before the guide spotted some 'eye-shine' in a roadside tree. We approached quite closely until we could make out that it was an **Ocelot**. Oh blimey, Ocelot and Jaguar on our first full day in the field and before we'd even reached the areas where we'd been hoping to see them.

We drove on, seeing some of the species we'd seen the night before – **Crab-eating Foxes**, **Crab-eating Raccoons** and yet another **Tapir**. Then we picked up another mammal on the dried bank of a pool. There, lit up by the searchlight, was another **Ocelot**. Two in one night! It was playing with some prey, the way a cat plays with a mouse. We managed to identify the unfortunate prey as a sizeable frog.



We picked out this Ocelot in the beam of the searchlight. Photo: Neil Hilton

We also had several **Pauraques** including some sitting either on or near the track in front of us giving great views. Even better, we found a **Common Potoo** perched on the end of a tall stump, scanning around for a meaty moth to pass by. This was followed by another bird, **Great Potoo** this time, doing the same and finally a second **Common Potoo**. How wonderful to see these birds in action instead of just immobile at their daytime roosts.

On the way back to the lodge we again spotted a mammal in a roadside tree. Amazingly it was an **Ocelot**. Three views in one night, although it was probably the same animal we'd seen earlier. Then something amazing happened. The Ocelot scrambled down from the tree and bolted across an open field. It was sprinting because it was being pursued by a **Crab-eating Fox**. The two creatures are almost the same size but apparently the fox can eat the Ocelot. Remarkably the fox quickly gained on the cat and seemed to be almost on top of it before it reached an isolated tree and vaulted up it to safety. The fox gazed up in frustration. Wow. Our first full day in the Pantanal had been more exciting than any of us had expected.

THURSDAY 30TH JULY – *Already over 20C in the morning, soon warming up to over 35C again*

The early morning was spent exploring an area of scrubby forest close to the lodge while the temperature was still manageable. There was plenty of activity and Jorge managed to find for us lots of new birds such as **Barred Antshrike**, **Mato Grosso Antbird**, **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**, **Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant**, **Chotoy** and **White-lored Spinetails**, **Hooded Tanager**, **Masked Gnatcatcher**, **Green-barred Woodpecker** and a splendid **Rufous Casiornis**. We were used to hearing the calls of **Ferruginous Pygmy Owl** in the night but now we got to see one clearly in daylight. We also got more views of **Red-billed Scythebill**.



Chotoy Spinetail. Almost certainly the prettiest of the spinetails. Photo: Neil Hilton

As we walked back to the lodge we had 2 **Aplomado Falcons** overhead and we found two **White Woodpeckers** in a nearby tree – two fabulous-looking species.



White Woodpeckers are just dazzlingly immaculate. Photo: Neil Hilton

Back at the lodge was a flock of **Silver-billed Tanagers** and a **White-wedged Piculet**. After lunch we set off again to go south down the Transpantaneira highway. As ever we were constantly distracted by sightings of raptors, herons, ibis and kingfishers but we also added a few extra species. We seemed to do very well for **Southern Screammers**, with 8 birds in total, some really close to the road. Other birds in the marshy areas included **White-headed Water-tyrant** and a gathering of **Unicoloured Blackbirds** and we also had two sightings of **Marsh Deer**. In the grassier areas we added **Common Tody-flycatcher**, several **Epaulet** or **Variable Orioles** and managed to pick out 4 **Screaming Cowbirds**. When we got to our next lodge we were offered a choice of activities. The original plan was to visit a screened area where there was a chance of seeing Ocelot at really close range. But we'd already seen Ocelot really well so most of the group chose to go birding around the lodge. This gave them views of new species such as a pair of **Great Antshrike**, both male and female being impressive in their own way, and two species of **Thornbirds**, both **Greater** and **Rufous-fronted**. Those of us who chose to sit patiently for the Ocelot were rewarded by three visits from this utterly gorgeous cat that could be enjoyed at ridiculously close range. Our local guide pointed out the grunting calls of a **Jaguar** nearby!



Ocelot. Is there a more beautiful animal on the planet? Photo: Neil Hilton

FRIDAY 1ST AUGUST – *Once again, never less than 20C and warming up to over 35C all afternoon*
After a quick look around the lodge which allowed the rest of us to get views of the thornbirds and antshrikes, we set off again down the Transpantaneira. As the areas beside the road got marshier we started to see numerous **Limpkins** and a lot more **Snail Kites** and we also added species such as **Black-backed Water-tyrant**, **Bluish-grey Saltator**, **Rusty-collared Seedeater**, **Azure Gallinule**, **Grey-breasted Martin** and a couple of striking **Scarlet-headed Blackbirds**. We also had unusually close views of a **Maguari Stork**, a species more typically seen in the distance.



