

WILDLIFE TRAVEL

Brazil 2026



Brazil 2026: trip report and species lists

#	DATE	LOCATIONS AND NOTES
1	9 th September	Travel to Brazil.
2	10 th September	Arrival in São Paulo, transfer to Campo Grande, Parque das Nações Indígenas.
3	11 th September	Travel to Pantanal Jungle Lodge, boat trip on Rio Miranda.
4	12 th September	Estrada Parque Pantanal, boat trip on Rio Miranda.
5	13 th September	Boat trip on Rio Miranda, Estrada Parque Pantanal.
6	14 th September	Travel to Cuiabá.
7	15 th September	Parque Bernardo Berneck, Transpantinera to Pousada Rio Claro, boat trip on Rio Sararé.
8	16 th September	Transpantinera to Porto Jofre, boat trip on Rio São Lourenço.
9	17 th September	Boat trip on Rio São Lourenço, boat trip on Rio Cuiabá.
10	18 th September	Boat trip on Rio São Lourenço, boat trip on Rio Piquiri.
11	19 th September	Travel to Fazenda Santa Tereza, Ocelot Hide.
12	20 th September	Walk along Rio Pixaim, truck safari around Santa Tereza, Ocelot Hide.
13	21 st September	Travel to São Paulo, transfer to Parque Nacional do Itatiaia.
14	22 nd September	Cachoeira da Maromba, National Park Visitor Centre.
15	23 rd September	Abrigo Rebouças, walk around Hotel Donati.
16	24 th September	Hotel do Ypê, transfer to São Paulo for flight to UK.

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Leader

Laurie Jackson

Sussex

Local Guide

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São Paulo

Front: Jaguar stalking a Yacare Caiman.

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [Brazil 2026 | Flickr](#)

Day One: 9th September 2026. Travel to Brazil.

We left London Heathrow with a small delay and a large amount of gratitude not to be caught up in the previous day's air traffic control congestion. Our evening flight took us along the western coasts of Portugal and the African continent, before we turned right near Cabo Verde and struck out over the Atlantic Ocean, towards Brazil.

Day Two: 10th September 2026. Arrival in São Paulo, transfer to Campo Grande, Parque das Nações Indígenas.

We arrived to a misty São Paulo morning, and after navigating immigration and rechecking our bags, were soon up in the air again, accompanied by our local guide Marco, bound north-west for a short hop to Campo Grande in Brazil's Mato Grosso do Sul, home to the majority of the Pantanal region.

After a welcome lunch we set out for an easy afternoon exploring the nearby Parque das Nações Indígenas. One of our first sightings was a bird that we would become very familiar with during our holiday, the large, colourful and noisy Great Kiskadee, peering down from a wire. At the park's entrance an initially similar bird was given away by its heavy beak as a Boat-billed Flycatcher, which joined a pair of Peach-fronted Parakeets in a tree. We also had a fleeting sighting of a Chestnut-eared Aracari, and a trio of White Woodpeckers scanning their surroundings high up on an aerial.

We soon noticed a large number of Capybara scattered under the trees, grazing or simply lounging in puddles. Rufous Horneros were loudly duetting on the ground and visiting their sturdy 'mud oven' nests in the trees, and we were treated to occasional fly-bys of pairs of Blue-and-yellow Macaws.

A series of heavy showers swept over us as we approached the large lake at the park's heart, with the military police jogging past and Capybara swimming ashore. Amongst the showers we spotted our first pair of Bare-faced Curassow strutting between trees, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper, Streaked Flycatcher, and our only Nine-banded Armadillo shuffling along the edge of a path, before accelerating out of sight.

As the rain lightened once more, a Southern Lapwing watched over a trio of fluffy young as they dashed over the grass, ensuring a passing Capybara kept its distance. Our attention was soon drawn to a tree studded with deadwood. As we watched, a Toco Toucan systematically moved around its crown, extracting chunks of wood, before hopping to an exposed perch in a now-blue sky to preen.

A noisy group of Thrush-like Wrens heralded the end to our excursion as the light headed towards evening and we made our way back to the hotel, arriving just in time as another bout of wind and rain swept through Campo Grande.



Top to bottom: Toco Toucan; Blue-and-yellow Macaw; Nine-banded Armadillo.

Day Three: 11th September 2026. Travel to Pantanal Jungle Lodge, boat trip on Rio Miranda.

Waiting to leave the hotel we enjoyed great views of a Plumbeous Kite, perched in nearby trees and occasionally flying by to give us glimpses of its rufous wings, carrying a stick with intention.

On the road out of Campo Grande we passed a number of fallen trees, casualties of the previous night's impressive wind. As we eased out into farmed land towards the South Pantanal, groups of Rheas began to appear in fields, alongside the structural Zebu cattle.

Along fence lines we spotted a couple of Red-legged Seriema and a handful of Burrowing Owls glaring from posts, before making an impromptu roadside stop for a Maguari Stork, accompanied by Wattled Jacana, Black-bellied Whistling Duck, Southern Screamer and several species of heron.

Another roadside stop brought us face to face with a handsome male Marsh Deer, with the chorus of Chaco Chachalaca, and nearby, our first Jabiru, standing guard over a single chick in its over-sized nest, with wheels of Black Vultures high overhead.

We reached a sultry Pantanal Jungle Lodge, nestled alongside the Rio Miranda in time for lunch and some time to familiarise ourselves with the 'garden' birds. A team of noisy Monk Parakeets, competed with an even noisier team of Crested Caracaras, many of which were sprawled on the ground sunbathing as we arrived. Frequent visitors to the lodge grounds during our stay included Yellow-billed Cardinal, Rufous-bellied Thrush, Cream-bellied Thrush, Ruddy Ground Dove, Greyish Baywing and Scaled Dove.

Many of us were outside when a Jabiru flew in and started probing the small pool in front of the lodge, soon fishing out a large catfish that was promptly discarded on the bank. A crowd of Black Vultures, Crested Caracaras and a confident Great Kiskadee soon gathered, jostling to tuck into the complimentary meal.

We reconvened in the late afternoon to take a boat trip downstream on the Rio Miranda. This gave us our first sighting of Black-and-gold Howlers, whose grunts and growls could often be heard during Pantanal mornings, as well as familiarising us with some of the area's riparian birds including the showy Rufescent Tiger Herons, petite Striated Herons, Anhinga, two-tone Black-backed Water-tyrant, Limpkin, Plumbeous Ibis, Neotropic Cormorant and skittish White-throated Piping-guans.

As the sun set, the first of the Lesser Bulldog Bats came powering past us, flying low over the water. With the light fading, the numbers of insects increased over the river, and we got close views of the swoops and chases of the bulldogs, with their gingery bellies, alongside at least one other species of bat. The bats were joined by Band-tailed Nighthawks hunting over the water, and we caught sight of both Common Pauraque and Great Potoo perched on waterside branches, whilst a Boat-billed Heron skulked in the vegetation.

With darkness upon us, the eyeshine from Yacare Caiman became more obvious, including a couple of pint-sized juveniles. Alongside a gleaming Venus and the sweep of stars overhead, a lightning-streaked cumulonimbus, and a bank full of flashing fireflies added to the evening's atmosphere.

Day Four: 12th September 2026. Estrada Parque Pantanal, boat trip on Miranda River.

After an early breakfast we boarded the truck to travel northwards along the MS184 Estrada Parque Pantanal, the lodge's guard of Crested Caracaras watching us depart.

Travelling up the dirt track, crossing its plentiful bridges and passing waterbodies, there was no shortage of things to spot. Chaco Chachalacas were a frequent sight, eyeing us nervously from treetops and roadsides in groups of two and three. We passed various raptors, enjoying good sightings of Savanna Hawk, Roadside Hawk, Great Black Hawk and the scythe-billed Snail Kite.

Rufescent Tiger Herons stood confidently out in the open of a roadside wetland, while a Grey-cowled Wood-rail crept through the vegetation. In one pool a large group of Wood Storks were joined by Jabiru and a single Roseate Spoonbill, whilst another included Black-necked Stilt, Wattled Jacanas, Pectoral Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper and a handsome Pied Plover.

We had a brief sighting of a Crab-eating Fox at the roadside, a nice upgrade from yesterday's flattened one, and several Agouti dashed across the road, whilst a pair of Brown Broomsticks grazed peacefully in the vegetation. Alongside one group of cattle, a large following of Cattle Egrets were as they should be, and along the way we admired the pink- and purple-blooming crowns of Ipê trees dotted over the plains, and a stunning Plush-crested Jay.

After a bumpy but productive 20km or so, we got out to stretch our legs and walk among the palm trees. During our walk we managed to catch up with Rufous-bellied Jacamar, Spot-backed Puffbird, Little Woodpecker and Rusty-backed Antwren, before reaching an open area, where a Blue-crowned Trogon slowly surveying its surroundings was an impressive sight.

Our return journey was quicker and we were soon back at base for lunch and some downtime before another trip on the river.

The weather had turned showery as we headed upstream, but we were unperturbed. We passed a sandy bank where a handful of nesting Black Skimmers were joined by a solitary Large-billed Tern, and had close views of a trio of the area's kingfishers: the large Ringed, the striking green Amazon, and the similar but smaller Green. Anhinga were plentiful, draped on dead trees and occasionally emerging out of the water alongside us, along with Cocoi Heron and a scattering of Black-crowned Night Herons also spotted. Passing close to the lush bankside vegetation we were scolded by a pair of Black-capped Donacobius, as a Green Iguana kept a low profile.

As the rain became more determined we stopped to watch a group of Black-and-gold Howlers, with good views of both the black male and golden female, before it was time to head back to the lodge.

After this morning's comparisons of amphibian roommates, there was a chance to explore the lodge by dark with plentiful frogs tucked into cracks, peering down from ledges and sat motionless on pot plants, including patterned Chaco Tree Frog, Lesser Snouted Tree Frog, and the chunky Milk Frog.

