

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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**A BIRDING TRIP REPORT FOR A BRIEF VISIT TO
RIBERALTA IN BOLIVA**

November 2017

**Tour Leader and report redaction: Barry Walker
and Richard Amable**

Riberalta is a seldom visited corner of Bolivia close to the confluence of the Madre de Dios and Mamore Rivers just inside the Department of Beni. It has a feeling of the Amazon and its bird community reflects that but holds the north-eastern most patches of cerrado habitat giving it a distinct characteristic of its own. Not many birders go here and its only Manu Expedition's second trip here but it's a really nice extension with some good birds and we will offer it more often in the future. Apart from the endemic Masked Antpitta we came here to see it has some sexy cerrado birds as well such as White-rumped Tanager, Rufous-sided Pygmy Tyrant, Ocellated Crake, Horned Sungem and even Chaco Eagle. A pleasant few days.



The San Lorenzo cerrado at dawn – Barry Walker

BIRDING LOCALITIES

Hotel Colonial/Main Square 11° 0'18.92"S 66° 3'57.54"W

Pampas de San Lorenzo 11° 6'24.28"S 65°46'26.23"W

Hamburgo Antpitta track 11° 1'6.18"S 66° 5'54.05"W

DAY-BY-DAY ACTIVITIES

Nov 9th: Richard Marc and Barry met weary arrivals at El Alto La Paz airport and were shocked to find Rod had not made it due to a passport problem at Heathrow! Bummer! We checked in for our late flight to Riberlata which was surprisingly roomy and modern. We arrived safely but our bags did not, so we dropped what we had at the pleasant Hotel Colonial and headed out with Vincent to Antpitta country near Hamburgo in heavily disturbed habitat. We quickly located a singing bird and after a bit of shuffling around we all managed to see the bird. It was getting late and we returned to Riberlata before the airline office closed so Richard could try and to locate our baggage. It was day one and we had a simple meal at a pavement restaurant on the plaza watching the local populace parade round and round in their prized cars and motorbikes. Night Hotel Colonial

Nov 10th: Today we had decided to go to Cerrado habitat reminiscent of Brazil (which was not that far away!) but the Pampas de San Lorenzo (yet another birding destination called San Lorenzo!) on the road west to Guayaramerin were a bit further than I thought. We got into great Cerrado habitat and found some cool birds the star of the morning being an unexpected Chaco Eagle right by the road. We explored some forest as it started to warm up but it was not very productive. It being so hot (I saw a squirrel putting suntan oil on his nuts!) we decided to go to the river town of Yate for a lunch of fresh fish and beer. It was hot and dusty and an orange windstorm kicked up by the lead vehicle painted me ginger! Some Tui Parakeets joined us for lunch. In the afternoon Richard led an afternoon walk down a track on the way home and managed to find the range restricted Natterer's Slaty Antshrike. Dinner and beers and reunification with our bags at the hotel Colonial came later.

Nov 11th: As we had some time before our midday flight to Trinidad and the start of the main tour, we decided to return to the Masked Antpitta track for the time we had and saw some good birds. Paul stayed behind to get pics of the Masked Antpitta whilst the rest of headed for lunch and showers. The plane was on time and we flew into Trinidad getting to meet Malcolm at nightfall at our country lakeside hotel.

The Key to the Bird list

*Species heard only

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

NOTE FROM SACC: “With passage of proposal [723](#), the linear sequence of orders in this classification now greatly differs from the traditional sequence with which most users are familiar, particularly the sequence between the traditional beginning (ratites) and the end (passerines). Multiple independent data sets indicate that the traditional division between water birds and land birds has little phylogenetic basis, with some of the non-passerine land bird orders more closely related to water bird orders than to other land bird orders, and vice versa. To perpetuate the traditional sequence misleads ornithologists into thinking that water bird’s, for example, form a monophyletic group. So, we might as well get used to it now!

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

RR = Near Endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

THE BIRDLIST

TINAMOUS

Cinereous Tinamou - *Crypturellus cinereus**

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui**

Undulated Tinamou - *Crypturellus undulatus*

Many heard but one seen

Small-billed Tinamou – *Crypturellus parvirostris**

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer - *Anhima cornuta*

A few seen amongst rubbish near Hamburgo

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS

Speckled Chachalaca - *Ortalis guttata*

Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Rock Pigeon - *Columba livia*

Common near human habitation

Gray fronted Dove - *Leptotila rufaxilla*

2. This and the previous species have complicated distribution with places where they occur side by side and other where only one occurs or is more common.