Maguari Stork. The black of the wings is broken by a broad white panel making them easy to identify from a distance. Photo: Neil Hilton

One of the features of this area is the regular ‘toot-toot’ call of **Striped Cuckoo** but they’re usually difficult to see. However this time we had two males calling to each other and one of them perched up on the top of a bush and performed a remarkable display. As it sang, it pushed its wings forward and extended a couple of feathers around its alula. These feathers were black and a couple of inches long so it looked like it was waving a couple of black flags FROM ITS WINGS. The illustration on the field guide shows a bird doing this with its wings open but ours kept its wings pressed close to its body, with just the black ‘alula feathers’ sticking forward. For at least one of our group this extraordinary sight was the highlight of the trip.

When we got to Porto Joffre we were quickly whisked away on small boats towards our flotel on the river, a few kilometres away. Although we raced along at high speed, we also slowed down a little to get our first views of some of the riverside birds such as **Pied Lapwing, Yellow-billed and Large-billed Terns and Black Skimmer**. Less expected was an **Osprey** which flew alongside the boat for a while.

We had a delicious lunch on the boat then spent the whole afternoon cruising up the rivers and by-waters in our smaller boats.

For a while we devoted ourselves to getting great views of the common birds, with our boatmen expertly getting us within feet of **Ringed, Green and Amazon Kingfishers**, several species of heron including **Rufescent Tiger heron and Boat-billed Heron**, plus **Rough-winged and White-winged Swallows, Anhingas** and the species we’d seen earlier, **Pied Plover, Black Skimmer** and the two terns.



Large-billed Tern. Whoever named it wasn't kidding. Photo: Neil Hilton

The wet undergrowth by the rivers had **Rusty-backed** as well as **Yellow-chinned Spinetails** and the birds seen flying over included **Crane Hawks** and **4 Brazilian Teal**. Another gentle cruise towards a river bank enabled us to get views of our second **Great Potoo** of the trip, this time in its more familiar setting of a daytime roost.



Great Potoo. How do these birds get found? Photo: Neil Hilton

But our main target was the **Jaguars** and we got news of one down a nearby channel. As we rushed to get there, the boats in front of us suddenly braked and started reversing. They were backing off because a Jaguar was swimming down the channel directly towards them. We waited too on one side of the channel as this magnificent beast swam past us in the space we'd given it. These were amazing views but tempered a little by the sight of a big black transmitter collar around its neck. Somehow this made it seem less wild.

After more cruising in search of photo opportunities for birds we spotted another gathering of boats ahead. As we approached we were just in time to see another **Jaguar** arouse itself from a spot on the bank and disappear into the vegetation. This one was unadorned but we'd seen it only briefly.

By now it was late in the day so we made our way back to the flotel just as the **Band-tailed Nighthawks** started hawking over the river. We reckon we saw at least 30 of them.

SATURDAY 2ND AUGUST – *Another scorcher with temperatures over 35C for most of the day but with welcome breezes as we sped along the river.*

Today we spent the whole day cruising by boat up and down the river, enjoying the endless feast of birds: kingfishers, herons, raptors etc whilst scanning the shores for more Jaguars. This gave us several new highlights, including getting really close to a pair of **Collared Plover** and, whilst checking out some **Black-capped Donacobius**, finding a bright yellow bird in the swamp – not, as expected, a Yellowthroat but instead a **Subtropical Doradito**. It wasn't just the birds that were exciting, we also enjoyed views of a group of **Howler monkeys** in some riverside trees and when we sidled up to some roots in the riverbank we were able to get views of a coiled up snake. We could only see a fraction of its body but the markings and the sheer girth identified it as an **Anaconda**.

Then there were the **Jaguars**. First we had views of a lone animal that turned out to be the one with the transmitter collar. Actually the best thing about this experience was not the Jaguar but a bird at the top of a nearby dead tree. If not for the Jaguar we might have missed these great views of a **Pearl Kite**.



Pearl Kite. An unexpected and quite gorgeous bonus. Photo: Neil Hilton

Next we managed to encroach two **Jaguars** as they lounged on the river bank. They were easily recognisable because one was distinctly greyer than the other. This made them easily identifiable as a particular combination of two males. Male Jaguars are meant to be highly territorial and determined to keep other males away but these two seem to have struck up a partnership and have been seen together many times. After we'd watched them for a while they got up and ambled back into the undergrowth.

