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NEOTROPICAL BIRD CLUB
Central & South America and the Caribbean

A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO GUYANA

November 21st to December 6th 2009

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The Guianan Forest – Chris Collins

Guyana. First visited by Europeans in 1498; therefore its history as a country state stretches back about 500 years, Guyana's past is punctuated by battles fought and won, possessions lost and regained as the Spanish, French, Dutch and British wrangled for centuries to own the land. Guyana achieved independence from Great Britain in 1966. At 215,000 km, Guyana is the third-smallest independent state on the mainland of South America (after Uruguay, Suriname). This is trip report for the Neotropical Bird Club fund raising tour to Guyana. We timed our visit to coincide with the latter end of one of the worst droughts for decades which made the birding a bit slower than we expected but we still did extremely well despite this and with some dedication saw a lot of range restricted and seldom seen species. Guyana is only now on the birding map and although having no endemics to the country, it shares a lot of range restricted and difficult to see birds of the Guianan Shield that it shares with neighbouring Surinam, French Guyana, Brazil and Venezuela. We include 45 range restricted species in this report and in total of around 385 species including 10 species of Cotinga, 14 species of Woodpecker and 31 species of Antbirds. It's also Parrot capital of the world – an astonishing amount and variety of Parrots and Macaws were seen frequently throughout the trip and we recorded an astounding 17 species. Guyana is a tropical country with the climate being hot and humid which can be a challenge. There were good accommodations and the people are extremely friendly. Guyana produces a damn fine beer, the world's finest rum and the food is excellent with strong Indian and Caribbean influence. Compared to other South American countries Guyana has the huge advantage of being an English speaking nation making it possible for all to communicate with your hosts and even with children in Amerindian communities. The peoples of the coastal area are a racial mix of Oriental, Indian and Afro-Americans with some influence of the old British colony still to be detected. The interior of the Rupununi is dominated by the Amerindian Makushi indigenous group. Birding is exciting, and we covered tropical savannahs where Giant Anteaters roam to gallery forests along rivers, forest islands in the savannas, low foothills, true rainforest and nutrient poor varrillal forest. An astounding journey to be recommended to all.



Black Curassow – Chris Collins

The Agenda

November 21st: Arrival in Georgetown Guyana and night at the Cara Lodge Hotel.

November 22nd: Drive to the Abary River and birding in mixed forest scrub and mangroves. Visit to a small woodlot on the road to the Suriname border. Night at the Cara Lodge Hotel

November 23rd: Early morning at the Georgetown Botanical Gardens and then the Trans Guyana Airways flight south to Lethem on the Brazilian border. In the afternoon we went to the Burro Ranch and some savanna birding there. Night in Lethem

November 24th: Long full day excursion to the community of Karasabai (155 meters asl) and Chimabu Bush. After lunch we had a meeting with the indigenous community and drive back to Lethem. Night in Lethem

November 25th: Drive to gallery forest along the Ireng River and birding here most of the day. Night in Lethem

November 26th: Full day excursion to Cusad Hill on a very hot day on the savannas. Night in Lethem

November 27th: From Lethem to Karanambu with a brief stop at Yupacari. Afternoon excursion to Buffalo Pond via the Rupununi River. Night Karanambu Ranch

November 28th: Morning at Runway Pond and as the day heated up, along the Capuchinbird Trail. In the afternoon we went by boat on the Rupununi River to Mobai Hill and Mobai Pond. Night Karanambu Ranch

November 29th: Drive from Karanambu to Surama Eco-lodge via a stop for Crested Doradito, lunch at the Oasis truck stop in Annai. After lunch we explored the first bit of the track to the Burro-Burro River. Night Surama Eco-lodge

November 30th: Morning birding along the track to the Burro-Burro River. Afternoon on the forest edge near the lodge. Night Surama Eco-lodge

December 1st: Morning along track to the Burro-Burro River. We spent the afternoon driving to Atta with a stop for Guianan Cock of the Rock at Corkwood along Prince Charles Trail. Night at Atta Rainforest Lodge

December 2nd: All morning on the trails and road at Atta and an afternoon visit to the Canopy Walkway. Night at Atta Rainforest Lodge

December 3rd: All morning on the trails and road at Atta. We spent the afternoon excursion north along the road in the vintage Bedford truck. Night at Atta Rainforest Lodge

December 4th: All morning visit to the Canopy Walkway and trails then to Iwokroma Field Station for lunch via stop in the Mori Scrub. We spent the

afternoon on local trails and track and an evening river excursion. Night at Iwokroma River Lodge

December 5th: We crossed the Essequibo River early and birded nutrient poor white sand forest then moved into taller forest for the remainder of the morning. After lunch we drove to Georgetown arriving around 4:00pm. Night at Cara Lodge

December 6th: To the airport and flights home.

The Key to the Birdlist

Species which were heard but not seen are indicated by the symbol *

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

RR – Regional endemic and range restricted species

TINAMOUS

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major**

Heard commonly throughout in forested areas

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui**

RR Red-legged Tinamou *Crypturellus erythropus*

This was the Tinamou seen on the hot mid-morning walk in the Mori Scrub. Quite a tricky one to see and a regional endemic which likes nutrient poor soils

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus**

Only at Karanambu

Variagated Tinamou *Crypturellus variegates**

Commonly heard in tall forest

GUANS AND CURRASOWS

Little Chachalaca *Ortalis motmot*

Common vocally and 3 seen of this small cracid along the road north of Atta

Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu*.

Its trumpeting alarm calls were often heard and at least two were seen. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca in Greek mythology.

Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis*

Two seen along the trail to the Burro Burro River at Surama. The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* is weak, and various authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, del Hoyo 1994)

consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. cunjubi* to form a superspecies, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatry is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cunjubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cunjubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cunjubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. cunjubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cunjubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. The IOC recognizes 4 species.

RR Crestless Currasow *Mitu tomentosa*

3 at long range at Mobai Pond, Karanambu stayed on the lake edge long enough for us to see their chestnut bellies and vents. The light red bill and yellow tip looked quite yellow in the evening light.

RR Black Currasow *Crax alector*

Best looks in the yard at Atta where they come into the clearing for leftover rice! Seen on three dates. Small range in Northern South America

NEW WORLD QUAIL

Crested Bobwhite *Colinus cristatus*.

Common on the savannas and running across the roads

Marbled Wood-Quail *Odontophorus gujanensis*

One seen extremely well at Atta in the late afternoon and heard there the next day – cracker! *Gujanensis* = after the Guianas, deriving their name from the Amerindian word meaning “land of water”, for the swampy lowlands.

DUCKS AND GEESE

White-faced Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna viduata*.

Fairly common on the Rupununi savannas, the largest flock being 30 birds

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis*.

Surprisingly only two seen perhaps due to the drought and lack of water

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*.

Fairly common on ponds and rivers. Formally called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

2 on Runway Pond at Karanambu

Blue-winged Teal *Anas discolors*

1 on Runway Pond at Karanambu

GREBES

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*

3 on a pond on our way back from the Ireng River

STORKS

Jabiru *Jabiru mycteria*.

Several sightings of this huge Stork with good views of adults

Wood Stork *Mycteria Americana*

Fairly common

Maguari Stork *Ciconia maguari*

2 on the day we went to the Ireng River.

IBIS

RR Scarlet Ibis *Eudocimus ruber*

2 on the coastal mudflats at the Abary River- an unbelievable colour

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

2 in swampy forested areas

Buff-necked Ibis *Therstictus caudatus*

Common on the savannas particularly on our drive to the Ireng River out of Lethem

HERONS AND EGRETS

Pinnated Bittern *Botaurus pinnatus*

Two seen in marshy grasslands on the way back from the Ireng River. Nice looks!

