



Amazon Cruise - Primates & Parrots Systematic List

1 – 17 May 2018

Text by Chris Collins with assistance from Regina Ribeiro.
Photos by Chris Collins except where indicated.

The taxonomy and English names used in this systematic list for the birds generally follows the recommendations of the IOC's *World Bird List* with revisions made where an alternative name/taxonomy is considered more appropriate. For mammals, we have largely adopted the treatment proposed in the *Handbook of Mammals of the World* series by Lynx Editions, although again a few minor changes have been made.

The systematic list includes all species seen by at least two people during the extension to Uacari Lodge (1-4 May), the Dolphin Swim excursion (5 May) and the expedition on *Iracema* (6-17 May). The species listed are based on the nightly logs held both on the extension and whilst on *Iracema*.

MAMMALS

Brown-eared Opossum *Caluromys lanatus*

Also sometimes known as the Western Woolly Opossum, two were seen on one of our night trips at Uacari Lodge (3 May) with the same number logged five days later during the night excursion at Laguiho Channel Channel, near the small town of Nova Olinda do Norte on the eastern bank of the Madeira River.

Northern Black-eared Opossum *Didelphis marsupialis*

One was found on 3 May whilst on the night time canoe trip at Uacari Lodge.

Pale-throated Sloth *Bradypus tridactylus*

A single individual was seen in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel, Manaus on 6 May.

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

By far the commonest sloth species on the trip and recorded on seven dates during the main tour and extension, with the highest count being on our night excursion at Xiboraninha (6 May) where at least eighteen were seen.

Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth *Choloepus didactylus*

Much less frequently seen than the Three-toed Sloth with a total of five individuals logged across our night excursions on 9 and 10 May (Laguinnha and Barra Mansa).

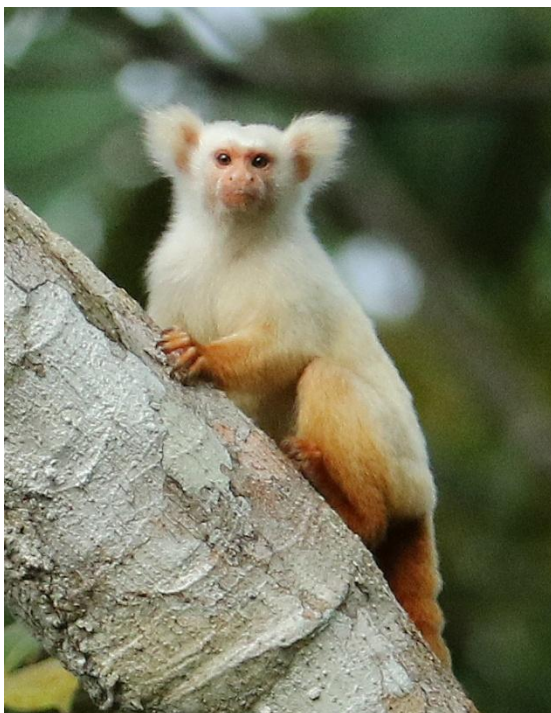
Despite the name, Two-toed Sloths actually have three toes on their hind limbs and this caused some confusion when one individual was spotted and we initially thought we were looking at the front part of the animal.

Southern Tamandua *Tamandua tetradactyla*

It was a real bonus and a big surprise when a lone individual of this arboreal anteater was found during our morning excursion on 11 May (Repartimento).

Silvery Marmoset *Mico argentatus*

It took a fair amount of searching to locate this species (see above right for photo) but we finally had some fantastic views of three individuals in the early afternoon of 17 May not far from the small town of Alter do Chao on the Rio Tapajos.



Gold-and-white Tassel-ear Marmoset
Callithrix chrysoleuca

Good numbers of this gorgeous miniature primate were seen on 9 May on the east bank of the Madeira River not far from the small town of Nova Olinda do Norte (see left for photo).

Sateré Marmoset *Mico saterei*

This species was one of our targets at Barra Mansa (10 May) and whilst some of the group got brief views, unfortunately, the animals moved away before all saw them.

Santarem Marmoset *Mico humeralifer*

This highly localised species was seen to the east of the town of Maues on 14 May with at least five individuals being noted.

Midas Tamarin *Saguinus midas*

It was a long journey up the Trombetas and Erepecuru Rivers to reach Pancada Village where this was our principle target. It was, however, well worth the journey with some nice views of about half a dozen of these distinctly coloured primates early in the morning of 16 May.

Pied Tamarin *Saguinus bicolor*

Another of the many range restricted primates seen on the trip with one troupe seen in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel (in Manaus) on 4 May by those who came on the extension. Another group was also seen in the forest near the MUSA Tower, Manaus (6 May) shortly before we boarded *Iracema*.

Golden-backed Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri ustus*

The first of four species of squirrel monkey seen on the trip and the one found on the southern bank of the Amazon (and Solimoes). Despite spending several days in this region, we only saw this species during our canoe ride at the Mamoni Channel on 8 May.

Guianan Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri sciureus*

This species is found north of the Amazon and east of the Negro and we were, therefore, only in range of it during the latter stages of the trip. Several groups were seen on 15 May when cruising north up the Trombetas and Erepecuru Rivers but only a lone individual was noted when heading back south the following day.

Humboldt's Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri cassiquiarensis*

Found to the north of the Solimoes and west of the Negro, this species was seen on one occasion on the extension to Uacari Lodge, with more at Xiboraninha on the morning of 7 May.



Black-headed Squirrel Monkey

Saimiri vanzolinii

One of the most localised primates in the world and one of our principle targets on the extension to Uacari Lodge. Despite its restricted range, it was seen on a daily basis whilst staying there and was not uncommon (see left for photo).

Guianan Brown Capuchin *Sapajus apella*

Unlike some of the primates we saw on the trip where the major rivers act as a natural barrier to their ranges, somewhat unusually, this species is found on both the north and south banks of the Amazon.

We first found it whilst exploring the Paraconi River (11 May) with more two days later at Amana.

Large-headed Capuchin *Sapajus macrocephalus*

This species was only seen on the extension to Uacari Lodge with decent numbers being noted each day during our three night stay (see below for photo).



Spix's White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus unicolor*

This species was seen on two dates with the first sighting at Laginho Channel, near the small town of Nova Olinda do Norte on the east bank of the Madeira River. Two days later more were found on our morning canoe ride at Paraconi River.

