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

Introduction

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

ESJP, like most of north-east Corrientes, was administered by the Jesuit Missions between 1630 and 1767. The economy of the area was based on cattle ranching, and livestock has been present for over three centuries at ESJP. The Iberá marshes (including ESJP) were visited by D'Orbigny in 1827–28. One species reported by D'Orbigny (Glaucous Macaw Anodorhynchus glaucus) is extinct, and large raptors and parrots are now scarce in Corrientes. Today, all of the area surrounding Iberá has been forested (mostly with pine and eucalyptus), or developed for large-scale rice cultivation.

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

Study area and methods

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

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

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

Drier land at ESJP consists of low ridges of sandy soil dotted with circular depressions of various size (Fig. 1). Most depressions hold permanent water (lagunas). These have only a fringe of vegetation along their shores, mostly reeds Schoenoplectus californicus. The ridges are mostly grassland dominated by paja colorada (the grass Andropogon lateralis), with isolated patches of natu-
Avifauna of Estancia San Juan Poriahú, Iberá Marshes, Argentina

Cotinga

16

Avifauna of Estancia San Juan Poriahú, Iberá Marshes, Argentina

Cecropia pachystacha, curupí Sapium haematospermum, timbé Enterolobium contortisiliquum, the palm Arecopsis romanoffiana and ipé Tabebuia sp. The palm savannas, so typical of Corrientes province, are represented at ESJP by a few patches of the dwarf palm Butia paraguayensis. Much of the higher ground at ESJP is cropped or used for pasture.

I first visited ESJP in August 1990, but most data were obtained during 62 days of field surveys, at all seasons, in 1996–1998. All of the habitats defined above were covered. Esteros were surveyed from a boat along the main channels (Fig. 2). I also used tape-recordings (including my own) for bird identification. The owners of ESJP provided valuable information on the birds and their environment. The avifauna of ESJP is compared with my own data from other sites in Corrientes province.

Results

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

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

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

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

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

Figure 1. View of an estero from the top of a sandy ridge, with a distant forest patch (Rosendo M. Fraga)

Figure 2. Channel at the edge of an estero, with Thalia geniculata (Rosendo M. Fraga)
Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris*
Previously reported from ESJP\(^4\,12\) but record overlooked in the main compilation for the species\(^8\,13\). I observed it in the esteros and some large lagunas. Apparently embalsados with grasses and sedges are preferred. Usually embossed when singles were flushed from cover by the boat; as many as four were disturbed during a three-hour trip. On one occasion (20 November 1997), an exposed pair was observed wading around, and repeatedly entering, a clump of sedges within a laguna. I suspected nesting, but they were not subsequently seen and no response to playback was obtained. According to the estancia owners, *P. flavirostris* is not observed at ESJP during winter (May–July), but more data are required. I observed it in September–March.

Yellow-breasted Crake *Poliolimnas flaviventer*
Usually shy and only observed when flushed. However, during a trip to the esteros (11 October 1997), two pairs with chicks were observed in fragments of embalsados cast adrift during a storm. One pair was accompanied by two black-downed chicks; in the other instance the chicks were only glimpsed. The chicks of this crake were undescribed\(^17\).

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia*
A summer resident in central Argentina\(^10\,11\) but also present in winter at ESJP (records in June–July).

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

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

Strange-tailed Tyrant *Alectrurus risora*
Vulnerable. Observed in several *Andropogon* pastures near esteros, often with *Xolmis dominicana*. Faithful to specific sites: one pasture holding this species in 1990 continued to be used until at least late 1998. Numbers observed in this pasture ranged from three to nine, including juveniles. It is a year-round resident at ESJP.

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

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

Ochre-breasted Pipit *Anthus nattereri*
Endangered. The least abundant of the three *Anthus* found at ESJP. *A. nattereri* occurs year-round at ESJP, in natural wet *Andropogon* grassland bordering the extensive slopes of sandy ridges. Nearby borders of esteros and lagunas are inhabited by Yellowish Pipit *A. lutescens*, while Hellmayr's Pipit *A. hellmayri* occurs in most types of grasslands on higher and drier ground, even in crop and stubble fields. Pastures used by *A. nattereri* are always grazed, covered by dense, 5–20 cm-high turf, with scattered tall clumps of *Andropogon* and some herbs of the genera *Eryngium*, *Solidago* and *Hyptis* (all unpalatable to livestock). I also observed it foraging on bare soil in burnt fields and cow tracks, and around armadillo burrows (*Dasypus* sp.). *A. nattereri* was found in pairs, rarely single displaying individuals (males?). The maximum single-day count was two pairs and a solitary individual. Plumage varied considerably between seasons, being more ochre during winter. Easily recognised during its aerial displays, when it flies up to 20–30 m above ground, often into the wind. At its maximum elevation, it traces a zigzag path, flying up and down, uttering a warbling song. Following this, it drops to the ground in a straight diagonal path, the head and body in an oblique position, while producing a series of long nasal notes. One observed for 40 minutes, on 8 July 1997, displayed seven times, each display lasting 3–5 minutes. The area covered by a displaying individual had a diameter of c. 140 m. After August, display was rarely observed and I saw *A. nattereri* in pairs, uttering contact notes, but no nest was found. Breeding has been reported in October\(^14\).