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Just the one

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

The common large Heron. The South American Checklist committee says "Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as "White-necked Heron," but this name is also used (e.g., Martínez-Vilata & Motis 1992) for Old World *Ardea pacifica*."

Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Many records along the roads

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Not as common as the former.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Several individuals seen here and there

Tricolored Heron *Egretta tricolor*

Common along the coast on our first days birding

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Many records along the roads, always in areas cleared for cattle grazing.

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Seen regularly in small numbers throughout the tour

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

In the Botanical gardens in Georgetown – around 10 birds

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*

6 along the coast on our last stop on the first day in the mangroves

Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*

2 of this nocturnal Heron on the Rupununi River at Karanambu – spotlighted on the beach!

FRIGATEBIRDS

Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*

4 on the coast soaring over

PELICANS

Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*

A few individuals along the coast

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

DARTERS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

Several sightings throughout the tour

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Daily views in all locations.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Daily views of resident race *ruficollis* which shows a distinctive white collar. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies *ruficollis* and the southern subspecies group (*jota* and "*falklandica*") might merit recognition as separate species from the northern *Cathartes aura* group.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus*

Common over the grasslands

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Replaces the former over forested areas and quite common

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

Nice looks at perched birds in the forested areas near Atta.

OSPREY

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

Fairly common. Migrants from North America. Pandion in Greek mythology was king of Ithaca, whose tragic daughters Philomela and Procne were turned into a Nightingale and Swallow respectively. There is a genus of Martins named for Procne.



Rufous Crab Hawk – Chris Collins

HAWKS AND EAGLES

Pearl Kite *Gamsonyx swainsonii*

2 at Surama copulating and one at Atta on consecutive dates. Named for William Swainson (1789-1855) English naturalist, artist, author and collector

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Common along roadside ditches and in the Botanical gardens and even along ditches in Georegetown

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*

Just one of this monkey following specialist at Karanambu

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

A few seen. Does not breed in Guayana and is a migrant from the south. Some overwinter.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

Common near pond shores.

Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni*

One soaring high over the Rupununi River at Karanambu

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens*

1 seen along the coast

Black-faced Hawk *Leucopternis melanops*

Typically a bird of nutrient poor soils and we recorded 2 at Atta

White Hawk *Leucopternis albicollis*

Just the one perched over the track at Iwokroma Field Station. Did not seem bothered by our presence

RR Rufous Crab-Hawk *Buteogallus aequinoctialis*

One of Guyana's special birds inhabiting mangroves along the coast. It has a restricted range and is being affected by habitat destruction. We had scope views of one.

Common Black-Hawk *Buteogallus anthracinus*

A few in the mangroves along the coast. The SACC says "Evidence for treating *Buteogallus subtilis* (Mangrove Black Hawk) which does not occur in Guyana, as a species separate from *Buteogallus anthracinus* is weak. It was treated as a full species by Stresemann & Amadon (1979), Thiollay (1994), AOU (1998), and Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001), following Amadon (1961) and Monroe (1963, 1968); see Howell & Webb (1995), Stiles & Skutch (1989), and Ridgely et al. (2001), and especially Clark (2007) for opposing view. It was considered a synonym of *B. anthracinus* by Hellmayr & Conover (1949) and as a subspecies of *B. anthracinus* by Friedmann (1950). SACC proposal passed to remove species rank for *subtilis*. The two were treated as forming a superspecies by Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Thiollay (1994). Stresemann & Amadon (1979) suspected that *Buteogallus subtilis* and *B. aequinoctialis* form a superspecies. However Restall 2006 treats them as two separate species.

Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*

One of the commonest raptor in the Rupununi

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*

Scattered records in cleared areas for cattle pasture. Somewhat common

Grey-lined Hawk *Buteo nitida*

Several. *Grey* is used because far more taxa have traditionally used that spelling than *gray* according to the IOC. Sometimes called just Grey Hawk. AOU (1998) followed Pinto (1938), Stresemann & Amadon (1979), Amadon (1982), and Sibley & Monroe (1990) in using the monotypic genus *Asturina* for this species, rather than including in *Buteo* (as in e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Friedmann 1950, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970); Amadon (1982) provided reasons why *Asturina* might be closer to *Leucopternis* than to *Buteo*. However, this is generally not followed (e.g., Thiollay 1994, Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001) because of this species' proposed close relationship to *Buteo magnirostris* and other buteos. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003, Lerner & Mindell 2008) indicate that *Asturina* is nested within *Buteo* (but not at all close to *B. magnirostris*). Banks et al. (2006) recently merged *Asturina* into *Buteo*. SACC proposal passed to merge *Asturina* into *Buteo*.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Many records, along the roadside! But also along rivers

Zone-tailed Hawk *Buteo albonotatus*

One only of these Turkey Vulture imitators near the Ireng River

White-tailed Hawk *Buteo albicaudatus*

The common *Buteo* of open country

Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizatur ornatus*

One seen well in the clearing at Atta

FALCONS AND CARACARAS

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Nice looks at a perched Group making a lot of noise at Surama

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

Noisy family groups and a good Christmas present for someone you don't like!

Northern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*

Common scrounging for carrion on roads. As there are no true Crows in South America, Caracaras occupy that niche as omnivorous scavengers. Small numbers at several sites. Formerly placed in the genus *Polyborus* but, this species has been switched to the genus *Caracara*. Note also that the former species known as Crested Caracara, has been split into three species with those ranging north of north-west Peru and the Amazon River (i.e. Colombia) are referable to Northern Crested-Caracara *C. cheriway* while another form, the extinct Guadalupe Caracara *C. lutosus*, of Guadalupe Island, Mexico, has also been given its untimely species status. The SACC says “*Caracara cheriway* and *C. plancus* were formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Phelps & Phelps 1958a), sometimes also including *C. lutosus* of Guadalupe Island (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Stresemann and Amadon 1979), but the ranges of *cheriway* and *plancus* are nearly parapatric with no sign of intergradation, contrary to earlier interpretations (see Banks REF); they constitute a superspecies. The three forms had previously been considered separate species by REFS, Pinto (1938), and Friedmann (1950).”

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*

Common

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

One ‘scoped along the Abary River on the first day

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

A few records along the open areas

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*

A total of 3 seen. Aplomado is Spanish and means “lead colored”

Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis*

Many records in the edge habitat of the rivers, roads and savannas and always in pairs

SUNBITTERN

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias*

2 seen at Karanambu, one from the boats at length

FINFOOTS

Sungrebe *Heliornis helias*

1 seen at Buffalo Pond at Karanambu but it flew away quickly

RAILS AND ALLIES

Grey-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*

1 seen at Buffalo Pond at Karanambu

Purple Gallinule *Porphyryla martinica*

Common at our stop on the the way to Karasabai

TRUMPETERS

Grey-winged Trumpeter *Psophia crepitans*

Superb views of this stunning species. Not at all wary, a sign that they are not hunted in the area. Very sociable and we saw at least 3 family groups. Trumpeters are shy and one of the first birds to disappear if there is too much human impact. They are related to Cranes and Rails and have a well developed social behaviour, patrolling their territory in family groups, keeping in contact with low purring and whooping calls which escalate into the full song of guttural humming notes if they sense danger. They sing at full moon also, and eat insects, fallen fruits, lizards and snakes. Many Amerindian groups keep Trumpeters as pets in their villages as they are good watchdogs, raising the alarm if an intruder or snake is in the vicinity. Crepitans is Latin for “breaking wind or farting” and it was given to the Trumpeter as it was believed to be made through the anus according to Langton 1920

LIMPKINS

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

Fairly common

THICK-KNEES

Double-striped Thick-knee *Burhinus bistriatus*

Seen at Karanambu right in the ranch compound

PLOVERS

Pied Plover *Haploxypterus cayanus*

Good looks at this splendid species along the Rupununi River at Karanambu. Formerly called a lapwing, which it clearly is not, the IOC has come down in favour of Plover.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Common

Semi-palmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*

2 along the coast in the mangroves

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Many records in wetlands and along the roads

SANDPIPERS & SNIPES

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

A few on the coast and some on a pond at Annai

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

Coast only

Willet *Caroptrophorus semipalmatus*

2 on the coast

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*

Fairly common

Semi-palmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

One in the mangroves

Short-billed Dowitcher *Limnodromus griseus*

2 on the coast on the first day

GULLS AND TERNS

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

One on the Essequibo River

Yellow-billed Tern *Sterna superciliaris*

1 on the Essequibo River.