Titi sp. *Callicebus sp.*

What was initially presumed to be the rather localised Hoffmann's Titi was seen during our canoe ride on the morning of 11 May, although there was some confusion at the time as the monkeys had buff faces but their fronts were a warm chestnut.

Illustrations of Hoffmann's Titi (eg in the *Handbook of Mammals of the World*) and photos in a recent authoritative paper on Titi monkeys and elsewhere confirm that the buff on the face continues onto the belly, so it would appear that what was seen cannot be this species.

At the time of writing this intriguing problem is still being investigated, although in some respects, the animals appear to be somewhat closer to the recently described Vieira's Titi *Callicebus vieirai*, albeit these have paler orange bellies and are only known from further east.

As well as the sighting on 11 May, titis were heard but not seen the following day at Repartimento, where again the only known species is believed to be Hoffman's.

Ashy Titi *Callicebus cinerascens*

The local people in the small community of Barra Mansa had told us that titi monkeys often visited trees on the outskirts of their village and this was indeed the case with five Ashy Titis seen there on the afternoon of 10 May.



Lake Baptista Titi *Callicebus baptista*

Three individuals were seen well shortly after dawn on 9 May not far from the small town of Nova Olinda do Norte (see photo to left).

This is one of the most localised of the titi monkeys and Nova Olinda do Norte is thought to be the southwest point of this species' range. It is believed to only occur along about 45 miles of the east bank of the Madeira River and then eastwards

for maybe no more than 120 miles.

Red-bellied Titi *Callicebus moloch*

This species was an unexpected surprise being a new primate for our highly experienced local guide Junior. Although it has a larger range than some species of titi monkey, it is only found east of the Rio Tapajos and we saw five individuals during our canoe ride at Alter do Chao (which is on the east bank of this river) on 17 May. See below for photo.

White-faced Saki

Pithecia pithecia

Despite considerable searching at the Tropical Hotel in Manaus, we were unable to locate this primate there (as they can occasionally be found in the hotel grounds), however, a troupe was found in another forest patch not far from there on 6 May shortly before boarding *Iracema*.



Gray's Bald-faced Saki

Pithecia irrorata

Recorded on two dates, with the first individuals found whilst cruising in the canoes at Laguinho Channel, near the

small town of Nova Olinda do Norte on east bank of the Madeira River on 9 May. These disappeared very quickly but the second sighting, four days later on the Amana River, was more prolonged, although as is often the case, it can sometimes be challenging seeing and photographing primates through the vegetation along the river banks.

Red-nosed Bearded (White-nosed) Saki *Chiropotes albinasus*

A lone individual was found within a matter of metres of the Gray's Bald-faced Sakis we saw on the Amana River on 13 May.

Guianan Bearded Saki *Chiropotes sagulatus*

Another unexpected and real bonus find whilst searching for Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock near the remote village of Pancada on the Erepecuru River (16 May). This species was not considered to be a likely one for the trip, so seeing about six individuals was a much appreciated surprise.

Bald Uacari *Cacajao calvus*

This extraordinary looking primate was the principle target of the extension to Uacari Lodge near Tefe where it is regular but nevertheless tough to find. We spent three days in the area and saw one troupe on 2 May which comprised five individuals. Despite considerable searching on the previous and subsequent days, this was the only sighting. See below for photo.



Spix's Black-headed Uacari *Cacajao ouakary*

This species is only found west of the Negro and north of the Solimoes River and we tweaked the itinerary to visit a recently discovered site for this primate a few hours sailing to the north-west of Manaus. This proved to be a great success with about twenty individuals seen on and off for two and a half hours during the late afternoon of 7 May.

Colombian Red Howler *Alouatta seniculus*

Like a number of other South American primates, there have been significant taxonomic revisions to the red howlers with the major rivers now considered to be natural divides between species. Although not far from Manaus, the howlers seen at Xiboraninha, on morning of 7 May are on the south bank of the Solimoes/Amazon and, therefore, this species.

Juruá Red Howler *Alouatta (seniculus) juara*

This potential split was regularly heard vocalising in the morning and late afternoon at Uacari Lodge (ie on the extension) and was also seen on each day during our stay.

Guianan Red Howler *Alouatta macconnelli*

Guianan Red Howlers are only found on the north bank of the Amazon and were seen in small numbers on both days (ie 15 and 16 May) when we were on the Erepecuru River.

Amazon Black Howler *Alouatta nigerrima*

This species was heard vocalising near Nova Olinda do Norte on the eastern side of the Madeira River (9 May). The following day, at least two individuals were seen rather briefly at Barra Mansa. Fortunately, however, this was not the final sighting and we saw them on each of the following three days allowing the entire group to get some decent views.

Spix's Howler *Alouatta discolor*

One of the last primate species to be seen on the trip as it is only found on the east bank of the Rio Tapajos and eastwards from there. Several small troupes were seen on 17 May when exploring close to Alter do Chao and whilst the majority of the individuals we saw had red hands, others had dark limbs.

This is another species where the taxonomy remains somewhat confused. Whilst the *Handbook of Mammals of the World* and the IUCN both treat this species as distinct from the Red-handed Howler *Alouatta belzebul*, others have queried this approach and continue to lump the two.

Northern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus igniventris*

A lone individual was found on the extension to Uacari Lodge (2 May).

Southern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus spadiceus*

At least one was seen near Nova Olinda do Norte on the east bank of the Madeira River on 9 May.

Brazilian Porcupine *Coendou prehensilis*

This species is clearly very common in the forests around Uacari Lodge and as a result of the thermal imagers, a total of eight individuals were recorded during our three night excursions. It was also located on two evenings during our nocturnal canoe rides from *Iracema* (9 and 10 May) with a further three animals located.

