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Birds of the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, Jí-Paraná, Rondônia, Brazil

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RESUMO: Avifauna da Terra Indígena Igarapé Lourdes, Jí-Paraná, Rondônia, Brasil. O estado de Rondônia é certamente uma das regiões brasileiras de maior complexidade ambiental e uma das mais importantes áreas de endemismos de aves da América do Sul. Entretanto, essa região é uma das mais impactadas pelo desmatamento na Amazônia o que implica em uma forte preocupação sobre a conservação de toda a biota do estado. Diante desse cenário, as Unidades de Conservação e Terras Indígenas têm um papel importante na manutenção dessa biodiversidade. Nesse sentido, fizemos no período de 04 a 13 de setembro de 2004 um inventário da avifauna na Terra Indígena Igarapé Lourdes na região de Ji-Paraná. Nesse levantamento registramos um total de 288 espécies de aves, distribuídas em 59 famílias. Ressalta-se o registro de algumas espécies importantes do ponto de vista biogeográfico e de conservação como: *Neochen jubata*, *Ortalis guttata*, *Aratinga weddellii*, *Pyrilia barrabandi*, *Phaethornis philippii*, *Sclerurus mexicanus*, *Cercomacra nigrescens*, *Grallaria varia*, *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*, *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi*, *Lepidothrix nattereri*.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Rondônia; Terra Indígena Igarapé Lourdes; Levantamento.

ASBTRACT: Birds of the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, Jí-Paraná, Rondônia, Brazil. The Brazilian state of Rondônia is one of the most environmentally complex regions of Brazil, and an important area of endemism for South American birds. However, this region is also one of the most extensively deforested sectors of the Amazon basin, which implies a pressing need for the conservation of the state's biota. In this context, its conservation units and indigenous reservations have an important role to play in the preservation of this biodiversity. Given the need for the inventory of this biota, the avifauna of the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, in the region of Ji-Paraná, was surveyed between September 4th and 13th, 2004. A total of 288 species belonging to 59 families were recorded during the study. A number of these species are especially important from either a biogeographic or conservation viewpoint, including *Neochen jubata*, *Ortalis guttata*, *Aratinga weddellii*, *Pyrilia barrabandi*, *Phaethornis philippii*, *Sclerurus mexicanus*, *Cercomacra nigrescens*, *Grallaria varia*, *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*, *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi*, *Lepidothrix nattereri*.

KEY-WORDS: Rondônia; Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory; Survey.

The Brazilian state of Rondônia is one of the environmentally most complex regions of the Amazon basin, reflected in the richness of its biota, which is among the most diverse of any Brazilian state (Fearnside 1986). The region is characterized by a mosaic of vegetation types, ranging from open areas typical of the Cerrado, grasslands (campinas) and swamps, to extensive areas of *terra firme* forest (Ab'Saber 2002, Veloso *et al.* 1991). This varied landscape biogeographic ally is important for the region's avifauna. In fact, in addition to straddling the transition between the Cerrado and the Amazon basin, Rondônia is part of one of the most important areas of endemism for South American birds (Cracraft 1985, Haffer 1974, 1985), which consists of the entire Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium.

Rondônia has suffered some of the highest rates of deforestation and habitat disturbance of any part of

Brazilian Amazonia (Fearnside 1987, Pedlowski *et al.* 2005). In particular, the region of Ji-Paraná, where the present study site – the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory – is located, has undergone extensive impacts, and almost all of its forest cover has been removed for the implantation of cattle pastures and plantations (Pedlowski *et al.* 1997). The combination of high biodiversity and rampant deforestation has led to the identification of a number of sites within the state of Rondônia as areas of extreme priority for the conservation of the Amazonian biota (Capobianco 2001).

The ongoing deforestation in this part of the Brazilian Amazon basin is especially worrying, considering that, of all the region's states, Rondônia is one of the least well-known from an ornithological viewpoint. The region's first major ornithological survey was conducted by J. Natterer sometime around 1829, along the Rio

Madeira and Rio Guaporé (Pelzeln 1868-1870). Subsequently, W. Hoffmanns collected birds in the region of the lower Rio Ji-Paraná (“Paraizo”) and the Madeira (Humaitá and Borba), between July and September, 1906, and made a collection of 500 specimens, which was sent to the Tring Museum (the Natural History Museum) in London (Hellmayr 1907, 1910). Some years later, the Collins-Day Expedition, which was led by Alfred Collins and Lee Garnett Day, and included the ornithologist George K. Cherrie, passed through present-day Rondônia coming from Bolivia. An important collection of both bird and mammal specimens was assembled during this expedition, and subsequently deposited at the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) and Chicago’s Field Museum of Natural History – FMNH (Cherrie 1916, Osgood 1916).

Alípio de Miranda-Ribeiro participated in the Rondon Commission between 1908 and 1910, when a number of localities were surveyed in the region between Vilhena, at the southern border of Rondônia with Mato

Grosso, and Ji-Paraná. During this period, Miranda-Ribeiro accumulated specimen collections of a number of different animal groups, which are housed in the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro (Miranda-Ribeiro and Soares 1920). Between 1913 and 1914, the American ornithologist George K. Cherrie participated in the Rondon-Roosevelt Expedition together with a number of specimen collectors from the National Museum. This team made an important collection of birds in Mato Grosso and Rondônia, which is now deposited at the AMNH and the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro (Cherrie 1916, Naumburg 1930).