Dark-throated Seedeeater *Sporophila ruficollis*
Near-threatened. Locally abundant at ESJP in shrubby pastures and stubble.

Grey-and-chestnut Seedeeater *Sporophila hypochroma*
Near-threatened. Although present at ESJP, this seedeeater is commoner farther west, e.g. around
Lesser Grass-finch *Emberizoides ypiranganus*
Formerly classified as near-threatened. At ESJP apparently more abundant than its congener *E. herbicola*. In a 200 m transect across a seasonally flooded *Andropogon* grassland, eight males were singing on 13 June 1998.

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

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

Yellow-rumped *Pseudoleistes guirahuro* and Brown-and-yellow Marshbirds *P. virescens*
Both are abundant at ESPJ. Unlike many other congeneric icterids, the two rarely forage together and have separate roosts in the esteros. Their breeding seasons show only limited overlap at the study site.

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

Acknowledgements
M. García Rams and V. Míguez provided knowledge, hospitality and friendship. G. Pugnali shared a number of my observations. The Reserva Iberá park rangers (particularly R. Bocalandro) helped me in many respects. Funding support from American Bird Conservancy and the US Fish and Wildlife Service (grant P-97D016) is acknowledged.

References

Rosendo M. Fraga
*Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales, Av. Angel Gallardo 470, (1405) Buenos Aires, Argentina. E-mail: chfraga@ciudad.com.ar.*
Appendix 1. Checklist of bird species observed at Estancia San Juan Poriahú.

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

Greater Rhea
Red-winged Tinamou
Spotted Tinamou
Pied-billed Grebe
Great Grebe
Neotropical Cormorant
Whistling Heron
White-necked Heron
Great Egret
Snowy Egret
Cattle Egret
Striated Heron
Black-crowned Night-heron
Rufescent Tiger-heron
Pinnated Bittern
Striped-billed Bittern
Least Bittern
Wood Stork
Maguari Stork
Jabiru
Bare-faced Ibis
White-faced Ibis
Roseate Spoonbill
Southern Screamer
Fulvous Tree-duck
Black-bellied Tree-duck
White-faced Tree-duck
Coscoroba Swan
Comb Duck
Brazilian Duck
Masked Duck
Siver Teal
Turkey Vulture
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture
Black Vulture
White-tailed Kite
Everglade Kite
Long-winged Harrier
Cinereous Harrier
Roadside Hawk
White-tailed Hawk
Black-chested Buzzard-eagle
Savanna Hawk
Black-collared Hawk
Crested Caracara
Chimango Caracara
Yellow-headed Caracara
Aplomado Falcon
American Kestrel
Limpkin
Giant Wood-rail
Grey-necked Wood-rail
Plumbeous Rail
Rufous-sided Crake
Ash-throated Crake
Yellow-breasted Crake
Common Gallinule
Purple Gallinule

Rhea americana R, B
Rhynchos affinis R, B
Nathura maculosa R, B
Podilymbus podiceps R, B
Podiceps marginatus
Phalacrocorax auritus
Syngio sibirica
Ardea cocoi R, B
Egretta alba R
Egretta thula R
Rubicus divi
Butorides striatus R, B
Nycticorax nycticorix R, B
Tyraena lineata R, B
Botaurus pinnatus R
Ixobrychus violaceus R
Ixobrychus exilis R
Mycteria americana
Ciconia maguari R, B
Jabiru mycteria R, B
Phaethontidae
Tyrannus vociferans R, B
Plegadis falcinellus
Podiceps minor
Eurynorhynchus langsdorfi
Anas versicolor
Fulvous Whistler
Amazilia rutila R, B
Oxyura dominica
Anas virgates R, B
Cathartes aura R
Cathartes burrovianus R, B
Coragyps atratus R, B
Elanus leucurus R
Rasistris sociabilis R, B
Circus subflavius R, B
Circus cyanus R
Buteo magnirostris R, B
Buteo albicollis  
Geranoides melanoleucus R, B
Heterophasia mendianda R, B
Bucco roseus nigricollis
Polychroa planiceps R
Milvago chimango R, B
Milvago chimachima R, B
Falco femoralis R, B
Falco sparverius R
Aramus guarauna R, B
Aramus specula R
Aramus caudata O
Paradisaea sanguinolenta R, B
Latterutus melanopterus R, B
Paroaria nigripennis R
Paroaria flaviventris R, B
Galina chloropus R, B
Porphyrio martina R