Ruddy Ground-Dove – *Columbina talpacoti*

Common

CUCKOOS

Greater Ani - *Crotophaga major*

A few

Smooth billed Ani - *Crotophaga ani*

Very common in amazon lowland forest on river islands

Squirrel Cuckoo - *Piaya cayana*

Very common – seen on several occasions.

Yellow-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus americanus*

Nice looks at this boreal migrant at Hamburgo



Yellow-billed Cuckoo at Hamburgo – Vincent Vos

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS

Nacunda Nighthawk - *Chordeiles nacunda*

At least two

Lesser Nighthawk - *Chordeiles acutipennis*

Common at dusk

SWIFTS

Short-tailed Swift - *Chaetura brachyuran*

Commonly seen over more open areas

Neotropical Palm Swift - *Tachornis squamata*

Quite common near Mauritia Palms where this species nests

HUMMINGBIRDS

Reddish Hermit - *Phaethornis ruber*

Seen on two occasions.

White-bearded Hermit - *Phaethornis hispidus*

Just the one

Great-billed Hermit - *Phaethornis malaris*

One seen. *Phaethornis longirostris* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as conspecific with *P. superciliosus*; Hinkelmann (1996), followed by Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997), provided evidence that it should be treated as separate species, a return to the classification of Cory (1918), namely a three-species classification: (1) *P. longirostris* of Middle America and northwestern South America; (2) *P. malaris* of western Amazonia, the eastern Guianan Shield, and southeastern Brazil; and (3) *P. superciliosus* (with *muelleri*) of the Guianan Shield and eastern Brazil. Thus, taxa from western Amazonia formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as subspecies of *P. superciliosus* are considered subspecies of *P. malaris*. *Phaethornis longirostris* and *P. superciliosus* form a superspecies (Schuchmann 1999). [SACC proposal did not pass to return to species limits of Meyer de Schauensee.](#)

Horned Sungem – *Heliactin bilophus*

We saw at least two initially located by Paul. The sole member of the genus *Heliactin*, the slender-bodied Horned Sungem is a remarkable hummingbird, well worthy of such an evocative name. While females are primarily green above with clean white underparts, and long central rectrices, males are dazzlingly adorned with a dark blue crown, black throat and upper breast, and tiny red, blue and gold 'horns', as well as also possessing elongated central tail feathers. In terms of its distribution, the species is found extremely locally north of the Amazon, in southern Suriname, as well as in the savannas of

Amapá, in far northeast Brazil, but then much more continuously (albeit increasingly less so due to habitat destruction) across the Brazilian interior to eastern Bolivia. It favors native cerrado vegetation and is found to at least 1000 m in elevation. Like many hummingbirds, the Horned Sungem appears to perform local movements, at least in parts of its range, in response to flowering events, although elsewhere the species' populations are seemingly more sedentary.



Horned Sungem – Fred Tavares

Blue-tailed Emerald - *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

One seen

Sapphire-spangled Emerald - *Amazilia lactea*

Another common Hummingbird but we saw only one here

HOATZIN

Hoatzin - *Opisthocomus hoazin*

Large groups seen

RAILS & CRAKES

Gray-cowled Wood Rail - *Aramides cajanea*

Two seen. The old Gray-necked Wood-Rail has been split two ways – Russet-napped Wood-Rail *Aramides albiventris* of Mexico and the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and the one we saw of the Pacific slope of Costa Rica to Argentina

Ocellated Crake - *Micropygia schomburgkii**

Annoyingly common on the Pampas

PLOVERS

Southern Lapwing – *Vanellus chilensis*

A few seen

SANDPIPERS

Buff-breasted Sandpiper - *Tryngites subruficollis*

Boreal Migrant. Seen and heard on the Pampas

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana - *Jacana jacana*

Half a dozen seen

GULLS & TERNS

Large-billed Tern - *Phaetusa simplex*

One recorded of this banana billed Tern

HERONS & BITTERNS

Rufescent Tiger Heron - *Tigrisoma faciatum*

One seen very well – a subadult



Striated Heron - *Butorides striatus*

Just the one

Cocoi Heron - *Ardea Cocoi*

At least two seen

Great Egret - *Ardea albus*

Common

IBIS & SPOONBILLS

Green Ibis – *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

Again, just the one seen

AMERICAN VULTURES

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura*

Very common bird. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies *ruficollis* and the southern subspecies group (*jota* and "*falklandica*") might merit recognition as separate species from the northern *Cathartes aura* group.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture - *Cathartes burrovianus*