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciosa*

3 seen in total. Note that recent research has shown that the genus *Columba* is paraphyletic, with New World taxa being more closely related to *Streptopelia* than to Old World *Columba* pigeons. This is consistent with differences between New World and Old World *Columba* in terms of morphology, serology and behaviour. The suggestion was made to place all New World forms in the genus *Patagioenas*, and the AOU recently adopted this change in its latest checklist supplement.

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Common

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Says his name. Common vocally with a few seen

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*. A few seen and heard commonly. Both this and the former are forest Pigeons.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Common in open areas with the cinnamon tail tipped *stenura* subspecies.

Common Ground-Dove *Columbina passerine*

Common

Plain-breasted Ground-Dove *Columbina minuta*

A few on the savannas

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti*

Uncommon

White-tipped Dove *Leptoptila verreauxi*

Some in more scrubby areas

Grey-fronted Dove *Leptoptila rufaxilla*

This replaces the former in thick humid forest.



Sun Parakeet – Chris Collins

PARROTS

Red and Green Macaw *Ara severus*

Pretty common noisy Parrot. A good population of Macaws means a healthy forest.

Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata*

Red-shouldered Macaw *Ara nobilis*

Great looks of this common small Macaw

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

A few seen at Karasabai

RR Sun Parakeet *Aratinga solstitialis*

9 seen, 'scoped and recorded at Chimabu Bush near Karasabai. Birdlife International says: Sun Parakeet *Aratinga solstitialis* is restricted to central Guyana and Roraima state, Brazil, and may previously have occurred in Surinam. Though it was fairly common until the 1970s in the Rupununi-Roraima savannas of western Guyana and adjacent Brazil, it has since been extirpated there, presumably by trappers, and it is now

very scarce or absent across its former range. In Guyana evidence of nesting has been found in the Karasabai area where 50-80 individuals were seen in 2003, and c.25 km from this site there are recent records from Karanambo (c.30 km from the Brazilian border at Bonfim), and on the West Bank of Demerara in 2006. Its population probably now numbers no more than a couple of thousand individuals. Due to high demand in the pet trade this once common species has declined dramatically during the last twenty years. It has been heavily exported from Guyana during this time, leading its virtual extirpation from that country. Trappers from Guyana and French Guiana have since travelled over the border to Brazil to buy birds for export. An annual export quota of 600 birds was set by Guyana in the 1980s and it is thought that more than 2,200 were imported into the United States between 1981 and 1985. Trade is ongoing, and due to the ease with which birds can be attracted to bait (e.g. corn) and the large distances they will travel it is easy to trap all the individuals in an area. **ENDANGERED**

Brown-throated Parakeet *Aratinga pertinax*

Common parakeet of the savannas

RR Painted Parakeet *Pyrrhura picta picta*

Common with great views of perched birds. A recent paper by Leo Josephs has split the Painted Parakeet complex into many species and Restall 2006 notes the birds we saw in Guyana as range restricted species. The SACC says: The Colombian subspecies *subandina* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Pyrrhura picta*, but Peters (1937) considered them conspecific. Arndt (2008) treated the forms *subandina*, *eisenmanni*, *caeruleiceps*, and *peruviana* as a species, and described a new species, *Pyrrhura parvifrons*, from eastern Peru. SACC proposal passed to separate *amazonum* (with *snethlageae* as a subspecies of *amazonum*) from *picta*. SACC proposal passed to separate *roseifrons* (including *peruviana* as a subspecies of *roseifrons*) from *picta*. SACC proposal passed to separate *lucianii* (including *peruviana* as a subspecies of *roseifrons*) from *picta*.

Golden-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris chrysopterus*

4 seen and 'scoped at Atta and two at the Field Station

Black-headed Parrot *Pionites melanocephala*

A few with some great scope studies of perched birds

RR Caica Parrot *Pionospitta caica*

Seen on several dates but stays high and sometimes difficult to see. The name derives from the Carib Indian name for Parrot,

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Common

Dusky Parrot *Pionus fuscus*

4 seen

RR Blue-cheeked Amazon *Amazonas dufresniana*

This is a hard to see bird and we were lucky to get 'scope views of a perched bird. Named after the French Conchologist L. Dufresne (1752-1832) **NEAR THREATENED**

Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala*

Common

Orange-winged Amazon *Amazonas amazonica*

Common

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa*

Fairly Common. **Farinosa** is Latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

Red-fan Parrot *Deroptyrus accipitrinus*

2 groups of three at Atta

CUCKOOS AND ANIS

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Many records of this widespread Cuckoo

Black-bellied Cuckoo – *Piaya melanogaster*

A couple of this forest species seen.

Little Cuckoo *Piaya minuta*

Two or three individual at the Abary River on the first day

Striped Cuckoo - *Tapera naevia*

3 seen in total and common vocally.

RR Rufous-winged Ground-Cuckoo *Neomorphus rufipennis**

Like all Ground-Cuckoos very difficult to see and we only heard this unfortunately

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Various records, especially along the road in disturbed areas

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

A few of this water loving Ani seen

OWLS

Tropical Screech-Owl *Megascops choliba** The SACC says - Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999, Wink et al. 2008) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988). <incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> Consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. SACC proposal passed to place South American *Otus* in *Megascops*.

RR Northern Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *Megascops watsonii*

One seen well near Surama and another briefly seen north of Atta. The SACC says: Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to recognize *usta* as a separate species from *M.*

watsonii was rejected because of inadequate geographic sampling and analysis. Usta was split by Restall 2002. Named after Gavin Watson US writer and ornithologist

Great Horned Owl *Bubo virginianus**

The southern populations central Peru south, *Bubo magellanicus* Magellanic Horned Owl is a proposed split from *B. virginianus* (König et al.1999; Jaramillo 2003); SACC awaits analysis and proposal.

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi**

Heard very close in the late afternoon at Iwokroma Field Station but we could not spot it

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum**

Striped Owl *Pseudoscops clamtor**

Heard at Surama and near Atta

NIGHTJARS AND NIGHTHAWKS

Short-tailed Nighthawk *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

2 seen in the evening north of Atta

Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*

Common on the Rupununi Savannas

Least Nighthawk *Chordeiles pusillus*

More common than the former but still easily seen in open areas.

Band-tailed Nighthawk *Nyctoprogne leucopyga*

A group of 60+ at dusk on the Rupununi River and Buffalo pond near Karanambu and around 8 the next day

Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis**

White-tailed Nightjar *Caprimulgus cayennensis*

Fairly common at Surama where spotlighted

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

6 seen on the Essequibo River on a night boat ride

POTOOS

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

One at Surama and one north of Atta at night

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

One seen at Surama

White-winged Potoo *Nyctibius leucopterus*

One of the star birds of the trip called in on a night of the full moon at Atta. The trip was planned for full moon here for this species and it paid off! A surprisingly small canopy potoo, smaller than Common and Andean and, though responsive, was difficult to find in the canopy but in the end we got even 'scope views. Top bird!

