

Birding French Guiana

Alexandre Renaudier

In the third of our articles about birding the Guianas, a local expert guides us around French Guiana.

French Guiana is a *département d'outre-mer* ('overseas department') of France, located on the Guianan Shield on the northern coast of South America. At 84,000 km², it is roughly one-third the size of Ecuador. The tiny human population (just 200,000 people) has had comparatively little impact on natural habitats, and forest still covers 90% of French Guiana. As such, there is great potential for fantastic birding experiences for visitors willing to travel off the beaten track in the continent's sole francophone region.

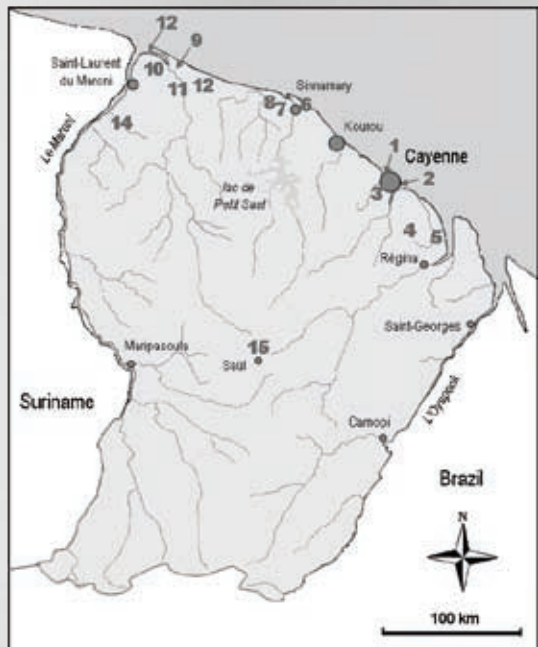
Bird research and conservation are on the increase in French Guiana, and birdwatching tourism is following suit. There are almost 20 active ornithologists in the *département*, and they have set up a committee to assess records of rare birds (the *Comité d'Homologation de Guyane*) and an active bird conservation organisation, the *Groupe d'Étude et de Protection des Oiseaux en Guyane* (GEOG). This small NGO has five employees whose activities range from managing a nature reserve with an important seabird colony on Île du Grand Connétable to publishing a commercially available CD-ROM of the vocalisations of 230 bird species occurring in French Guiana and adjacent areas³. Eight protected areas include the 3-million-ha Parc Amazonien de Guyane, designated in 2007. Four of these reserves are open to the public.

No major bird tour operator offers French Guiana as a destination, so birders must travel independently. Ecotourist infrastructure is relatively basic at present. There is little public transport, so a private vehicle (available from the airport) is essential to get around. Even then, road transport will not help you reach seven of the 22 communities in southern French Guiana to which access is only by boat or plane. On the plus side, decent accommodation options are available at or near most key birding sites, the *département* is safe and living standards are high.

Above right: Blue-cheeked Parrot *Amazona dufresniana* is Near Threatened and endemic to the Guianan Shield (Maxime Dechelle; <http://leparazzo.skyrock.com>)

French Guiana's birds

French Guiana has a bird list of 701 species (see www.gepog.org/index_en.html), including one endemic, Cayenne Nightjar *Caprimulgus maculosus*. Classified as Data Deficient by BirdLife International¹, this nightbird falls into a small group of Neotropical species known with certainty only from the type-specimen, in this case collected at Saut Tamanoir on the Fleuve Mana in 1917⁴. However, given two records of a nightjar thought to be this species



Map of French Guiana showing sites mentioned in the text

- 1: Cayenne old port; 2: Mont Rorota; 3: Mont Grand Matoury; 4: Montagne de Kaw; 5: Marais de Kaw; 6: route de l'Anse; 7: route de Saint Elie; 8: Trou Poissons; 9: Mana's rice fields; 10: fleuve Acarauany; 11: Angoulême; 12: forest trails near Mana; 13: Awala-Yalimapo; 14: road to Apatou; 15: Saül.