Common on the pampas

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus*

Most common around town

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Gray-headed Kite – *Leptodon cayanensis*

One seen

Black-collared Hawk – *Busarellus nigricollis*

One seen

Long-winged Harrier – *Circus buffoni*

Great looks at the airport in Ribralta. Named for the impressive sounding George-Louis Leclerc Comte de Buffon (1707-1788) Director of the Jardin de Roi in Paris

Slate-colored Hawk - *Buteogallus schistacea*

One seen

Savannah Hawk - *Buteogallus meridionalis*

Chaco (Crowned) Eagle *Buteogallus coronatus*

SURPRISE! We did not expect this. Chaco Eagle is a very large, gray raptor of open habitats in south central South America. We saw it at the extreme edge of its north-western range it probably is a range extension. Chaco Eagle ranges from eastern Brazil

and Bolivia south to central Argentina in caatinga, pampas, cerrado, and chaco. It feeds in part on small to medium-sized mammals, including armadillos (*Dasypodidae*) and skunks (*Conepatus* spp.), hunting from a low perch, particularly near dawn or dusk. The nest of Chaco Eagle is a large platform of sticks. This species formerly was known as "Crowned Eagle", a name that often is applied as well to a species from Africa (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*); the name Chaco Eagle for the South American species reduces the risk of confusion between these two very different species, and highlights one of the principal habitats occupied by Chaco Eagle. The most prevalent threat to the survival of Chaco Eagle appears to be the increasing rates of deforestation, ranching, and agriculture. This clearing leaves huge spans of barren land with no trees or prey. There have also been current reports of farmers actively hunting and killing this species. Persecution and habitat destruction have led to the moderate and ongoing population decline seen in their current numbers (Sarasola and Maceda 2006, Bellocq et al. 1998). **ENDANGERED**

Roadside Hawk - *Rupornis magnirostris*

Very common bird seemingly intermediate between Amazonian and Bolivian savanna forms

White-tailed Hawk - *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*

An open country species we saw this on two separate days



Chaco Eagle – Vincent Vos



Chaco Eagle – Paul Noakes

TYPICAL OWLS

Tropical Screech-Owl – *Megascops albogularis**

Heard in Riberalta

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl - *Glaucidium brasilianum*

One seen well in response to playback

Burrowing Owl - *Athene cunicularia*

Here the *bolivianus* subspecies

TROGONS AND QUETZALS

Black-tailed Trogon – *Trogon melanurus*

Seen and commonly heard

Blue-crowned Trogon - *Trogon curucui*

A pair seen on the Hamburgo track

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata*

One seen

JACAMARS

Purus Jacamar - *Galbalcyrrhynchus purusianus*

3 seen on our last morning at Hamburgo. Name for the Purus river that runs into Brazil from Peru.

Rufous-tailed Jacamar - *Galbula ruficauda*

Common

Paradise Jacamar – *Galbula dea*

Nice views of three at Hamburgo

PUFFBIRDS AND NUNBIRDS

Pied Puffbird - *Notharchus tectus*

2 seen along the Hamburgo trail

White-eared Puffbird – *Nystalus chacuru*

4-5 seen on the San Lorenzo Pampas

Black-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa nigrifrons*

Common. Monasa is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds.

