

Aves | Birds

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Núcleo de Estudos
Socioambientais do
Amazonas (NESAM -
UEA/UFAM)

As Comunidades do Alto Rio Içá: Mamuriá I, Mamuriá II, Nova Esperança, Nova Floresta do Urutaú, São José, e Três Corações de Jesus

Capítulo 6 — Aves

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Metas de conservação: Um ecossistema bem preservado que sustenta uma comunidade hiperdiversa de aves de floresta de terra firme ao longo de ambas as margens do rio, de florestas de várzea e de manchas esparsas de campina. Potencial presença de nove espécies aparentemente endêmicas do interflúvio Içá–Solimões e que, portanto, no Brasil ocorrem apenas ao sul do Rio Içá: *Pauxi salvini*, *Phaethornis atrimentalis*, *Nonnula brunnea*, *Herpsilochmus dugandi*, *Frederickena fulva*, *Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni*, *Grallaria dignissima*, *Tolmomyias traylori* e *Cyphorhinus [arada] salvini*. Também é prevista a presença de 31 subespécies provenientes de ambas as margens do rio que seriam novos registros para o Brasil. Pelo menos cinco espécies de interesse global para a conservação estão presentes: inhambu-galinha (*Tinamus guttatus*; Quase Ameaçado), mutum-cavalo (*Pauxi tuberosa*; Quase Ameaçado), uiraçu (*Morphnus guianensis*; Quase Ameaçado), gavião-real (*Harpia harpyja*; Vulnerável) e gavião-de-penacho (*Spizaetus ornatus*; Quase Ameaçado). Há ainda relatos locais contínuos do mutum-de-fava (*Crax globulosa*; Em Perigo) em ilhas florestadas do rio, avistamentos regulares dos maiores predadores de topo da cadeia alimentar (águias dos gêneros *Harpia* e *Morphnus*) e populações sustentáveis de importantes aves de caça, como macucos, jacus e mutuns.

INTRODUÇÃO

O Rio Putumayo–Içá é um rio de águas brancas com aproximadamente 2.000 km de extensão, que serpenteia desde sua nascente nos Andes colombianos até sua foz em Santo Antônio do Içá, no Brasil. Esse afluente está situado entre o Rio Caquetá–Japurá, ao norte, e o Rio Napo, ao sul; juntos, esses três rios paralelos deságuam no Rio Amazonas (Solimões) entre Iquitos, no Peru, e Tefé, no Brasil. Embora cerca de 350 km do Putumayo–Içá estejam em território brasileiro (15–20% de sua extensão total), essa região é quase desprovida de dados ornitológicos. Existem apenas [16 registros prévios](#) na Infraestrutura Global de Informação sobre Biodiversidade (GBIF), todos provenientes do eBird, sendo um deles identificado incorretamente: uma [lista](#) de 10 espécies registrada em Ipiranga em 11 de agosto de 1989 e seis observações ocasionais feitas durante um levantamento herpetológico (11–23 de abril de 2015), em sua maioria na Comunidade Cuiaúá. Fora da nossa área de estudo no Brasil, os espécimes de aves mais próximos foram coletados em Tonantins. Além disso, já ocorreram três expedições ornitológicas ao Rio Japurá: uma conduzida pelo Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) na Estação Ecológica Juami–Japurá (novembro de 2005), outra pelo Field Museum em parceria com o Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG; julho–agosto de 2007) e uma terceira, pelo INPA, nas proximidades da fronteira com a Colômbia (agosto–setembro de 2014).

Em forte contraste, existe hoje um volume considerável de trabalhos de campo relevantes realizados em áreas próximas da Colômbia e, sobretudo, do Peru, incluindo seis inventários rápidos conduzidos pelo Field Museum ao longo do Médio e Baixo Rio Putumayo. De leste para oeste, esses levantamentos são: Bajo Putumayo–Yaguas–Cotuhé (346 espécies; Díaz Alván *et al.* 2021); Medio Putumayo–Algodón (399 espécies; Stotz *et al.* 2016); Yaguas–Cotuhé (393 espécies; Stotz e Díaz Alván 2011); Ampiyacu, Apayacu, Yaguas, Medio Putumayo (362 espécies; Stotz e Pequeño 2004); Maijuna (364 espécies; Stotz e Díaz Alván 2010); e Ere–Campuya–Algodón (362 espécies; Stotz e Ruelas Inzunza 2013). De fato, os sítios ao norte e ao sul do Putumayo colombiano estudados por Díaz Alván *et al.* (2021) estão a apenas 45 km e 42 km, respectivamente, de nossos acampamentos correspondentes no Rio Içá. Assim, se desconsiderarmos as fronteiras geopolíticas, há uma base sólida e abrangente de levantamentos ornitológicos recentes para essa região remota e, de outra forma, ainda pouco conhecida da Amazônia.

O objetivo deste inventário foi gerar o conjunto regional de espécies, estudar todos os principais habitats de aves no Alto Rio Içá (Baixo Putumayo–Içá), avaliar a saúde e o estado de conservação desta região e determinar a importância do Rio Içá como barreira para aves. Em relação a essa barreira, buscou-se compreender quais táxons apresentam distribuições limitadas pelo rio, incluindo espécies e subespécies que apresentam substituição ao longo do Içá (ou seja, um táxon

ocorre na margem direita e é substituído por um táxon estreitamente relacionado na margem esquerda).

Métodos

Antes do trabalho de campo:

Nos meses que antecederam o inventário rápido, elaboramos uma lista cumulativa das aves que provavelmente ocorrem em ambas as margens do Rio Içá. Para isso, utilizamos a edição mais recente da [lista do Comitê Brasileiro de Registros Ornitológicos \(CBRO\)](#) de aves brasileiras (Pacheco *et al.*, 2021). Usando esta lista como base taxonômica, começamos filtrando a lista nacional para considerar apenas as espécies já registradas no inventário rápido de Bajo Putumayo–Yaguas–Cotuhé (346 espécies; Díaz Alván *et al.*, 2021), bem como todas as espécies incluídas na lista do estado do Amazonas (Gomes 2023), juntamente com dados de subespécies provenientes de mapas de distribuição da região (Rego *et al.*, 2024; análise realizada por Arthur Gomes). Cada espécie desta lista abrangente foi então verificada com a literatura disponível e bancos de dados online (por exemplo, eBird, WikiAves, xeno-canto, Avibase) para remover espécies improváveis e produzir a lista preditiva final, que ainda era excessivamente inclusiva ($n = 729$ espécies). Com dados de distribuição em nível de subespécie, foi possível avaliar, pela primeira vez, quantas espécies e subespécies são esperadas como limitadas pelo Rio Putumayo–Içá. Avaliamos cuidadosamente isso para todo o conjunto regional de espécies e previmos que o Içá constitui uma barreira para aves mais significativa do que se reconhece atualmente.

Durante o trabalho de campo:

Realizamos o levantamento de aves do Rio Içá em duas ocasiões em 2025. Primeiramente, Mario Cohn-Haft e Ramiro Dário Melinski fizeram observações oportunistas durante uma viagem de reconhecimento à região, de 13 a 19 de fevereiro de 2025. Essas observações ocorreram principalmente em habitats antropizados ao longo da margem do rio.

Em segundo lugar, Cameron Rutt juntou-se aos outros dois para o levantamento intensivo de aves durante o inventário rápido de 18 dias, realizado de 4 a 21 de maio de 2025. Isso incluiu o amostramento da floresta de terra firme por aproximadamente 12 dias, da várzea por quatro dias e da campina durante uma manhã. Amostramos cerca de cinco dias na margem esquerda (norte) do Rio Içá e cerca de sete dias na margem direita (sul). O trabalho em terra firme

concentrou-se em um acampamento terrestre na margem esquerda (Acampamento Urutauí) e dois acampamentos terrestres na margem direita (acampamentos Mamuriá e São Cristóvão). Para uma descrição detalhada da área de estudo, veja o capítulo “Caracterização da área de estudo e descrições dos acampamentos.” Todo o levantamento ocorreu durante a estação chuvosa, com clima frequentemente nublado e chuvas frequentes, o que acreditamos ter influenciado nossos resultados. Apesar dessas condições, apenas uma manhã na margem esquerda (14 de maio) impossibilitou a realização do trabalho de campo.

Nossa metodologia de amostragem consistiu principalmente em transectos a pé por trilhas estreitas na floresta de terra firme e em pequenas embarcações com motores de popa (voadeiras) ao longo de cursos d’água na várzea. O esforço diário típico apresentou horários de início do amanhecer semelhantes entre os habitats (~04:55–05:50, horário de Tabatinga; GMT-5), mas com duração geralmente maior na terra firme (6–9 horas) do que na várzea (5–7 horas). Na terra firme, os autores trabalharam individualmente aproximadamente metade do tempo e em equipes de dois ou três membros na outra metade (incluindo dois dias subindo os igarapés Urutauí e São Cristóvão), enquanto os três estiveram juntos em todos os deslocamentos prolongados na várzea, quando também fomos eventualmente acompanhados por Marcos Amend. Todas as observações durante o inventário rápido foram registradas em uma conta conjunta do eBird (nome de usuário: FieldMuseumRI33), diretamente pelo eBird Mobile para Ramiro e Cameron (com rastreamentos GPS correspondentes) e também transcritas das listas diárias independentes de Mario. Ao longo deste relatório, a nomenclatura prioriza a lista CBRO para nomes científicos (com variações segundo eBird/Clements entre colchetes; Clements *et al.*, 2024) e a lista eBird/Clements para nomes em inglês.

Embora o inventário tenha sido realizado quase exclusivamente por observação direta auditivo-visual, coletamos ativamente vouchers digitais de quaisquer táxons raros, inéditos ou de difícil identificação. Isso foi realizado predominantemente por meio de fotografia (Ramiro e Cameron) e gravação sonora com microfone shotgun (Mario) ou aplicativos de smartphone (Ramiro e Cameron). Além disso, também utilizamos detecções por DNA ambiental, mais de 80 armadilhas fotográficas para mamíferos para detecções oportunistas adicionais (ver capítulo 07) e dez unidades de gravação autônomas (ARUs; Song Meter Micro 2) no Acampamento Urutauí. Essas ARUs foram instaladas pela

equipe de preparação em abril de 2025 e capturaram paisagens sonoras do canto do amanhecer por três horas todas as manhãs, começando uma hora antes do nascer do sol local; os horários de nascer do sol variaram de 05:38 a 05:35 ao longo de seis semanas em abril e maio. Estávamos também preparados para coletar espécimes físicos de um pequeno número de táxons de alta prioridade, mas esse esforço foi em grande parte abandonado devido a um problema técnico com uma arma de fogo. Todos os outros métodos foram semelhantes aos descritos em maior detalhe por Rutt *et al.* (2025).

Após o trabalho de campo

Após a conclusão dos levantamentos de campo, identificamos quais espécies detectadas são consideradas ameaçadas ou quase ameaçadas globalmente (IUCN 2024), ameaçadas em nível nacional (MMA 2022) e aquelas protegidas pela Convenção CITES (Convenção sobre o Comércio Internacional de Espécies da Flora e Fauna Ameaçadas de Extinção; UNEP 2025). Também editamos e organizamos um subconjunto de fotografias e gravações de áudio que serão arquivadas na Macaulay Library e/ou no WikiAves. As paisagens sonoras do canto do amanhecer ainda não foram processadas, mas serão eventualmente arquivadas na Macaulay Library e analisadas com o Sound ID. Da mesma forma, as análises de eDNA estavam em andamento na data de publicação deste relatório.

Resultados e Discussão

Encontramos 398 espécies ao todo, combinando a viagem de reconhecimento (197 espécies) e o próprio inventário rápido (370 espécies), das quais 28 espécies foram exclusivas da visita de fevereiro (Apêndice xx1). Essas espécies adicionais eram principalmente aves de habitats antropizados, mas também incluíam alguns migrantes de longa distância, esperados na área de estudo apenas durante o inverno boreal: bacurau-norte-americano (*Chordeiles minor*), maçarico-pintado (*Actitis macularius*) e piuí-verdadeiro-do-leste (*Contopus virens*). Durante os 18 dias da expedição principal (4–21 de maio de 2025), adquirimos centenas de gravações de áudio (>260) e milhares de fotografias (>8.600). Isso nos permitiu documentar digitalmente dois terços das espécies detectadas (67,1%; 267 de 398 espécies): 162 espécies com gravações de áudio e 171 espécies com fotos. Apenas um espécime foi coletado, um macho adulto de *Chiroxiphia [pareola] napensis* — apenas o segundo registro documentado para o Brasil (Gomes e Cohn-Haft 2024) e o primeiro do interflúvio Içá–Solimões — que foi depositado na Coleção de Aves do INPA.

