

Avifauna of a structurally heterogeneous forest landscape in the Serra dos Caiabis, Mato Grosso, Brazil: a preliminary assessment

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Apresentamos um levantamento preliminar da avifauna da Serra dos Caiabis do município de Alta Floresta, estado de Mato Grosso, Brasil. A região se localiza no extremo centro-norte do estado, na zona de contato entre duas biomas: as florestas húmidas da Amazônia e o cerrado do Brasil central. É caracterizada por solos arenosos de baixa qualidade e marcada por um grande mosaico vegetacional rico e diverso, com campinaranas e campinas abertas e florestas altas nas bordas dos rios da formação geológica. A comunidade das aves na Serra dos Caiabis tem uma menor riqueza (362 espécies) em relação à comunidade bem conhecida das florestas húmidas de Alta Floresta, incluindo aves tanto de cerrados e campinaranas como florestais. Foram registradas extensões na ocorrência de algumas espécies e pelo menos duas adendas para Mato Grosso (*Cyanocorax chrysops* e *Tangara varia*). O preço da terra na região é baixo devido à qualidade dos solos, o que até recentemente impediu o desenvolvimento agrícola. Porém a região já está sob ameaça de desmatamento para uso agrícola, pois a maioria da terra em áreas vizinhas de Sinop e Alta Floresta está sendo explorada.

The Alta Floresta region is one of the ornithologically best-inventoried locations in southern Amazonia; nearly 600 species have been recorded within 50 km of the town (Lees *et al.* in prep.). However much of the rest of northern Mato Grosso and southern Pará has been very poorly surveyed. The only significant inventories away from Alta Floresta were undertaken along the rio Aripuanã¹³, in the Serra do Cachimbo^{15,16} and along the rio Peixoto de Azevedo¹⁴. The survey by Zimmer *et al.*²⁶ explored the role of the Alta Floresta region as a contact zone between two main areas of avian endemism—the Pará and Rondônia centres⁶. Most of this initial survey's effort focused on *terra firme* forest and some small *cerrado* 'islands' atop a granitic batholith.

Further south, beyond the limits of the latter survey but still within the municipality of Alta Floresta, is the Serra dos Caiabis (10°45'S 56°45'W). Previously unvisited by ornithologists, the area is characterised by leached, nutrient-poor white-sand soils interspersed by richer clay-dominated soils. These edaphic factors have conspired to produce a complex vegetative mosaic ranging from shrubby *campinaranas* to tall closed-canopy forest¹⁷. Vegetation is distinctive, characterised by low diversity, high endemism, pronounced sclerophylly, and a scarcity of large emergents and woody lianas³. White-sand forests are ecologically unique and of high conservation priority. This region is one of the few white-sand forest sites inventoried to date in southern Amazonia and provides an opportunity to further test the importance of the Alta Floresta region as a contact zone between centres of endemism, and between two major biomes, the central Brazilian *Cerrado* and Amazonian moist forests.

Material and methods

The region was first visited by ACL on 25 September 2005 with subsequent visits on 12 June (ACL, BJWD and Simon Mahood), 2, 14–15 and 29 July (ACL, BJWD), 16 August (ACL and AVGO) and 7–9 and 22–24 September 2006 (ACL). During the survey, observations were conducted between 05h00 and 14h00 (single-day visits) and 04h00–20h00 (multi-day visits). Site selection criteria were based on maximising habitat heterogeneity and altitudinal variation per unit time, but was compromised by an acute lack of access points aside from the single-track dirt road connecting Garimpo do Cabeça with Juara. GPS readings were taken at each sampled locality. ACL and BJWD have extensive prior experience of the birds of southern Amazonia: ACL has amassed 470 field days around Alta Floresta along with visits to adjacent southern Pará and much of the rest of Mato Grosso; BJWD has accumulated 270 field days in Alta Floresta, adjacent southern Pará and Rondônia. Birds were sound-recorded using a Marantz PMD cassette recorder, Sony MZ-NH90 minidisc recorder and Sennheiser ME67 shotgun microphones. Digital images were obtained using a Nikon Coolpix 5200 camera handheld to a Swarovski STS 65HD telescope with 30× wide-angle lens. We did not systematically attempt to obtain documentation for all species, concentrating rather on new species for the region or little-known taxa. Important recordings will be archived at the British Library Sound Archive, London, UK. In addition, many recordings have already been archived on an online website (www.xeno-canto.org). In the species accounts we refer to such recordings accessible online, listing the recordist and searchable category number (enter the full term, e.g. nr:9518, to locate the recording). In

addition, we questioned local residents (e.g. hunters, farmers) concerning birdlife to determine the occurrence of large-bodied low-density species such as forest eagles and game species.

Geology and physiognomy of the study area

The Serra dos Caiabis comprises two distinct geomorphological elements: the elevated (400–450 m) tableland borders of the serra, and an interior depression at lower elevations. The highest serras form the western border of the formation, which is oriented roughly north-west to south-east. The depression gradually slopes north; the rio São João da Barra rises within the depression and flows north-west to the rio Juruena. The rio Apiacás, the other significant drainage, rises on the lower southern serras and crosses the depression on its northerly course. Our surveys were undertaken within the depression of the Serra dos Caiabis in the upper drainage of the rio Apiacás, a tributary of the rio Teles Pires to the north. Principal soil types

are litholic neosols, quartz arenosols and red-yellow podzols²¹. Climate is humid tropical, with most precipitation in December–April, followed by a pronounced dry season in May–September.