Swallow-Wing - *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Common



Pied Puffbird – Vincent Vos

NEW WORLD BARBETS

Gilded Barbet - *Capito auratus*

One seen

Lemon-throated Barbet - *Eubucco richardsoni*

Again, on seen. Named for Sir John Richardson (1787-1865) Scottish surgeon-explorer and zoologist. In the times of the great sailing ships especially during the great armament during the Napoleonic wars at the turn of the 18th century, many “natural philosopher’s” were medical men which signed up as ship’s surgeons to explore the natural world. Perhaps the most famous example is Charles Darwin but there were many more on both sides of the conflict who were allowed to present their findings in Paris and London despite the conflict

TOUCANS

Channel-billed Toucan - *Ramphastos vitellinus**

White-throated Toucan - *Ramphastos tucanus**

Chestnut-eared Aracari - *Pteroglossus castanotis**

Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracaris

Lettered Aracari – *Pteroglossus incriptus*

A group of 3-4 seen along the way to San Lorenzo

WOODPECKERS & PICULETS

White-wedged Piculet - *Picumnus albosquamatus*

One seen well

White Woodpecker - *Melanerpes candidus*

A noisy group of 7 seen on the Pampas de San Lorenzo – bird that moves long distances over the cerrado

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Two seen commonly heard

Little Woodpecker - *Veniliornis passerines*

Very common in gallery forest

Red-stained Woodpecker – *Veniliornis affinis*

One seen

Chestnut Woodpecker – *Celeus elegans*

One seen

Lineated Woodpecker - *Dryocopus lineatus*

Seen on two consecutive days

CARACARAS & FALCONS

Southern Caracara - *Caracara plancus*

Common

Yellow-headed Caracara - *Milvago chimachima*

At least two maybe more

American Kestrel – *Falco sparverius*

Just one seen

PARROTS

Tui Parakeet - *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Around 50 seen in the mango trees at lunch at Yate

Blue-headed Parrot - *Pionus menstruus*

Very common

Dusky-headed Parakeet - *Aratinga weddellii*

Very common

Red-billed Macaw - *Orthopsittaca manilata*

At least 3

Chestnut-fronted Macaw - *Ara severa*

2 seen

ANTBIRDS

Great Antshrike - *Taraba major*

Seen on two consecutive days

Amazonian Antshrike - *Thamnophilus amazonicus*

2 on the afternoon forest walk

RR Natterer's Slaty Antshrike - *Thamnophilus stricocephalus*

A male seen on the afternoon forest walk on the way back to Riberalta. Here at its westernmost edge of its range. It is distributed across Brazil south of the Amazon as far as extreme northeast Bolivia. It seems to prefer more open areas within lowland evergreen forest, especially around small clearings and light gaps, particularly on sandy soils, and the species has also been found in gallery forest in pre-Amazonian regions. Named for Dr. Johann Natterer Austrian zoologist resident in Brazil (1787 – 1843)



Amazonian Antshrike – Paul Noakes



Natterer's Slaty Antshrike – Paul Noakes

Plain-winged Antshrike - *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

Seen in the forest

White-flanked Antwren- *Myrmotherula axillaris*

2 Seen Willis (1984), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved so keep track of where you see them

Band-tailed Antbird – *Hypocnemoides maculicauda*

Two of this waterside specialist seen

Black-throated Antbird – *Myrmophylax atrothorax*

A least 4 seen at Hamburgo

Black-spotted Bare-eye - *Phlepopsis nigromaculata*

3 seen well



Black-spotted Bare-eye – Vincent Vos

ANTPITTAS

E Masked Antpitta – *Hylospezus auricularis*

The bird we came to see. One on the first day and 3 on the third and well photographed. Masked Antpitta had been described by Gyldenstolpe in 1941, but was considered a subspecies of Spotted Antpitta (*H. macularius*) until Sjoerd Meyer rediscovered it and got the first recordings of its voice.. Sjoerd then published his findings in 1998, supporting its elevation to species level. A very intriguing species, indeed! In March 1994, the late Sjoerd Meyer went birding with Bernard Geling and Douglas Knapp to Riberalta. Sjoerd noted: "I don't really remember why exactly we went to Riberalta, but I think it was because Bernard knew friends living there. Whilst birding alone one late afternoon, just outside town in a low-lying area called Hamburgo (the most heavily disturbed habitat imaginable!), my attention was drawn to a loud song which was obviously made by an antbird". This turned out to be a new bird for science - the Masked Antpitta.



Masked Antpitta – Paul Noakes

ANTHRUSHES

Black-faced Antthrush- *Formicarius analis* *

OVENBIRDS

Olivaceous Woodcreeper - *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonicus*

Seen twice at Manu Wildlife Center. Certainly, consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies group possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003). The subspecies *viridis* and *amazonus* are elevational replacements in southern Peru with different song types (Robbins et al. 2013). Keep track of these – they will be split as sure as death and taxes!