SWIFTS

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*
Sightings of many individuals

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyuran*
Common

Band-rumped Swift *Chaetura spinicauda*
Common

Neotropical Palm Swift *Tachornis squamata*
Fairly common

HUMMINGBIRDS

Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes leucurus*
2 displaying on the trail to the Burro Burro River at Surama

Long-tailed Hermit *Phaethornis superciliosus* A few. SACC proposal passed to change English names from "Western Long-tailed Hermit" to "Long-billed Hermit" for *P. longirostris* and from "Eastern Long-tailed Hermit" to "Long-tailed Hermit" for *P. superciliosus*.

Sooty-capped Hermit *Phaethornis augusti*
3 in total

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*
Common small forest Hermit seen at Atta on two days

RR Little Hermit *Phaethornis longuemareus*
2 or 3 along the Burro Burro River trail at Surama

Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*
Two sightings of this large Hummer at Atta – on the walkway and in the clearing

Tufted Coquette *Lophornis ornatus*
One seen from the canopy walkway at Atta. From the Latin *lophos* = crest and *ornis* = bird – Crested Bird!

Blue-chinned Sapphire *Chlorestes notatus*
Seen from the Atta Canopy Walkway on two dates

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*
A couple of sightings

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*
2 seen on our last days birding

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus*

White-tailed Goldenthrout *Polytmus guainumbi*

A few on the open savannas near Annai. *Guainumbi* is an Amerindian name for Hummingbird in Brazil

Versicolored Emerald *Amazilia versicolor*

Two on the coast

Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata*

Common

Plain-bellied Emerald *Amazilia lecoaster*

Two seen on the coast most notably whilst looking for Blood-colored Woodpeckers

Black-eared Fairy *Heliothryx aurita*

A few of this canopy Hummer and seen well bathing in pools on the Burro Burro trail.

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*

Fairly common with several sightings

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Amazonian White-tailed Trogon *Trogon viridis*

The common Guianan trogon. *Trogon chinourus* (Western White-tailed Trogon) is a proposed split from *T. viridis* Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *chionurus* of the Chocó region to be a separate species from *Trogon viridis*; followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) suggest that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than either are to Amazonian *T. viridis*. SACC proposal pending to recognize *chionurus* as a species. The IOC accepts the split

Amazonian Violaceous Trogon *Trogon violaceus*

Common. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, Gartered Trogon, and this was followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) indicate that *caligatus* is basal to a group that includes Amazonian *T. violaceus*, *T. curucui*, and *T. surrucura* (and that Amazonian *violaceus* may be paraphyletic with respect to the latter two species). SACC proposal pending to recognize *caligatus* as a species, which the IOC already accepts.

Black-throated Trogon *Trogon rufus*

A few of this understory Trogon heard and one female seen at Iwokroma Field Station

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Common. *Megaceryle torquata* and *M. alcyon* have been placed in the genus *Ceryle* in many classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998), but most classifications have followed Fry (1980) in restricting *Ceryle* to Old World *C. rudis* (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Fry & Fry 1992, Woodall 2001). Recent genetic data (Moyle 2006) indicate that Old World *Ceryle rudis* is the sister to *Chloroceryle*, and so *Megaceryle* must be recognized if *Chloroceryle* is maintained as a genus.

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Not as common as the former but conspicuous.

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

A few on smaller ponds

Green and Rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

One seen at Mobai Pond at Karanambu completed our Grand Slam of South American Kingfishers

American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea*

One along the coast in the mangroves and one at Mobai Pond Karanambu

JACAMARS

Rufous-tailed Jacamar *Galbula ruficauda*

3 seen at the edge of gallery forest along the Ireng River

Green-tailed Jacamar *Galbula galbula*

Common. Jacamars are butterfly specialists and can often be seen in sunny clearings waiting for their prey. They snip off the wings with their scissor-like bill before eating

Paradise Jacamar *Galbula dea*

2 in total. Always perched in exposed branches of high trees

Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aureus*

2 seen others heard

PUFFBIRDS

RR Guianan Puffbird *Notharchus macrorhynchos*

Around 10 seen in the Atta area. The taxon *swainsoni* of the Atlantic forest region was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species from *Notharchus macrorhynchos*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific; this was followed by most subsequent classifications. Rasmussen & Collar (2002) elevated *swainsoni* to species rank (Bar-bellied Puffbird), and Alvarenga et al. (2002) provided rationale in support of that treatment. SACC proposal passed to elevate *swainsoni* to species rank. The *hyperrhynchus* subspecies group was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species, but it was also treated as conspecific with *N. macrorhynchos* by Peters (1948). Rasmussen & Collar (2002) also suggested that the *hyperrhynchus* group might also warrant species rank. SACC proposal passed to elevate *hyperrhynchus* to species rank; SACC proposals passed to apply English name "Guianan Puffbird" to narrowly distributed *macrorhynchos* and to retain "White-necked" for widely distributed *hyperrhynchus*. Found in the Guianas and Brazil north of the Amazon.

Pied Puffbird *Notharcus tectus*

A pair seen at Atta

Spotted Puffbird *Bucco tamatia*

Two seen exceptionally well at Buffalo Pond, Karanambu and one alter at Atta

RR Black Nunbird *Monasa atra*

Common but range restricted. Monasa is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Note the accepted English name by the IOC. Common

BARBETS AND TOUCANS

RR Black-spotted Barbet *Capito niger*

A Guianan Shield endemic. Two great looks at this snazzy species.

Green Aracari *Pteroglossus viridis*

Common. “Arasari” is a Brazilian Amerindian name for a small toucan.

Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*

Common. In Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracaris



Guianan Toucanet – Chris Collins

RR Guianan Toucanet *Selenidera culik*

Fairly common in forested areas. Restricted to the Guianas and Brazil north of the Amazon. “culik” is the Cayenne creole name for Guianan Toucanet

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Common

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

Common

PICULETS AND WOODPECKERS

RR White-bellied Piculet *Picumnus spilogaster*

Great looks at a four on the Abary River trail. A very localised endemic replaced in Suriname by Arrowhead Piculet. This latter I believe does not occur in Guyana.

White-barred Piculet *Picumnus cirratus*

A female in the gallery forest on the Ireng River

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Several records, mainly the forested areas and contiguous edge habitat

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Uncommon

Little Woodpecker *Venilornis passerinus*

6 seen in the gallery forest along the Ireng River



Blood-colored Woodpecker – Chris Collins

RR Blood-colored Woodpecker *Venilornis sanguineus*

A mighty battle to see this seldom seen species. One along the Abary River trail and two in “woodpecker woods” - a much looked for range restricted species found only in the Guianas and small part of adjacent coastal Brazil.

RR Golden-collared Woodpecker *Venilornis cassini*

Another Guianan Shield endemic. This responded to playback at Surama and came into a dead tree for all to see.