Day Five: 13th September 2026. Boat trip on Rio Miranda, Estrada Parque Pantanal.

This morning started with the kind of alarm clock life needs more of: Hyacinth Macaws! A vociferous pair of the world's largest macaw, sadly now classified as vulnerable, flew into the trees in search of some breakfast. Removing any thoughts of breakfast from our own minds, we enjoyed watching the colourful birds as they alighted on the roof of a nearby boat to demolish some snacks provided by the lodge.

After breakfast we boarded our boat, which took us back downstream, the morning mostly letting us off lightly from the forecast rain. We passed close by a Great Black Hawk and Black-crowned Night-heron before stopping to admire a Ringed Kingfisher motionless on a bare branch.

As we watched a pair of eagle eyes spotted a howler moving high above us. After a short wait what emerged was not a monkey but a Tayra, and then even better; two Tayras! These lengthy mustelids are omnivores, sometimes called the 'Honey Badgers of South America', and this pair were demonstrating their arboreal prowess. An irate Crested Caracara nearby suggested that we were witnessing a post-raid retreat from the Tayras, as they swiftly descended the tree.

Continuing onwards we soon stopped again, our driver-guide Bob gently parking us in the bankside vegetation amidst a group of flowering Purple Coral Tree, *Inga* sp. and Toco trees. Our prime spot gave us great views of the distinctive Silver-beaked Tanager, alongside Bluish-grey Saltator, and a trio of hummingbirds; Black-throated Mango, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird and 'the one that got away' (possibly Gilded Hummingbird); feeding on the flowers. The excitement wasn't over yet, as a Pale-crested Woodpecker flew into the trees overhead, a glorious cinnamon-coloured woodpecker with a sweep of golden-cream on the head.

It was then time to head back for lunch, a trio of Capybara watching us pass under the bridge frequented by Grey-breasted Martins and Brown-chested Martins, planting the question in our minds: what do Capybara think about?

This afternoon's plan was to go back out on the truck. And our luck with the rain held for a little while at least as we set out along the road.

We stopped for a group of White Woodpeckers watching us watching them, and again at a pool full of Wood Storks and towering Jabirus, with two Roseate Spoonbills more apprehensive of our presence. There were squadrons of Cattle Egrets and Nandy Parakeets crossing the road, making their way towards their roosts, and both Crab-eating Fox and Agouti scampered ahead of us.

As the rain became heavier we changed our plans, passing the groups of Limpkin, Snowy Egrets and Rufescent Tiger Herons to retreat to a nearby lodge with sheltered grounds. This had the added bonus of a new macaw for our list, with the soggiest Red-and-green Macaw you'll ever see!

Thankfully the rain began to subside, and after spotting Great Rufous Woodcreeper, Narrow-billed Woodcreeper and a group of Hyacinth Macaws feeding on the ground and in trees, it was time to reboard the truck. As we left the lodge with the setting sun, we spotted an ever so slightly bedraggled Burrowing Owl standing upright on the ground, before a pair of Collared Peccaries disappeared into the vegetation alongside us.

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We spent our return journey spotlighting for animals along the road, encountering a scattering of Crab-eating Foxes and two Brown Brockets, Yacare Caiman eyes gleaming from pools as we retracted our steps.

Day Six: 14th September 2026. Travel to Cuiabá.

Today was a travel day, so we took the opportunity for a morning leg stretch in the lanes around the Pantanal Jungle Lodge. Here we added a few species to our list including Barred Antshrike and Great Antshrike, along with Rufous-browed Peppershrike: a bird destined to be heard but never seen.

And then we began our transfer from the South Pantanal to the North, retracing our steps to Campo Grande, with travel views of Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Guira Cuckoos, Toco Toucans and Blue-and-yellow Macaw.

After stopping to choose (and weigh!) our lunch, we reached Campo Grande, for our flights to Cuiabá with a brief stop in Brasília, arriving at our hotel ready to call it a night.



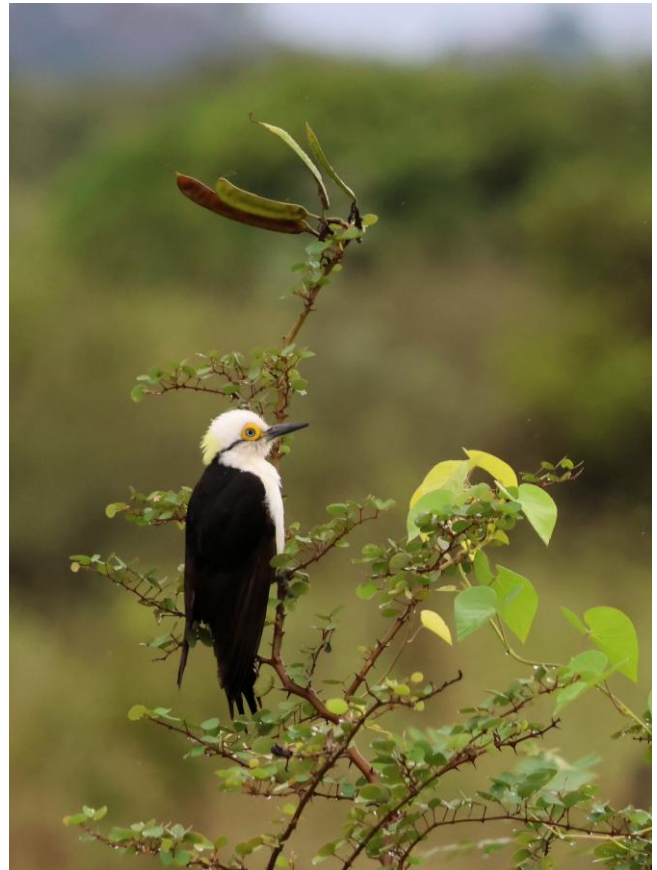
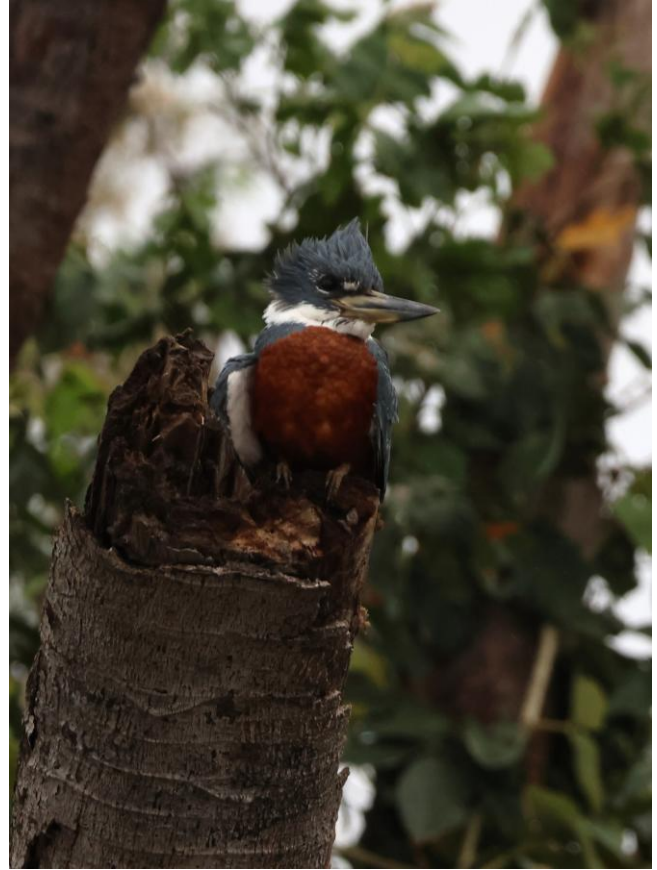
Above: Green-barred Woodpecker.



Top to bottom: *Diastatops intensa*; Jabiru; Blue-crowned Trogon.



Top to bottom: Black-capped Donacobius; Hyacinth Macaw; Green Iguana.



Top to bottom: Chaco Tree Frog; Ringed Kingfisher; White Woodpecker; Tayra.

Day Seven: 15th September 2026. Parque Bernardo Berneck, Transpantaneira to Pousada Rio Claro, boat trip on Rio Sararé.

It was part two of our journey today, and with another long road ahead, we dipped into Parque Bernardo Berneck to start the day.

Entering the park we spotted a skittish Lava Lizard, before finding a more-relaxed and beautifully marked Giant Ameiva sifting through leaf litter, in search of breakfast. Our wanderings were surveyed by Tropical Kingbird and Pale-breasted Thrush, and out on a vegetation-clogged lake we spotted a couple of Purple Gallinules surrounded by a mass of Great Kiskadees, catching insects over the water.

And then along a tree-lined path we found what we were searching for, as a group of at least six Black-tailed Marmosets came trooping overhead. The group stayed around for a while, one stretching out on a tree limb, whilst others kept watch over the surroundings, with the party's smallest member venturing down to the ground, presumably in search of water.

With the temperature rising we reboarded the bus and headed south-west, away from Cuiabá, the North Pantanal in our sights. There was a roadside stop for a Red-legged Seriema, standing tall as it shouted from a fencepost, before the road turned to dirt and we reached the much-photographed gateway to the Transpantaneira; the road that links Poconé to Porto Jofre, over the course of 147km and 122 wooden bridges.

We bumped our way along the last 40km before pulling into our home for the night at Pousada Rio Claro nestled, confusingly, alongside the Rio Sararé. This very same river would become the Rio Pixaim when we met it again further south, on our return journey up the Transpantaneira!

A trio of Hooded Capuchins were waiting to greet us as we arrived at Pousada Rio Claro, the full heat of the day seating them in the shade of a tree, a look of calculated mischief in their eyes. The bird feeders were attracting a crowd, and there was some time to reacquaint ourselves with familiar faces, as well as spotting our first Chestnut-bellied Guans, of which we would be seeing plenty in the coming days.

