

## Noteworthy records and range extensions from the Caura River watershed, Bolívar state, Venezuela

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Reportamos 482 especies detectadas en el bajo y medio río Caura, Venezuela, como parte de un proyecto de documentación y desarrollo del conocimiento indígena de nombres y cantos de aves. Estas especies fueron detectadas durante seis diferentes visitas por los autores, y por los análisis de grabaciones de audio hechas por los participantes del proyecto entre 2006 y 2009. Destacamos 16 especies sobresalientes y varias extensiones de rango menores para el país, y proveemos una lista completa de las especies detectadas durante todo el proyecto. El río Caura sigue siendo el mayor tributario del río Orinoco con menos perturbación, por lo tanto recomendamos continuar con exploraciones ornitológicas adicionales.

The Caura River, a major tributary of the Orinoco, lies entirely in the state of Bolívar in southern Venezuela. The Caura basin (45,336 km<sup>2</sup>) ranges from just 40 m elevation (and 1,300 mm annual rainfall) near the convergence with the Orinoco to >2,300 m (and 3,000–4,000 mm rainfall) in the south<sup>6</sup>. Approximately 90% of the basin is covered by humid lowland or pre-montane forest, with the remainder comprising seasonally inundated riverine forest and savannas. A nutrient-poor river, the Caura experiences a phytogeographical break at La Mura rapids (in the lower river) such that lower tree species richness occurs in the unconstrained and more deeply flooded northern forests downstream of the rapids<sup>8</sup>. In the northernmost section of the river (between the town of Maripa and its confluence with the Orinoco) savannas with tree islands dominate as the landscape transitions into the *llanos* of central Venezuela. Along this 580-km river, the diversity of the underlying geology and the climactic gradient associated with altitude contribute to exceptional



Figure 1. The lower Caura River as viewed from near Pará Falls; this point is generally considered the cut-off between the lower and middle Caura (Ivan Samuels)

species richness<sup>2</sup>, which makes this relatively intact watershed a high priority for conservation (Fig. 1).

The avifauna of the Caura basin is primarily Amazonian. Its geographical location adds numerous Guianan endemics to the avifauna, although its westerly location and lower elevation places it outside the primary area of endemism within the Guiana Shield<sup>5</sup>; we detected 36 Guianan endemic taxa (species and subspecies). At the river's confluence with the Orinoco, Amazonian avifauna is replaced by species characteristic of the *llanos*. This change in biomes means that many species reach their northern range limit here, and overall species richness is extremely high due to the turnover that occurs within a small geographical area.

Here we report 482 species detected along the lower and middle Caura and its tributaries (Fig. 2) and at sites near the town of Maripa and near the confluence with the Orinoco (Si'pao River lagoon; site 1), although comparatively less time was spent in *llanos* habitats. Highland sites in the upper Caura were not visited, but a montane element was detected in the cooler foothills of the Tabaro watershed; our study area ranged from c.30 m to 300 m. Our primary purpose was to assist members of two indigenous groups, the Ye'kwana and Sanema, to develop a database of indigenous bird names throughout the Caura basin. Several individuals from both groups were trained to use binoculars, a field guide<sup>4</sup> and to record bird vocalisations using Sony MZ-RH1 minidisc recorders and Audio Technica AT 835b shotgun microphones. Recordings were sent to the USA where identification was verified by IS & BO. Most of the species listed here were detected by us during six visits to the region in 2006–09: 2–11 March 2006 (JC, TM, IS); 19 May–3 June 2007 (PB, JC, TM, IS); 23 January–4 February 2008 (JC, TM, IS); 15–29 April 2008 (PB, TM, IS); 2–26 April 2009 (TM, IS); and 30 October–11 November 2009 (JC, TM, BO, IS). Additional species were identified

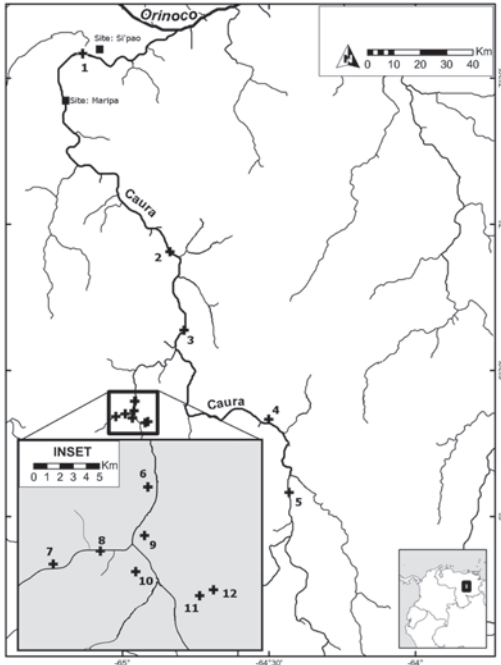


Figure 2. Map of the study area showing the Caura River and its location within Venezuela. Numbers correspond to specific sightings mentioned in the text. The inset highlights locations on the Nichare and Tabaro rivers, where survey effort by the authors and project participants was greatest.

on recordings made by project participants. We also received reports from project participants of 'seen only' species, but these are not included here because skills varied considerably, and verification of species identification was only possible from sound-recordings. Special mention is given below to noteworthy species and range extensions within Venezuela. A complete species list is presented in Table 1.