In more recent years, the Brazilian collector J. Hidas visited the Rio Mamoré in Guajará-Mirim in August, 1962, and deposited a collection of approximately 160 bird specimens in the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) in Belém. In 1986 and 1988, a team of researchers from the FMNH and the Museu de Zoologia of the University of São Paulo (MZUSP) conducted an extensive survey of birds in the region of Ji-Paraná, at the

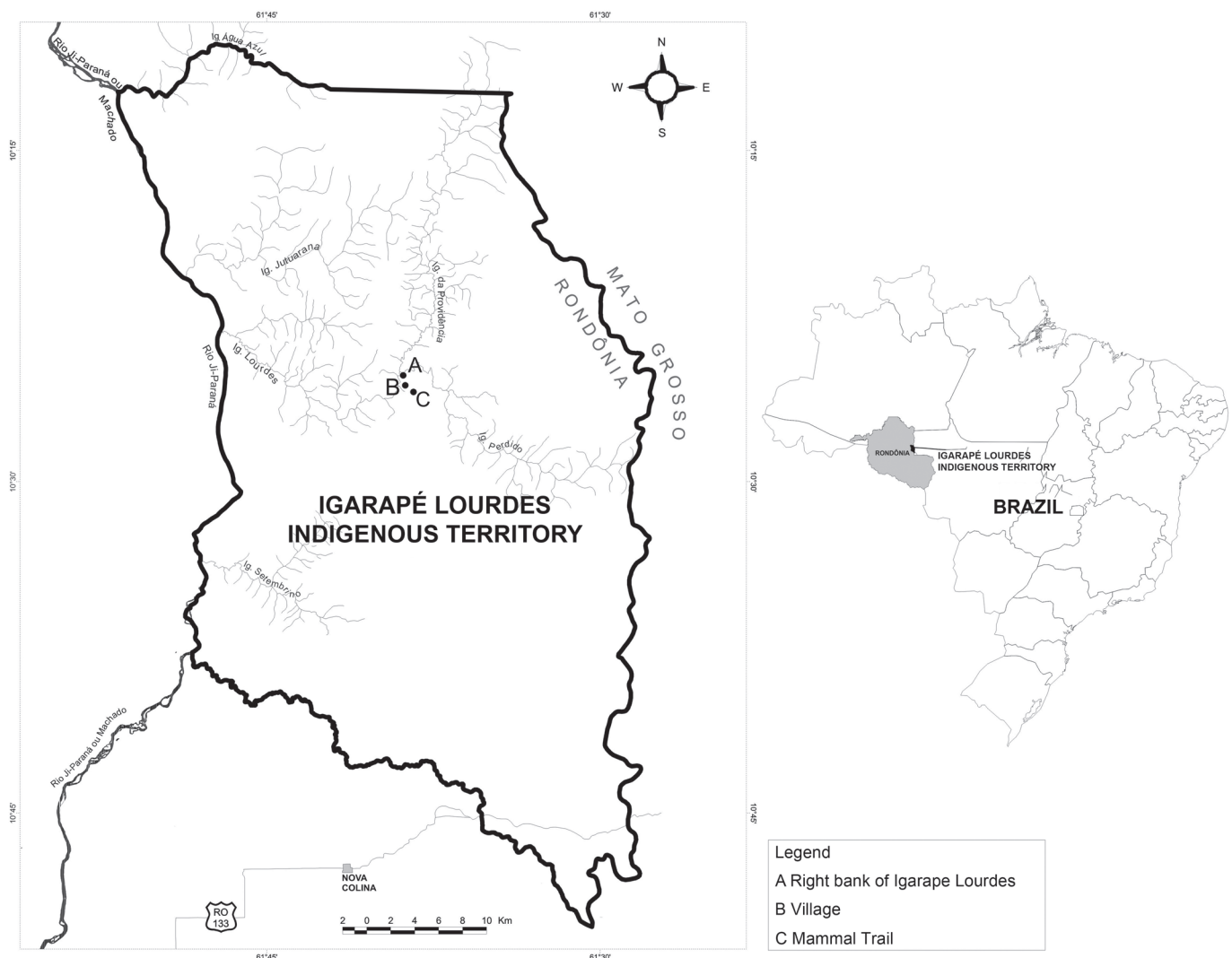


FIGURE 1: Geographic location of the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, showing the sampling sites: (A) Right bank of the Igarapé Lourdes; (B) Gavião village; (C) Mammal trail.

Cachoeira Nazaré on the Rio Ji-Paraná/Machado, which resulted in a collection of around 1100 skins, which were deposited in MPEG, FMNH, and MZUSP (Stotz *et al.* 1997). Following the implementation of the Rondônia State Agriculture and Forestry Plan (PLANAFLORO) in 2002, a series of bird surveys were conducted at a variety of locations, including conservation units such as the Guajará-Mirim State Park (PNUD 1995), the Rio Ouro Preto Biological Reserve (Aleixo and Oren, 1999), Serra da Cutia National Park (Olmos 2003), and the Traçadal Biological Reserve (Olmos 2001). However, the state's indigenous reservations received little attention, and the avifauna was surveyed in only one of the state's 23 units, the Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Territory (Olmos 2002).

As mentioned above, the state of Rondônia has a rich and complex biota, which has suffered profound pressures over the past few decades due to widespread deforestation. This situation demands urgent action, in particular the establishment of a detailed database on the composition of its threatened biota, in order to support the development of environmental policies that will guarantee the conservation of these species in the state. In particular, the state's conservation units, indigenous territories and major tracts of forest on private land should be the main priority for the inventory of biological resources. In this light, the present study aims to provide a diagnosis of the bird communities of the area of the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, and contribute to the body of data on the fauna of Rondônia, which will be so necessary for the development of effective conservation methods.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Study Area

The Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory (10°25'24"S, 61°39'17"W) is located in the central-eastern region of the Brazilian state of Rondônia, within the municipality of Ji-Paraná (Figure 1). The territory is limited to the west by the Rio Machado/Ji-Paraná, and by the Rondônia-Mato Grosso border to the north and east, with a total area of 185,533 hectares and a perimeter of 270.6 km. The reservation is populated by two indigenous groups, the Gavião (*Ikolen*) and the Arara (*Karo Rap*), with a total population of 731 individuals (208 Arara and 523 Gavião) distributed in eight villages, six of which are inhabited by Gavião (Kanindé 2006). The vegetation is composed of two distinct types of habitat: open rainforest, which predominates, and less extensive areas of dense rainforest (Brasil 1978, Veloso *et al.* 1991).

The climate is of Köppen's Am type, hot and humid throughout most of the year, with a dry season that lasts

approximately three months' (SUDAM 1984). Mean annual temperatures range from 24°C to 26°C, with highs of up to 33°C, and lows of 16°C. Mean annual precipitation varies between 1800 and 2400 mm (SUDAM 1984, Ferreria da Costa *et al.* 1998).

The Territory can be characterized as an island of forest located within an intensively deforested matrix. Large tracts of well-preserved forest can be found within the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, emphasizing the potential importance of the area for the conservation of the biota of central-eastern Rondônia.