Owing to high microscale variance in soil quality and a variable water table, vegetation structure and species composition is highly heterogeneous. There is, however, a continuum from tall forest to open, shrubby *campinaranas* and this transition may occur along a gradient of just 500 m. Anderson³ suggested the use of ‘Amazonian *Caatinga*’ in conjunction with descriptive epithets to describe different vegetation formations along this continuum. We, however, broadly describe the species composition along the continuum and, for our purpose here, define four different vegetation zones to which the avian community responds.

Zone 1.—Along rivers in hydrologically non-stressed areas, vegetation most closely resembles typical *terra firme* north of Alta Floresta, i.e. ombrophylous tall forest with canopy heights up to 40 m, but typically with a more open canopy, denser

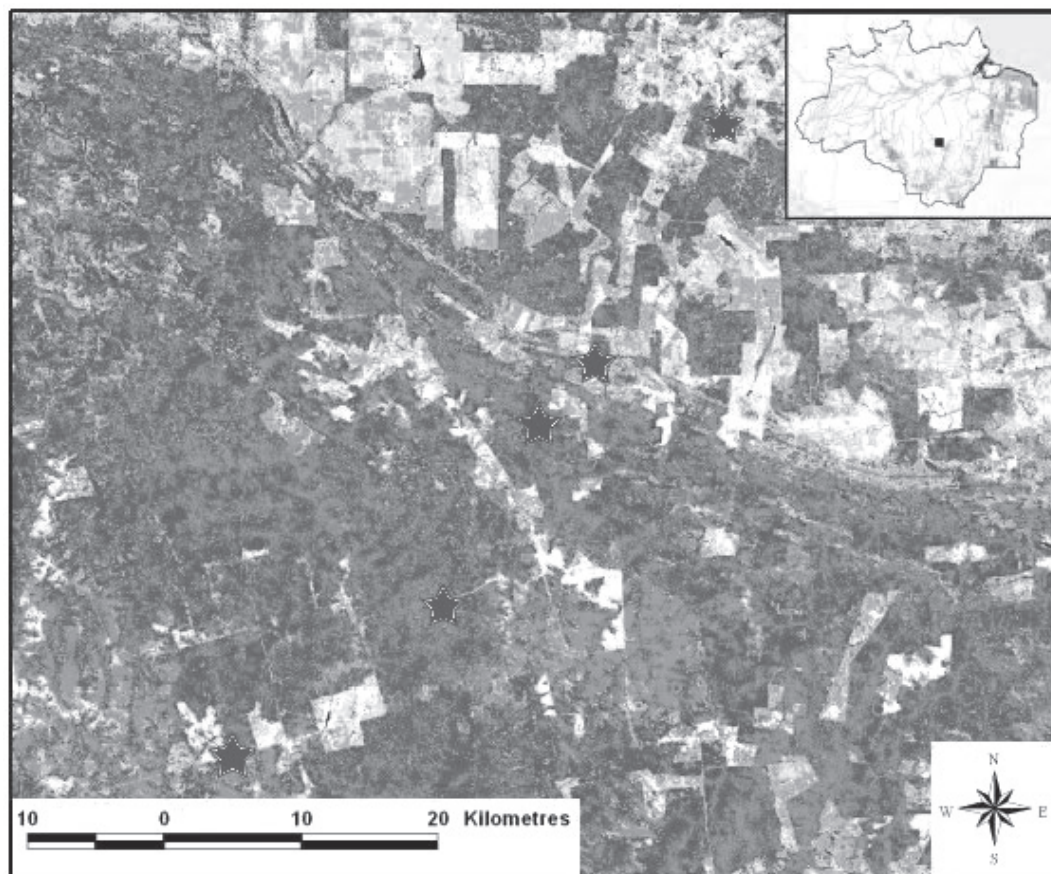


Figure 1. Map of the study area, which forms part of the Serra dos Caiabis formation, stars indicate sites where most field work effort was allocated.

midstorey and greater accumulation of leaf-litter. Typical tree species included *Dipteryx odorata* (Fabaceae), *Anacardium giganteum* (Anacardiaceae), *Caryocar villosum* (Caryocaraceae), *Hevea brasiliensis* (Euphorbiaceae) and palm species (Arecaceae), including *Astrocaryum* sp. and *Attalea maripa*. Epiphytes were moderately abundant, predominantly of the families Araceae and Orchidaceae, and pteridophytes. On slightly higher ground species composition shifted gradually to comprise seasonal semi-deciduous forest, characterised by *Vochysia diverges* and *Qualea* sp. (Vochysiaceae), *Ocotea* sp. and *Mezilaurus itauba* (Lauraceae), *Jacaranda copaia* (Bignoniaceae), *Goupia glabra* (Celastraceae), *Apuleia leiocarpa* (Caesalpiniaceae) and *Didymopanax* sp. (Araliaceae). Shrubs included many Rubiaceae (*Palicourea* spp.), Melastomataceae, Chrysobalanaceae and Cecropiaceae. Herbaceous plants included examples of Malvaceae and Cyperaceae.

Zone 2.—Physiognomy and floristic composition characteristic of Anderson's² *caatinga* woodland and perhaps 'caatinga forest'³, with a high density of trees 15–20 m in height. This zone was further characterised by a dense ground layer of leaf litter and other organic material, a feature uncommon in tropical lowlands outside Amazonian *caatinga*³. Typical trees included *Protium* spp. (Burseraceae) and several Sapotaceae. Shrubs included several Melastomataceae, Rubiaceae, Piperaceae and Arecaceae (*Bactris* sp.) species, amongst other families. The margins of the roadway were marked by intensive, nearly homogeneous natural regeneration of a Leguminosae known locally as *espeteiro* or *carvoeiro* (probably a *Sclerolobium*).