We had an evening of two halves planned, with a trip out on the Rio Sararé before dinner, followed by a nighttime outing once darkness had fallen, to see what we could spot in the way of mammals and nocturnal birds.

Setting off in two boats, our first visit got off to an excellent start as we spotted a Sunbittern on the bank ahead of us. As we watched the stripe-headed bird walked suspiciously away, before rewarding our patience with a flash of its wonderfully-patterned wings, followed by a more-prolonged view as it flew across the river in front of us. The yellow, red and black 'eye spots' of the Sunbittern are thought to be used to startle potential predators, as well as being deployed during interactions with other Sunbitterns.

A pair of Black-collared Hawks perched in nearby trees were particularly vocal, and one of them flew down low over the water as we watched, to pick up a fish. This did not go unnoticed however,

as a larger Great Black Hawk swooped in, causing the Black-collared Hawk to lose its nerve and its grip on dinner.

Our time on the river gave us good views of Chaco Chachalacas, Bare-faced Curassows, Wattled Jacanas and Grey-cowled Wood-rail, with all seeming unperturbed by our presence. The peace was suddenly shattered by a series of loud squeaks and snorts, as we came upon a group of Giant Otters, one swimming close up to the boats to give us a good look over.

Drifting to a halt, we were able to spend time watching the group, as they emerged from the water revealing their impressive size and flattened tails. Two of the otters headed straight up the beach and into cover, but a third collapsed on the sand and began to roll itself dry, before settling amongst dry leaves, lifting its head occasionally to call to another otter over on the opposite bank.

After getting our fill of otters (if such a thing even exists!), we continued along the river, passing a Yacare Caiman in the middle of devouring a large fish, spotting a timid Undulated Tinamou, an even-more timid White-throated Piping-guan and a Green Ibis, glowing in the evening light as it probed the river's edge. All the while followed by the plaintive calls of the Black-collared Hawks, with Yacare Caiman submerging themselves as we approached.

As we approached a bankside Capybara, our driver slowed the boat, staring thoughtfully at the bank. We had just passed a Brown Brocket, which was grazing peacefully nearby, but it wasn't this that had caught his attention. And just like that, a Lowland Tapir emerged from the vegetation. Truly a creature made up of the leftover parts, this gorgeously quirky beast picked her way down the beach and began to crunch her way through the vegetation, her white-tipped ears twitching as her flexible snout manoeuvred leaves. As if this wasn't already a sight to behold, the heads of a couple of Giant Otters bobbed up behind us, perhaps curious why we weren't looking their way!

It was hard to know how our river outing could be topped, but our night drive certainly gave it a good shot! We had a gentle start as we made our way through the lodge's grounds, spotting Common Parakeet hunkered in the road and a Brazilian Cottontail, which lolloped away into the scrub. Turning on to the 'main road' we focused our attention on looking for eyeshine, finding a couple of Crab-eating Foxes and Brown Brockets, along with a beer can that was quickly reidentified as a coke can. And then, something else...

Stopping the truck, we waited for the beholder of the eyeshine to reappear, and as it did we found ourselves following the progress of an Ocelot as it stalked its way along a fenceline. Further along, we found another Lowland Tapir, along with a drowsy Crab-eating Fox curled up in a field, and on the homeward straight, a Crab-eating Raccoon gave us a good look at its adorable face as it crossed the road, before disappearing into the night. We couldn't have asked for a better first day in the North Pantanal!



Top to bottom: Black-tailed Marmoset; Lava Lizard; Hooded Capuchin.



Top to bottom: Black-collared Hawk; Grey-cowled Wood-rail; Giant Otter.



Top to bottom: Green Ibis; Lowland Tapir.

Day Eight: 16th September 2026. Transpantaneira to Porto Jofre, boat trip on Rio São Lourenço.

The Chaco Chachalacas gave a strong contribution to the morning chorus as we headed to breakfast, and the Hooded Capuchins set themselves handyman jobs around the lodge.

Our task this morning was to travel down the remainder of the Transpantaneira, along a journey that took us past huge aggregations of egrets, a very smart Whistling Heron, Brazilian Teal and a long-legged Crane Hawk, scanning from a fence post.

We couldn't resist stopping for a roadside Marsh Deer wading through a pool, sporting the latest fashion in headwear, as well as groups of Southern Screamers and Roseate Spoonbills.

Stopping to stretch our legs at Jaguar Lodge we came across mudpuddling butterflies including grass yellows and the pearly Pale Mylon skipper, before we reached the end of the road at Porto Jofre, and transferred to the Rio São Lourenço. Our boat whisked us 30 minutes or so up river to our new home aboard Barco Panorâmico for a welcome lunch and time to settle into our cabins.

It was then time to get back on the water again and take our first trip up Rio São Lourenço. We were soon turning into the sluggish Corixo Negro channel, a popular haunt for several of the area's Jaguars, and in no time at all, we came across a cat on the bank. The Jaguar ID Project has been cataloguing the cats in this area since the early 2000s; observing and documenting behaviour, using distinctive facial patterns and profiles, to identify 369 individuals. Through this work they can tell the story of some of the Pantanal's estimated 4,000 to 7,000 Jaguars, and this is how we came to find ourselves watching Pantaneiro, a large male who was missing part of his right ear.

Pantaneiro soon took to the water, swimming past our boat, as a second cat, Makala, appeared from a tree. These two young cats are both males, and their coalition is unusual for this generally solitary species. Both cats were soon in the water, working their way up opposite sides of the channel.

After leaving Pantaneiro and Makala to get on with their afternoon, we pushed deeper into the channel, and were overjoyed to find two younger cats curled up together on a shady trunk. These were Kiara and Selva, the two cubs of Medrosa (also Pantaneiro's mother), well-known for her caiman-hunting prowess. The two cubs dissolved into the vegetation, leaving us to enjoy close encounters with Anhingas drying off their wings, gaping Yacare Caiman and a line of Proboscis Bats roosting on a riverside tree.

Continuing on, we were again scolded by a Black-capped Donacobius, passed a Great Black Hawk picking its way down to the water to drink, and caught a glimpse of Patricia; the official mascot of the Jaguar Identification Project, and Medrosa's mother; before she disappeared from the bank. There was time to enjoy the antics of another group of Black-and-gold Howlers in the evening light, which included a very active golden youngster, before we turned back towards Barco Panorâmico, as the Band-tailed Nighthawks began to appear over the river.

Day Nine: 17th September 2026. Boat trip on Rio São Lourenço, boat trip on Rio Cuiabá.

We had an early start this morning, to get out on the river ahead of the day's building heat, and headed straight to Corixo Negro following our luck yesterday.

A Southern Screamer watched from the top of a tree as we passed, and we spotted a bright Orange-backed Troupial searching for food, whilst both Common Tody-flycatcher and a group of Yellow-rumped Caciques were busily making nests.

Our luck was in again, as we found Medrosa draped in a tree, her two offspring poking around the bank below. We spent some time watching the trio and their interactions, as one of the cubs fixated on eating grass, before promptly vomiting at the base of a tree. After her fill of the morning sun, Medrosa dropped to the ground to join her kittens, and the three cats made their way further along the bank, resting again on a fallen trunk.

The regular crew of Amazon Kingfisher, Great Kiskadee and Black-collared Hawk were all present around us, and we had good views of Rufous-bellied Jacamar, Vermillion Flycatcher and Brown-chested Martin before a Golden-green Woodpecker flying into her nest hole took our attention.

After lunch back onboard Barco Panorâmico and a reprieve from the sun, we set out again later in the afternoon, to visit a different area on the Rio Cuiabá, almost immediately finding Pantaneiro prowling along a sandy beach.

Further upstream, as an Osprey flew overhead, a fish clasped tightly to its body, we happened upon a busy sandbar, where Brazilian Teal joined Pectoral Sandpiper, Solitary Sandpiper, Yellow-billed Tern, and both Pied Plover and Collared Plover. We also took the time here to admire the Yacare Caiman grinning at us from the beach, and as we drifted closer we could make out several leeches tucked within one of their mouths.

There was time this evening to take in some of the wildlife of Barco Panorâmico, which included a resident Yacare Caiman waiting for kitchen scraps, a wary Green Iguana, tree frogs and a (possibly fox-eating) crab. When night was reached a colourful assortment of moths flirted with the boat's lights while onshore, fireflies created their own, and an enormous Greater Bulldog Bat swept the surface of the water with its feet for a meal.

Day Ten: 18th September 2026. Boat trip on Rio São Lourenço, boat trip on Rio Piquiri.

Our day again started early, taking us back to Rio São Lourenço, a Jaguar disappearing from view as we entered the channel.

We soon came upon Medrosa's clan, one of the cubs dozing in a tree, bothered briefly by its sibling. Eventually both youngsters headed off, before their mother appeared further downstream, relaxing on the bank.

The cat's demeanour switched in an instant as something in the water below caught her attention. All our breaths were held as she switched into stealth mode, making her way towards the water's edge, one carefully and silently placed paw at a time, never taking her eyes from her target. Medrosa waited on the bank muscles tense before an explosive pounce into the water, disappearing into the vegetation in a brief splash. After an agonisingly long wait, she reemerged, with nothing to show for her attempt, and as she slunk away from the water, we noticed the Yacare Caiman that had been in front of our boat had also, sensibly, retreated elsewhere.

After that excitement, a leisurely run up the river rewarded us with a Boat-billed Heron uncharacteristically out on an open branch, and a small group of Swallow-tailed Kites soaring overhead. On a sandbank we found both Large-billed Tern and Yellow-billed Tern feeding and preening alongside Black-tailed Skimmer, Wattled Jacana and White-rumped Sandpiper.