Apesar de termos realizado o levantamento durante a estação chuvosa, nossa contagem cumulativa indica alta diversidade de espécies (~25% de todas as aves amazônicas), o que atribuímos em grande parte à heterogeneidade de habitats. Encontramos 208 espécies na terra firme da margem esquerda (~5 dias de esforço), 265 espécies na terra firme da margem direita (~7 dias) e 183 espécies na várzea (4 dias). No entanto, a diversidade detectada em alguns de nossos sítios individuais foi bem mais modesta. Por exemplo, apesar de chegarmos bem antes do amanhecer a um fragmento de campina de ~1 ha, encontramos apenas três especialistas em areias brancas, muito menos do que se espera realmente para esse local: choca-canela (*Thamnophilus amazonicus*), cantador-sulfúreo (*Hypocnemis flavescens*) e maria-mirim (*Hemitriccus minimus*). De maneira similar, os cinco dias que passamos em terra firme no Acampamento Mamuriá resultaram em apenas ~170 espécies, enquanto os três acampamentos mais próximos do inventário rápido de Bajo Putumayo–Yaguas–Cotuhé (Díaz Alván *et al.*, 2021) registraram 205, 217 e 231 espécies (média de ~50 espécies adicionais). Esse inventário, no entanto, foi realizado durante a estação seca (5–24 de novembro de 2019), e atribuímos essas reduções na diversidade local aos efeitos da sazonalidade, já que a estação chuvosa é um período subótimo para a atividade vocal das aves. Dadas essas menores taxas de detecção, é especialmente desafiador interpretar ausências aparentes no Alto Içá. Um exemplo notável é o fato de não termos detectado o udu-de-coroa-azul (*Momotus momota*) durante 2,5 semanas em maio, uma espécie que normalmente é presença constante no canto do amanhecer e que encontramos em todos os três amanheceres amostrados em fevereiro. Portanto, prevemos que, se tivéssemos amostrado esses mesmos sítios apenas 1–2 meses depois (no início da estação seca), teríamos detectado ainda mais espécies em todos os habitats.

Ainda assim, as espécies que encontramos e nossas previsões biogeográficas demonstram que o Rio Içá delimita dezenas de táxons de aves, e a margem direita (sul) do Içá abriga espécies novas para o Brasil. Nosso entendimento sobre especialização de habitat e áreas de endemismo amazônicas (por exemplo, interflúvios para espécies de terra firme) nos permite prever nove espécies que provavelmente ocorrem apenas no Brasil entre os rios Içá e Solimões (Tabela 1), representando todos novos registros nacionais. Em sete dias de amostragem ao longo da margem sul, encontramos uma dessas aves (Figura 1), constituindo o primeiro registro para o Brasil. Como a *Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni* nunca havia sido registrado no país, ele ainda não possui nome comum oficial

Nome em inglês	Nome científico	Status atual
Salvin's Curassow	<i>Pauxi salvini</i>	Prevista
Black-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis atrimentalis</i>	Prevista
Brown Nunlet	<i>Nonnulla brunnea</i>	Prevista
Dugand's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i>	Prevista
Fulvous Antshrike	<i>Frederickena fulva</i>	Prevista
"Amazonas" Black-headed Antbird	<i>Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni</i>	Detectada
Ochre-striped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria dignissima</i>	Prevista
Orange-eyed Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias traylori</i>	Prevista
"Gray-eared" Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus [arada] salvini</i>	Prevista

Tabela 1. Nove espécies aparentemente endêmicas do interflúvio Içá-Solimões e que nunca haviam sido registradas anteriormente no Brasil.

em português; então propomos o nome **formigueiro-do-icá**, dada a sua distribuição restrita no Brasil. As oito demais espécies previstas ainda exigirão mais tempo de campo para serem confirmadas ou descartadas, idealmente durante a estação seca. Mostramos também que o Rio Içá é um delimitador importante das distribuições de aves, com 48 pares de táxons que se substituem nas margens opostas (nove pares de espécies e 39 pares de subespécies), além de sete e 13 espécies cujas distribuições são limitadas pela margem esquerda e direita, respectivamente (Apêndice xx2). O fenômeno da substituição geográfica e a importância do Rio Içá aumentam tanto a diversidade total de espécies quanto o valor de conservação desta região.

Nossas detecções de cinco espécies globalmente ameaçadas, que são frequentemente caçadas ou grandes predadores de topo, indicam a presença de habitats de alta qualidade em bom estado de preservação. Duas dessas espécies, o inhambu-galinha (*Tinamus guttatus*; Quase Ameaçado) e o mutum-cavalo (*Pauxi tuberosa*; Quase Ameaçado), estavam presentes apesar de serem caçados ocasionalmente por moradores locais. Também avistamos três espécies de águias ou grandes gaviões, muito procuradas por observadores de aves: uiraçu (*Morphnus guianensis*; Quase Ameaçado), gavião-real (*Harpia harpyja*; Vulnerável) e gavião-de-penacho (*Spizaetus ornatus*; Quase Ameaçado). *Morphnus* e *Harpia* também estão listadas como Vulneráveis no Brasil pelo Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA 2022). Além dessas observações, entrevistas informais e oportunísticas com moradores locais revelaram relatos do ameaçado mutum-de-fava (*Crax globulosa*; Em Perigo) em ilhas florestadas do rio (Marivaldo Rodrigues Dias, comunicação pessoal sobre o "mutum-piuri", que sabemos se

referir a essa espécie com base no uso local na Amazônia ocidental brasileira). Para mais informações sobre essas trocas produtivas com especialistas locais, consulte o capítulo "Panorama geral do inventário social." Adicionalmente, 15% (60 de 398) das espécies estão listadas nos Apêndices I ou II da CITES, incluindo todos os beija-flores (Trochilidae), todos os gaviões (Accipitridae) e corujas (Strigidae), tucanos de grande porte (gênero *Ramphastos*) e todos os falcões (Falconidae) e papagaios (Psittacidae). O urubu-rei (*Sarcoramphus papa*) está no Apêndice III; consulte o Apêndice xx1 para a lista completa de classificações da CITES (UNEP 2025).

Algumas ausências de espécies parecem indicar diferenças ecológicas importantes na região. Apesar de o Rio Içá e o Solimões serem rios de "água branca" ricos em sedimentos, a várzea do Alto Içá difere daquela do Solimões, aparentemente por não apresentar a dinâmica de rápida formação e erosão de ilhas fluviais e a sucessão de tipos de vegetação associada a esse último rio. Consequentemente, dezenas de espécies associadas a ilhas jovens no Solimões — como formigueiro-preto-e-branco (*Myrmochanes hemileucus*), choca-selada (*Thamnophilus cryptoleucus*), joãozinho (*Furnarius minor*), diversas caudas-de-ráfia (*Certhiaxis*, *Cranioleuca*, *Mazaria* e *Synallaxis* spp.), alegrinho-do-rio (*Serpophaga hypoleuca*), guaracava-do-rio (*Elaenia pelzelni*), papa-moscas-do-sertão (*Stigmatura napensis*) e figuinha-amazônica (*Conirostrum margaritae*) — parecem estar ausentes.

Por fim, os bandos mistos de sub-bosque que encontramos, liderados por papa-formigas do gênero *Thamnomanes*, apresentaram-se frequentemente bastante pobres, com relativamente poucas espécies e baixo número de indivíduos. Esse mesmo padrão, frequentemente atribuído a florestas de

solos pobres (Stotz *et al.*, 2016; Díaz Alván *et al.*, 2021), já foi registrado em toda a parte baixa do Putumayo, desde Ampiyacu, Apayacu, Yaguas, Medio Putumayo (Stotz e Pequeño, 2004) até Medio Putumayo–Algodón (Stotz *et al.*, 2016) e o adjacente Bajo Putumayo–Yaguas–Cotuhé (Díaz Alván *et al.*, 2021). No Alto Içá, por exemplo, não registramos a choquinha-de-cauda-ruiva (*Epinecrophylla erythrura*), não encontramos a choquinha-de-asa-comprida (*Myrmotherula longipennis*) na margem esquerda (sendo detectado apenas duas vezes em sete dias na margem direita), detectamos o limpa-folha-de-sobre-ruivo (*Philydor erythrocerum*) apenas duas vezes e não encontramos o vite-vite-uirapuru (*Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*) na maioria dos dias (sete de 12). Esses duas choquinhos (*Epinecrophylla* spp. e *M. longipennis*) também estiveram ausentes de outros bandos no Médio e Baixo Putumayo (Stotz e Pequeño, 2004; Stotz e Díaz Alván, 2011), e três dessas quatro espécies — *M. longipennis*, *P. erythrocerum* e *T. ochraceiceps* — já foram identificadas como vulneráveis à perturbação humana em outras partes da Amazônia (por exemplo, em floresta secundária e fragmentos florestais isolados; Rutt *et al.*, 2020), sugerindo que pelo menos algumas dessas espécies podem ser, em geral, sensíveis a condições de floresta degradadas ou subótimas.

Conclusão

A avifauna do Alto Içá representa um grande atrativo tanto para a conservação quanto para o ecoturismo. A diversidade de espécies que encontramos é igual ou superior à de todos os outros inventários similares do Médio e Baixo Putumayo (média = 371 espécies; máximo = 399 espécies), apesar de nosso levantamento ter sido realizado durante uma estação subótima. Além disso, essa região abriga aves endêmicas de um ou de ambos os dois interflúvios relativamente pequenos: Içá–Solimões e Japurá–Içá. Dessa forma, suas distribuições são extremamente restritas dentro do Brasil, tornando essas espécies importantes alvos tanto para a conservação quanto para a observação de aves. O desenvolvimento do ecoturismo na região é limitado por seu isolamento, questões de segurança e falta de infraestrutura existente. Dito isso, a saúde deste ecossistema intacto, a heterogeneidade de habitats, a densidade de campinas inexploradas ao norte do Içá e o incentivo de novos registros nacionais são todos fortes fatores que aumentam o valor e a necessidade de proteção do Alto Rio Içá.

Chapter 6—Birds

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Conservation targets: A well-preserved ecosystem that supports a hyperdiverse community of birds from *terra firme* forest along both river banks, *várzea* forest, and scattered patches of *campina*; predicted presence of nine species that are apparently endemic to the Içá-Solimões interfluve and can thus only be found in Brazil south of the Rio Içá: Salvin’s Curassow (*Pauxi salvini*), Black-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis atrimentalis*), Brown Nunlet (*Nonnula brunnea*), Dugand’s Antwren (*Herpsilochmus dugandi*), Fulvous Antshrike (*Frederickena fulva*), “Amazonas” Black-headed Antbird (*Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni*), Ochre-striped Antpitta (*Grallaria dignissima*), Orange-eyed Flatbill (*Tolmomyias traylori*), and “Gray-eared” Musician Wren (*Cyphorhinus [arada] salvini*); predicted presence of 31 subspecies from both river banks that would be new for Brazil; at least five species of global conservation concern: White-throated Tinamou (*Tinamus guttatus*; Near Threatened), Razor-billed Curassow (*Pauxi tuberosa*; Near Threatened), Crested Eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*; Near Threatened), Harpy Eagle (*Harpia harpyja*; Vulnerable), and Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*; Near Threatened); continued local reports of the Wattled Curassow (*Crax globulosa*; Endangered) from forested river islands; regular sightings of the largest apex predators (eagles of the genera *Harpia* and *Morphnus*); and sustainable populations of important game birds such as tinamous, guans, and curassows

Introduction

The Putumayo-Içá River is a ~2000-km whitewater river that winds from its source in the Colombian Andes to its mouth at Santo Antônio do Içá in Brazil. This tributary is sandwiched between the Caquetá-Japurá River to the north and the Napo River to the south, and together these three parallel rivers empty into the Amazon (Solimões) between Iquitos, Peru, and Tefé, Brazil. Although ~350 km of the Putumayo-Içá lie in Brazil (15–20% of its total length), this region is nearly devoid of ornithological data, with only [16 preexisting records](#) (all from eBird, one of which was misidentified) in the Global Biodiversity Information Facility (GBIF): a 10-species [checklist](#) from Ipiranga on 11 August 1989 and six incidental observations during a herpetological survey (11–23 April 2015), mostly from the Comunidade Cuiauí. Outside of our study area in Brazil, the nearest bird specimens were collected in Tonantins, and there have now been three ornithological expeditions to the Japurá River: one by Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA) to the Estação Ecológica Juami-Japurá (November 2005), one by the Field Museum and Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG; July–August 2007), and another by INPA near the Colombian border (August–September 2014).

In stark contrast, there is now a sizable body of relevant fieldwork from nearby Colombia and especially Peru,

including six rapid inventories by the Field Museum from the middle and lower Putumayo. From east to west, those are: Bajo Putumayo-Yaguas-Cotuhé (346 species; Díaz Alván et al. 2021); Medio Putumayo-Algodón (399 species; Stotz et al. 2016); Yaguas-Cotuhé (393 species; Stotz and Díaz Alván 2011); Ampiyacu, Apayacu, Yaguas, Medio Putumayo (362 species; Stotz and Pequeño 2004); Maijuna (364 species; Stotz and Díaz Alván 2010); and Ere-Campuya-Algodón (362 species; Stotz and Ruelas Inzunza 2013). In fact, the sites to the north and south of the Colombian Putumayo that were studied by Díaz Alván et al. (2021) are just 45 and 42 km, respectively, from our corresponding campsites in the Içá. Therefore, if we ignore geopolitical boundaries, there is an ample baseline of recent ornithological surveys from this remote, otherwise poorly known region of the Amazon.

