
The avifauna of Estancia San Juan Poriahú, Iberá Marshes, Argentina: checklist and some natural history notes

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La Estancia San Juan Poriahú está ubicada al norte de los Esteros del Iberá, Corrientes, Argentina, dentro de la Reserva Provincial del Iberá, y es considerada un área clave para las aves. Durante 62 días de prospecciones (1996–2000) se detectó un total de 211 especies de aves, nueve de ellas amenazadas o casi amenazadas. La avifauna es particularmente rica en aves de humedales y pastizales (familias Ardeidae, Rallidae e Icteridae, con 11, 10 y 16 especies) y pobre en aves de selvas, ya que éstas se hallan naturalmente fragmentadas. Presento datos de historia natural y estacionalidad para 15 especies.

Introduction

Estancia San Juan Poriahú (ESJP) is on the north edge of the Esteros del Iberá (Iberá marshes), Departamento San Miguel, Corrientes Province (27°42'S 57°11'W). The Esteros del Iberá (c.12,000 km²) are one the largest wetlands in South America. Most of ESJP is within the Reserva Provincial Iberá, one of the largest protected areas in Argentina¹. The reserve is largely under private ownership, with few restrictions on land use and no effective management plan.

ESJP, like most of north-east Corrientes, was administered by the Jesuit Missions between 1630 and 1767. The economy of the area was based on cattle ranching, and livestock has been present for over three centuries at ESJP. The Iberá marshes (including ESJP) were visited by D'Orbigny in 1827–28⁵. One species reported by D'Orbigny (Glaucous Macaw *Anodorhynchus glaucus*) is extinct, and large raptors and parrots are now scarce in Corrientes. Today, all of the area surrounding Iberá has been forested (mostly with pine and eucalyptus), or developed for large-scale rice cultivation.

Although some general works on the geology, landscape, flora and fauna of Iberá are available^{2,3}, many basic aspects of the natural history of the marshes remain unstudied, and the avifauna is relatively unknown. Crude estimates suggest that 300 species of bird may occur in Iberá, including several endangered or threatened species. ESJP has been formally recognised as a Key Area for birds¹⁷. I present an annotated list of its avifauna, with natural history data for some endangered or lesser known species.

Study area and methods

Esteros del Iberá occupy a large depression partially excavated since the late Pliocene by the río Paraná as it shifted its main channel from east to west⁸. Nowadays, there is no river feeding the Iberá basin and its water is derived from excess rainfall³. Annual rainfall in north Iberá (including ESJP) is 1,300–1,500 mm, exceeding the estimated evaporation of 1,050 mm. The general flow of the marshes is from north-east to south-west, towards the río Corriente, a tributary of the río Paraná. Iberá waters are remarkably clear, slightly acidic and poor in nutrients².

The basically treeless Iberá marshes are surrounded by two distinctive habitats³. The Espinal, a woody savanna dominated by thorny *Prosopis* and *Acacia*, mostly occurs to the south. Vegetation north of Iberá can be classified as transitional between the chaco forests and savannas of north-west Corrientes and the more humid Selva Paranaense (interior Atlantic Forest) of north-east Corrientes and Misiones (Argentina). Judging from its tree species, ESJP is roughly at the centre of this gradient.

Climate is subtropical, with mean temperatures above 15°C (winter) and 26°C (summer) and no obvious dry season³. Winter frost is rare, due to the moderating influence of the esteros. ESJP has c.10,000 ha of esteros (Esteros Ipué and Blanco Cué) and 4,500 ha of drier land. The esteros include open water (up to 4 m deep), several types of embalsados (patches of floating vegetation, with roots in floating soil up to 2 m deep) and periodically inundated grasslands. At ESJP, embalsados support mostly herbaceous vegetation up to 2 m high. Common embalsado plants include the grasses *Panicum grumosum* and *Zizaniopsis* sp., cattails *Typha* sp., *Cyperus giganteus* and the tall, banana-like pehuajó *Thalia multiflora*, but the flora includes hundreds of species from ferns to orchids⁹. The aquatic fauna of ESJP includes predatory vertebrates such as the abundant piranhas (*Serrasalmo* sp.) and two species of cayman.