We left the site and explored a different channel whereupon we had a sighting again of two **Jaguars** swimming along the edge of the channel, apparently looking for an in-road onto the bank. Surprisingly these turned out to be the same two males that must have covered some ground since we last saw them. A number of boats tried to station themselves next to where they thought the Jaguars might emerge from the water but they kept swimming and ended up very close to our boat before they climbed up onto a bank. We were treated to excellent views before we left them to explore a quieter section of river.



A Jaguar taking a drink. Photo: Neil Hilton

In doing so, Jorge was able to listen out for birds by the shoreline and he managed to pick out the song of Band-tailed Antbird. We sailed up to some waterside trees, played the song and, sure enough, managed to get views of this often difficult species.

There was now time for nothing more than a return trip to boat under the evening silhouettes of dashing Nighthawks.

SUNDAY 3RD AUGUST – Cloudy in the morning with a flurry of light rain which made things cooler for a while, maybe under 20C but it soon warmed up again to about 33C

As we sailed back up the river to Porto Joffre our boat driver had one more treat in store. We floated in towards a bank until we could spot some coloured markings in a hole in the mud. Somehow another **Anaconda** had squeezed itself into this hole and we could make out its head pointing towards, occasionally flicking its tongue at us.

Just north of Porto Jofre there's a stretch of the Transpantaneira Highway which passes beautiful wetlands for several kilometres. It was a joy to scan through so many wetland birds and pick out species such as **Muscovy Duck**, **Brazilian Teal**, **Collared Plover** and **Black-necked Stilt**. We spotted some waders in flight too – a party of **Buff-breasted Sandpipiers** and a Snipe which must have been a **Pantanal Snipe**. There were two target birds here that we hadn't seen elsewhere. The first was **Nacunda Nighthawk**, an exciting cross between a Lapwing, a Pratincole and a Nightjar. It would be a thrill to see just one of these unusually marked birds but they can occur in flocks. Singles were scattered across the muddy ground beside the water but when they took off there were suddenly about 80 of them floating over the marsh. These were unmissable but the other target, **Yellowish Pipit** only became apparent when it called, a remarkable fizzing sound. With a little bit of playback we

managed to get one bird close enough for us to see it. Whilst staring into the marsh for birds such as the pipits we also spotted another snake, oozing its way slowly through the vegetation across the surface of the mud. It was another **Anaconda** and now we could get an idea of the full size of these creatures.

Driving on we had a few more highlights such as our only views of a **White-tailed Hawk**, a juvenile, and much better views of **Greater Rhea**.



Greater Rhea. It's no surprise to know that this is one of the most primitive birds on earth.
Photo: Neil Hilton

Two **River Otters** were seen galloping across the track and this time we saw 6 **Maguari Storks** on the marshes.

When we got to our next lodge we had only a brief time to settle in before we went on another jeep safari. Last year there had been a marsh in this area with lots of herons and storks and spoonbills but now the area was almost dry apart from a deeper pool surrounded by **Caimans**. So, the plan was to drive deeper into the estate in search of forest pools which might attract birds and mammals before nightfall. In doing so we came across birds in the scrubby forest such as **Boat-billed Flycatcher**, **Red-billed Scythebill**, **Crimson-crested Woodpecker** and a **Great Horned Owl** sitting out on a bare branch with its well-grown chick.



Great Horned Owl. Look at the detail in those wing markings. Photo: Neil Hilton

At the first forest pool we got views of both **Red-** and **Brown Brocket Deer** and more **Toco Toucans** than we'd seen on the whole trip. At the next pool were even more Toucans and the birds coming to the water included lots of **Grey-necked Wood-rails**, at least 6 **Undulated Tinamous** and, best of all, two more **Sunbitterns**. As darkness fell we continued along the trails in the jeep and managed to find 3 **Crab-eating Foxes** and, remarkably, another 3 **Tapirs**.

MONDAY 4TH AUGUST – *Cloudy but still warm and humid, reaching over 30C. By the time we reached the plateau of Chapada the late afternoon temperature had dropped below 30C*

The next morning we got up at dawn to watch the spectacle of birds coming to the lodge feeders. In addition to the usual Chachalacas, guans, doves and cardinals, this site had lots of **Shiny Cowbirds** and was regularly visited by **Crested Oropendulas** and **Chestnut-eared Aracaris** and we had ridiculously close views of **Great Rufous Woodcreepers** and another **Red-billed Scythebill**.

After breakfast we went on another jeep safari, back to last night's pool where the two **Sunbittern** were still present and the **Toucan** numbers had now reached a dozen.



