

Pousada Rio Roosevelt: a provisional avifaunal inventory in south-western Amazonian Brazil, with information on life history, new distributional data and comments on taxonomy

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Apresento uma lista preliminar de aves da Pousada Rio Roosevelt situada ao sul do rio Amazonas e leste do rio Madeira, do qual o Rio Roosevelt é um dos maiores afluentes da margem direita. A localização geográfica do pousada aumenta a importância da publicação de uma lista preliminar da avifauna, uma vez que ela se situa no interflúvio Madeira / Tapajós dentro do centro de endemismo Rondônia. Recentes descobertas ornitológicas neste centro de endemismo incluem a choca-de-garganta-preta *Clytoctantes atrogularis*, que foi encontrada na pousada e é considerada uma espécie globalmente ameaçada. Discuto porque a realização de levantamentos de aves na Amazônia é tão difícil, mencionando sucintamente alguns avanços ornitólogos Neotropicais principalmente com relação ao conhecimento das vocalizações das espécies. Os resultados obtidos confirmaram que o rio Roosevelt é uma importante barreira biográfica para algumas de *Thamnophilidae*, família representada por 50 espécies na Pousada Roosevelt, localidade com a maior diversidade de espécies desta família em todo o mundo. Ao todo, um total de 481 espécies de aves foi registrado durante 51 dias no campo, indicando que estudos adicionais poderão elevar esse número para além de 550 espécies. Para cada espécie registrada são fornecidos detalhes sobre sua abundância, migração, preferências de habitat e tipo de documentação na área. Para algumas espécies de especial significância, além das informações anteriores, são discutidos também detalhes inéditos sobre seus respectivos comportamentos, expansão de distribuição e *status* taxonômicos.

I present a provisional avifaunal inventory of a south-western Amazonian avifauna, the Pousada Rio Roosevelt, Amazonas, Brazil. The pousada lies south of the Amazon and east of the rio Madeira, on one of its major right-bank tributaries, the rio Roosevelt (a continuation of the rio Aripuanã). The pousada's geographical location adds to the importance of publishing an avifaunal list as it lies within the rio Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium, a biological 'hotspot' encompassing the 'Rondônia area of endemism'^{9,12}. Recent discoveries from this endemic centre include several new species of mammal^{10,24,40–42,46,51}, as well as Rondônia Bushbird *Clytoctantes atrogularis*²⁰, which has been recorded at the lodge and is considered globally threatened⁶.



Aerial view of the rio Roosevelt and terra firme forest at Pousada Rio Roosevelt, Amazonas, Brazil (Andrew Whittaker)

Ornithological research within the humid tropical forests of the Amazon (the world's most avian-rich ecosystem) is very physically demanding because of the constant humidity, and notoriously difficult due to the following factors. (1) Foremost is that identifying Neotropical birds in the field is extremely difficult, with many cryptically similar species, e.g., amongst antbirds, tyrant flycatchers and woodcreepers. (2) A single (well-surveyed) Amazonian site can possess as many as 550–600 bird species^{13,28,30,49}. (3) Visual observations are difficult in these tall forests with a mean canopy height of 30–35 m, which combined with often impenetrably dense vegetation means poor visibility in the dark, heavily shaded understorey. Furthermore, a high percentage of forest understorey species are shy and skulking, many being exceptionally difficult to locate and to identify. I refer to such species as 'project birds' (satisfactorily seen only after much patience and usually playback). (4) Many forest species are restricted to the canopy / subcanopy of these tall forests (where emergent trees reach up to 60 m), making positive identification of any smaller birds from the forest floor extremely difficult. (5) Several species also occur at low density or are restricted to specific localised microhabitats that are hard to locate. Given these factors, it is easy to understand the relative paucity of detailed avifaunal inventories from the Amazon, with vast tracts of the basin still completely lacking detailed avian

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inventories (pers. obs.). However, our rapidly increasing knowledge over the past two decades of vocalisations of (almost all) Neotropical bird species has wrought a major breakthrough in avian surveys, enabling efficient avifaunal inventories within this incredibly diverse region²⁹.

Study area and Methods

Pousada Rio Roosevelt (08°29'S 60°57'W) lies between the rios Madeira and Tapajós, c.330 north-east of the capital of Rondônia, Porto Velho, in extreme south-east Amazonas (Fig. 1). Surveyed areas mostly comprised upland *terra firme* with some *igarapé* along the Roosevelt (predominantly black water, though some white water enters seasonally, especially into the rio Maderinha). Microhabitats sampled included: dense vine tangles, which are common due to the distinct dry season (especially along forested *igarapés* [streams]); second growth (by the airstrip); areas of boulders with deciduous forest; sandy-belt *campina* forest; a seasonally flooded black-water lake; and, on the right bank, small areas of bamboo that are seasonally inundated. Several *igarapés* penetrate

well into pristine *terra firme*, often with small boulders that form waterfalls, although these streams dry up in June–November. For more information visit the pousada's homepage (www.pousadariosevelt.com.br) and to make reservations contact: pousadariosevelt@terra.com.br.

Survey work relied on both audio and visual methods, with the principal emphasis on vocal identification. I used playback to attempt to locate several low-density or rare species, and also to confirm unknown voices visually. Voucher recordings were made using a Sony TCM-5000 and Sennheiser ME-66 microphone, and are archived at the British Library Sound Archive, London, UK. Observations were made using 10 × 42 binoculars and a 20–60× telescope. The survey periods were as follows: 10–21 April 2004, 7–17 September 2004, 12–20 March 2005, 1–9 April 2006 and 11–19 September 2007. K. J. Zimmer (KJZ) accompanied me on one trip and carried out independent field work on 12–20 March 2005.

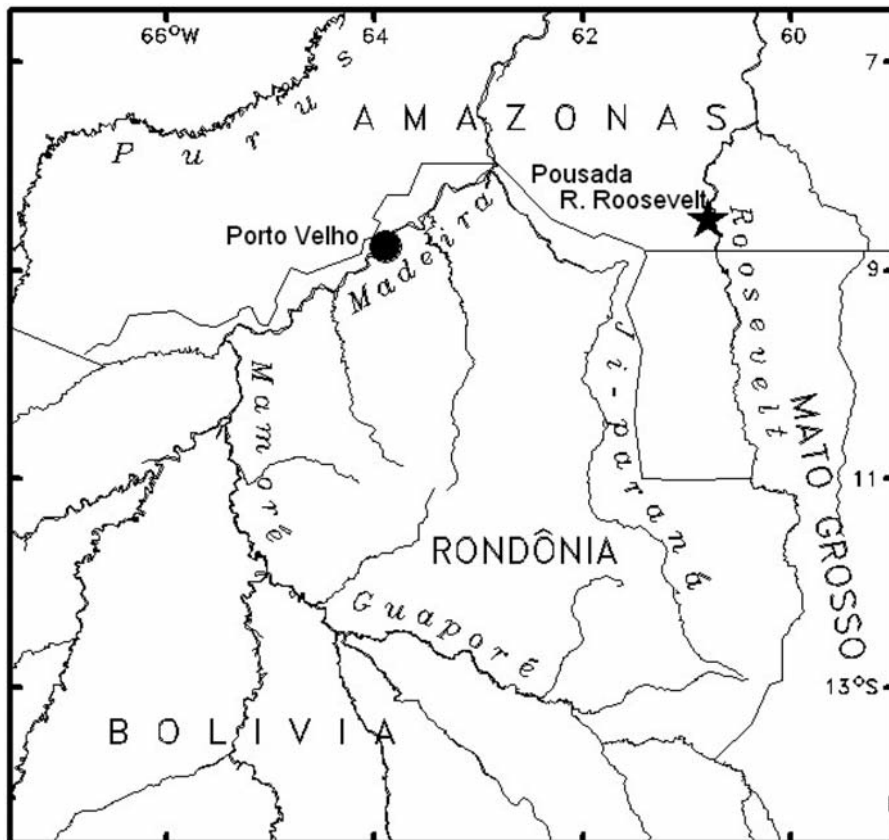


Figure 1. Map showing the location of Pousada Rio Roosevelt.



Figure 2. Gould's Toucanet *Selenidera gouldii* (Edson Endrigo)



Figure 3. Pale-faced Antbird *Skutchia borbae* (Edson Endrigo)



Figure 4. White-breasted Antbird *Rhegmatorhina hoffmanni* (Edson Endrigo)



Figure 5. Black-bellied Gnateater *Conopophaga melanogaster* (Edson Endrigo)

Avifauna

I recorded a total of 481 species in 50 days, thus the bird list for the area almost certainly will surpass 550 species with further research. The list of *Thamnophilidae* stands at 50 species, the highest single-site total in the entire Neotropics. Elsewhere, in the Peruvian Amazon, Manu Wildlife Center, dpto. Madre de Dios, has 46 species (B. Walker pers. comm.), whilst in the Brazilian Amazon, Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia, possesses 45 species⁴⁹, Alta Floresta, Mato Grosso, 45⁶² (Lees *et al.* in prep.), Jaú National Park, Amazonas, 42⁷, the Serra dos Carajás and Tapajós National Park, both in Pará, 40^{26,28}.

The rio Roosevelt functions as a barrier to several understorey *Thamnophilidae*, which are replaced on the opposite bank by a closely related congener, e.g., Spix's Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis striata implicata* (right bank) and *Hypocnemis* taxon novum (left bank), and Ferruginous-backed Antbird *Myrmeciza ferruginea* (right bank) and Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *M. hemimelaena* (left bank). Thus, although representing only a small physical barrier (as narrow as c.200 m) the rio Roosevelt / rio Aripuanã appears to serve as an important biogeographical barrier and contact zone within the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium (pers. obs.), thereby offering an excellent opportunity to explore biogeographical issues and how avifaunal distributions are affected by such a narrow river within an already well-defined interfluvium such as the Madeira–Tapajós. However a single male *M. ferruginea* (MPEG 57660) collected south-west of the pousada along the upper rio Marmelos BX-044 polygon, south-east of Humaitá¹, sympatric with *M. hemimelaena*, invites further research into the distribution of these two *Myrmeciza* in the Roosevelt–Marmelos interfluvium.

Species accounts

Nocturnal Curassow *Nothocrax urumutum*

Several workers at the pousada knew this curassow well, both its voice and behaviour, and had hunted it several times 20 years ago whilst working as rubber tapers. Although not recorded by me, the species is easily overlooked and I undertook very limited nocturnal field work. Its range east of the rio Madeira is known from a single specimen confirmed to originate from Lago Açu Andirá, south-west of Parantins, Amazonas, as well as by tape-recordings in *terra firme* at Cachoeira Nazaré, c.120 km south-west of Pousada Rio Roosevelt⁴⁹. Local hunters I questioned at Borba, c.500 km to the north-east, also confirmed the presence of this cracid, which they hunt, stating that it is uncommon in sandy-belt *terra firme*. I postulate that *N. urumutum* may prove to be amply distributed in the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium,

perhaps even reaching east of Andirá. However I do not expect it reaches east of the rio Tapajós, certainly it has not been found in the extremely well-covered region of Alta Floresta⁶².

In dpto. Loreto, Peru, *Nothocrax* is most vocal in November–January (pers. obs.), during which period I have yet to visit the rio Roosevelt. In Peru I found *N. urumutum* to sing on clear nights after c.20h00, often singing all night until almost the pre-dawn, at c.05h00–05h15. Often 5–6 curassows could be heard counter-singing, and in response to playback some would shift perches, flying into the canopy above me. However, they were almost always very difficult to locate, even using a powerful spotlight, as they tend to stay concealed in the canopy.

Nesting is very poorly known for this curassow, with one record from the upper rio Negro dated 16 October, of a bird incubating two eggs in a large stick nest, 4 m up in a viney tree⁴³. I found a nest with the help of local people in *terra firme* on the east bank of the rio Napo, dpto. Loreto, at the ACEER walkway, on 20 January 2001, within c.200 m of a singing perch. The nest was atop a large dead diagonal vine, 3.5–4.0 m above ground, which was suspended between two smaller trees, and supported by small vine tangle. The cup appeared deep and was entirely of neatly woven live palm leaves, lined with small twigs and dry leaves, appearing overall small for such a bird. One large white egg was present, but was unattended on each of our three daytime visits (on consecutive dates) and one nocturnal visit. However, I filmed an incubating bird at 21h00 on 24 January 2001, which held its tail vertically up and head down, whilst the long black crest extended beyond the nape. The facial colours were: bill red-orange, irides pale brown, with bare pale blue facial skin in front of the eye contrasting with a bright yellow crescent above it and grey below. I conclude the clutch was incomplete at the time we discovered the nest, accounting for the curassow's absence until my final visit, by which time it had presumably completed the two-egg clutch.