For those wanting a longer boat ride, we carried on downstream past Barco Panorâmico, passing a pair of Rufous-tailed Jacamars alongside a nest hole and a Black Vulture attempting its own interpretation of surfing on a Yacare Caiman carcass, before we came across female Jaguar Jaju sleeping on the bank. It was then back to the lodge, passing two Capybara that seemed to be permanently stationed on a sandbank, sometimes nestled together, other times apparently needing their space.

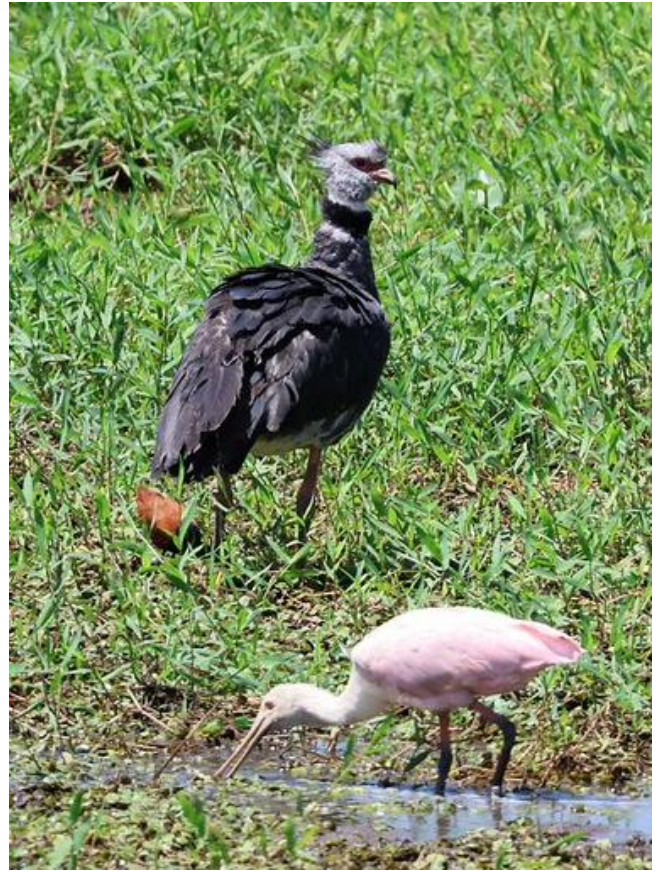
Given our luck with Jaguars during our time on the river, we decided to explore the Rio Piquiri after lunch, for some different scenery, and hopefully the chance to catch up with more Giant Otters or perhaps an anaconda.

As we navigated into the river we passed a group of Black-and-gold Howlers, unusually on the ground, before stopping to watch a stand off between a Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture and a Crested Caracara, with the vulture, wings outstretched, doing its best to intimidate a seemingly oblivious caracara.

Continuing along the channel, its banks more wooded than Rio São Lourenço, we found yet another Jaguar sprawled on the bank, this one identified as the male Tomás. We left him to his rest, and explored further upstream.

As we returned in the evening light, we came across Tomás again, still in his same spot, albeit more alert as he twitched, swatted and snapped at flies, appearing increasingly agitated. And then, decision made, he stood up and was soon wading into the water, crossing the wide channel in front of us. As he neared the far side he seemed a little apprehensive as he sniffed the air, before emerging from the water, climbing up the bank and away.

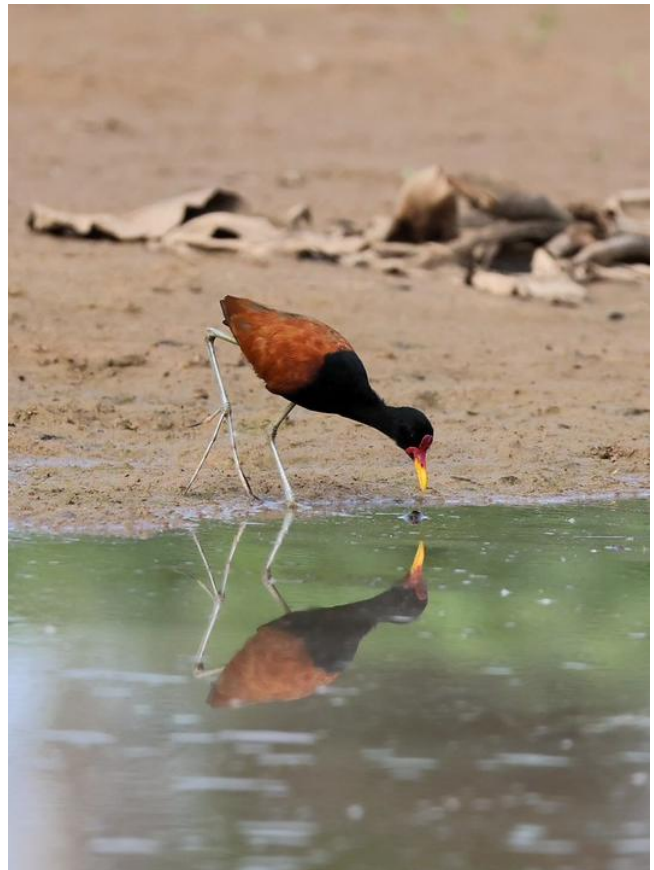
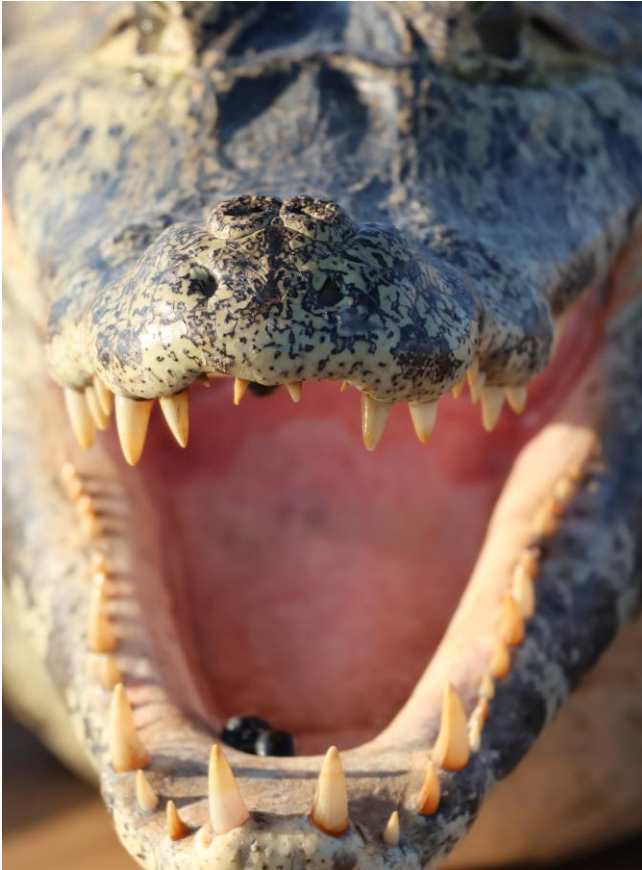
It was then a speedy return to the boat with Band-tailed Nighthawks frequently surrounding us as we went.



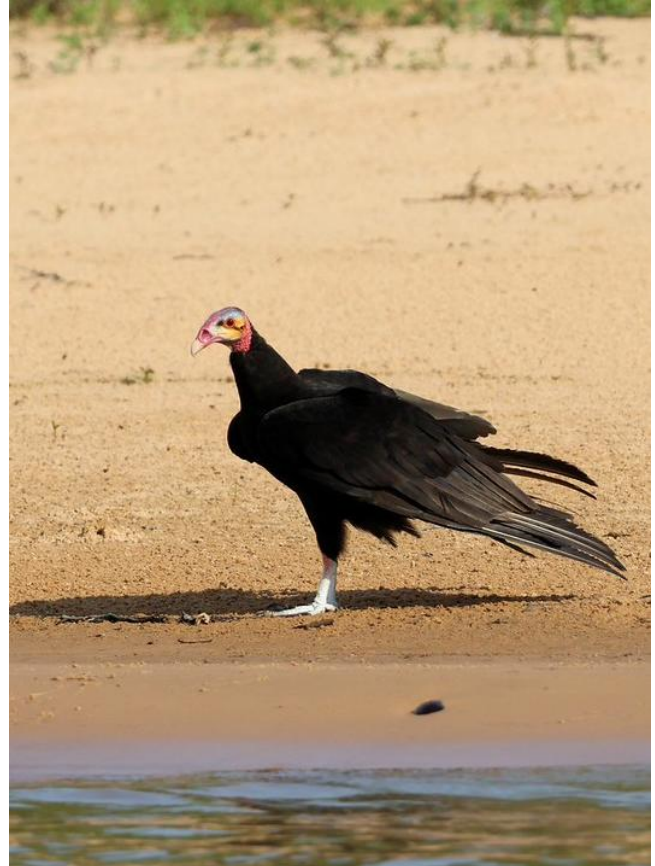
Top to bottom: Whistling Heron; Southern Screamer and Roseate Spoonbill; Marsh Deer.



Top to bottom: Jaguar; Great Black Hawk; Proboscis Bats.



Top to bottom: Yacare Caiman; Vermillion Flycatcher; Boat-billed Heron; Wattled Jacana.



Top to bottom: Swallow-tailed Kite; Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture; Rufous-tailed Jacamars.

Day Eleven: 19th September 2026. Travel to Fazenda Santa Tereza.

It was our last morning onboard Barco Panorâmico and as we made our way back to Porto Jofre the downpour we'd escaped during breakfast caught up with us. We were soon back in the dry and loaded onto the bus for the start of our return down the Transpantaneira, where the rain had made progress slippery, and briefly sticky!

The road soon dried and we were able to focus on spotting wildlife along the way, including Marsh Deer and a handful of smart but elusive Scarlet-headed Blackbirds. We stopped at one of the many gatherings of herons and storks to be wowed both by the numbers and diversity, which paid off as we found our first Little Blue Herons of the holiday.