Data Collection

Fieldwork was conducted in the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory, in the vicinity of the area's headquarters, in a Gavião village on the left bank of the Igarapé Lourdes (10°26'00"S, 61°39'11"W), in the municipality of Ji-Paraná, Rondônia. The study took place between September 4th and 13th, 2004, which was during the dry season at the site. A total of 80 hours of fieldwork were conducted.

Sample Sites

Right bank of the Igarapé Lourdes (10°25'24"S, 61°39'17"W) – Approximately 2 km from the Gavião village, this site consists of a trail approximately 3 km long, the first 300 m of which are dominated by fluvial *igapó* forest, that has been extensively disturbed due to logging. The rest of the trail consists of *terra firme* rainforest with palms, although the first kilometer is highly degraded due to logging, whereas the rest of the trail is relatively undisturbed. This area was sampled between September 4th and 8th, 2004.

Gavião village (10°26'00"S, 61°39'11"W) – Area around the village, characterized by regenerating secondary vegetation, cultivated plots, pastures, and a small seasonal lake formed by the flooding of the Igarapé Lourdes, which was totally covered in grass at the time of the study.

Mammal trail (10°26'37"S, 61°38'40"W) – This area is located some 3 km from the Gavião village, and consists of a 5 km-long trail dominated by *terra firme* rainforest with palms. In general, the area of this second trail was much better preserved than the first. This area was surveyed between September 9th and 13th, 2004.

In order to differentiate the characteristics of the various habitat types, as well as the specific habits of certain species, the following four procedures were employed for the collection of data:

Visual – observations were conducted systematically during two main periods, in the morning, between 05:00 h and 11:00 h, and in the late afternoon, between 16:00 h and 18:00 h, in order to obtain data on both diurnal and nocturnal species. During these sessions, the two trails described above were walked by the observers.

Auditory – during the observation sessions, all species heard vocalizing were identified with the assistance of recordings and a playback system (which attracts the individual by repeating its vocalization). All recordings were made using a Sony TCM 5000EV cassette recorder and a Sennheiser ME66 unidirectional shotgun microphone. Whenever it was not possible to identify the taxon in the field, the recordings were compared with those available in private collections or at specialized audio libraries.

In addition to the procedures outlined above, both types of records (auditory and visual) were collected continually during all fieldwork activities, in order to maximize the data set.

Trapping – birds were captured in 36 mm-mesh mist-nets (12 m long and 2.5 m in height), which were set in the forest understory in a linear sequence, in order to avoid interference among nets. The nets were set prior to the beginning of each observation period (see above), and taken down at the end of the period. A total of 16 nets were used, in two sets of eight.

Specimen collection – specimens were collected using mist-nets. Most of the specimens were taxidermized, but some were fixed in formaldehyde and then conserved in ethanol. In addition, the carcass of each taxidermized specimen was conserved in ethanol. Samples of tissue (muscle, liver, and blood, when possible) were collected from all specimens, in addition to biometric data (body length and weight), and information on the colouration of naked skin. These data were noted on the labels attached to the specimens, prior to being deposited in the Ornithological Collection of the MPEG.

The taxonomic arrangement adopted in this study is that of the CBRO (2011).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A total of 288 bird species was recorded in the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory. These species belong to 59 families (Appendix 1), of which the richest are the Thamnophilidae (32 species), Tyrannidae (27), Thraupidae (15), Psittacidae (14), and Dendrocolaptidae (13). Sixty-three representing 38 species were collected, and have been deposited in the Ornithological Collection of the MPEG.

The vast majority of species (213) were observed in the *terra firme* rainforest, followed by the *igapó* (106 species), secondary forest (94), and anthropogenic vegetation (60). Just over a third of the species were found in two or more habitat types, 130 were exclusive to *terra firme* forest, 24 to the *igapó*, and eight to anthropogenic habitats (Appendix 1).

The number of species recorded at the present site is well below the four hundred or so bird species expected for this biogeographic region. Stotz *et al.* (1997) conducted an extensive survey in the region of Ji-Paraná, specifically at the Cachoeira Nazaré on the Rio Machado, which resulted in a list of 459 bird species, including the new taxon *Clytoctantes atrogularis* Lanyon, Stotz and Willard, 1991. Whittaker (2009) surveyed the region around the Pousada Rio Roosevelt in southern Amazonas state, close to its borders with Rondônia and Mato Grosso, and recorded 481 species. In the region of Alta Floresta in Mato Grosso, Zimmer *et al.* (1997) recorded 474 bird species. However, all these surveys involved relatively large teams of ornithologists and long periods of fieldwork.

When the results of the present study are compared with those of surveys conducted on a similar scale in the same region, a more consistent pattern emerges. A total of only 147 species were observed at the Guajará-Mirim State Park, for example (PNUD 1995), while Aleixo and Oren (1999) mentioned 247 species further south in the Ouro Preto Biological Reserve. Olmos (2001) listed 241 species at the Traçadal Biological Reserve, also in the region of Guajará-Mirim. Olmos (2003) found 280 bird species in the Serra da Cutia National Park, and 281 species (Olmos 2002) in Uru-Eu-Wau-Wau Indigenous Territory. These values indicate that the number of species recorded in a survey is directly related to sampling effort, and that further fieldwork at Igarapé Lourdes would increase the number of species recorded at this site by at least one hundred.

The bird fauna recorded in the present study presents a number of different levels of endemism (Haffer 1985, 1990). To begin with, 86 of the 288 species recorded – approximately one third – are endemic to the Amazon basin (Appendix 1), of which four (*Pyrrhura perlata*, *Capito dayi*, *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* and *Lepidothrix nattereri*) are restricted to the Madeira-Tapajós zoogeographic subregion (Stotz *et al.* 1996).

An additional biogeographic factor is related to the areas of endemism that have been identified for South American birds. Haffer (1974) recognized the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium as one of the largest and most important of these areas, which is referred to as the Rondônia centre, and is defined by fifteen basic diagnostic taxa. Subsequently, Cracraft (1985) also recognized this Rondônia area of endemism, but included a larger number of taxa (21), only eight of which coincide with those identified by Haffer (1974). Either way, both classifications of this area

include practically the whole of the territory of the state of Rondônia, which implies that all of these taxa are likely to be present at Igarapé Lourdes, which is located towards the southern limit of the distribution of this set of species, towards the Tapajós area of endemism (Silva *et al.* 2002).