Zone 3.—This zone resembles Anderson's³ 'caatinga woodland' and the 'savana arbórizada' of RADAMBRASIL¹⁷, with high concentrations of vines and mid-sized trees to 15 m in height. Early successional growth predominated on unstable soils, with abundant vines and canopy height reached 10 m. Typical species included *Copaifera* sp. (Caesalpinoideae), *Vismia* sp. (Clusiaceae), *Cecropia* sp. (Cecropiaceae) and several Rubiaceae and Melastomataceae in the *caatinga* woodland. Successional growth was similar in composition but also included *Casearia* sp. (Flacourtiaceae) and *Inga* sp. (Momoisoidae).

Zone 4.—Vegetation stunted and best classified as 'caatinga scrub'³. Tree density much lower with canopy heights of just 5 m. Herbaceous plants predominate; characteristic species included widely dispersed, gnarled trees such as *Simarouba* sp. (Vochysiaceae) and several Rubiaceae, Melastomataceae and Annonaceae. Vines were present, principally *Davilla* spp. (Delleniaceae).

In addition to these four zones we also located small patches of *campo rupestre*, an open

vegetation type dominated by a herbaceous layer on rocky, nutrient-poor and porous substrates.

Results and Discussion

Our survey produced a minimum 362 bird species (Appendix), of which two, *Primolius maracana* and *Synallaxis cherriei*, are Near Threatened¹⁰. The interviews also suggested the presence of 2–3 additional low-density taxa of conservation concern: *Harpia harpyja* and *Morphnus guianensis* (both Near Threatened, but local residents in Alta Floresta consistently fail to differentiate between them, so any reports of 'gavião-real' should be treated cautiously), and the Endangered *Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus*. The only other species reported by local people we failed to encounter was *Psophia viridis*. We never encountered army ant (*Eciton* sp.) swarms during our field work, but assume that they are present because of the occurrence of *Psophia* and *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*.

Avifaunal comparison with Alta Floresta

We observed 26 species not previously recorded in the municipality of Alta Floresta. Many of these are white-sand specialists^{1,5} such as *Rhytipterna immunda*, *Xenopipo atronitens* and *Tachyphonus phoenicius* which are locally abundant. Other new species for the region are *cerrado* species that reach the limit of their ranges here, at the interface between seasonally dry and Amazonian rainforests (e.g. *Thamnophilus torquatus*, *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*, *Polioptila dumicola*). Both groups also occur in the Serra do Cachimbo^{15,16}.

The distributional limits of many *cerrado* species are poorly known and the discovery of some species (e.g. *Zenaida auriculata* and *Nystalus maculatus*) represent range extensions of several hundred kilometres. The appearance of many *cerrado* birds in pastures around Alta Floresta in recent years suggests that these are expanding their ranges following rapid deforestation and agricultural frontier expansion in Mato Grosso. Although we are unaware if such birds were present in the Serra dos Caiabis prior to large-scale deforestation, this is a distinct possibility. Other *cerrado* birds, though not necessarily white-sand specialists, occurred patchily in suitable non-forest Amazonian habitat; examples include *Hydropsalis torquata* and *Nystalus chacuru*.

The current Alta Floresta checklist (based on the region covered by Zimmer *et al.*²⁶) is nearly 600 species (Lees *et al.* in prep.), compared to the 362 species recorded by this survey. The large discrepancy in species richness is partly explained by the much smaller region sampled in the Serra dos Caiabis, the short duration of the survey, and the absence of many key habitats that produce high beta-diversity around Alta Floresta. For example,



Figure 2. General aspect of primary vegetation types on the Serra dos Caiabis, including a continuum of tall forest (left) to open herbaceous *caatinga* (right) (A. C. Lees)

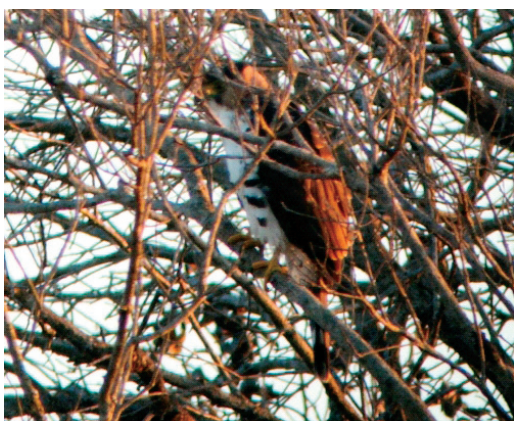


Figure 3. Juvenile Grey-bellied Hawk *Accipiter poliogaster*, Serra dos Caiabis, August 2006 (A. C. Lees)

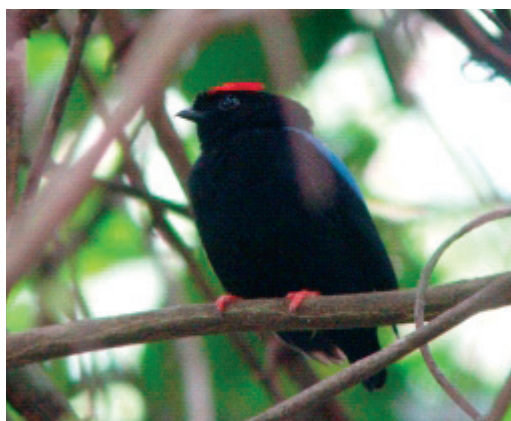


Figure 4. Adult male Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola*, Serra dos Caiabis, July 2006 (A. C. Lees)