The goal of this inventory was to generate the regional species pool, survey all major avian habitats in the upper Içá (lower Putumayo-Içá), evaluate the health and conservation status of this region, and determine the importance of the Rio Içá as a barrier for birds. With regard to this barrier, we wanted to understand which taxa display river-bounded distributions, including species and subspecies that turn over across the Içá (i.e., one taxon occurs on the right bank but is replaced by a closely related taxon on the left bank).

Methods

Prior to fieldwork

In the months leading up to the rapid inventory, we curated a cumulative list of the birds that foreseeably occur on either bank of the Rio Içá. To do so, we employed the most recent edition of the [CBRO checklist](#) of Brazilian birds (Pacheco et al. 2021). Using this as our taxonomic backbone, we then began by filtering the national list to consider only those species that were already detected in the Bajo Putumayo-Yaguas-Cotuhé rapid inventory (346 species; Díaz Alván et al. 2021) as well as all those listed on the Amazonas state checklist (Gomes 2023), alongside subspecies-level data from distribution maps of the region (Rego et al. 2024; analysis conducted by Arthur Gomes). Each species on this expansive list was then cross-checked against available literature and online databases (e.g., eBird, WikiAves, xeno-canto, Avibase) to remove implausible species and produce the final predictive list, which was still overly inclusive ($n = 729$ species). With distribution data at the subspecies level, we were able to evaluate, for the first time, just how many species and subspecies are expected to be bounded by the Putumayo-Içá River. We carefully assessed this for the entire regional species pool and predicted that the Içá is a more important barrier for birds than is currently acknowledged.

During fieldwork

We sampled birds of the Içá on two occasions in 2025. First, Mario Cohn-Haft and Ramiro Dário Melinski made opportunistic observations during a reconnaissance trip to the region on 13–19 February 2025. These observations were primarily restricted to anthropogenic habitat along the river's edge.

Second, Cameron Rutt joined the other two for intensive bird sampling during the 18-day rapid inventory on 4–21 May 2025. This included sampling of *terra firme* forest for ~12 days, *várzea* on four days, and *campina* during one morning. We sampled ~5 days on the left (north) bank of the Rio Içá and ~7 days on the right (south) bank. Upland sampling was concentrated at one terrestrial camp on the left bank (Camp Urutauí) and two terrestrial camps on the right bank (camps Mamuriá and São Cristóvão). For a detailed description of the study area, see the “Characterization of the Study Area and Campsite Descriptions” chapter. All sampling occurred during the wet season, with often overcast weather and frequent rains, which we believe affected our results. Despite these rainy

conditions, however, we were only prevented from doing fieldwork during a single morning on the left bank (14 May).

Our sampling methodology primarily consisted of transects on foot along narrow trails in *terra firme* forest and in small, open outboard motorboats (*voadeiras*) along waterways in *várzea*. Typical daily effort featured similar dawn start times across habitats (~04:55–05:50 Tabatinga time; GMT-5) but generally longer durations in *terra firme* (6–9 hours) than in *várzea* (5–7 hours). In *terra firme*, the authors worked individually roughly half the time and as two- and three-member teams the other half (including two days ascending the Urutauí and São Cristóvão *igarapés*), whereas the three were together during each of the extended *várzea* outings, when we were also accompanied by Marcos Amend. All observations during the rapid inventory were archived using a joint eBird account (username: FieldMuseumRI33), directly via eBird Mobile for Ramiro and Cameron (with corresponding GPS tracks) and also transcribed from Mario's independent daily lists. Throughout this report, nomenclature prioritizes the CBRO list for scientific names (with eBird/Clements deviations in brackets; Clements et al. 2024) and the eBird/Clements list for English names.

Although the inventory was executed almost exclusively by direct auditory-visual observation, we actively collected digital vouchers for any rare, novel, or difficult-to-identify taxa. This was predominantly accomplished by photography (Ramiro and Cameron) and sound recording with a shotgun microphone (Mario) or with smartphone apps (Ramiro and Cameron). However, we also relied on detections by environmental DNA, >80 mammal camera traps for additional opportunistic detections (see chapter 7), and ten autonomous recording units (ARUs; Song Meter Micro 2) at Camp Urutauí. These ARUs were deployed by the advance team in April 2025 and collected dawnsong soundscapes for three hours every morning, starting one hour prior to local sunrise; sunrise times varied from 05:38–05:35 across six weeks in April and May. We were additionally prepared to collect voucher specimens of a small number of high-priority taxa, but this effort was largely abandoned due to a faulty firearm. All other methods were similar to those explained in greater detail by Rutt et al. (2025).

Post-fieldwork

After completing field surveys, we identified which detected species are considered globally threatened or near threatened (IUCN 2024), nationally threatened (MMA 2022), and those

protected by the CITES Convention (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species; UNEP 2025). We also edited and curated a subset of photos and audio recordings that will be archived at the Macaulay Library and/or WikiAves. Dawnsong soundscapes have yet to be processed, but will eventually be archived in the Macaulay Library and analyzed with Sound ID. Similarly, eDNA analyses were ongoing when this report was published.

Results and Discussion

We found 398 species between the reconnaissance trip (197 species) and the rapid inventory itself (370 species), of which 28 species were unique to the February visit (Appendix xx1). These additional species were primarily birds of anthropogenic habitat but also included a few long-distance migrants only expected in the study area during the boreal winter: Common Nighthawk (*Chordeiles minor*), Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*), and Eastern Wood-Pewee (*Contopus virens*). During the 18 days of the primary expedition (4–21 May 2025), we acquired hundreds of audio recordings (>260) and thousands of photographs (>8600). Together, this enabled us to digitally document two-thirds of the species we detected (67.1%; 267 of 398 species): 162 species with audio recordings and 171 species with photos. Only a single specimen was collected, an adult male *Chiroxiphia [pareola] napensis*—only the second documented record for Brazil (Gomes and Cohn-Haft 2024) and the first from the Içá-Solimões interfluve—which was deposited in the INPA collection.

Despite sampling during the rainy season, our cumulative tally indicates high species diversity (~25% of all Amazonian birds), which we largely attribute to habitat heterogeneity. We found 208 species in left bank *terra firme* (~5 days of effort), 265 species in right bank *terra firme* (~7 days), and 183 species in *várzea* (4 days). However, detected diversity at some of our individual sites was much more modest. For instance, despite arriving well before dawn at a ~1-ha patch of *campina*, we only encountered three white-sand specialists there, many fewer than we expect actually occupy that site: Amazonian Antshrike (*Thamnophilus amazonicus*), Imeri Warbling-Antbird (*Hypocnemis flavescens*), and Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus minimus*). Similarly, our five days spent in *terra firme* at Camp Mamuriá yielded only ~170 species, whereas the three closest camps in the Bajo Putumayo-Yaguas-Cotuhé rapid inventory (Díaz Alván et al. 2021) registered 205, 217, and 231 species (a mean of ~50 additional species). That

inventory, however, took place during the dry season (5–24 November 2019), and we ascribe these reductions in local species diversity to the effects of seasonality, as the rainy season is a suboptimal time for avian vocal activity. Given these lower detection rates, it is especially challenging to interpret apparent absences in the upper Içá. A noteworthy example is the fact that we missed Amazonian Motmot (*Momotus momota*) during 2.5 weeks in May, a species that is typically a faithful component of the dawn chorus and which we found on all three dawns sampled in February. We therefore predict that, had we sampled these same sites just 1–2 months later (in the early dry season), we would have detected even more species across all habitats.

Nonetheless, the species we found and our biogeographic predictions demonstrate that the Içá River delimits dozens of avian taxa and the right (southern) margin of the Içá contains new species for Brazil. Our understanding of habitat specialization and Amazonian areas of endemism (e.g., interfluves for *terra firme* species) allows us to predict nine species that likely only occur in Brazil between the Içá and the Solimões Rivers (Table 1) and would all represent first country records. In seven days of sampling along the south bank, we found one of these birds (Figure 1), the first such record for Brazil. Because the “Amazonas” Black-headed Antbird (*Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni*) has never been recorded in Brazil, it lacks a formal common name in Portuguese; we propose the name “formigueiro-do-içá” given its restricted Brazilian distribution. The remaining eight predictions will require more field time to either confirm or discount, ideally during the dry season. We also show that the Içá is an important delimiter of bird distributions, with 48 taxon pairs that replace one another on opposite banks (nine species pairs and 39 subspecies pairs), as well as seven and 13 species whose distributions are bounded by the left and right bank, respectively (Appendix xx2). The phenomenon of geographic replacement and the importance of the Rio Içá enhances both the total species diversity and the conservation value of this region.

Our detections of five globally threatened species, which are either frequently hunted or large apex predators, indicate high-quality habitat in a good state of preservation. Two of those, White-throated Tinamou (*Tinamus guttatus*; Near Threatened) and Razor-billed Curassow (*Pauxi tuberosa*; Near Threatened), were present despite being hunted admittedly by local residents. We also sighted three eagle or hawk-eagle species that are sought-after everywhere by birders: Crested Eagle (*Morphnus guianensis*; Near Threatened), Harpy Eagle

English name	Scientific name	Current status
Salvin's Curassow	<i>Pauxi salvini</i>	Predicted
Black-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis atrimentalis</i>	Predicted
Brown Nunlet	<i>Nonnula brunnea</i>	Predicted
Dugand's Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i>	Predicted
Fulvous Antshrike	<i>Frederickena fulva</i>	Predicted
"Amazonas" Black-headed Antbird	<i>Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni</i>	Detected
Ochre-striped Antpitta	<i>Grallaria dignissima</i>	Predicted
Orange-eyed Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias traylori</i>	Predicted
"Gray-eared" Musician Wren	<i>Cyphorhinus [arada] salvini</i>	Predicted

Table 1. Nine species that are apparently endemic to the Içá-Solimões interfluvium and have never been previously recorded in Brazil.

(*Harpia harpyja*; Vulnerable), and Ornate Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus ornatus*; Near Threatened). *Morphnus* and *Harpia* are also both listed as Vulnerable in Brazil by the Ministério do Meio Ambiente (MMA 2022). In addition to these, our informal and opportunistic interviews with local residents revealed reports of the threatened Wattled Curassow (*Crax globulosa*; Endangered) from forested river islands (Marivaldo Rodrigues Dias, personal communication regarding "mutum-piuri", which we know to refer to this species based on local use in western Amazonian Brazil). For more information on these productive exchanges with local experts, please see the "General Panorama of the Social Inventory" chapter. A further 15% (60) of 398 species are listed on CITES Appendix I or II, which includes all detected hummingbirds (Trochilidae), all hawks (Accipitridae) and owls (Strigidae), large toucans (genus *Ramphastos*), and all falcons (Falconidae) and parrots (Psittacidae). King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) is on Appendix III; see Appendix xx1 for the full list of CITES classifications (UNEP 2025).

Some species absences appear to signal important ecological differences in the region. Despite the fact that both the Içá and Solimões are sediment-rich "whitewater" rivers, the várzea in the upper Içá is unlike that of the Solimões in seemingly lacking the dynamic of rapid river island formation and erosion and the succession of vegetation types associated with the latter river. Thus, dozens of species associated with young islands in the Solimões—such as Black-and-white Antbird (*Myrmochanes hemileucus*), Castelnau's Antshrike (*Thamnophilus cryptoleucus*), Lesser Hornero (*Furnarius minor*), various spinetails (*Certhiaxis*, *Cranioleuca*, *Mazaria*, and *Synallaxis* spp.), River Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga hypoleuca*),

Brownish Elaenia (*Elaenia pelzelni*), Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant (*Stigmatura napensis*), and Pearly-breasted Conebill (*Conirostrum margaritae*)—appeared to be absent.

Finally, the understory mixed-species flocks we encountered, which are led by *Thamnomanes* antshrikes, were often quite impoverished, with relatively few species and low numbers of individuals. This same pattern, often attributed to poor-soil forests (Stotz et al. 2016, Díaz Alván et al. 2021), has been found throughout the lower reaches of the Putumayo, from the Ampiyacu, Apayacu, Yaguas, Medio Putumayo (Stotz and Pequeño 2004) to the Medio Putumayo-Algodón (Stotz et al. 2016) and the adjacent Bajo Putumayo-Yaguas-Cotuhé (Díaz Alván et al. 2021). In the Alto Içá, for instance, we missed Rufous-tailed Stipplethroat (*Epinecophylla erythrura*) altogether, missed Long-winged Antwren (*Myrmotherula longipennis*) on the left bank (and registered it only twice in seven days along the right bank), only detected Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor erythrocerum*) twice, and missed Tawny-crowned Greenlet (*Tunchiornis ochraceiceps*) on most (seven of 12) days. These two antwrens (*Epinecophylla* spp. and *M. longipennis*) were missing from other flocks in the middle and lower Putumayo (Stotz and Pequeño 2004, Stotz and Díaz Alván 2011) and three of these four species—*M. longipennis*, *P. erythrocerum*, and *T. ochraceiceps*—have been found to be vulnerable to human disturbance elsewhere in Amazonia (e.g., secondary forest and isolated forest fragments; Rutt et al. 2020), suggesting that at least some of these species may be generally sensitive to diminished forest conditions.