Considering Haffer's (1974) classification of 15 endemic taxa for the Rondônia centre, the presence of four species was confirmed at Igarapé Lourdes: *Capito dayi*, *Pyrrhura perlata*, *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi*, and *Lepidothrix nattereri*. The three latter species (*i.e.*, excluding *Capito dayi*) are also included in Cracraft's (1985) list of 21, together with three others that we observed: *Celeus torquatus occidentalis*, *Hylexetastes perrotii uniformis* and *Myrmotherula leucophthalma phaeonota*. These findings further reinforce the conclusion that the region of the Rio Ji-Paraná/Machado is the approximate limit of the distribution of a group of bird species, which is related geographically to the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium.

Based on the results of the mist-netting, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus* was the most abundant understory species in the study area, followed by *Lepidothrix nattereri* and *Automolus ochrolaemus*. Together, these three species accounted for 21% of all the specimens captured during fieldwork at Igarapé Lourdes. Obviously, the relative abundance of these species refers only to that of the understory birds typically captured in mist-nets, rather than the local community as a whole. Other species were also relatively numerous. One example is *Tyrannus savana*, which is known to migrate between the Amazon forest and the Cerrado, and was observed in large flocks flying from south to north, presumably on the annual migration to the Amazon basin. Three psittacids – *Ara ararauna*, *Ara severus* and *Aratinga weddellii* – were also relatively abundant within the study area. *Ara ararauna* was observed on a daily basis in bands of up to 11 individuals, in the crowns of palms in the vicinity of the Gavião village. *Ara severus* was undoubtedly the most abundant species in the study area, assembling in groups of hundreds of individuals in an area of pasture adjacent to the village, dominated by young babaçu palms. The third species, *Aratinga weddellii*, which has a restricted distribution in southwestern Amazonia (Rondônia, Acre, and southwestern Amazonas) was observed frequently in an abandoned rice paddy.

A number of bird species known to forage in association with army ant swarms (Willis and Oniki, 1992) were observed within the study area, such as *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, *Dendrocincla merula*, *Willisornis poecilinotus*, *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi* and *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*, of which, the latter three are particularly adapted for this type of foraging behavior. With the exception of *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*, all these species were captured frequently in the mist-nets, and were also sighted or heard frequently during the observation sessions. The presence and apparent abundance of these species within the study

area indicates that it supports a large enough population of army ants to guarantee the survival of the bird populations throughout the year.

Mixed bands of understory birds were observed frequently along Mammal trail, especially in the better-preserved portions. The nuclear species in these bands was *Thamnomanes caesius*, which was observed in association with *Thamnomanes saturninus*, *Epinecrophylla haematonota*, *Myrmotherula hauxwelli*, *Myrmotherula axillaris*, *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*, *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*, *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*, *Automolus ochrolaemus* and *Habia rubica*, among others. Mixed bands of insectivores were also observed in the middle and upper strata of the forest. These bands included species such as *Piaya cayana*, *Capito dayi*, *Sittasomus griseicapillus*, *Xenops minutus* and *Myrmotherula brachyura*, but not *Thamnomanes caesius*.

In the canopy, mixed bands formed primarily by tanagers (*Tangara* spp.) were encountered constantly, and appeared to be more common than those of the understory. Other species, such as *Piprites chloris*, *Vireo olivaceus*, *Tachyphonus cristatus*, *Tangara chilensis*, *Tangara mexicana*, *Dacnis cayana* and *Cyanerpes caeruleus* also participated in these bands. As these species are typical of the forest edge, they are more tolerant of the pioneer vegetation (*e.g.*, *Cecropia* spp.) that has grown up in many areas in response to the effects of selective logging. Such vegetation does in fact constitute an abundant source of the fruit that forms the basis of the diet of these species.

Species Accounts

Neochen jubata

Despite being widely distributed in South America, this anatid is found at relatively low densities throughout the Brazilian Amazon basin, and always in the vicinity of the region's major rivers (Carboneras 1992). The species is currently considered to be "near threatened" by the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources), due to overhunting. Two individuals were observed in the study area, on the afternoon of September 8th, on a beach in the Igarapé Lourdes. The species appears to be rare locally.

Ortalis guttata

Species with a disjunct distribution in the Amazon and Atlantic Forests. The Amazonian population is concentrated in the southwestern extreme of the region (Hoyo 1994). Groups of *Ortalis guttata* were heard on two occasions (September 4th and 10th) soon after dawn in the area of secondary forest adjacent to the Gavião village. This species appears to be the study area's most abundant cracid.

Aratinga weddellii

The geographic distribution of this psittacid is restricted to southwestern Amazonia (Rowley and Collar 1997). It is one of the most common psittacids at the study site. A large number of individuals were observed every day during fieldwork, invariably in areas of anthropogenic vegetation (plantations, pastures, etc.). This species is known to be associated with areas of open vegetation, which are only available within the study area as a result of the residents' agricultural activities.

Pyrilia barrabandi

This species is widely distributed south of the Rio Amazonas, west of the Rio Madeira, but is much rarer on the right (east) bank of this river (Rowley and Collar 1997). Most of the few records available from the right bank of the Madeira are from Rondônia, such as the Serra da Cutia National Park (Olmos 2003), Ouro Preto Biological Reserve (Aleixo and Oren 1999), and Cachoeira Nazaré (Stotz *et al.* 1997). At Igarapé Lourdes, this species was recorded on a number of occasions, always in the *terra firme* rainforest, where it appeared to be relatively common.

Phaethornis philippii

A humming-bird distributed south of the Amazon as far east as the Rio Tapajós, and as far south as northern Rondônia (Schuchmann 1999). The species is associated with the *terra firme* forest in the study area, and is one of its most common trochilids. Two males and a female (MPEG 58176-78) were captured in the mist-nets. The study period coincided with the peak of this species' breeding season, and the males were often observed vocalizing loudly and defending their territories vigorously against other each other.

Sclerurus ruficularis

This species is distributed throughout the Amazon basin, where it is represented by four recognized taxa. The subspecies found in northern Rondônia is *Sclerurus ruficularis ruficularis*, which is found in the southern Amazon basin as far west as northern Peru and Bolivia (Ridgley and Tudor 1994, Remsem 2003). Only a few records of the species were collected in the present study, although a pair of specimens (MPEG 58195-96) was captured in the mist-nets set in the *terra firme* rainforest on September 7th, 2004.