Top: French Guiana hosts South America's largest colony of Agami Herons *Agamia agami*, some 1,500 pairs (Tanguy Deville/Ecobios)

Above: The wastewater treatment pond at Awala-Yalimapo is French Guiana's only reliable site for Yellow-breasted Crake *Porzana flaviventer* (Stéphane Noizet)

Right: Rufous Crab Hawk *Buteogallus aequinoctialis* occurs only in mangroves along the northern coast of South America (Patrick Ingremeau)



Top: The elusive, canopy-dwelling Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera culik* is most easily located by voice (Michel Giraud-Audine)

Bottom: Black-spotted Barbet *Capito niger* is a regular member of mixed flocks in the canopy (Maxime Dechelle; <http://leparazzo.skyrock.com>)

at Saül in 1999², it is entirely possible that this great avian prize awaits intrepid birders heading into the heart of French Guiana.

Aside from this nocturnal Holy Grail, French Guiana holds a range of other scarce and sought-after birds to interest the birder. Several species typical of the avifauna of the Guianan Shield and the northern bank of the lower Amazon River (i.e. the Brazilian states of Pará and Amapá) are common and will be certainly seen during a stay of several days in the field, e.g. Black Nunbird *Monasa atra*, Guianan Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchos*, Todd's Antwren *Herpsilochmus stictocephalus*, Spot-tailed Antwren *Herpsilochmus sticturus*, Rufous-throated Antbird *Gymnopithys rufigula*, Brown-bellied Antwren *Epinecrophylla gutturalis* and Buff-cheeked Greenlet *Hylophilus muscicapinus*. Six Near Threatened species are known from the country¹: Crested Eagle *Morphnus guianensis*, Harpy Eagle *Harpia harpyja*, Blue-cheeked Parrot *Amazona dufresniana*, Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*, Bearded Tachuri *Polystictus pectoralis* and Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*.

The best birding sites

Starting at the capital and heading west, we present a selection of the best and most easily accessible birding sites. These are the places to visit to see French Guiana's most interesting birds. A good birding trip should last at least three weeks; good birders should expect to record 400 species if their itinerary includes Saül.

Around Cayenne

The city of Cayenne is the capital of French Guiana. Well-maintained trails enable access to two forested hills in the suburbs, presenting an ideal opportunity to get acquainted with some common forest birds.

On Mont Rorota near the village of Rémire-Montjoly, a trail of 3.5 km leads through forest where Slaty-backed Forest Falcon *Micrastur mirandollei*, Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata* and Yellow-crowned Elaenia *Myiopagis flavivertex* occur. Northern Slaty Antshrike *Thamnophilus punctatus*, Cocoa Thrush *Turdus fumigatus*, Crimson-hooded Manakin *Pipra aureola* and Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola* are regularly seen along the forest edge. The Réserve Naturelle du Mont Grand Matoury lies c.10 km from the centre of Cayenne and is one of the last remnants of intact primary forest near the city. Birders can walk the 5.5 km of trails, looking for Black-spotted Barbet *Capito niger*, Blue-crowned

Motmot *Momotus momota*, Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*, Golden-collared Woodpecker *Veniliornis cassini*, Black-headed Antbird *Percnostola rufifrons* and Blue-backed Manakin.

Cayenne is also a great place to bird the coast. The old harbour is good for skimmers, terns and gulls. Thousands of waders (notably Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*, for which French Guiana is internationally important) winter on the coastal mudflats. Depending on tides, Scarlet Ibis *Eudocimus ruber* and Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja* are regular, particularly at dusk. Rarities have included Eurasian species such as Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Terek Sandpiper *Xenus cinereus* and Black-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus ridibundus*.

Montagne de Kaw

One hour's drive south-east of Cayenne along the D6 to Dégrad de Kaw leads birders to 50 km of forest on the ridge of Montagne de Kaw. Roadside birding is good and there are several trails to explore. This is one of the best places for Crested Eagle and Harpy Eagle, and there is much more to interest birders.

Among the species most often seen are Marail Guan *Penelope marail*, King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*, White Hawk *Leucopternis albicollis*, Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*, Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*, Black-eared Fairy *Heliothryx aurita*, Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis malaris*, all French Guianan species of toucans and trogons, Waved Woodpecker *Celeus undatus*, Amazonian Antshrike *Thamnophilus amazonicus*, White-plumed Antbird *Pithys albifrons*, Yellow-throated Flycatcher *Conopias parvus*, Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*, Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholena punicea*, Guianan Tyrannulet *Zimmerius acer*, Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata*, Golden-sided Euphonia *Euphonia cayennensis* and numerous flocks of tanagers and honeycreepers. Guianan Cock-of-the-rock *Rupicola rupicola* is often seen along the trails and may be watched with ease from a hide. Less frequent are Gray-winged Trumpeter *Psophia crepitans*, White Bellbird *Procnias albus* and Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*.