Figure 5. Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops*, Serra dos Caiabis, June 2006 (A. C. Lees)

there are no large rivers in the survey region and, in consequence, no seasonally flooded *várzea* or *igapó* forest. We did not find any bamboo (*Guadua* spp.) and presume that edaphic factors largely preclude their occurrence, meaning that bamboo/vine-tangle specialists, e.g. *Malacoptila rufa*, *Dryophila devillei* and *Myrmoborus leucophrys*, many of which are locally common around Alta Floresta, are absent here. But some species, notably *Synallaxis cherriei*, which are bamboo-specialists around Alta Floresta but not elsewhere²⁶, are present. Terrestrial antbirds were also notable by their absence; *Hylopezus macularis* was the only species recorded during the survey. Low leaf-litter decomposition rates may make foraging in deep dry leaf-litter difficult for this guild. *Thamnomanes*-led understory mixed-species flocks were rare and invariably recorded in Zone 1.

Species accounts**Blue-winged Macaw** *Primolius maracana*

This Near-Threatened species was encountered daily in groups of up to 15 making foraging flights early morning and late evening. Birds were often located perched on dead snags in pastoral areas, but the extent to which the species uses such anthropogenic landscapes is unclear¹⁴. *P. maracana* is uncommon around Alta Floresta (ACL pers obs.), but apparently increasing as it had yet to be recorded at the time of the first survey²⁶. The species is common north of Alta Floresta in the Serra do Cachimbo, one of its strongholds^{4,15}, and it is plausible that either of these populations is the source of records around Alta Floresta.

Festive Coquette *Lophornis chalybeus*

A single sight record; ACL observed a group of three in a territorial dispute in the canopy of tall riparian forest (Zone 1; 10°41'S 56°32'W). Recorded annually around the rio Cristalino since 2001, in *terra firme*, seasonal and secondary forest on a large island (the ilha do Ariosto) (BJWD pers. obs., A. Kirschel and S. Mahood *in litt.* 2006). The subspecies involved, *L. c. verreauxii*, reaches its easternmost limit in northern Mato Grosso here.

Pale-bellied Mourner *Rhytipterna immunda*

We found singles of this poorly known tyrannid⁸ on six dates; birds sang (XC—AL nr:9518) at all times of day, typically in *caatinga* (Zones 3–4) of intermediate height (3–10 m). Sick²² listed the companion avifauna for *Rhytipterna immunda* from the rio Cururu in south-west Pará as: *Myiarchus tyrannulus*, *Elaenia ruficeps*, *Hemitriccus minimus*, *Neopelma pallescens*, *Xenopipo atronitens*, *Basileuterus flaveolus*, *Turdus ignobilis* and *Tachyphonus phenicius*, all of which were recorded alongside *Rhytipterna* in the Serra dos Caiabis, except *Elaenia ruficeps*, which might easily have been overlooked by our short-duration survey. In addition, we found *R. immunda* commonly alongside *Formicivora grisea*, *Elaenia chiriquensis*, *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*, *Tolmomyias flaviventris* and *Schistochlamys melanopis*. Elsewhere in the state it has been recorded at Comodoro (J. Minns *in litt.* 2003, A. Whittaker pers. comm.), along the rio Von Den Steinen, at Xingu Refúgio Amazônico (A. Whittaker pers. comm.) and on the south side of the Serra do Cachimbo (ACL pers. obs.).

Yellow-margined Flycatcher *Tolmomyias assimilis*

A common member of mixed-species canopy flocks in Zone 1. Vocalisations are highly distinct from *T. a. paraensis* in *terra firme* around Alta Floresta (XC—ACL nr:9520) and the rio Peixoto de Azevedo⁴. The song in the Serra dos Caiabis (XC—ACL nr:9521) is effectively identical to that of *T. a.*

assimilis from Rondônia²⁴, suggesting that the nominate form occurs here. However, *T. a. calamae* has been collected at Dardanelos, Mato Grosso, 340 km to the west¹³, and the vocalisations of this form are poorly known.

Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin *Neopelma pallescens*

This poorly known species was recorded on six dates, mostly in Zone 3 but also frequently in Zones 2 and 4. *N. pallescens* had not been previously documented in northern Mato Grosso, but it is known from the lower Tapajós¹⁸ and in *campinaranas* and ecotones along the BR-163 in central Pará, where common^{14,15}, suggesting the species is patchily distributed in suitable habitat across Amazonia east of the rio Tapajós. *N. chrysocephalum*, the sister species of *pallescens*, is most abundant in white-sand habitats in central Amazonian Brazil⁵ and is considered a white-sand specialist in the northern Peruvian Amazon¹. We recorded two principal calls. Away from lek sites, both sexes made a strident *erk, erk, erk* . . . (XC—BJWD nr:9542); this call was uttered continuously by parties of 4–8 foraging birds as they performed short darting flights or quick jumps, typically feeding 3–10 m above ground. In June–July 2006 we regularly encountered leks of *N. pallescens*. Males were typically spaced c.40 m apart, within vocal (but probably not visual) contact. They perched on thin horizontal limbs, typically 0.5–3.0 m above ground. The display commenced with the exposure of the bright yellow coronal patch and, after a few seconds, the bird made up to three consecutive leaps in the air of 4–8 cm, changing its position on the perch slightly, but typically maintaining the same orientation. Prior to jumping, they often made a mechanical-sounding 'knocking' vocalisation, before the main lek vocalisation delivered whilst jumping, a penetrating *scuwe-sizur* (XC—ACL nr:9547). K. J. Zimmer and A. Whittaker (*in litt.* 2006) observed a lekking *N. pallescens* in *campina* forest in Ceará: a displaying male, possibly in the presence of a female, descended from its 2.5-m looping vine perch and flew diagonally 5–6 m to the open forest floor. The bird oriented towards the vine, flaring its coronal patch, and commenced an exaggerated display in transit towards its perch. Each hop took the bird 3–5 cm off the floor, its tail held at 45°. After c.3.0–3.5 m the male paused for c.15 seconds, its wings and tail slightly open and head lowered to display its crown towards the lek perch. The male then continued hopping for another 3 m, before abruptly turning 180° in one hop and hopping another 1 m, then flying back to its vine and continuing its leap display.

Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola*

C. pareola was frequently encountered in Zones 1–2, most often in patches of tall riparian forest, with several leks located. Those in the study area are red-crowned (Fig. 4) and, in the absence of specimens, we provisionally assign them to nominate *C. p. pareola*. However, vocalisations (XC—BJWD nr:9407, ACL nr:9522, 9523) differ subtly from those of *C. p. pareola* (B. M. Whitney pers comm.), suggesting that further work on this population would be prudent. Birds of the yellow-capped *C. p. regina* occur in *terra firme* a minimum 60 km to the north and *regina* has also been collected at Dardanelos¹³. The nearest locality for *C. p. pareola* is in the extreme east of the state²².

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*

This cotingid is a conspicuous albeit low-density inhabitant of open *campinaranas* and *campinarana*/forest ecotones (Zones 2–3), usually in parties of 4–10. There is an undocumented record from *terra firme* around Alta Floresta²⁶, but the species is common in forest associated with *campinarana* in the nearby Serra do Cachimbo^{15,16}.

Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops*

A common and conspicuous inhabitant of low *campinaranas* and ridgetop forest (Zones 3–4), recorded on all visits. Birds were assigned to *C. c. insperatus*, which occurs disjunctly across Amazonia in *cerrado* enclaves. The Serra do Cachimbo was formerly considered to be the southern limit of the its range^{15,16} and we concur with Pacheco & Olmos¹⁵ that further research into the taxonomy of this vocally (XC—BJWD nr:8123) and visually (Fig. 5) distinctive form is much-needed.

Guianan Gnatcatcher *Poliptila guianensis*

First observed on 12 June 2006 when one was located by S. Mahood within a mixed-species canopy flock, and subsequently sound- and video-recorded by ACL as it foraged in the outer foliage and branches of the midstorey before moving into the canopy. After gaining familiarity with the song—a thin penetrating *sii-sii-sii-sii*, of c.10 notes lasting just 1–3 seconds (XC—ACL nr:9517)—we encountered the species on a further six occasions on four dates, with up to three individuals accompanying a single mixed-species canopy flock. All encounters were in the tall riparian forests of Zone 1. *P. guianensis* is known from Alta Floresta by a published sight record²⁶ and at least five subsequent sight records by experienced observers, but the Serra dos Caiabis records represent the first to be fully documented in the Alta Floresta region. The nearest documented records concern a pair observed (and the female collected) at Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia, in 1986²⁴, a pair tape-

recorded by A. Whittaker and B. Carlos south of Comodoro, Mato Grosso, in June 2004 (A. Whittaker pers. comm.), as well as from the right bank of the lower rio Jurueña, Mato Grosso, in June 2005 (B. Whitney pers. comm.), along the rio Roosevelt, where it is uncommon in canopy flocks at Pousada Rio Roosevelt, southern Amazonas (A. Whittaker, pers. comm.), and on the Serra do Cachimbo in southern Pará¹⁵.

Masked Gnatcatcher *Poliptila dumicola*

P. guianensis occurs sympatrically but not syntopically with *P. dumicola* in the Serra dos Caiabis. The former is restricted to tall forest whilst the latter occurs in open *campinaranas* (Zone 4). *P. dumicola* is truly a *cerrado* species and reaches its north-western limit on these serras. The subspecies in question is the distinctive *P. d. berlepschi* which differs from the nominate chiefly in its white underparts, narrower black mask and vocalisations (XC—BJWD nr:8124), and is perhaps better considered specifically distinct²⁰.

Buff-rumped Warbler *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda*

Species limits in *Phaeothlypis* are poorly understood; a mtDNA-based phylogeny provides no evidence that the three populations of *Phaeothlypis* with conspicuous bright rump and tail-feathers, currently grouped in *P. fulvicauda*, form a monophyletic grouping. As many as six species-level taxa may be involved¹⁰. ACL located two *Phaeothlypis* territories (XC—ACL nr:9519) along perennial streams in tall forest (Zone 1); the birds exhibited the bright rump characteristic of *P. fulvicauda* and as such represent the first documented records from Mato Grosso and east of the rio Madeira drainage. It has been observed and tape-recorded along the rio Roosevelt in southern Amazonas (A. Whittaker *in litt.* 2006), close to the border with Mato Grosso, but the discovery of *P. fulvicauda* is quite surprising as its sister species Riverbank Warbler *P. rivularis* is known from Alta Floresta to the north²⁶ and has been collected at Vila Bela da Santíssima Trindade in southern Mato Grosso²³. However, ACL also located *P. fulvicauda* at two sites in *terra firme* forest 30 km west and 39 km west-southwest of Alta Floresta in July–August 2005. These did not respond to playback of *P. rivularis* song, but responded aggressively to playback of their own songs, suggesting that the contact zone between dark-rumped *P. rivularis* and bright-rumped *P. fulvicauda* must lie at or close to the rio Teles Pires.