Red-rumped Agouti *Dasyprocta leporina*

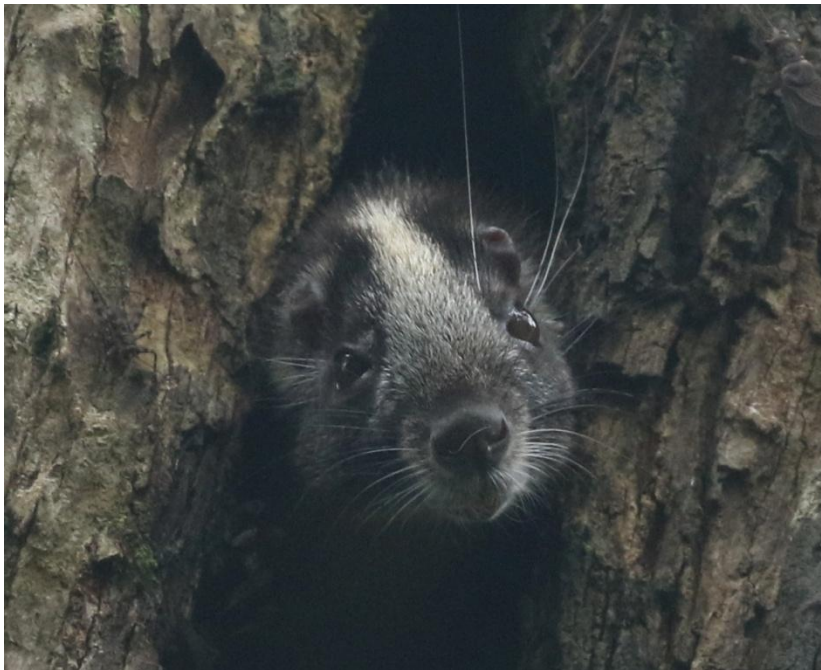
The only sighting was in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel (4 May) at the end of the extension. Like the Pied Tamarins which were also seen in the same area, Manaus expanded around the grounds of the Tropical Hotel and the wildlife effectively became marooned there some years ago as the town grew in size.

Amazon Marsh Rat *Holochilus sciureus*

One was seen and photographed during our nocturnal trip near Nova Olinda do Norte on 9 May.

Amazon Bamboo Rat *Dactylomys dactylinus*

This substantial rat was seen on two night-time excursions whilst at Uacari Lodge (1 and 3 May) and also on our after dark canoe ride near Barra Mansa on 10 May. It has a loud and highly distinctive call and this was heard at Barra Mansa.



Rio Negro Brush-tailed Rat *Isothrix negrensis*

A lone individual which appeared to be this species was found on 2 May during one of our daytime excursions at Uacari Lodge. Although the lodge's wildlife list suggests that the closely related Yellow-crowned Brush-tailed Rat is found there, this appears to be an error given the range of these two species. The individual we saw also more closely resembled the

Rio Negro Brush-tailed Rat given it had pale patches in front of its ears.

Ferreira's Spiny Tree Rat *Mesomys hispidus*

Found on two nights during our stay at Uacari Lodge with three individuals logged.

Cuvier's Spiny Rat *Proechimys cuvieri*

One was seen on 6 May on the night trip at Xiborantina.

Northern Ghost Bat *Diclidurus albus*

This highly distinctive bat (which is almost entirely white) was recorded on a couple of occasions during our night excursions.

Sharp-nosed (Proboscis) Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso*

This bat regularly roosts on the trunks of trees and was seen on a reasonably regular basis during both the main tour and extension with records on a total of nine dates. (See right for photo).

Lesser Bulldog Bat *Noctilio albiventris*

Only recorded for definite on one of our night excursions (8 May: Mamoni Channel) but almost certainly overlooked on other occasions.

Greater Bulldog Bat *Noctilio leporinus*

This species seemed to be the most numerous bat species on both the extension and main tour being recorded on a total of eight evenings.

Lesser Dog-like Bat *Peropteryx macrotis*

Only recorded at Uacari Lodge due to a bat detector (3 May).

Lesser Sac-winged Bat *Saccopteryx leptura*

Seen in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel (4 May) and identified with the bat detector.

Pallas's Mastiff Bat *Molossus molossus*

Also known as the Velvety Free-tailed Bat, we were told by the staff at Uacari Lodge that some bats which were roosting in the roof of one of the cabins were this species.

Black Mastiff Bat *Molossus rufus*

These bats were seen leaving the roof of one of the buildings at the Tropical Hotel, Manaus at dusk (4 May) and once again were identified via a bat detector.



Tucuxi *Sotalia fluviatilis*

Like the next species, this species was seen on a regular basis with only three dates on the main tour when it was not seen. See previous page for photo.

Amazon River Dolphin *Inia geoffrensis*

Seen in variable numbers on every day of the extension and all but one day (9 May) of the main tour.

For many of the group who came on the extension, one of the major highlights of the entire trip was ‘swimming’ with some wild dolphins at a white sand beach about an hour or so (by fast speedboat) west of Manaus. Although the dolphins are given a couple of kilos of fish, they stayed with us long after all the fish had been eaten and it was a truly magical experience being with them. Some of the group drew favourable comparisons with their interactions with the Grey Whales at Baja California and Mountain Gorillas in Africa. See below for photo.



Birds

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*

This species was only heard on one occasion (6 May).

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus*

Like the other two species of tinamou logged on the trip, this one was also only heard (9 May).

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus*

Heard on three dates but not seen.

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta*

Seen on three dates during the main tour and on one occasion during the extension.

Black-bellied Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis*

Unexpectedly uncommon given we passed a good number of areas of suitable habitat whilst cruising between locations on *Iracema* and only recorded on 8 May.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

Seen on six dates during the main tour and all three days of the extension.

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

Only recorded on 14 and 15 May with a reasonable number logged on both occasions.

Little Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*

Seen in the gardens of the Tropical Hotel, Manaus (4 May) at the end of the extension and then on 16 May near Pancada village on the Erepecuru River.

White-crested Guan *Penelope pileata*

Four or five individuals of this moderately localised Brazilian endemic were seen reasonably well on 13 May whilst exploring the Amana River.

Least Grebe *Tachybaptus dominicus*

Four individuals were found on 15 May.

Buff-necked Ibis *Theristicus caudatus*

Seen on three dates between 8-14 May with reasonable numbers seen on each occasion.

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

A reasonably numerous species which was seen on a more or less daily basis,

Rufescent Tiger Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Recorded on a daily basis during the extension and on five dates during the main tour.

Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*

Birds were seen on two nights at Uacari Lodge (ie on the extension) but the only sighting on the main tour was a lone individual on the night excursion at Laguinho Channel, near the small town of Nova Olinda do Norte (9 May).

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Single birds were logged on two dates.