Conclusion

The avifauna of the upper Içá presents a strong attraction for both conservation and ecotourism. The species diversity we encountered matches or exceeds that of all other similar inventories from the middle and lower Putumayo (mean = 371 species; maximum = 399 species), despite our sampling being conducted during a suboptimal season. Further, this region contains birds that are endemic to one or both of two relatively small interfluves: the Içá-Solimões and the Japurá-Içá). Thus their distributions are extremely limited within Brazil, and consequently they are important targets for both Brazilian conservation and birdwatching. Development of ecotourism in the region is limited by its remoteness, security concerns, and lack of existing infrastructure. That said, the health of this intact ecosystem, the heterogeneity of habitats, the density of unexplored *campina* north of the Içá, and the incentive of new country records are all strong assets for the value and protection of the Alto Rio Içá.



Figura 1. Macho (acima) e fêmea (abaixo) da *Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni*, o primeiro registro para o Brasil. A fêmea difere de *P. [r.] minor* na margem norte (esquerda) do rio Içá pelo seu dorso e cabeça claramente acinzentados. Fotos de Cameron Rutt no Acampamento Mamuriá.

Figure 1. Male (top) and female (bottom) “Amazonas” Black-headed Antbird (*Percnostola [rufifrons] jensoni*), the first record for Brazil. The female differs from *P. [r.] minor* on the north (left) bank of the Rio Içá by its distinctly gray head. Photos by Cameron Rutt at Camp Mamuriá.

APÊNDICES / APPENDICES

Apêndice 1. Lista das espécies de aves registradas durante o 33º Inventário Rápido Social e Biológico do Alto Rio Içá (RI33).

Appendix 1. List of recorded species of birds during the 33rd Rapid Inventory Social and Biological of the Upper Içá River (RI33)

Scientific name (CBRO)	English name (eBird/Clements)	Recon	Left Bank	Right Bank	Várzea	RI complete (4–21 may 2025)	eBird/Clements taxonomy	Predicted	Documentation	IUCN Red List	Threatened Brazilian Fauna	CITES appendices
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou	X	40	71		1	<i>Tinamus major</i>					
<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>	White-throated Tinamou	X	20	86		1	<i>Tinamus guttatus</i>		A	Near Threatened		
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Cinereous Tinamou	X		43		1	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>					
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou	X		14		1	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>					
<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Undulated Tinamou	X	20	71	50	1	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>		A			
<i>Crypturellus duidae</i>	Gray-legged Tinamou					0	<i>Crypturellus duidae</i>	predicted				
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	Variegated Tinamou	X	40	86		1	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>		A			
<i>Crypturellus casiquiare</i>	Barred Tinamou					0	<i>Crypturellus casiquiare</i>	predicted				
<i>Crypturellus brevirostris</i>	Rusty Tinamou					0	<i>Crypturellus brevirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Crypturellus bartletti</i>	Bartlett's Tinamou					0	<i>Crypturellus bartletti</i>	predicted				
<i>Anhima cornuta</i>	Horned Screamer				25	1	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>					
<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck					0	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	predicted				
<i>Neochen jubata</i>	Orinoco Goose					0	<i>Oressochen jubatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Muscovy Duck	X	20	14	50	1	<i>Cairina moschata</i>					
<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	Masked Duck					0	<i>Nomonyx dominicus</i>	predicted				
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan	X	20	43		1	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Aburria cumanensis</i>	Blue-throated Piping-Guan	X		14	25	1	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Speckled Chachalaca	X		14	25	1	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>	Nocturnal Curassow			43		1	<i>Nothocrax urumutum</i>		A			
<i>Crax globulosa</i>	Wattled Curassow					0	<i>Crax globulosa</i>	predicted				
<i>Pauxi salvini</i>	Salvin's Curassow					0	<i>Mitu salvini</i>	predicted				
<i>Pauxi tuberosa</i>	Razor-billed Curassow		20	29		1	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>			Near Threatened		

Scientific name (CBRO)	English name (eBird/Clements)	Recon	Left Bank	Right Bank	Várzea	RI complete (4–21 may 2025)	eBird/Clements taxonomy	Predicted	Documentation	IUCN Red List	Threatened Brazilian Fauna	CITES appendices
<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>	Marbled Wood-Quail			14		1	<i>Odontophorus gujanensis</i>					
<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	Least Grebe					0	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	predicted				
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon					0	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	predicted				
<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>	Pale-vented Pigeon	X	20		100	1	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	X	100	100	25	1	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>		A			
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	X	60	14	25	1	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>		A			
<i>Geotrygon saphirina</i>	Sapphire Quail-Dove					0	<i>Geotrygon saphirina</i>	predicted				
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove			29		1	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>		Pr			
<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	White-tipped Dove	X	20	14		1	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>		Pr			
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Gray-fronted Dove	X		14	50	1	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>		A			
<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	Blue Ground-Dove					0	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	predicted				
<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Ruddy Ground Dove	X		A		0	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		Pr			
<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Greater Ani		20	14	100	1	<i>Crotophaga major</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani	X			25	1	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>		A			
<i>Tapera naevia</i>	Striped Cuckoo	X		A		1	<i>Tapera naevia</i>		Pr			
<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	Pheasant Cuckoo					0	<i>Dromococcyx phasianellus</i>	predicted				
<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Cuckoo			14		1	<i>Dromococcyx pavoninus</i>		A			
<i>Neomorphus pucheranii</i>	Red-billed Ground-Cuckoo					0	<i>Neomorphus pucheranii</i>	predicted				
<i>Coccyua minuta</i>	Little Cuckoo				25	1	<i>Coccyua minuta</i>					
<i>Micrococcyx cinereus</i>	Ash-colored Cuckoo					0	<i>Micrococcyx cinereus</i>	predicted				
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	X	40	14	50	1	<i>Piaya cayana</i>					
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Cuckoo		60	57		1	<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	Dark-billed Cuckoo					0	<i>Coccyzus melacoryphus</i>	predicted				
<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	Yellow-billed Cuckoo					0	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>	predicted				
<i>Coccyzus euleri</i>	Pearly-breasted Cuckoo					0	<i>Coccyzus euleri</i>	predicted				
<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	Black-billed Cuckoo					0	<i>Coccyzus erythrophthalmus</i>	predicted				
<i>Phyllaemulor bracteatus</i>	Rufous Potoo					0	<i>Phyllaemulor bracteatus</i>	predicted				

Scientific name (CBRO)	English name (eBird/Clements)	Recon	Left Bank	Right Bank	Várzea	RI complete (4–21 may 2025)	eBird/Clements taxonomy	Predicted	Documentation	IUCN Red List	Threatened Brazilian Fauna	CITES appendices
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo			14		1	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>					
<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	Long-tailed Potoo					0	<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	predicted				
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo		20			1	<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>					
<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>	White-winged Potoo					0	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>	predicted				
<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>	Rufous Nightjar					0	<i>Antrostomus rufus</i>	predicted				
<i>Antrostomus sericocaudatus</i>	Silky-tailed Nightjar					0	<i>Antrostomus sericocaudatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	Short-tailed Nighthawk			14		1	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>					
<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>	Band-tailed Nighthawk		20			1	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>		Pc			
<i>Nyctidromus nigrescens</i>	Blackish Nightjar	X		X		0	<i>Nyctipolus nigrescens</i>					
<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Common Pauraque	X		X		0	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>					
<i>Hydropsalis parvula</i>	Little Nightjar					0	<i>Hydropsalis parvula</i>	predicted				
<i>Hydropsalis maculicaudus</i>	Spot-tailed Nightjar					0	<i>Hydropsalis maculicaudus</i>	predicted				
<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>	Ladder-tailed Nightjar					0	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>	predicted				
<i>Nannochordeiles pusillus</i>	Least Nighthawk					0	<i>Nannochordeiles pusillus</i>	predicted				
<i>Podager nacunda</i>	Nacunda Nighthawk					0	<i>Podager nacunda</i>	predicted				
<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	Common Nighthawk	X		X		0	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>					
<i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	Antillean Nighthawk					0	<i>Chordeiles gundlachii</i>	predicted				
<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>	Sand-colored Nighthawk	X		X		0	<i>Chordeiles rupestris</i>					
<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	Lesser Nighthawk					0	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis</i>	predicted				
<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	Black Swift					0	<i>Cypseloides niger</i>	predicted				
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift		20			1	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>					
<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Gray-rumped Swift	X	20	29	75	1	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>		Pc			
<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>	Band-rumped Swift		40			1	<i>Chaetura spinicaudus</i>					
<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	Pale-rumped Swift					0	<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	predicted				
<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	Chimney Swift					0	<i>Chaetura pelagica</i>	predicted				
<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>	Chapman's Swift				25	1	<i>Chaetura chapmani</i>					
<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	Sick's Swift					0	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	predicted				

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<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift	X		43	100	1	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>					
<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	Fork-tailed Palm Swift	X	20		100	1	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>					
<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	X		29	25	1	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>					
<i>Topaza pyra</i>	Fiery Topaz		20			1	<i>Topaza pyra</i>					Appendix II
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin			29		1	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	Rufous-breasted Hermit					0	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>	predicted				
<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>	Pale-tailed Barbthroat		20	14		1	<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Phaethornis atrimentalis</i>	Black-throated Hermit					0	<i>Phaethornis atrimentalis</i>	predicted				
<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	Reddish Hermit		20	14		1	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>					Appendix II
<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>	White-bearded Hermit			14	25	1	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>	Straight-billed Hermit	X		57		1	<i>Phaethornis bourcierii</i>					Appendix II
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-tailed Hermit		20	43		1	<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Heliostyria auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy			14		1	<i>Heliostyria auritus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>	Green-tailed Goldenthrout					0	<i>Polytmus theresiae</i>	predicted				
<i>Avocettula recurvirostris</i>	Fiery-tailed Awlbill					0	<i>Avocettula recurvirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Black-throated Mango					0	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Discosura langsdorffi</i>	Black-bellied Thorntail					0	<i>Discosura langsdorffi</i>	predicted				
<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>	Festive Coquette					0	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>	predicted				
<i>Heliodoxa schreibersii</i>	Black-throated Brilliant					0	<i>Heliodoxa schreibersii</i>	predicted				
<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>	Gould's Jewelfront					0	<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>	predicted				
<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>	Long-billed Starthroat					0	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	Blue-tailed Emerald					0	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	predicted				
<i>Campylopterus obscurus</i>	Dusky Sabrewing					0	<i>Campylopterus obscurus</i>	predicted				
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph		40	86		1	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>		Pr			Appendix II
<i>Thalaphorus chlorocercus</i>	Olive-spotted Hummingbird					0	<i>Thalaphorus chlorocercus</i>	predicted				
<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>	Versicolored Emerald					0	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>	predicted				
<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	Golden-tailed Sapphire					0	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	predicted				

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<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>	Glittering-throated Emerald	X			25	1	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>					Appendix II
<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	Rufous-throated Sapphire					0	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	predicted				
<i>Chlorestes cyanus</i>	White-chinned Sapphire					0	<i>Chlorestes cyanus</i>	predicted				
<i>Chlorestes notata</i>	Blue-chinned Sapphire	X	20			1	<i>Chlorestes notata</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>	Hoatzin				75	1	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Limpkin					0	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	predicted				
<i>Psophia napensis</i>	Gray-winged Trumpeter		20	29		1	<i>Psophia crepitans</i>		A			
<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	Purple Gallinule					0	<i>Porphyrio martinica</i>	predicted				
<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>	Azure Gallinule					0	<i>Porphyrio flavirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</i>	Chestnut-headed Crake					0	<i>Anurolimnas castaneiceps</i>	predicted				
<i>Rufirallus viridis</i>	Russet-crowned Crake					0	<i>Rufirallus viridis</i>	predicted				
<i>Laterallus fasciatus</i>	Black-banded Crake					0	<i>Laterallus fasciatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	Rufous-sided Crake					0	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	predicted				
<i>Laterallus exilis</i>	Gray-breasted Crake	X			25	1	<i>Laterallus exilis</i>					
<i>Mustelirallus albicollis</i>	Ash-throated Crake					0	<i>Mustelirallus albicollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	Paint-billed Crake					0	<i>Neocrex erythrops</i>	predicted				
<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>	Uniform Crake					0	<i>Amaurolimnas concolor</i>	predicted				
<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>	Gray-cowled Wood-Rail	X		X		0	<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>					
<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Sungrebe				25	1	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>					
<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	American Golden-Plover					0	<i>Pluvialis dominica</i>	predicted				
<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	Black-bellied Plover					0	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	predicted				
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied Plover	X			25	1	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>		Pc			
<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Southern Lapwing	X			25	1	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Charadrius collaris</i>	Collared Plover	X		X		0	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>		Pr			
<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	Black-necked Stilt					0	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	predicted				
<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	Upland Sandpiper					0	<i>Bartramia longicauda</i>	predicted				
<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	Stilt Sandpiper					0	<i>Calidris himantopus</i>	predicted				