A stop at Jaguar Lodge to stretch our legs rewarded us with a pair of Toco Toucans, before we reached Fazenda Santa Tereza, our home for the next two nights.

There was time this afternoon to familiarise ourselves with our surroundings. We quickly came across a Chalk-browed Mockingbird, along with a couple of more evasive birds in the scrub: Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant and Red-crested Finch, with a Large Elaenia flashing its crest at us, and Masked Gnatcatcher hopping relentlessly through the vegetation. At this point a nearing storm encouraged us back to the lodge as the rain caught up with us again.

In the late afternoon we walked to the lodge's viewing hide for a very special appointment (fingers crossed). As we sat waiting and hoping, a chorus of howlers could be heard in the distance with Purplish Jay and Narrow-billed Woodcreeper passing through, and Common Potoo and Little Nightjar calling nearby.

With the light ever dropping, an Ocelot appeared from the lengthening shadows, peering out from cover before warily moving forward and deftly jumping onto a fallen trunk to hunt out the food that had been left for her. We watched the cat, referred to as Andressa, as she meticulously tracked down all of the food, before she vanished into the darkness as silently as she had appeared.

A pair of Great Horned Owl fledglings noisily begging for food rounded off the evening, as we returned to our rooms to meet our newest amphibian roommates, with a couple of us spotting a Lowland Tapir in the grounds of the lodge.

Day Twelve: 20th September 2026. Walk along Rio Pixaim, Fazenda Santa Tereza.

We took a walk this morning down to the Rio Pixaim, close to the lodge, watched by a small group of Capybara. The river was completely dry here, so we walked along its course finding a pair of attractive Soldier butterflies dabbing at the mud, along with a pair of Crab-eating Foxes calling to one another and glancing our way periodically.

Where a trickle of water began we found a Solitary Sandpipers striding through the wet mud looking for food, and a Capped Heron watching from the sidelines.

Following a trail through the gallery forest and bamboo thickets we came across Sepia-capped Flycatcher, White-lored Spinetail and Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher, along with some more familiar faces, as well as stopping to admire the handiwork of arboreal termites.

After some time watching Hooded Capuchins coming down to swipe at fruit, we returned to the lodge, where one lucky member of our group had seen a False Water Cobra.

It was another hot afternoon, and our afternoon 'truck safari' was fairly quiet, however we did get a close look at a family of Great Horned Owls and a couple of Marsh Deer grazing quietly. Turning out onto the main road we had glimpses of an Agouti scampering out of view, along with a Jabiru lurking in a ditch, American Kestrel and a Toco Toucan before we retraced our steps. Our final sighting was a pair of bright Campo Flickers foraging together on the ground.

There was an opportunity to visit the hide again this evening. As we waited the Purplish Jay returned, and with increased confidence grabbed some of the meat waiting for the Ocelot, before a pair of Great Antshrikes worked their way through.

As the light fell the calls of cicadas, Common Parakeet and howlers grew, building the tension, before Andressa appeared, again cresting the log in a skilful leap. As we watched her with bats sweeping through the hide between our heads, some threatening rumbles brought a light shower but nothing more.

Day Thirteen: 21st September 2026. Travel to São Paulo, transfer to Parque Nacional do Itatiaia.

Today was our biggest travel day of the holiday, which entailed an early start; a mole cricket ambling through the breakfast room providing some interest to our bleary eyes.

As we started down the last stretch of the Transpantaneira spotting Common Parakeet in the headlights and one huge pond that was densely packed with Yacare Caiman the sun started to rise over us.

With the day beginning we spotted masses of herons, as well as Roseate Spoonbills, Toco Toucans, Guira Cuckoos, Blue-and-yellow Macaws, and Swallow-tailed Flycatchers along the way. As we neared the tarmac road and the last of the termite mounds began to subside we spotted something that was top of many of our wish lists shuffling through the field beside us: Giant Anteater! Pulling over we watched the quirky-looking beast as it strode over the grassland nosing in hollows and rearing up onto its hind legs to investigate a small tree, its incredible brush tail unfurled behind it.

This part of our journey took us to Cuiabá for a flight to São Paulo for the final part of our holiday, exploring an altogether different side of Brazil: the Atlantic Forest a mosaic of tropical rain forest (unusually far south), subtropical rain forest, coastal forest, Araucaria moist forest, mountain grassland and mangroves. It is estimated that human activity has destroyed around 76% to 88% (depending on who you ask, either way; a lot) of the vegetation of the Brazilian Atlantic Forest, which has many species found nowhere else, and as such it is considered one of the most endangered biomes in the world.

Our journey from São Paulo took us north-east, parallel with the coast, with a stop along the way introducing us to Cliff Flycatcher and a pair of Curl-crested Jays; striking birds even when they are rummaging through the bin!

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We reached our accommodation in Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, Brazil's oldest national park, established in 1937 to protect the Serra da Mantiqueira mountain range, in time to spot some of the colourful hummingbirds and tanagers visiting the feeders. After dinner with night upon us, the birds had been replaced by Pallas's Long-tongued Bats supping at the sugar-water with an impressive frog-chorus resonating around us.



Top to bottom: Ocelot; Rufous Cachalote; Soldier.



Top to bottom: Crab-eating Foxes; Buff-bellied Hermit; Great Horned Owl.



Top to bottom: Campo Flicker; Giant Anteater (James Hawke).

Day Fourteen: 22nd September 2026. Cachoeira da Maromba, National Park Visitor Centre.

The Atlantic Forest was noticeably cooler than the Pantanal as we started to familiarise ourselves with the wildlife of our hotel. Some of the striking garden residents were a pair of Surucua Trogon, colourful Brazilian Tanager, Chestnut-bellied Euphonia, Hooded Siskin and Blue Dacnis, and noisy Red-breasted Toucans, with Southern House Wrens creeping around, mouse-like, and a Social Flycatcher doing a commendable impersonation of a Great Kiskadee.

This morning we were taking a bumpy 'ten-minute' drive to a nearby trail at Cachoeira da Maromba. Setting off up the path with groups of Maroon-bellied Parakeets flying overhead we did our best to spot birds in the dense vegetation. This included Golden-crowned Warbler, White-barred Piculet and White-browed Warbler, with a Long-tailed Tyrant resting a while on a palm leaf.

Black-goggled Tanager, Brassy-breasted Tanager and Gilt-edged Tanager were more obliging, as they perched for longer views, a Streaked Xenops with its wedge-shaped beak crept up a tree in front of us, and a Swallow-tailed Manakin posed briefly on a tree, before we found a Scale-throated Hermit feeding on flowers.

After lunch we planned a visit to the trails around the National Park Visitor Centre, but the afternoon's relentless rain saw us spend more time looking at the displays in the small museum before venturing outside to spot a Cliff Flycatcher and Sayaca Tanager vying for nesting spots on the building, and a vocal group of White-eyed Parakeets.

Day Fifteen: 23rd September 2026. Abrigo Rebouças, Hotel Donati.

This morning we set out for a longer drive to explore the upper reaches of Parque Nacional do Itatiaia, passing through the moist forest of Critically Endangered Paraná Pine (Brazil's Monkey Puzzle Tree), and up to the mountain grasslands at 2,384m.

The weather did not hold much promise as we set out, with poor visibility from an insistent mizzle in the air. Unperturbed we continued up along (another!) bumpy track, stopping from time to time to look and listen for birds.

Both White-breasted Tapaculo and Mouse-coloured Tapaculo called as they wandered around the forest floor nearby, but neither was prepared to show itself. We did manage a longer view of Serra do Mar Bristle-tyrant as it flitted back and forth, along with a passing White-spotted Woodpecker.

As we reached the campsite at the end of the road we explored a little on foot, almost at once finding one of the area's star birds: the Itatiaia Spinetail, an understated bird endemic to south-eastern Brazil.

Both Crested Black Tyrant and Blue-billed Black-tyrant were flying between rocks and tussocks, the former with conspicuous white patches in its wings when it flew. A pair of Pampa Finch also put in an appearance, alongside Rufous-collared Sparrow, which despite being a widespread bird in South America, we had barely seen during our time in Brazil.

By carefully searching the grassland here we also found around a dozen Maldonada Redbelly Toads. These adorable amphibians with a flash of red on the soles of their feet are the emblem of the

national park, known predominantly from the high-altitude grasslands in this part of Brazil. An extra bonus was waiting for us in a nearby ephemeral pond, as we came across a pair of long-legged and humbug-striped Cope's Eastern Paraguay Tree Frogs; another Brazilian endemic.

Returning back along the road, we had brief views of Swallow-tailed Cotinga, along with Planalto Tyrannulet in the shadow of the Paraná Pines, Thick-billed Saltator in the road, and a handsome Diademed Tanager.

In the afternoon we all rejoined for a walk together in the grounds of the lodge. The rain hadn't dampened the spirits of the Dusky-legged Guans, which scratched and tapped for food in the ground, or the Yellow-legged Thrushes, which were still singing, and we found Brazilian Tanager, Olive-green Tanager, Green-headed Tanager and Burnished-buff Tanager hanging around the lodge's fruit feeders.

Along the drive we spotted a Black Capuchin moving through the trees, larger and darker than the Hooded Capuchins we had seen in the Pantanal. This particular individual didn't seem enamoured with our presence as it gestured at us, at one point wielding a stick. Luckily we were down here and it was up there, and eventually all primates continued on their way, unharmed!

It was then time for our final dinner in Brazil, along with a substantial birthday cake before we retreated for the evening.

Day Sixteen: 24th September 2026. Hotel do Ypê, transfer to São Paulo for flight to UK.

With an evening flight, we still had some time to enjoy a bit more of the Atlantic Forest this morning, so we decided to visit a nearby hotel perched higher up the hillside than us and well-adorned with feeders.