Toco Toucan. So extraordinary that it seems amazing that it ever evolved. Photo: Neil Hilton

The water's edge this time was occupied by about 20 **Collared Pecary**, rather wart-hog-like pigs, and our stay was enlivened by the fly-over of an **Aplomado Falcon**.

Most of the rest of the day was spend driving north, leaving behind the Pantanal and continuing as far as Chapada dos Guimaraes. En route the greatest excitement came when a **Red-legged Seriema** was seen crossing the track in front of us. This was a bird we feared we might have missed but before we left the area we'd actually managed sightings of 4 individuals.



Red-legged Seriema. Rather like a Secretary-bird but not even closely related. Photo: Neil Hilton

Limitations of the road meant we were unable to drive directly to Chapada in our large minibus so instead we took a much longer route and arrived via the north. This gave us a chance to explore an area where several of the Chapada specialities were possible, but could we find them before it went dark? The site seemed very quiet with little bird song and dense vegetation that made it difficult to spot anything. But our local guide Jorge used all his skill and perseverance to not only locate a pair of **Collared Crescentchest** but also make it possible for all of us to see them. This bird, like a brightly-coloured Bush-robin is a difficult species to find and even harder to actually see so Jorge did a great job.



Collared Crescentchest. Seeing one is a challenge; getting a photo like this is remarkable.
Photo: Neil Hilton

Other birds that came into our orbit whilst looking for the crescentchests were several **Chapada Flycatchers**, sometimes called Chapada Siuriri, 2 **Red-crested Finch** and a pair of **Plain-crested Elaenias**, one of which settled on a nest, high in a bush.

By the time we reached our lodge it was too dark to see very much but a few **Pauraques** flew up from the approach road and Jorge managed to show us a **Tropical Screech Owl** in the lodge gardens.

TUESDAY 5TH AUGUST – *Despite being at higher altitude than the Pantanal it was still hot and humid with temperatures close to the mid-30s*

We dashed off early in the morning to try to get to the nearby Jamaca valley while it was still cool enough for birds to be active.

One of the easiest birds to see were the spectacular **Amazonian Motmots**. The lodge owner Mario provides them with a daily breakfast of mealworms and so we were able to watch them from his living room as at least 6 different birds came almost to his hands. We continued to find them later, easily picked out by their calls, like cooing Black Grouse. Early morning was also a good time to see the **Red-and-green Macaws** which come to the lodge, not for food but for water that collects in holes in particular trees. Mario and Jeanne have built a tower next to these trees so we can all get closer views – we had about 10 of these spectacular birds.

Looking around the grounds we found some other dramatic birds: a **Pale-breasted Woodpecker**, a **Streaked Flycatcher**, a **Black-crowned Tityra** and no less than 3 **Blue-crowned Trogons** – 2 males and a female.

After that it became more difficult as the forest heated up but we persevered and eventually managed to get views of **Long-billed Ant-wren**, a pair of **Dusky-capped Flycatcher** and

two species of manakin. The females of **Band-tailed** and **Fiery-capped Manakins** were relatively dull but the male **Fiery-capped Manakin** was every bit as colourful as its name suggests.



Fiery-capped Manakin. 'Fiery-capped' only tells half the story. What a bird. Photo: Neil Hilton

After a bumper lunch of a fish barbeque prepared for us by Mario and Jeanne we headed back to the lodge. In this new environment, the gardens hosted an array of new species including **Yellow-tufted Woodpecker**, **Pale-breasted Thrush**, **Buff-throated Saltator**, **Burnished-buff Tanager** and **Purple-throated Euphonia**. The **Chopi Blackbirds** at the feeders were joined by lots of **White-lined Tanagers** which looked just as black as the blackbirds until they fluttered their wings to show flashes of white. Some of us spotted an **Armadillo** making its way across the field but couldn't be sure which species it was.

Those who chose to spend some downtime around the swimming pool were treated to views of **Lettered Aracari**, **Masked Tityra**, **Amazonian Motmot** and, remarkably, 3 **Bat Falcons** flying overhead.

We went for a walk in the afternoon and hadn't gone far before we had the excitement of a **Burrowing Owl**, a **Black-throated Mango** and a pair of **Thick-billed Euphonia**. Our walk took us up through the forest to an observation tower on the top of the hill. This was a good spot from which to get good views of **Scaled Pigeon** but it was the trees below that were more rewarding. Here we had views of **Planalto Tyrannulet**, **Fuscous Flycatcher**, **Streaked Flycatcher**, **Large-billed Antwren** and two species of warbler, the suitably yellow **Flavescent Warbler** and the **Golden-crowned Warbler**, supposedly yellow below but here represented by a pale-bellied race sometimes known as **White-bellied Warbler**.