Yellow-throated Woodpecker *Piculus flavigula*

3 or 4 of this pretty woodpecker seen particularly in the Iwokroma area

Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans*

Two seen, one at Surama and two near Field Station. Here it's the nominate blond crested *elegans* race

RR Waved Woodpecker *Celeus undatus*

2 seen at Atta and others heard

Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*

The cream of woodpeckers – two seen at Surama

Ringed Woodpecker *Celeus torquatus**

2 calling at the Atta canopy tower refused to come into playback

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Seen and heard throughout

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*

Seen and heard at Atta

OVENBIRDS

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus leucopus*

2 of the nominate race seen and called in at Buffalo Pond near Karanambu. On our list it was down as Carribean Hornero which is incorrect

Pale-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albescens*

One seen at Buffalo Pond Karanambu

RR Hoary –throated Spinetail *Poecilurus kollari*

Wow! One of the birds of the trip. A little known species found at this locality by Chris the year previously. Very range restricted. This species has been uplisted to Endangered, because recent field work has revealed that it has a very small occupied range which is severely fragmented, and declining in extent and quality, primarily owing to the replacement of gallery forest with rice plantations. *Synallaxis kollari* was, until recently, known from six specimens and a small number of observations along the Rio Cotingo, Rio Surumu, Rio Tacutu, Rio Uraricoera and the upper rio Branco in north Roraima, Brazil and adjacent Guyana. Although it is locally common, it has a highly fragmented range in patches of suitable habitat which total no more than 206 km. It was long known only from records (mostly since 1956) on the rio Tacutu within 2 km of the Brazil-Guyana border, but it has subsequently been recorded on the rio Surumu in 1998, the rio Cotingo in 2001, the Ireng river near its confluence with the the Tacutu in 1993-1996, on the east bank of the rio Uraricoera, 45 km north-east of Boa Vista in 2001 and on the rio Parime in 2004. It has been extirpated from the type locality, and it is apparently absent from south of Fortaleza de São Joaquim on the Rio Branco. We saw and photographed a very co-operative pair. Named after Vincent Kollar, German entymologist and collector (1797 – 1860) **ENDANGERED**

Yellow-chinned Spinetail *Certhiaxis cinnamomea*

Really common in wet areas even in Georgetown city

Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner *Philydor ruficaudatus*

Seen in one of the few mixed flocks we encountered on our last day on the drive to Georgetown. Dumb name – most Foliage-gleaners have red tails!

Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus*

3 seen in total. *Xenops* from the Greek = “Strange face” referring to the odd upturned bills of the Xenops

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*.

A few seen of the nominate race of this army ant follower (not obligate)

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

A common forest woodcreeper.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper - *Sittasomus griseicapillus griseus* – Note the subspecies we saw. *Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status. The SACC says *Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003).

Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes picumnus**

Heard at Surama on the Burro Burro track

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus picus*

A few seen in lightly wooded areas. The SACC says “*Xiphorhynchus picus* and *X. kienerii* (= *necopinus*) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Zimmer 1934c, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) treated in a separate genus, *Dendroplex*, but this was merged into *Xiphorhynchus* by Peters (1951). Wetmore (1972), however, maintained *Dendroplex* as a separate genus based not only on bill shape but on (unstated) cranial characters. Move Straight-billed Woodcreeper and Zimmer's Woodcreeper from *Xiphorhynchus* to *Dendroplex* (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo et al 2007, SACC)

RR Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus pardalotus*

Fairly common, we saw around half a dozen

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Fairly common. Some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brasil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak, as we do.

Lineated Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*

Fairly common in the forest canopy. Hitches along the underside of large tree limbs – a characteristic behaviour which helps to identify it

ANTBIRDS

Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus*

Common canopy Antshrike heard more than seen.

RR Black-throated Antshrike *Frederickena viridis*

Wow – what a bird – tricky to see but eventually surrendered to playback. The genus is named for Frederick Vavasour McConnell – an English traveller and collector.

Black-crested Antshrike *Sakesphorus canadensis*

Sakesphorus is Greek and means “shield bearing” referring to the black breast patch of this species. *Canadensis* referring to Canada is erroneously used here and should have been “*cayanensis*”

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

Mouse-colored Antshrike *Thamnophilus murinus*

Common voice of the forest and also several seen

Northern Slaty Antshrike *Thamnophilus punctatus punctatus*

Called "Guianan Slaty-Antshrike" in Isler et al. (1997), but see Isler et al. (2001). *Thamnophilus atrinucha*, *T. stictocephalus*, *T. sticturus*, *T. pelzelni*, and *T. ambiguus* were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1924, Pinto 1937, Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *T. punctatus*, with the broad species known as "Slaty Antshrike," but see Willis (1982) and Isler et al. (1997) for recognition as species, based mainly on vocal differences. Genetic data (Brumfield & Edwards 2007) indicate that *atrinucha* and *punctatus* belong to separate groups within *Thamnophilus*. Ridgely & Greenfield further recognized *leucogaster* of the Marañon Valley as a separate species; this taxon was tentatively retained as a subspecies of *T. punctatus* by Isler et al. (1997), with further evidence confirming subspecies status presented by Isler et al. (2001). Genetic data (Lacerda et al. 2007) indicate that ranking *pelzelni* and *ambiguus* as species is consistent with levels of divergence within this group.

Amazonian Antshrike *Thamnophilus amazonicus*

One female seen near Karasabai and heard near Iwokroma Filed Station

Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus*

A pair at Surama with an understory flock

Cinereous Antshrike *Thamnomanes caesius*

Understory flock leader. Find this guy and you find a flock as we did on occasions.

Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura*

Common canopy antwren heard more than seen

RR Guianan Steaked Antwren *Myrmotherula surinamensis*

A nice pair seen on the Burro Burro River at Surama two days running and also along the road at Atta

RR Rufous-bellied Antwren *Myrmotherula guttata*

Seen at Surama. Keeps low and never forages high

RR Brown-bellied Antwren *Myrmotherula gutturalis*

Dead leaf cluster specialists as many of this genus with spotted throats are. Seen in the big flock on our way to Georgetown on the last morning

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*

Common mid-story Antwren. Willis (1984b), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved.

Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis*

Usually a pair with each mixed understory flock

Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii*

Here the *pallida* subspecies with no black throat. Several pairs in flocks

RR Spot-tailed Antwren *Herpsilochmus sticturus*

Along with the next, common in canopy mixed flocks and seen from the Atta canopy walkway. Unusual to have two similar looking *Herpsilochmus* in one place

RR Todd's Antwren *Herpsilochmus stictocephalus*

A pair from the canopy walkway

Southern White-fringed Antwren *Formicivora grisea*

Common. *Formicivora intermedia* (Northern White-fringed Antwren) is a proposed split from *F. grisea* (Hilty 2003); SACC needs proposal. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) suggested that *Formicivora grisea* may consist of more than one species. Hilty (2003) described major vocal differences between *intermedia* and *grisea* in Venezuela and treated them as separate species

Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens*

Canopy species commonly heard but usually have to spend some effort to see it. A vine tangle specialist

Dusky Antbird *Cercomacra tyrannina*

2 seen well on the Burro Burro trail at Surama

RR Rio Branco Antbird *Cercomacra carbonaria*

Fantastic! Another species scouted by Chris last year and one of the most exciting of the trip. We worked on it but got great looks at a pair in the end. This species has a moderately small population along one river and its tributaries within a small range. However, research has substantially increased its range and population estimate in recent years, causing it to be downlisted to Near Threatened. The combination of low-level conversion to agriculture and widespread fires has probably resulted in habitat loss and some population declines. However, the range is not yet severely fragmented or restricted to few locations. *Cercomacra carbonaria* is limited to middle sections of the Rio Branco and some of its tributaries in Roraima, extreme north **Brazil**, and adjacent **Guyana**. It ranges from Caracarai in the south, along the Rio Branco and Rio Tacutu to

the Ireng River in Guyana, less than 2 km from its confluence with the rio Tacutu. It has been found on the Rio Mucajaí, and also along the rio Parime and the rio Uraricoera. Given the recent increase in records from a wider geographic area the estimated extent of available habitat has been increased to 723 km, it is fairly common within this range; (c.80 individuals per km) extrapolations indicate that the population is c.15, 000 individuals. **NEAR THREATENED**

White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys**

Heard at Atta

RR Guianan Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis cantator*

Seen at several locations and quite common. Formerly part of the Warbling Antbird species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. cantator*.