We spent a pleasant couple of hours here in the company of Golden-chevroned Tanagers and Saffron Finches, squabbling Brazilian Rubys, Black Jacobins, White-throated Hummingbirds and Versicoloured Emeralds. A pair of chunky Magpie Tanagers swept through from time to time, and a Black Capuchin tried her luck at one feeder, while a Guianan Squirrel contentedly munched on nuts under another.

Back at our hotel, several of us walked down the drive to get a last leg stretch in before the journey back to São Paulo and the return flight to London, and were rewarded with a couple of noisy flyovers from Scaly-headed Parrots.

It was then back to the big city, reassuringly passing several Crested Caracaras, which secured their place as the most frequently seen bird during our holiday, before it was time to thank Marco for introducing us to the wildlife of his country and then to begin our journey home.

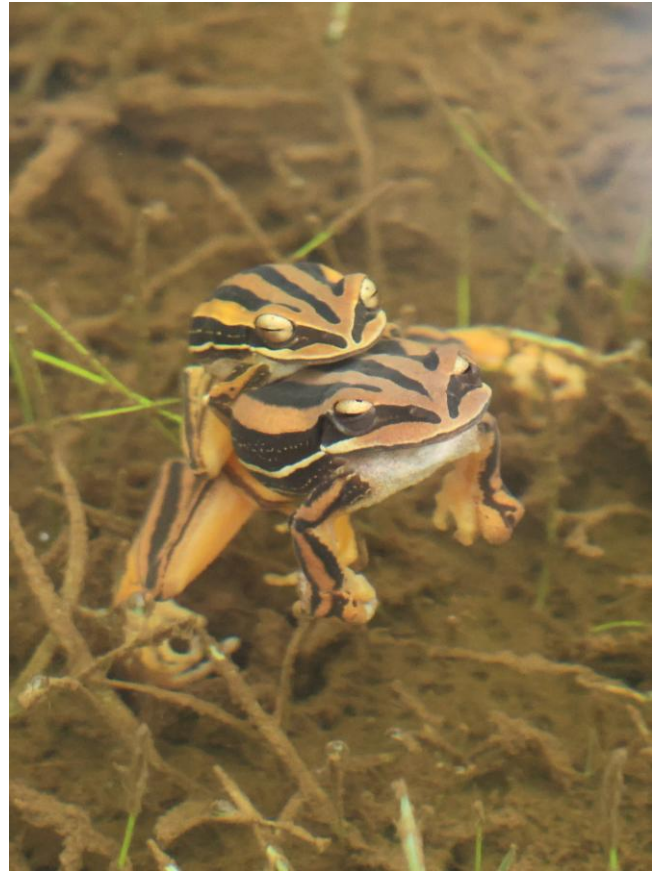
Laurie Jackson, Wildlife Travel, October 2026.



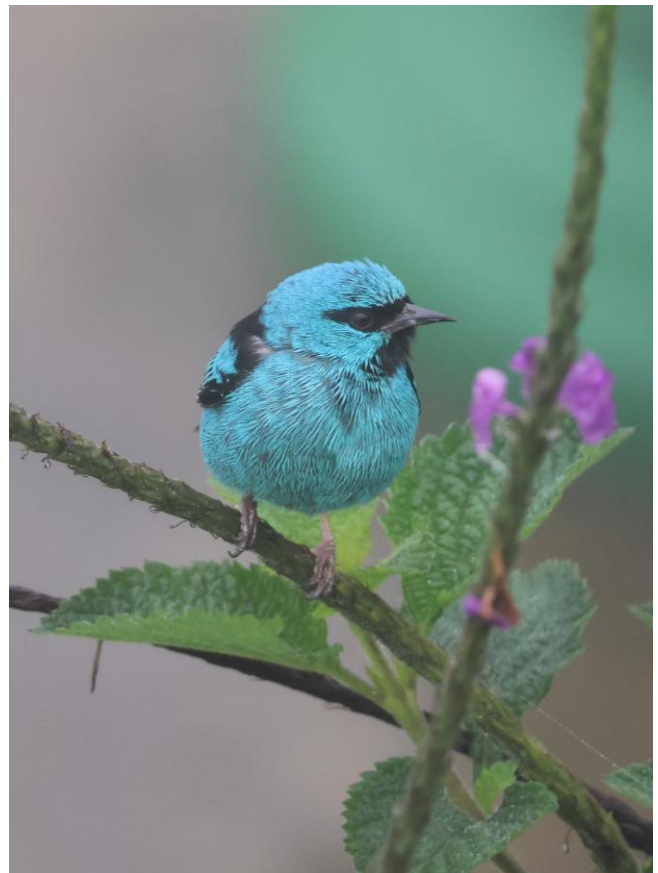
Top to bottom: Surucua Trogon; Swallow-tailed Manakin; Green-headed Tanager.



Top to bottom: *Hippeastrum* sp.; Itatiaia Spinetail; Maldonado Redbelly Toad.



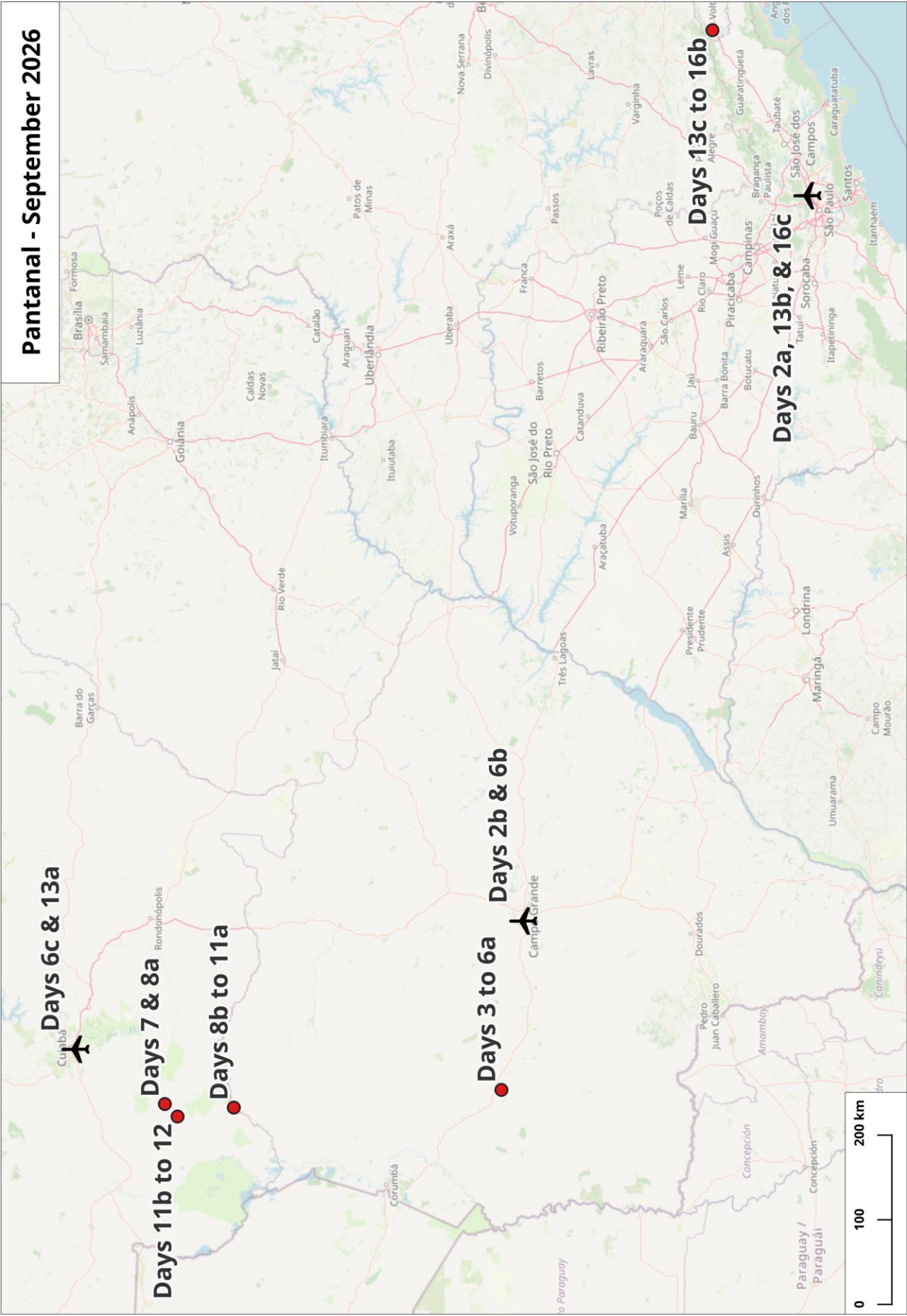
Top to bottom: Pampa Finch; Cope's Eastern Paraguay Tree Frogs; Paraná Pine; Diademed Tanager.



Top to bottom: Burnished-buff Tanager; Saffron Finch; Blue Dacnis.



Top to bottom: Violet-capped Woodnymph; Guianan Squirrel; Chestnut-bellied Euphonia; Red-breasted Toucan.