Nearby, the Réserve Naturelle de Trésor lies along the road to Dégrad de Kaw, 17 km from the village of Roura. Walk the botanical trail for understory birds such as Ferruginous-backed Antbird *Myrmeciza ferruginea*, Rufous-bellied Antwren *Myrmotherula guttata*, White-throated Manakin *Corapipo gutturalis*, White-fronted Manakin *Lepidothryx serena*, Golden-headed Manakin *Pipra erythrocephala*

and sometimes Black Curassow *Crax alector* or Wing-banded Antbird *Myrmornis torquata*.

Of several accommodation options along the D6, the most interesting is Camp Patawa (e-mail: patawa2@wanadoo.fr) where Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao* and Red-and-green Macaw *A. chloropterus* cross the mountain ridge at dawn and dusk. This is also an interesting area for nocturnal birds; Stygian Owl *Asio stygius* is a recent discovery. A more luxurious alternative is Amazonia Lodge (www.amazonienature.com.english/accueil.htm), which offers private forest trails and comfortable rooms.

Réserve Naturelle des Marais de Kaw

A marshland covering 95,000 hectares just 70 km from Cayenne, Marais de Kaw is a great birding site, but can only be reached by boat (which can be arranged through a Cayenne tour operator). The star bird is Agami Heron *Agamia agami*, the world's largest colony of which (1,500 pairs) was discovered in 2002. Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*, Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*, Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* and Short-tailed Parrot *Graydidascalus brachyurus* are common, but luck is needed to find Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*, Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistaceus* and Large-billed Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus crassirostris*. Scarlet Ibis, Roseate Spoonbill, and thousands of herons, waders, gulls and terns feed at the estuary mouth. Blackish-gray Antshrike *Thamnophilus nigrocinereus* forages in the mangroves. At dusk, the air fills with Band-tailed Nighthawks *Nyctiprogne leucopyga*.

Sinnamary

The village of Sinnamary is a good base for birding two recently paved roads, the D7 to Anse (locally known as the 'route de l'Anse') and D21 to Saint Elie ('route de Saint Elie'), and the savanna at Trou Poissons. Heading coastwards from Sinnamary along the Route de l'Anse, look for Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*, Green-tailed Jacamar *Galbula galbula*, Plain-bellied Emerald *Amazilia leucogaster*, Yellow-crowned Elaenia and Bicolored Conebill *Conirostrum bicolor*. Savanna at the start of the route de Saint Elie is good for Ocellated Crake *Micropygia schomburgkii*. To get there, turn left at the track exactly 3 km after the Sinnamary bridge. Look for Point-tailed Palmcreeper *Berlepschia rikeri* and Sulphury Flycatcher *Tyrannopsis sulphurea* in stands of moriche palms *Mauritia flexuosa*. Four km after the turn-off, the road enters forest that provides particularly good birding. In particular, look for Spotted Puffbird *Bucco tamatia*, Rufous-bellied Antwren, Cinnamon-

Useful information

There is no English-language information on tourism in French Guiana. French-speaking readers should peruse www.petitfute.com, www.routard.com, and www.terresdeguyane.fr. Although currently out of print, a useful book is *Randonnées en Guyane* by Philippe Boré; the author may have a few remaining copies; e-mail him at bore.phil@wanadoo.fr. Domestic flights are operated by Air Guyane (www.airguyane.com). Excellent maps are available at www.ign.fr; the most useful are at 1:100,000. An excellent bird checklist, plus vocalisations and photographs can be downloaded freely from www.gepog.org/index_en.html

crested Spadebill *Platyrinchus saturatus*, Tiny Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes virescens* and Red-and-black Grosbeak *Periporphyrus erythromelas*.

Trou Poissons is one of the last undisturbed savannas of French Guyana. To get there, turn left at the track 15.3 km after the Sinnamary bridge. After 2–3 km, look for savanna specialists such as Green-tailed Goldenthrout *Polythmus theresiae*, Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna* and Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens*, as well as, on occasion, rare birds such as Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata* and Bearded Tachuri.