#### **Orinoco Goose** *Neochen jubata*

Near Threatened. One observed on a large sandbar in the middle of the Caura (at 07°33'60"N 65°06'04"W) on 27 January 2008, between the town of Maripa and the confluence with the Orinoco, an area where hunting pressure is probably high, making this sighting especially noteworthy.

#### **Black Curassow** *Crax alector* / **Crestless Curassow** *Mitu tomentosum*

Although expected within the watershed, both were fairly common throughout our study area. This is encouraging considering the persistent pressure on both species, which were regularly encountered in the vicinity of indigenous communities, suggesting that their populations are still resilient to current hunting levels.

#### **White-rumped Sandpiper** *Calidris fuscicollis*

One foraging on mats of algae on a rocky, channelised section of the Caura on 28 April 2008 at 06°54'22"N 64°50'18"W (site 2; IS & TM). Regular migrant through the *llanos* in late April–mid May<sup>9</sup> and the north–south-running Caura may orient migrants; a few other sight records near Caurama, lower Caura (D. Ascanio pers. comm.). Also detected in autumn in Amazonas state<sup>12</sup>.

#### **Tepui Parrotlet** *Nannopsittaca panychlora*

A flock of 40–60 seen flying high above the Tabaro River on 4 November 2009 at 06°21'05"N 64°59'26"W (site 8; JC, BO & IS). This represents a range extension, with most Bolívar records from the tepuis of the Gran Sabana<sup>4</sup> and Cerro Guaiquinima<sup>7</sup>. The Tabaro, a major tributary of the Nichare River, drains from the remote Serranía de Maigualida in the south-west of the Caura basin, and *N. panychlora* may be more common at inaccessible locations upslope.

#### **Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet** *Touit purpuratus*

At least one heard calling from a canopy perch on 10 November 2009 at 06°19'16"N 64°55'22"W (site 11), c.2 km from the Nichare River, was recorded by JC. Although previously detected in the upper río Caura (Sabana Canaracuni)<sup>4</sup>, this represents a small range extension to the lower Caura.

#### **Pearly-breasted Cuckoo** *Coccyzus euleri*

One observed on 25 April 2009 at 06°20'11"N 64°58'01"W (site 10) as it foraged silently in secondary vegetation c.15 m above ground near the Nichare River (IS). Old specimens exist for the upper Caura, with recent specimens from the lower río Caroni and south-east Venezuela near Santa Elena (D. Ascanio pers. comm.).

#### **Oilbird** *Steatornis caripensis*

A feather was found by BO on 5 November 2009 at 06°19'16"N 64°55'22"W (site 11). Colonies are almost unknown in Bolívar, with a few exceptions in the south and south-east of the state<sup>3</sup>. We noted several large rock faces and outcrops, which might harbour colonies.

#### **Paradise Jacamar** *Galbula dea*

Although reported for the upper Caura<sup>4</sup>, one at 06°38'44"N 64°47'28"W on 23 May 2008, one sound-recorded at 06°19'58"N 64°30'04"W on 2 June 2010 and one seen by J. Kvarnäck in the lower Caura on 18 June 2012, are the first records for the lower and middle Caura and slightly extend the known range of the Guianan endemic subspecies (*G. d. dea*) within Venezuela.

Table 1. Bird species detected in the Caura River watershed, Bolívar, southern Venezuela. Scientific nomenclature follows SACC classification version 29 June 2012 .

Distribution: MC = middle and lower Caura, including Nichare and Tabaro rivers; M = Maripa and vicinity, including Si'pao River and lagoon.

Evidence: S = sight record; R = sound-recorded

Threat (following IUCN Red List): NT = Near Threatened, V = Vulnerable; all others are LC (Least Concern)

Endemism: taxa restricted to the Guianan area of endemism at the species or subspecies level following Naka<sup>5</sup>.

Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism
<b>TINAMIDAE</b>									
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou	MC	S, R						
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Cinereous Tinamou	MC, M	R						
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou	MC	S, R						
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	Variiegated Tinamou	MC	R						
<b>ANATIDAE</b>									
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling Duck	MC, M	S						
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	Orinoco Goose	M	S	NT					
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	MC, M	S						
<b>CRACIDAE</b>									
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan	MC	S						
<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	Blue-throated Piping Guan	MC	S						
<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	Variable Chachalaca	MC	S, R						
<i>Crax alector</i>	Black Curassow	MC	S, R						
<i>Mitu tomentosum</i>	Crestless Curassow	MC, M	S, R						
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>									
<i>Colinus cristatus</i>	Crested Bobwhite	M	S, R						
<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	Marbled Wood Quail	MC	S, R						
<b>CICONIIDAE</b>									
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork	MC, M	S						
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>									
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Neotropic Cormorant	MC, M	S						
<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>									
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	MC, M	S						
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>									
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger Heron	MC, M	S, R						
<i>Agamia agami</i>	Agami Heron	MC, M	S						
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron	MC, M	S, R						
<i>Zebilus undulatus</i>	Zigzag Heron	MC	S, R						
<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	MC	S						
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron	MC, M	S						
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret	M	S						
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron	MC, M	S						
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	MC, M	S						
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Whistling Heron	M	S						
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron	MC, M	S						
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	MC, M	S						
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron	MC, M	S						
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>									
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis	MC, M	S, R						
<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Bare-faced Ibis	MC, M	S						
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill	M	S						
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>									
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	MC, M	S						
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	M	S						
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	MC	S						
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	MC, M	S						
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture	MC	S						
<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>									
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	MC, M	S, R						
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>									
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite	MC, M	S						
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite	MC	S						
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Grey-headed Kite	MC, M	S						
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	MC	S, R						
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk	M	S						
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite	MC	S						
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite	MC, M	S						
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Grey-bellied Hawk	MC	S						
<i>Geranospiza caeruleascens</i>	Crane Hawk	MC, M	S						

Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism	Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism
<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Savanna Hawk	MC, M	S			<b>JACANIDAE</b>					
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk	MC, M	S, R			<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana	M	S		
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	MC, M	S, R			<b>LARIDAE</b>					
<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk	M	S			<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	MC, M	S		
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	White Hawk	MC	S, R			<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Grey Hawk	MC, M	S, R			<b>RYNCHOPIDAE</b>					
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	M	S			<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer	MC, M	S		
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk	MC, M	S			<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>					
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Crested Eagle	MC	S	NT		<i>Columbina passerina</i>	Common Ground Dove	M	S, R		
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	MC	S, R	NT		<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove	M	S, R		
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle	MC	S, R			<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Scaled Dove	M	S, R		
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	MC	S, R			<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground Dove	MC, M	S, R		
<b>PSOPHIIDAE</b>						<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	Grey-winged Trumpeter	MC	S, R		E	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon	MC, M	S		
<b>RALLIDAE</b>						<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	MC	S, R		
<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	Grey-necked Wood Rail	MC	S, R			<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared Dove	M	S		
<b>HELIORNITHIDAE</b>						<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Helionis fulica</i>	Sungrebe	MC	S			<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Grey-fronted Dove	MC	S, R		
<b>EURYPYGIDAE</b>						<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	MC	S, R		
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern	MC	S, R			<b>OPISTHOCOMIDAE</b>					
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>						<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied Lapwing	MC, M	S			<b>CUCULIDAE</b>					
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing	M	S, R			<i>Coccyua minuta</i>	Little Cuckoo	MC	S, R		
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover	M	S			<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	MC	S, R		
<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>						<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Cuckoo	MC	S		
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt	M	S			<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo	M	S		
<b>BURHINIDAE</b>						<i>Coccyzus euleri</i>	Pearly-breasted Cuckoo	MC	S		
<i>Burhinus bistriatus</i>	Double-striped Thick-knee	M	S			<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Greater Ani	MC, M	S		
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>						<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	MC, M	S			<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Striped Cuckoo	M	S, R		
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper	MC	S			<i>Neomorphus rufipennis</i>	Rufous-winged Ground Cuckoo	MC	S, R		
<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper	MC	S			<b>TYTONIDAE</b>					
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper	MC	S			<i>Tyto alba</i>	Barn Owl	M	S		

Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism	Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism
<b>STRIGIDAE</b>						<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>					
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech Owl	MC	R			<i>Topaza pella</i>	Crimson Topaz	MC	S, R		E
<i>Megascops watsonii</i>	Tawny-bellied Screech Owl	MC	R			<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	MC	S		
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl	MC	R			<i>Phaethornis rupurumii</i>	Streak-throated Hermit	MC	S, R		
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl	MC	S, R			<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit	MC	S, R		
<i>Ciccaba huhula</i>	Black-banded Owl	MC	R			<i>Phaethornis augusti</i>	Sooty-capped Hermit	MC	S		
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl	MC	R			<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>	White-bearded Hermit	MC	S		
<i>Pseudoscops clamator</i>	Striped Owl	MC	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>	Straight-billed Hermit	MC	S		
<b>STEATORNITHIDAE</b>						<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-tailed Hermit	MC	S		
<i>Steatornis caripensis</i>	Oilbird	MC	S <sup>1</sup>			<i>Heliotryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy	MC	S		
<b>NYCTIBIIDAE</b>						<i>Chrysolampis mosquitos</i>	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	M	S		
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo	MC	S, R			<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango	M	S		
<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	Long-tailed Potoo	MC	R			<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>	Festive Coquette	MC	S		
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo	MC, M	R			<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat	MC	S		
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>						<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	Amethyst Woodstar	M	S		
<i>Chordeiles nacunda</i>	Nacunda Nighthawk	M	S			<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	Blue-tailed Emerald	M	S		
<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>	Least Nighthawk	M	S			<i>Chlorestes notata</i>	Blue-chinned Sapphire	MC	S		
<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>	Sand-coloured Nighthawk	MC, M	S			<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	Grey-breasted Sabrewing	MC	S		
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk	M	S			<i>Thalaurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	MC	S		
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Common Pauraque	MC, M	S, R			<i>Amazilia versicolor</i>	Versicoloured Emerald	MC	S		
<i>Anrostomus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar	MC	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Amazilia brevisrostris</i>	White-chested Emerald	MC, M	S		
<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis</i>	White-tailed Nightjar	MC, M	S			<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Glittering-throated Emerald	MC, M	S		
<i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i>	Spot-tailed Nightjar	MC, M	S			<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	Rufous-throated Sapphire	MC	S, R		
<i>Caprimulgus parvulus</i>	Little Nightjar	MC	R			<b>TROGONIDAE</b>					
<i>Hydropsalis dimacocerca</i>	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	MC	S			<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon	MC	S, R		
<b>APODIDAE</b>						<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Green-backed Trogon	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Cypseloides cryptus</i>	White-chinned Swift	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	Guianan Trogon	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift	MC, M	S			<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Black-throated Trogon	MC	S, R		E
<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Band-rumped Swift	MC	S			<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	MC	S, R		
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Grey-rumped Swift	MC	S			<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>					
<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>	Chapman's Swift	MC	S			<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	MC, M	S		
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift	MC, M	S			<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Fork-tailed Palm Swift	MC, M	S			<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher	MC, M	S		
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	MC	S								

Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism	Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	MC, M	S			<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little Woodpecker	MC	S		
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American Pygmy Kingfisher	MC	S, R			<i>Picus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	MC	S		E
<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>						<i>Celeus grammicus</i>	Scale-breasted Woodpecker	MC	S, R		
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Amazonian Motmot	MC	S, R		E	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	Chestnut Woodpecker	MC	S		
<b>GALBULIDAE</b>						<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Cream-coloured Woodpecker	MC	S, R		
<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Jacamar	MC	S, R		E	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	Ringed Woodpecker	MC	S, R		E
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	M	S			<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Galbula galbula</i>	Green-tailed Jacamar	MC	S, R			<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker	MC	S, R		
<i>Galbula dea</i>	Paradise Jacamar	MC	S, R		E	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	MC	S, R		
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>	Great Jacamar	MC	S, R			<b>FALCONIDAE</b>					
<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>						<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird	MC	S			<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest Falcon	MC	S, R		
<i>Bucco macrodactylus</i>	Chestnut-capped Puffbird	MC	S			<i>Micrastur gilvicolis</i>	Lined Forest Falcon	MC	S, R		
<i>Bucco capensis</i>	Collared Puffbird	MC	S, R			<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	Slaty-backed Forest Falcon	MC	S		
<i>Hypnelus ruficollis</i>	Russet-throated Puffbird	M	S			<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest Falcon	MC	S, R		
<i>Monasa atra</i>	Black Nunbird	MC	S, R		E	<i>Caracara cheriway</i>	Crested Caracara	M	S		
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-winged Puffbird	MC	S			<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara	MC	S, R		
<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>						<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara	MC	S, R		
<i>Capito auratus</i>	Gilded Barbet	MC	S, R			<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	M	S, R		
<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>						<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel	M	S		
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan	MC, M	S, R		E	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon	MC, M	S		
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan	MC, M	S, R		E	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Aplomado Falcon	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Selenidera nattereri</i>	Tawny-tufted Toucanet	MC	S			<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>					
<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	Green Aracari	MC, M	S		E	<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	MC	S, R		
<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Black-necked Aracari	MC	S		E	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red-and-green Macaw	MC	S, R		
<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>	Many-banded Aracari	MC, M	S, R			<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>	Ivory-billed Aracari	MC	S			<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>	Red-bellied Macaw	MC	S		
<b>PICIDAE</b>						<i>Diopsittaca nobilis</i>	Red-shouldered Macaw	M	S		
<i>Picumnus exilis</i>	Golden-spangled Piculet	MC	S			<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	M	S		
<i>Picumnus squamulatus</i>	Scaled Piculet	M	S			<i>Aratinga pertinax</i>	Brown-throated Parakeet	M	S		
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	MC	S, R			<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	Painted Parakeet	MC	S, R		E
<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus</i>	Red-crowned Woodpecker	M	S								
<i>Veniliornis cassini</i>	Golden-collared Woodpecker	MC	S		E						