Cercomacra nigrescens

A widely-distributed species, principally south of the Rio Amazonas, where it is often found in bamboo forest (Ridgley and Tudor 1994, Zimmer and Isler 2003),

although this type of habitat is not found in the study area at Igarapé Lourdes. The absence of this habitat may explain the apparently low density of *Cercomacra nigrescens* (Cabanis and Heine 1859) in the study area, which was recorded through a single specimen, a female (MPEG 58204) mist-netted on September 9th, 2004, in *terra firme* rainforest.

Grallaria varia

This species is widely distributed in the Amazon basin, and also has a disjunct population in the Atlantic Forest. However, the form recorded in Rondônia, *Grallaria varia distincta*, has a more restricted range, which coincides with the Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium (Krabbe and Schulenberg 2003). The species was recorded on only once during trail observations, and then only by way of its vocalization, which may mean that the study period did not coincide with the species' breeding season, and that its population was thus relatively difficult to detect, due to reduced activity. However, a second (female) specimen (MPEG 58219) was captured in *terra firme* rainforest on September 6th, 2004.

Phlegopsis nigromaculata

This ant-following species is widely distributed in the southern Amazon basin (Ridgley and Tudor 1994, Zimmer and Isler 2003). The species is quite common at Igarapé Lourdes, where it was recorded a number of times during observation sessions, and a male specimen (MPEG 58218) was collected on September 7th, 2004. The species was invariably encountered in *terra firme* rainforest.

Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi

This species is endemic to the Rondônia area of endemism (Cracraft 1985, Zimmer and Isler 2003), and is also an ant-follower. It appears to be rare in the study area, and was recorded on only two occasions, on September 5th, close to the *igapó* on the Igarapé Lourdes, and on September 10th, in *terra firme* rainforest.

Lepidothrix nattereri

Also endemic to the Rondônia area of endemism (Cracraft 1985, Snow 2004), this species was relatively common in the study area. Three specimens were collected – a male on September 5th, and a male and female (MPEG 58231-32) on September 6th, 2004.

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APPENDIX: List of birds from the Igarapé Lourdes Indigenous Territory.

Legend: (EnAM) species endemic to Amazonia.

Habitat: Fo = rainforest; Ig = *igapó*; Fs = secondary forest; At = anthropogenic habitat (pasture and plantations).

Type of record: Ob = direct observation; Vc = vocal record; Gr = vocalization recorded; MPEG = specimen deposited at the Goeldi Museum.

TAXON	ENGLISH NAME	TYPE OF RECORD	HABITAT
Tinamidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Tinamus tao</i> Temminck, 1815	Gray Tinamou	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Tinamus major</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Great Tinamou	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – EnAM	Cinereous Tinamou	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Crypturellus soui</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Little Tinamou	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i> (Temminck, 1815) – EnAM	Brazilian Tinamou	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i> (Wagler, 1827)	Small-billed Tinamou	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
Anatidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Neochen jubata</i> (Spix, 1825)	Orinoco Goose	Ob	Ig
Cracidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Ortalis guttata</i> (Spix, 1825) – EnAM	Speckled Chachalaca	Ob;Vc	Fo;Fs
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i> Spix, 1825 – EnAM	Spix's Guan	Ob	Fo
<i>Aburria cujubi</i> (Pelzeln, 1858) – EnAM	Red-throated Piping-Guan	Ob;Vc	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pauxi tuberosa</i> (Spix, 1825) – EnAM	Razor-billed Curassow	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Odontophoridae Gould, 1844			
<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Marbled Wood-Quail	Vc;Gr	Fo
Anhingidae Reichenbach, 1849			
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Anhinga	Ob	Ig
Ardeidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	Ob	Ig
<i>Butorides striata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Striated Heron	Ob	Ig
<i>Ardea alba</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Great Egret	Ob	Ig;At
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Capped Heron	Ob	Ig
<i>Egretta thula</i> (Molina, 1782)	Snowy Egret	Ob	Ig;At
Threskiornithidae Poche, 1904			
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Green Ibis	Ob;Vc	Ig
Cathartidae Lafresnaye, 1839			
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i> Wetmore, 1964 – EnAM	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	Ob	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Coragyps atratus</i> (Bechstein, 1793)	Black Vulture	Ob	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	King Vulture	Ob	Fo
Accipitridae Vigors, 1824			
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gray-headed Kite	Ob	Fo
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Swallow-tailed Kite	Ob	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i> Vigors, 1825	Pearl Kite	Ob	Fs;At
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Double-toothed Kite	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Bicolored Hawk	Ob	Fo
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Plumbeous Kite	Ob	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Great Black-Hawk	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Roadside Hawk	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i> (Latham, 1790)	White Hawk	Ob	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Buteo nitidus</i> (Latham, 1790)	Gray Hawk	Ob	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Harpia harpyja</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Harpy Eagle	Ob	Fo
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	Ob;Vc	Fo
Falconidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Daptrius ater</i> Vieillot, 1816 – EnAM	Black Caracara	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Ibycter americanus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-throated Caracara	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Caracara plancus</i> (Miller, 1777)	Southern Caracara	Ob	Fs;At
<i>Milvago chimachima</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Yellow-headed Caracara	Ob;Vc	Fs;At
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Laughing Falcon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Barred Forest-Falcon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Micrastur mintoni</i> Whittaker, 2002	Cryptic Forest-Falcon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
<i>Falco rufigularis</i> Daudin, 1800	Bat Falcon	Ob	Fo;Fs;Ig
Eurypygidae Selby, 1840			
<i>Eurypyga helias</i> (Pallas, 1781)	Sunbittern	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig
Psophiidae Bonaparte, 1831			
<i>Psophia viridis</i> Spix, 1825 – EnAM	Green-winged Trumpeter	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo

TAXON	ENGLISH NAME	TYPE OF RECORD	HABITAT
Rallidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Aramides cajanea</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Gray-necked Wood-Rail	Ob	Ig;At
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Rufous-sided Crake	Ob;Vc;Gr	At
Heliornithidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Heliornis fulica</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Sungrebe	Ob	Ig
Charadriidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i> (Molina, 1782)	Southern Lapwing	Ob;Vc	At
Scolopaciidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Tringa solitaria</i> Wilson, 1813	Solitary Sandpiper	Ob	At
Jacanidae Chenu and Des Murs, 1854			
<i>Jacana jacana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Wattled Jacana	Ob;Vc	Ig;At
Columbidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i> (Temminck, 1811)	Ruddy Ground-Dove	Ob;Vc	Fs;At
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i> (Ferrari-Perez, 1886)	Blue Ground-Dove	Ob;Vc	Fs;At
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Plumbeous Pigeon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i> (Lawrence, 1868)	Ruddy Pigeon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> Bonaparte, 1855	White-tipped Dove	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Geotrygon montana</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Ruddy Quail-Dove	MPEG 58175	Fo;Fs
Psittacidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Ara ararauna</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Ara macao</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Scarlet Macaw	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Ara chloropterus</i> Gray, 1859	Red-and-green Macaw	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Ara severus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-bellied Macaw	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Aratinga weddellii</i> (Deville, 1851) – EnAM	Dusky-headed Parakeet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Pyrrhura perlata</i> (Spix, 1824) – EnAM	Crimson-bellied Parakeet	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Golden-winged Parakeet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i> (Kuhl, 1820) – EnAM	White-bellied Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pyrrilia barrabandi</i> (Kuhl, 1820) – EnAM	Orange-cheeked Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pionus menstruus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-headed Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Amazona farinosa</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Mealy Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Yellow-crowned Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Derophtus accipitrinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – EnAM	Red-fan Parrot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
Opisthocomidae Swainson, 1837			
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Hoatzin	Ob	Ig
Cuculidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Piaya cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Squirrel Cuckoo	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;At
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i> (Vieillot, 1817) – EnAM	Black-bellied Cuckoo	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellow-billed Cuckoo	Ob	Fs;At
<i>Crotophaga major</i> Gmelin, 1788	Greater Ani	Ob;Vc	Ig
<i>Crotophaga ani</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Smooth-billed Ani	Ob;Vc	Fs;At
<i>Tapera naevia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Striped Cuckoo	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i> (Spix, 1824)	Pheasant Cuckoo	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
Tytonidae Mathews, 1912			
<i>Tyto alba</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	Barn Owl	Vc	Fs;At
Strigidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Megascops watsonii</i> (Cassin, 1849) – EnAM	Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i> (Daudin, 1800)	Crested Owl	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i> (Latham, 1790)	Spectacled Owl	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	Vc;Gr	Fs;At
Nyctibiidae Chenu and Des Murs, 1851			
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Common Potoo	Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;At
Caprimulgidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Ocellated Poorwill	Vc;Gr	Fs;Ig;At
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Short-tailed Nighthawk	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
<i>Hydropsalis nigrescens</i> (Cabanis, 1848)	Blackish Nightjar	Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;At
<i>Hydropsalis albicollis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Pauraque	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i> (Tschudi, 1844) – EnAM	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;At
Apodidae Olphe-Galliard, 1887			
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i> (Jardine, 1846)	Short-tailed Swift	Ob	Fs;At

TAXON	ENGLISH NAME	TYPE OF RECORD	HABITAT
<i>Tachornis squamata</i> (Cassin, 1853)	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	Ob	Fs;Ig;At
Trochilidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Rufous-breasted Hermit	Ob	Fo;Fs
<i>Threnetes leucurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – EnAM	Pale-tailed Barbthroat	Ob	Fo;Fs
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Reddish Hermit	Ob	Fo
<i>Phaethornis philippii</i> (Bourcier, 1847) – EnAM	Needle-billed Hermit	MPEG (58176; 58177; 58178)	Fo
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Long-tailed Hermit	Ob	Fo
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Gray-breasted Sabrewing	Ob	Fo
<i>Thalurania furcata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	Ob	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Glittering-throated Emerald	Ob	Fo;Fs;Ig
Trogonidae Lesson, 1828			
<i>Trogon melanurus</i> Swainson, 1838	Black-tailed Trogon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Trogon viridis</i> Linnaeus, 1766	White-tailed Trogon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Trogon curucui</i> Linnaeus, 1766	Blue-crowned Trogon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;Ig
<i>Trogon rufus</i> Gmelin, 1788	Black-throated Trogon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Trogon collaris</i> Vieillot, 1817	Collared Trogon	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i> (Spix, 1824) – EnAM	Pavonine Quetzal	Vc	Fo
Alcedinidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Ringed Kingfisher	Ob;Vc	Ig
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Green Kingfisher	Ob	Ig
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	Ob	Ig
Momotidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i> (Leadbeater, 1829)	Broad-billed Motmot	Vc	Fo
<i>Momotus momota</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Amazonian Motmot	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
Galbulidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Brown Jacamar	Ob	Ig
<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i> Cassin, 1851 – EnAM	Blue-cheeked Jacamar	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i> Cuvier, 1816	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Galbula dea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) – EnAM	Paradise Jacamar	Ob	Fo;Ig
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i> (Stadius Muller, 1776)	Great Jacamar	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Bucconidae Horsfield, 1821			
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i> (Sclater, 1856)	White-necked Puffbird	Ob	Fo
<i>Notharchus tectus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Pied Puffbird	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i> (Pelzeln, 1856) – EnAM	Striolated Puffbird	Vc	Fo;Fs
<i>Malacoptila rufa</i> (Spix, 1824) – EnAM	Rufous-necked Puffbird	MPEG (58179)	Fo
<i>Nonnulla rubecula</i> (Spix, 1824)	Rusty-breasted Nunlet	Vc	Fo;Ig
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i> (Spix, 1824)	Black-fronted Nunbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i> (Hahn and Küster, 1823)	White-fronted Nunbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i> (Pallas, 1782)	Swallow-winged Puffbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;Ig;At
Capitonidae Bonaparte, 1838			
<i>Capito dayi</i> Cherrie, 1916 – EnAM	Black-girdled Barbet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Ramphastidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	White-throated Toucan	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Channel-billed Toucan	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Selenidera gouldii</i> (Natterer, 1837) – EnAM	Gould's Toucanet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i> Swainson, 1822 – EnAM	Lettered Aracari	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i> Vigors, 1826 – EnAM	Red-necked Aracari	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Picidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i> Pelzeln, 1870 – EnAM	Bar-breasted Piculet	Ob;Vc	Ig
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
<i>Piculus flavigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Celeus grammicus</i> (Natterer and Malherbe, 1845) – EnAM	Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Celeus elegans</i> (Stadius Muller, 1776)	Chestnut Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Celeus torquatus</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Ringed Woodpecker	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Lineated Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Red-necked Woodpecker	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Thamnophilidae Swainson, 1824			
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i> (Spix, 1825)	Spot-winged Antshrike	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i> (Cornalia, 1849)	Dot-winged Antwren	Ob	Fo;Ig