Dotted Tanager *Tangara varia*

This small cryptically plumaged *Tangara* is one of the most enigmatic passerines in South America: widespread in southern Venezuela, Suriname, French Guiana and Brazil (in the north around

Manaus and on the lower rio Tapajós south of the Amazon)²⁴, and recently found in areas of poor soil in the Cordillera Azul in Peru², it is seemingly uncommon everywhere and very poorly known. Its rarity has been attributed to its nondescript plumage, poorly known vocalisations and canopy habits²⁵ but might also reflect as yet unknown specific habitat requirements. ACL video-taped a male as it foraged with a mixed-species tanager flock in forest of mid-height (c.20 m) at 10°35'S 56°31'W (Zone 2), on 9 September 2006. A second male was located and its voice recorded on the same day, with a different flock 3 km to the west, and another was heard singing within a mixed-species flock in tall forest (Zone 1) at 10°41'S 56°33'W, on 23 September. The call, a quite harsh but unobtrusive *ti ti . ti . ti.ti.ti.tszit.tszit.tszit*, was repeated frequently by foraging birds and recalls the song of Pectoral Sparrow *Arremon taciturnus* (XC—ACL nr:9516). These records, the first for Mato Grosso, represent a range extension 160 km south-west from the Serra do Cachimbo, Pará, where a male was tape-recorded by A. Whittaker (*in litt.* 2006) in November 2003. It has also been collected at Vila Braga and Itaituba on the lower Tapajós¹⁸.

Closing remarks

Our survey represents a first attempt to catalogue the avifauna of this hitherto unexplored region of southern Amazonia, but many rare, low-density and migrant species were probably missed. We had inconclusive sight records of several species not listed in the Appendix, including Brown-throated Parakeet *Aratinga pertinax* and Cinnamon-throated Hermit *Phaethornis nattereri*. Further surveys are required to establish whether these and other species such as White-winged Potoo *Nyctibius leucopterus* and Glossy-backed Becard *Pachyramphus surinamus* occur here. The avifauna of the Serra dos Caiabis includes species typical of both *cerrado* scrub and Amazonian forest, along with characteristic white-sand species. Despite not being isolated from the Alta Floresta area by any significant geographical element, we found at least three examples of taxa being replaced by a congener unknown at Alta Floresta. We do not know if such replacements are entirely controlled by edaphic factors or simply where the contact zone/s rest. We recommend future collecting effort to determine how much subspecific turnover exists amongst difficult-to-identify taxa.

The Serra dos Caiabis presents a major opportunity for conservation agencies; the area is still largely intact, unlike the heavily fragmented area around the town of Alta Floresta⁹. A new deforestation frontier is however creeping steadily south (Fig. 1). Land prices are much cheaper than around Alta Floresta, owing to the poorer quality soils which had previously delayed agricultural

expansion. However, there is now increasing overspill of cattle ranching from Alta Floresta, and ranching and soya production from around Sinop. Increased crop production in recent years has resulted in higher deforestation rates, not as a result of intensification of pasture use but by new clear-cutting¹². Despite the scarcity of patches of tall *terra firme* timber extraction has intensified over the last three years (M. Vargas pers. comm.), with most round logs being transported several hundred kilometres south to Sinop for processing. This rapid assessment is, to our knowledge, the first in the area for any taxonomic group; we trust that it will foster interest in further avifaunal and other surveys, for groups in which endemism rates could be significant.

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- Appendix.** List of birds recorded during field work in the Serra dos Caiabis, Mato Grosso, between September 2005 and October 2006 (taxonomy follows Remsen *et al.*¹⁸). We denote species new for Alta Floresta municipality. Evidence categories: t = tape-recording, p = photograph, s = sight record.
- | Scientific name | English name | New Evid. for AF | Cat. |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|------|
| TINAMIDAE | | | |
| <i>Tinamus tao</i> | Grey Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Tinamus major</i> | Great Tinamou | s | |
| <i>Tinamus guttatus</i> | White-throated Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Crypturellus cinereus</i> | Cinereous Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Crypturellus soui</i> | Little Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i> | Brown Tinamou | s | |
| <i>Crypturellus undulatus</i> | Undulated Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i> | Brazilian Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i> | Small-billed Tinamou | tp | |
| <i>Crypturellus tataupa</i> | Tataupa Tinamou | t | |
| <i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i> | Red-winged Tinamou | X | t |
| ANATIDAE | | | |
| <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> | White-faced Whistling Duck | p | |
| <i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> | Brazilian Teal | p | |
| CRACIDAE | | | |
| <i>Penelope superciliosus</i> | Rusty-margined Guan | X | p |
| <i>Penelope jacquacu</i> | Spix's Guan | t | |
| <i>Pipile cufubi</i> | Red-throated Piping Guan | t | |
| <i>Mitu tuberosum</i> | Razor-billed Curassow | s | |
| ODONTOPHORIDAE | | | |
| <i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i> | Marbled Wood Quail | t | |
| ANHINGIDAE | | | |
| <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> | Anhinga | s | |

