

EASTERN BOLIVIA

JULY 14 – 29, 2007

LEADER: STEVE HILTY

COMPILED BY: STEVE HILTY

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003
AUSTIN, TX 78746
WWW.VENTBIRD.COM**

Victor Emanuel Nature Tours, Inc.

Eastern Bolivia Tour

**Noel Kempff Mercado National Park, Dept. of Santa Cruz and
Trinidad area, Dept. of Beni, Bolivia**

July 14 to 29, 2007

Leader: Steve Hilty

Our Eastern Bolivia trip is always part birding, part adventure, and above all an opportunity to visit one of the world's largest remaining intact wildernesses—some six-and-a-half-million acres at present—with hardly a single human inhabitant within the park. The centerpiece of the park is Serranía Huanchaca, a flat-topped, 75-mile-long escarpment rising some 2,000 feet above the surrounding lowlands. Noel Kempff and the Serranía Huanchaca are not Amazonian rainforest, however, despite the fact that the forests here are continuous with Amazonia. Rather, the flora and fauna of the park is influenced by several nearby areas including the Brazilian Cerrado, Paraguayan Chaco, and Brazilian Pantanal, as well as Amazonia. Most of the park is forested, but large savannas spread across the northern and southern ends of the park.

There is seasonality in Noel Kempff National Park with warm wet summers and cooler, drier winters. “Winters” here are influenced by southern weather fronts that move northward out of Argentina during June, July, and August. When these fronts appear they often bring days of jacket-wearing weather and sometimes rain. We experienced one of these fronts the day we arrived in the city of Trinidad and were promptly sent digging for jackets and sweaters, then forced to wait a day before starting our Trinidad activities. When we did, the countryside was mired in mud, and what passed for roads were mind-boggling wallows that stretched for endless miles. This is where four-wheel-drive vehicles are born, and the birding is among the best on the continent.

We began our trip in the lovely and peaceful site called Flor de Oro, at the northern end of the park. Arriving midday, we tumbled out of cramped little airplanes and limbered up following the three-hour trip, and headed immediately for a spectacular lunch prepared by the Brazilian cooking staff. It wasn't difficult to find things to do for the next three days—trail walks, savanna exploration, quiet bays to explore by boat, howler monkeys grumbling at dawn, star-filled night skies, spotlights on sleeping birds, curassows and hoatzins along riverbanks, snail kites extracting snails, piping-guans rattling, King Vultures perched inside the forest, little mixed species flocks moving quietly and busily through the foliage, tanagers and antwrens on morning errands in the savanna, delicious predawn breakfasts, and refreshingly cool late afternoon boat trips.

At Los Fierros, our second site, at the southern end of the park, a team of people organized by our ground agent had done their best to spruce up the place, but it remained a work in progress, at once neglected, overgrown, hot, buggy, and strangely rich in diversity, but not in the way it would be were it located northward in Amazonia. More like a dry Amazon forest with pieces missing, mostly devoid of epiphytes, but vine-filled and with a dense understory partly caused by selective logging two decades ago. But it is a fascinating place and one that draws me back time and time again. The two roads leading from camp were so overgrown that our small trucks barely fit between the encroaching forest. Another year and these roads will be impassable—unless they are cleaned. We added many new birds here, but Los Fierros forests are less friendly and less welcoming than the sunny, open Flor de Oro site. Plagued with an insect biomass that rivals any tropical site on earth, less than optimal accommodations, and birds that often require patience and effort to see, Los Fierros takes time to appreciate. We had good luck here, seeing Ocellated Poorwill, Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl, Scissor-tailed and Rufous nightjars, many Pauraques, and a long list of flycatchers, manakins, tanagers,

and antbirds. The savanna was, at times, spectacular with yellow-flowering *Vochysia* trees that attracted dozens of hummers. And who will forget the tapir, or the Crescent-chest, or the wonderful White-rumped Tanagers duetting?

Our flight out of Los Fierros was beautiful, and for the next hour-and-a-half there was hardly a road or house to be seen. Forest stretched to the horizon. Then with a storm ahead we descended low, flying beneath low dark clouds that blanketed the ranchland of the Beni Province. Looking down on this ruler-flat landscape, watching savannas and palm islands and treetops whiz past, we beheld a nearly drowned land of shallow lakes and water-logged pastures from recent torrential rains. Quickly, the question on everyone's mind was... "Would we be able to get out of town?" Little did we know that our adventures were only beginning, and so was some of the most spectacular birding of the trip.