Drier land at ESJP consists of low ridges of sandy soil dotted with circular depressions of variable size (Fig. 1). Most depressions hold permanent water (lagunas). These have only a fringe of vegetation along their shores, mostly reeds *Schoenoplectus californicus*. The ridges are mostly grassland dominated by paja colorada (the grass *Andropogon lateralis*), with isolated patches of natural woodland (montes). Up to 20 species of tree occur in the latter, including ambay *Cecropia pachystacha*, curupí *Sapium haematospermum*, timbó *Enterolobium contortisiliquum*, the palm *Arecopsis romanzoffiana* and ipé *Tabebuia* sp. The palm savannas, so typical of Corrientes province, are represented at ESJP by a few patches of the dwarf palm *Butia paraguayensis*. Much of the higher ground at ESJP is cropped or used for pasture.

I first visited ESJP in August 1990, but most data were obtained during 62 days of field surveys, at all seasons, in 1996–1998. All of the habitats defined above were covered. Esteros were surveyed from a boat along the main channels (Fig. 2). I also used tape-recordings^{7,15} (including my own) for bird identification. The owners of ESJP provided valuable

information on the birds and their environment. The avifauna of ESJP is compared with my own data from other sites in Corrientes province.

Results

The ESJP bird list comprises 211 species. As expected, the estancia is particularly rich in aquatic or wetland birds. Herons comprise 11 species, 85% of Argentina's list. I detected 10 species of rails, 40% of those reported in Argentina, and I may have missed others. On the other hand, only eight species of duck were detected, just 21% of Argentina's total. At ESJP, their highest diversity (both species and overall numbers) occurs in winter, and only two species breed (Silver Teal *Anas versicolor* and Brazilian Duck *Amazonetta brasiliensis*). This may reflect the poverty of nutrients and plankton in the waters, but perhaps also predation. All duck broods were seen in small isolated ponds, apparently lacking predatory fish and cayman.

The better represented passerine genera were those that inhabit wetlands and grasslands. Noteworthy is the large number of icterids, with 16 species, 70% of the Argentine total. Ignoring accidental visitors (two species) and migrants (Bobolink *Dolychonix oryzivorus*), 12–13 species breed at ESJP (the status of Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelaius thilius* was unconfirmed). Corrientes is the richest province for icterids in Argentina (19 species) and one of the family's strongholds in the Americas⁹.

ESJP is depauperate in forest birds, compared with the riparian forests of the río Paraná, 20 km to the north. Isla Apipé Grande (27°29'S 56°56'W) holds at least 26 species unknown at ESJP, including additional families such as trogons and jays. The small, scattered forest patches at ESJP (some lacking dense undergrowth) must be difficult to colonise. In addition, species of the Espinal of south Corrientes, recorded around Carlos Pellegrini (28°32'S 57°11'W), are absent from ESJP, including the endangered Yellow Cardinal *Gubernatrix cristata*.

Is the avifauna of ESJP representative of avian diversity in the entire Iberá system? A comparison of the ESJP list with observations from Carlos Pellegrini (28°32'S 57°11'W, and also within the reserve) indicates that most aquatic species are present in both areas, with minor exceptions such as Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*, which has not been reported at ESJP, but 10 woodland species of the Espinal of south Corrientes are absent from ESJP, including the endangered Yellow Cardinal *Gubernatrix cristata*. Grasslands around Carlos Pellegrini lack some species found at ESJP, while supporting others, such as the endangered Marsh *Sporophila palustris* and Entre Rios Seed eaters *S. zelichi*¹⁷. From these data I estimate that the number of species found in the Esteros del Iberá and its immediate surrounds should be closer to 250 than to 300 species. Unfortunately the Reserva Provincial only protects the marshes and therefore fewer species.

In addition to the checklist, I present natural history data on little-known species, particularly those regarded as threatened or near-threatened¹⁷, and some information on seasonal movements.

Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris*

Previously reported from ESJP^{4,12} but record overlooked in the main compilation for the species¹³. I observed it in the esteros and some large lagunas. Apparently embalsados with grasses and sedges are preferred. Usually observed when singles were flushed from cover by the boat; as many as four were disturbed during a three-hour trip. On one occasion (20 November 1997), an exposed pair was observed wading around, and repeatedly entering, a clump of sedges within a laguna. I suspected nesting, but they were not subsequently seen and no response to playback was obtained. According to the estancia owners, *P. flavirostris* is not observed at ESJP during winter (May–July), but more data are required. I observed it in September–March.