ARDEIDAE			<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	s
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger Heron	s	<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	s
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	s	<i>Primolius maracana</i>	Blue-winged Macaw	t,p
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	s	<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered Macaw	X t,p
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	s	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	s
<i>Ptilerodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron	s	<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Peach-fronted Parakeet	X t,p
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	s	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	X t,p
CICONIIDAE			<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Parakeet	s
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	s	<i>Touit huetii</i>	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	t
CATHARTIDAE			<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	t
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	s	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Parrot	t
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	s	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	t
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	s	<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>	Red-fan Parrot	t
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	s	CUCULIDAE		
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture	p	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo	s
ACCIPITRIDAE			<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	s
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Grey-headed Kite	s	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Cuckoo	t
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	s	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	t
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite	s	<i>Guira guira</i>	Guira Cuckoo	s
<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	White-tailed Kite	s	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo	s
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite	p	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Cuckoo	t
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite	s	STRIGIDAE		
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Grey-bellied Hawk	p	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech Owl	s
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	t,p	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>	Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	s
<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Grey Hawk	s	<i>Glauclidium hardyi</i>	Amazonian Pygmy Owl	t
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	s	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl	p
<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk	s	NYCTIBIIDAE		
FALCONIDAE			<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo	t
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara	s	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo	t
<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara	s	CAPRIMULGIDAE		
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Southern Caracara	s	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	Short-tailed Nighthawk	s
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	s	<i>Nyctidromus albigollis</i>	Common Pauraque	t
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	t	<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill	t
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest Falcon	t	<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar	t
<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>	Cryptic Forest Falcon	t	<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i>	Little Nightjar	t
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	Slaty-backed Forest Falcon	t	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>	Blackish Nightjar	t,p
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest Falcon	t	<i>Hydropsalis torquata</i>	Scissor-tailed Nightjar	X s
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	s	APODIDAE		
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon	s	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>	Great Dusky Swift	s
RALLIDAE			<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Grey-rumped Swift	s
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Grey-necked Wood Rail	t	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	Pale-rumped Swift	t
<i>Anulolimnas viridis</i>	Russet-crowned Crane	t	<i>Chaetura viridipennis</i>	Amazonian Swift	s
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Rufous-sided Crane	t	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift	s
<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	Ash-throated Crane	t	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Fork-tailed Palm Swift	s
EURYPYGIDAE			<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	s
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern	s	TROCHILIDAE		
CHARADRIIDAE			<i>Glauis hirsutus</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit	s
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing	s	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit	t
JACANIDAE			<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-tailed Hermit	s
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana	s	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	Grey-breasted Sabrewing	s
COLUMBIDAE			<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	s
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove	s	<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango	t
<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Scaled Dove	s	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	p
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground Dove	t	<i>Discosura langsdorffi</i>	Black-bellied Thornail	s
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	t,p	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>	Festive Coquette	s
<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	Picazuro Pigeon	s	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	s
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	t	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	Rufous-throated Sapphire	s
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	t	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	White-chinned Sapphire	s
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared Dove	X p	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>	Green-tailed Goldenthrout	s
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	s	<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>	Versicoloured Emerald	t
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Grey-fronted Dove	s	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy	s
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	t	<i>Heliothryx longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat	s
PSITTACIDAE			<i>Heliothryx furcifer</i>	Blue-tufted Starthroat	p
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	t	<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	Amethyst Woodstar	s
			TROGONIDAE		
			<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Quetzal	t

<i>Trogon viridis</i>	White-tailed Trogon	t	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper	s
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon	t	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	s
<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Violaceous Trogon	t	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	Lineated Woodcreeper	s
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon	t	THAMNOPHILIDAE		
ALCEDINIDAE			<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike	s
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	s	<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>	Glossy Antshrike	t
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	s	<i>Thamnophilus dolatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	t
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher	s	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	White-shouldered Antshrike	s
MOMOTIDAE			<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike	t
<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Broad-billed Motmot	t	<i>Thamnophilus stictocephalus</i>	Natterer's Slaty Antshrike	t
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rufous Motmot	t	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	Amazonian Antshrike	s
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue-crowned Motmot	t	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antshrike	X t
GALBULIDAE			<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i>	Saturnine Antshrike	t
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	Brown Jacamar	p	<i>Thamnomanes caesi</i>	Cinereous Antshrike	t
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	p	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Pygmy Antwren	t
<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>	Bronzy Jacamar	t,p	<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i>	Sclater's Antwren	t
<i>Galbula dea</i>	Paradise Jacamar	s	<i>Myrmotherula multistriata</i>	Amazonian Streaked Antwren	t
<i>Jacameroops aureus</i>	Great Jacamar	s	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren	t
BUCCONIDAE			<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	Long-winged Antwren	t
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	White-necked Puffbird	s	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	Grey Antwren	t
<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird	p	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren	t
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>	Striolated Puffbird	t,p	<i>Microrhopias quixensis</i>	Dot-winged Antwren	t
<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	White-eared Puffbird	X p	<i>Fornicivora grisea</i>	White-fringed Antwren	t,p
<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>	Spot-backed Puffbird	X t,p	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Grey Antbird	t
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird	t	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird	t
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	White-fronted Nunbird	t	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Band-tailed Antbird	s
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-wing	s	<i>Stochasticla leucostigma</i>	Spot-winged Antbird	t
CAPITONIDAE			<i>Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i>	Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird	t
<i>Capito dayi</i>	Black-girdled Barbet	s	<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	Black-throated Antbird	t
RAMPHASTIDAE			<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	Spot-backed Antbird	t
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan	t	<i>Hylophylax poecilnotus</i>	Scale-backed Antbird	s
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan	t	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	Black-spotted Bare-eye	t
<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>	Gould's Toucanet	t	GRALLARIIDAE		
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	Lettered Aracari	s	<i>Hylopezus macularius</i>	Spotted Antpitta	t
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	s	TYRANNIDAE		
PICIDAE			<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	s
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>	Bar-breasted Piculet	t	<i>Myiobagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	t
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	White Woodpecker	p	<i>Myiobagis caniceps</i>	Grey Elaenia	s
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	s	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	Large Elaenia	p
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker	t	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia	X t,p
<i>Picus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	t	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia	s
<i>Picus chrysoclorus</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker	s	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia	X t,p
<i>Celeus grammicus</i>	Scale-breasted Woodpecker	t	<i>Ornithion inerm</i>	White-lored Tyrannulet	s
<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	Ringed Woodpecker	t	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	s
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	s	<i>Phaenomyias murina</i>	Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	p
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker	s	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	t
FURNARIIDAE			<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	t
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	Ruddy Spinetail	t	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant	t
<i>Synallaxis cherriei</i>	Chestnut-throated Spinetail	t	<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	Sneath's Tody-Tyrant	t
<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>	Striped Woodhaunter	t	<i>Hemitriccus striatocollis</i>	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant	X t
<i>Philydor erythrocercum</i>	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	t	<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	X t
<i>Philydor erythropterus</i>	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	s	<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>	Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	t
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	t	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	s
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	t	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	s
<i>Xenops milleri</i>	Rufous-tailed Xenops	t	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	t,p
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops	t	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Grey-crowned Flycatcher	t
<i>Dendrocina fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	s	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	t
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	t	<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	p
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	s	<i>Lathrotricus eulieri</i>	Cinnamon Neopipo	t
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	t	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Euler's Flycatcher	t
<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	s	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher	t
<i>Hylexetastes perrotii</i>	Red-billed Woodcreeper	t	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher	s
<i>Xiphocolaptes prumeropirhynchus</i>	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	s	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	s
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia concolor</i>	Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	t	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	t
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Black-banded Woodcreeper	t	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	s
			<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Great Kiskadee	s
			<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Streaked Flycatcher	p
				Boat-billed Flycatcher	s