Starred Wood Quail *Odontophorus stellatus*

Found to be syntopic with Marbled Wood Quail *O. gujanensis*. Fairly common by voice, several coveys tape-recorded and observed on both banks of the rio Roosevelt, which is only the third locality for the species east of the rio Madeira⁸, after Cachoeira Nazaré and Pedra Branca (where it was collected on both banks of the rio Jiparaná)⁴⁹. How much further east this wood quail ranges requires elucidation, but it probably extends as far as the next major biogeographical barrier, the rio Tapajós, though the species has not been recorded in the Alta Floresta region⁶².

Zigzag Heron *Zebrilus undulatus*

First tape-recorded in early April 2004 along the rio Maderinha and subsequently found to occur at fairly high density along the vine-tangled igarapé Esperança. At dusk on 18 April 2005, KJZ and I encountered up to six vocalising along c.1 km of the stream. They were extremely responsive to playback in the late afternoon, with one pair even observed copulating at close range.

Grey-bellied Hawk *Accipiter poliogaster*

An immature was observed on 11 September 2004, hunting the forest edge beside the runway, then still-hunting c.20 m up from the crown of a dead tree. The bird was confiding and permitted my close approach. Cryptically similar to an adult Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus*, I noted the smaller, narrower body, unfeathered smaller yellow tarsi, lack of a crest, black cap that reached a point on the peaked nape, underparts less heavily barred black than *S. ornatus*, whilst the tail was possibly longer and was black with two broad grey bands. I also noted bold white fringes to the carpal, the yellow cere, greyish-blue bill with a black tip, and dull yellow irides. A previous description and colour photograph of an 'unusual' subadult *A. poliogaster* in Acre⁶⁰ in fact involved an odd-plumaged subadult female Double-toothed Kite *Harpagon bidentatus* that lacked the dark mesial stripe (pers. obs.).

Cryptic Forest Falcon *Micrastur mintoni*

This recently described raptor⁵⁷ was uncommon. One narrowly missed taking my tape-recorder, as I was engaged in playback, thinking that it was about to seize a singing Rufous-necked Puffbird *Malacoptila rufa*. On 17 September 2004, I observed a subadult attending an *Eciton* army ant swarm; it flew short distances between perches, persistently shaking its tail on landing, which was in heavy moult. The bird possessed an undescribed plumage, namely two striking and symmetrical white lines or crescents running diagonally across the lower cheeks, and distinctly greyish, not white, irides. On 10 November 2007, I observed an immature at Carajás, Pará, with the same bold white cheek markings and grey irides, but almost entirely lacking breast barring. This bird's plumage was very similar to a specimen at the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém (MPEG 37966). These observations confirm the ontogenetic sequence of iris colour in the species that I had previously suspected⁵⁷.

Crested Eagle *Morphnus guianensis*

A pair of these rarely encountered raptors was observed perched in a large tree on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt, at 18h00 on 12 September 2007. Both were adults, the larger female perched halfway up on a large horizontal bough at c.20 m,

whilst the male was in the crown, c.30 m up and c.20 m from its mate, and they appeared to be roosting. A subadult was observed at close range, at midday on 17 September 2007, in sandy-belt forest as it landed in the subcanopy. I had been alerted to the presence of a raptor c.1 minute before by the alarm-calls of White-fronted Nunbirds *Monasa morphoeus*, whose vocalisations may alert field workers to the presence of a raptor. I have also noted that if one flushes a tinamou or covey of wood quail from beside a trail, nunbirds (*Monasa* spp.) will often alarm-call, alerting other species to your presence, or that of a potential predator (pers. obs.).

Dark-winged Trumpeter *Psophia v. viridis*

Fairly common and groups of birds were often confiding along forest trails due to a complete lack of hunting since rubber tappers abandoned the area c.20 years ago. The subspecies is nominate *viridis* (of the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium), the brightest of the three taxa. Nesting data for *P. viridis* are extremely sparse: a female shot in Pará in January had a large egg in the ovary⁴⁴ and a group of trumpeters observed at the pousada in early March 2005 had two small young, 10–15 days old (H. Kaestner pers. comm.). Predation of trumpeters is poorly known. On 8 April 2006 I observed a Short-eared Dog *Atelocynus microtis* attempting to catch a small group of trumpeters by running at them, whereupon the birds escaped; two being observed to flush into the trees. North of Manaus, I have also observed attempted predation of Grey-winged Trumpeter *P. c. crepitans* by Crested Eagle *Morphnus guianensis*; one of the group flushed, landing 6–7 m up in a small tree at which the eagle flew in horizontal attack, forcing the trumpeter into flight, its wings held upwards to protect its head, before it escaped by flying downwards to the ground but into my mist-net, still with the eagle in pursuit. Both birds hit the net but escaped as I approached.

P. viridis ranges south of the Amazon and east of the rio Madeira, and is considered to comprise three allopatric taxa, separated by major rivers; the other forms being *P. v. dextralis* (between the rios Tapajós and Tocantins) and *P. v. obscura* (east of the Tocantins). This suggests that all three should be treated as species under any phylogenetic species concept. This also applies to the other two trumpeter species. It is imperative to confirm this scientifically as anthropogenic changes within eastern Amazonia are rampant, especially east of the rio Tocantins, where *P. v. obscura* is already included in the national list of threatened species, being in imminent danger of extinction.

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

This normally widespread and common pigeon appears to be inexplicably absent. The same is true

at a neighbouring site to the west¹, suggesting the absence is real, rather than being due to incomplete sampling. The *P. plumbea* complex within Brazil appears to comprise three distinctly different vocal forms, the allopatric *P. p. delicata* and *P. p. pallescens* (north and south of the Amazon), and the nominate race from the Atlantic Forest. Given that there is some evidence that vocalisations of Columbidae are innate, this suggests that more than one species is involved (pers. obs.).

Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii*

A small flock was flushed from the canopy of *terra firme* near the airstrip, on 15 September 2004, and tape-recorded, confirming the identification as *T. huetii*. This small parrot is easily overlooked, as are other *Touit* spp., unless its voice is known, as the birds are rarely seen perched and very hard to identify as they blast through the canopy, or are observed flying extremely high in long-distance flight. The range of *T. huetii* is poorly known and apparent gaps in its range may only reflect observational lacunae. My records from the Roosevelt and those of birds tape-recorded east of the pousada in November 2003¹ are the first to be confirmed from this interfluvium. I also have several confirmed records west of the rio Madeira, in the Madeira–Purus interfluvium, from the lower rio Madeira at Campina Vapour and Tupana Lodge, where it was also presumed absent.

Kawall's Parrot *Amazona kawalli*

This poorly known parrot, described as recently as 1989⁹ and only discovered in the wild in 1995²³ proved to be the commonest large parrot, being encountered daily. It was more abundant during the wet season (April) than the dry (September), but the species was always present in reasonable numbers. *A. kawalli* was not found at Cachoeira Nazaré or Pedra Branca⁴⁹, where it is replaced by Mealy Parrot *A. farinosa*, which was uncommon and rare. There are no confirmed records of *A. farinosa* from the rio Roosevelt, but *A. kawalli* and *A. farinosa* are sympatric in the rio Cristalino region, Mato Grosso (pers. obs.), with *A. kawalli* commoner. The range of *A. kawalli* is still imprecisely known, and I have tape-recorded it in the following 'new' regions: in Amazonas state, at São Gabriel do Cachoeira, the rio Jaú, Jaú National Park, below Carauari, on the east bank of the rio Juruá, Tupana Lodge (west of the lower rio Madeira), Lábrea (east bank of the middle rio Purus); and in Mato Grosso, at the rio Cristalino, Alta Floresta (Lees *et al.* in prep.). I suggest that *A. kawalli* is unlikely to merit categorisation as Vulnerable as speculated²³. Now that it is being distinguished from *A. farinosa* by voice, the species is proving to be much commoner and more widespread than previously thought.

Ash-coloured Cuckoo *Coccyua cinerea*

I observed this rare austral migrant on 17 April 2004 along the rio Roosevelt, in the subcanopy of *terra firme*. The second record for Amazonas state, following that from north of the Amazon, in *várzea* at Mamirauá, on 12 July 1993²⁷, which is the northernmost Brazilian record. Other records from Brazilian Amazonia are few: two collected at Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia, on 30 June and 6 July, beside the river and in low forest⁴⁵, whilst all other, unpublished, records come from the well-watched Alta Floresta region, Mato Grosso; singles on 11 June 2001, 22 August 2001, 29 June 2005, 28 April 2006 and 5 May 2006 (Lees *et al.* in prep.). This unobtrusive, dull-plumaged cuckoo is easily overlooked as a species of *Turdus* (pers. obs.).

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus*

Four records of this inconspicuous austral migrant (three in September). Two on 15 September 2004, one associating with a large mixed-species flock of insectivores, in the subcanopy of vine-dominated, seasonally flooded forest, with the other in river-edge understorey. A very confiding individual perched at eye level in *terra firme* understorey, gleaned caterpillars, on 18 September 2007. A rather late date was of a lone bird observed in second growth on 18 April 2005.

Common Nighthawk *Chordeiles minor*

This boreal migrant's spring migration through Amazonia is poorly known⁴⁸. I recorded four flying north just before dusk on 18 March 2005 and one next day. The only previous spring records for Brazilian Amazonia involved three on 15–16 March 1989 from the INPA meteorological tower, 60 km north of Manaus, and large numbers during the first half of April at Balbina and at the rio Urucu⁴⁸.

Band-tailed Nighthawk *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*

Inexplicably, this usually common black-water nighthawk is absent from the rio Roosevelt and its two tributaries. Although Sand-coloured Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris* occurs there, it is only present during the high-water season, vacating the area in the dry season, whereas Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydrophala climacocerca* is a common year-round resident along rivers.

Crimson Topaz *Topaza pella*

Mostly female-plumaged birds were observed, though two adult males were seen and tape-recorded, at flowering trees either side of the rio Roosevelt, defending feeding territories. In September 2004, at the river edge, a male displayed its white tibial feathers in hovering flight, while two females approached. I had previously noted such display at Caxiuana, Pará, in August, also over the river. The same display by its sister species,

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Fiery Topaz *T. pyra* (in which the tibial feathers are black), has been noted by G. M. Kirwan (*in litt.* 2007), at Anavilhanas Jungle Lodge, Amazonas, in December 2007. Occurrence at Pousada Rio Roosevelt represents a range extension of c.120 km north-east from Cachoeira Nazaré.

Glittering-bellied Emerald *Chlorostilbon lucidus*

A female in *campina* on the left bank of the rio Maderinha, on 11 September 2004, was the only record. The range of *C. lucidus* in Amazonia is poorly understood, with several recent field observations representing significant range extensions, e.g. I have also recorded it south of Manaus on the rio Solimões, on Ilha Machantaria, and in disturbed *várzea* on the mainland at Careiro da Várzea.

Brown Jacamar *Brachygalba lugubris*

Fairly common in small family groups along river edges, wooded creeks in *terra firme* and rarely sandy-belt *campina*. These records involved yellow-billed *B. l. melanosterna*, for which my tape-recordings perhaps represent the first documented records in Amazonas (a small range extension north-east from Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia). I also noted *B. lugubris* in syntopy with Bronzy Jacamar *Galbula leucogastra* in sandy-belt *campina* forest.

Swallow-wing *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

On 19 September 2007 I observed an adult protecting its nest, at the top of a beach, from a c.20-cm Amazonian Racerunner *Ameiva ameiva* lizard that was patrolling close to the tunnel entrance. The Swallow-wing (which was perched 6 m away and 3 m above ground) launched into a fast swooping flight, calling loudly as it attacked the lizard, driving it away from the area.

