



## Avifauna of the Kwamalasamutu Region, Suriname

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## Chapter 10

### Avifauna of the Kwamalasamutu region, Suriname

Brian J. O'Shea and Serano Ramcharan

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#### SUMMARY

The RAP team recorded 327 species of birds: 294 species from the three RAP sites, 12 species observed in the area during the reconnaissance trip (3–8 May 2010) but not during the RAP survey, and 21 species observed only in the vicinity of Kwamalasamutu itself. The avifauna was typical of lowland forests of the Guiana Shield, and included many species endemic to the region. Our observations represent the first published records for Suriname of *Crypturellus brevirostris* (Rusty Tinamou), *Dromococcyx pavoninus* (Pavonine Cuckoo), *Xiphocolaptes promeropyrhynchus* (Strong-billed Woodcreeper), and *Ramphotrigon megacephalum* (Large-headed Flatbill). The overall species list was highest for the Sipaliwini camp (250 species), followed by Werehpai (221 species) and Kutari (216 species). 153 species, or approximately 52% of those encountered at the three sites, were observed at all sites. The Kutari site had the most distinctive avifauna of the three sites. We estimate that a minimum of 350 bird species, or roughly half of the number of species known to occur in Suriname, may be found in the Kwamalasamutu area. Although no species listed on the IUCN Red List were encountered during the RAP survey, at least one (*Harpia harpyja*, Harpy Eagle, Near-Threatened) is known to occur in the area. Maintenance of large tracts of intact forest is recommended to preserve the avian diversity of the Kwamalasamutu region.

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#### INTRODUCTION

Birds are excellent indicators for rapid biological assessments—they are primarily diurnal, they are generally easy to detect and identify, and the richness of bird communities tends to correlate positively with other measures of biodiversity. Birds are important food sources for other animals and people, and healthy populations of large-bodied frugivores and predators are indicative of a relatively intact, undisturbed ecosystem. Since many species are conspicuous when they are common, it is comparatively easy to assess their population status, even within the constraints of a rapid inventory.

In contrast to many other taxonomic groups, the avifauna of Suriname is well known (Ottema et al. 2009), though new records for the country continue to accumulate as more interior localities are inventoried (O'Shea 2005; Zyskowski et al. 2011). Most of the interior of Suriname is covered by unbroken tropical moist forest and is sparsely populated. Accordingly, the avifauna is diverse, and many sites support healthy populations of species that are of global conservation concern, such as large raptors, cracids, and parrots.

The Kwamalasamutu region encompasses the eastern portion of the upper Corantijn drainage in the southwest corner of Suriname. It is one of the most remote lowland regions of the Guiana Shield; much of the human population is concentrated in Kwamalasamutu itself, with human presence elsewhere limited to occasional hunting and fishing parties, or small groups of people traveling between communities along the major rivers. The region's vast forest matrix continues unbroken far into Brazil and Guyana, and is similarly isolated from

the infrastructure of those countries. However, the planned construction of highways across northern Brazil and through the interior of Suriname poses a potential threat to the biodiversity of the Kwamalasamutu region. Illegal miners are a persistent presence throughout the interior regions of the Guianas, a situation that can be expected to worsen around Kwamalasamutu if roads allow easier land access to the region. As Suriname's infrastructure continues to develop, economic pressures on natural resources will increase. Therefore, the need to identify areas of exceptional biodiversity in Suriname is becoming ever more urgent.

We surveyed birds around three sites in the Kwamalasamutu area between 18 August and 8 September 2010. The purpose of the surveys was to obtain a baseline estimate of the avian species richness of the area, and to provide information on the population status of several bird species important to the Trio people. Our survey was preceded by an ornithological survey of the Werekpai area by Yale University in August 2006. Specimens from that expedition, representing many of the species listed in this report, are housed in the Peabody Museum of Natural History in New Haven, CT, USA.

## STUDY SITES AND METHODS

We surveyed the avifauna at three localities in the Kwamalasamutu area between 19 August and 7 September 2010 (see Executive Summary (page 29) for site coordinates and Maps (page 13):

- Site 1. Kutari River, 19–24 August.
- Site 2. Sipaliwini River, 27 August–2 September.
- Site 3. Werekpai, 3–7 September.