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<i>Forpus passerinus</i>	Green-rumped Parrotlet	M	S			<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren	MC	S, R		E
<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	Golden-winged Parakeet	MC	S, R			<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	Long-winged Antwren	MC	S, R		
<i>Nannopsittaca panychlora</i>	Tepui Parrotlet	MC	S			<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	Grey Antwren	MC	S, R		
<i>Touit purpuratus</i>	Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet	MC	S, R			<i>Herpsilochmus sticturus</i>	Spot-tailed Antwren	MC	S, R		E
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Parrot	MC	S, R			<i>Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus</i>	Spot-backed Antwren	MC	R		
<i>Derophtyus accipitrinus</i>	Red-fan Parrot	MC	S, R			<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren	MC, M	R		
<i>Pytilia caica</i>	Caica Parrot	MC	S, R		E	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	White-fringed Antwren	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	MC	S, R			<i>Hypocnemis flavescens</i>	Imeri Warbling Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	Dusky Parrot	MC	S, R			<i>Terenura spodioptila</i>	Ash-winged Antwren	MC	S, R		
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Festive Parrot	MC	S <sup>2</sup>	V		<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Grey Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Parrot	M	S, R			<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	Dusky Antbird	MC, M	S, R		E
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Parrot	M	S, R			<i>Cercomacra nigricans</i>	Jet Antbird	MC	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	MC	S, R			<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	White-browed Antbird	MC	S, R		
<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>											
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Frederickena viridis</i>	Black-throated Antshrike	MC	S, R		E	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	Black-chinned Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Sceleria naevia</i>	Silvered Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>	Black-crested Antshrike	MC, M	S, R			<i>Schistocichla caurensis</i>	Caura Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	MC, M	S, R			<i>Myrmeciza longipes</i>	White-bellied Antbird	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	Mouse-coloured Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	Black-throated Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>	Northern Slaty Antshrike	M	S, R			<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	Wing-banded Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	White-shouldered Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	White-plumed Antbird	MC	S, R		E
<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>	Pearly Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>	Rufous-throated Antbird	MC	S, R		E
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Plain Antvireo	MC	R			<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	Spot-backed Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Dusky-throated Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>	Dot-backed Antbird	MC	S, R		
<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	Cinereous Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>	Common Scale-backed Antbird	MC	S, R		E
<i>Iseria guttata</i>	Rufous-bellied Antwren	MC	S, R		E	<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>					
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike	MC	S, R			<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Rufous-capped Antthrush	MC	S, R		
<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i>	Stipple-throated Antwren	MC	S, R			<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>					
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Pygmy Antwren	MC	S, R			<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Tawny-throated Leafhopper	MC	R		
<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>	Guianan Streaked Antwren	MC	S, R			<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	MC	S, R		
						<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	MC	S, R		

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<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	White-chinned Woodcreeper	MC	S			<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	MC	S, R			<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	M	S		
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	MC	S, R		E	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Yellow Tyrannulet	M	S, R		
<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	Striped Woodcreeper	M	S			<i>Polystictus pectoralis</i>	Bearded Tachuri	M	S <sup>2</sup>	NT	
<i>Xiphorhynchus pardalotus</i>	Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper	MC	S, R		E	<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>	Ringed Antpiper	MC	S, R		
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	MC, M	S, R		E	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	MC	S, R		
<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	M	S			<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	MC	S, R		
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill	MC	R			<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	MC	S		
<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii</i>	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	M	S			<i>Sublegatus obscurior</i>	Amazonian Scrub Flycatcher	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	Lineated Woodcreeper	MC	S, R			<i>Inezia caudata</i>	Pale-tipped Tyrannulet	M	S		
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops	MC, M	S, R		E	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>	Point-tailed Palmcreeper	MC	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>	Helmeted Pygmy Tyrant	MC	S, R		
<i>Philydor ruficaudatum</i>	Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner	MC	S			<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	M	S, R		
<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	MC	S			<i>Poecilatriccus sylvia</i>	Slate-headed Tody-Flycatcher	MC	S, R		
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	MC	S, R			<i>Taeniotriccus andrei</i>	Black-chested Tyrant	MC	S		
<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	MC	R			<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody-Flycatcher	M	S, R		
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail	M	S			<i>Todirostrum pictum</i>	Painted Tody-Flycatcher	MC	S, R		E
<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>	Speckled Spinetail	MC	S			<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Flatbill	MC	S		
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail	M	S, R			<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	MC	S, R		
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>	Plain-crowned Spinetail	MC	S, R			<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	Grey-crowned Flycatcher	MC	S, R		
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>											
<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	MC	R			<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	MC, M	S, R			<i>Platyrinchus saturatus</i>	Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	MC	S		
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	MC, M	S, R			<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>	White-crested Spadebill	MC	S, R		
<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	Grey Elaenia	MC	S			<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Royal Flycatcher	MC	S, R		E
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	M	S, R			<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	MC	S		
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia	M	S			<i>Terenotriccus erythrus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	MC	S, R		
<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	Plain-crested Elaenia	M	S			<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher	MC	R		
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia	M	S, R			<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Ornithion inerne</i>	White-lored Tyrannulet	MC	R			<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher	M	S, R		
						<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	Drab Water Tyrant	MC, M	S, R		