Forest tracks near Mana

There is excellent forest birding from two tracks near Mana, along the RN1 between Cayenne and Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni. From the roundabout at Saint-Laurent cemetery, the route de la crique Dardanelles is 57.7 km away and the piste du Dégrad Florian 8.6 km farther on. Blue-cheeked Parrot, Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera culik*, Green Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*, Amazonian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*, Guianan Red Cotinga *Phoenicircus carnifex*, Dusky Purpletuff *Iodopleura fusca* and Dusky-chested Flycatcher *Myiozetetes luteiventris* are easy to see. Marbled Wood Quail *Odontophorus gujanensis*, Black Curassow, Yellow-billed Jacamar *Galbula albirostris*, Black-throated Antshrike *Frederickena viridis*, Band-tailed Antshrike *Thamnophilus melanothorax*, White-crested Spadebill *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos*, White-throated Pewee *Contopus albobularis*, Blue-backed Tanager *Cyanicterus cyanicterus* and Red-and-black Grosbeak are not uncommon but usually only located on voice. White-winged Potoo *Nyctibius leucopterus* sings at full moon along both tracks.



Above left: Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus arada* is an exceptional singer that every birder should have the pleasure of hearing at least once in his or her lifetime (Marc Thibault)

Above right: The bizarre, terrestrial Wing-barred Antbird *Myrmornis torquata* is scarce and very local in French Guiana (Marc Thibault)

Right: Guianan Tyrannulet *Zimmerius acer* is a common Guianan Shield endemic, split from Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes* in 2008 (Marc Chrétien)



Mana's rice fields

From the D8 near Mana, head along dirt tracks into rice fields to search for Black-bellied Whistling Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis*, Pinnated Bittern *Botaurus pinnatus*, Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni*, Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata*, Brown-throated Parakeet *Aratinga pertinax* and Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*. Breeding waders include Wilson's Plover *Charadrius wilsonia*. Buff-breasted Sandpiper, Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda* and Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* occur in small numbers as they migrate south in autumn.

Ash-throated Crane *Porzana albicollis* and Gray-breasted Crane *Laterallus exilis* are frequent, but Paint-billed Crane *Neocrex erythrops* and Spotted Rail *Pardirallus maculatus* rare. At night, White-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus cayennensis*, Spot-tailed Nightjar *C. maculicaudus*, Barn Owl *Tyto alba* and Striped Owl *Pseudoscops clamator* hunt above the rice fields. Great Potoo

Nyctibius grandis is remarkably common, and your count may reach double figures. Other species to watch out for include Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus*, Jabiru *Jabiru mycteria*,



Above left: Purple-breasted Cotinga *Cotinga cotinga* is one of the most beautiful Amazonian members of the Cotingidae family (Marc Chrétien)

Above right: Another Guianan Shield endemic, White-throated Pewee *Contopus albogularis*, is local, rare, poorly known and rarely photographed (Thierry Nogarro)

Left: It is not unusual to hear a Zigzag Heron *Zebrius undulatus* calling at dawn or dusk near the confluence of the Crique Acarouany and Crique Sainte-Anne, but spotting a brooding adult on its nest was a total surprise! (Marc Thibault)

Mangrove Cuckoo *Coccyzus minor*, White-tailed Goldenthrroat *Polytmus guainumbi* and White Woodpecker *Melanerpes candidus*. South American rarities such as Little Egret *Egretta garzetta*, Ruff *Philomachus pugnax* and Common Kestrel *Falco tinnunculus* have been found recently.

Angoulême

Along the N1, 50.8 km east of the Saint-Laurent roundabout, the beautiful ecotourist lodge at Angoulême (www.angoulemeguyane.com) lies by the Fleuve Mana and has a vista over an extensive forest canopy. Accommodation options range from a hammock to a fully equipped bungalow. This is a great place to combine birding with relaxation. The owners of the lodge will explain how to access the trails.

After turning off the RN1 look for parrots along the 3 km-long dirt track to the lodge. Red-fan Parrot *Deroptyus accipitrinus*, Lilac-tailed Parrotlet *Touit batavicus* and Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet *T. purpuratus* are common, and Black-

headed Parrot *Pionites melanocephalus* and Caica Parrot *Pyrrhula caica* frequent. Listen for Amazonian Pygmy Owl at any time of day or night.