Black-chinned Antbird *Hypocnemoides melanopogon*

Always near water and common near the Burro Burro River at Surama.

Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*

One at Surama, another waterside specialist. Named for Philip Lutley Sclater, English ornithologist, collector and author who wrote amongst other works “A monograph of the jacamars and puffbirds” 1879

White-bellied Antbird *Myrmeciza longipes*

Common by voice and 5 seen of this skulking understory Antbird

RR Ferruginous-backed Antbird *Myrmeciza ferruginea*

One of the most beautiful Thamnophilidae of the Guianas. Stunner!

RR Rufous-throated Antbird *Gymnopithys rufigula*

An obligate Army Ant follower and a very pretty bird

ANTHRUSHES

Black-faced Anthrush *Formicarius analis**

Heard only on the road north of Atta

ANTPITTAS

Spotted Antpitta *Hyllopezus macularis*

Some heard and one seen exceptionally well near Iwokroma Field Station, thanks to the local guide Wally

Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisoma**

Heard fairly frequently but never close enough to have a go!

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

White-lored Tyrannulet *Ornithion inerme*

A nice responsive pair along the road at Atta

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Common on the bushy savannas

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina*

Around 4 seen on the Lethem savannas. The IOC adopts the spelling “color” rather than colour.

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

Common and calls “free beer! Seen from the Atta canopy walkway

Forest Elaenia - *Myiopagis gaimardii* - This non-descript bird is usually best told by its voice. We heard it several times and saw it well on occasions. Named for Paul Gaimard – French surgeon, explorer and naturalist 1793-1858. Many medical men of the days of the great sailing ships and the Napoleonic wars were “natural philosophers” e.g Charles Darwin.

Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*

Common on the savannas

Plain-crested Elaenia *Elaenia cristata*

Less common than the previous species on the savannas. Seen at Surama

RR Rufous-crowned Elaenia *Elaenia ruficeps*

A white sand forest specialist seen well across the Essequibo River on our last morning

Pale-tipped Inezia *Inezia caudata*

Fairly common. Formally called Pale-tipped Tyrannulet

McConnells Flycatcher *Mionectes macconnelli*

2 seen on our last morning on our way to Georgetown

Bearded Tachuri *Polystictus pectoralis*

At least 4 seen in the reeds at Karanambu and one in tall grass near Lethem. This species is classified as Near Threatened because it is suspected to be declining moderately rapidly owing to habitat loss. *Polystictus pectoralis* has a very localised and disjunct distribution in the Andes of Colombia, where it was known from the upper Río Dagua valley (Valle del Cauca), and Bogotá swamp (Cundinamarca) (race *bogotensis*); north-east Colombia (Meta), Venezuela (from Barinas to Bolívar in the south; also Carabobo), Guyana, south Suriname (Sipaliwini), north French Guiana (Sinnamary), and extreme north Brazil (Roraima, north Pará, and Amapá) (race *brevipennis*); central-south Brazil (Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, south Goiás, São Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, but relatively few sites), Paraguay (uncommon in the extreme south Oriente, but generally rare and unrecorded in extreme eastern regions), south Uruguay and east Bolivia (several old specimens from Santa Cruz) (n nominate race). It is an austral summer visitor to central-east Argentina (south to Mendoza, La Pampa and west Buenos Aires). Although widespread and fairly common at a few localities, it is

generally scarce with no recent records from Bolivia or of race *bogotensis*. **NEAR THREATENED**

Crested Doradito *Pseudocolopteryx sclateri*

We made a slight detour to see this and after straggling across the savanna we were treated to incredible close up views. Not well known and scattered isolated populations throughout South America. Robin had found a population in Beni Bolivia when doing research there but new for the rest of us.

RR Olive-green Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes virescens*

A little known and obscure tyrannulet which we were very happy to see well at the canopy walkway and alter in the clearing at Atta responding to playback

Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant *Myiornis ecaudatu*

One seen well from the Atta canopy walkway

Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus galeatus*

Common

Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum*

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum*

Really comon at the Abary River along the coast

Yellow-Olive Flatbill *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*

Various sights of individuals of race *exortivus*. This is another species under study and may involve more than one species. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of *Tolmomyias*, returning to a name used by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). The IOC calls this genus "Flatbill" which I find outrageous as we already have a genus of Flycatchers called Flatbills (*Rhynchocyclus*). Birds of Peru returns to the non-committal "Flycatcher" for this genus as does Restall 2007

Ochre-lored Flatbill *Tolmomyias flaviventris*

One seen. The SACC says "*Tolmomyias flaviventris* almost certainly involves more than one species; see Bates et al. (1992) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). The subspecies *viridiceps* is almost certainly a distinct species Olive-faced Flatbill, and was so considered by Ridgely et al. (2001) and Hilty (2003). However, Zimmer (1939a) considered them conspecific because the subspecies he considered the subspecies *subsimilis* and *dissors* to represent taxa that were intermediate between the two, and this treatment was followed by Fitzpatrick (2004) in the absence of published data supporting a split."

Whiskered Flycatcher *Myiobius barbatus*

1 seen at Surama. *Myiobius sulphureipygius* (*sulphur-rumped Flycatcher*) is split from *M. barbatus* (AOU 1998; Ridgely & Tudor 1994; Hilty 2003; Fitzpatrick 2004). The SACC says Cory & Hellmayr (1927), Wetmore (1972), and the AOU (1983, 1998) treated the *sulphureipygius* group as a separate species from *Myiobius barbatus*, but see Zimmer (1939b) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for rationale for continued treatment as conspecific; however, Ridgely and Greenfield (2001) returned to AOU classification, followed by Hilty (2003) and Fitzpatrick (2004), with the name "Whiskered Flycatcher"

applied to the Amazonian *barbatus* group, as in Cory & Hellmayr (1927). SACC proposal to treat *sulphureipygius* as separate species did not pass

Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*

2 of the nominate race on our trip to Cusad Hill out of Letham

Tropical Peewee *Contopus cinereus*

One at Atta along the road of the *surinamensis* race

Vermillion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Fairly Common

Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*

One near Atta along the road

Pied Water-Tyrant *Fluvicola pica*

Several sightings of scattered individuals, usually close to water

White-headed Marsh-Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala*

Usually seen with the above species

Greyish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex*

Common vocally with a couple seen in heavily forested areas.

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*

Seen commonly

Brown-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus*

Fairly common

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Many during this trip. Usually in open or edge habitat

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lector*

Quite a few, usually close to water

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

Several pairs. Usually in moist to dry forest

Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis*

Common

Yellow-throated Flycatcher *Conopias parva**

A canopy species heard surama and Atta

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculates*

Two individuals of resident *solitarius* race

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus**

Sulphury Flycatcher *Tyrannopsis sulphurea*

One near Surama – always near Mauritia palms

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Common and widespread

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana*

Common on the savannas

COTINGAS

RR Guianan Cock-of-the Rock *Rupicola rupicola*

1 seen and called in along the Prince Charles trail at Corkwood. *Rupicola* is Latin for “Rock Dweller”

RR Guianan Red Cotinga *Phoenicircus carnifex*

Fantastic views close to the Lodge at Atta of a female plumaged bird. A most wanted species. *Carnifex* is Latin meaning a murderer or assassin i.e blood stained

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

Seen various times

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

Common and vocal and several seen – amazing song!