The habitat at all sites was a mosaic of tall terra firme and seasonally flooded forest, with the latter type most extensive at the Kutari River site. Within this mosaic were small patches of other habitat types, including so-called savanna forest, swamps dominated by *Euterpe oleracea* palms, xerophytic vegetation on granitic outcrops (inselbergs), and bamboo (*Guadua* sp.). Throughout the study period, we attempted to identify and survey as many different habitats as possible. The dates of the survey were chosen to fall within the long dry season, but the rainy season extended later than usual in 2010, and rain was frequent at the first site. Although local rainfall diminished substantially at the second and third sites, river levels remained high throughout the survey, indicating rain in the surrounding region. Birds were surveyed on foot for 1–2 hours before dawn, and during all morning hours of each day, primarily by walking along trails and identifying birds by sight and sound. We devoted most of our efforts to locating concentrations of birds or areas with good visibility, such as food sources (e.g., fruiting and flowering trees), mixed-species foraging flocks, or vantage points where large areas of canopy or sky could

be viewed. Birds were observed opportunistically at all other times of the day, generally in the vicinity of the camps.

Birds were documented using a Marantz PMD-661 digital recorder with a Sennheiser ME-62 omnidirectional microphone and Telinga parabolic reflector for individual birds, and a stereo microphone pair (Sennheiser MKH-20 and MKH-30) that was operated remotely for 2–3 hours at dawn on several mornings. Recordings are deposited at the Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in Ithaca, New York, USA.

## RESULTS

Our list for the Kwamalasamutu region (Appendix) includes 332 species: 294 species were observed at the three camps, and 12 species were observed in the area during the reconnaissance trip (3–8 May 2010; wet season) but not during the RAP survey. We also include 21 species observed only in the vicinity of Kwamalasamutu itself; these species are probably restricted to the human-modified habitats around the village. Five additional species were not observed by us, but were documented with specimens and/or photographs by the Yale/Peabody expedition to Werekpai in 2006. We estimate that a minimum of 350 bird species, or roughly half of the number known to occur in Suriname, may be found in the Kwamalasamutu area.

The overall species list was highest for the Sipaliwini site (250 species), followed by Werekpai (221 species) and Kutari (216 species). 153 species, or approximately 52% of those encountered at the three sites, were observed at all sites. The Kutari site had the most distinctive assemblage of the three sites: although it had the fewest species, it had the most unique species (26) and shared fewer species with the Sipaliwini and Werekpai sites (180 and 163, respectively) than those sites shared with each other (203 species). Fifty species were observed at both the Sipaliwini and Werekpai sites but not at Kutari. The differences among sites were due in part to unequal distribution of certain habitats (e.g., *Guadua* bamboo, inselberg vegetation, river habitats) and their associated bird species (see below), but we attribute most of the differences to general rarity and the vagaries of sampling. This impression is corroborated by the observation that the majority of species not encountered at all sites are either relatively rare (e.g., birds of prey) or are most likely to be seen around widely dispersed resources that we were able to locate at some camps but not others (e.g., large fruiting trees). We therefore suspect that although the number of unique species at the Kutari site is indicative of habitat differences between forests along the Kutari and Sipaliwini Rivers, the majority of bird species reported here should be expected to occur at any of the survey sites, given additional sampling effort.

The avifauna of the Kwamalasamutu region was typical of lowland forests of the Guiana Shield. Of the 52 families encountered, three families of suboscine passerines (Furnariidae, Thamnophilidae, and Tyrannidae) accounted for over

30% of species observed. Due to the relative scarcity of fruiting and flowering trees during the survey, diversity of hummingbirds (Trochilidae) and tanagers (Thraupidae) was lower than expected. Although species composition was broadly similar among the three sites (more than half were observed at all sites), relative abundances of many species varied substantially among the camps. In particular, species that occur primarily or only in seasonally flooded forests were more common at the Kutari site, where this habitat type was most extensive. For other species, variation in abundance among sites may have been more apparent than real; for example, changes in singing behavior associated with the onset of the dry season may have made certain species seem more or less common as the RAP survey progressed. However, we suspect that most differences among sites could be attributed to variation in the distributions of microhabitats favored by particular species. Since many of these microhabitats are not stable over time in any particular place (e.g. treefall gaps), we do not consider our perceptions of variation in abundance to have any significant import for regional conservation.