Striated Heron *Butorides striata*

This species was recorded on almost every day whilst we were on *Iracema*, as well as being seen a daily basis on the extension.

Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Seen on nine dates during the main tour.



Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

Recorded on a regular basis on the extension and main tour.

See left for photo.

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

There were almost daily records of this widespread species on both the main trip and extension.

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

A handsome heron which was recorded on six dates whilst aboard *Iracema* and on one day during the extension.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Only seen on two days towards the end of our time on *Iracema* (14 and 15 May) although on both occasions reasonable numbers were recorded.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Much more numerous than the previous species with almost daily sightings.

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

There were daily sightings from 1-8 May and then again from 14-16 May but none were recorded during the intervening period.

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

Seen each day on the extension but on only five dates during the main tour with a low single figure count the typical day total.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Recorded on a more or less daily basis from 7-17 May and also on one day when we visited Uacari Lodge on the extension.

See right for photo.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture
Cathartes burrovianus

Probably overlooked but there were confirmed records on two days.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
Cathartes melambrotus

There were sightings on eleven days across the extension and main trip.



Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

One of the few species to be recorded on a daily basis throughout the extension and our time on *Iracema*.

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

A somewhat uncommon vulture in this part of Amazonia, with birds only noted on three dates and on each of these occasions only a handful of individuals were seen.

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Seen on seven days during our time on *Iracema* and each day of the extension, although no more than a couple of individuals or so were observed on most days.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

This handsome raptor was only recorded during the latter stages of the main trip with small numbers (ie typically low single figures) seen on four days between 11-15 May.

Black Hawk-eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*

A lone bird seen soaring over the forest on 15 May whilst travelling north up the Erepucuru River was the only sighting.

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

Only one sighting – a lone bird on 17 May at Alter do Chao.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

Seen irregularly and always in small numbers on the main tour (with records on 4 dates) but recorded on every day of the extension.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

After Roadside Hawk, the most frequently encountered raptor with daily sightings on the extension and on seven dates of the main trip.

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Seen on one day during the extension and daily between 6-8 May on the main tour although only ever in small numbers.

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens*

A total of three birds were logged across three dates whilst travelling on *Iracema*.

Savannah Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*

Recorded on five dates between 8-15 May.

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*

Recorded on eight dates (during the extension and main tour) although on most occasions only a lone bird or two was seen.

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris*

The commonest raptor with almost daily sightings on the main tour and extension. It should, however, probably be renamed the 'Riverside Hawk' as that was where most of our sightings were!!

White Hawk *Pseudastur albicollis*

A lone bird on 12 May was the sole record of the expedition

Black-faced Hawk *Leucopternis melanops*

This forest dwelling raptor is only occasionally seen but we had good looks at one bird from the MUSA Tower at Manaus (6 May) with another more distant individual also noted at the same location.

Grey-lined Hawk *Buteo nitidus*

Four individuals were seen between 10-15 May.

Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*

A single bird seen whilst navigating from Repartimento to the Amana River (12 May) was the only record of the tour.

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*

A lone individual was found on 3 May during the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Grey-necked Wood Rail *Aramides cajaneus*

The only sighting was on 2 May whilst at Uacari Lodge, although it was also heard at dusk on 13 May.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus*

There were daily records on the extension and for our first three days on *Iracema* (6-8 May) but after this, the only other observations were on 15 May whilst cruising south down the Erepecuru and Trombetas Rivers.

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

Seen on two dates on the extension and on the same number of occasions during the main tour.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Recorded on four dates between 7-14 May during our time on *Iracema*.

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*

Small numbers of this species were seen on both 13 and 14 May.

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Recorded on almost every day of the main tour and daily on the extension.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

Much less common than Large-billed Tern with a handful of individuals seen on 8 and 15 May. This species was, however, encountered more frequently on the extension with daily records during our time at Uacari Lodge.

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

This species was seen on a frequent basis with only four days when it was not recorded across the main tour and extension.

Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciosa*

Two birds on 12 May (found whilst travelling from Repartimento to Amana River) were the only sightings of the trip.

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Seen on a daily basis between 7-17 May.

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Seen in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel (4 May) and also heard on a number of occasions, although reasonable numbers of Plumbeous/Ruddy Pigeons were also observed.

Common Ground Dove *Columbina passerina*

Recorded on five dates between 6-11 May.

Ruddy Ground Dove *Columbina talpacoti*

Small numbers were logged on 13, 14 and 15 May.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

The only time this species was seen was from the canoes whilst exploring the area around Alter do Chao, Rio Tapajos on 17 May.

Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Heard on the extension (3 May).

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

This bizarre looking bird was seen on a regular basis on both the extension and main tour with records on a total of twelve days.

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Common and recorded on a more or less daily basis on the extension and main tour.

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Generally less numerous than the previous species but still logged most days.

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Recorded on seven dates during the main tour and once on the extension, although on most occasions only one or two individuals were seen.

Black-bellied Cuckoo *Piaya melanogaster*

A lone bird was found on 6 May.

Tawny-bellied Screech Owl *Megascops watsonii*

There was a distinct lack of vocalisation by night birds (ie owls, potoos and nightjars) on our after dark excursions although this species was heard briefly on the evening of 8 May.

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata*

The only other owl which was heard calling (again not seen) but on the night of 2 May whilst staying at Uacari Lodge on the extension.

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

Seen in good numbers at Xiboraninha (night excursion on 6 May) where this species is inexplicable common. The only other sighting on the main tour was a lone bird two nights later, although singletons were seen on each evening during the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

Despite its name, this species was less numerous than Great Potoo with the only sighting being on our night time canoe ride at Xiboraninha (6 May).

Sand-coloured Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

A flock of a couple of dozen or so individuals was seen flying down the Erepuuru River not far from Pancada village on 15 May. The only other sighting was two birds as we returned south down this river the following day.

Short-tailed Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

A lone bird was seen briefly flying with Band-tailed Nighthawks on the evening of 12 May.

Band-tailed Nighthawk *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*

This species was by far the commonest nightjar/nighthawk recorded on the tour with sightings on a daily basis between 7-14 May. Although a few birds were seen during the day, most of those we saw were small groups flying over water at dusk.

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Somewhat unexpectedly, this nightjar was only seen on the extension.

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

Seen on a total of seven dates across the extension and main tour.

Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicaudus*

Chaetura swifts were recorded on a regular basis on the main trip but identifying these to a particular species is not always easy (as ideally one needs to have a reasonable view of the rump), although there were confirmed sightings of this species on at least four days.

Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris*

The confusion species with the above species if the upper side of the bird is not seen but identified on at least four dates.

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*

A very distinctively shaped swift which was seen on four widely spaced dates throughout the main tour and extension.

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis*

Two birds were seen briefly on the Amana River on 13 May.

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsutus*

One on 9 May was the only record.

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*

A couple of birds were seen at Pancada village on the Erepuuru River (16 May) with the only other sighting being a lone individual on 10 May.

Black-throated Mango *Anthracothorax nigricollis*

This hummingbird was logged on three dates whilst we were travelling on *Iracema*.

Blue-chinned Sapphire *Chlorestes notata*

Logged on both 9 and 10 May.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

One individual was seen on 2 May on the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*

Another hummingbird which was only recorded on one date (9 May).

Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata*

Seen on both 10 and 13 May.

Black-eared Fairy *Heliothryx auritus*

A lone individual was found on 9 May whilst cruising in the canoes at Laguinho Channel with the only other sighting being exactly a week later at Pancada on the Erepucuru River.

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*

The only record was a singleton at Pancada (16 May).

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus*

The first of four species of trogon we recorded, with sightings on three dates between 9-13 May.

Amazonian Trogon *Trogon ramonianus*

Seen on 9, 11 and 13 May.

This species was previously included within Violaceous Trogon but the 'World Bird List' maintained by the IOC has split Violaceous Trogon into several species and the birds in the Amazon are thus Amazonian Trogons. It is worth noting, however, that not all authorities accept this treatment and the Birdlife/IBW Alive treatment is still to maintain Amazonian Trogon within Violaceous Trogon.

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui*

Found on 8 and 13 May.

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

Two birds were seen on the extension (2 May).

American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea*

A lone bird whilst exploring in the canoes at Laguinho Channel (9 May) was the only record.

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

Only recorded on a couple of occasions (7 and 8 May).

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

Seen on a regular basis (eleven dates across the main tour and extension) although somewhat less frequently than Amazon Kingfisher.

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Recorded on most days with daily sightings on the extension and nine dates when on *Iracema*.

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

This large kingfisher was seen on every day of the main trip and extension with the exception of 5 May when we visited the Dolphin swim site.

White-chinned Jacamar *Galbula tombarea*

This range-restricted jacamar was seen on two dates on the extension (2 and 3 May) although only single individuals were seen on both occasions.

Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea*

Seen on four days between 9-16 May with a total of six birds being seen.

White-necked Puffbird *Notharchus hyperrhynchus*

White-necked Puffbird was split into two a few years ago with the Amazon and other major rivers largely defining the dividing line between the two 'new' species.

When we were exploring on the southern side of the Amazon, the birds seen were, therefore, this species with sightings of single birds on 10 and 12 May.

Guianan Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchos*

Two birds were seen from the MUSA Tower in Manaus on 6 May.

Spotted Puffbird *Bucco tamatia*

Single individuals were seen on 6, 8 and 12 May.

Spot-backed Puffbird *Nystalus maculatus*

One was seen briefly on the trail at Alter do Chao.

Black Nunbird *Monasa atra*

This Guianan Shield speciality was seen on four dates when we were in range, ie on the north bank of the Amazon.



Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

A reasonably conspicuous species which was found on all three days of the extension and then on an almost daily basis from 8 May onwards.

Although the common names of some birds seem to defy common sense, the English name of this species does seem particularly ridiculous given it is all black. Indeed, the Black Nunbird has more white on it than this species.

See left for photo.

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

This distinctive bird was seen on nine dates during the expedition.

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens*

Two were found on 2 May during the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Brown-chested Barbet *Capito brunneipectus*

Heard whilst searching for the Santarem Marmoset (14 May) at Maues Mirim.

Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus*

Found on two days on the extension (1 and 3 May) and on a similar number of occasions on the main trip (10 and 11 May).

Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*

Logged on four dates between 9-15 May and also found at the Tropical Hotel on 4 May.

See right for photo.

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

Only seen during the extension to Uacari Lodge where we had daily sightings.

Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera piperivora*

Two individuals of this extremely handsome toucan were found in the forest at Pancada (16 May).

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Seen across eleven dates on the main tour and extension.

Toco Toucan *Ramphastos toco*

At least ten of these iconic toucans were seen from the top deck of *Iracema* on 14 May whilst cruising north from Maues Mirim. Two other individuals were also seen three days earlier.

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

Like the Channel-billed Toucan, this species was encountered on a regular basis with sightings on nine days during our trip on *Iracema* and on two dates on the extension.

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Logged on two dates on the extension and a similar number of times on the main tour.

Unlike many woodpecker species, this one is often colonial and invariably when it is found, several individuals are seen.

Golden-green Woodpecker *Piculus chrysochloros*

A total of three individuals were seen on 15-16 May.

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula*

Seen on six dates across the main tour and extension although on most days only a single individual was encountered.



Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans*

Three birds were found on the extension, with a singleton also recorded on 9 May whilst exploring at Laguinho Channel

Cream-coloured Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*

Only seen on the extension with single individuals on 1 and 3 May.

Ringed Woodpecker *Celeus torquatus*

Single individuals were seen on 1 and 2 May at Uacari Lodge with the only other sighting being at Repartimento (12 May) where Junior succeeded in tape luring a couple of individuals we had heard into view.

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Recorded on three widely spaced dates whilst travelling on *Iracema*.

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*

Four birds were found whilst we were at the MUSA Tower in Manaus (6 May) with the only other sighting being a singleton four days later at Barra Mansa.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Recorded on five dates whilst we were on *Iracema* and once on the extension.

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

This species was seen on a daily basis between 11-17 May with the only other record being a lone individual at the Dolphin Swim site near Manaus on 5 May.

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

This very distinctive species was only recorded in the latter stages of the trip with sightings on both 15 and 16 May when on the Erepucuru River.

Northern Crested/Southern Caracara *Caracara cheriway/plancus*

Seen on six dates between 8-17 May.

What was previously known as Crested Caracara was split into two species several years ago, however, there remains some confusion about the identity of the birds in Central Amazonia as the two 'new' species are not easy to separate in the field.