Long-billed Woodcreeper - *Nasica longirostris*

One seen

Elegant Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus elegans juruanus*

2 Seen. We saw the *jurua* subspecies. Note that Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* (Spix's Woodcreeper) conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii* (Jurua Woodcreeper), and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951). <incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Buff -throated Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Many heard and at least one seen. The most common Lowland rainforest Woodcreeper; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper - *Dendroplex picus*

The common open country and forest edge woodcreeper

Pale-legged Hornero - *Furnarius leucopus*

Two seen

Plain-crowned Spinetail - *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Commonly heard and a pair seen

Ruddy Spinetail – *Synallaxis rutilans*

Three seen on the forest walk on day 2

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS.

Small-billed Elaenia - *Elaenia parvirostris*

Seen during the first three days of the tour

Lesser Elaenia – *Elaenia chiriquensis*

This species although we did not put it in the nightly checklist was common in the cerrado at San Lorenzo

Plain-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia cristata*

Fairly common by voice but also seen in the cerrado at San Lorenzo

RR Rufous-sided Pygmy Tyrant *Euscarthmus rufomarginatus* NEAR THREATENED

Formerly considered to be endemic to be the Cerrado biome, and therefore thought to be highly threatened by the seemingly relentless habitat destruction affecting this region, but more recently the species has also been discovered in enclaves of similar habitat within parts of Amazonia, as far north as southern Suriname and Amapá

(Brazil). Nonetheless, its preference for pristine shrubby campo cerrado has undoubtedly led to a significant decline in its fortunes over the species' main range, from northeast Bolivia and northeast Paraguay (perhaps only formerly) across south-central and parts of northeast Brazil. Again, we saw this (picked up by Paul) at the extreme edge of its range. We saw two pair well



Rufous-sided Pygmy Tyrant – Paul Noakes

Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant – *Myiornis ecuadatus*

One on two consecutive days

Johannes' Tody Tyrant - *Hemitriccus iohannis*

Very common on along the Hamburgo track

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum maculatum*

One in the town square every day!



Spotted-Tody-Flycatcher

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chysochrotaphum*

Three seen in total

Gray-crowned Tolmomyias - *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*

Two birds seen in the forest

Gray Monjita – *Xolmis cinereus*

4 on the San Lorenzo Pampas

Rusty-margined Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes cayanensis*

Social Flycatcher- *Myiozetetes similis*

Fairly Common

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Lesser Kiskadee - *Pitangus lektor*

Always near water

Streaked Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes maculatus*

One on our last morning

Boat-billed Flycatcher - *Megarynchus pitangua*

Common by voice several seen

Tropical Kingbird - *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Very common TK!

Fork-tailed Flycatcher – *Tyrannus savanna*

Pleasantly common on in open areas – a pretty bird!

Rufous-tailed Flatbill - *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*

One called into playback at san Lorenzo in the forest

Dull-capped Attila - *Attila boilvianus*

Quite common – named for the Republica Plurinacional de Bolivia – where we were.

COTINGAS

Bare-necked Fruitcrow - *Gymnoderus foetidus*

Two flyovers

MANAKINS

Dwarf Tyrant Manakin - *Tyranneutes stolzmanni**

Band-tailed Manakin - *Ceratopipra fasciicauda**

Nice views of 2 males at Amazonia Lodge

Fiery-capped Manakin - *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus**

TITYRAS AND BECARDS

White-winged Becard -*Pachyramphus polichopterus*

2 Seen

VIREOS & GREENLETS

Rufous-browed Peppershrike – *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

At least 3 seen

SWALLOWS & MARTINS

White-banded Swallow - *Atticora fasciata*

Common bird

Brown-chested Martin – *Progne tapera*

Two seen of the nominate subspecies lacking the complete breast-band of *fusca*

Barn Swallow – *Hirundo rustica*

Boreal Migrant we saw 6 +. The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations.

Bank Swallow – *Riparia riparia*

At least two seen. The SACC says: Called "Sand Martin" or "Common Sand-Martin" in Old World literature and in Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Turner & Rose (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to change to "Sand Martin" did not pass.