Black-girdled Barbet *Capito dayi*

My tape-recordings of this barbet probably represent the first records for Amazonas and a north-easterly range extension from Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia. Nesting data are few: I observed a pair taking turns to excavate a nesting cavity in a large, dead, broken trunk of an emergent tree, on 17 March 2005. One would cling to the vertical trunk c.17–20 m up, pecking out dead wood, whilst the other bird perched nearby.

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*

I tape-recorded this barbet in the canopy of *terra firme*, on 15 March 2005, on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt, but was unable to confirm the identification visually. A recent specimen from east of the Madeira is available (M. Cohn-Haft pers. comm.). These represent the first records east of the rio Madeira, and presumably pertain to *E. r. purusianus*.

Bamboo Antshrike *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae*

A singing male was observed and tape-recorded on 11 April and 13 September 2004, in a fairly large stand of bamboo admixed with vine tangles, in seasonally flooded transitional forest on the right bank of the Roosevelt. The male was also observed foraging in a mixed-species insectivore flock, in September, in vine tangles away from the bamboo, where it remained in the subcanopy. This is the first record for Amazonas and only the second east of the rio Madeira. Eight specimens were taken at an isolated patch of bamboo, 40 km west of Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia, c.160 km to the south-west³¹. The pattern of the loudsong was very similar to birds from Acre, Brazil, and Manu National Park, Peru, but the notes were notably slower (pers. obs.).

Pearly Antshrike *Megascictus margaritatus*

Fairly common but local, always in pairs, and only found on the left bank of the Roosevelt above the rio Maderinha. One pair was in open, seasonally flooded *várzea*-type understorey within 70 m of the river, but all other pairs were in *terra firme*, once at a fairly high density; c.3 pairs along a 400-m trail with slight relief, many boulders, a significant concentration of large palms and an open understorey with very few other big trees. Little is known concerning breeding. I noted a pair feeding a male-plumaged young on 11 September 2004, a date matching existing data; a nest with eggs, the male incubating, at Borba, Amazonas, in September⁶¹.

During September 2004 and 2007 I observed four different pairs of Stipple-throated Antwren *Epinecrophylla haematanota*, each closely following pairs of *M. margaritatus*. During these encounters neither species was associated with other understorey flocking birds. In response to playback of the antshrike's loudsong, the antshrike would immediately approach me, followed closely by the antwren pair. More field work is needed to explain this behaviour, which KJZ and I have also noted at Tupana Lodge, Amazonas, in July 2006. However, in December 2007, during two encounters with *E. haematanota* at Tupana, no *M. margaritatus* were present and the only thamnophilid in association was White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris* (G. M. Kirwan *in litt.* 2007). Perhaps the association with *M. margaritatus* is, at least, partially seasonal.

Rondônia Bushbird *Clytoctantes atrogularis*

A female of this recently described²⁰, extremely poorly known and globally threatened species⁶ was observed in early October 2006 on the left bank of the rio Roosevelt, c.2 km downstream of the lodge (E. Endrigo pers. comm.). It was seen within a large mixed-species understorey flock, c.1.5 m up in a vine tangle, where it was compared with a male

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Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus*. Good light enabled the bushbird's bright chestnut back, large recurved bill and contrasting bluish-grey tail to be clearly seen.

Stipple-throated Antwren *Epinecrophylla haematonota*

Despite much searching for this dead-leaf specialist, it was found only on the left bank of the Roosevelt, and the river may act as a barrier to the species. However, *E. haematonota* was recorded to the south-west at Cachoeira Nazaré, where it was common, but was absent from Pedra Branca⁴⁹ and in the BX-044 polygon¹. This suggests a patchy distribution east of the rio Madeira. To my knowledge and that of M. L. Isler (pers. comm.) these records represent the south-easternmost limit of the species' range.

Ihering's Antwren *Myrmotherula i. iheringi*

Only tape-recorded during my fourth trip and subsequently encountered only on the left bank of the Roosevelt, exclusively in tall dense vine tangles, where it associates with large mixed-species understory flocks of insectivores. At certain seasons this antwren is easily overlooked as it appears to be silent, a phenomenon I have also noted on the rio Javari, at Palmari Lodge (in late August–early September), but during an April visit the species was very vocal and easily encountered in understory flocks. Roosevelt records refer to *M. i. iheringi*, a Brazilian endemic, found south of the Amazon between the rios Madeira and Tapajós, which is not associated with *Guadua* bamboo, unlike those in south-east Peru (pers. obs.), but with vine tangles, a trait I also noted in Tapajós National Park, Pará. In west Amazonian Brazil, along the upper rio Juruá, at Boca de Tejo, Acre, and along the rio Javari, Amazonas, *M. i. heteroptera* also prefers vines. In Acre, despite much field work⁶⁰ in vast areas of *Guadua* bamboo I was unable to locate the species. Geographical variation in vocalisations of *M. iheringi* strongly suggests that more than one species is involved. Further research into this complex is ongoing (Aleixo *et al.* in prep.).

Herpsilochmus sp. nov.

Found on both banks of the rio Roosevelt, where fairly common in *terra firme* but seemed especially fond of, and more common in, low sandy-belt forest on both banks. This *Herpsilochmus*, which is being described by M. Cohn-Haft *et al.*, was first reported at Cachoeira Nazaré, where it was initially identified as Black-capped Antwren *H. atricapillus*⁴⁹. It is apparently endemic to the area between the rios Jiparaná and Aripuanã and is syntopic with Rufous-winged Antwren *H. rufimarginatus* in *campina* forests and in some riverine forests.

Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei subochracea*

Two pairs of this bamboo specialist were found on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt. Nominate *D. devillei* has been collected just c.160 km to the south-west near Cachoeira Nazaré³¹, with only the rio Jiparaná apparently acting as a geographical barrier between the two forms. This provides even stronger evidence that more than one species is involved^{4,61,62} (pers. obs.).

Chestnut-shouldered Antwren *Terenura humeralis*

Fairly common in mixed-species canopy flocks in *terra firme* on both banks, a c.120 km north-east range extension from Cachoeira Nazaré⁴⁹, where it was also common in canopy flocks. The only published breeding data involves nest building in August in south-east Peru⁶¹. I observed a food-begging juvenile (tape-recorded) being fed by a female on 13 September 2007, confirming that *T. humeralis* breeds during the dry season (August–September) in Peru and Brazil.

Spix's Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis striata*

Following the taxonomic revision of this complex¹⁷, this species was common but restricted to the right bank of the Roosevelt, favouring treefall gaps and rocky outcrops with dense vegetation. On the left bank it was replaced by *Hypocnemis* taxon novum (see below).

Hypocnemis taxon novum

This antbird¹⁷ (B. M. Whitney in prep.) proved very common in *terra firme*, but was restricted to the left bank of the rio Roosevelt. I discovered this cryptic taxon's presence by virtue of its distinctive musical call notes, unlike any other species in the genus¹⁶.

Ferruginous-backed Antbird *Myrmeciza ferruginea eluta*

Not vocal in April or September 2004, this species went unrecorded until March 2005, when KJZ tape-recorded the first pair. Subsequently found to be common by voice, but restricted to the right bank, being replaced on the left bank by Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *M. hemimelaena*. These records represent a minor range extension south-east of the Rodovia do Estanho, along the upper rio Marmelos in the BX-044 polygon south-east of Humaitá, where a single adult male (MPEG 57660) was collected¹. These records represent the two southernmost localities; prior to these it was Flexal, near Jacareacanga, in south-west Pará, c.450 km north-east of the pousada.

Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*

Common but apparently restricted to the left bank of the rio Roosevelt, where it is apparently replaced on the right bank by Ferruginous-backed Antbird

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M. ferruginea eluta (see above). I found the loudsong here to be distinctly different from other *M. h. pallescens*, which difference can be heard on Isler & Whitney¹⁶, and was first reported in Amazonas at Manicoré, c.315 km to the north. Further research into this complex is ongoing (B. M. Whitney in prep.).

White-breasted Antbird *Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi*

This striking Brazilian endemic (Fig. 4) was common on both banks of the Roosevelt at army ant swarms, or early in the morning moving through the *terra firme* in search of ants.

Pale-faced Antbird *Skutchia borbae*

This range-restricted endemic of the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium (Fig. 3) was uncommon and always found at army ant swarms, but only on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt. I noted an apparent preference for areas in *terra firme* where small understorey palms were dominant, a possible preference I have also witnessed at Borba and Tapajós National Park. The rio Roosevelt represents a minor range extension south-east of the Rodovia do Estanho, along the upper rio Marmelos in the BX-044 polygon south-east of Humaitá, where five specimens (MPEG 57691–95) were collected¹. There is also a specimen from Prainha, on the rio Aripuanã, Amazonas, c.160 km north-east of Pousada Rio Roosevelt⁶¹.

Black-bellied Gnateater *Conopophaga melanogaster*

This large gnateater (Fig. 5) was fairly common on both banks of the rio Roosevelt. The closest locality is Cachoeira Nazaré⁴⁹, which formerly represented the species' southernmost limit. Two significant southward range extensions are as follows: on 22 June 2003, S. L. Hilty and I tape-recorded and observed a pair 10 km south-east of Guajará-Mirim, Rondônia (10°51'S 65°16'W), extending the range c.420 km south-west from Cachoeira Nazaré and representing the species' westernmost record, whilst I observed and tape-recorded a male c.25 km south of Comodoro, in the Chapada dos Parecis, Mato Grosso (13°58'S 59°45'W), on 18 June 2004, in selectively logged *terra firme*, marking this gnateater's new southernmost record and a range extension of c.540 km south-east from Cachoeira Nazaré.

***Hylopezus* sp. nov.**

The *Hylopezus* here represents an undescribed taxon in the *H. macularius* complex (Whittaker *et al.* in prep.). At the rio Roosevelt it has been found only on the left bank, where it is uncommon and local in tall *terra firme* forest.

Hoffmann's Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes**hoffmannsi*

Uncommon and mainly encountered at army ant swarms. The best field marks for its separation from the similar race of Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *D. certhia concolor* are: *D. hoffmannsi* has a contrastingly richer chestnut crown than the duller brown mantle (no contrast in Amazonian Barred), and wings and tail brighter rufous than the mantle. The crown contrast is further exaggerated by the dull mottled cheeks and slightly buffy malar area. The faint dark fringes to the crown feathers and barred underparts are almost impossible to see in the field, except at very close range and in excellent light. The best field mark is the dusky bill with a distinctly paler tip, compared to the bulkier, dull red bill of *D. c. concolor*. Nothing is known of this endemic woodcreeper's nesting, except one collected in breeding condition in late September in Mato Grosso²². On 16 March 2005 I observed an adult and immature (with a yellow gape) at a large *Eciton* sp. ant swarm; the immature also possessed the diagnostic pale bill tip.

Curve-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus**procurvoides probatus*

One feeding within 1 m of the ground at an *Eciton* army ant swarm in *terra firme* on 15 September 2007. The swarm was attended by several obligate ant-following antbirds and, to my knowledge, this represents the first-ever record of this scythebill attending such a swarm.

Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus senex*

This little-known, globally threatened endemic⁶ was common by voice, with multiple birds tape-recorded along the rios Roosevelt and Maderinha. Especially fond of dense vine tangles, foraging up to the midstorey, but also common in stunted *campina* on white sand, on both banks, where syntopic with Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus minimus*, as previously noted in Rondônia, at the Taquaras *campina*⁵⁸. On 17 September 2007 I noted one in strong tail moult. Nothing is known concerning nesting, but KJZ and I observed a bird along the rio Mapiá, at Borba, Amazonas, on 26 August 2002, carrying nesting material (a piece of dry grass). It remained 1.0–1.5 m above ground, before the bird was lost to sight in the dense seasonally flooded *igapó*.