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BRAZIL 2026: some highlights

=Atlantic Forest endemic
 = Brazilian endemic
 = non-native

MAMMALS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Family Dasypodidae (armadillos)																
Nine-banded Armadillo	<i>Dasypus novemcinctus</i>	◆														
Family Myrmecophagidae (anteaters)																
Giant Anteater	<i>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</i>												◆			
Family Leporidae (rabbits and hares)																
Forest Rabbit (Tapeti)	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>						◆						◆			
Family Sciuridae (Squirrels)																
Guianan Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>															◆
Family Dasyproctidae (acouchis and agoutis)																
Azara's Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta azarae</i>			◆	◆			◆				◆				
Family Caviidae (cavies, capybaras and maras)																
Greater Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Felidae (cats)																
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>						◆				◆	◆				
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca</i>							◆	◆	◆						
Family Canidae (dogs and foxes)																
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>		D	◆	◆		◆				◆	◆	◆	◆		
Family Mustelidae (weasels, martens, otters and allies)																
Giant Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>						◆									
Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>				◆											
Family Procyonidae (raccoons and allies)																
Crab-eating Raccoon	<i>Procyon cancrivorus</i>						◆									
Family Callitrichidae (marmosets and tamarins)																
Black-tailed Marmoset	<i>Mico melanurus</i>						◆									
Family Cebidae (capuchins and squirrel monkeys)																
Northern Black-horned Capuchin	<i>Sapajus nigritus</i>													◆	◆	◆
Hooded (Azara's) Capuchin	<i>Sapajus cay</i>						◆	◆	◆			◆				
Family Atelidae (howlers and spider monkeys)																
Black-and-gold Howler	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Tayassuidae (peccaries)																
Collared Peccary	<i>Dicotyles tajacu</i>				◆									◆		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Family Cervidae (deer)																
Common Red Brocket	<i>Mazama americana</i>											◆				
Common Brown Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>			◆	◆		◆									
Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomus</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆			◆	◆				
Family Tapiridae (Tapirs)																
Lowland Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>		D	S			◆				◆					
Order Chiroptera (bats)																
Pallas's Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>													◆		
Lesser Bulldog Bat	<i>Noctilio albiventris</i>		◆													
Greater Bulldog (Fisherman) Bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus rufescens</i>								◆							
Proboscis Bat	<i>Rhynchonycteris naso</i>							◆								

BIRDS

This checklist follows the taxonomy published in the **HBW** and **BirdLife International Illustrated Checklist of the Birds of the World**, as updated by www.birdsoftheworld.org

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Family Rheidae (Rheas)																
Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>		◆			◆	◆	◆					◆			
Family Tinamidae (Tinamous)																
Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>						◆					◆				
Family Anhimidae (Screamers)																
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Anatidae (Ducks, Geese and Swans)																
Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>		◆	◆			◆				◆					
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					◆				
Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>							◆	◆			◆				
Family Cracidae (Guans, Curassows and wacacs)																
White-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile grayi</i>		◆	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆				
Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cufubi</i>						◆									
Dusky-legged Guan	<i>Penelope obscura</i>												◆	◆	◆	◆
Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>						◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Odontophoridae (New World Quails)																
Spot-winged Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus capoeira</i>													H		
Family Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)																
Feral Pigeon	<i>Columba livia</i>	◆	◆			◆	◆						◆			◆
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆				
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆				
Picui Ground Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>			◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆			
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	◆	◆			◆							◆			
Family Cuculidae (Cuckoos)																
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>		H	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				◆	◆			
Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>		◆								◆					
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>		◆						H							
Common Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆			◆				
Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars and allies)																
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>		◆					◆		◆						
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>		◆		◆		◆					◆	◆		◆	
Little Nightjar	<i>Setopagis parvula</i>										H					
Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Systellura longirostris</i>						◆									
Family Nyctibiidae (Potoos)																
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		◆													
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>										H					
Family Apodidae (Swifts)																
Sick's Swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>						◆						◆	◆	◆	◆
Family Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)																
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>															
Black Jacobin	<i>Florisuga fusca</i>													◆		◆
Buff-bellied Hermit	<i>Phaethornis subochraceus</i>				◆							◆				
Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>															
Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>													◆	◆	
White-vented Violetear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>														◆	
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	◆		◆	◆											
Brazilian Ruby	<i>Heliodoxa rubricauda</i>													◆	◆	◆
Stripe-breasted	<i>Heliomaster squamosus</i>				◆											

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Starthroat																
Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>													◆	◆	◆
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>										◆					
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>			◆	◆									◆		◆
Versicoloured Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>															◆
White-throated Hummingbird	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>															◆
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>										◆	◆				
Gilded Hummingbird	<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆										
Family Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules and Coots)																
Grey-cowled Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides saracura</i>												◆	◆		
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyryla martinica</i>						◆									
Family Aramidae (Limpkin)																
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)																
Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>			◆					◆							
Family Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)																
Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>			◆				◆	◆	◆						
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆
Collared Plover	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>				◆				◆	◆						
Family Jacanidae (Jacanas)																
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and allies)																
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>			◆					◆	◆		◆				
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>			◆												
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>											◆				
White-rumped Sandpiper	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>									◆						
Pectoral Sandpiper	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>			◆					◆	◆						
Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)																
Black Skimmer	<i>Rhynchops niger</i>		◆	◆					◆	◆	◆		◆			
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆			
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆					

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Family Eurypygidae (Sunbittern)																
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>						◆				◆	◆				
Family Ciconiidae (Storks)																
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>		◆													
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Anhingidae (Darters)																
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)																
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)																
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayannensis</i>			◆			◆	◆		◆		◆				
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆				◆				
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆			
Family Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets and Bitterns)																
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>		◆							◆	◆					
Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	◆		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>		◆				◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆			
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>		◆	◆				◆			◆	◆				
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>										◆		◆			
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆		◆	◆				
Western Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆		◆		◆			◆
Great White Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Family Cathartidae (New World Vultures)																
American Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>		◆	◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Pandionidae (Osprey)																
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>							◆	◆	◆	◆					
Family Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles and Kites)																
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>						◆			◆						
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		◆		◆					◆						

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Crane Hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>							◆	◆	◆						
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆		◆	◆				
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>		◆	◆		◆		◆		◆	◆	◆				
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆
Family Strigidae (Owls)																
Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>										H					
Great Horned Owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>										◆	◆				
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>		◆		◆	◆							◆			
Family Trogonidae (Trogons and Quetzals)																
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>													◆		
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>			◆				◆								
Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>													◆		
Family Momotidae (Motmots)																
Rufous-capped Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>													H		
Family Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)																
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Family Bucconidae (Puffbirds)																
Spot-backed Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus (pos split: Chaco)</i>			◆												
Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆						
Family Galbulidae (Jacamars)																
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆						
Family Ramphastidae (Toucans)																
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	◆					◆	◆								
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆		◆			
Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>													◆	◆	◆
Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)																
White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>													◆		
White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	◆		◆			H	H	◆							
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	◆			◆					◆						
White-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>														◆	
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>			◆	◆			◆				◆				
Robust Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus robustus</i>														H	
Pale-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus lugubris</i>			◆	◆		◆	H			◆					

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Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>								◆							
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	◆	◆					◆								
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>							◆				◆			H	
Family Cariamidae (Seriemas)																
Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>		◆				◆									
Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)																
Crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus plancus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>		◆			◆						◆				
Family Psittacidae (New World and African Parrots)																
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	◆		◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>													◆		◆
Turquoise-fronted Amazon	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	◆												◆		
Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>				◆			◆			◆	◆				
Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>	◆	◆						◆	◆	◆	◆				
Maroon-bellied Parakeet														◆		
Nanday Parakeet	<i>Aratinga nenday</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆								
Yellow-collared Macaw	<i>Primolius auricollis</i>			◆												
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	◆	◆			◆							◆			
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>				◆											
Red-shouldered Macaw	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	◆														
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>			◆	◆			◆						◆	◆	◆
Family Thamnophilidae (Antbirds)																
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>					◆						◆				
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	◆				◆	◆				◆	◆				
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>													◆		
Star-throated Antwren	<i>Rhopias gularis</i>													◆		

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Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>													◆		
Rusty-backed Antwren	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>			◆							◆	◆				
Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>							◆				◆				
Family Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)																
White-breasted Tapaculo	<i>Eleoscytalopus indigoticus</i>														H	
Mouse-coloured Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus speluncae</i>														H	
Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers)																
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>													◆		
Plain-winged Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla turdina</i>														◆	
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>				◆		◆									
Red-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>			◆				◆			◆					
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	◆			◆			◆			◆	◆				
Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>													◆		
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>		◆				◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>										◆					
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>				◆	◆					◆					
Orange-eyed Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus</i>													◆		◆
Itatiaia Spinetail	<i>Asthenes moreirae</i>														◆	
Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>				◆		◆	◆	◆	◆						
Pallid Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>															◆
Rufous Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>					◆					◆	◆				
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnemomeus</i>				◆											
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophilus</i>							◆			◆					
White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>			◆								◆				
Family Pipridae (Manakins)																
Swallow-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>													◆		

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Family Cotingidae (Cotingas)																
Swallow-tailed Cotinga	<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>														◆	
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>														H	◆
Black-and-gold Cotinga	<i>Lipaugus ater</i>														H	
Family Tityridae (Tityras and allies)																
Greenish Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>														◆	
Green-backed Becard	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>											◆				
Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>													◆		
Family Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)																
White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>														◆	
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>											◆				
Serra do Mar Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Pogonotriccus difficilis</i>														◆	
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>										◆					
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>											◆				
Grey-headed Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>													◆		
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	◆						◆	◆	◆						
Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>												◆	◆		
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>											◆				
Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>										◆					
Planalto Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>														◆	
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>							◆								
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
Crested Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>														◆	
Velvety Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus nigerrimus</i>															
Blue-billed Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus cyanirostris</i>														◆	
White-headed Marsh Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>										◆					
Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆					
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>													◆		

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Rufous Casiornis	<i>Casiornis rufus</i>											◆				
Grey-hooded Attila	<i>Attila rufus</i>													◆		
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	◆														
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>			◆												
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	◆									◆	◆				
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆						
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	◆									◆					
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	◆												◆	◆	◆
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	◆													◆	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>		◆	◆		◆		◆	◆				◆			
Family Vireonidae (Vireos, Shrike-Babblers and Erpornis)																
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	H					H	H	H							
Family Corvidae (Crows, Jays and Magpies)																
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>												◆			
Plush-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>			◆												
Family Donacobiidae (Donacobius)																
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>			◆	◆			◆	◆	◆						
Family Hirundinidae (Swallows)																
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>		◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆					
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆		◆	◆					
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>			◆				◆	◆	◆	◆			◆		
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>						◆						◆			◆
Family Polioptilidae (Gnatcatchers)																
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>							◆			◆	◆				
Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)																
Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>													◆	◆	◆
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	◆					◆	◆		H	◆	◆				
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>						◆									