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<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	Least Sandpiper					0	<i>Calidris minutilla</i>	predicted				
<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	White-rumped Sandpiper					0	<i>Calidris fuscicollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	Buff-breasted Sandpiper					0	<i>Calidris subruficollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	Pectoral Sandpiper					0	<i>Calidris melanotos</i>	predicted				
<i>Gallinago paraguaiæ</i>	South American Snipe					0	<i>Gallinago paraguaiæ</i>	predicted				
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper	X			X	0	<i>Actitis macularius</i>		Pr			
<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Solitary Sandpiper					0	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	predicted				
<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	Greater Yellowlegs					0	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	predicted				
<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	Lesser Yellowlegs					0	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	predicted				
<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Wattled Jacana				75	1	<i>Jacana jacana</i>					
<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	Laughing Gull					0	<i>Leucophaeus atricilla</i>	predicted				
<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	Franklin's Gull					0	<i>Leucophaeus pipixcan</i>	predicted				
<i>Rynchops niger</i>	Black Skimmer					0	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	predicted				
<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>	Yellow-billed Tern	X			X	1	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>		Pr			
<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	Large-billed Tern	X			100	1	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>					
<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Sunbittern					0	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	predicted				
<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Jabiru					0	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	predicted				
<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Wood Stork					0	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	predicted				
<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Anhinga	X	20	14	75	1	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>					
<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>	Neotropic Cormorant	X			50	1	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>					
<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	X	40	14	25	1	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>		A			
<i>Agamia agami</i>	Agami Heron					0	<i>Agamia agami</i>	predicted				
<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Boat-billed Heron					0	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	predicted				
<i>Zebrius undulatus</i>	Zigzag Heron					0	<i>Zebrius undulatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	Least Bittern					0	<i>Ixobrychus exilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Black-crowned Night Heron	X		X		0	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>					
<i>Butorides striata</i>	Striated Heron				75	1	<i>Butorides striata</i>		Pc			

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<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Western Cattle-Egret	X	20			1	<i>Ardea ibis</i>					
<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Cocoi Heron	X			50	1	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>					
<i>Ardea alba</i>	Great Egret	X			75	1	<i>Ardea alba</i>					
<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron					0	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Egretta thula</i>	Snowy Egret	X			X	0	<i>Egretta thula</i>					
<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Little Blue Heron				25	1	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>		Pc			
<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Green Ibis	X	40		75	1	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>		A			
<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	Roseate Spoonbill					0	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>	predicted				
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture		40	43	25	1	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix III
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture	X	20	29	100	1	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		Pr			
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture	X			50	1	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		Pc			
<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture				25	1	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>		Pc			
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	X	20	29	25	1	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>					
<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	Osprey	X	X		50	1	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>	Hook-billed Kite		20			1	<i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Gray-headed Kite					0	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite					0	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>	Crested Eagle				25	1	<i>Morphnus guianensis</i>		Pc, Pr	Near Threatened	Vulnerable	Appendix II
<i>Harpia harpyja</i>	Harpy Eagle	X	X			0	<i>Harpia harpyja</i>		Pr	Vulnerable	Vulnerable	Appendix I
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle				25	1	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle					0	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	predicted				
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle			14		1	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>		Pc, A	Near Threatened		Appendix II
<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Black-collared Hawk				100	1	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Snail Kite					0	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	predicted				

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<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i>	Slender-billed Kite				25	1	<i>Helicolestes hamatus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite		20	29		1	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>		Pr			Appendix II
<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	Mississippi Kite					0	<i>Ictinia mississippiensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite	X	20		100	1	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Hieraspiza superciliosa</i>	Tiny Hawk					0	<i>Hieraspiza superciliosa</i>	predicted				
<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	Gray-bellied Hawk					0	<i>Accipiter poliogaster</i>	predicted				
<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	Bicolored Hawk					0	<i>Accipiter bicolor</i>	predicted				
<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>	Crane Hawk	X		14		1	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i>	Slate-colored Hawk					0	<i>Buteogallus schistaceus</i>	predicted				
<i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i>	Savanna Hawk					0	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	predicted				
<i>Urubitinga urubitinga</i>	Great Black Hawk				75	1	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk	X	20		100	1	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	White Hawk					0	<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>	Black-faced Hawk					0	<i>Leucopternis melanops</i>	predicted				
<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	Gray-lined Hawk					0	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>	predicted				
<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	Broad-winged Hawk					0	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>	predicted				
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk					0	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	predicted				
<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Hawk					0	<i>Buteo swainsoni</i>	predicted				
<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	Zone-tailed Hawk					0	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Tyto furcata</i>	American Barn Owl					0	<i>Tyto furcata</i>	predicted				
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech-Owl	X		A		0	<i>Megascops choliba</i>					Appendix II
<i>Megascops usta</i>	Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl	X		14		1	<i>Megascops watsonii</i>					Appendix II
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl			57		1	<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl		40	14		1	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>					Appendix II
<i>Strix virgata</i>	Mottled Owl			71		1	<i>Strix virgata</i>					Appendix II
<i>Strix huhula</i>	Black-banded Owl					0	<i>Strix huhula</i>	predicted				
<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>	Amazonian Pygmy-Owl					0	<i>Glaucidium hardyi</i>	predicted				

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<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	X	40	43	75	1	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	Burrowing Owl					0	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	predicted				
<i>Asio clamator</i>	Striped Owl					0	<i>Asio clamator</i>	predicted				
<i>Asio stygius</i>	Stygian Owl					0	<i>Asio stygius</i>	predicted				
<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Quetzal		20	57		1	<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon	X		29	50	1	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Green-backed Trogon	X	60	100	50	1	<i>Trogon viridis</i>		A			
<i>Trogon ramonianus</i>	Amazonian Trogon			57		1	<i>Trogon ramonianus</i>		A			
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon		20	71	50	1	<i>Trogon curucui</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Trogon rufus</i>	Amazonian Black-throated Trogon			57		1	<i>Trogon rufus</i>		Pc			
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon		20	29	25	1	<i>Trogon collaris</i>		A			
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rufous Motmot					0	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	predicted				
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Amazonian Motmot	X		X		0	<i>Momotus momota</i>					
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher	X	20	57	100	1	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>		A			
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	X	60	29	100	1	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	American Pygmy Kingfisher				50	1	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>		Pr			
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Green Kingfisher		20	14	75	1	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>					
<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	X	20		25	1	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>					
<i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i>	White-eared Jacamar					0	<i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i>	predicted				
<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	Brown Jacamar					0	<i>Brachygalba lugubris</i>	predicted				
<i>Galbula albirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Jacamar			43		1	<i>Galbula albirostris</i>		Pr			
<i>Galbula tombacea</i>	White-chinned Jacamar				50	1	<i>Galbula tombacea</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Galbula chalcothorax</i>	Purplish Jacamar					0	<i>Galbula chalcothorax</i>	predicted				
<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>	Bronzy Jacamar					0	<i>Galbula leucogastra</i>	predicted				
<i>Galbula dea</i>	Paradise Jacamar		40	14		1	<i>Galbula dea</i>		Pc			
<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>	Great Jacamar		20	43		1	<i>Jacamerops aureus</i>		A			

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<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-winged Puffbird	X	60	29	50	1	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>		Pr			
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	White-fronted Nunbird		20	29		1	<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird	X	20	29	100	1	<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Monasa flavirostris</i>	Yellow-billed Nunbird					0	<i>Monasa flavirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Nonnula brunnea</i>	Brown Nunlet					0	<i>Nonnula brunnea</i>	predicted				
<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>	Rusty-breasted Nunlet					0	<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>	predicted				
<i>Malacoptila fusca</i>	White-chested Puffbird					0	<i>Malacoptila fusca</i>	predicted				
<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>	Lanceolated Monklet					0	<i>Micromonacha lanceolata</i>	predicted				
<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird			14		1	<i>Notharchus tectus</i>		Pc			
<i>Notharchus hyperhynchus</i>	White-necked Puffbird			57		1	<i>Notharchus hyperhynchus</i>					
<i>Notharchus ordii</i>	Brown-banded Puffbird					0	<i>Notharchus ordii</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyphos macrodactylus</i>	Chestnut-capped Puffbird					0	<i>Cyphos macrodactylus</i>	predicted				
<i>Tamatia tamatia</i>	Spotted Puffbird			29	50	1	<i>Bucco tamatia</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Bucco capensis</i>	Collared Puffbird	X	40	29		1	<i>Bucco capensis</i>		A			
<i>Capito aurovirens</i>	Scarlet-crowned Barbet	X			75	1	<i>Capito aurovirens</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Capito auratus</i>	Gilded Barbet	X	80	100		1	<i>Capito auratus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>	Lemon-throated Barbet		60	29		1	<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan	X	100	100	50	1	<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			Appendix II
<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	Channel-billed Toucan	X	100	71	50	1	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>	Golden-collared Toucanet	X		71		1	<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Selenidera nattereri</i>	Tawny-tufted Toucanet		20			1	<i>Selenidera nattereri</i>					
<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>	Lettered Aracari	X		14	25	1	<i>Pteroglossus inscriptus</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	X		29	75	1	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>	Many-banded Aracari					0	<i>Pteroglossus pluricinctus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pteroglossus flavirostris</i>	Ivory-billed Aracari		20	29	25	1	<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Picumnus pumilus</i>	Orinoco Piculet					0	<i>Picumnus pumilus</i>	predicted				
<i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>	Lafresnaye's Piculet					0	<i>Picumnus lafresnayi</i>	predicted				

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<i>Picumnus castelnau</i>	Plain-breasted Piculet					0	<i>Picumnus castelnau</i>	predicted				
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	X	40	71	25	1	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>		A			
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker	X		43		1	<i>Dryobates affinis</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	Little Woodpecker					0	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker		80	86		1	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>		A			
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	X	20	86	50	1	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>		A			
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker	X		14	100	1	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>					
<i>Celeus torquatus</i>	Ringed Woodpecker	X	40	14	50	1	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Celeus undatus</i>	Waved Woodpecker		20	71		1	<i>Celeus undatus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Cream-colored Woodpecker	X	20	57	25	1	<i>Celeus flavus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Celeus elegans</i>	Chestnut Woodpecker	X	40	86	25	1	<i>Celeus elegans</i>					
<i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>	White-throated Woodpecker					0	<i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>	predicted				
<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	Yellow-throated Woodpecker		80	100		1	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Piculus capistratus</i>	Golden-green Woodpecker		20	14		1	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>					
<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Spot-breasted Woodpecker	X			25	1	<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>					
<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	Laughing Falcon	X		14	25	1	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>					Appendix II
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest-Falcon					0	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>	Lined Forest-Falcon			57		1	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>	Slaty-backed Forest-Falcon		20	14		1	<i>Micrastur mirandollei</i>					Appendix II
<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	Collared Forest-Falcon					0	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Micrastur buckleyi</i>	Buckley's Forest-Falcon					0	<i>Micrastur buckleyi</i>	predicted				
<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Crested Caracara					0	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	predicted				
<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara	X	40	29		1	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>		Pr			Appendix II
<i>Daptrius ater</i>	Black Caracara	X	20	14	75	1	<i>Daptrius ater</i>					Appendix II
<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Yellow-headed Caracara	X			75	1	<i>Daptrius chimachima</i>					Appendix II
<i>Falco columbarius</i>	Merlin					0	<i>Falco columbarius</i>	predicted				