The following list contains the birds and mammals seen on our July 2007 trip to Noel Kempff Mercado National Park and the Trinidad area of southern Beni Province. Temperatures varied from cool in Santa Cruz to warm and sunny days in the park, and cold and rainy our first full day in the city of Trinidad.

BIRD LIST:

*hd;

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Rhea americana</i>	Greater Rhea
* <i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou
<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Tinamou
* <i>Crypturellus strigulosus</i>	Brazilian Tinamou
* <i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	Red-winged Tinamou
<i>Nothura boraquira</i>	White-bellied Nothura
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe
<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Olivaceous Cormorant
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga
<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Whistling Heron
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron
<i>Egretta albus</i>	Great Egret
<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Cattle Egret
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret
<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Striated Heron
<i>Agamia agami</i>	Agami Heron
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night-Heron
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger-Heron
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork
<i>Euxenura maguari</i>	Maguari Stork
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru
<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>	Plumbeous Ibis
<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Buff-necked Ibis
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis
<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Whispering (Bare-faced) Ibis
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill
<i>Chauna torquata</i>	Southern Screamer
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	Orinoco Goose
<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	Fulvous Whistling-Duck

<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	White-faced Whistling-Duck
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck
<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	Brazilian Teal
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite
<i>Gampsonyx swainsonii</i>	Pearl Kite
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk
<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Great Black-Hawk
<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Savanna Hawk
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk
<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk
<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	White-tailed Hawk
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Harpy Eagle
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara
<i>Daptrius americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Southern Crested-Caracara
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon
<i>Falco sparverius</i>	American Kestrel
<i>Falco femoralis</i>	Aplomado Falcon
<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Bat Falcon
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Speckled Chachalaca
<i>Penelope superciliaris</i>	Rusty-margined Guan
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan
<i>Pipile cujanubi</i>	Red-throated Piping-Guan
{ <i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	Blue-throated Piping-Guan}
<i>Mitu tuberosa</i>	Razor-billed Curassow
<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	Marbled Wood-Quail
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin
<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Gray-necked Wood-Rail
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Rufous-sided Crane
<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	Gray-breasted Crane
<i>Gallinula chloropus</i>	Common Moorhen
<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Sungrebe
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied (Lapwing) Plover
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing
<i>Himantopus (melanurus) mexicanus</i>	Black-necked (White-backed) Stilt
<i>Sterna superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer
<i>Columba speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon
<i>Columba picazuro</i>	Picazuro Pigeon
<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon
* <i>Columba plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon

<i>*Columba subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon
<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Eared Dove
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground-Dove
<i>Columbina picui</i>	Picuí Ground-Dove
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw
<i>Ara glaucogularis</i>	Blue-throated Macaw
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw
<i>Ara chloroptera</i>	Red-and-green Macaw
<i>Ara severa</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw
<i>Ara auricollis</i>	Golden-collared Macaw
<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	Blue-crowned Parakeet
<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Parakeet
<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	Dusky-headed Parakeet
<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Peach-fronted Parakeet
<i>Pyrrhura rhodogaster</i>	Crimson-bellied Parakeet
<i>Pyrrhura molinae</i>	Green-cheeked Parakeet
<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Blue-winged Parrotlet
<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Parrot
<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Turquoise-fronted Parrot
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Parrot
<i>*Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo
<i>*Piaya minuta</i>	Little Cuckoo
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani
<i>Guira guira</i>	Guira Cuckoo
<i>*Tapera naevia</i>	Striped Cuckoo
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo
<i>*Otus choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl
<i>*Otus watsonii</i>	Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl
<i>Ciccaba huhula</i>	Black-banded Owl
<i>*Lophostrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo
<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>	Band-tailed Nighthawk
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Pauraque
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill
<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar
<i>Hydrosalis brasiliانا</i>	Scissor-tailed Nightjar
<i>Hydrosalis climacocerca</i>	Ladder-tailed Nightjar
<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	Pale-rumped Swift
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Gray-rumped Swift
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift

<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit
<i>Phaethornis preteri</i>	Planalto Hermit
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango
<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	Glittering-bellied Emerald
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph
<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	White-chinned Sapphire
<i>Hylocharis chrysura</i>	Gilded (Hummingbird) Sapphire
<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	Glittering throated Emerald
<i>Heliactin cornuta</i>	Horned Sungem
<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Golden-tailed Sapphire
<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat
<i>Heliomaster furcifer</i>	Blue-tufted Starthroat
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Amazonian White-tailed Trogon
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon
<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher
[* <i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher]
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	Pygmy Kingfisher
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Blue-crowned Motmot
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	Brown Jacamar
<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Jacamar
<i>Bucco tamatia</i>	Spotted Puffbird
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-winged Puffbird
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari
* <i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	Spot-billed Toucanet
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan
<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Toco Toucan
<i>Picumnus</i>	
<i>Picumnus/dorbygnianus</i>	Ocellated Piculet
<i>Picumnus aurifrons (borbae)</i>	Bar-breasted Piculet
<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	White Woodpecker
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little Woodpecker
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker
<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker
<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker
<i>Chrysoptilus punctigula</i>	Spot-breasted Woodpecker
<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Campo Flicker
<i>Celeus lugubris</i>	Pale-crested Woodpecker
<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Cream-colored Woodpecker
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker
<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Rufous Hornero
<i>Schoeniophylax phryganophila</i>	Chotoy Spinetail
<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>	Cinereous-breasted Spinetail

<i>*Synallaxis frontalis</i>	Sooty-fronted Spinetail
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>	Plain-crowned Spinetail
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>	Yellow-chinned Spinetail
<i>Thripophaga f. fusciceps</i>	Plain Softtail
<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	Greater Thornbird
<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	Rufous-fronted (Common) Thornbird
<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>	Rufous Cacholote
<i>Sclerurus (mexicanus or albigularis)</i>	Leaftosser (Tawny-throated or Gray-throated)
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper
<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>	Great Rufous Woodcreeper
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper
<i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i>	Straight-billed Woodcreeper
<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>	Narrow-billed Woodcreeper
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike
<i>*Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	Amazonian Antshrike
<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>	Chestnut-backed Antshrike
<i>Pygiptila stelleris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike
<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>	Amazonian Streaked-Antwren
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren
<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i>	Leaden Antwren
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren
<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	White-fringed Antwren
<i>Formicivora rufa</i>	Rusty-backed Antwren
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Gray Antbird
<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>	Blackish Antbird
<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>	Mato Grosso Antbird
<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	Warbling Antbird
<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Band-tailed Antbird
<i>Scateria naevia</i>	Silvered Antbird
<i>*Myrmeciza hemimelaena</i>	Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird
<i>Myrmeciza atrothorax</i>	Black-throated Antbird
<i>*Hylophylax poecilinota</i>	Scale-backed Antbird
<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>	Collared Crescentchest
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Bare-necked Fruitcrow
<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-tailed Manakin
<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	Red-headed Manakin
<i>Lepidothrix nattereri</i>	Snow-capped Manakin
<i>Machaeropterus pyrocephalus</i>	Fiery-capped Manakin
<i>*Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin
<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Schiffornis
<i>*Ornithion inermis</i>	White-lored Tyrannulet
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet

<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	Large Elaenia
<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	Macconnell's Flycatcher
<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>	White-crested Tyrannulet
<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	Southern Scrub Flycatcher
<i>Suiriri affinis affinis</i>	Campo Suiriri (Flycatcher)
<i>Inezia inornata</i>	Plain Tyrannulet
<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant
<i>Todirostrum latirostre</i>	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant
<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant
<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Common Tody Flycatcher
<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Flatbill
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Yellow-olive Flycatcher
<i>Tolmomyias sp (prob flaviventris)</i>	Yellow-margined Flycatcher
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Bran-colored Flycatcher
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher
<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	Gray Monjita
<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	White Monjita
<i>Knipolegus hudsoni</i>	Hudson's Black-Tyrant
<i>Hymenops perspicillatus</i>	Spectacled Tyrant
<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	Black-backed Water-Tyrant
<i>Fluvicola leucocephala</i>	White-headed Marsh-Tyrant
<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>	Yellow-browed Tyrant]
<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	Cattle Tyrant
<i>Attila bolivianus</i>	White-eyed Attila
<i>Casiornis rufa</i>	Rufous Casiornis
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Grayish Mourner
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	Cinereous Mourner
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher
<i>Pitangus lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird
<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>	Green-backed Becard
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Black-tailed Tityra
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Gray-breasted Martin
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow

<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	White-rumped Swallow
<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	White-banded Swallow
<i>Alopocheilidon fucata</i>	Tawny-headed Swallow
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow
<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	Black-capped Donacobius
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Wren
<i>Odontorchilus cinereus</i>	Tooth-billed Wren
<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	Moustached Wren
<i>Thryothorus guarayanus</i>	Fawn-breasted Wren
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren
<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Chalk-browed Mockingbird
<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Creamy-bellied Thrush
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren
<i>Polioptila dumicola</i>	Masked Gnatcatcher
<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>	Purplish Jay
<i>Passer domesticus</i>	House Sparrow
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo
<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>	Buff-cheeked Greenlet
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia
<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Tropical Parula
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Masked Yellowthroat
<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	Golden-crowned Warbler
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit
<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	Black-faced Tanager
<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>	White-rumped Tanager
<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	Orange-headed Tanager
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager
<i>Nemosia pileata</i>	Hooded Tanager
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Gray-headed Tanager
<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	Flame-crested Tanager
<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager
<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	Sayaca Tanager
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager
<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager
<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager
<i>Tangara cayana</i>	Burnished-buff Tanager
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus?</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper?
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow-Tanager
<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	Red-crested Finch
<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>	Pileated Finch
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit
<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Seedeater

Spectacled Caiman,
Tegu Lizard,
Side-necked Turtles,
tree frog,
Marine Toad,
Iguana,
Amazon Tree Boa
Fer-de-Lance (Lancehead).

Caiman crocodilus
Tupinambis sp.
Podocnemis unifilis
Frynohyla venulosa,
Bufo marinus
Iguana iguana
Corallus sp.
Bothrops sp.

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST

Eel sp, one captured by a Jabiru
Green Scarab Beetle, at ranch

A FEW PLANTS OF NOTE

- Copernicia alba* (Palmae) Common rounded-top palm around Trinidad; fanlike leaves
Bactris sp. (Palmae) The palms with slender spiny trunks we saw in so many places
Astrocaryum huaimi (Palmae) Another genus with spiny fronds and sometimes trunks; common in forest islands around Trinidad (i.e. where we saw the Blue-throated Macaws)
Socratea sp (Palmae) Forest palms with stilt roots at Los Fierros etc
Mauritiella sp. (Palmae) Small palm in Los Fierros savanna with palmate leaves and spiny trunk (not identified at the time but identified later from photo)
Aspidosperma sp. (Apocynaceae) Tree seen a few times on forest trails with multiple ropy trucks as if several small trucks were fused together to form a tree trunk (very distinctive)
Ananas aranasoides Terrestrial bromeliads in forest at Flor de Oro
Apeiba sp. (Tiliaceae) The Monkey Comb seed pod (bristly and black like a sea urchin) noticed on forest trail at Flor de Oro; sp. prob. *A. tibourbou*
Cecropia sp. Common and widespread
Ceiba pentandra Bombacaceae) The "kapok" tree; one noticed with fluffy silk and tiny seeds in Botanical garden in Santa Cruz on first morning; others in forests elsewhere.
Chorisia speciosa The Bombacaceae with "bottle-shaped" trunk in botanical garden.
Cochlospermum sp. (Bixaceae) Another spectacular yellow-flowering tree; we saw petals in forests at Flor de Oro frequently; tastes about the same as iceberg lettuce according to D James; this may have been what the Black Spider Monkeys were eating.
Curatella sp. (Dilleniaceae) Scrubby fire-resistant trees in savannas; sandpapery leaves.
Erythrina sp. Leguminsae) Orange red flowering trees at various places, especially near Trinidad; also along Río Piarí north of Santa Cruz.
Didymopanax sp. (Araliaceae) Common second growth/light gap tree with palmately-lobed leaves; racemes of terminal berries relished by birds.
Enterolobium sp. (Fabaceae-Mimosa) One pointed out in forest at Flor de Oro on the trail into forest north out of the lodge; called "monkey-ear" tree.
Ficus sp. Includes all of the various fig trees we saw, including the strangler figs; figs were common in flood plain at Flor de Oro and at ranch.
Himntanthus obovatus (Apocyanaceae) Small tree in Flor de Oro savanna with dense terminal clumps of shinny green leaves and a few showy white flowers.
Hirtella (racemosa), (Chrysobalanaceae) Forest tree at Flor de Oro; long racemes of delicate feathery pinkish flowers in which the stamens were extremely long and extruded and subtending a small corolla of 5 or 6 round whitish to pinkish petals; flowers have the look of a legume (shaving brush) but more filmy and with far fewer stamens. *Nice photo on Field Museum Natural History botany identification web site under Bolivia, trees and shrubs of Pando Prov., p 6 of 34, entitled Federico Román.*
Hymenaea sp. (Fabaceae-Caesalp.) Large seed pods at Flor de Oro; fossilized resin of these is a source of amber.