As we walked back through the dense forest down to the lodge we picked out a distinctive song '3 cheers for tree pipit'. **Southern Antpipit** – another of those birds that are really difficult to find but even harder to see. The forest was so dense and dark that it seemed

unlikely that we'd spot it but then Jorge located it. It was highly mobile, constantly disappearing again then reappearing only for those who had a view through a particular window in the vegetation. Even so we persevered until everyone had had views of one of the trickiest birds and some had even photographed and videoed it.



Southern Antpitta. Much more beautiful and extraordinary than it looks in the field guides.
Photo: Neil Hilton

WEDNESDAY 6TH AUGUST – *Sunny and still hot, above 30C all day*

In the morning we went for a walk along the approach road to the lodge. Here we found another **Flavescent Warbler** and also got views of two new species for the trip: a **Spot-backed Puffbird** and a pair of **Planalto Slaty Antshrikes**. A dead Armadillo by the roadside had 9 bands so maybe the live one seen yesterday had been **9-banded Armadillo**.

We then had time to look for more birds around the lodge and this was as productive as ever. The **Lettered Aracaris** were found to have a nest hole close to our rooms so we had great views of those and a pair of **White Woodpeckers** were around too, on one occasion coming into the tree next to the restaurant.



Lettered Aracari. Can you read what it says along its bill? Photo: Neil Hilton

Parrots were often in evidence including at least 6 each of **Blue-winged Parrotlet** and **Blue-headed Parrot** plus **Red-and-green Macaw** and two **Red-shouldered Macaws** that flew into a nearby tree. Other birds seen without us leaving the gardens included a **Sibilant Sirystes**, 2 **Guira Tanagers**, 4 **Swallow Tanagers**, **Red-crested Finch** and **Yellow-bellied Elaenia**.

The rest of the day was spent making the long journey back to Cuiaba and then taking a flight to Sao Paolo where we spent the night. Birdwise the journey was quite uneventful but at one point our minibus had to swerve because the vehicle in front braked as a **Tayra** (a large mustelid-type animal) ran under its wheels and was sadly run over.

THURSDAY 7TH AUGUST – *Cooler in the early morning in Sao Paolo but a very pleasant 23C during the afternoon at Trilha dos Tucanos. Some rain in the evening.*

A very early start from our hotel in Sao Paolo meant we could drive out of the big city before the traffic became congested. This meant we were able to arrive before lunch at Trilha dos Tucanos where we were welcomed by the hosts and inundated by new birds. At the feeders behind the lodge the black tanagers were no longer **White-lined** but instead were **Ruby-crowned Tanagers**, only occasionally showing their red crowns. Other tanagers kept appearing, often in waves as flocks moved through. We learned to pick out the **Black-goggled Tanagers**, even those without their black goggles, the **Olive-green Tanagers**, the mostly-blue **Golden-chevroned** and **Azure-shouldered Tanagers**. The **Green-headed Tanagers** seemed impossibly colourful but they became relatively dull when seen alongside the occasional **Red-necked Tanager**.



Red-necked Tanager. Yes, it's real, not a child's painting. Photo: Neil Hilton

The lodge is perhaps most famous for the parakeets, toucans and toucanets that are attracted to its feeders. Now and again a chorus of squawks would signal the arrival of a flock of parakeets, either **Plain Parakeet** or **Maroon-bellied Parakeet** or both, to squabble over bananas on the verandah. However, the two most wanted species failed to appear. Normally Red-breasted (Green-billed) Toucan and the otherwise-difficult-to-see Saffron Toucanet are simply unmissable here but today there were none. Why? The toucans usually come to the feeders in the winter when it is cool and dry and there are no fruits in the forest. But this had been a strange winter, much warmer and wetter than usual, causing the fruits to ripen early so the toucans had no need to visit the feeders.

Never mind, there was still plenty to see. The ridiculously colourful **Yellow-fronted Woodpecker** was a regular visitor and the equally-striking **Blond-crested Woodpecker** occasionally put in an appearance. Other great birds included **Red-crowned Ant-tanager**, **Blue Dacnis**, **Violaceous** and **Chestnut-bellied Euphonias**, **Rufous-collared Sparrows**, **House Wren** and **Red-rumped Caciques**. A **Brazilian Squirrel** came to feast here too. And then we went birding...