Azure Gallinule
Spot-flanked Gallinule
Wattled Jacana
South American Silt
Southern Lapwing
American Golden Plover
Lesser Yellowlegs
Solitary Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Common Snipe
Large-billed Tern
Yellow-billed Tern
Black Skimmer
Picazo Pigeon
Eared Dove
Pici Ground-dove
Ruddy Ground-dove
White-tipped Dove
White-eyed Parakeet
Monk Parakeet
Ash-coloured Cuckoo
Dark-billed Cuckoo
Smooth-billed Ani
Guira Cuckoo
Striped Cuckoo
Squirrel Cuckoo
Barn Owl
Burrowing Owl
Tropical Screech-owl
Rufous Nightjar
Little Nightjar
Sickle-winged Nightjar
Prauque
Nacunda Nighthawk
Scissor-tailed Nightjar
Blue-tufted Starthroat
Glittering-bellied Emerald
Gilded Sapphire
White-tailed Goldenthroat
Ringed Kingfisher
Amazon Kingfisher
Green Kingfisher
White-barred Piculet
Field Flicker
Green-barred Woodpecker
Little Woodpecker
White Woodpecker
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper
Rufous Hornero
Yellow-throated Spinetail
Firewood-gatherer
Chotoy Spinetail
Sooty-fronted Spinetail
Greater Thrushbird
Variable Antshrike
White-winged Becard
Black-and-white Monjita
Grey Monjita
White Monjita
Blue-billed Black-tyrant
Speckled Tyrant
Strangely-tailed Tyrant
Variegated Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Black-backed Water-tyrant
White-faced Marsh-tyrant
Sooty Tyrannulet
Cattle Tyrant
Yellow-browed Tyrant