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<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	Bat Falcon	X		14	25	1	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>					Appendix II
<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	Orange-breasted Falcon					0	<i>Falco deiroleucus</i>	predicted				
<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	Peregrine Falcon					0	<i>Falco peregrinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Touit huetii</i>	Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet		20			1	<i>Touit huetii</i>					Appendix II
<i>Touit purpuratus</i>	Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet			43		1	<i>Touit purpuratus</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Brotogeris sanctithomae</i>	Tui Parakeet	X			50	1	<i>Brotogeris sanctithomae</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Brotogeris versicolorus</i>	White-winged Parakeet	X			100	1	<i>Brotogeris versicolorus</i>		Pr			Appendix II
<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	X		71	25	1	<i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>	Orange-cheeked Parrot		40	29		1	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>					Appendix II
<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	Dusky Parrot					0	<i>Pionus fuscus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot	X		29	25	1	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Graydidascalus brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Parrot	X			100	1	<i>Graydidascalus brachyurus</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Amazona festiva</i>	Festive Amazon	X		14	100	1	<i>Amazona festiva</i>		Pc, A			Appendix II
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Amazon	X			50	1	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Amazon		40	86		1	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>		A			Appendix II
<i>Amazona kawalli</i>	Kawall's Parrot					0	<i>Amazona kawalli</i>	predicted				
<i>Amazona amazonica</i>	Orange-winged Amazon	X			75	1	<i>Amazona amazonica</i>		Pc, A			Appendix II
<i>Forpus sclateri</i>	Dusky-billed Parrotlet					0	<i>Forpus sclateri</i>	predicted				
<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Blue-winged Parrotlet					0	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	predicted				
<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>	Black-headed Parrot		20	71		1	<i>Pionites melanocephalus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			Appendix II
<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>	Red-fan Parrot					0	<i>Deroptyus accipitrinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>	Maroon-tailed Parakeet	X	40	100	25	1	<i>Pyrrhura melanura</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Eupsittula pertinax</i>	Brown-throated Parakeet					0	<i>Eupsittula pertinax</i>	predicted				
<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	Dusky-headed Parakeet	X	40	14	25	1	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>		Pc, A			Appendix II
<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>	Red-bellied Macaw	X	X	14	75	1	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>		Pr, A			Appendix II
<i>Ara ararauna</i>	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	X	20		100	1	<i>Ara ararauna</i>		Pc, Pr			Appendix II
<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	X			75	1	<i>Ara severus</i>					Appendix II

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<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw	X	40		100	1	<i>Ara macao</i>		Pc			Appendix I
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red-and-green Macaw	X	20	43		1	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>					Appendix II
<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	X	X		50	1	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>		Pc			Appendix II
<i>Euchrepomis spodioptila</i>	Ash-winged Antwren			29		1	<i>Euchrepomis spodioptila</i>		A			
<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	Wing-banded Antbird					0	<i>Myrmornis torquata</i>	predicted				
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike		20	43	25	1	<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>		A			
<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	Dot-winged Antwren					0	<i>Microrhophias quixensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Neotantes niger</i>	Black Bushbird					0	<i>Neotantes niger</i>	predicted				
<i>Epinecrophylla pyrrhonota</i>	Rufous-backed Stipplethroat		60			1	<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i>					
<i>Epinecrophylla erythrura</i>	Rufous-tailed Stipplethroat					0	<i>Epinecrophylla erythrura</i>	predicted				
<i>Ammonastes pelzelni</i>	Gray-bellied Antbird					0	<i>Ammonastes pelzelni</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>	Black-throated Antbird					0	<i>Myrmophylax atrothorax</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmochanes hemileucus</i>	Black-and-white Antbird					0	<i>Myrmochanes hemileucus</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Pygmy Antwren		60	14	50	1	<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>		A			
<i>Myrmotherula obscura</i>	Moustached Antwren	X	40	71		1	<i>Myrmotherula ignota</i>		A			
<i>Myrmotherula ambigua</i>	Yellow-throated Antwren		60			1	<i>Myrmotherula ambigua</i>		A			
<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>	Amazonian Streaked-Antwren		20	29	50	1	<i>Myrmotherula multostriata</i>		A			
<i>Myrmotherula cherriei</i>	Cherrie's Antwren					0	<i>Myrmotherula cherriei</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren		60	86		1	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>		A			
<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>	Long-winged Antwren			29		1	<i>Myrmotherula longipennis</i>					
<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	Gray Antwren		80	57		1	<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>					
<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i>	Leaden Antwren					0	<i>Myrmotherula assimilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	White-fringed Antwren					0	<i>Formicivora grisea</i>	predicted				
<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>	Plain-throated Antwren			43		1	<i>Isleria hauxwelli</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Dusky-throated Antshrike		40	86		1	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>	Cinereous Antshrike		100	86		1	<i>Thamnomanes caesius</i>		A			

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<i>Dichrozona cincta</i>	Banded Antbird		20	29		1	<i>Dichrozona cincta</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>	Pearly Antshrike		40	14		1	<i>Megastictus margaritatus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i>	Dugand's Antwren					0	<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i>	predicted				
<i>Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus</i>	Spot-backed Antwren		80	71		1	<i>Herpsilochmus dorsimaculatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>	Black-crested Antshrike		40		75	1	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	Barred Antshrike	X			25	1	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>					
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike	X		14		1	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>		A			
<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	Mouse-colored Antshrike		100	86		1	<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Thamnophilus cryptoleucus</i>	Castelnau's Antshrike					0	<i>Thamnophilus cryptoleucus</i>	predicted				
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	White-shouldered Antshrike					0	<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	predicted				
<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>	Amazonian Antshrike		20			1	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus</i>					
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike		80	100		1	<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Taraba major</i>	Great Antshrike	X			75	1	<i>Taraba major</i>		A			
<i>Frederickena fulva</i>	Fulvous Antshrike					0	<i>Frederickena fulva</i>	predicted				
<i>Frederickena unduliger</i>	Undulated Antshrike					0	<i>Frederickena unduliger</i>	predicted				
<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Band-tailed Antbird					0	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	predicted				
<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>	Black-chinned Antbird	X	20		50	1	<i>Hypocnemoides melanopogon</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	Spot-backed Antbird	X	20	43		1	<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>	Dot-backed Antbird					0	<i>Hylophylax punctulatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Sclateria naevia</i>	Silvered Antbird	X		14		1	<i>Sclateria naevia</i>		A			
<i>Myrmelastes schistaceus</i>	Slate-colored Antbird		40	71		1	<i>Myrmelastes schistaceus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Myrmelastes hyperythrus</i>	Plumbeous Antbird			14	50	1	<i>Myrmelastes hyperythrus</i>		A			
<i>Myrmelastes leucostigma</i>	Spot-winged Antbird		40	71		1	<i>Myrmelastes leucostigma</i>		A			
<i>Myrmoborus melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Antbird					0	<i>Myrmoborus melanurus</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird	X	60	86		1	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			

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<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	White-browed Antbird					0	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>	predicted				
<i>Myrmoborus berlepschi</i>	Ash-breasted Antbird				25	1	<i>Myrmoborus lugubris</i>		A			
<i>Percnostola minor</i>	Black-headed Antbird		100			1	<i>Percnostola rufifrons</i>		A			
<i>Percnostola jensoni</i>	Black-headed Antbird			43		1	<i>Percnostola rufifrons</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Akletos melanoceps</i>	White-shouldered Antbird				25	1	<i>Akletos melanoceps</i>		A			
<i>Hafferia fortis</i>	Sooty Antbird		40	86		1	<i>Hafferia fortis</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Sciaphylax hemimelaena</i>	Chestnut-tailed Antbird					0	<i>Sciaphylax hemimelaena</i>	predicted				
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Gray Antbird		100	86		1	<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>		A			
<i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i>	Riparian Antbird					0	<i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i>	predicted				
<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	Dusky Antbird					0	<i>Cercomacroides tyrannina</i>	predicted				
<i>Cercomacroides serva</i>	Black Antbird			14		1	<i>Cercomacroides serva</i>		A			
<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>	Yellow-browed Antbird		60	71		1	<i>Hypocnemis hypoxantha</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Hypocnemis flavescens</i>	Imeri Warbling-Antbird		20			1	<i>Hypocnemis flavescens</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>	Peruvian Warbling-Antbird	X		14		1	<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	White-plumed Antbird			43		1	<i>Pithys albifrons</i>		A			
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>	Common Scale-backed Antbird		40	86		1	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	Black-spotted Bare-eye	X		X		0	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>					
<i>Phlegopsis erythroptera</i>	Reddish-winged Bare-eye					0	<i>Phlegopsis erythroptera</i>	predicted				
<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>	White-cheeked Antbird		20	86		1	<i>Gymnopithys leucaspis</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Rhegmatorhina melanosticta</i>	Hairy-crested Antbird					0	<i>Rhegmatorhina melanosticta</i>	predicted				
<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>	Chestnut-belted Gnatcatcher			57		1	<i>Conopophaga aurita</i>		A			
<i>Grallaria varia</i>	Variiegated Antpitta					0	<i>Grallaria varia</i>	predicted				
<i>Grallaria dignissima</i>	Ochre-striped Antpitta					0	<i>Grallaria dignissima</i>	predicted				
<i>Hylopezus dilutus</i>	Spotted Antpitta			14		1	<i>Hylopezus macularius</i>		A			
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	Thrush-like Antpitta		40	86		1	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>		A			
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	X	80	71		1	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>		A			

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<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Rufous-capped Antthrush		20	71		1	<i>Formicarius colma</i>					
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush					0	<i>Formicarius analis</i>	predicted				
<i>Chamaeza nobilis</i>	Striated Antthrush					0	<i>Chamaeza nobilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Sclerurus peruvianus</i>	Peruvian Leaf-tosser					0	<i>Sclerurus peruvianus</i>	predicted				
<i>Sclerurus ruficularis</i>	Short-billed Leaf-tosser					0	<i>Sclerurus ruficularis</i>	predicted				
<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i>	Black-tailed Leaf-tosser					0	<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i>	predicted				
<i>Certhiasomus stictolaemus</i>	Spot-throated Woodcreeper			43		1	<i>Certhiasomus stictolaemus</i>		Pc			
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper		20	14		1	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>		A			
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Mournful Woodcreeper		20	14		1	<i>Deconychura pallida</i>		Pc			
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	White-chinned Woodcreeper		20			1	<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>		Pr			
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper		80	14	25	1	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>		A			
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	X	100	86	25	1	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>		A			
<i>Dendrexetastes devillei</i>	Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper	X	20	71	50	1	<i>Dendrexetastes rufigula</i>		A			
<i>Nasica longirostris</i>	Long-billed Woodcreeper		60	29	75	1	<i>Nasica longirostris</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Dendrocolaptes radiolatus</i>	Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper	X	40	14	25	1	<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>					
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Black-banded Woodcreeper				25	1	<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>		A			
<i>Hylexetastes stresemanni</i>	Bar-bellied Woodcreeper					0	<i>Hylexetastes stresemanni</i>	predicted				
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Strong-billed Woodcreeper					0	<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	predicted				
<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>	Striped Woodcreeper		20	14	50	1	<i>Xiphorhynchus obsoletus</i>					
<i>Xiphorhynchus beauperthuisii</i>	Ocellated Woodcreeper		80	57		1	<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper			14	25	1	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>		A			
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	X	100	100	100	1	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	X			75	1	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>		A			
<i>Dendroplex kienerii</i>	Zimmer's Woodcreeper				50	1	<i>Dendroplex kienerii</i>		Pc			

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<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill					0	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Campylorhamphus sanus</i>	Zimmer's Scythebill					0	<i>Campylorhamphus sanus</i>	predicted				
<i>Lepidocolaptes duidae</i>	Duida Woodcreeper					0	<i>Lepidocolaptes duidae</i>	predicted				
<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>	Slender-billed Xenops		20			1	<i>Xenops tenuirostris</i>		Pc			
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Amazonian Plain-Xenops			14		1	<i>Xenops genibarbis</i>					
<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>	Point-tailed Palmcreeper					0	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>	predicted				
<i>Microxenops milleri</i>	Rufous-tailed Xenops			14		1	<i>Microxenops milleri</i>					
<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Pale-legged Hornero					0	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	predicted				
<i>Furnarius torridus</i>	Pale-billed Hornero					0	<i>Furnarius torridus</i>	predicted				
<i>Furnarius minor</i>	Lesser Hornero					0	<i>Furnarius minor</i>	predicted				
<i>Philydor erythrocercum</i>	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner		20	14		1	<i>Neophilydor erythrocercum</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner					0	<i>Philydor pyrrhodes</i>	predicted				
<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>	Chestnut-winged Hookbill		20	29		1	<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>					
<i>Dendroma erythroptera</i>	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner		40	14		1	<i>Dendroma erythroptera</i>		A			
<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner					0	<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Automolus cervicalis</i>	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner		20			1	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>		Pc			
<i>Automolus subulatus</i>	Eastern Woodhaunter			29		1	<i>Automolus subulatus</i>		A			
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Ochre-throated Foliage-gleaner			14		1	<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>					
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner			57		1	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>		A			
<i>Metopothrix aurantiaca</i>	Orange-fronted Plushcrown					0	<i>Metopothrix aurantiaca</i>	predicted				
<i>Thripophaga fusciceps</i>	Plain Softtail					0	<i>Thripophaga fusciceps</i>	predicted				
<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Rusty-backed Spinetail					0	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	predicted				
<i>Cranioleuca vulpecula</i>	Parker's Spinetail					0	<i>Cranioleuca vulpecula</i>	predicted				