A short walk led us to other feeding stations, the first of which had lots of hummingbird feeders. Instantly we were seeing lots of **Violet-capped Woodnymphs** and **Scaly-throated Hermits** and it wasn't long before we'd also seen **Brazilian Ruby**, **Sombre Hummingbird**, **Versicoloured Emerald**, **Dusky-throated Hermit** and **Festive Coquette**. The coquettes were seen only occasionally, and, for a while, all the sightings were of females but eventually a male appeared too.



Violet-capped Hummingbird. It takes a photo like this to show off what they really look like. Photo: Neil Hilton

The feeding station nearby was occupied by a group of photographers who preferred this spot because the feeders at the lodge were too close for them to use their big lenses! This meant that this site was getting a lot more bait than at the lodge, creating a constant churn of fabulous birds. Most of these were species we'd seen at the lodge but we also added the magnificent and relatively huge **Magpie Tanager**, **Rufous-headed Tanager**, **Black-throated Grosbeak** and the surprisingly wheatear-like **Masked Water-tyrant**. Many other birds were spotted in the surrounding trees but didn't necessarily come to the food. These included **Sibilant Sirystes**, **Chestnut-crowned Becard**, **Brown Tanager**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**, **Grey-capped Tyrannulet**, **Grey-headed (Yellow-lored) Tody-flycatcher** and, at last, a couple of **Red-breasted Toucans**. Other birds within view included **Cliff Flycatcher**, **Slaty-breasted Wood-rail** and **Blue-and-white Swallows**.

As we enjoyed our evening meal, the shout came up that **Tapirs** were outside the lodge. We ventured out to see an adult female Tapir with her well-grown calf being fed bananas on the drive next to the lodge. Those who wanted to could take a banana and get a Tapir literally feeding from their hand. On the leader's first two trips to southern Brazil he'd seen no Tapirs at all but this time we'd seen at least eleven!

FRIDAY 8TH AUGUST – *Cool with regular intervals of light rain through the morning, clearing and warming to over 20C in the afternoon*

A pre-dawn start enabled us to reach an exciting spot while it was still dark. On the edge of the forest a white sheet was strung vertically between two posts and illuminated with spotlights. This meant that many of the moths that were attracted to the light during the

night were still resting on the sheet at dawn, providing a potential breakfast for birds from the forest. Even before it was properly light, a **Planalto Woodcreeper** appeared, soon to be joined by other woodcreepers, the relatively tiny **Olivaceous Woodcreeper** and the bland-looking **Plain-winged Woodcreeper**.



Planalto Woodcreeper was first to appear at the moth-fest. Photo: Neil Hilton

Over time a number of other species appeared so we had terrific views of **Black-goggled Tanagers**, **Grey-hooded Attila**, **Rufous-capped Spinetail**, **Plain Antvireo**, **Sepia-capped Flycatcher**, **Golden-crowned Warbler** (this time properly lemony below), **Social Flycatcher** and **Rufous-browed Pepper-shrike**.

Despite the intermittent rain we ventured out again after breakfast. Some spent their time by the feeders and others went for a walk in the forest. Lots of patience was required but eventually we got to see lots of birds, many of them making rare appearances from the depths of the forest: **Star-throated Antwren**, **Eared Pygmy-tyrant**, **Oustalet's Tyrannulet**, **Yellow-olive Flatbill**, **Long-tailed Tyrant**, females of both **Pin-tailed** and **Swallow-tailed Manakin** and three species thrush, **Yellow-legged**, **Creamy-bellied** and **White-necked**. But probably the best birds here were the trogons, again difficult to detect but eventually giving terrific views. First up was a **Green-backed Trogon**, blue-and-yellow below but with a barred undertail. Then we spotted a male and female **Surucua Trogon** with their red bellies and another **Surucua Trogon**, this time a male of the yellow-bellied form, like **Green-backed** but with a plain white undertail. And lastly we found a male with a green head but a black face – **Black-throated Trogon**. Wow.

We also passed a small woodland pond, occupied by a lone **Least Grebe** and with both **Golden-crowned** and **Riverside Warblers** foraging around its edges.

After lunch, a walk in a different direction was much quieter but we did add two terrific birds: **Three-striped Flycatcher** and **Crescent-chested Puffbird**.