Cinnamon-crested Spadebill *Platyrinchus saturatus*

This tiny, inconspicuous, understorey flycatcher was encountered only twice, in *terra firme* forest. One bird I observed was sallying c.0.5 m up, for insects flushed by an *Eciton* ant swarm. The distribution of *P. saturatus* within the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium is poorly known, the sole records being

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specimens from Cachoeira Nazaré (MPEG 55349–54), sight records from Pedra Branca, Rondônia⁴⁹ and two specimens (MPEG 57737–78) from Manicoré, Amazonas¹. Furthermore, KJZ and I observed and tape-recorded one at the rio Mapiá, c.30 km south of Borba, Amazonas, c.480 km to the north-east. I also observed and tape-recorded one in Tapajós National Park, Pará, and a female was collected nearby at Vila Braga, 38 km south-west of Itaituba, Pará²⁶, c.700 km to the north-east. I suspect future field work will confirm *P. saturatus* to be widespread throughout suitable habitat in the interfluvium, especially with the use of mist-nets, which is often a more effective method of locating this low-density, easy overlooked flycatcher.

Cinnamon Tyrant *Neopipo cinnamomea*

Tape-recorded on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt, on 5 April 2006, in tall, fairly open, sandy-belt *terra firme*. Unless the voice of *Neopipo* is known, the species is easily overlooked and even after playback this tyrant is difficult to see, often approaching silently in the midstorey (pers. obs.; G. M. Kirwan *in litt.* 2007). More than once on the upper rio Negro, around São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Amazonas, I have heard two counter-singing, c.150–200 m or more apart, even in the heat of the day. I have also tape-recorded *N. cinnamomea* at several new localities in eastern Amazonia, representing further range extensions; on 20 November 2003, at the Serra do Cachimbo, Pará (09°21'S 54°85'W), and, in Mato Grosso, on 13 May 2004, at the Xingu Refugio Amazônico, on the rio Von Den Steinen (12°08'S 54°06'W).

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

The only record of this boreal migrant was in late spring, on 15 April 2006, of a bird perched in the canopy of *terra firme*. I also noted one at Kayapó, Kubenkrankei, Pará, on 28 April 2008 (pers. obs.). These are apparently the latest two spring records in Amazonian Brazil, following a bird collected at Itacoatiara, Amazonas, on 31 March³⁵.

Pale-bellied Mourner *Rhytipterna immunda*

Easily overlooked, but tape-recorded in sandy-belt forest on both banks of the rio Roosevelt, which locality lies almost midway between previously published localities at Taquaras, Rondônia⁵⁸, and Borba, on the lower rio Madeira, Amazonas. The other closest records are from southern Mato Grosso³⁹. However, I tape-recorded this mourner in May 2004 at the Xingu Refugio Amazônico, rio Von Den Steinen, Mato Grosso, and it has recently been recorded at Serra dos Caiabis²¹, Serra do Cachimbo and Serra dos Carajás²⁸ thereby expanding its range further east across the rio Xingu.

Rufous-tailed Attila *Attila phoenicurus*

An extremely poorly known austral migrant to Amazonia. Two were seen on 3 April 2006, along the igarapé Esperança, in a seasonally flooded forest edge. The first perched confidently close, motionless, next to our boat and 3 m up in a vine tangle, peering around and moving only twice in three minutes, when it flew a short distance between perches c.1 m apart. It was loosely associated with an Amazonian Antshrike *Thamnophilus amazonicus* and Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriatus*. The second individual perched motionless at c.8 m for 30 seconds before flying off, but was alone. This attila seems to inhabit flooded *várzea* or *igarapé* forest during the austral winter in Amazonia, as all my Amazonian records are from such habitats. G. M. Kirwan (*in litt.* 2008) reports observing one in the Anavilhanas archipelago, rio Negro, Amazonas, on 18 August 2005, which too was in flooded forest.

Citron-bellied Attila *Attila citriniventris*

I tape-recorded one on 17 September 2007, c.15 km upriver on the right bank of the rio Roosevelt, in sandy-belt *terra firme*. This is only the second documented record east of the rio Madeira, where it has been collected 12 km north of Abunã, Rondônia (M. Cohn-Haft pers comm.), and a range extension of c.500 km north-east. It was not found at Cachoeira Nazaré and Pedra Branca despite intensive work⁴⁹, suggesting a patchy distribution. Often associated with sandy-belt forests, wherein I have recorded it in Amazonas, at São Gabriel de Cachoeira (on the left bank of the upper rio Negro), on the right bank of the rio Javari, at Palmari Lodge, below Carauari, on the east bank of the rio Juruá, and west of the lower rio Madeira at Tupana Lodge. At the latter it is fairly common by voice in December, but in August was neither heard, nor seen, despite much playback, leading me to conclude that this attila is easily overlooked during seasons when it is not vocal.

Purple-breasted Cotinga *Cotinga cotinga*

I observed a female on 17 September 2007, feeding on green fruit, c.15 km upriver of the lodge, on the right bank of the Roosevelt, in stunted sandy-belt forest. The same tree also attracted Spangled Cotinga *C. cayana*, Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholena punicea*, Black-necked Red Cotinga *Phoenicircus nigricollis* and White-browed Purple-tuft *Idopleura isabellae*. No vocalisation is known for this cotinga, and its canopy-dwelling habits make it easily overlooked. However, males' 'whistling' wing noise in flight, once learnt, can occasionally help detect this cotinga (pers. obs.). The species is probably much more widespread south of the Amazon than the few published records indicate, occurring not only in the lower reaches of the rios Madeira and

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Tapajós⁴⁷, but extending further south, and west of the Madeira, from where I have sight records at Tupana Lodge, Amazonas (with KJZ). My observation is the eastern within the upper rio Madeira drainage; the first being an adult male at Parque Estadual de Guajará-Mirim, Rondônia⁵⁶, and represents a range extension of c.500 km north-east. This cotinga should especially be looked for in sandy-belt forests throughout Amazonian Brazil. I predict future field work will expand its range into western Amazonian Brazil south of the Amazon.

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

Fairly common along the rio Roosevelt with daily records. The male's display is still poorly known⁴⁷ and is almost certainly more elaborate than described in the available literature. At 08h00 on 12 September 2007, from the canopy tower, I observed an adult male perched on a treetop c.40 m away, frequently giving its single low *vooo* display-call (which is usually only repeated every few minutes), before it was replaced by a rival male. I did not hear any mechanical wing noise. Minutes later the appearance of a female-plumaged *C. cayana* in a nearby treetop provoked excited counter-calling between at least two males. One male erected its crown feathers, slightly puffed out its body feathers and held its wings slightly open, whilst leaning forward and occasionally bobbing its head. At 09h00 on 13 July 2008, on a clear morning at Bem Longe, Pará, I observed an adult male silently chasing a female, rapidly zigzagging through the crowns of *terra firme* trees, but returning regularly to the largest emergent. After c.3 minutes, the male perched on one of the topmost branches of the emergent, where I noticed two female-plumaged birds perched below him. The male raised the crown and purple throat feathers, moving the closed wings away from the body in a quivering motion, whilst partially raising the tail. After c.15 seconds it launched into a straight-line display-flight, but after a few seconds the course was abruptly changed, using an exaggerated wingbeat, which caused the bird to briefly swerve right then left, before returning to a direct path. The male then disappeared from view into the canopy c.100 m away. No vocalisation could be heard. The poorly known display-call of *C. cayana*, although low-pitched and given solely from the canopy, is easily heard on the forest floor (albeit easily overlooked), and once learnt is easily noticed, often multiple times a day (pers. obs.), greatly increasing the frequency with which this cotinga is recorded.

Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris*

On the morning of 4 April 2006 I tape-recorded this cotinga in sandy-belt *terra firme* on the left bank of

the rio Maderinha. In response to my imitation, a male flew into the nearby crown of a large legume. The bird then flew out of view but, after further imitations, c.2 minutes later was found in the subcanopy, before it flew again. Approximately five minutes later an adult male was found perched almost directly above where I had imitated its call, its neck and mantle feathers raised and a female perched just c.1 m above it. Suddenly, three other female-plumaged birds landed nearby, resulting in all five chasing each other through the treetops until they were out of sight. I assume the male had performed a display-flight above the canopy⁵⁵, attracting the females.

On 17 September 2007 in low sandy-belt forest, c.15 km upriver of the lodge on the right bank, whilst observing frugivores at a fruiting tree, an adult male fruitcrow flew noisily into the tree. The bird was wary at such close range, c.12 m from me. I observed it perched motionless for 30 seconds looking around slowly, in a manner reminiscent of a becard *Pachyramphus*, before it flew diagonally 3 m up to hover-glean a green fruit, then landed on another branch to ingest the fruit and almost immediately flew off through the treetops. These fruiting trees attracted a variety of other cotingas (cf. Purple-breasted Cotinga). Although I have only two records, in April and September, I consider that the species is probably a low-density resident here. A female collected at Cachoeira Nazaré on 5 March 1988⁴⁹ is the only previous record of this (principally Guianan) cotinga south of the Amazon in this interfluvium. The only other south-bank records are c.1,600 km to the east, near Belém, Pará⁴⁷. Despite being large and spectacularly coloured this cotinga is easily overlooked, unless its low-pitched *bock* call is known. Only future field work will unravel its precise distribution south of the Amazon, but I suspect that it is distinctly more widespread than is currently known.

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes stolzmanni*

I briefly observed this tiny manakin's poorly known aerial display above the canopy of *terra firme* in early April 2006. This display has been noted in the literature¹⁵ and is best described by Walther⁵³ from southern Venezuela, but its context is unknown. I observed this poorly known display from a canopy tower in *terra firme* at Alta Floresta. On the sunny morning of 4 June 2003, at 07h57, I observed a *T. stolzmanni* in the crown of an emergent tree c.100 m away. The first flight was a steep ascent, at 60–70°, on fast fluttery wingbeats, in a tight spiral and two 'steps', to c.15 m, before folding its wings and 'dive-bombing' to the same perch. Thirty seconds later it climbed rapidly in an exaggerated 'zigzag' flight up c.30 m, again 'dive-bombing' vertically to the tree crown. Ninety seconds later the bird flew again, climbing rapidly at a steep

angle (but less spiralling) to c.40 m, then 'dived' back at c.20° to the crown. The final display-flight was performed 50 seconds later, with the bird climbing diagonally in an exaggerated fluttering, in a tight corkscrew to c.40–45 m, again 'dive-bombing' at c.30° back into the canopy. The four flights occupied 2.5 minutes, and the final flight was the most spectacular. I could not hear any audible noise associated with the ascent or vertical dives, contrary to flight displays by *Corapipo* or *Heterocercus* manakins (pers. obs.). I have also observed the same display at Ziggylândia, Manacapuru, Amazonas, and the ACEER walkway, rio Napo, Loreto, Peru, in January. These observations closely accord with Walther's description, except that I noted the ascent as being in a tight spiral, once in two steps, whilst Walther noticed that perched birds continuously flicked their wings; however, at the distance of my observations (c.100 m), I might easily have missed such behaviour. This display is almost identical to that of Tiny Tyrant-Manakin *T. virescens*, which I have observed from the INPA tower, in *terra firme* north of Manaus, in August.

Aerial displays have been documented in the following Amazonian manakins: Yellow-crowned *Heterocercus flavivertex*³⁷, Orange-crowned *H. aurantiivertex*² and Flame-crowned Manakins *H. lineatus* (pers. obs.), and White-throated Manakin *Corapipo gutturalis*³⁶. The courtship display of both *Tyrannetes* is distinctly different from known courtship displays of all *Neopelma*, which have been considered closely related to *Tyrannetes*^{19,53}.

Black Manakin *Xenopipo atronitens*

Fairly common in sandy-belt stunted *campina* where I tape-recorded and observed displaying males in September 2005. A female was collected (MPEG 57765) at Manicoré, Amazonas, immediately west of the pousada¹. These records fill a gap in the published range of this localised white-sand specialist, from c.480 km to the north-east at Borba, Amazonas (MPEG 35537–42) and my sight records and tape-recordings c.500 km to the south-west at Taquaras, Rondônia⁵⁸.

White-tailed Tityra *Tityra leucura*

I observed an adult male, apparently of this mysterious taxon³³, on 6 April 2006, in *terra firme* on the right bank of the Roosevelt, accompanying a huge mixed-species flock in the midstorey. Details of this observation have been published elsewhere⁵⁹.

Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops diesingii*

Uncommon and very local, being noted only in sandy-belt *campina* on the left bank of the rio Maderinha. Very shy and retiring, and encountered on only a few occasions. The race involved is the

poorly known *C. c. diesingii*, whose type locality is Borba, Amazonas³². Distinguished from the well-known nominate form by its reduced facial markings and absence of a pale band on the hindneck, *C. c. diesingii* was also recorded by Aleixo & Polleto¹ at Fazenda Copeares, immediately south-west of the pousada, in 2003. I have tape-recordings from western Rondônia, at Taquaras *campina*⁵⁸, c.500 km to the south-west, and nearby from the canopy of sandy-belt *terra firme* at Parque Estadual de Guajará-Mirim, on 24 April 1995, whilst there is a male specimen (MPEG 38843) from Alvorada d'Oeste, at km 87 on the BR-429 (A. Aleixo pers. comm.).

Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

There are few records of this boreal migrant in Amazonia. All my records were from the confluence of the rivers Maderinha and Roosevelt, and always following heavy rain. On 3 April 2006 I noted two with Barn Swallows *Hirundo rustica* and Sand Martins *Riparia riparia*, and I observed a single bird on 13 September 2007 associated with *H. rustica* and two male Purple Martins *Progne subis*. I also have sight records west of the lower rio Madeira at Tupana Lodge, Amazonas. Previous records from Amazonas state were dated 1 October, November and 26 April⁴⁸.

Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus arada*

Fairly common on both banks of the rio Roosevelt and referred to *C. a. interpositus*, which is found between the rios Madeira and Tapajós, south to northern Mato Grosso¹⁸. *Contra* Ridgely & Tudor³⁸ I have noted consistent vocal differences in all of the Brazilian subspecies' loudsong. My extensive tape-recordings of these taxa clearly demonstrate consistent vocal differences. Furthermore, all are allopatric (being separated by major Amazonian tributaries) and are morphologically distinct, strongly implying that more than one species is involved. I am currently reviewing vocal data for the entire *C. arada* complex.

Guianan Gnatcatcher *Polioptila guianensis*

Known from only 30 specimens⁵⁴, this species' distribution is poorly known. At the Roosevelt it was uncommon in flocks, and easily overlooked due to its canopy and subcanopy habits; the species' vocalisations were heard (and tape-recorded) just once, on 19 September 2007. Within the Madeira–Tapajós interfluvium, the nearest records involve specimens from Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia⁴⁹ and, Borba, Amazonas, c.480 km to the north-west, of *P. g. paraensis*. Tape-recordings are available from Pará, at Jacareacanga, c.465 km away, and Vila Braga c.735 km to the north-east. I report the first documented record of Guianan Gnatcatcher from Mato Grosso, a pair tape-

recorded on 18 June 2004 at the Chapada dos Parecis (13°58'S 59°45'W), which is the southernmost record and a range extension of c.570 km south-west from the Serra dos Caiabis²¹. The pair was observed in selectively logged *terra firme*, not in Chiquitano dry forest, *contra* Atwood & Lerman³. Closer to Comodoro, a brief survey of nearby Chiquitano dry forest failed to locate this gnatcatcher. More recent records from Mato Grosso include photographs and tape-recordings from the Serra dos Caiabis in 2006 and various sight records from the rio Cristalino²¹. There are undocumented sight records pertaining to Guianan Gnatcatcher from west of the Madeira, at the rio Urucu, Amazonas^{34,54} and at an unnamed but mapped locality⁵⁴. Sight records from the rio Tupana, at Tupana Lodge (AW & KJZ unpubl.), made in 2005, were documented by tape-recordings and specimens in 2007. AW, KJZ and A. Aleixo (in prep.) are researching whether this form represents an additional, unnamed population.

Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli*

I found apparently the first known nest of this shy forest thrush, on 17 March 2005, in *terra firme* on the right bank of the Roosevelt. I flushed a thrush from the crown of small spiny palm, c.3 m tall, which flew almost vertically towards the ground, but did not land, instead flying only a few cm above ground before landing c.30 m away, where it could be identified. Closer inspection of the palm revealed a well-concealed nest c.2.5 m above ground, at the point where the palm fronds branched. The trunk was covered with thorns, offering protection against predators. The nest was constructed between the palm stalks and formed a neat cup of grass and mud, with a fairly deep cup, lined with finer grasses. The two eggs were pale greenish blue with irregular small reddish-brown blotches forming a ring at the larger end, very similar to those of Eurasian Blackbird *Turdus merula*. On 14 September 2007 I also observed a fledged young being fed by an adult beside the Roosevelt.

Dotted Tanager *Tangara varia*

On 10 September 2004 I tape-recorded the calls of this canopy tanager on the right bank, at the edge of an area of white-sand belt *terra firme*. Aleixo & Poletto¹ also recorded the species nearby. The song is a series of high-pitched notes, extremely similar to, and easily overlooked as, Pectoral Sparrow *Arremon taciturnus*, but emanating from the canopy rather than the understorey (pers. obs.). Once its voice is known, this tanager is much more frequently encountered. The distribution of *T. varia* is exceedingly poorly known south of the Amazon, where reported from Cururu, Pará, below the confluence of the rios Teles Pires and Juruena with the Tapajós, at Alta Floresta, and the Serra dos

Caiabis^{21,45,62}. The Roosevelt record represents a range extension of c.330 km south-west from Cururu. I have the following tape-recordings that greatly expand its range: c.150 km north-east of Alta Floresta in the Serra do Cachimbo, Pará, in November 2003, and from the Xingu Refugio Amazônico, rio Von Den Steinen, Mato Grosso, in May 2004, representing a c.300 km south-east range extension and the southernmost record. To the north, the first record for Tapajós National Park was a bird I tape-recorded in August 1996, extending the range c.390 km north-east.

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Cotinga 31**Pousada Rio Roosevelt: a provisional avifaunal inventory in south-western Brazil**

Appendix. List of the 481 species recorded at Pousada Rio Roosevelt, Amazonas, Brazil. Systematic order and scientific nomenclature principally follow the Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos (CBRO) list. All species were observed by the author unless stated and an evidence category denotes whether tape-recordings, or photographs (by Edson Endrigo), were obtained. To date no specimens have been collected.

ABUNDANCE

C = common, several individuals encountered per day in appropriate habitat

FC = fairly common, encountered irregularly in small numbers almost daily

U = uncommon, not encountered daily

R = rare, only a few records

H = hypothetical, requires documentation and visual confirmation

SEASONALITY

AM = austral migrant

AM/RE = austral migrants augment numbers of local residents

BM = boreal migrant

LW = low-water migrant

DISTRIBUTION

RB = only found on the east bank (right bank = lodge side) of the rio Roosevelt

LB = only found on the west bank (left bank) of the rio Roosevelt

HABITAT

BAM = bamboo

CAM = *campina* (stunted sandy-belt forest)

TF = *terra firme*

FS = forest streams (*igarapés*)

SF = seasonally flooded forest

SG = second growth

R = river, including its banks and edges

O = overhead

EVIDENCE

T = tape-recorded

P = photograph

Scientific name	Brazilian name	English name	Abundance	Seasonality	Distribution	Evidence
TINAMIDAE						
<i>Tinamus tao</i>	azulona	Grey Tinamou	U		TF	T
<i>Tinamus major</i>	inhambu-de-cabeça-vermelha	Great Tinamou	R		TF	PT
<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>	inhambu-galinha	White-throated Tinamou	U		TF	T
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	inhambu-preto	Cinereous Tinamou	FC		TF	T
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	tururim	Little Tinamou	R		SG	T
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	jaó	Undulated Tinamou	FC		SF	T
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	inhambu-guaçu	Brown Tinamou	R		TF	T
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	chororão	Variiegated Tinamou	FC		TF	T
<i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>	inhambu-relógio	Brazilian Tinamou	U		TF	T
PHALACROCORACIDAE						
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	biguá	Neotropic Cormorant	U		R	
ANHINGIDAE						
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	biguatinga	Anhinga	U		R	T
ARDEIDAE						
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	socó-grande	Cocoi Heron	FC		R	T
<i>Ardea alba</i>	garça-branca-grande	Great Egret	U		R	
<i>Egretta thula</i>	garça-branca-pequena	Snowy Egret	U	LW	R	PT
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	garça-vaqueira	Cattle Egret	U	LW	R	P
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	socozinho	Striated Heron	FC		R	T
<i>Agamia agami</i>	garça-da-mata	Agami Heron	R		R, FT	
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	garça-real	Capped Heron	FC		R	P
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	socó-boi	Rufescent Tiger Heron	U		R, FT	T
<i>Zebriulus undulatus</i>	socó-ziguezague	Zigzag Heron	U		FT, R	T
COCHLEARIIDAE						
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	arapapá	Boat-billed Heron	R		R	

Cotinga 31**Pousada Rio Roosevelt: a provisional avifaunal inventory in south-western Brazil****THRESKIORNITHIDAE**

<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	corocoró	Green Ibis	FC		R, FT	T
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CATHARTIDAE

<i>Sarcorampus papa</i>	urubu-rei	King Vulture	U		O	
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	urubu-de-cabeça-preta	Black Vulture	U		O	
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	urubu-de-cabeça-vermelha	Turkey Vulture	R		O	
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	urubu-da-mata	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	U		O	

ANATIDAE

<i>Cairina moschata</i>	pato-do-mato	Muscovy Duck	U		R	P
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ACCIPITRIDAE

<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	gavião-tesoura	Swallow-tailed Kite	U	AM	TF	
<i>Leptodon cayannensis</i>	gavião-de-cabeça-cinza	Grey-headed Kite	U		TF	T
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	caracoleiro	Hook-billed Kite	R		TF	
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	ripina	Double-toothed Kite	U		TF	
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	sovi	Plumbeous Kite	U	AM	TF	
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	gavião-bombachinha-grande	Bicoloured Hawk	R	AM?	TF	T
<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>	gavião-miudinho	Tiny Hawk	R		TF	
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	tauatô-pintado	Grey-bellied Goshawk	R	AM?	TF	
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	gavião-de-cauda-curta	Short-tailed Hawk	U		TF	
<i>Asturina nitida</i>	gavião-pedrés	Grey Hawk	U		TF, SG	T
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	gavião-carijó	Roadside Hawk	FC		TF, SG	T
<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>	gavião-vaqueiro	White-browed Hawk	R		TF	T
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	gavião-preto	Great Black Hawk	FC		R, TF	P
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	uiracu-falso	Crested Eagle	R		TF	
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	gavião-real	Harpy Eagle	R		TF	
<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	gavião-pato	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	R		TF	
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	gavião-de-penacho	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	U		TF	T
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	gavião-pega-macaco	Black Hawk-Eagle	U		TF	T
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	gavião-pernilongo	Crane Hawk	R		TF	

PANDIONIDAE

<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	águia-pescadora	Osprey	U	BM	R	P
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FALCONIDAE

<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	acauã	Laughing Falcon	R		TF	T
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	gavião-relógio	Collared Forest Falcon	U		TF	T
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	gavião-caburé	Barred Forest Falcon	U		TF	T
<i>Micrastur mintoni</i>	falcão-criptico	Cryptic Forest Falcon	FC		TF	T
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	tanatau	Slaty-backed Forest Falcon	U		TF	T
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	gavião-de-anta	Black Caracara	FC		TF, R	T
<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	gralhão	Red-throated Caracara	U		TF	T
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	caracará	Southern Caracara	R		TF	
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	cauré	Bat Falcon	FC		TF, R	T

CRACIDAE

<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	aracuã-pintado	Speckled Chachalaca	R		SG	P
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	jacu-de-Spix	Spix's Guan	U		TF	T
<i>Pipile cujubi</i>	cujubi	Red-throated Piping Guan	R		TF	P
<i>Mitu tuberosa</i>	mutum-cavalo	Razor-billed Curassow	FC		TF	T
<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>	urumutum	Nocturnal Curassow	R		TF, RB	

PHASIANIDAE

<i>Odontophorus stellatus</i>	Uru-de-topete	Starred Wood Quail	FC		TF	T
<i>Odontophorus guianensis</i>	corcovado	Marbled Wood Quail	U		TF	T