Porphyrio flavostris S, B?
Porphyrio melanotus R, B
Jocana jacana R, B
Himantopus melanurus R, B
Vanellus chilensis R, B
Pluvialis dominico NA
Tringa flavipes NA
Tringa solitaria NA
Tryngites subruficollis NA
Gallinago gallinago R, B
Phaetusa simplex R
Sterna exceed R
Rynchops nigra
Columba picazuro R, B
Zenaida auriculata R, B
Columba picu R, B
Columba falco R, B
Leptotila verreauxi R, B
Aratinga leucocephalina O
Myopetca monacho R, B
Cocyzos cinereus O
Cocyzos melanocephalus R, B
Cathopaga an R
Guira guira R
Tapea noaea R, B
Paya cayana R - B
Tyto alba R, B
Athene cunicularia R, B
Oto chiloba R, B
Caprimulgus rufus S
Caprimulgus parvus S
Elatheutes anomalus O
Nyctidromus albicollis S?
Podager nacunda S?
Hydraptilus brasiliensis R
Helmactor furcifer R, B
Chlorostilbon aureoventris R, B
Hylocichla chrysura R, B
Polystes guianambu A
Ceryle torquata R, B
Chloroceryle amazona R, B
Chloroceryle americana R, B
Picumnus cirrhatus R, B
Colapipe campestris R, B
Colapipe melanochlorus R, B
Veniliornis passeni R, B
Melanerpes candirus R
Lepidocolaptes angustirostris R, B
Farnanus rufus R, B
Cranioleuca cinnamomea R, B
Anabrus annulatus N, B
Schinopsis ophthalmophila NA
Synallaxis frontalis R, B
Phaeocryptopus ruficeps R, B
Xolmis dominicanus R, B
Xolmis cinereus R
Xolmis inoperus R, B
Knipolegus cyanopterus O
Hymenops perspicillatus R, B
Ectopistes riosi R, B
Empidonax varius S, B?
Mycteria americana NA
Gallinago chloropus R, B
Fluvicola leucocephala R, B
Sturnella magna R, B
Machetornis rixatus R, B
Saracura ipectrophus R, B
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Previous Page References</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cotinga sulphuratus R, B</td>
<td>Great Kiskadee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megarynchus petronia S, B</td>
<td>Boat-billed Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyranus melancholicus S, B</td>
<td>Tropical Kingbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyranus savana S, B</td>
<td>Fork-tailed Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracariannus aurantioatrocinatus S, B</td>
<td>Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus tyrannulus R, B</td>
<td>Brown-crested Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus swainsoni S, B</td>
<td>Short-crested Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus forax S, B</td>
<td>Suniri Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitangus sulphuratus R, B</td>
<td>Bran-coloured Flycatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pterogalea cuculoides</td>
<td>Pearly-vented Tody-tyrant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphonia chlorotica</td>
<td>Northern Beardless-Tyrannulet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaenia spectabilis</td>
<td>White-breasted Tyrannulet</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elaenia parvirostris</td>
<td>Barn Swallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campylorhynchus absalom R, B</td>
<td>Cliff Swallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemiscolopax leucurus R, B</td>
<td>Grey-breasted Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus ferox S, B</td>
<td>Brown-crested Martin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus swainsoni S, B</td>
<td>White-rumped Swallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myiarchus olivaceus</td>
<td>Chinese Swallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragulistes aedon R, B</td>
<td>House Wren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplorhynchus peruvius</td>
<td>Chalk-browed Mockingbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimus saturninus R, B</td>
<td>Black-faced Mockingbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimus triurus W</td>
<td>Black-faced Mockingbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacobius atricapillus R, B</td>
<td>Black-faced Mockingbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus amaurochalinus R, B</td>
<td>Rufous-faced Thrush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turdus leucomelas R, B</td>
<td>Rufous-faced Thrush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthus chi R, B</td>
<td>Yellow-breasted Thrush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthus helmayri R, B</td>
<td>Hellmayr’s Pipit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthus nattereri R, B</td>
<td>Black-faced Pipit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polioptila dumicola R, B</td>
<td>Masked Gnatcatcher</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vireo olivaceus S, B</td>
<td>Red-eyed Vireo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geolaemus gularis R, B</td>
<td>Rufous-breasted Passerelle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passer domesticus R, B</td>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parula pitiyana R, B</td>
<td>White-browed Warbler</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geothlypis assimilis R, B</td>
<td>Tropical Parula</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conirostrum semiponcilius R, B</td>
<td>Masked Yellowthroat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphonia chlorotica R, B</td>
<td>Chestnut-venteal Conebill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thraupis sayaca R, B</td>
<td>Purple-throated Euphonia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paroaria coronata R, B</td>
<td>Sayaca Tanager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thysanos hypnus R, B</td>
<td>Black-goggled Tanager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pranoga flavo O</td>
<td>Hepatic Tanager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thlipsos sandro R, B</td>
<td>Orange-headed Tanager</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saltator caerulescens R, B</td>
<td>Greyish Saltator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanocharax cyanus O</td>
<td>Green-winged Saltator</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paroreutus cyanus R, B</td>
<td>Glaucoa-blue Grosbeak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proapapaa coronata R, B</td>
<td>Red-crested Cardinal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatina pannosa R, B</td>
<td>Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila ceculeaneae S, B</td>
<td>Double-collared Seedeeater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila collins R, B</td>
<td>Rusty-collared Seedeeater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila hypobolica S, B</td>
<td>Dark-throated Seedeeater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila ruficille S, B</td>
<td>Capped Seedeeater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicala luteola R, B</td>
<td>Grassland Yellow-finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sicala flaveola R, B</td>
<td>Saffron Finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pooplopus melanoleuca R, B</td>
<td>Black-faced Warbling-finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conophagopus cugulatus R, B</td>
<td>Red-crested Finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zonotrichia capensis R, B</td>
<td>Rufous-collared Seedeeater</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anmodrurus humeralis R, B</td>
<td>Grassland Sparrow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Donacoptera albifrons R, B</td>
<td>Long-tailed Reed-finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emberiza ovispanus R, B</td>
<td>Lesser Grass-finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embeltrallia hericola R, B</td>
<td>Great Pampa-finch</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embeleurotis platensis R, B</td>
<td>Hooded Siskin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpodius magellanicus R, B</td>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psarocolius decumanus O</td>
<td>Solitary Black Cacique</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icnema cayennae R, B</td>
<td>Screaming Cowbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molothrus rufaxillaris R, B</td>
<td>Shiny Cowbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molothrus bonaniceps R, B</td>
<td>Saffron-collared Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xanthocephalus flavus O</td>
<td>Yellow-rumped Marshbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudestes guianus R, B</td>
<td>Brown-and-yellow Marshbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pseudestes virens R, B</td>
<td>Yellow-winged Marshbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agelaius flavus R, B</td>
<td>Unicoloured Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agelaius cyanopus R, B</td>
<td>Chestnut-capped Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agelaius rufocapillus R, B</td>
<td>Bay-winged Cowbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agelaius virens R, B</td>
<td>Chopp Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gnorimosper virens R, B</td>
<td>Scarlet-headed Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amblyramphus hoexistingus R, B</td>
<td>White-browned Blackbird</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surnella supercilious R, B</td>
<td>Bobolink</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolichonyx supercilious NA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>