Next we took a drive in the minibus to another patch of river, marsh and forest a few kilometres away. We hadn't been here on previous trips so the birding was a revelation. We started next to a small marshy area and quickly got to see new birds such as a **Masked Yellowthroat** and a noisy bunch of **Rufous-crowned Greenlets**. A thornbird popped into view but not a species we'd seen before – this was **Orange-breasted Thornbird**. As we walked past a wooded area we added other gems such as **Rufous-crowned Motmot**, **Ochre-collared Piculet**, **Grey-headed Flycatcher**, **Hangnest Tody-flycatcher** and **White-throated Spadebill**. In a more open area we all got great views of an immaculate bird with bright orange underparts and beautiful black-and-white markings on its head and wings – a **Ferruginous Antbird**, much more dramatic than it's shown in the field guide. But even this was not the best bird of the afternoon.

As we walked past a riverine gully we heard a truly remarkable song, a rippling, falling trill which seemed to go on and on. It's operatic quality was enhanced when, just as the trill tailed away, it would strike up again with the rhythm of 'Figaro, figaro, figaro'. Jorge knew what it was but also knew how difficult it was to see. He placed a speaker in the middle of the trail and tried to tempt it out with playback. Just when it seemed that we'd see nothing, a bird appeared in the grass near the speaker, like a small juvenile Blackbird with a long upright tail and 'false eyelashes' stuck vertically on its nose behind its bill. It made a dash for the speaker then scuttled away out of sight. We'd all been lucky enough to get views of one of the most iconic birds of the Atlantic Forest – **Slaty Bristlefront**.



Slaty Bristlefront. The song more than makes up for its drab appearance. Photo: Neil Hilton

At night, after another fabulous meal in the lodge, we watched and joined in as the **Tapirs** came back for another feast of bananas.

SATURDAY 9TH AUGUST – *Cool again in the morning but mostly dry and soon a rather pleasant*
23C

We couldn't resist another trip to the moth-trap at dawn and we weren't disappointed. We saw almost all the species we'd enjoyed the day before but often got even better views and also added a pair of **White-shouldered Fire-eye** and, nearby, a pair of **White-spotted Woodpeckers**. Marvellous.



White-spotted Woodpecker. Two white stripes through its face are the best feature to look for. Photo: Neil Hilton

We had to empty our rooms by 10pm but we still had time for a little walk along the approach road to the lodge. This gave us some more views of Swallow-tailed Manakin and also our only Pallid Spinetail of the trip.

We set off back to the airport after lunch and despite the traffic managed to arrive at the airport in plenty of time for our flight back to Amsterdam and then home.

24	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>		▪		▪	▪	▪	▪								
25	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪						
26	Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>				h	▪	h	h	h							
27	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>		▪	▪	▪		▪		▪		▪					
28	Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>			▪		▪										
29	Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>			▪												
30	Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>							▪								
31	Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>			▪		▪										
32	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>		h	▪	h	h		▪	▪							
33	Sick's Swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>						▪									
34	Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>						▪	▪	▪							
35	Dusky-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis squalidus</i>						▪	▪								
36	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>									▪	▪					
37	Festive Coquette	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>											▪	▪			
38	Brazilian Ruby	<i>Clytolaema rubricauda</i>											▪	▪			
39	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>				▪						▪					
40	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>									▪	▪					
41	Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>											▪	▪			
42	Sombre Hummingbird	<i>Aphantochroa cirrhochloris</i>											▪	▪			
43	Versicoloured Emerald	<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>											▪	▪			
44	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>				▪	▪										
45	Limpkin	<i>Aramaus gaurauna</i>					▪		▪	▪							
46	Grey-necked Wood-rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪							
47	Slaty-breasted Wood-rail	<i>Aramides saracura</i>											▪	▪	▪		
48	Azure Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla flavirostris</i>					▪										
49	Pied Plover	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>					▪	▪	▪								
50	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪					
51	Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>						▪	▪								
52	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>		▪					▪								
53	Pantanal Snipe	<i>Gallinago paraguaiae</i>							▪								

84	Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>					▪										
85	Pearl Kite	<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>						▪									
86	Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>		▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪							
87	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		▪			▪	▪	▪	▪							
88	Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>					▪										
89	Savannah Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪							
90	Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪							
91	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪							
92	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>							▪								
93	Tropical Screech Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>		h						▪	h						
94	Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>		▪					▪								
95	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>		h	h	▪	h		▪	h	h	h					
96	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>									▪	▪					
97	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>														▪	
98	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>									▪						
99	Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surucua</i>														▪	
100	Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon melanocephalus</i>														▪	
101	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>			▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪					▪		
102	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪							
103	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>			▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪					▪		
104	Rufous-capped Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>														▪	
105	Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momoutus momota</i>									▪						
106	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>			▪		h	▪									
107	Spot-backed Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>										▪					
108	Crescent-chested Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila striata</i>														▪	
109	Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>			▪		▪	▪		▪	▪	▪					
110	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>			▪		▪	▪	▪	▪							
111	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>									h	h					
112	Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>														▪	
113	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>										▪					