With forest clearance, caracaras have spread through this region and whilst it is generally considered that the birds along the Amazon are Southern Caracaras, most views were too distant to confirm this. It is worth noting, for example, that at the time of writing, the maps on HBW Alive do not show either species occurring particularly close to Manaus.....

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*

One of the few species to be seen on a daily basis on both the extension and main tour.

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

Found on four occasions between 8-15 May.

Bat Falcon *Falco rufigularis*

We first found this diminutive falcon, which somewhat resembles a Eurasian Hobby, around our hotel in downtown Manaus as there were at least three individuals living there. It was

then seen on the majority of days we were on *Iracema*, although generally only one or two individuals were seen each day.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

Logged on four dates between 10-15 May, although only a few individuals were seen on each occasion.

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

The most frequently encountered macaw with sightings on eight dates across the main tour and extension, although as with the Blue-and-Yellow Macaw on most days we only saw a few individuals.

Red-and-green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*

Recorded on a daily basis between 12-15 May.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus*

The most frequently encountered macaw species on the extension and also seen on five dates during the main trip.

Peach-fronted Parakeet *Eupsittula aurea*

Only found during the latter stages of our time on *Iracema* with records on both 15 and 17 May.

Golden Parakeet *Guaruba guaruba*

One of the endemic speciality parrots of the expedition and seen extremely well on our morning canoe ride on the Amana River (13 May). We had also seen thirteen birds the previous afternoon but these had been extremely distant, so the encounter the following morning was much appreciated by all, especially as our 'boatmen' were able to paddle the canoes within 20 metres or so of a feeding group. These birds allowed us several minutes of fantastic views and photographic opportunities before they eventually flew off. Unquestionably one of the most colourful birds of the entire trip !! (see below for photo)

Sadly, this is one of the most prized birds in the cage bird trade and due to this and ongoing habitat destruction, it is considered vulnerable by Birdlife International.



White-eyed Parakeet *Psittacara leucophthalmus*

This species was generally seen flying overhead in small to medium sized flocks and it was encountered on seven dates, most of which were in the latter stages of the expedition.

Crimson-bellied Parakeet *Pyrrhura perlata*

Another of our target speciality parrots and seen on two occasions with sightings on 9 May at Laguinho Channel and four days later on the Amana River.

Dusky-billed Parrotlet *Forpus modestus*

Several of those tiny parrots were seen in a fruiting tree on 13 May whilst exploring along the Amana River.

Green-rumped Parrotlet *Forpus passerinus*

Like the above species, this bird is about sparrow sized so getting reasonable looks is challenging, however, it was seen at the Mamoni Channel (8 May) and six days later.

White-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris versicolurus*

Only seen in the latter stages of the trip with reasonable numbers found on 14 and 15 May.

Golden-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris chrysoptera*

Recorded on four dates – 6-7 May and 13-14 May.

Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Occasional sightings on the extension and during our time on *Iracema* with records from six dates.



Bald Parrot *Pyrilia aurantiocephala*

One of the highly localised and speciality endemic parrots of our itinerary and a lone bird was enjoyed for an extended period at the Paraconi River (11 May) as it fed in a nearby tree. A couple of days later, four birds flew by as we explored the Amana River.

It is worth noting that this species was only described in 2002, as birds were previously misidentified as immature Vulturine Parrots.

See left for photo.

Vulturine Parrot *Pyrilia vulturina*

Although this species has a slightly larger range than Bald Parrot, nevertheless it is still fairly range restricted and a Brazilian endemic. The only sighting was at the Amana River (13 May) where one was seen feeding in a flowering tree.

Short-tailed Parrot *Graydidascalus brachyurus*

Seen on a daily basis on the extension and on three dates on the main tour.

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

This species was unexpectedly uncommon and the only sightings were from the MUSA Tower in Manaus on 6 May.

Dusky Parrot *Pionus fuscus*

Daily sightings between 11-14 May with reasonable numbers on most days. The only record outside this period was two birds which were seen from the MUSA Tower (6 May). It was a somewhat unusual experience looking down on these birds as they fed in trees almost immediately below us.

Festive Amazon *Amazona festiva*

The commonest *Amazona* parrot on the expedition with sightings on most days of the extension and main tour.

Orange-winged Amazon *Amazona amazonica*

Recorded on a regular basis between 7-17 May with more or less daily sightings.

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinose*

Seen on two dates during the extension to Uacari Lodge and on six dates whilst we were travelling on *Iracema*.

Red-fan Parrot *Deropitrus accipitrinus*

This much-prized parrot was found on two occasions, with the first sightings being from the MUSA tower near Manaus where about half a dozen individuals were seen. The only other occasion when it was located was whilst exploring the Amana River (13 May).

Band-tailed Hornero *Furnarius figulus*

Seen on four widely spaced dates during our time on *Iracema*.

Yellow-chinned Spinetail *Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*

Two birds at Xiboraninha on our first morning on *Iracema* (7 May) were the only records on the trip.

Red-and-white Spinetail *Certhiaxis mustelinus*

Four birds showed exceptionally well at Mamoni Channel during our morning canoe ride (8 May) with the only other record being on the extension (1 May).

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

This species is surely the best looking of all the woodcreepers and a lone bird was found at Xiboraninha (7 May).

Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*

Seen on four widely spaced dates during the extension and main tour.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus*

The only sighting on the main tour was at Mamoni Channel (8 May) but it was also seen on the extension to Uacari Lodge (1 May) and at the Tropical Hotel (4 May).

Zimmer's Woodcreeper *Dendroplex kienerii*

This somewhat localised woodcreeper, which is only found along the Amazon and some tributaries, was seen at Xiboraninha (7 May) and responded well to recordings confirming it was indeed this species.

Striped Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*

The sole record of the expedition was a lone bird at Laguinho Channel on 9 May.

Curve-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus procurvoides*

A single individual was found at Mamoni Channel (8 May).

Glossy Antshrike *Sakesphorus luctuosus*

This species has a moderately limited range and was seen on four dates between 8-16 May.

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

Two were seen in the early morning of 8 May during on our canoe trip at Mamoni Channel.

Mouse-coloured Antshrike *Thamnophilus murinus*

This species was heard but not seen at the MUSA Tower (6 May).

Guianan Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula surinamensis*

This Guianan Shield endemic was seen nicely at Pancada Village on the west bank of the Erecupuru River (16 May).

Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata*

Heard on 11 May.

Leaden Antwren *Myrmotherula assimilis*

Another somewhat range restricted species which was only seen on one day (11 May).

Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides melanopogon*

This species was only found on the extension (3 May).

Snethlage's Tody-tyrant *Hemitriccus minor*

Heard but not seen at Laguinho Channel (9 May).

Spotted Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum*

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

Drab Water Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*

Seen on a daily basis from 9-11 May.

White-headed Marsh Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala*

Seen whilst cruising up the Erecupuru River on 15 May.

Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis*

Only recorded on our last day on *Iracema* near Alter do Chao (17 May).

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Undoubtedly overlooked but seen on 14 May.

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen on every day of the extension and main tour – one of the common and ubiquitous species in this region.

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

Not as common as the previous species but still recorded on nine dates during the main tour and extension.

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*

Only seen on the extension and early stages of our trip on *Iracema* with sightings on a total of five dates.

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

Another species that was undoubtedly overlooked but seen on 16 May.

Variiegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius*

Seen on three widely spaced dates on the extension and main tour.

White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis*

Seen on a couple of occasions towards the end of the tour (14 and 17 May).

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

One of the few species to be seen on every day of the expedition and extension – common and widespread.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana*

This species is very widespread in South America but whilst some populations are resident, others are nomadic or migratory. It was recorded on nine dates during the main trip and extension with the occasional large flock seen.

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*

Recorded on three dates during our time on *Iracema*.

Cinnamon Attila *Attila cinnamomeus*

The only sighting was on 3 May during the extension to Uacari Lodge.

White-eyed Attila *Attila bolivianus*

One on 9 May at Laguinho Channel.

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

A very flighty male was seen by some of the group at Pancada (16 May).

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

This fantastic looking bird was first seen from the MUSA Tower in Manaus (6 May). There was then a gap in sightings until 12 May and it was also seen on both subsequent days (ie 13-14 May),

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

This species is unquestionably one of the classic songsters of terra firme Amazonian forest and we heard it on a couple of occasions (9 and 16 May).

Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholena punicea*

One of the most colourful birds encountered on the expedition, with some nice views of a fine male from the MUSA Tower in Manaus on 6 May.

White-tailed Cotinga *Xipholena lamellipennis*

This Brazilian endemic was found on a couple of occasions, with the first at Repartimento on 12 May. The following day at least four birds were seen in a fruiting tree on the Amana River.

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*

Regularly seen on the extension to Uacari Lodge but much less common on the main trip and only seen on five dates.

Snow-capped Manakin *Lepidothrix nattereri*

Two individuals of this comparatively localised manakin were observed at Barra Mansa (10 May).

Flame-crested Manakin *Heterocercus linteatus*

A male was found in the late afternoon of 13 May when we explored a tributary on the west bank of the Maues River.

Crimson-hooded Manakin *Pipra aureola*

A serious candidate for the most colourful species of the expedition, with a pair seen at Laguinho Channel on the east bank of the Madeira River (9 May). The male was absolutely stunning with his crimson, yellow and black plumage. See right for photo.



Red-headed Manakin *Ceratopipra rubrocapilla*

A subadult male was feeding in the same tree as the Snow-capped Manakins at Barra Mansa (10 May).

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

Recorded on two dates with the two seen from the MUSA Tower on 6 May and then again on 12 May.

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

This is generally the commonest of the tityra species in Brazilian Amazonia and was found on three occasions during the main tour (8, 9 and 11 May) and once on the extension.

White-browed Purpletuft *Iodopleura isabellae*

What was presumably a pair were found perched up nicely from the top deck of *Iracema* on the morning of 12 May at Repartimento. Unfortunately, however, this was moments before there was a huge deluge which made any further birding impossible.

Cinereous Becard *Pachyramphus rufus*

The sole record of the trip was a lone bird at Mamoni Channel (8 May).

Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus castaneus*

One was found at Laguinho Channel on 9 May.

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

First observed from the MUSA Tower (6 May) with two then seen ten days later at Pancada on the the Erepuuru River. Peppershrikes were also heard singing the following day at Alter do Chao.

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

Birds were seen on 10 and 16 May.

The Neotropical subspecies of Red-eyed Vireo are sometimes regarded as a separate species, the Chivi Vireo *Vireo chivi*, and it is likely that the birds we encountered were this form as any North American migrant vireos (some of which do ‘winter’ in Amazonia) would have headed north by mid-May.

Ashy-headed Greenlet *Hylophilus pectoralis*

One was found at Laguinho Channel on 9 May.

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

One of the few species to be seen on a daily basis on both the extension and main tour and by far the most numerous hirundine throughout our time in Brazil.

Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

Seen on six dates during the main tour and extension.

Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera*

Noted on four widely spaced days during the main tour and extension.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

A reasonably common hirundine species on both the extension and main tour with sightings on twelve days.

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

This widespread and familiar species was only seen on three dates – 6-8 May.



Black-capped Donacobius

Donacobius atricapilla

This distinctive bird was first seen on the extension to Uacari Lodge where a lone individual was found on 1 May. It was then seen on two days during the main tour (8 and 13 May) although only ever in small numbers.

Although this species is often included within the Wrens, there is a growing

consensus that this treatment is not correct and DNA work has suggested it may actually be closer related to the Old World warblers. See above for photo.

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Only seen on 7 May at Xiboraninha.

Buff-breasted Wren *Cantorchilus leucotis*

A relatively vocal but elusive bird which was seen at Laguinho Channel on 9 May.

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Seen in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel (4 May).

The birds in South America are sometime treated as a separate species, Southern House Wren, but this approach has not been adopted by either IOC or the current Birdlife/IBW Alive checklist.

Pale-breasted Thrush *Turdus leucomelas*

A familiar species in urban environments in Central Amazonia, eg Manaus, and seen on 4-6 May inclusive.

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

The only euphonia species recorded on the trip with four birds on 7 May.

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

As this species is associated with more disturbed habitats, it was somewhat surprising that we only recorded it on one day (8 May).

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons*

Seen on a daily basis on the extension and on two occasions during the main tour.

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*

Seemingly the commonest oropendola in this region and logged on six dates between 7-13 May.

Green Oropendola *Psarocolius viridis*

Not found on the main tour but seen at Uacari Lodge on 3 May.