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<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	White-headed Marsh Tyrant	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Procnias averano</i>	Bearded Bellbird	MC	R		
<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	Cattle Tyrant	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	Pompadour Cotinga	MC	S		
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	MC	S		
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<b>PIPRIDAE</b>					
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher	M	S			<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	MC	S, R		
<i>Myiozetetes grandensis</i>	Grey-capped Flycatcher	MC	S			<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>	White-throated Manakin	MC	R		E
<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>	Dusky-chested Flycatcher	MC	S, R			<i>Machaeropterus regulus</i>	Striped Manakin	MC	S		
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee	M	S, R			<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Blue-crowned Manakin	MC	S, R		
<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee	MC, M	S			<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin	MC	S, R		
<i>Conopias parvus</i>	Yellow-throated Flycatcher	MC	S			<i>Pipra pipra</i>	White-crowned Manakin	MC	S, R		
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	Golden-headed Manakin	MC	S, R		
<i>Megarynchos pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<b>TITYRIDAE</b>					
<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>	Sulphury Flycatcher	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra	M	S		
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variiegated Flycatcher	M	S			<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Black-tailed Tityra	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird	MC	S			<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	Brown-winged Schiffornis	MC	S, R		
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird	MC, M	S, R			<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	Cinereous Mourner	MC	S, R		
<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	MC, M	S			<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i>	Grey Kingbird	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard	MC	S, R		
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Greyish Mourner	MC, M	S, R			<i>Pachyramphus surinamus</i>	Glossy-backed Becard	MC	R		
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>	Pink-throated Becard	MC	S		
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher	MC, M	S			<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>					
<i>Myiarchus ferax</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher	MC, M	S, R			<i>Piprites chloris</i>	Wing-barred Piprites	MC	S, R		E
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher	MC, M	R			<b>VIREONIDAE</b>					
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Flatbill	MC	S, R			<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Attila	MC	R			<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	MC	S, R			<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo	MC	S		
<b>COTINGIDAE</b>											
<i>Rupicola rupicola</i>	Guianan Cock-of-the-Rock	MC	S			<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>	Lemon-chested Greenlet	MC	S, R		
<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	MC	S, R			<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	Grey-chested Greenlet	MC	R		
<i>Perissocephalus tricolor</i>	Capuchinbird	MC	S			<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>	Buff-cheeked Greenlet	MC, M	S, R		E
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga	MC	S			<i>Hylophilus flavipes</i>	Scrub Greenlet	MC	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	MC	S, R			<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	Tawny-crowned Greenlet	MC	S, R		
<i>Procnias albus</i>	White Bellbird	MC	S, R								

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<b>CORVIDAE</b>						<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	Fulvous-crested Tanager	MC	S		E
<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	Violaceous Jay	MC, M	S, R			<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Cyanocorax cayanus</i>	Cayenne Jay	MC	R		E	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	White-lined Tanager	M	S		
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>						<i>Lanio fulvus</i>	Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	MC	S, R		
<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>	Black-collared Swallow	MC	S			<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager	MC	S, R		
<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	White-banded Swallow	MC, M	S			<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Blue-grey Tanager	MC, M	S		
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	MC, M	S			<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager	MC, M	S, R		
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin	MC, M	S, R			<i>Tangara cayana</i>	Burnished-buff Tanager	M	S		
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Grey-breasted Martin	MC, M	S			<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	Masked Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow	MC, M	S, R			<i>Tangara punctata</i>	Spotted Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow	MC, M	S			<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager	MC, M	S		
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>						<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager	MC	S, R		
<i>Microcerculus bambla</i>	Wing-banded Wren	MC	S, R			<i>Tangara velia</i>	Opal-rumped Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren	M	S, R			<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Campylorhynchus nuchalis</i>	Stripe-backed Wren	M	S			<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager	MC	S		
<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i>	Bicoloured Wren	M	S <sup>2</sup>			<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	Yellow-bellied Dacnis	MC	S		
<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>	Coraya Wren	MC	S, R			<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis	MC	S		
<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren	MC, M	S, R			<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	Short-billed Honeycreeper	MC	S		
<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	White-breasted Wood Wren	MC	S, R			<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper	MC	S		E
<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>						<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper	MC	S		
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren	MC, M	S, R			<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper	MC	S		
<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>	Tropical Gnatcatcher	M	S, R			<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager	MC	S		
<b>TURDIDAE</b>						<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch	M	S		
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Grey-cheeked Thrush	MC	R			<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Wedge-tailed Grass Finch	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Pale-breasted Thrush	M	S, R			<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit	M	S, R		
<i>Turdus nudigenis</i>	Spectacled Thrush	M	S			<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	Slate-coloured Seedeater	MC	S, R		
<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>	Lawrence's Thrush	MC	S, R			<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Seedeater	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Thrush	MC	S, R			<i>Sporophila intermedia</i>	Grey Seedeater	M	S		
<b>MIMIDAE</b>						<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Lesson's Seedeater	MC	S		
<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	Tropical Mockingbird	M	S, R			<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Lined Seedeater	MC	S		
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>						<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Yellow-bellied Seedeater	M	S		
<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Red-capped Cardinal	M	S			<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch	M	S, R		
<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	Flame-crested Tanager	MC	S			<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit	MC, M	S, R		

Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism	Scientific name	English name	Distribution	Evidence	Threat	Endemism
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>						<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	Olive Oropendola	MC	S, R		
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-coloured Grosbeak	MC, M	S, R			<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique	MC	S, R		
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	MC, M	S, R			<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	Red-rumped Cacique	MC	S, R		
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Greyish Saltator	M	S			<i>Icterus auricapillus</i>	Orange-crowned Oriole	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>						<i>Icterus nigrogularis</i>	Yellow Oriole	M	S, R		
<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	Grassland Sparrow	M	S, R			<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>	Oriole Blackbird	M	S		
<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Pectoral Sparrow	MC	S, R			<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird	MC	S, R		
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>						<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird	M	S		
<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>	Rose-breasted Chat	MC	S, R			<i>Quiscalus lugubris</i>	Carib Grackle	M	S <sup>2</sup>		
<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	Yellow-green Grosbeak	MC	S, R			<i>Sturnella militaris</i>	Red-breasted Blackbird	M	S, R		
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak	MC, M	S, R			<i>Sturnella magna</i>	Eastern Meadowlark	M	S, R		
<i>Spiza americana</i>	Dickcissel	MC	S			<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>					
<b>PARULIDAE</b>						<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia	M	S		
<i>Leiothlypis peregrina</i>	Tennessee Warbler	MC	S			<i>Euphonia trinitatis</i>	Trinidad Euphonia	M	S		
<i>Parula pityayumi</i>	Tropical Parula	M	S			<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	Violaceous Euphonia	MC	S, R		
<i>Dendroica petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler	MC, M	S			<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	Golden-bellied Euphonia	MC	S		
<i>Dendroica striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler	MC, M	S			<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	MC	S		
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler	MC	S			S1: Sight record based on feather only					
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart	M	S			S2: Species added to list by J. Kvarnäck in vicinity of Maripa, Las Trincheras and the lower Caura, 1–4 April 2012 and 15–18 June 2012					
<i>Parkesia noveboracensis</i>	Northern Waterthrush	MC, M	S, R								
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>											
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	Green Oropendola	MC	S, R								

### Tawny-throated Leaftosser *Sclerurus mexicanus*

One sound-recorded by a project participant (subsequently identified by the authors) on 25 June 2009 at 06°19'58"N 64°30'04"W (site 4), near the top of the Pará Falls. This represents a small range extension into the Caura watershed, and at c.170 m, is also significant for being lower than other records in Venezuela; typically 300–1,100 m south of the Orinoco<sup>4</sup>. The middle and upper Caura support extensive foothill and pre-montane forests where this species may occur, but access is very limited.

### Glossy-backed Becard *Pachyramphus surinamus*

One sound-recorded on 5 November 2009 at 06°23'42"N 64°57'29"W (site 6) is the third record for Venezuela (BO); the first was also from the

Caura watershed. This infrequently seen canopy / subcanopy species occurs locally in French Guiana, Surinam and the lower Amazon of Brazil, but species limits north of Manaus are poorly known<sup>10</sup>.

### White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis*

One on 12 April 2009 at 06°04'57"N 64°25'53"W (site 5) on a small river island in the middle of the Caura (IS). Probably breeds in extreme south-east Venezuela, with records elsewhere in country suspected to be austral migrants<sup>4</sup>. Migratory behaviour between southern Bolívar and the Orinoco is known (D. Ascanio pers. comm.; El Manteco, Bolívar, 16 August 2010). The individual reported here was perhaps following the Caura on migration.

**White Bellbird** *Procnias albus*

Uncommon but regular over much of the Caura watershed; recordings on 29 June 2007 (06°21'43"N 64°57'37"W, site 9), 15 November 2008 (06°20'33"N 65°01'21"W, site 7), 9 November 2009 (06°19'30"N 64°54'48"W, site 12) and a sight record by D. Ascanio, at Pará Falls on 13 August 2009. Well known to the Ye'kwana as 'Quecau' (which mimics the species' distinctive call), suggesting that it has been previously overlooked, despite its distinctiveness.