OPISTHOCOMIDAE

<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	cigana	Hoatzin	FC		R	T
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PSOPHIIDAE

<i>Psophia viridis</i>	jacamim-de-costa-verde	Dark-winged Trumpeter	U		TF	T
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RALLIDAE

<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	três-potes	Grey-necked Wood Rail	U		R	T
<i>Laterallus viridis</i>	siricora-mirim	Russet-crowned Crane	U		CAM	T

HELIORNITHIDAE

<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	picaparra	Sungrebe	U		R	P
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EURYPYRIDAE

<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	pavãozinho-do-Pará	Sunbittern	U		FS, R	T
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Cotinga 31**Pousada Rio Roosevelt: a provisional avifaunal inventory in south-western Brazil****CHARADRIIDAE**

<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	quero-quero	Southern Lapwing	R		R	T
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	batuíra-de-esporão	Pied Lapwing	FC		R	T
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	batuíra-de-coleira	Collared Plover	U		R	

SCOLOPACIDAE

<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	maçarico-solitário	Solitary Sandpiper	U	BM	R	T
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	maçarico-de-perna-amarela	Lesser Yellowlegs	U	BM	R	
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	maçarico-grande-de-perna-amarela	Greater Yellowlegs	U	BM	R	
<i>Actitis macularia</i>	maçarico-pintado	Spotted Sandpiper	FC	BM	R	T
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	maçariquinho	Least Sandpiper	R	BM	R	
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	maçarico-de-sobre-branco	White-rumped Sandpiper	R	BM	R	
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	maçarico-de-colete	Pectoral Sandpiper	R	BM	R	

LARIDAE

<i>Phaethon simplex</i>	trinta-réis-grande	Large-billed Tern	U	LW	R	T
<i>Sterna superciliosa</i>	trinta-réis-anão	Yellow-billed Tern	U	LW	R	PT

RYNCHOPIDAE

<i>Rynchops niger</i>	corta-água	Black Skimmer	U	LW	R	PT
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COLUMBIDAE

<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	pomba-trocal	Scaled Pigeon	U		TF	T
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	pomba-galega	Pale-vented Pigeon	U		R	T
<i>Patagioenas subvinea</i>	pomba-amargosa-da-Amazônia	Ruddy Pigeon	FC		TF	T
<i>Columbina passerina</i>	rolinha-cinzenta	Common Ground Dove	U		SG	
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	rola	Ruddy Ground Dove	U		SG	
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	pomba-de-espelho	Blue Ground Dove	U		SG	T
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	juriti	White-tipped Dove	FC		R, SG	T
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	gemedeira	Grey-fronted Dove	U		R	T
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	pariri	Ruddy Quail-Dove	U		TF	T

PSITTACIDAE

<i>Ara ararauna</i>	arara-de-barriga-amarela	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	U		TF	T
<i>Ara macao</i>	arara-canga	Scarlet Macaw	FC		TF	T
<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	arara-vermelha-grande	Red-and-green Macaw	U		TF	T
<i>Ara severa</i>	maracanã-guaçu	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	C		TF	T
<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	maracanã-de-cara-amarela	Red-bellied Macaw	U		TF	T
<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>	periquitão-maracanã	White-eyed Parakeet	U		TF	T
<i>Pyrrhura perlata</i>	tiriba-pérola	Crimson-bellied Parakeet	U		TF	T
<i>Pyrrhura snethlagae</i>	tiririba-de-Snethlage	Madeira Parakeet	FC		TF	T
<i>Forpus sclateri</i>	tuim-de-bico-escuro	Dusky-billed Parrotlet	H		TF	
<i>Brotogeris chrysopterus</i>	tuipara-de-asa-laranja	Golden-winged Parakeet	FC		TF	T
<i>Touit purpurata</i>	apuim-de-costa-azul	Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet	R		TF	T
<i>Touit huetii</i>	apuim-de-asa-vermelha	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet	R		TF	T
<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>	marianinha	White-bellied Parrot	FC		TF	T
<i>Pionopsitta barrabandi</i>	curica-de-bochecha-laranja	Orange-cheeked Parrot	C		TF	T
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	maitaca-de-cabeça-azul	Blue-headed Parrot	C		TF	T
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	papagaio-campeiro	Yellow-crowned Parrot	C		TF	T
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	curica	Orange-winged Parrot	R		SF	T
<i>Amazona kawalli</i>	papagaio-dos-Garbes	Kawall's Parrot	C		TF, SF	T
<i>Derophtus accipitrinus</i>	anacã	Red-fan Parrot	U		TF	T

CUCULIDAE

<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	papa-lagarta	Dark-billed Cuckoo	R	AM	SG, R	
<i>Coccyzus cinerea</i>	papa-lagata-cinzeno	Ash-coloured Cuckoo	R	AM	R	
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	alma-de-gato	Squirrel Cuckoo	FC		TF, SG	T
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	chincoã-de-bico-vermelho	Black-bellied Cuckoo	R		TF	T
<i>Coccyzus minuta</i>	chincoã-pequeno	Little Cuckoo	U	AM?	R	P
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	anu-preto	Smooth-billed Ani	R		SG, R	T
<i>Crotophaga major</i>	anu-coroca	Greater Ani	C		R	T
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	peixe-frito-pavonino	Pavonine Cuckoo	R		TF	T
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	peixe-frito-verdadeiro	Pheasant Cuckoo	U		TF	T
<i>Neomorphus geoffroyi</i>	Jacu-estalo-de-bico-verde	Rufous-vented Ground Cuckoo	H		TF	

STRIGIDAE

<i>Megascops choliba</i>	corujinha-do-mato	Tropical Screech Owl	U		R	T
<i>Megascops usta</i>	corujinha-relógio	Southern Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	U		TF	T
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	coruja-de-carapuça	Crested Owl	U		TF	T
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	murucututu	Spectacled Owl	U		TF	T
<i>Glauclidium hardyi</i>	caburé-da-Amazônia	Amazonian Pygmy Owl	U		TF	T
<i>Ciccaba vigata</i>	coruja-do-mato	Mottled Owl	U		TF	T
<i>Ciccaba huhula</i>	coruja-preta	Black-banded Owl	U		TF	T

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<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	mãe-da-lua-parda	Long-tailed Potoo	R	TF	T
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	urutau	Common Potoo	U	TF	P

CAPRIMULGIDAE

<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	tuju	Short-tailed Nighthawk	U	TF	T
<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>	bacurau-da-praia	Sand-coloured Nighthawk	FC	R	T
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	bacurau-de-asa-fina	Lesser Nighthawk	R	AM	O
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	bacurau-americano	Common Nighthawk	R	BM	O
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	curiango	Pauraque	FC	R, SG	T
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	bacurao-ocelado	Ocellated Poorwill	R	TF	T
<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>	bacurau-de-lajeado	Blackish Nighthawk	U	TF, CAM	T
<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>	acurana	Ladder-tailed Nighthawk	FC	R	T, P

APODIDAE

<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	andorinhão-de-coleira	White-collared Swift	R	O	
<i>Chaetura viridipennis</i>	andorinhão-da-Amazônia	Amazonian Swift	U	O	T
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	andorinhão-de-sobre-cinzeno	Grey-rumped Swift	U	O	T
<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	taperá-de-garganta-branca	Pale-rumped Swift	FC	O	T
<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	andorinhão-do-temporal	Sick's Swift	R	AM	O
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	andorinhão-de-rabo-curto	Short-tailed Swift	FC	O	T
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	andorinhão-estofador	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	R	O	
<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	tesourinha	Fork-tailed Palm Swift	U	O	T

TROCHILIDAE

<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	besourão-de-rabo-branco	Eastern Long-tailed Hermit	U	TF	T
<i>Phaethornis philippi</i>	rabo-branco-amarelo	Needle-billed Hermit	U	TF	T
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	besourinho-da-mata	Reddish Hermit	FC	TF	T
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	asa-de-sabre	Grey-breasted Sabrewing	U	TF	T
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	beija-flor-azul-de-rabo-branco	White-necked Jacobin	U	TF	
<i>Anthrocothorax nigricollis</i>	beija-flor-preto	Black-throated Mango	U	R	
<i>Popelairia langsdorffi</i>	rabo-de-espinho	Black-bellied Thorntail	R	TF	P
<i>Chlorestes notatus</i>	beija-flor-de-garganta-azul	Blue-chinned Sapphire	U	R	
<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>	esmeralda-de-cauda-azul	Glittering-bellied Emerald	U	CAM	
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	beija-flor-tesoura-verde	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	FC	TF	T
<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	beija-flor-safira	Rufous-throated Sapphire	U	TF	
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	beija-flor-roxo	White-chinned Sapphire	U	TF	P
<i>Tymnus gainumbi</i>	beija-flor-de-bico-curvo	White-tailed Goldenthrout	U	SG	T
<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>	beija-flor-de-banda-branca	Versicoloured Emerald	R	SG	
<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	beija-flor-de-garganta-verde	Glittering-throated Emerald	U	SG	T
<i>Topaza pella</i>	tópazio-vermelho	Crimson Topaz	U	R	T
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	bico-reto-verde	Long-billed Starthroat	R	R	

TROGONIDAE

<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>	surucú-açu	Pavonine Quetzal	U	TF	T
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	surucú-de-cauda-preta	Black-tailed Trogon	FC	TF	T
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	surucú-grande-de-barriga-amarela	White-tailed Trogon	FC	TF	T
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	surucú-de-coleira	Collared Trogon	U	TF	T
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	surucú-de-barriga-vermelha	Blue-crowned Trogon	U	R	T
<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	surucú-miudinho	Violaceous Trogon	FC	TF	T

ALCEDINIDAE

<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	martim-pescador-grande	Ringed Kingfisher	FC	R, FS	T
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	martim-pescador-verde	Amazon Kingfisher	FC	R, FS	T
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	martim-pescador-pequeno	Green Kingfisher	FC	R, FS	T
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	martim-pescador-da-mata	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	U	R, FS	T
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	arirambinha	American Pygmy Kingfisher	U	R, FS	T

MOMOTIDAE

<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	udu-de-bico-largo	Broad-billed Motmot	U	TF, FT	T
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	juruva-ruiva	Rufous Motmot	R	TF	T
<i>Momotus momota</i>	udu-de-coroa-azul	Blue-crowned Motmot	U	TF	T

GALBULIDAE

<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	ariramba-preta	Brown Jacamar	FC	R, FT, CAM	T
<i>Galbula cyanicollis</i>	ariramba-da-mata	Blue-cheeked Jacamar	FC	TF	T
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	bico-de-agulha-de-rabo-vermelho	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	U	R, SF	T
<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>	ariramba-acobreada	Bronzy Jacamar	U	CAM	T
<i>Galbula dea</i>	ariramba-do-paráiso	Paradise Jacamar	U	TF	T
<i>Jacamerops aurea</i>	ariramba-grande-da-mata-virgem	Great Jacamar	U	TF	T