Olive Oropendola *Psarocolius bifasciatus*

Only seen on 11 May.

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

One of the classic birds of lowland Amazonia and seen on a daily basis during our time on *Iracema* and during our stay at Uacari Lodge.

Red-rumped Cacique *Cacicus haemorrhous*

The only sighting was on 12 May.

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis*

The sole record of this species was on 16 May at Pancada village on the Erepucuru River.

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Recorded on both 13 and 14 May but only in small numbers.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*

This brood parasite which occurs from Florida to Central Argentina, was logged on five dates whilst we were travelling on *Iracema* and once on the extension.

Velvet-fronted Grackle *Lamprosar tanagrinus*

Logged on one date on both the extension (2 May) and main tour (7 May).

Oriole Blackbird *Gymnomystax mexicanus*

This colourful Icterid was seen on six days during our time on *Iracema* with the majority of the sightings coming in the latter stages of the trip.

This species does have a quite interesting distribution as in Brazil it is primarily found along the Amazon and some of the larger tributaries, whereas elsewhere in its range it occupies savannahs and similar habitats.

Yellow-hooded Blackbird *Chrysomus icterocephalus*

Like the above species, this black and yellow Icterid is predominantly found along the Amazon and larger tributaries in Brazil and it was seen on all three days during the extension and on two dates on the main tour.

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

Rather surprisingly, this widespread Neotropical species was only seen on two occasions (12-13 May) with a total of three individuals being logged.

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Generally found in grasslands or scrubby areas, this well named species was recorded on four occasions.

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

A reasonably conspicuous bird which was seen on a reasonably regular basis on both the extension and main tour.

Red-billed Pied Tanager *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*

The only record of this handsome tanager was on 6 May.

Hooded Tanager *Nemosia pileata*

A small flock containing at least a couple of these birds was found on the last full day of the trip (17 May) whilst exploring a trail at Alter do Chao.

Flame-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus cristatus*

A lone bird seen on 6 May was the only record.

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

The only records were from Laguinho Channel and Barra Mansa (9 and 10 May) with good numbers found roosting in a reed bed on one of our night time canoe rides.

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Seen on six widely spaced dates with the first sightings in the grounds of the Tropical Hotel on 4 May at the end of the extension.

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

This species is reasonably widespread from Central America to Amazonia and we saw it on a total of twelve dates, again with the first records being in the Tropical Hotel gardens (4 May).

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

This species was seen on a slightly less regular basis than Blue-grey Tanager but was still recorded on just over half the days we spent on *Iracema*.

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

This species was logged on four dates and once again the first sighting was at the Tropical Hotel (4 May).

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis*

A well named bird which was seen in small numbers on both 6 and 12 May.

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

One of several species which were only recorded at the MUSA Tower in Manaus (6 May).

Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia*

As well as being seen from the MUSA Tower (6 May), this Amazonian species was recorded six days later at Repartimento.

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata*

Only seen at Pancada on the Erepucuru River on 16 May.

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

Recorded on only one date (11 May).

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Found on both 10 and 11 May.

Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus*

First seen at the MUSA Tower (6 May) and then again towards the end of the expedition when we visited the forests at Pancada village (16 May).

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*

The only record was at the MUSA Tower (6 May).

Orange-fronted Yellow Finch *Sicalis columbiana*

A moderately common bird in more disturbed habitats and seen on six dates.

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

A lone bird on the afternoon of 13 May whilst exploring a channel off the Maues River was the only record.

Wing-barred Seedeater *Sporophila americana*

A single individual was found during our canoe ride at Mamoni Channel (8 May) with two birds then seen a couple of days later at Barra Mansa.

Lesson's Seedeater *Sporophila bouvronides*

Only found on the extension (1 May).

Yellow-green Grosbeak *Caryothraustes canadensis*

A small flock of these well named birds was seen from the MUSA Tower (6 May).

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

The only sighting was at the Tropical Hotel at the end of the extension on 4 May.

REPTILES

Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*

Seen in the river opposite our hotel in Manaus (4, 5 and 6 May) and also on the trip to swim with the Amazon River Dolphins. The only other sightings were on 14 May when cruising north from Maues Mirim. See below for photo.



Black Caiman *Caiman niger*

This species was recorded on a daily basis during the extension to Uacari Lodge and also on two evenings during the main tour (7 and 12 May).

Amazon Tree Boa *Corallus hortulanus*

Found on four of our night excursions from *Iracema* with another whilst staying at Uacari Lodge.

Brown Sipo Snake *Chironius fuscus*

One was identified on 2 May on the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Slender Anole *Anolis fuscoauratus*

The only record was at Panada village on the Erepecuru River on 16 May.

Diving Lizard *Uranoscodon superciliosus*

Only recorded on one date during the main tour (8 May: Mamoni Channel) but more frequent on the extension where it was seen on two days.

Rainbow Lizard *Cnemidophorus lemniscatus*

Only recorded on the last two days of the trip (16 and 17 May).

Amazon Whiptail (Race Runner) *Ameiva ameiva*

This species was only recorded on one date (7 May) although a number of unidentified whiptails were also seen on the extension to Uacari Lodge.

Common House Gecko *Hemidactylus frenatus*

This native of Southeast Asia was present at Uacari Lodge.

Black-spotted Skink *Mabuya nigropunctata*

A lone individual on 11 May was the sole record of the trip.

Cocha Whiptail *Kentropyx altamazonica*

The only whiptail which was positively identified during the extension to Uacari Lodge with daily sightings whilst we were staying there. This species was also seen on 8 May at Mamoni Channel.

Green Iguana *Iguana iguana*

The commonest reptile on the main tour with records on ten days. It was also seen near our hotel in Manaus.

FROGS AND TOADS

Cane Toad *Rhinelia marina*

Only seen during the extension to Uacari Lodge with sightings on two days.

Gladiator Treefrog *Hypsiboas boans*

Found on three of our night time excursions whilst travelling on *Iracema*.

Quaking Tree Frog *Hyla lanciformis*

Seen on one day during the extension (2 May).

Smooth Jungle Frog *Leptodactylus diedrus*

A frog believed to be this species was seen on 8 May at Mamoni Channel.

Convict Treefrog *Hypsiboas calcaratus*

A frog considered to be this species was seen on 9 May at Laguinho Channel