114	Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>		■						■	■						
115	White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>				■											
116	Ochre-collared Piculet	<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>													■		
117	White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>				■	■	■					■				
118	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■				■				
119	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus Chrysochloros</i>							■								
120	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>				■											
121	Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>		■	■	■	■										
122	Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>			■	■	■					■	■				
123	Blonde-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>													■	■	
124	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>								■							
125	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>			■					■	h				■		
126	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>										■	■				
127	Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>												■	■	■	
128	White-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates spilogaster</i>												■	■	■	
129	Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>								■							
130	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■				■	■		
131	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>		■													
132	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>										■					
133	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>				■				■							
134	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■						
135	Plain Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>												■	■	■	
136	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■					
137	Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>		■		■								■			
138	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>									■	■					
139	Turquoise-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>		■		■				■							
140	Blue-winged Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>												■	■		
141	Maroon-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>												■	■	■	
142	Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>		■		■	■	■		■		■					
143	Nanday Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>		■	■	■											

144	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i>							■								
145	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalma</i>				■					■						
146	Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>		■	■	■		■	■	■							
147	Yellow-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>		■							■						
148	Blue and Yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		■													
149	Red and Green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>									■	■					
150	Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>										■					
151	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>		h		■	■	h									
152	Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>				■											
153	Planalto Slaty Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>				h						■					
154	Star-throated Antwren	<i>Rhopias gularis</i>													■		
155	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>													■	■	
156	Large-billed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>									■						
157	Ferruginous Antbird	<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i>													■		
158	White-shouldered Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>														■	
159	Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>				■	h	h	h								
160	Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>						■									
161	Collared Crescentchest	<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>								■							
162	Scaly Bristlefront	<i>Merulaxis ater</i>													■		
163	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>												■	■	■	
164	Planalto Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>													■	■	
165	Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>		h		■				■							
166	Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>		■					■	■							
167	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>				■	■		■	■	■						
168	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>			■	■	■	■									
169	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
170	Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i>												■			
171	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>				■											
172	Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>				■		■	■								
173	Orange-breasted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ferrugineigula</i>													■		

234	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			▪		▪	▪	▪								
235	Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>				▪	▪		▪	▪							
236	White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪							
237	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>									▪		▪	▪	▪		
238	Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>			h	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪					
239	Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>						h	h								
240	Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>				▪	▪		▪	▪							
241	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>			▪		▪	▪									
242	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>									▪	▪					
243	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>			▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪		
244	Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>							▪	▪				▪			
245	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus falvipes</i>												▪	▪		
246	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>												▪			
247	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>		▪		▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪				
248	Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>							▪	h							
249	Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>				▪											
250	Guira Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>										▪					
251	Rufous-headed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>											▪	▪	▪		
252	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	▪	
253	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>				▪											
254	Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>											▪	▪	▪		
255	White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>									▪	▪					
256	Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>											▪	▪	▪		
257	Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>				▪				▪		▪					
258	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				▪	▪	▪	▪		▪	▪					
259	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>									▪	▪	▪				
260	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>									▪	▪	▪	▪	▪		
261	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>										▪					
262	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>										▪					
263	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>		▪					▪								

294	Unicoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>				▪	▪		▪								
295	Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>		▪	▪	▪			▪	▪							
296	Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>				▪											
297	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>			▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪					
298	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		▪	▪	▪			▪	▪	▪	▪					
299	Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>									▪	▪					
300	Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>											▪	▪			
301	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>									▪						
302	Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>											▪	▪			
303	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		▪					▪	▪							
	MAMMALS																
1	Azara's Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>		▪	▪	▪		▪	▪	▪	▪						
2	Black Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>						▪									
3	Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>									▪						
4	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Dusicyon thous</i>		▪	▪	▪	▪		▪								
5	Crab-eating Raccoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>		▪	▪												
6	Coatimundi	<i>Nasua nasua</i>		▪					▪	▪							
7	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>										▪					
8	Brazilian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>											▪		▪		
9	River Otter	<i>Lutra platensis</i>							▪								
10	Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>			▪												
11	Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>			▪	▪											
12	Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>			▪	h	▪	▪									
13	Brazilian Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>		▪	▪				▪				▪	▪			
14	Collared Pecary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>							▪								
15	Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>				▪	▪										
16	Red Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>			▪												
17	Brown Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>		▪		▪	▪		▪								
18	Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta agouti</i>				▪			▪	▪							

19	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>		■	■	■	■	■	■	■						