Yellow-breasted Crake *Poliolimnas flaviventer*

Usually shy and only observed when flushed. However, during a trip to the esteros (11 October 1997), two pairs with chicks were observed in fragments of embalsados cast adrift during a storm. One pair was accompanied by two black-downed chicks; in the other instance the chicks were only glimpsed. The chicks of this crake were undescribed¹⁶.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia*

A summer resident in central Argentina^{10,11} but also present in winter at ESJP (records in June–July).

Sickle-winged Nightjar *Eleothreptus anomalus*

Near-threatened. Only two definite records at ESJP: a single seen near the paved road just outside the property by M. Pearman, T. Gullick and the estancia owners (12 December 1998), and a male the next day, by T. Gullick, within ESJP (M. Pearman pers. comm.). Other records (including my own) are doubtful.

Black-and-white Monjita *Xolmis dominicana*

Vulnerable. Regularly found in some *Andropogon* pastures at ESJP. Eleven pairs were counted in a pasture surrounding a large patch of dwarf palms (20 September 1997), but usually seen in scattered pairs, with the male and female foraging separately. Forages on dry land and also at the edge of esteros and lagunas. Juveniles observed on two occasions.

Strange-tailed Tyrant *Alectrurus risora*

Vulnerable. Observed in several *Andropogon* pastures near esteros, often with *Xolmis dominicana*. Faithful to specific

sites: one pasture holding this species in 1990 continued to be used until at least late 1998. Numbers observed in this pasture ranged from three to nine, including juveniles. It is a year-round resident at ESJP.

Bearded Tachuri *Polystictus pectoralis*

Near-threatened. Observed during spring in bushy pastures (c.1 m tall) with much *Eryngium* sp. and woody shrubs (*Heimia salicifolia*, *Baccharis* sp., *Vernonia* sp. etc.), where observed displaying and it probably breeds. *Polystictus* also frequents weed-invaded crop fields and stubble (mostly maize), a transient habitat at ESJP. One late autumn record (8 May 1999).

Tawny-crowned Pygmy-tyrant *Euscarthmus meloryphus*

Singles observed at ESJP in autumn and winter (April–May and July). Probably does not breed at ESJP, as should have been easily detected by its frequent and characteristic vocalisations. Considered a summer resident in central Argentina^{10,11}, which is the possible source of ESJP records.

Ochre-breasted Pipit *Anthus nattereri*

Endangered. The least abundant of the three *Anthus* found at ESJP. *A. nattereri* occurs year-round at ESJP, in natural wet *Andropogon* grassland bordering the extensive slopes of sandy ridges. Nearby borders of esteros and lagunas are inhabited by Yellowish Pipit *A. lutescens*, while Hellmayr's Pipit *A. hellmayri* occurs in most types of grasslands on higher and drier ground, even in crop and stubble fields. Pastures used by *A. nattereri* are always grazed, covered by dense, 5–20 cm-high turf, with scattered tall clumps of *Andropogon* and some herbs of the genera *Eryngium*, *Solidago* and *Hyptis* (all unpalatable to livestock). I also observed it foraging on bare soil in burnt fields and cow tracks, and around armadillo burrows (*Dasyus* sp.). *A. nattereri* was found in pairs, rarely single displaying individuals (males?). The maximum single-day count was two pairs and a solitary individual. Plumage varied considerably between seasons, being more ochre during winter. Easily recognised during its aerial displays, when it flies up to 20–30 m above ground, often into the wind. At its maximum elevation, it traces a zigzag path, flying up and down, uttering a warbling song. Following this, it drops to the ground in a straight diagonal path, the head and body in an oblique position, while producing a series of long nasal notes. One observed for 40 minutes, on 8 July 1997, displayed seven times, each display lasting 3–5 minutes. The area covered by a displaying individual had a diameter of c.140 m. After August, display was rarely observed and I saw *A. nattereri* in pairs, uttering contact notes, but no nest was found. Breeding has been reported in October¹⁴.

Dark-throated Seedeater *Sporophila ruficollis*

Near-threatened. Locally abundant at ESJP in shrubby pastures and stubble.

Grey-and-chestnut Seedeater *Sporophila hypochroma*

Near-threatened. Although present at ESJP, this seedeater is commoner farther west, e.g. around Berón de Astrada (27°34'S 57°31'W).