Pompadour Cotinga *Xipholema punicea*

Another special bird of Iwokroma, with several seen at Atta. *Punicea* is Latin for “Purple/red”

RR Crimson Fruitcrow *Haematoderus militaris*

What can you say – most spectacular Crow. You were there or you were not. One watched for many minutes in the clearing at Atta. *Haematoderus* is Greek “blood skinned” and *militaris* refers to the red military uniforms of the day when these species were described.

Bare-necked Fritcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*

One seen

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*

Common and conspicuous. *Querula* = querulous, complaining, noisy just like a flock of these fruitcrows in the forest

RR Capuchinbird *Perissocephalus tricolor*

Many encounters with this enigmatic Cotinga. Called “cowbird” in Guyana, due its cow-like mooing at the lek. Seen at Karanambo on two occasions. *Perissocephalus* in Greek means “extrodinary or marvellous” referring the head and bare face of this species

RR White Bellbird *Procnias alba*

One seen along the road at Atta was a bit of a surprise – the first time we have seen this species here

MANAKINS

Black Manakin *Xenopipo atronitens*

3 seen. A bird tied to scrub on sandy soils

Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola*

Common in dense forests with many exploded leks

Golden-headed Manakin *Pipra erythrocephala*

Common but pretty.

White-crowned Manakin *Dixiphia pipra*

Another species that likes nutrient poor soil

RR Tiny Tyrant Manakin *Tyranneutes virescens*

Lives up to its name. Tiny indeed but we had stunning looks from the Atta canopy walkway

TITYRAS

In this classification, the genera *Tityra* through *Phibalura* were formerly placed tentatively in the Cotingidae, following Prum et al. (2000). They had formerly been scattered among the Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae. Prum and Lanyon (1989) and Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) found that *Tityra*, *Schiffornis*, and *Pachyramphus* formed a distinct group, separate from the rest of the Tyrannidae; Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) proposed that they were most closely related to core Tyrannidae than to other tyrannoid families such as the Cotingidae or Pipridae. More recent genetic data (Johansson et al. 2002, Chesser 2004, Barber & Rice 2007) confirm that the genera *Tityra* through at least *Pachyramphus* form a monophyletic group, but Chesser (2004) found that this group is more closely related to the Pipridae than to the Cotingidae or Tyrannidae. SACC proposal passed to remove from Cotingidae (and place as Incertae Sedis or as separate family, Tityridae). Barber & Rice (2007) not only confirmed the monophyly of the group but also proposed elevation to family rank. SACC proposal passed to recognize Tityridae. Within this group, Barber & Rice (2007) found genetic evidence for two major groups: (a) *Laniisoma*, *Laniocera*, and *Schiffornis*, and (b) *Iodopleura*, *Tityra*, *Xenopsaris*, and *Pachyramphus*.

Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrra*

One seen at Atta

RR Dusky Purpletuft *Iodopleura fusca*

One seen by some at Iwokroma Filed Station where it did a bizarre display and disappeared into the stratosphere! A range restricted species and only known from a few spottily distributed locations. Purpletufts were formerly placed in the Cotingas

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus**

Commonly heard

Cinereous Becard *Pachyramphus rufus*

Several sightings

Pink-throated Becard *Pachyrampus minor*

Nice looks at this classy bird from the Atta canopy Walkway

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

Fairly common

VIREOS AND GREENLETS

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

We saw two subspecies – the red eyed migrants and the non red-eyed resident *chivi* race. The SACC says Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group.

Lemon-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus thoracicus*

Commonly heard but only two seen

Ashy-headed Greenlet *Hylophilus pectoralis*

Fairly common in more open country

Buff-cheeked Greenlet *Hylophilus muscicapinus*

Again heard commonly and seen well in mixed flocks

JAYS

RR Cayenne Jay *Cyanocorax cayanus*

A few seen thruout the tour

SWALLOWS AND MARTINS

Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

Brown-chested Martin *Progne taperia*

Common in the Lethem area

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

Several records, always near water.

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

A group of 10+ over the Burro Burro River at Surama

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations

DONOCOBIUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

One seen at Karanambu

WRENS

Bicolored Wren *Campylorhynchus griseus*

A big impressive Wren of the Lethem area

Coraya Wren *Thryothorus coraya*

Commonly heard and seen

Buff-breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis*

Commonly heard and seen

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005).

GNATCATCHERS

Long-billed Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus*

Nice looks at this enigmatic species – quite a bill!

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Polioptila plumbea*

Several on the savannas in bushy country

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

Tropical Mockingbird *Mimus gilvus*

Common

THRUSHES

Pale-breasted Thrush *Turdus leucomelas*

The common garden thrush

White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis*

3 sightings of this thrush of the forests

PIPITS

Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens*

A few on the Karanambu savannas

FINCHES

RR Fincsh's Euphonia *Euphonia finschi*

Fairly common in forest edge situations. Named for Frederick Hermann Otto Fincsh (1839-1917), German diplomat, ornithologist, collector and author

Violaceous Euphonia *Euphonia violacea*

Fairly common. The genus name means “fine-voiced”

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

3 of this canopy euphonia in total

RR Golden-sided Euphonia *Euphonia cauennensis*

Another canopy euphonia we were treated to 'scope views of this uncommon species

RR Red Siskin *Carduelis cucullata*

We made a special grueling trip for this rare species. Three individuals were seen between the group members, a male and two females. This species qualifies as Endangered because it is undergoing a very rapid population decline as a result of trapping for the cagebird trade. Its population is now severely fragmented in much of its historic range, although the recent discovery of a new population in Guyana has resulted in a revision of its overall population size. *Carduelis cucullata* was common in the early 20th century but has become extremely rare in a now fragmented range. It once occurred throughout the foothills of northern Venezuela (15 states), but recent sightings are restricted to just four states. It has disappeared from Trinidad, where it was never anything other than rare, and a small population persists in Norte de Santander, Colombia, where a record in February 2000 was apparently the first since 1986. In 2000, a new population was discovered in southwestern Guyana, c.950 km from the nearest Venezuelan locality, is estimated to number in the low hundreds to low thousands. The remaining population elsewhere has been estimated in the high hundreds or low thousands, but the paucity of recent records indicates that this may be an overestimate. **ENDANGERED**

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

American Yellow Warbler *Dendroica aestiva*

Fairly common in the mangroves. Many authors suspect that the breeding populations of *Dendroica petechia* in South America may represent one or more separate species from North American wintering populations, but species limits in the "Yellow Warbler" complex are controversial (Klein and Brown 1994). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used a two-species classification, with North American wintering populations as one species, *D. aestiva* ("Yellow Warbler") and tropical resident populations as another, *D. petechia* ("Mangrove Warbler"). A three-species classification, as used by Hilty (2003), would separate the tropical populations into two species: mainly Pacific coastal populations, *D. erithachorides* ("Mangrove Warbler"), and Caribbean *D. petechia* ("Golden Warbler"). Olson (1980) noted that the South American populations on the Pacific coast show a gradation of characters between the *erithachorides* and *petechia* groups

Blackpoll Warbler *Dendroica striata*

One seen at the canopy walkway at Atta

Northern Waterthrush *Seiurus noveboracensis*

One seen along the coast in the mangroves

Rose-breasted Chat *Granatellus pelzini*

Nice looks at a pair in the roadside shrubbery at Atta. Named for August Pelzini Austrian ornithologist, author and collector (1825 1891)

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Eastern Meadowlark *Sturnella magna*

Common

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

Common on the savannas

Carib Grackle *Qiscalus lugubris*

Common around Georgetown

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivora*

Moriche Oriole *Icterus chryscephalus*

2 seen near Iwokroma Field Station

Yellow Oriole *Icterus nigrogularis*

Fairly common along the coast

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus*

Seen near Karanambu. The SACC says *Icterus icterus*, *I. jamaicaii*, and *I. croconotus* were formerly treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937, Blake 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Dickinson 2003), although others have treated them as three species (Hilty 2003, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) or as two species (*croconotus* as a subspecies of *I. jamaicaii*; e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Omland et al. 1999). See Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Jaramillo & Burke (1999) for details. The range map in Restall is erroneous.