BUCCONIDAE

<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	capitão-do-mato	White-necked Puffbird	U	TF	T
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<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	capitão-do-mato-pequeno	Pied Puffbird	U	R, TF	T
<i>Bucco tamatia</i>	rapazinho-carijó	Spotted Puffbird	R	TF	T
<i>Bucco capensis</i>	rapazinho-de-colar	Collared Puffbird	U	TF	T
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>	rapazinho-estriado	Striolated Puffbird	U	TF	T
<i>Malacoptila rufa</i>	barbudo-de-pescoço-ferrugem	Rufous-necked Puffbird	U	TF	T
<i>Nonnulla rubecula</i>	macuru	Rusty-breasted Nunlet	R	TF	T
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	bico-de-brasa	Black-fronted Nunbird	FC	R	T
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	bico-de-brasa-de-testa-branca	White-fronted Nunbird	C	TF	T
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	urubuzinho	Swallow-wing	FC	R, CAM	T
CAPITONIDAE					
<i>Capito dayi</i>	capitão-de-bigode-de-cinta	Black-girdled Barbet	U	TF	T
<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>	capitão-de-bigode-limão	Lemon-throated Barbet	R	TF	T
RAMPHASTIDAE					
<i>Pteroglossus bitorquatus</i>	araçari-de-pescoço-vermelho	Red-necked Araçari	U	TF	T
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	araçari-castanho	Chestnut-eared Araçari	R	TF	T
<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>	saripoca-de-Gould	Gould's Toucanet	U	TF	T
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	tucano-de-bico-preto	Channel-billed Toucan	U	TF	T
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	tucano-grande-de-papo-branco	Red-billed Toucan	FC	TF	T
PICIDAE					
<i>Picumnus aurifrons</i>	pica-pau-anão-dourado	Bar-breasted Piculet	U	TF	T
<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	pica-pau-bufador	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	U	TF	T
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	pica-pau-dourado-escuro	Golden-green Woodpecker	R	TF	
<i>Celeus elegans</i>	pica-pau-chocolate	Chestnut Woodpecker	U	TF	
<i>Celeus grammicus</i>	pica-pauzinho-chocolate	Scaly-breasted Woodpecker	FC	TF	T
<i>Celeus flavus</i>	pica-pau-amarelo	Cream-coloured Woodpecker	U	R, TF	T
<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	pica-pau-de-coleira	Ringed Woodpecker	R	TF	T
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	pica-pau-de-banda-branca	Lineated Woodpecker	U	TF	T
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	benedito-de-testa-vermelha	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	U	TF, SG	T
<i>Venilornis affinis</i>	pica-pauzinho-avermelhado	Red-stained Woodpecker	FC	TF	T
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	pica-pau-de-topete-vermelho	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	R	R	
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	pica-pau-de-barriga-vermelha	Red-necked Woodpecker	U	TF	T
RHINOCRYPTIDAE					
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>	corneteiro-da-mata	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	U	TF	T
THAMNOPHILIDAE					
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	papa-formigas-barrado	Fasciated Antshrike	U	TF	T
<i>Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae</i>	choca-do-bambu	Bamboo Antshrike	R	BAM, RB	T
<i>Taraba major</i>	choro-boi	Great Antshrike	R		T
<i>Sakesphorus luctuosus</i>	choca-d'água	Glossy Antshrike	FC	R	T
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	choca-barrada	Chestnut-backed Antshrike	R	TF	T
<i>Thamnophilus stictocephalus</i>	choca-de-Natterer	Natterer's Slaty Antshrike	U	CAM	T
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	choca-lisa	White-shouldered Antshrike	U	TF	T
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	choca-de-olho-vermelho	Plain-winged Antshrike	FC	TF	T
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	choca-canela	Amazonian Antshrike	U	SF	T
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	choca-cantadora	Spot-winged Antshrike	FC	TF	T
<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>	choca-pintada	Pearly Antshrike	U	TF, LB	T
<i>Clyctantant atrogularis</i>	choca-de-garganta-preta	Rondônia Bushbird	R	TF, LB	
<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	ipeçuá	Cinereous Antshrike	FC	TF	T
<i>Thamnomanes saturninus</i>	uirapuru-selado	Saturnine Antshrike	U	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>	choquinha-estriada-da-Amazônia	Amazonian Streaked Antwren	FC	R	T
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	choquinha-de-flanco-branco	White-flanked Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	choquinha-miúda	Pygmy Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula sclateri</i>	choquinha-de-garganta-amarela	Slater's Antwren	FC	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula hauxwelli</i>	choquinha-de-garganta-clara	Plain-throated Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	choquinha-de-asa-comprida	Long-winged Antwren	FC	TF	T
<i>Myrmotherula iheringi</i>	choquinha-de-Iheringi	Ihering's Antwren	U	TF, LB	T
<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	choquinha-de-garganta-cinza	Grey Antwren	FC	TF	T
<i>Epinecrophylia leucophthalmus</i>	choquinha-de-olho-branco	White-eyed Antwren	FC	TF	T
<i>Epinecrophylia haematonota</i>	choquinha-de-garganta-carijó	Stipple-throated Antwren	U	TF, LB	T
<i>Epinecrophylia ornata</i>	choquinha-ornada	Ornate Antwren	FC	TF	T
<i>Dichrozona cincta</i>	tovaquina	Banded Antbird	R	TF, LB	T
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	chororozinho-de-asa-vermelha	Rufous-winged Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Herpsilochmus sp. nov.</i>			U	TF	T
<i>Microhropias quixensis</i>	papa-formigas-de-bando	Dot-winged Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	papa-formigas-pardo	White-fringed Antwren	U	CAM	T
<i>Drymophila devillei</i>	trovoada-listrada	Striated Antbird	R	BAM, RB	T
<i>Terenera humeralis</i>	zidedê-de-encontro	Chestnut-shouldered Antwren	U	TF	T
<i>Cercamacra cinerascens</i>	chororó-pocua	Grey Antbird	FC	TF	T

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<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>	chororó-negro	Blackish Antbird	U	SG	T
<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	papa-formigas-de-sobrancelha	White-browed Antbird	R	SF	T
<i>Myrmoborus myiotherinus</i>	formigueiro-de-cara-preta	Black-faced Antbird	U	TF	T
<i>Hypocnemis striata</i>	cantador-do-Spix	Spix's Warbling Antbird	FC	TF, LB	T
<i>Hypocnemis</i> sp.			FC	TF, LB	T
<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	solta-asa-do-norte	Black-chinned Antbird	U	SF	T
<i>Pernostola ruffacies</i>	formigueiro-da-cara-rufu	Rufous-faced Antbird	U	FS	T
<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	papa-formigas-do-igarapé	Silvered Antbird	U	R, FS	T
<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>	formigueiro-ferrugem	Ferruginous-backed Antbird	U	TF, RB	T
<i>Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i>	formigueiro-de-cauda-castanha	Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird	FC	TF, LB	T
<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	formigueiro-de-peito-preto	Black-throated Antbird	R	SF, CAM	T
<i>Rhegmatorhina hoffmannsi</i>	mãe-de-taoca-papuda	White-breasted Antbird	FC	TF	T
<i>Hylaphylax naevia</i>	guarda-floresta	Spot-backed Antbird	U	TF	T
<i>Hylaphylax punctulata</i>	guarda-várzea	Dot-backed Antbird	U	SF, FS	T
<i>Willisornis poecilnota</i>	rendadinho	Scale-backed Antbird	U	TF	T
<i>Skutchia borbae</i>	mãe-de-taoca-dourada	Pale-faced Antbird	U	TF, RB	T
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	mãe-de-taoca	Black-spotted Bare-eye	U	TF, SF	T
FORMICARIIDAE					
<i>Formicarius colma</i>	galinha-do-mato	Rufous-capped Antthrush	U	TF	T
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	pinto-da-mata-de-cara-preta	Black-faced Antthrush	U	TF	T
<i>Grallaria varia</i>	tovacuçu	Variiegated Antpitta	U	TF	T
<i>Hylopezus</i> , sp. novum			U	TF, LB	T
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	tovaca-patinho	Thrush-like Antpitta	U	TF	T
CONOPOPHAGIDAE					
<i>Conopophaga melanogaster</i>	chupa-dente-grande	Black-bellied Gnateater	U	TF	T
<i>Conopophaga aurita snethlagae</i>	chupa-dente-de-cinta	Chestnut-belted Gnateater	U	TF	T
FURNARIIDAE					
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	joão-teneném-castanho	Ruddy Spinetail	FC	TF	T
<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>	joão-pintado	Speckled Spinetail	R	SF	T
<i>Hylcostes subulatus</i>	limpa-folha-riscado	Striped Woodhaunter	U	TF	T
<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>	limpa-folha-picanço	Chestnut-winged Hookbill	FC	TF	T
<i>Philydor erythrocerus</i>	limpa-folha-de-sobre-ruivo	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	C	TF	T
<i>Philydor pyrrodes</i>	limpa-folha-vermelho	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	U	SF	T
<i>Philydor erythropterus</i>	limpa-folha-de-asa-castanha	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	FC	TF	T
<i>Philydor ruficaudatus</i>	limpa-folha-de-cauda-ruiva	Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	R	TF	T
<i>Automolus paraensis</i>	barranqueiro-do-pará	Pará Foliage-gleaner	U	TF	T
<i>Automolus ochroleucus</i>	barranqueiro-camurça	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	U	TF	T
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	bico-virado-miúdo	Plain Xenops	U	TF	T
<i>Xenops milleri</i>	bico-virado-da-copa	Rufous-tailed Xenops	FC	TF	T
<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>	bico-virado-fino	Slender-billed Xenops	R	TF	T
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	vira-folha-de-peito-vermelho	Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	R	TF	T
<i>Sclerurus rufigularis</i>	vira-folha-de-bico-curto	Short-billed Leaf-tosser	U	TF	T
<i>Sclerurus caudatus</i>	vira-folha-pardo	Black-tailed Leaf-tosser	U	TF	T
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE					
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	arapaçu-pardo	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	arapaçu-da-taoca	White-chinned Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	arapaçu-rabudo	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Deconychura stictolaema</i>	arapaçu-de-garganta-pintada	Spot-throated Woodcreeper	R	TF	T
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	arapaçu-verde	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	FC	TF	T
<i>Xiphorhynchus spirurus</i>	arapaçu-de-bico-de-cunha	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	FC	TF	T
<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	arapaçu-de-bico-comprido	Long-billed Woodcreeper	U	R, SF	T
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	arapaçu-vermelho	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	arapaçu-canela	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Hylexetastes uniformis</i>	arapaçu-uniforme	Uniform Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	arapaçu-barrado	Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	FC	TF	T
<i>Dendrocolaptes hoffmannsi</i>	arapaçu-marrom	Hoffman's Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	arapaçu-de-bico-branco	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	FC	R	T
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	arapaçu-de-garganta-amarela	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	FC	SF	T
<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	arapaçu-riscado	Striped Woodcreeper	U	R	T
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	arapaçu-elegante	Elegant Woodcreeper	C	TF	T
<i>Lepidocolaptes albineatus</i>	arapaçu-de-listras-brancas	Lineated Woodcreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Camphylorhynchus procurvoides</i>	arapaçu-de-bico-curvo	Curve-billed Scythebill	U	TF	T
TYRANNIDAE					
<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	poiaeiro-de-pata-fina	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	U	TF	T
<i>Ornithion inerne</i>	poiaeiro-de-sobrancelha	White-lored Tyrannulet	U	TF	T
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	risadinha	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	U	R, SF	T