About 1 km before the lodge, there is a Great-billed Hermit lek. Three other hermits (Long-tailed *Phaethornis superciliosus*, Straight-billed *P. bourcieri* and Reddish *P. ruber*) are also easily found. Listen for tyrannids such as Yellow-throated Flycatcher *Conopias parva*, Painted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum pictum*, Guianan Tyrannulet *Zimmerius acer* and White-lored Tyrannulet *Ornithion inerme*. Tiny Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes virescens* sings during the rainy season (usually December–June). Spotted Antpitta *Hylopezus macularius* and Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga aurita* are sometimes heard, but rarely seen. Other possibilities at Angoulême include Black-faced Hawk *Leucopternis melanops*, Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aureus*, Glossy-backed Becard *Pachyramphus surinamus*, White-eyed Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus zosterops* and White-crested Spadebill.

The superb ornamental garden is alive with hummingbirds, woodcreepers (Cinnamon-throated *Dendrexetastes rufigula* breeds nearby), euphonias and tanagers. Look carefully for the shy Smoky-fronted Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus fumifrons* or have an early morning wander for Little Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*, Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens* and Black Nunbird. Enjoy aerial insectivores such as White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*, Chapman's Swift *Chaetura chapmani* and Band-rumped Swift *C. spinicaudus* above the river. Scan the forest canopy for Spangled Cotinga, Pompadour Cotinga and sometimes Purple-breasted Cotinga *Cotinga cotinga*. At dusk, Short-tailed Nighthawks *Lurocalis semitorquatus* emerge to perform an aerial ballet above the forest and garden.

Acarouany river

Javouhey is 35 km from Mana towards Saint-Laurent. The village is inhabited by the Hmong, refugees from Laos. From Javouhey, local boatmen such as Siong Lee can provide transport by boat (€20 pp return) to a campsite at the confluence of two rivers, the Acarouany and the Sainte-Anne. Accommodation is basic and you must bring your own hammock (€5 pppn; tel: +05 94 34 34 51). Birding is on foot along a short trail or by canoe (which you may rent from Siong Lee). In riverside vegetation look for all five South American kingfishers, Crimson Topaz *Topaza pella*, Striped Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*, Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides*

melanopogon and Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*. Capuchinbird *Perissocephalus tricolor* and Guianan Red Cotinga regular fly across the river, but you need good luck to spot Agami Heron or Zigzag Heron *Zebriulus undulatus*. Rarer still are Pavonine Cuckoo *Dromococcyx pavoninus*, Tawny-bellied Screech Owl *Megascops watsonii*, Spotted Puffbird *Bucco tamatia*, Red-billed Woodcreeper *Hylexetastes perrotii*, Guianan Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula surinamensis*, Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant *Neopipo cinnamomea* and Royal Flycatcher *Onychorhynchus coronatus*.

Awala-Yalimapo

The charming community of Awala-Yalimapo lies in extreme north-west French Guiana and is inhabited by Kali'na Amerindians. At the mouth of the Fleuve Maroni, Les Hattes beach is graced by large numbers of egg-laying Leatherback Turtle *Dermochelys coriacea* (April–July). In the early morning, bird along the 3-km-long embankment ('la digue') that starts 800 m before the headquarters of the Reserve Naturelle Amana. In the marshes look for skulking Yellow-breasted *Porzana flaviventer*, Ash-throated, Russet-crowned *Anurolimnas viridis* and Gray-breasted Crakes as well as Plain-bellied Emerald, Wing-barred Seed-eater *Sporophila americana* and Black-faced Tanager *Schistochlamys melanopsis*. At night the area is good for White-tailed Nightjar and Spot-tailed Nightjar.

Amidst the cultivated terrain on sand ridges, seek out Slender-billed Kite *Helicolestes hamatus*, Green-throated Mango *Anthracothorax viridigula*, Little Hermit *Phaethornis longuemareus*, Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula*, Pale-tipped Inezia *Inezia caudata*, Crimson-hooded Manakin *Pipra aureola*, Ashy-headed Greenlet *Hylophilus pectoralis* and Epaulet (Moriche) Oriole *Icterus cayanensis chrysocephalus* (which hybridises here with the subspecies *I. c. cayanensis*; for more on this confusing genus, see Alex Lees' synopsis of recent taxonomic work on p. X).