Lesser Grass-finch *Emberizoides ypiranganu*

Formerly classified as near-threatened. At ESJP apparently more abundant than its congener *E. herbicola*. In a 200 m transect across a seasonally flooded *Andropogon* grassland, eight males were singing on 13 June 1998.

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayenensis pyrrhopterus*

Although not a true marsh icterid, it regularly visited clumps of *Thalia multiflora* within the esteros, some up to 2 km from the nearest trees. It foraged in *Thalia* flowers, probably for nectar. In Corrientes, I also noticed this behaviour at Carlos Pellegrini and Parque Nacional Mburucuyá (28°03'S 58°07'W).

Saffron-cowled Blackbird *Xanthopsar flavus*

Endangered. Irregular at ESJP and not seen during my surveys, nor by the estancia owners. The nearest localities with regular records are c.85 km to the east-north-east⁵.

Yellow-rumped *Pseudoleistes guirahuro* and **Brown-and-yellow Marshbirds** *P. virescens*

Both are abundant at ESPJ. Unlike many other congeneric icterids, the two rarely forage together and have separate roosts in the esteros. Their breeding seasons show only limited overlap at the study site.

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

Regular summer visitor to ESPJ, between 3 November and 14 April. Usually found in small flocks of up to 50, in grass and sedge embalsados, cultivated fields, and on planted pastures of *Pennisetum purpureum* and other African grasses.

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Appendix 1. Checklist of bird species observed at Estancia San Juan Poriahú.

- R = Resident species, found year-round
S = Summer visitor
W = Winter visitor
NA = Nearctic migrant
O = Occasional species (fewer than three records)
B = Breeding record (courtship display, nest or juvenile observed)

Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	R, B
Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	R, B
Spotted Tinamou	<i>Nothura maculosa</i>	R, B
Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	R, B
Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	R
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax olivaceus</i>	R
Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	R, B
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	R, B
Great Egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>	R
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	R
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	R
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	R?, B
Black-crowned Night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	R, B
Rufescent Tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	R, B
Pinnated Bittern	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>	R?
Stripe-backed Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus involucris</i>	R
Least Bittern	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	R, B
Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	R
Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	R, B
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	R, B
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	R
White-faced Ibis	<i>Plegadis chihi</i>	R
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	R
Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>	R, B
Fulvous Tree-duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	W

Black-bellied Tree-duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	W
White-faced Tree-duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	W
Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>	W
Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	O
Brazilian Duck	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	R, B
Masked Duck	<i>Oxyura dominica</i>	O
Silver Teal	<i>Anas versicolor</i>	R, B
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	R
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	R, B
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	R, B
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	R
Everglade Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	R, B
Long-winged Harrier	<i>Circus buffoni</i>	R, B
Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cyaneus</i>	O
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	R, B
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	R
Black-chested Buzzard-eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	R, B
Savanna Hawk	<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i>	R, B
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	R
Crested Caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	R, B
Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	R, B
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	R, B
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	R, B
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	R
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	R, B
Giant Wood-rail	<i>Aramides ypecaha</i>	R, B
Grey-necked Wood-rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	O
Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>	R, B
Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	R, B
Ash-throated Crake	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	R, B
Yellow-breasted Crake	<i>Porzana flaviventer</i>	R, B
Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	R, B
Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	R
Azure Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>	S, B?
Spot-flanked Gallinule	<i>Porphyriops melanops</i>	R, B
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	R, B
South American Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>	R, B
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	R, B
American Golden Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	NA
Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	NA
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	NA
Buff-breasted Sandpiper	<i>Tryngites subruficollis</i>	NA
Common Snipe	<i>Gallinago gallinago</i>	R, B
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	R
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna supercilialis</i>	R
Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops nigra</i>	R
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Columba picazuro</i>	R, B
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	R, B
Picui Ground-dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	R, B
Ruddy Ground-dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	R, B
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	R, B
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	O
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monacha</i>	R, B
Ash-coloured Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus cinereus</i>	O
Dark-billed Cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	R, B
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	R, B
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	R, B
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	R, B
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	R - B
Barn Owl	<i>Tyto alba</i>	R, B
Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	R, B
Tropical Screech-owl	<i>Otus choliba</i>	R, B
Rufous Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	S
Little Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i>	S
Sickle-winged Nightjar	<i>Eleothreptus anomalus</i>	O
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	S?
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>	S?
Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis brasiliana</i>	R
Blue-tufted Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster furcifer</i>	R, B
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	R, B
Gilded Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis chrysurus</i>	R, B
White-tailed Goldenthrout	<i>Polytmus guainumbi</i>	A
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	R, B
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	R, B
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	R, B