WRENS

House Wren – *Troglodytes aedon*

One seen. Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, is treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Thrush-like Wren - *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

2 seen

Buff-breasted Wren – *Cantorchilus leucotis*

The common Wren of the area and very vocal

DONACOBIUS

Black -capped Donacobius - *Donacobius atricapillus**

THRUSHES AND SOLITAIRES

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

The common lowland Thrush

TANAGERS AND ALLIES

Red Capped Cardinal - *Paroaria gularis*

Another common bird

Black-faced Tanager - *Schistochlamys melanopis*

4-6 seen in open habitats

Hooded Tanager - *Nemosia pileata*

At least 4 seen

Flame-crested Tanager - *Tachyphonus cristatus*

4 seen

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Common in the Amazonia lowlands but not in primary forest

Red-legged Honeycreeper - *Cyanerpes cyaneus*

A pair seen on day 2

Green Honeycreeper - *Chlorophanes spiza*

Two seen

Black-faced Dacnis - *Dacnis lineata*

A pair seen at Hamburgo

Blue Dacnis - *Dacnis cayana*

A pair on consecutive days

Guira Tanager - *Hemithraupis guira*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-backed Tanager – *Hemithraupis flavicollis*

3 Seen

Chestnut-vented Conebill – *Conirostrum speciosum*

Good views of a pair

Blue Gray Tanager - *Thraupis episcopus*

A common bird in open areas in the Amazon. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum*

Common in disturbed habitats

Turquoise Tanager - *Tangara mexicana*

Two seen. Not found in Mexico!

Paradise Tanager - *Tangara chilensis*

Stunning Tanager 2 seen. Not found in Chile!

Opal-crowned Tanager - *Tangara callophrys*

2 Seen

Opal-rumped Tanager - *Tangara velia*

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch - *Emberizoides herbicola*

Common on the San Lorenzo pampas

White-rumped Tanager – *Cypsnagra hirundinacea*

Around 6 of this social cerrado Tanager called in by Richard. They are notable for their complex duets, often given in the early morning. They often lead mixed-species flocks and serve as sentinels. Individuals perch at the tops of trees and give alarm calls when predators approach. The White-rumped Tanager also is unusual in that it is one of the few tanagers for which cooperative breeding has been documented.

Grayish Saltator - *Saltator coerulescens*

Common. Klicka et al. (2007) found strong genetic support for a sister relationship between *Saltator* and core Thraupidae. Sushkin (1924) proposed that *Saltator* was thraupine, not emberizine/cardinaline. [SACC proposal](#) passed to transfer *Saltator* from Cardinalidae to Incertae Sedis. [SACC proposal](#) to transfer to Thraupidae did not pass. Barker et al. (2013) found that *Saltator* and *Saltatricula* were embedded in the Thraupidae. [SACC proposal](#) passed to transfer to Thraupidae. Chavez et al. (2013) found that relationships within the genus are not consistent with the current linear sequence of species. [SACC proposal](#) passed to revise linear sequence.

Buff-throated Saltator – *Saltator maximis*

One only

Slate-colored Grosbeak – *Saltator grossus**

Blue-black Grassquit – *Volatinia jacarina*

A few here and there

Plumbeous Seedeater – *Sporophila plumbea*

The common seedeater of the cerrado habitat

Lesson's Seedeater – *Sporophila bouvronoides*

Three at the start of the Hamburgo track

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater - *Sporophila angolensis*

2 seen. Not found in Angola!

Double-collared Seedeater – *Sporophila caerulescens*

A pair seen near the Hamburgo track

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Grassland Sparrow - *Ammodramus humerlais*

2 on the cerrado

ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Yellow-rumped Cacique - *Cacicus cela*

Very common bird

Solitary Black Cacique - *Cacicus solitarius*

3 seen in total

Orange-backed Troupial - *Icterus icterus*

Two seen

Shiny Cowbird - *Molothrus bonarensis*

FINCHES

Purple-throated Euphonia - *Euphonia chlorotica*

Seen on two consecutive days

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*

Common in town

MAMMALS

RACCOON FAMILY

Tayra – *Eira Barbara*

One seen

LARGE RODENTS

Brown Agouti – *Dasyprocta variegata*



Vincent and new bins



The Ginger Man!



Richard and the group in the Cerrado



VIP Lounge at Riberalta Airport