**Bare-necked Fruitcrow** *Gymnoderus foetidus*

Detected on four of six visits, with other reports by project participants. Also noted by D. Ascanio on the Nichare River (4 August 2009), considered 'uncommon' by C. Marantz & A. Nagy on the lower Caura in April / May 2009, and seen by J. Kvarnäck in the lower Caura on 1 April and 18 June 2012. Collectively, these sightings suggest the species has been overlooked in the watershed despite its distinctive appearance.

**Lawrence's Thrush** *Turdus lawrencii*

A noteworthy range extension for Venezuela, we found it fairly common in our study area, especially in the vicinity of the Nichare River. Called 'Wishichaimö' by the Ye'kwana and 'Käiatimawai' by the Sanema, local familiarity with this distinctive song mimic suggests that the species is a regular part of the avifauna.

**Tennessee Warbler** *Leiothlypis peregrina*

One on 9 March 2006 at 06°20'11"N 64°58'01"W (site 10) foraging in a vine tangle in secondary vegetation near the Nichare River (IS). Outside its known range, although a few records exist for Bolívar including singles at the lower Caura<sup>1</sup> and in the Gran Sabana on 25 April 2011 (M. Pyhälä).

**Slate-coloured Seedeater** *Sporophila schistacea*

Poorly known throughout its range, it was sound-recorded at two locations, on 10 June 2008 (06°38'16"N 64°47'23"W, site 3) and 10 August 2009 (06°19'58"N 64°30'04"W, site 4).

In addition, the following less significant range extensions were noted. An asterisk indicates the species was also detected by C. Marantz & A. Nagy between 1 April and 14 May 2009, in the vicinity of Maripa, Las Trincheras or El Raudalo, which are all in the lower Caura.

**Barred Forest-Falcon** *Micrastur ruficollis*\* Fairly common, and sound-recorded 11 times, mostly along the Nichare River, but also near the confluence of the Nichare and Caura.

**Red-and-green Macaw** *Ara chloropterus*\* Uncommon, and greatly outnumbered by Scarlet

Macaw *A. macao*, yet regularly encountered throughout the study area.

**White-eyed Parakeet** *Aratinga leucophthalma*\* Uncommon in the vicinity of Maripa.

**Hoatzin** *Opisthocomus hoazin*\* Very common at Si'pao River lagoon (near the Caura / Orinoco confluence), where expected, but also encountered along the Nichare River, south of the known range.

**White-chinned Swift** *Cypseloides cryptus* Three seen by J. Kvarnäck over Maripa on 15 June 2012. Known from few, widely scattered records in Venezuela<sup>4</sup>, although the very similar Black Swift *C. niger* cannot be entirely eliminated.

**Tawny-tufted Toucanet** *Selenidera nattereri* One record, from the middle Nichare River.

**Painted Tody-Flycatcher** *Todirostrum pictum*\* Uncommon in forest canopy throughout the study area.

**Yellow-throated Flycatcher** *Conopias parvus* One record, from the upper Nichare River.

**Cinnamon Attila** *Attila cinnamomeus* Uncommon; sound-recorded three times on the middle Nichare River.

**Grey-chested Greenlet** *Hylophilus semicinereus*\* Sound-recorded once on the middle Nichare River.

**Blackburnian Warbler** *Dendroica fusca* One seen with a mixed flock near the Nichare River at site 10 on 2 February 2008. A widespread transient and non-breeding resident in Venezuela, but at c.60 m this record is significant for being well below the species' usual elevation range (1,000–2,800 m) south of the Orinoco<sup>4</sup>.

More than 70 years ago, the Caura Basin was described as Venezuela's most sparsely populated region<sup>11</sup>, and today it remains the last major tributary of the Orinoco that has not been subjected to hydroelectric development or large-scale deforestation. In recent years gold mining has dramatically increased in the watershed, and this poses a significant and expanding threat to both fauna and the Caura's indigenous population. Market hunting for bushmeat, including large birds, is common. Despite these pressures, we found an abundance of both large mammals and birds such as tinamous and curassows, and 99% of bird species we detected have an IUCN threat status of Least Concern.

Access beyond the lower Caura is difficult. Many visiting birders do not travel south of Las Trincheras, as the watershed lacks road south of this point, and river travel requires the ability to navigate small motorboats through rapids subject to frequent fluctuations in water level. With the exception of species noted at Maripa, our study sites were 2–3 days upriver from the nearest

road, and we relied upon our indigenous hosts for navigation on the river and in the forest. Despite this, we were unable to access many of the steep and remote foothill and montane forests that border the Caura and its tributaries. Additional ornithological expeditions to the Caura that can breach these barriers will surely improve our understanding of the status and distribution of Venezuela's avifauna.

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