We observed 15 species of parrots (Psittacidae). No species seemed especially common, and macaws (*Ara* spp.) were particularly scarce. Although larger species of parrots are hunted on an opportunistic basis, we could not attribute their low abundance at the time of the survey to hunting pressure. Parrots track their preferred food sources, and their abundance at a single site can vary dramatically over the course of a year—for example, two species were observed daily on the May reconnaissance trip but not at all during the RAP survey (see Appendix). The relative scarcity of parrots was likely an effect of limited food availability in the region at the time of our survey.

Guans (*Penelope* spp.) and especially Black Curassow (*Crax alector*), arguably the most important birds in the Trio diet, were less common in the Kwamalasamutu region than we have found them in other areas with little hunting pressure. Although they were observed at all of the sites, our records were often limited to second-hand reports and images from the camera traps.

## NOTEWORTHY OBSERVATIONS

Four species represent new distributional records for Suriname: *Crypturellus brevirostris* (Rusty Tinamou), observed on two occasions at the Kutari site; *Dromococcyx pavoninus* (Pavonine Cuckoo), recorded remotely from the Sipaliwini site and observed daily in secondary growth around the Werehpai camp; *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* (Strong-billed Woodcreeper), recorded remotely at the Sipaliwini site; and *Ramphotrigon megacephalum* (Large-headed Flatbill), found in *Guadua* bamboo at both the Kutari and Werehpai sites. All four species are known from the Upper Essequibo region of extreme southern Guyana (Robbins et al. 2007; O’Shea 2008) but apparently do not occur farther north in the country (with the exception of *X.*

*promeropirhynchus*, which occurs in the tepui highlands). Although *C. brevirostris* and *D. pavoninus* are known to occur in adjacent northern Brazil, *R. megacephalum* is not; the Guyana record (O’Shea 2008) was the first for any of the Guianas and represented a 900-km range extension to the east (see Hilty 2003). Our observations further extend the range of this species, and we suspect it occurs in patches of *Guadua* bamboo elsewhere in the region.

## NOTES ON SELECTED SPECIES

**Harpy Eagle** (*Harpia harpyja*; IUCN Near-Threatened): Although we did not observe Harpy Eagles during the RAP survey, the species is well known to the inhabitants of Kwamalasamutu, and the region undoubtedly supports a stable population. During the reconnaissance trip in May 2010, we were shown an abandoned nest site; this nest was active in August 2006, when it was photographed by the Yale/Peabody expedition. In the Kwamalasamutu region and elsewhere in the Neotropics, Harpies are occasionally shot for food and other uses. As this species can be an excellent focal point for tourism, we recommend that they receive formal protection by the Trio.

***Ciccaba virgata*** (Mottled Owl). We have included this species on the basis of a specimen collected at Werehpai by the Peabody Museum of Natural History in 2006, and by our own detections of unseen birds calling at both the Sipaliwini and Werehpai sites.

***Asio stygius*** (Stygian Owl). This species is rare throughout its range, and is known from Suriname on the basis of several undocumented observations. We heard one individual near our camp at the Sipaliwini site, and we suspect that the species is a low-density resident throughout the forested interior of Suriname.

***Nyctibius aethereus*** (Long-tailed Potoo) and *N. leucopterus* (White-winged Potoo). We heard both of these species (and recorded the latter) at the Kutari site. These potoos are rare and infrequently reported; in Suriname, the Kutari site is the third known locality for *N. aethereus* and the second for *N. leucopterus* (Ottema et al. 2009).

***Deconychura longicauda*** (Long-tailed Woodcreeper). This species is rare in Suriname and appears to be absent from large areas of the country. We recorded a very vocal individual at the Kutari site.

***Thamnophilus punctatus*** (Northern Slaty-Antshrike). This species was observed only on the inselberg at the Sipaliwini site, and in the Kwamalasamutu region it is probably restricted to the xerophytic vegetation typical of such rock outcrops.