TAXON	ENGLISH NAME	TYPE OF RECORD	HABITAT
<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i> (Boddaert, 1783) – EnAM	Black-throated Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Epinecrophylla leucophthalma</i> (Pelzeln, 1868) – EnAM	White-eyed Antwren	MPEG (58210)	Fo
<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i> (Sclater, 1857)	Stipple-throated Antwren	MPEG (58205; 58206)	Fo
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i> (Hermann, 1783) – EnAM	Pygmy Antwren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i> (Sclater, 1857) – EnAM	Plain-throated Antwren	MPEG (58207)	Fo
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	White-flanked Antwren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i> Pelzeln, 1868 – EnAM	Long-winged Antwren	MPEG (58208; 58209)	Fo
<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i> (Pelzeln, 1878)	Saturnine Antshrike	MPEG (58197; 58198; 58199; 58200)	Fo
<i>Thamnomanes caesi</i> (Temminck, 1820)	Cinereous Antshrike	MPEG (58201; 58202; 58203)	Fo
<i>Dichrozona cincta</i> (Pelzeln, 1868) – EnAM	Banded Antbird	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Rufous-winged Antwren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823) – EnAM	Glossy Antshrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1764)	Barred Antshrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i> d'Orbigny, 1835 – EnAM	Plain-winged Antshrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i> Sclater, 1858	White-shouldered Antshrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i> Sclater, 1858 – EnAM	Amazonian Antshrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i> (Leach, 1814)	Fasciated Antshrike	Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Sclateria naevia</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Silvered Antbird	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Schisticichla rufifacies</i> (Hellmayr, 1929) – EnAM	Rufous-faced Antbird	Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i> (Pelzeln, 1868) – EnAM	Band-tailed Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – EnAM	Spot-backed Antbird	MPEG (58213; 58214)	Fo
<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i> (Des Murs, 1856) – EnAM	Dot-backed Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i> (Tschudi, 1844) – EnAM	White-browed Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i> (Spix, 1825)	Black-faced Antbird	MPEG (58211; 58212)	Fo
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i> (Sclater, 1857) – EnAM	Gray Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i> (Cabanis and Heine, 1859)	Blackish Antbird	MPEG (58204)	Fo
<i>Hypocnemis subflava</i> Cabanis, 1873	Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i> (Cabanis, 1847) – EnAM	Scale-backed Antbird	MPEG (58215; 58216; 58217)	Fo
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837) – EnAM	Black-spotted Bare-eye	MPEG (58218)	Fo
<i>Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi</i> (Hellmayr, 1907) – EnAM	White-breasted Antbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Conopophagidae Sclater and Salvin, 1873			
<i>Conopophaga aurita</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	Ob;Vc	Fo
Grallariidae Sclater and Salvin, 1873			
<i>Grallaria varia</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Variagated Antpitta	MPEG (58219)	Fo
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i> (Hermann, 1783) – EnAM	Thrush-like Antpitta	Vc;Gr	Fo
Rhinocryptidae Wetmore, 1930 (1837)			
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i> (Sclater, 1865) – EnAM	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	Vc;Gr	Fo
Formicariidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Formicarius colma</i> Boddaert, 1783	Rufous-capped Anthrush	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Formicarius analis</i> (d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837)	Black-faced Anthrush	Vc;Gr	Fo
Scleruridae Swainson, 1827			
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i> Sclater, 1857	Tawny-throated Leaftosser	Vc	Fo
<i>Sclerurus rufigularis</i> Pelzeln, 1868 – EnAM	Short-billed Leaftosser	MPEG (58195; 58196)	Fo
<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i> (Vieillot, 1816)	Black-tailed Leaftosser	MPEG (58194)	Fo
Dendrocolaptidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	MPEG (58180)	Fo
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i> (Lichtenstein, 1829) – EnAM	White-chinned Woodcreeper	MPEG (58181; 58182)	Fo
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i> (Vieillot, 1819)	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	MPEG (58183; 58184)	Fo
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i> (Pelzeln, 1868) – EnAM	Elegant Woodcreeper	MPEG (58185; 58186; 58187; 58188; 58189)	Fo
<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820) – EnAM	Striped Woodcreeper	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1820) – EnAM	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Campylorhynchus procurviroides</i> (Lafresnaye, 1850) – EnAM	Curve-billed Scythebill	Vc	Fo
<i>Dendroplex picus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Nasica longirostris</i> (Vieillot, 1818) – EnAM	Long-billed Woodcreeper	Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i> (Lesson, 1844) – EnAM	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	Vc	Fo