<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>	Sulphury Flycatcher	t	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>	Black-billed Thrush	X	t,p
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher	s	<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>	Lawrence's Thrush		t
<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	s	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	Cocoa Thrush		t
<i>Tyrannus albigularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	s	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Robin		t
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird	s				
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	s	THRAUPIDAE			
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Greyish Mourner	t	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	Black-faced Tanager	X	t,p
<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>	Pale-bellied Mourner	X t,p	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>	Magpie Tanager		s
<i>Casiornis rufus</i>	Rufous Casiornis	s	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	Flame-crested Tanager		s
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	s	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager		t
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher	s	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	White-lined Tanager		s
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher	s	<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>	Red-shouldered Tanager	X	t
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	t	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager		s
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	t	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Blue-grey Tanager		s
COTINGIDAE			<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	Sayaca Tanager		s
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga	s	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager		s
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	t	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager		s
<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	t,p	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager		t
<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	Pompadour Cotinga	p	<i>Tangara varia</i>	Dotted Tanager	X	t,p
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	s	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager		t
PIPRIDAE			<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	Masked Tanager		p
<i>Neopelma pallescens</i>	Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin	X t,p	<i>Tangara velia</i>	Opal-rumped Tanager		t
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	t	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager		s
<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>	Fiery-capped Manakin	t	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis		s
<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>	Snow-capped Manakin	t	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	Yellow-bellied Dacnis		s
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin	t	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis		s
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	Blue-backed Manakin	t,p	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	Short-billed Honeycreeper		s
<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>	Black Manakin	X	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper		s
<i>Heterocercus linteatus</i>	Flame-crowned Manakin	p	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper		s
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	Red-headed Manakin	t	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager		p
INCERTAE SEDIS			<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager		t
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	s	INCERTAE SEDIS			
<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	Thrush-like Schiffornis	s	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit		s
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	Cinereous Mourner	t	EMBERIZIDAE			
<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	White-browed Purpletuff	p	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Grassland Sparrow		s
<i>Pachyrhamphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard	t	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit		s
VIREONIDAE			<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Seedeater	X	p
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	t	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Lined Seedeater		p
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	s	<i>Sporophila caeruleus</i>	Double-collared Seedeater		s
<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	Grey-chested Greenlet	t	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch		s
<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	Dusky-capped Greenlet	t	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Pectoral Sparrow		t
CORVIDAE			<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Red-capped Cardinal		s
<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>	Curl-crested Jay	X t	CARDINALIDAE			
<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	Plush-crested Jay	X t,p	<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-coloured Grosbeak		t
HIRUNDINIDAE			<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator		t
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow	s	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Greyish Saltator		t
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin	s	PARULIDAE			
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin	s	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Golden-crowned Warbler		t
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Grey-breasted Martin	s	<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>	Fluorescent Warbler	X	t
<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	White-banded Swallow	s	<i>Phaetholypis fulvicauda</i>	Buff-rumped Warbler		t,p
<i>Neochelidon tibialis</i>	White-thighed Swallow	s	INCERTAE SEDIS			
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	s	<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>	Rose-breasted Chat		t
TROGLODYTIDAE			ICTERIDAE			
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren	s	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola		s
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	s	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	Olive Oropendola		s
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Wren	s	<i>Cacicus sp.</i>	Cacique sp.		s
<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	Moustached Wren	t	<i>Icterus cayenensis</i>	Epaulet Oriole		t
<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren	t	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird		s
POLIOPTILIDAE			<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird		s
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren	t	<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Red-breasted Blackbird		s
<i>Polioptila guianensis</i>	Guianan Gnatcatcher	t,p	FRINGILLIDAE			
<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	Masked Gnatcatcher	X t,p	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia		t
TURDIDAE			<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	Golden-bellied Euphonia		s
<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Pale-breasted Thrush	X p	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia		t
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Creamy-bellied Thrush	p				