***Terenura* cf. *spodioptila*** (“Ash-winged” Antwren). We have provisionally included *T. spodioptila* on the list for the Kwamalasamutu region, as it is assumed to be the most widespread member of the genus *Terenura* in the Guiana Shield, most often observed in association with mixed-species foraging flocks in the canopy of tall forest, and

usually detected by their distinctive songs; they are quite difficult to see well. Vocalizations of *Terenura* antwrens heard during the RAP survey, particularly from the Kutari site, could not be attributed with confidence to either *T. spodioptila* or *T. callinota*, which has been recorded from several sites in the interior of Suriname (usually on bauxite plateaus) and from the Acari Mountains of southern Guyana (O'Shea 2008; Zyskowski et al. 2011). More study of this genus in the Guiana Shield is needed.

*Icterus cayanensis* (Epaulet Oriole). This species is included on the basis of a remote recording of a singing bird at the Sipaliwini site.

### CONSERVATION RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Kwamalasamutu region is situated within a vast, intact block of tropical forest that faces no immediate threats. All of the species encountered on this survey also occur in the surrounding region, and the global populations of most are not threatened. However, some species, notably large-bodied predators and frugivores that require large areas of intact habitat for long-term population viability, probably maintain healthier populations here than elsewhere in their ranges. Care should be taken to preserve ecosystem integrity on the largest possible scale to forestall declines in their populations. To this end, the following guidelines should be adopted by the community of Kwamalasamutu:

- Aggressively exclude small-scale gold miners from Trio lands.
- Avoid trapping birds, particularly parrots, for export to coastal markets.
- Develop and implement a rotation system to distribute the effects of subsistence hunting over as large an area as possible; or, alternatively, designate more protected areas and enforce hunting bans.
- Increase production and consumption of domestic fowl as an alternative to bush meat.
- Enhance existing facilities to attract tourists to the area.

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**Appendix.** List of birds recorded from the Kwamalasamutu region, Suriname. Taxonomy, nomenclature, and linear sequence follow the current version of the American Ornithologists' Union South American Checklist ([www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html](http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html)). "R" indicates species observed only during the reconnaissance trip, 3–8 May 2010. "KW" indicates species observed only in or near the village of Kwamalasamutu. "Yale" denotes five species recorded from the Werehpai area in 2006 that were not seen by us; see Birds chapter for details.

Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
<b>TINAMIDAE</b>							
Great Tinamou	<i>Tinamus major</i>	X	X	X			
Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	X	X	X			
Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>			X			
Variiegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	X	X	X			
Rusty Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus brevirostris</i>	X					
<b>CRACIDAE</b>							
Guan sp.	<i>Penelope jacquacu/marail</i> sp.	X	X	X			
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>		X	X			
Variable Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis motmot</i>	X	X	X			
Black Curassow	<i>Crax alector</i>	X	X	X			
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>							
Marbled Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	X	X				
<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>							
Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>				X		
<b>ANHINGIDAE</b>							
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>				X		
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>							
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	X	X	X			
Zigzag Heron	<i>Zebrilus undulatus</i>				X		
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	X	X	X			
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>				X		
White-necked Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	X					
Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>		X	X			
<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>							
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	X		X			
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>							
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	X	X	X			
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		X	X			
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	X	X	X			
<b>PANDIONIDAE</b>							
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		X				
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>							
Hook-billed Kite	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>				X		
Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>				X		
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		X				
White Hawk	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	X	X				
Black-faced Hawk	<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>						X
Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>		X				
Gray Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>		X	X			
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>					X	

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Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Harpy Eagle	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>						X
Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>		X	X			
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>		X				
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>		X				
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>							
Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	X	X				
Lined Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	X	X	X			
Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	X	X	X			
Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	X	X	X			
Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	X	X	X			
Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>		X	X			
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	X	X				
<b>PSOPHIIDAE</b>							
Gray-winged Trumpeter	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>	X	X				
<b>RALLIDAE</b>							
Russet-crowned Crake	<i>Anurolimnas viridis</i>					X	
<b>EURYPYGIDAE</b>							
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga belias</i>		X	X			
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>							
American Golden-Plover	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>					X	
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>							
Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia</i>		X	X			
Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>		X	X			
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>							
Common Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina passerina</i>					X	
Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>					X	
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	X	X	X			
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>			X			
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>					X	
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	X	X	X			
Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>				X		
<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>							
Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>	X	X				
Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>	X	X	X			
Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>		X	X			
Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilata</i>					X	
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>		X	X			
Painted Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura picta</i>	X	X	X			
Golden-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chrysoptera</i>	X	X	X			
Lilac-tailed Parrotlet	<i>Touit batavicus</i>				X		
Black-headed Parrot	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	X	X				
Red-fan Parrot	<i>Deroptryus accipitrinus</i>	X	X	X			
Caica Parrot	<i>Pyrrilia caica</i>	X	X				
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>				X		