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

A few of this striking species here and there

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*

Common

Green Oropendola *Psarocolius viridis*

More confirmed to heavy forest than the former. A big bird!

BANANAQUIT

Bannanquit *Coereba flaveola*

A few seen but not common

BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis*

Common on the savannas often on fence lines

Pectoral Sparrow *Arremon taciturnis*

One seen at Atta

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

Common at Karanambu

TANAGERS & ALLIES

Hooded Tanager *Nemosia pileata*

Fairly common

Fulvous-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus surinamus*

Several at Atta and Iwokroma Field Station

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Many records in edge of disturbed habitat and secondary growth

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus* Daily sightings. *Episcopus* – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum*

Nests in the roof at Field Station

RR Blue-backed Tanager *Chyanicterus cyanicterus*

Classy range restricted Tanager and a very pretty one. We had stunning views at Surama on the way back from the Burro Burro trails in the heat of the day and it was photographed and recorded too!

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

The common lowland Tanager. Not found in Mexico

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

A few in the Iwokroma forest near the Field Station with mixed flocks

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

Only 2 (the gorgeous race *gyrola*)

Burnished-buff Tanager *Tangara cayana*

Fairly common at savanna forest edge

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Fairly common in mixed canopy flocks.

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*

Several sightings of this flock species

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*

The commonest Honeycreeper

Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus*

Two seen at Atta

Yellow-backed Tanager - *Hemithraupis flavicollis*

One seen at Atta

Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum*

About 5 seen on the trip to Karasabai

Bicolored Conebill *Conirostrum bicolor*

Several seen and photographed along the Abary River in the mangroves

Grassland Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteola*

100+ seen on the savannas at Karanambu

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch *Emberizoides herbicola*

Fairly common on the savannas

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

Uncommon

Grey Seedeater *Sporophila intermedia*

A few on the savannas

Plumbeous Seedeater *Sporophila plumbea*

A total of 4 on the savannas

Wing-barred Seedeater – *Sporophila americana* – Fairly common in the Georgetown Botanical Gardens.

Yellow-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila nigricollis*

Seen on the way to Georgetown at the end of the trip

Ruddy-breasted Seedeater *Sporophila minuta*

Fairly common

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris*

Less common than the former but a few seen

RR Great-billed Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus maximilliani**

Unfortunately only heard at Buffalo Pond. This species is listed as Near Threatened because it appears to have undergone moderately rapid declines in at least parts of its range owing to intensive trapping for the cagebird trade, and loss of habitat resulting from large-scale deforestation. **NEAR THREATENED**

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis*

One seen near the fishing bridge at Atta. Not found in Angola – an error!

Red Tanager *Piranga flava*

2 seen. *Piranga* spp are grosbeaks (Cardinalidae), or "tanager-grosbeaks", but not tanagers (Thraupidae) (Burns et al. 2003, Klicka et al. 2007). Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) proposed that this species probably consists of two or three separate species; two occur in South America: nominate *flava* of southern and eastern South America, and the *lutea* group of the Andes region (and also Panama and Costa Rica) – Tooth-billed Tanager. See Zimmer (1929) concerning earlier claims of

sympatry between *flava* and *lutea*. <Burns (1998) > Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the three groups as separate species. Haverschmidt and Mees (1994) treated the subspecies *haemalea* of the tepuis as a separate species from *P. flava* based on habitat differences.

GROSBEAKS AND SALTATORS

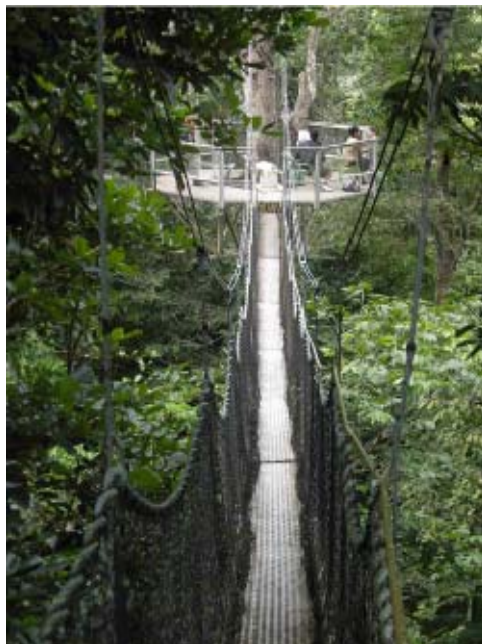
Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens*

Fairly common

Yellow- green Grosbeak *Caryothraustes canadensis*

One seen and called in at the canopy walkway at Atta. Not found in Canada!

Blue-black Grosbeak *Cyanacompsa cyanoides**



Atta Canopy Walkway – Barry Walker

MAMMALS

Giant Anteater *Myrmecophaga tridactyla*

3 seen in total including a close encounter for Hakan at Karanambu– quite a critter!

Tufted Capuchin Monkey - *Cebus apella paella*

We saw the nominate race sometimes split as Guianan brown Capuchin.

White-faced (Guianan) Saki *Pithecia pithecia*

3 in the Iwokroma area.

Red-faced Spider Monkey *Ateles paniscus*

Found from Brazil to Guyana and French Guiana we saw four on our last day

Guianan Red Howler Monkey *Alouatta macconnelli*

Native to Guyana, Trinidad, French Guiana and Brazil we heard those commonly and saw troops of six

Crab-eating Fox *Cerdocyon thous*

2 seen on different dates

Red-rumped Agouti *asyprocta leporina*

Common

REPTILES

Black Caiman *elanosuchus niger*

Common on the Rupunruni River and a monster at the Field Station

White Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*.

Yellow-footed (Brazilian Giant) Tortoise *Geochelone denticulate*

One in the white sand forest



Blue-backed Tanager, Surama – Raymond Jeffers



Sun Parakeet, Karasabai – Raymond Jeffers

SURINAME November 15th – 19th

Brownsberg National Park plus one day coast

Some of the trip members organized an extra pre-trip excursion to Suriname and here is a list of species seen on that extension that were not seen on the Guyana tour.

RR Marail Guan
Slender-billed Kite
Black Hawk-Eagle
Barred Forest Falcon
Solitary Sandpiper
Ruddy Turnstone
Royal Tern
RR Green-rumped Parrotlet
Black-bellied Cuckoo
RR Roraiman Screech Owl
RR Chapman's Swift
Black-throated Mango
Rufous-throated Sapphire
Green-tailed Goldenthrout
Bronzy Jacamar
RR Arrowhead Piculet
Golden-Olive Woodpecker
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner
RR Red-billed Woodcreeper
Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper
Blackish Antbird
Black-headed Antbird
Black-faced Anthrush
Guianan Tyrannulet
Amazonian Royal Flycatcher
Cinnamon Attila
Swainsons Flycatcher (undescribed race)
Dusky-chested Flycatcher
Grey Kingbird
Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin
RR White-throated Manakin
RR White-fronted Manakin
White-bearded Manakin
RR Crimson-hooded Manakin
Tawny-crowned Greenlet
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo
White-breasted Wood-Wren
Cocoa Thrush
Spectacled Thrush

Black-faced Tanager
Fulvous Shrike-Tanager
White-shouldered Tanager
Red-shouldered Tanager
Swallow Tanager



Leaving the Savanna Inn at Lethem – John Leivers