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<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	maria-te-viu	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	FC		TF	T
<i>Myiobagis viridicata</i>	guaracava-de-olheiras	Greenish Elaenia	R	AM	TF	
<i>Myiobagis gaimardii</i>	maria-pechim	Forest Elaenia	FC		TF	T
<i>Myiobagis caniceps</i>	maria-da-copa	Grey Elaenia	U		TF	T
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	guaracava-grande	Large Elaenia	R	AM	R, SG	T
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	guaracava-de-bico-curto	Small-billed Elaenia	R	AM	TF, CAM	
<i>Mionectes olegaeus</i>	supi	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	U		TF	T
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	cabeçudo	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	U	AM?	TF, CAM	T
<i>Corythopis torquata</i>	estalador-do-norte	Ringed Antpitt	U		TF	T
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	caçula	Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant	U		TF	T
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	maria-sebinha	Sneathlidge's Tody-Tyrant	FC		TF, SF	T
<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>	maria-mirim	Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant	U		CAM, TF	T
<i>Poecilatriccus senex</i>	maria-do-madeira	Buff-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher	FC		R, CAM	T
<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>	ferreirinho-de-cara-parda	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	R		SG	T
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	ferreirinho-estriado	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	FC		SG, R	T
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>	ferreirinho-pintado	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	U		TF	T
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>	bico-chato-de-rabo-vermelho	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	U		TF	T
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	bico-chato-grande	Olivaceous Flatbill	U		TF	T
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	bico-chato-amarelo	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	U		CAM	T
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis assimilis</i>	bico-chato-da-copa	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	FC		TF	T
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	bico-chato-de-cabeça-cinza	Grey-crowned Flycatcher	U		TF, R	T
<i>Platyrhynchus saturatus</i>	patinho-escuro	Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	R		TF	T
<i>Platyrhynchus platyrhynchus</i>	patinho-de-coroa-branca	White-crested Spadebill	U		TF	T
<i>Platyrhynchus coronatus</i>	patinho-de-coroa-dourada	Golden-crowned Spadebill	U		TF	T
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	maria-leque	Amazonian Royal Flycatcher	U		TF, FS	T
<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	assadinho-de-cauda-preta	Black-tailed Flycatcher	R		TF	T
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	papa-moscas-uirapurú	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	FC		TF	T
<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>	dançarino-ferrugem	Cinnamon Tyrant	R		TF	T
<i>Contopus borealis</i>	Piui-boreal	Olive-sided Flycatcher	R	BM	TF	
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	príncipe	Vermilion Flycatcher	R	AM	SG	
<i>Lathrotriccus euléri</i>	enferrujado	Euler's Flycatcher	U		SF	T
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	guaracavuçu	Fuscous Flycatcher	H	AM?	CAM	
<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	maria-da-praia	Drab Water Tyrant	C		R	T
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	capitão-de-saira-amarelo	Bright-rumped Attila	U		TF	T
<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>	tinguaçu-ferrugem	Cinnamon Attila	U		R, FS	T
<i>Attila citriniventris</i>	tinguaçu-de-barriga-amarela	Citron-bellied Attila	R		TF, RB	T
<i>Attila phoenicurus</i>	capitão-castanho	Rufous-tailed Attila	R	AM	FS, SF	
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	vissia	Greyish Mourner	U		TF	T
<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>	vissia-cantor	Pale-bellied Mourner	U		CAM, LB	T
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	chorona-cinza	Cinereous Mourner	U		TF	T
<i>Syrstes sibilator</i>	gritador	Syrstes	H		TF	
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	maria-cavaleira	Short-crested Flycatcher	U		SG, R	T
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	maria-cavaleira-pequena	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	U		TF	T
<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	bem-te-vizinho-do-brejo	Lesser Kiskadee	R		R	T
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	bem-te-vi	Great Kiskadee	U		R, SG	T
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	bem-te-vizinho-de-asa-ferrugínea	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	U		R, SG	T
<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>	bem-te-vi-barulhento	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	U		TF	T
<i>Conopias parva</i>	bem-te-vi-da-copa	Yellow-throated Flycatcher	U		TF, CAM	T
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	bem-te-vi-rajado	Streaked Flycatcher	R	AM	R	P
<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>	neinei	Sulphury Flycatcher	R		CAM	T
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	bem-te-vi-pirata	Piratic Flycatcher	U		R	T
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	peitica	Variiegated Flycatcher	FC	AM?	R, SG	T
<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	peitica-de-chapéu-preto	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher	R	AM	TF	
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	tesoura	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	FC	AM	SG, R	
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	suiriri	Tropical Kingbird	FC	AM/RE	R, SG	T
<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	suiriri-de-garganta-branca	White-throated Kingbird	U	AM	R, SG	
PIPRIDAE						
<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>	cabeça-branca	White-crowned Manakin	R		TF, CAM	T
<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>	uirapurú-de-chapéu-branco	Snow-capped Manakin	FC		TF	T
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	cabeça-encarnada	Red-headed Manakin	FC		TF	T
<i>Pipra fasciata</i>	uirapurú-laranja	Band-tailed Manakin	R		SF	T
<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	tangará-falso	Blue-backed Manakin	U		TF	T
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	rendeira	White-bearded Manakin	U		SG	T
<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>	pretinho	Black Manakin	U		CAM	T
<i>Heterocercus lineatus</i>	coroa-de-fogo	Flame-crested Manakin	U		R, CAM	T
<i>Piprites chloris</i>	papinho-amarelo	Wing-barred Piprites	FC		TF	T
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>	uirapuruzinho	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	FC		TF	T

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<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	flautim-marrom	Thrush-like Schiffornis	FC	TF	T
<i>Schiffornis major</i>	flautim-ruivo	Greater Schiffornis	H	R	
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	anambé-branco-de-rabo-preto	Black-tailed Tityra	U	TF	
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	anambé-branco-de-máscara-negra	Masked Tityra	U	R	
<i>Tityra leucura</i>	anambé-de-cauda-branco	White-tailed Tityra	R	TF, RB	
<i>Pachyrhamphus polychopterus</i>	caneleiro-preto	White-winged Becard	U	R, SG	T
<i>Pachyrhamphus marginatus</i>	caneleiro-bordado	Black-capped Becard	U	TF	T
<i>Pachyrhamphus minor</i>	caneleiro-pequeno	Pink-throated Becard	U	TF	T

COTINGIDAE

<i>Cotinga cotinga</i>	anambé-de-peito-roxo	Purple-breasted Cotinga	R	TF	
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	anambé-azul	Spangled Cotinga	FC	TF	T
<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	anambé-pompadora	Pompadour Cotinga	U	TF	T
<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	anambé-de-coroa	White-browed Purpletuff	U	TF	T
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	cricrió	Screaming Piha	C	TF	T
<i>Haematoderus militaris</i>	anambé-militar	Crimson Fruitcrow	R	TF, LB	T
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	anambé-pombo	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	U	R	
<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i>	saurá-de-pescoço-preto	Black-necked Red Cotinga	U	TF, RB	T
<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	anambé-preto	Amazonian Umbrellabird	H	SF	

HIRUNDINIDAE

<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	andorinha-do-rio	White-winged Swallow	C	AM/RE	R	T
<i>Progne tapera</i>	andorinha-do-campo	Brown-chested Martin	U	AM	R	P
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	andorinha-doméstica-grande	Grey-breasted Martin	U	AM/RE	R, O	T
<i>Progne subis</i>	andorinha-azul	Purple Martin	R	BM	O	
<i>Aticora fasciata</i>	peitoril	White-banded Swallow	C		R	T
<i>Aticora melanoleuca</i>	andorinha-de-coleira	Black-collared Swallow	C		R	T
<i>Neochelidon tibialis</i>	calcinha-branca	White-thighed Swallow	R		TF	
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	andorinha-serrador	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	U	AM/RE	R	T
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	andorinha-do-barranco	Bank Swallow	R	BM	R	
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	andorinha-de-bando	Barn Swallow	U	BM	R	T
<i>Hirundo pyrrhonota</i>	andorinha-de-dorso-acanelado	Cliff Swallow	R	BM	R	

CORVIDAE

<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>	gralha-piçaca	Plush-crested Jay	R		CAM, LB	T
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TROGLODYTIDAE

<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	catatau	Thrush-like Wren	R		SF	T
<i>Odontorchilus cinereus</i>	cambaxirra-cinzenta	Tooth-billed Wren	U		TF	T
<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	garrinchão-pai-avô	Moustached Wren	FC		TF	T
<i>Thryophilus leucotis</i>	garrinchão-de-barriga-vermelha	Buff-breasted Wren	FC		R, FS	T
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	corruíra	Southern House Wren	U		SG	T
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	uirapuru-veado	Southern Nightingale Wren	FC		TF	T
<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>	uirapuru-verdadeiro	Musician Wren	U		TF	T

MUSCICAPIDAE

<i>Ramphocaelus melanurus</i>	bico-assovelado	Long-billed Gnatwren	FC		TF	T
<i>Poliotila paraensis</i>	balança-rabo-de-pará	Pará Gnatcatcher	R		TF	T

TURDIDAE

<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>	carachuê-de-bico-amarelo	Lawrence's Thrush	R		TF	T
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	sabiá-bicolor	Hauxwell's Thrush	U		TF	T
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	sabiá-coleira	White-necked Thrush	U		TF	T
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	sabiá-ferrugem	Veery	R	BM	TF	

VIREONIDAE

<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	pitiguari	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	U		R, SG	T
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	assobiador-do-castanhal	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	U		TF	T
<i>Vireo chivi</i>	juruvira	Chivi Vireo	U	AM/RE	TF	T
<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	verdinho-da-várzea	Grey-chested Greenlet	U		R	T
<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>	vite-vite-camurça	Buff-cheeked Greenlet	C		TF	T
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	vite-vite-uirapuru	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	U		TF	T

PARULIDAE

<i>Dendroica striata</i>	mariquita-de-perna-clara	Blackpoll Warbler	R		TF	
<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>	polícia-do-mato	Rose-breasted Chat	FC		TF	T
<i>Phaethlypis fulvicauda</i>	mariquita-de-cauda-avermelhada	Buff-rumped Warbler	U		FS	T

COEREBIDAE

<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	cambacica	Bananaquit	U		R, TF	T
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THRAUPIDAE

<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>	pipira-de-bico-vermelho	Red-billed Pied Tanager	FC		TF	T
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<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	saíra-galega	Yellow-backed Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Lanio versicolor</i>	pipira-de-asa-branca	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	FC	TF	T
<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	tiê-galo	Flame-crested Tanager	FC	TF	T
<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	pipira-da-guiana	Fulvous-crested Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	tem-tem-de-dragona-branca	White-shouldered Tanager	FC	SF, R	T
<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>	tem-tem-de-dragona-vermeleha	Red-shouldered Tanager	H	CAM	
<i>Habia rubica</i>	tiê-do-mato-grosso	Red-crowned Ant Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	pipira-vermelha	Silver-beaked Tanager	C	R, SG	T
<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	sanhaço-da-Amazônia	Blue-grey Tanager	U	R, SG	T
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	sanhaço-do-coqueiro	Palm Tanager	U	R, SG	T
<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	cambada-de-chaves	Turquoise Tanager	U	SG, R	
<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	sete-cores-da-Amazônia	Paradise Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	saíra-ouro	Green-and-gold Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Tangara varia</i>	saíra-carijó	Dotted Tanager	R	TF	T
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	saíra-de-cabeça-castanha	Bay-headed Tanager	R	TF	
<i>Tangara velia</i>	saíra-diamante	Opal-rumped Tanager	U	TF	T
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	saí-de-máscara-preta	Black-faced Dacnis	U	TF	T
<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	saí-amarelo	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	FC	R, SG	T
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	saí-azul	Blue Dacnis	FC	TF	T
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	saí-verde	Green Honeycreeper	U	TF	
<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	saí-de-bico-curto	Short-billed Honeycreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	saí-de-perna-amarela	Purple Honeycreeper	U	TF	T
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	saí-azul-de-penas-vermelhas	Red-legged Honeycreeper	U	TF	
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	saí-andorinha	Swallow Tanager	FC	AM	R, SG
EMBERIZIDAE					
<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	tico-tico-verdadeiro	Rufous-collared Sparrow	R	SG	
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>	cigarrinha-do-campo	Yellow-browed Sparrow	U	SG, R	T
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	tiziu	Blue-black Grassquit	FC	SG	T
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	baiano	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	R	SG	
<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>	caboclinho-de-faixa	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	U	SG	T
<i>Sporophila americana</i>	gola	Variable Seedeater	R	SG	
<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	curió	Lesser Seed Finch	R	SG	T
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	tico-tico-do-mato-de-bico-preto	Pectoral Sparrow	U	TF	T
<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	galo-de-campina-da-Amazônia	Red-capped Cardinal	FC	R	T
CARDINALIDAE					
<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>	furriel-de-encontro	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	U	TF	T
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	bico-encarnado	Slate-coloured Grosbeak	FC	TF	T
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	tempera-viola	Buff-throated Saltator	U	SG, R	T
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	sabiá-gongá	Greyish Saltator	R	SG	T
<i>Passerina cyanoidea</i>	azulão-da-Amazônia	Blue-black Grosbeak	U	SG, R	T
ICTERIDAE					
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	japu-verde	Green Oropendola	U	TF	T
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	japuçu	Olive Oropendola	FC	TF	T
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	xexéu	Yellow-rumped Caciue	U	R, SG	T
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	guaxe	Red-rumped Caciue	R	TF, R	T
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	inhapim	Epaulet Oriole	U	TF	T
<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	iraúna-grande	Giant Cowbird	U	R, SG, TF	
FRINGILLIDAE					
<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	gaturamo-de-bico-grosso	Thick-billed Euphonia	U	R, SG	T
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	gaturamo-verde	White-lored Euphonia	U	TF	T
<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	gaturamo-de-barriga-branca	White-vented Euphonia	U	TF	T
<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	fim-fim-grande	Orange-bellied Euphonia	R	TF	T
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	gaturamo-do-norte	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	U	TF	T