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Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Dusky Parrot	<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	X	X	X			
Orange-winged Parrot	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	X	X				
Mealy Parrot	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	X	X	X			
<b>CUCULIDAE</b>							
Little Cuckoo	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>	X					
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	X	X	X			
Black-bellied Cuckoo	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>			X			
Cuckoo sp.	<i>Coccyzus cf. euleri</i>	X					
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>					X	
Pavonine Cuckoo	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>		X	X			
<b>STRIGIDAE</b>							
Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>	X	X	X			
Crested Owl	<i>Lophostrix cristata</i>	X	X	X			
Spectacled Owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	X	X	X			
Mottled Owl	<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>		X	X			
Amazonian Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>	X	X	X			
Stygian Owl	<i>Asio stygius</i>		X				
<b>NYCTIBIIDAE</b>							
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>		X	X			
Long-tailed Potoo	<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	X					
Common Potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>		X	X			
White-winged Potoo	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>	X					
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>							
Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	X	X				
Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	X	X	X			
Blackish Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus nigrescens</i>		X				
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>		X				
<b>APODIDAE</b>							
Band-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	X	X	X			
Chapman's Swift	<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>		X	X			
Swift sp.	<i>Chaetura cf. meridionalis</i>			X			
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>							
Crimson Topaz	<i>Topaza pella</i>						X
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	X	X	X			
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>					X	
Pale-tailed Barbthroat	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>						X
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	X	X	X			
Straight-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>	X	X	X			
Long-tailed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	X	X	X			
Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>		X				
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>		X				
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	X	X	X			
Hummingbird sp.	<i>Amazilia cf. leucogaster</i>		X				
Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>		X				
White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>		X	X			

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Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
<b>TROGONIDAE</b>							
Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	X	X	X			
Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	X	X	X			
Guianan Trogon	<i>Trogon violaceus</i>	X	X	X			
Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	X	X	X			
Collared Trogon	<i>Trogon collaris</i>	X	X	X			
<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>							
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	X	X	X			
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	X	X	X			
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	X	X	X			
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	X	X				
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	X	X				
<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>							
Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	X	X	X			
<b>GALBULIDAE</b>							
Brown Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow-billed Jacamar	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	X	X				
Green-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula galbula</i>		X				
Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>	X	X	X			
Great Jacamar	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>	X	X	X			
<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>							
Guianan Puffbird	<i>Notharchus macrorhynchos</i>	X	X				
Pied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>				X		
Collared Puffbird	<i>Bucco capensis</i>	X	X	X			
White-chested Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila fusca</i>	X	X				
Rusty-breasted Nunlet	<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>		X	X			
Black Nunbird	<i>Monasa atra</i>	X	X	X			
Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	X	X	X			
<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>							
Black-spotted Barbet	<i>Capito niger</i>	X	X	X			
<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>							
White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	X	X	X			
Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	X	X	X			
Guianan Toucanet	<i>Selenidera culik</i>	X	X	X			
Green Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus viridis</i>	X	X	X			
Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	X	X	X			
<b>PICIDAE</b>							
Golden-spangled Piculet	<i>Picumnus exilis</i>	X		X			
Golden-collared Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis cassini</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	X	X	X			
Waved Woodpecker	<i>Celeus undatus</i>	X	X	X			
Chestnut Woodpecker	<i>Celeus elegans</i>	X					
Cream-coloured Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>		X				
Ringed Woodpecker	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>		X				