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<i>Cranioleuca gutturata</i>	Speckled Spinetail				25	1	<i>Thripophaga gutturata</i>					
<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	Yellow-chinned Spinetail					0	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>	predicted				
<i>Certhiaxis mustelinus</i>	Red-and-white Spinetail					0	<i>Certhiaxis mustelinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Mazaria propinqua</i>	White-bellied Spinetail					0	<i>Mazaria propinqua</i>	predicted				
<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>	Plain-crowned Spinetail				50	1	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>		A			
<i>Synallaxis albigularis</i>	Dark-breasted Spinetail					0	<i>Synallaxis albigularis</i>	predicted				
<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Pale-breasted Spinetail					0	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	predicted				
<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	Ruddy Spinetail					0	<i>Synallaxis rutilans</i>	predicted				
<i>Neopelma chrysocephalum</i>	Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin					0	<i>Neopelma chrysocephalum</i>	predicted				
<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin	X	80	86	25	1	<i>Tyranneutes stolzmanni</i>		A			
<i>Chiroxiphia napensis</i>	Blue-backed Manakin		20	71		1	<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>		S, A			
<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>	Black Manakin					0	<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i>	predicted				
<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Blue-crowned Manakin	X	60	86		1	<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Manacus manacus</i>	White-bearded Manakin					0	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	predicted				
<i>Heterocercus aurantiivertex</i>	Orange-crowned Manakin					0	<i>Heterocercus aurantiivertex</i>	predicted				
<i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i>	Yellow-crowned Manakin					0	<i>Heterocercus flavivertex</i>	predicted				
<i>Pipra filicauda</i>	Wire-tailed Manakin					0	<i>Pipra filicauda</i>	predicted				
<i>Machaeropterus striolatus</i>	Western Striped Manakin					0	<i>Machaeropterus striolatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pseudopipra pipra</i>	White-crowned Manakin					0	<i>Pseudopipra pipra</i>	predicted				
<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>	Golden-headed Manakin	X	40	71		1	<i>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</i>		A			
<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i>	Black-necked Red-Cotinga		40		25	1	<i>Phoenicircus nigricollis</i>					
<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	X	40	100	25	1	<i>Querula purpurata</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>	Amazonian Umbrellabird				50	1	<i>Cephalopterus ornatus</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	X	100	100		1	<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>		A			
<i>Cotinga maynana</i>	Plum-throated Cotinga				25	1	<i>Cotinga maynana</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga			14		1	<i>Cotinga cayana</i>					

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<i>Cotinga cotinga</i>	Purple-breasted Cotinga					0	<i>Cotinga cotinga</i>	predicted				
<i>Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema</i>	Purple-throated Cotinga				25	1	<i>Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>	Bare-necked Fruitcrow	X	20	14	75	1	<i>Gymnoderus foetidus</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	Pompadour Cotinga					0	<i>Xipholena punicea</i>	predicted				
<i>Schiffornis major</i>	Varzea Schiffornis	X	40	14	50	1	<i>Schiffornis major</i>		A			
<i>Schiffornis amazonum</i>	Brown-winged Schiffornis		40	43		1	<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>		A			
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	Cinereous Mourner					0	<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	predicted				
<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>	White-browed Purpletuft		20	14	25	1	<i>Iodopleura isabellae</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	Black-crowned Tityra	X	X			1	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>		Pc			
<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Black-tailed Tityra	X		14	25	1	<i>Tityra cayana</i>		Pc			
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	X		A		0	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>		Pr			
<i>Pachyramphus xanthogenys</i>	Yellow-cheeked Becard					0	<i>Pachyramphus xanthogenys</i>	predicted				
<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	Cinereous Becard					0	<i>Pachyramphus rufus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Becard	X		14		1	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>		Pr			
<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	White-winged Becard	X			50	1	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>		Pr			
<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard		60	57		1	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>		A			
<i>Pachyramphus surinamus</i>	Glossy-backed Becard					0	<i>Pachyramphus surinamus</i>	predicted				
<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>	Pink-throated Becard		40	29		1	<i>Pachyramphus minor</i>					
<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>	Tropical Royal Flycatcher	X		X		0	<i>Onychorhynchus coronatus</i>					
<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher		40	29		1	<i>Terenotriccus erythrurus</i>		Pc			
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	Whiskered Flycatcher		20	14		1	<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>					
<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	Black-tailed Flycatcher					0	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	predicted				
<i>Piprites chloris</i>	Wing-barred Piprites	X	100	100		1	<i>Piprites chloris</i>		A			
<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>	Cinnamon Manakin-Tyrant					0	<i>Neopipo cinnamomea</i>	predicted				

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<i>Platyrinchus saturatus</i>	Cinnamon-crested Spadebill					0	<i>Platyrinchus saturatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>	Golden-crowned Spadebill		20	43		1	<i>Platyrinchus coronatus</i>		Pr			
<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>	White-crested Spadebill		20	29		1	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>					
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	X	40	71		1	<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>					
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher					0	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	predicted				
<i>Corythopsis torquatus</i>	Ringed Antpipit			43		1	<i>Corythopsis torquatus</i>		A			
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Flatbill					0	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	predicted				
<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	Yellow-olive Flatbill				75	1	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>					
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Yellow-margined Flatbill		40	43		1	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>		A			
<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	Gray-crowned Flatbill	X	80	86	25	1	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>		A			
<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	Ochre-ored Flatbill		20	14		1	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>					
<i>Tolmomyias traylori</i>	Orange-eyed Flatbill					0	<i>Tolmomyias traylori</i>	predicted				
<i>Cnipodectes subbrunneus</i>	Brownish Twistwing	X		86		1	<i>Cnipodectes subbrunneus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>	Spotted Tody-Flycatcher	X			75	1	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>		A			
<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher	X	20		25	1	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>					
<i>Poecilotriccus capitalis</i>	Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher					0	<i>Poecilotriccus capitalis</i>	predicted				
<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	X		A		0	<i>Poecilotriccus latirostris</i>					
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant					0	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>	Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant				25	1	<i>Hemitriccus minor</i>					
<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>	White-eyed Tody-Tyrant		40			1	<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>		A			
<i>Hemitriccus iohannis</i>	Johannes's Tody-Tyrant					0	<i>Hemitriccus iohannis</i>	predicted				
<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>	Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant					0	<i>Hemitriccus striaticollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>	Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant		20			1	<i>Hemitriccus minimus</i>		A			
<i>Lophotriccus vitiosus</i>	Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant	X	20			1	<i>Lophotriccus vitiosus</i>		A			

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<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>	Helmeted Pygmy-Tyrant			14		1	<i>Lophotriccus galeatus</i>		A			
<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	X	80	86	50	1	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Stigmatura napensis</i>	Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant					0	<i>Stigmatura napensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Inezia subflava</i>	Amazonian Tyrannulet					0	<i>Inezia subflava</i>	predicted				
<i>Ornithion inerme</i>	White-lored Tyrannulet					0	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>	predicted				
<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	X		14	25	1	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Yellow-bellied Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	Large Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia chilensis</i>	Chilean Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia chilensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	Small-billed Elaenia				25	1	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>		Pc			
<i>Elaenia strepera</i>	Slaty Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia strepera</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia pelzelni</i>	Brownish Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia pelzelni</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	Plain-crested Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Lesser Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Elaenia ruficeps</i>	Rufous-crowned Elaenia					0	<i>Elaenia ruficeps</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>	Forest Elaenia	X	40	43	50	1	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>					
<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	Gray Elaenia					0	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>	Yellow-crowned Elaenia				25	1	<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>		A			
<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	Greenish Elaenia					0	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	predicted				
<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>	Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	X	60	86	75	1	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>		A			
<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	Yellow Tyrannulet					0	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	predicted				
<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	X		A		1	<i>Nesotriccus murinus</i>					
<i>Serpophaga hypoleuca</i>	River Tyrannulet					0	<i>Serpophaga hypoleuca</i>	predicted				
<i>Attila phoenicurus</i>	Rufous-tailed Attila					0	<i>Attila phoenicurus</i>	predicted				
<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Attila	X			50	1	<i>Attila cinnamomeus</i>					
<i>Attila citriniventris</i>	Citron-bellied Attila	X	40	29		1	<i>Attila citriniventris</i>		A			

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<i>Attila bolivianus</i>	Dull-capped Attila					0	<i>Attila bolivianus</i>	predicted				
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila	X	80	71	50	1	<i>Attila spadiceus</i>		A			
<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Piratic Flycatcher	X	X	A		0	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>					
<i>Ramphotricon megacephalum</i>	Large-headed Flatbill					0	<i>Ramphotricon megacephalum</i>	predicted				
<i>Ramphotricon ruficauda</i>	Rufous-tailed Flatbill		20	57		1	<i>Ramphotricon ruficauda</i>		A			
<i>Ramphotricon fuscicauda</i>	Dusky-tailed Flatbill					0	<i>Ramphotricon fuscicauda</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher		20	14	50	1	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>					
<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	Swainson's Flycatcher					0	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Short-crested Flycatcher	X	20		25	1	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>					
<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Brown-crested Flycatcher					0	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	predicted				
<i>Sirystes albocinereus</i>	White-rumped Sirystes					0	<i>Sirystes albocinereus</i>	predicted				
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Grayish Mourner		20	57		1	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>		A			
<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>	Pale-bellied Mourner					0	<i>Rhytipterna immunda</i>	predicted				
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee	X	60	14	100	1	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>		A			
<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	Lesser Kiskadee	X	40	14	100	1	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>		Pc			
<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher					0	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher				25	1	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>		Pc			
<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>	Sulphury Flycatcher	X		A		0	<i>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</i>					
<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Boat-billed Flycatcher	X		14		1	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>					
<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	Rusty-margined Flycatcher					0	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher	X	20		50	1	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>		Pc			
<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Gray-capped Flycatcher	X			25	1	<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>		Pr			
<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>	Dusky-chested Flycatcher		40	43		1	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	White-throated Kingbird					0	<i>Tyrannus albogularis</i>	predicted				
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird	X	60		100	1	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>		Pr			
<i>Tyrannus monachus</i>	Northern Fork-tailed Flycatcher					0	<i>Tyrannus monachus</i>	predicted				

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<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	X		A		0	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>		Pr			
<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	Eastern Kingbird					0	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>	predicted				
<i>Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus</i>	Crowned Slaty Flycatcher		40	29	50	1	<i>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Variegated Flycatcher					0	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	predicted				
<i>Conopias trivirgatus</i>	Three-striped Flycatcher					0	<i>Conopias trivirgatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Conopias parvus</i>	Yellow-throated Flycatcher			29		1	<i>Conopias parvus</i>					
<i>Sublegatus obscurior</i>	Amazonian Scrub-Flycatcher	X			25	1	<i>Sublegatus obscurior</i>					
<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	Southern Scrub-Flycatcher					0	<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	predicted				
<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	White-headed Marsh Tyrant					0	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	predicted				
<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	Black-backed Water-Tyrant					0	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	predicted				
<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Vermilion Flycatcher					0	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	Drab Water Tyrant	X		14	100	1	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>		Pr			
<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	Fuscous Flycatcher					0	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher				25	1	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>		A			
<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	Alder Flycatcher					0	<i>Empidonax alnorum</i>	predicted				
<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	Olive-sided Flycatcher					0	<i>Contopus cooperi</i>	predicted				
<i>Contopus virens</i>	Eastern Wood-Pewee	X		A		0	<i>Contopus virens</i>		Pr			
<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	Western Wood-Pewee					0	<i>Contopus sordidulus</i>	predicted				
<i>Syrtidicola fluviatilis</i>	Little Ground-Tyrant					0	<i>Syrtidicola fluviatilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Knipolegus orenocensis</i>	Riverside Tyrant					0	<i>Knipolegus orenocensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Knipolegus poecilocercus</i>	Amazonian Black-Tyrant					0	<i>Knipolegus poecilocercus</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike					0	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo					0	<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	predicted				
<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>	Gray-chested Greenlet				25	1	<i>Hylophilus semicinereus</i>					
<i>Hylophilus brunneiceps</i>	Brown-headed Greenlet					0	<i>Hylophilus brunneiceps</i>	predicted				
<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>	Lemon-chested Greenlet		20	57		1	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>		A			

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<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>	Tawny-crowned Greenlet		40	43		1	<i>Tunchiornis ochraceiceps</i>		Pc			
<i>Pachysylvia hypoxantha</i>	Dusky-capped Greenlet		80	86		1	<i>Pachysylvia hypoxantha</i>		A			
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo					0	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	predicted				
<i>Vireo chivi</i>	Chivi Vireo		20		50	1	<i>Vireo chivi</i>					
<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	Yellow-green Vireo					0	<i>Vireo flavoviridis</i>	predicted				
<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	Black-whiskered Vireo					0	<i>Vireo altiloquus</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	Violaceous Jay				25	1	<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>					
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Blue-and-white Swallow					0	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	predicted				
<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>	Black-collared Swallow					0	<i>Pygochelidon melanoleuca</i>	predicted				
<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	White-banded Swallow	X	60	29	75	1	<i>Atticora fasciata</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Atticora tibialis</i>	White-thighed Swallow					0	<i>Atticora tibialis</i>	predicted				
<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	X	20	29	75	1	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>		Pr			
<i>Progne tapera</i>	Brown-chested Martin	X		A		0	<i>Progne tapera</i>					
<i>Progne subis</i>	Purple Martin					0	<i>Progne subis</i>	predicted				
<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Gray-breasted Martin	X			50	1	<i>Progne chalybea</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Progne elegans</i>	Southern Martin					0	<i>Progne elegans</i>	predicted				
<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	White-winged Swallow	X	80	29	100	1	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Riparia riparia</i>	Bank Swallow					0	<i>Riparia riparia</i>	predicted				
<i>Hirundo rustica</i>	Barn Swallow				25	1	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>		Pc			
<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	Cliff Swallow					0	<i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i>	predicted				
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren	X		57		1	<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	Southern House Wren	X		14		1	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>					
<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Thrush-like Wren	X	20	14	100	1	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>	Coraya Wren	X	60	29		1	<i>Pheugopedius coraya</i>		A			
<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>	Buff-breasted Wren	X	X	14	100	1	<i>Cantorchilus leucotis</i>		A			
<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	White-breasted Wood-Wren					0	<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i>	predicted				