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<i>Hylexetastes perrotii</i> (Lafresnaye, 1844) – EnAM	Red-billed Woodcreeper	Vc	Fo
Furnariidae Gray, 1840			
<i>Xenops minutus</i> (Sparrman, 1788)	Plain Xenops	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i> (Tschudi, 1844)	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	MPEG (58190; 58191; 58192; 58193)	Fo;Ig
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i> (Sclater, 1856) – EnAM	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	Vc	Fo
<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i> (Pelzeln, 1859) – EnAM	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	Vc	Fo
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i> Temminck, 1823 – EnAM	Ruddy Spinetail	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – EnAM	Plain-crowned Spinetail	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
Pipridae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i> (Hellmayr, 1906) – EnAM	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i> Temminck, 1821	Red-headed Manakin	MPEG (58233)	Fo
<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i> (Sclater, 1865) – EnAM	Snow-capped Manakin	MPEG (58230; 58231; 58232)	Fo
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-backed Manakin	Vc	Fo
Tityridae Gray, 1840			
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) – EnAM	Royal Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i> (Cabanis, 1847)	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	MPEG (58225)	Fo
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Whiskered Flycatcher	MPEG (58226)	Fo
<i>Schiffornis amazona</i> (Sclater, 1860)	Amazonian Schiffornis	MPEG (58228; 58229)	Fo;Ig
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Cinereous Mourner	Vc	Fo
<i>Tityra cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Black-tailed Tityra	Ob;Vc	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	White-winged Becard	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Pachyrhamphus minor</i> (Lesson, 1830) – EnAM	Pink-throated Becard	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Cotingidae Bonaparte, 1849			
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i> (Wied, 1820)	Screaming Piha	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Xipholena punicea</i> (Pallas, 1764) – EnAM	Pompadour Cotinga	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Cotinga cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – EnAM	Spangled Cotinga	Ob	Fo;Ig
<i>Querula purpurata</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i> Swainson, 1832 – EnAM	Black-necked Red-Cotinga	Vc	Fo
Incertae sedis			
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i> Sclater, 1858 – EnAM	Golden-crowned Spadebill	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i> (Gmelin, 1788) – EnAM	White-crested Spadebill	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Piprites chloris</i> (Temminck, 1822)	Wing-barred Piprites	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Rhynchocyclidae Berlepsch, 1907			
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	MPEG (58220; 58221)	Fo
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i> Tschudi, 1846	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	MPEG (58222; 58223; 58224)	Fo;Fs
<i>Corythopsis torquatus</i> (Tschudi, 1844) – EnAM	Ringed Antpipit	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i> (Pelzeln, 1868)	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	Vc	Fo;Ig
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i> (Taczanowski, 1884)	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i> (Desmarest, 1806) – EnAM	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	Vc;Gr	Ig
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i> (Sneathlage, 1907) – EnAM	Sneathlage's Tody-Tyrant	Vc;Gr	Fo
Tyrannidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i> (Sclater and Salvin, 1868)	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	Vc	Fo;Ig
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> (Temminck, 1824)	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i> Pelzeln, 1868	Large Elaenia	Ob;Vc	Fs;At
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i> (d'Orbigny, 1839)	Forest Elaenia	Vc	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Attila spadiceus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Bright-rumped Attila	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i> Cabanis and Heine, 1859	Swainson's Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Short-crested Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i> (Lichtenstein, 1823)	Grayish Mourner	Vc	Fo;Ig
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Great Kiskadee	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;Ig
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Boat-billed Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;Ig
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;Ig
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Tropical Kingbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Tyrannus savana</i> Vieillot, 1808	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	MPEG (58227)	Fs;At
<i>Empidonomus varius</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Variiegated Flycatcher	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;Ig
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i> (Wied, 1831)	Fuscous Flycatcher	Vc	Fo
Vireonidae Swainson, 1837			
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At

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<i>Vireo olivaceus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-eyed Vireo	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i> Sclater, 1860	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs
Hirundinidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Atticora fasciata</i> (Gmelin, 1789) – EnAM	White-banded Swallow	Ob	Ig
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	Ob	Ig;At
<i>Progne chalybea</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Gray-breasted Martin	Ob;Vc	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	White-winged Swallow	Ob	Ig
Troglodytidae Swainson, 1831			
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i> (Sclater, 1855)	Scaly-breasted Wren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i> Naumann, 1823	Southern House Wren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fs;At
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i> (Wied, 1831)	Thrush-like Wren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i> (Swainson, 1838)	Moustached Wren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs
<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i> (Hermann, 1783) – EnAM	Musician Wren	Vc;Gr	Fo
Poliopitidae Baird, 1858			
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i> Vieillot, 1819	Long-billed Gnatwren	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Turdidae Rafinesque, 1815			
<i>Turdus fumigatus</i> Lichtenstein, 1823	Cocoa Thrush	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Turdus lawrencii</i> Coues, 1880 – EnAM	Lawrence's Thrush	MPEG (58234)	Fo;Ig
<i>Turdus albicollis</i> Vieillot, 1818	White-necked Thrush	MPEG (58235)	Fo;Fs;Ig
Coerebidae d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1838			
<i>Coereba flaveola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bananaquit	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig;Fs;At
Thraupidae Cabanis, 1847			
<i>Saltator maximus</i> (Statius Muller, 1776)	Buff-throated Saltator	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i> Vieillot, 1817	Grayish Saltator	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i> (Vieillot, 1817) – EnAM	Red-billed Pied Tanager	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i> (Pallas, 1764)	Silver-beaked Tanager	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Lanio cristatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – EnAM	Flame-crested Tanager	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Lanio surinamense</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – EnAM	Fulvous-crested Tanager	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Tangara mexicana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766) – EnAM	Turquoise Tanager	Ob;Vc	Fo
<i>Tangara chilensis</i> (Vigors, 1832) – EnAM	Paradise Tanager	Ob	Fo;Ig
<i>Tangara episcopus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-gray Tanager	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Tangara palmarum</i> (Wied, 1823)	Palm Tanager	Ob;Vc;Gr	Ig;Fs;At
<i>Tangara cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Burnished-buff Tanager	Ob;Vc	Fo;Fs
<i>Paroaria gularis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Red-capped Cardinal	Ob	Ig
<i>Tersina viridis</i> (Illiger, 1811)	Swallow Tanager	Ob	Fo
<i>Dacnis cayana</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue Dacnis	Ob	Fo;Fs
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Purple Honeycreeper	Ob	Fo
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Guira Tanager	Ob;Vc	Fo;Ig;Fs;At
Emberizidae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i> (Spix, 1825)	Yellow-browed Sparrow	Ob;Vc	At
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Blue-black Grassquit	Ob	At
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	MPEG (58237)	At
<i>Sporophila caerulea</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	Double-collared Seedeater	Ob;Vc	At;Ig
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	Ob;Vc;Gr	At;Ig
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i> (Hermann, 1783)	Pectoral Sparrow	Ob;Vc;Gr	At
Cardinalidae Ridgway, 1901			
<i>Habia rubica</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Cyanoloxia cyanooides</i> (Lafresnaye, 1847)	Blue-black Grosbeak	MPEG (58236)	Fo
Parulidae Wetmore, Friedmann, Lincoln, Miller, Peters, van Rossem, Van Tyne and Zimmer 1947			
<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i> (Spix, 1825)	Buff-rumped Warbler	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
Icteridae Vigors, 1825			
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i> (Statius Muller, 1776) – EnAM	Green Oropendola	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Ig
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Crested Oropendola	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Cacicus cela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Yellow-rumped Cacique	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo;Fs;Ig
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Epulet Oriole	Ob	Ig;Fs
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Giant Cowbird	Ob;Vc;Gr	At
Fringillidae Leach, 1820			
<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i> d'Orbigny and Lafresnaye, 1837	Thick-billed Euphonia	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo
<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i> Sundevall, 1834	Orange-bellied Euphonia	Ob;Vc;Gr	Fo