table continued on next page

Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>		X	X			
Red-necked Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	X	X	X			
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	X	X	X			
<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>							
Fasciated Antshrike	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	X	X	X			
Black-throated Antshrike	<i>Frederickena viridis</i>	X					
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>		X	X			
Black-crested Antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>		X	X			
Mouse-colored Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	X	X	X			
Northern Slaty-Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>		X				
Band-tailed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus melanothorax</i>		X	X			
Amazonian Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	X	X	X			
Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	X	X	X			
Cinereous Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	X	X	X			
Spot-winged Antshrike	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>				X		
Brown-bellied Antwren	<i>Epinecrophylla gutturalis</i>	X	X	X			
Pygmy Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	X	X	X			
Guianan Streaked-Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula surinamensis</i>	X	X	X			
Rufous-bellied Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula guttata</i>	X	X	X			
White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	X	X	X			
Long-winged Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	X	X	X			
Gray Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	X	X	X			
Spot-tailed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus sticturus</i>	X	X	X			
Todd's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus stictocephalus</i>	X	X	X			
Dot-winged Antwren	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	X	X	X			
Guianan Warbling-Antbird	<i>Hypocnemis cantator</i>	X	X	X			
Ash-winged Antwren	<i>Terenura spodioptila</i>	X	X				
Gray Antbird	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	X	X	X			
Dusky Antbird	<i>Cercomacra tyrannina</i>	X	X	X			
White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	X	X	X			
Black-chinned Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	X	X				
Silvered Antbird	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	X					
Black-headed Antbird	<i>Percnostola rufifrons</i>	X	X	X			
Spot-winged Antbird	<i>Schistocichla leucostigma</i>	X	X				
Ferruginous-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza ferruginea</i>	X	X	X			
Wing-banded Antbird	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	X	X				
White-plumed Antbird	<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	X	X	X			
Rufous-throated Antbird	<i>Gymnopithys rufigula</i>		X	X			
Spot-backed Antbird	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	X	X	X			
Scale-backed Antbird	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>	X	X	X			
<b>CONOPOPHAGIDAE</b>							
Chestnut-belted Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>	X	X	X			
<b>GRALLARIIDAE</b>							
Variagated Antpitta	<i>Grallaria varia</i>		X				

table continued on next page

Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Spotted Antpitta	<i>Hylopezus macularius</i>	X	X	X			
Thrush-like Antpitta	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	X	X	X			
<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>							
Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>	X	X	X			
Black-faced Antthrush	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	X	X	X			
<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>							
Short-billed Leaf-tosser	<i>Sclerurus rufularis</i>	X					
McConnell's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis macconnelli</i>						X
Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>	X	X				
Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>			X			
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	X	X	X			
Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	X	X	X			
Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	X	X	X			
Rufous-tailed Xenops	<i>Microxenops milleri</i>	X					
Plain Xenops	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	X	X	X			
Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	X	X	X			
Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	X					
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	X	X	X			
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>	X	X	X			
Red-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Hylexetastes perrotii</i>	X					
Strong-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>		X				
Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	X	X	X			
Black-banded Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	X	X	X			
Striped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	X					
Chestnut-rumped Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus pardalotus</i>	X	X	X			
Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	X	X	X			
Lineated Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	X					
Curve-billed Scythebill	<i>Campyloramphus procurvoides</i>		X	X			
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>							
Sooty-headed Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias griseiceps</i>	X		X			
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	X	X	X			
Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow-crowned Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>	X	X				
Elaenia sp.	<i>Elaenia cf. parvirostris</i>					X	
White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>	X	X				
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Campsiempis flaveola</i>					X	
Ringed Antpipit	<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>	X	X	X			
Guianan Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius acer</i>	X	X	X			
Olive-green Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes virescens</i>	X					
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>					X	
McConnell's Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>	X		X			
Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	X	X	X			
Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus vitiosus</i>	X	X	X			
Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>	X	X	X			