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Fawn-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus guarayanus</i>			◆												
Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)																
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>										◆	◆	◆			
Family Turdidae (Thrushes and allies)																
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>		◆	◆	◆											
Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>														◆	
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	◆					◆									
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆		◆		◆
Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)																
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆						◆		◆	
Family Fringillidae (Finches, Euphonias and allies)																
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>												◆			
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>													◆		◆
Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>													◆	◆	
Family Passerellidae (New World Sparrows)																
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>													◆	◆	◆
Family Icteridae (Troupials and allies)																
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆				
Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>			◆	◆			◆			◆	◆				
Golden-winged Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>														◆	
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>						◆	◆	◆	◆		◆				
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>													◆	◆	
Variable Oriole	<i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i>			◆			◆									
Orange-backed Troupial	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆				
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆				
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆			◆	◆				
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>										◆					
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	◆		◆									◆			
Greyish Baywing	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆				
Unicoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus cyanopus</i>							◆	◆	◆						
Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>				◆											

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Family Parulidae (New World Warblers)																
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>													◆		
Flavescent Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis flaveola</i>										H					
White-browed Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis leucoblephara</i>															◆
Family Mitrospingidae (Mitrospingid Tanagers)																
Olive-green Tanager	<i>Orthogonys chloricterus</i>														◆	
Family Thraupidae (Tanagers and allies)																
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>							◆			◆					
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>													◆	◆	◆
Buff-throated Warbling Finch	<i>Microspingus lateralis</i>														◆	
Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>													◆		◆
Grey-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>							◆						◆		
Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>													◆	◆	
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>			◆												
Brazilian Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>													◆	◆	
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆				
Diademed Tanager	<i>Stephanophorus diadematus</i>														◆	
Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>														◆	◆
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆		◆		◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	
Golden-chevroned Tanager	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>													◆	◆	
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	◆		◆		◆		◆			◆		◆	◆	◆	
Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>					◆										
Green-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara seledon</i>													◆	◆	◆
Brassy-breasted Tanager	<i>Tangara desmaresti</i>													◆	◆	
Gilt-edged Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>													◆		
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	◆												◆	◆	
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>													◆	◆	◆
Rufous-headed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>													H		

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ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Bay-chested Warbling Finch	<i>Castanozoster thoracicus</i>														◆	
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			◆	◆	◆	◆		◆
Great Pampa-Finch	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>														◆	
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>			◆			◆									
White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>				◆											
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>						◆									
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>										◆	◆	◆			◆
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>			◆							◆					
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	◆					◆	◆			◆		◆	◆		◆
Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltatricula atricollis</i>															
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>															
Bluish-grey Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>			◆	◆		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆			
Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>													◆		
Thick-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator maxillosus</i>														◆	
Black-throated Grosbeak	<i>Saltator fuliginosus</i>													H		

AMPHIBIANS

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Blacksmith Tree Frog	<i>Boana faber</i>												H			
Cope's Eastern Paraguay Tree Frog	<i>Boana polytaenia</i>														◆	
Chaco Tree Frog	<i>Boana raniceps</i>		◆	◆												
a tree frog	<i>Boana sp.</i>								◆							
Maldonada Redbelly Toad	<i>Melanophryniscus moreirae</i>														◆	
Cane Toad	<i>Rhinella marina</i>			◆												
Mato Gross Snouted Tree Frog	<i>Scinax acuminatus</i>								◆		◆					
Lesser Snouted Tree Frog	<i>Scinax nasicus</i>			◆												
Milk Frog	<i>Trachycephalus typhonius</i>			◆					◆	◆		◆				

REPTILES

ENGLISH NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	10 th	11 th	12 th	13 th	14 th	15 th	16 th	17 th	18 th	19 th	20 th	21 st	22 nd	23 rd	24 th
Giant Ameiva	<i>Ameiva ameiva</i>						◆					◆				
Yacare Caiman	<i>Caiman yacare</i>		◆	◆	◆		◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆			
Paraguay Caiman Lizard	<i>Dracaena paraguayensis</i>									◆						
Tropical House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>			◆									◆	◆		
False Water Cobra	<i>Hydrodynastes gigas</i>												◆			
Green Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana</i>		◆	◆				◆	◆	◆	◆					
Black and White Tegu	<i>Salvator merianae</i>			◆								◆				
Guarani Spiny Lizard	<i>Tropidurus guarani</i>		◆				◆									
Lava Lizard	<i>Tropidurus sp.</i>		◆				◆	◆			◆					

MISCELLANY

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
ARANEAE: spiders		
<i>Selenops sp.</i>	a crescent-eyed spider	The 'flat spider', Barco Panorâmico
BLATTODEA: cockroaches, termites		
<i>Nasutitermes sp.</i>	conehead termites	The arboreal termites
COLEOPTERA: beetles		
<i>Bothynus stenelus</i>	a rhinoceros beetle	The beetles all over the pavement in Itatiaia
HYMENOPTERA: ants, bees, wasps		
<i>Pepsis sp.</i>	Tarantula Hawk	The large spider-hunting wasps that we also saw feeding on nectar (spiders are collected for the larvae to feed on)
<i>Sceliphron sp.</i>	a mud -daubing wasp	The pale-coloured skipper puddling at our Transpantinera stop
<i>Trigona chanchamayoensis</i>	a stingless bee	The large aggregation of small orange bees along the Transpantaneira
LEPIDOPTERA: butterflies		
<i>Calycopis sp.</i>	a hairstreak butterfly	Pantanal Jungle Lodge
<i>Eunica malvina</i>	Rayed Purplewing	Joined us briefly on a boat trip from Barco Panorâmico
<i>Hemiargus hanno</i>	Hanno Blue	Parque das Nações Indígenas
<i>Hoodus pelopidas</i>	Pale Mylon	The pale-coloured skipper puddling at our Transpantaneira stop
<i>Eurema sp.</i>	a grass yellow butterfly	The yellow butterflies puddling at our Transpantaneira stop

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
LEPIDOPTERA: moths		
<i>Dipthera festiva</i>	Hieroglyphic Moth	Barco Panorâmico
<i>Euclea cippus</i> complex	a slug moth	Barco Panorâmico
<i>Paracles contraria</i>		Barco Panorâmico
<i>Psilopygida walkeri</i>		The pink and gold moth on Barco Panorâmico, in the Saturniidae (emperor moths and silk moths)
<i>Megastes grandalis</i>	Sweet Potato Moth	Large moth with upturned abdomen on Barco Panorâmico
ODONATA: damselflies and dragonflies		
<i>Diastatops intensa</i>	a dragonfly	Colourful dragonfly at Pantanal Jungle Lodge
ORTHOPTERA: crickets, grasshoppers		
<i>Cornops</i> sp.	a grasshopper	Colourful, striped grasshopper at Pousada Rio Claro
<i>Microcentrum marginatum</i>	a katydid	The leaf-impersonating katydid at our Cuiabá lunch stop
<i>Scapteriscus</i> sp.	a mole cricket	Appeared at breakfast on our last morning at Fazenda Santa Tereza

PLANTS

SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Family Alismataceae (water plantain family)		
<i>Echinodorus glaucus</i>	Amazon Sword Plant	White-flowers, Rio Sararé, Santa Tereza
Family Amaryllidaceae (amaryllis family)		
<i>Hippeastrum</i> spp.	an amaryllis	The large red flowers, Parque Nacional do Itatiaia
Family Arecaceae (palm family)		
<i>Acrocomia aculeata</i>	Grugru Palm	Widespread palm in Pantanal and Mata Atlântica
Family Balsaminaceae (balsam family)		
<i>Impatiens walleriana</i>	Busy Lizzie	Bright pink flower, Mata Atlântica
Family Bignoniaceae (trumpet vine family)		
<i>Handroanthus</i> cf. <i>aurea</i>	Poui	Yellow-flowered tree
<i>Handroanthus impetiginosus</i>	Pink Ipê	Pink-flowered tree, Pantanal
<i>Tabebuia roseo-alba</i>	White Ipê	White-flowered tree
Family Boraginaceae (borage family)		
<i>Heliotropium indicum</i>	Indian Heliotrope	Wetland plant with curving head of small white flowers

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SCIENTIFIC NAME	ENGLISH NAME	NOTES
Family Capparaceae (caper family)		
<i>Crateva tapia</i>	Toco	Bankside tree with white flowers, Rio Miranda
Family Convolvulaceae (bindweed family)		
<i>Ipomoea carnea</i>	Pink Morning Glory	Pink-flowered bush with heart-shaped leaves
Family Fabaceae (pea family)		
<i>Erythrina fusca</i>	Purple Coral Tree	Bankside orange-flowered tree, attracting hummingbirds
<i>Inga</i> sp.		Bankside tree with feathery flowers, Rio Miranda
Family Malvaceae (mallow family)		
<i>Urena lobata</i>	Caesarweed	Pink yellow flowers, Rio Sararé, Santa Tereza
Family Onagraceae (willowherb family)		
<i>Ludwigia helminthorrhiza</i>	Floating Ludwigia	Pale yellow flowers, Rio Sararé, Santa Tereza
Family Pontederiaceae (pickerel-weed family)		
<i>Pontederia azurea</i>	Anchored Water Hyacinth	Aquatic plant, Rio Miranda
Family Sapindaceae (soapberry family)		
<i>Magonia pubescens</i>		Tree with large round fruits
Family Solanaceae (nightshade family)		
<i>Solanum amygdalifolium</i>	a liana	Shrubby nightshade, Rio Miranda
Family Verbenaceae (verbena family)		
<i>Lantana</i> sp.	a verbena	White flowers, Pantanal Jungle Lodge
Family Vitaceae (grape family)		
<i>Cissus erosa</i>	a liana	Alongside watercourses

thank you for travelling with us

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