- Inga* sp. (*Fabaceae-Mimos.*) One mentioned at ranch; orange-headed tanagers and the softtails were foraging in this tree which was mixed with *Cecropia* and *Ficus* near river; a widespread genus.
- Lasiacis sorghoides* (*Poaceae*) Tall bamboo-like grass around Los Fierros airstrip.
- Malvaceae* sp. Tall spindly shrubs with pink flowers in Los Fierros savanna.
- Phenakospermum guianensis* Huge Heliconia- or banana-like plants at Los Fierros; *Strelitziaceae*.
- Piper* sp. (*Piperaceae*) Pepper family; common along edges at Los Fierros; vertical, catkin-like fruits; fruits have pepperlike taste.
- Pseudobombax* sp. Tree with long white shaving-brushlike flowers; Los Fierros savanna
- Psychotria* sp. (*Rubiaceae*) The “hot lips” plant noticed by D James and others; common forest understory Rubiaceae; bracts subtending flower structure are bright red and shaped like lips.
- Schizolobium* sp. (*Fabaceae*) This is my guess as to what the large canopy, yellow-flowering trees were, which we observed from the airplanes; trees were growing mostly in a band on well-drained slope slightly elevated above the lowland plain along the western side of the Serranía de Huanchaca; as far as I know we never saw these trees up close anywhere.
- Solanum* sp. (*Solanaceae*) Tomato-like plants with large green fruits along road at Los Fierros.
- Tabebuia* sp. (*Bignoniaceae*) Spectacular yellow-flowering trees in a few places; tubular but slightly irregular-shaped corollas that droop; wood extremely hard and dense and does not float.
- Tecoma* sp. (*Bignoniaceae*) Smallish yellow flower trees (shrub trees) north of city of Santa Cruz (Bélgica area and near Río Piari).
- Thalia* sp. The plants in marsh north of Trinidad that look superficially like *Heliconia*.
- Triplaris* sp. (*Polygonaceae*) Tree that had stinging red ants at ranch; large droopy leaves.
- Vochysia* sp. (*Vochysiaceae*) Trees at Flor de Oro and Los Fierros savanna with bright yellow, uprising stalks of flowers. Very attractive to hummingbirds.
- Paepalanthus chiquitensis* Odd space-needle like plant in savannas of Los Fierros and Flor de Oro.
- Costus* sp. (*Zingiberaceae*) Gingers growing in a few areas, notably the side road off Los Fierros savanna that we visited one morning, reaching a creek which we decided not to drive across. Many gingers lined the track here.
- Theobroma* sp. (*Sterculiaceae*) Cauliforous (on trunk) masses of showy pink flowers growing on thin tree trunks in forest at Flor de Oro; this is a relative of cacao from which chocolate is obtained by a complex process.
- Prostrate and climbing, orange-flowering vine at Los Fierros not identified; possibly a Bignoniaceae?; shiny opposite leaves, 3-5 inch bright orange tubular corolla, sharply curled back corolla lip, and with 2 (or 4) extruded stamens; whatever this plant is, it is a very successful early successional vine that spreads rapidly across bare ground and is covering all road surfaces and even the airstrip.