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Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Boat-billed Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus josephinae</i>	X	X				
White-eyed Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>	X	X	X			
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>					X	
Painted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum pictum</i>	X		X			
Yellow-margined Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	X	X	X			
Gray-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	X	X	X			
Cinnamon-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrrinchus saturatus</i>	X	X	X			
Golden-crowned Spadebill	<i>Platyrrinchus coronatus</i>		X	X			
White-crested Spadebill	<i>Platyrrinchus platyrhynchos</i>	X	X	X			
Royal Flycatcher	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	X					
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>					X	
Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	X	X				
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i>	X	X				
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathotriccus euleri</i>	X	X	X			
Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		X	X			
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>		X	X			
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>		X	X			
Dusky-chested Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow-throated Flycatcher	<i>Conopias parvus</i>	X	X	X			
Sulphury Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>					X	
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	X	X	X			
Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	X	X	X			
Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	X	X	X			
Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	X		X			
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	X	X	X			
Large-headed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotrigon megacephalum</i>	X		X			
Rufous-tailed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>	X	X	X			
Cinnamon Attila	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>					X	
Bright-rumped Attila	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	X	X	X			
<b>COTINGIDAE</b>							
Guianan Red-Cotinga	<i>Phoenicircus carnifex</i>	X					
Guianan Cock-of-the-rock	<i>Rupicola rupicola</i>		X	X			
Purple-throated Fruitcrow	<i>Querula purpurata</i>	X	X	X			
Capuchinbird	<i>Perissocephalus tricolor</i>	X		X			
Spangled Cotinga	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>		X	X			
Screaming Piha	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	X	X	X			
Pompadour Cotinga	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>		X				
Bare-necked Fruitcrow	<i>Gymmoderus foetidus</i>		X	X			
<b>PIPRIDAE</b>							
Tiny Tyrant-Manakin	<i>Tyranneutes virescens</i>	X	X	X			
White-throated Manakin	<i>Corapipo gutturalis</i>	X	X	X			
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>		X	X			
White-crowned Manakin	<i>Pipra pipra</i>	X	X	X			
Golden-headed Manakin	<i>Pipra erythrocephala</i>	X	X	X			

table continued on next page

Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
<b>TITYRIDAE</b>							
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>		X	X			
Thrush-like Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	X	X	X			
Cinereous Mourner	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	X	X				
Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyrampus marginatus</i>	X		X			
Glossy-backed Becard	<i>Pachyrampus surinamus</i>	X					
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>							
Wing-barred Piprites	<i>Piprites chloris</i>	X	X	X			
<b>VIREONIDAE</b>							
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cycarhis gujanensis</i>	X	X	X			
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	X	X	X			
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	X	X	X			
Lemon-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>	X	X	X			
Buff-cheeked Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus muscicapinus</i>	X	X	X			
Tawny-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	X	X	X			
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>							
Black-collared Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>		X	X			
White-banded Swallow	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	X	X	X			
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>		X	X			
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>		X	X			
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	X	X	X			
Bank Swallow	<i>Riparia riparia</i>					X	
Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		X	X			
Cliff Swallow	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>					X	
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>							
Coraya Wren	<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>	X	X	X			
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	X	X	X			
Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>	X					
<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>							
Collared Gnatwren	<i>Microbates collaris</i>	X	X	X			
Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	X	X	X			
Tropical Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>		X	X			
Guianan Gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila guianensis</i>	X					
<b>TURDIDAE</b>							
Cocoa Thrush	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	X	X	X			
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>		X	X			
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>							
Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>		X	X			
Red-billed Pied Tanager	<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>	X	X				
Fulvous-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	X	X	X			
White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>			X			
Fulvous Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio fulvus</i>	X	X	X			
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	X	X	X			
Blue-gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>					X	

table continued on next page

Common name	Scientific name	Kutari	Sipaliwini	Werehpai	R	KW	Yale
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		X	X			
Turquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>		X	X			
Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	X					
Opal-rumped Tanager	<i>Tangara velia</i>			X			
Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>			X			
Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>		X	X			
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>		X	X			
Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>				X		
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	X					
Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	X		X			
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>							
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	X	X	X			
Slate-colored Grosbeak	<i>Saltator grossus</i>		X	X			
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	X	X	X			
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>							
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>					X	
Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>		X	X			
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>							
Rose-breasted Chat	<i>Granatellus pelzelni</i>		X	X			
Yellow-green Grosbeak	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	X					
Blue-black Grosbeak	<i>Cyanocompsa cyanooides</i>		X	X			
<b>PARULIDAE</b>							
Tropical Parula	<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	X					
Riverbank Warbler	<i>Phaeothlypis rivularis</i>	X					
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>							
Green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	X	X	X			
Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	X	X	X			
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	X	X	X			
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>		X	X			
Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>		X				
Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>					X	
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>							
Euphonia sp.	<i>Euphonia cf. chlorotica</i>		X	X			
Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	X	X	X			
Golden-sided Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cayanensis</i>	X	X	X			
<b>Total species (332)</b>		<b>216</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>221</b>			