White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirrhatus</i>	R, B
Field Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	R, B
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	R, B
Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	R, B
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	R
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	R, B
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	R, B
Yellow-throated Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca cinnamomea</i>	R, B
Firewood-gatherer	<i>Anumbius annumbi</i>	R, B
Chotoy Spinetail	<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophila</i>	R, B
Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>	R, B
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	R, B
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caeruleus</i>	R, B
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	S, B
Black-and-white Monjita	<i>Xolmis dominicana</i>	R, B
Grey Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	R, B
White Monjita	<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	R, B
Blue-billed Black-tyrant	<i>Knipolegus cyanirostris</i>	O
Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillata</i>	R, B
Strange-tailed Tyrant	<i>Alectrurus risora</i>	R, B
Variiegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	S, B?
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	S, B
Black-backed Water-tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i>	R
White-headed Marsh-tyrant	<i>Fluvicola leucocephala</i>	R, B
Sooty Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	R, B
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	R, B
Yellow-browed Tyrant	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>	R, B
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	R, B
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarhynchus pitangua</i>	S, B
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	S, B
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	S, B
Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher	<i>Griseotyrannus aurantiatrocristatus</i>	S, B
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	R, B
Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	S, B
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	S, B
Suiriri Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri suiriri</i>	R, B
Bran-coloured Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	R?, B
Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	R, B
Bearded Tachuri	<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>	S?, B
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	S, B
Crested Doradito	<i>Pseudocolopteryx sclateri</i>	R, B
Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	S, B
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	S, B
Southern Beardless-tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	R, B
White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Sepophaga subcristata</i>	R, B
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	NA
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	NA
Grey-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	S, B
Brown-crested Martin	<i>Phaeoprogne tapera</i>	S, B
White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	S, B
Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta meyeni</i>	W
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	R, B
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	R, B
White-banded Mockingbird	<i>Mimus triurus</i>	W
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	R, B
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	R, B
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	R, B
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	R, B
Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus chii</i>	R, B
Hellmayr's Pipit	<i>Anthus hellmayri</i>	R, B
Ochre-breasted Pipit	<i>Anthus nattereri</i>	R, B
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	R, B
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	S, B
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	R, B
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	R, B
White-browed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus leucoblepharus</i>	R, B
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitaiayumi</i>	R, B
Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	R, B
Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	R, B
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	R, B
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	R, B
Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	R, B
Hepatic Tanager	<i>Piranga flava</i>	O
Orange-headed Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	R, B
Greyish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	R, B

Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>	R, B
Glaucous-blue Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanea</i>	O
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	R, B
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	R?, B
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>	S, B
Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	R, B
Rufous-rumped Seedeater	<i>Sporophila hypochroma</i>	S, B
Dark-throated Seedeater	<i>Sporophila ruficollis</i>	S, B
Capped Seedeater	<i>Sporophila bouvreuil</i>	S, B
Grassland Yellow-finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	R, B
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	R, B
Black-capped Warbling-finch	<i>Poospiza melanoleuca</i>	R, B
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	R?, B
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	R, B
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	R, B
Long-tailed Reed-finch	<i>Donacospiza albifrons</i>	R, B
Lesser Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides ypiranganus</i>	R, B
Wedge-tailed Grass-finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	R, B
Great Pampa-finch	<i>Embernagra platensis</i>	R, B
Hooded Siskin	<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	R, B
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	O
Solitary Black Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>	R, B
Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	R, B
Screaming Cowbird	<i>Molothrus rufoaxillaris</i>	R, B
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	R, B
Saffron-cowled Blackbird	<i>Xanthopsar flavus</i>	O
Yellow-rumped Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>	R, B
Brown-and-yellow Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes virescens</i>	R, B
Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius thilius</i>	R, B
Unicoloured Blackbird	<i>Agelaius cyanopus</i>	R, B
Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Agelaius ruficapillus</i>	R, B
Bay-winged Cowbird	<i>Agelaioides badius</i>	R, B
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	R
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>	R, B
White-browed Blackbird	<i>Sturnella supercilialis</i>	R, B
Bobolink	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	NA