A local speciality is an isolated population of White-barred Piculet *Picumnus cirratus*. Uncommon birds to look out for include Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus*, Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus* and Yellow-crowned Elaenia. Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin *Neopelma chrysocephalum* has been found at Awala. In winter (June–September), visitors from farther south include Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris*, Lesson's Seed-eater *Sporophila bouvronides* and Lined Seed-eater *S. lineola*. Along the coast, Great

Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus* nests in forest on sand ridges and Scarlet Ibis and Wilson's Plover occur in the estuary and mangroves.

Road to Apatou

Along the border between French Guiana and Suriname, in the lower valley of the Fleuve Maroni, a new road between Saint-Laurent-du-Maroni and Apatou provides access to forest remnants that offer interesting birding. Blue-cheeked Parrot, numerous woodpeckers, toucans and cotingas are regular. The lucky birder may come across Dusky Purple-tuft, White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys* and Dusky Antbird *Cercomacra tyrannina*, or even national rarities such as Finsch's Euphonia *Euphonia finschii* and Cayenne Jay *Cyanocorax cayanus*.

Saül

The small, isolated village of Saül lies in the Inini-Camopi hills in the heart of French Guiana. The daily Air Guyane flight from Cayenne takes 50 minutes. Accommodation is at basic campsites. From the village, several well-maintained trails 10–15 km in length, lead into primary forest.

Saül offers fantastic rainforest birding, with 460 species recorded, and I recommend that birders stay a full week. Highlights include all five Amazonian potoos *Nyctibius*. An additional incentive for nocturnal birding is provided by the tantalising possibility of Cayenne Nightjar, possibly seen here in 1999.

By day, be sure to watch for raptors. Orange-breasted Falcon, Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus melanoleucus* and Ornate Hawk-Eagle *S. ornatus* are regularly seen; Harpy and Crested Eagles are present. A good viewpoint is at the airfield, where you should also see macaws such as Chestnut-fronted *Ara severus*, Red-and-green and Scarlet, and parrots such as Red-fan and Black-headed. In the village, Cocoa Thrush *Turdus fumigatus*, Guianan Tyrannulet, Forest Elaenia *Myiopagis gaimardi* and sometimes Tufted Coquette *Lophornis ornatus* may be seen. In the surrounding forest edge, McConnell's Spinetail *Synallaxis macconnelli*, White-browed and Dusky Antbirds are easy to find.

Once inside the forest, look for Black Curassow, Marail Guan, Red-billed Woodcreeper, Curve-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus procurvoides*, Yellow-billed Jacamar, Capuchinbird, Variegated Antpitta *Grallaria varia*, Boat-billed Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus josephinae*, Guianan Toucanet, Band-tailed Antshrike, Black-throated Antshrike and Wing-banded Wren *Microcerculus bambla*. Scour mixed flocks in the canopy for

Guianan Gnatcatcher *Polioptila guianensis* and an antwren quartet: Ash-winged *Terenura spodioptila*, Todd's, Spot-tailed and Rufous-rumped *Terenura callinota*, the latter known from a single mist-netted individual but probably present above 400 m altitude. White Bellbird *Procnias albus* occurs around Mont Galbao. In the flatter areas of the forest, Sooty Barbthroat *Threnetes niger* is possible; this hummingbird occurs only in French Guiana and the Brazilian state of Amapá. Pavonine Cuckoo prefers humid areas with abundant lianas. White-throated Pewee is sporadically found around tree falls at higher elevations.

Six kilometres south of the village, a creek ('crique Limonade') borders *varzea* forest. Use the openings to look for riparian species such as Zigzag Heron, Crimson Topaz, Silvered Antbird, Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides melanopogon*, Spot-winged Antbird *Schistocichla leucostigma*, Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris* and Cayenne Jay. Blue-backed Tanager *Cyanicterus cyanicterus*, Fiery-tailed Awlbird *Avocettula recurvirostris* and Plumbeous Euphonia *Euphonia plumbea* are uncommon canopy species. On the forest floor, Rusty Tinamou *Crypturellus brevirostris*, previously known in French Guiana from one single specimen, has recently been relocated on Monts La Fumée.

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ALEXANDRE RENAUDIER

Bourg d'Awala, 97319 Awala-Yalimapo, French Guiana.
E-mail: alex.renaudier@wanadoo.fr