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<i>Cyphorhinus transfluvialis</i>	Imeri Wren					0	<i>Cyphorhinus transfluvialis</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyphorhinus salvini</i>	Musician Wren					0	<i>Cyphorhinus salvini</i>	predicted				
<i>Microbates collaris</i>	Collared Gnatwren		40			1	<i>Microbates collaris</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	Long-billed Gnatwren					0	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	predicted				
<i>Polioptila parvirostris</i>	Tropical Gnatcatcher		20			1	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i>					
<i>Polioptila facilis</i>	Rio Negro Gnatcatcher					0	<i>Polioptila facilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>	Black-capped Donacobius	X			75	1	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>		Pr			
<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	Veery					0	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>	predicted				
<i>Catharus minimus</i>	Gray-cheeked Thrush					0	<i>Catharus minimus</i>	predicted				
<i>Catharus swainsoni</i>	Olive-backed Thrush					0	<i>Catharus swainsoni</i>	predicted				
<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	Cocoa Thrush					0	<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	predicted				
<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	Hauxwell's Thrush					0	<i>Turdus hauxwelli</i>	predicted				
<i>Turdus sanchezorum</i>	Varzea Thrush					0	<i>Turdus sanchezorum</i>	predicted				
<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>	Lawrence's Thrush			43		1	<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Turdus arthuri</i>	Campina Thrush					0	<i>Turdus arthuri</i>	predicted				
<i>Turdus debilis</i>	Black-billed Thrush	X		A		0	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>					
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Thrush					0	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Euphonia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Euphonia					0	<i>Euphonia plumbea</i>	predicted				
<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	Purple-throated Euphonia	X		A		1	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>		Pr			
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	Golden-bellied Euphonia	X		A		0	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>					
<i>Euphonia minuta</i>	White-vented Euphonia				25	1	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>		Pc			
<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	Thick-billed Euphonia					0	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Euphonia		20			1	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>		Pc			
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia		20	43		1	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>		Pc			
<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>	Yellow-browed Sparrow	X		A		1	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>		Pr			
<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	Bobolink					0	<i>Dolichonyx oryzivorus</i>	predicted				
<i>Leistes militaris</i>	Red-breasted Meadowlark					0	<i>Leistes militaris</i>	predicted				

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<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Russet-backed Oropendola	X	20	43	100	1	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola				50	1	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>					
<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	Green Oropendola					0	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>	predicted				
<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>	Olive Oropendola			14		1	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>		A			
<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>	Solitary Black Caciue				25	1	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>		Pc, A			
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Caciue	X	40	29	100	1	<i>Cacicus cela</i>		Pr, A			
<i>Cacicus latirostris</i>	Band-tailed Caciue					0	<i>Cacicus latirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	Red-rumped Caciue			14		1	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>					
<i>Cacicus oseryi</i>	Casqued Caciue					0	<i>Cacicus oseryi</i>	predicted				
<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	Orange-backed Troupial					0	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	predicted				
<i>Icterus chrysocephalus</i>	Epaulet Oriole	X		14		1	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>					
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	Epaulet Oriole					0	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird	X			25	1	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>					
<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Shiny Cowbird	X			25	1	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>		Pc			
<i>Lamprosar tanagrinus</i>	Velvet-fronted Grackle					0	<i>Lamprosar tanagrinus</i>	predicted				
<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>	Oriole Blackbird					0	<i>Gymnomystax mexicanus</i>	predicted				
<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	Yellow-hooded Blackbird					0	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	predicted				
<i>Geothlypis agilis</i>	Connecticut Warbler					0	<i>Geothlypis agilis</i>	predicted				
<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	Masked Yellowthroat	X		A		0	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>		A			
<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	American Redstart					0	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>	predicted				
<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	Yellow Warbler					0	<i>Setophaga petechia</i>	predicted				
<i>Setophaga striata</i>	Blackpoll Warbler					0	<i>Setophaga striata</i>	predicted				
<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Buff-rumped Warbler			43		1	<i>Myiothlypis fulvicauda</i>					
<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>	Red-billed Pied Tanager					0	<i>Lamprospiza melanoleuca</i>	predicted				
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager					0	<i>Piranga rubra</i>	predicted				
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager					0	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	predicted				
<i>Habia rubra</i>	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager		20	86		1	<i>Habia rubica</i>		Pc, A			

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<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	Yellow-green Grosbeak					0	<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyanoloxia rothschildii</i>	Amazonian Grosbeak		20	57		1	<i>Cyanoloxia rothschildii</i>		A			
<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak					0	<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>	predicted				
<i>Nemosia pileata</i>	Hooded Tanager				25	1	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>					
<i>Cyanicterus cyanicterus</i>	Blue-backed Tanager					0	<i>Cyanicterus cyanicterus</i>	predicted				
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper		40	14		1	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>					
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager		20			1	<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>					
<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	Guira Tanager					0	<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	predicted				
<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Swallow Tanager					0	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	predicted				
<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>	Short-billed Honeycreeper			14		1	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>		Pc			
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper	X	20	14		1	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>					
<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Red-legged Honeycreeper					0	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	predicted				
<i>Dacnis albiventris</i>	White-bellied Dacnis					0	<i>Dacnis albiventris</i>	predicted				
<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>	Yellow-bellied Dacnis		20			1	<i>Dacnis flaviventer</i>		Pr			
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis					0	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	predicted				
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis			14		1	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>		Pc			
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	X		14		1	<i>Saltator maximus</i>		A			
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Bluish-gray Saltator	X		14	50	1	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>		A			
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-colored Grosbeak			71		1	<i>Saltator grossus</i>		A			
<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	Bananaquit	X		A		0	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>					
<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Blue-black Grassquit	X		A		0	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>					
<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Gray-headed Tanager					0	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	predicted				
<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>	White-shouldered Tanager					0	<i>Loriotus luctuosus</i>	predicted				
<i>Loriotus cristatus</i>	Flame-crested Tanager		20	29		1	<i>Loriotus cristatus</i>		Pc			
<i>Loriotus rufiventer</i>	Yellow-crested Tanager					0	<i>Loriotus rufiventer</i>	predicted				
<i>Maschalethraupis surinamus</i>	Fulvous-crested Tanager	X		14		1	<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>					
<i>Lanio fulvus</i>	Fulvous Shrike-Tanager		40	71		1	<i>Lanio fulvus</i>		Pc, A			

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<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>	Red-shouldered Tanager					0	<i>Tachyphonus phoenicius</i>	predicted				
<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	White-lined Tanager					0	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	predicted				
<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>	Masked Crimson Tanager	X	X	14	50	1	<i>Ramphocelus nigrogularis</i>		Pc, Pr, A			
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager	X	40		50	1	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>					
<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	Lined Seedeater					0	<i>Sporophila lineola</i>	predicted				
<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	Slate-colored Seedeater					0	<i>Sporophila schistacea</i>	predicted				
<i>Sporophila murallae</i>	Wing-barred Seedeater			A		1	<i>Sporophila americana</i>					
<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>	Lesson's Seedeater				25	1	<i>Sporophila bouvronides</i>		Pc, Pr			
<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	Black-and-white Seedeater					0	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>	predicted				
<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	Yellow-bellied Seedeater					0	<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	predicted				
<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	Ruddy-breasted Seedeater					0	<i>Sporophila minuta</i>	predicted				
<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seedeater	X		A		1	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>					
<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>	Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch	X			25	1	<i>Sporophila angolensis</i>					
<i>Sporophila crassirostris</i>	Large-billed Seed-Finch					0	<i>Sporophila crassirostris</i>	predicted				
<i>Dolospingus fringilloides</i>	White-naped Seedeater					0	<i>Dolospingus fringilloides</i>	predicted				
<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	Orange-headed Tanager					0	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	predicted				
<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Chestnut-vented Conebill					0	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	predicted				
<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>	Bicolored Conebill					0	<i>Conirostrum bicolor</i>	predicted				
<i>Conirostrum margaritae</i>	Pearly-breasted Conebill					0	<i>Conirostrum margaritae</i>	predicted				
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Saffron Finch	X		A		0	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>					
<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>	Orange-fronted Yellow-Finch					0	<i>Sicalis columbiana</i>	predicted				
<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>	Magpie Tanager					0	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>	predicted				
<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	Black-faced Tanager					0	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	predicted				
<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Red-capped Cardinal	X	X	14	100	1	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>		Pr			
<i>Ixothraupis varia</i>	Dotted Tanager					0	<i>Ixothraupis varia</i>	predicted				
<i>Ixothraupis xanthogastra</i>	Yellow-bellied Tanager					0	<i>Ixothraupis xanthogastra</i>	predicted				
<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Blue-gray Tanager	X			75	1	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>		Pr			

Scientific name (CBRO)	English name (eBird/Clements)	Recon	Left Bank	Right Bank	Várzea	RI complete (4–21 may 2025)	eBird/Clements taxonomy	Predicted	Documentation	IUCN Red List	Threatened Brazilian Fauna	CITES appendices
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager	X	X		25	1	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>					
<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>	Masked Tanager					0	<i>Stilpnia nigrocincta</i>	predicted				
<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>	Burnished-buff Tanager					0	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>	predicted				
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager			14		1	<i>Tangara gyrola</i>					
<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	Green-and-gold Tanager		20	29		1	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>		Pc			
<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager	X	20	14		1	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>					
<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager		40	29		1	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>		Pc			
<i>Tangara callophrys</i>	Opal-crowned Tanager					0	<i>Tangara callophrys</i>	predicted				
<i>Tangara velia</i>	Opal-rumped Tanager		20	29		1	<i>Tangara velia</i>		Pc			
Total		197	198	243	180	369			267			

Apêndice / Appendix 2. Rio Içá taxon replacements

Species (L-R, L, R)	Subspecies (L-R)
<i>Crypturellus brevirostris-bartletti</i>	<i>Tinamus major serratus-peruvianus</i>
<i>Galbula leucogastra-chalcothorax</i>	<i>Crypturellus soui soui-caquetae</i>
<i>Selenidera nattereri-reinwardtii</i>	<i>Penelope jacquacu orienticola-jacquacu</i>
<i>Picumnus pumilus-lafresnayi</i>	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea purpureotincta-recondita</i>
<i>Micrastur buckleyi</i> (R)	<i>Piaya cayana cayana-mesura</i>
<i>Myrmornis torquata</i> (L)	<i>Podager nacunda coryi?-nacunda</i>
<i>Herpsilochmus dugandi</i> (R)	<i>Topaza pyra pyra-amaruni</i>
<i>Frederickena unduliger-fulva</i>	<i>Threnetes leucurus leucurus-cervinicauda</i>
<i>Pernostola minor-jensoni</i>	<i>Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata-iridipectus</i>
<i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i> (R)	<i>Strix virgata macconnelli-superciliaris</i>
<i>Grallaria dignissima</i> (R)	<i>Galbula tombacea mentalis-tombacea</i>
<i>Sclerurus peruvianus</i> (R)	<i>Nonnulla rubecula simulatrix-cinerea</i>
<i>Sclerurus caudacutus</i> (R)	<i>Capito auratus nitidior-auratus?</i>
<i>Xiphorhynchus beauperthuisii</i> (L)	<i>Micrastur gilvicollis ??</i>
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilrostris</i> (L)	<i>Milvago chimachima cordata-chimachima</i>
<i>Automolus cervicalis-infuscatus</i>	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus leucophthalmus-callogenyis</i>
<i>Thripophaga fusciceps</i> (R)	<i>Pygmytila stellaris occipitalis-maculipennis</i>
<i>Xenopipo atronitens</i> (L)	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus capitalis?-heterogynus?</i>
<i>Heterocercus flavivertex-aurantiivertex</i>	<i>Thamnophilus amazonicus cinereiceps-amazonicus</i>
<i>Poecilatriccus capitalis</i> (R)	<i>Myrmelastes leucostigma infuscatus-subplumbeus</i>
<i>Elaenia ruficeps</i> (L)	<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus incanus-elegans</i>
<i>Henicorhina leucosticta</i> (R)	<i>Hafferia fortis incanescens-fortis</i>
<i>Cyphorhinus transfluvialis-salvini</i>	<i>Willisornis poecilinotus duidae-lepidonota</i>
<i>Turdus arthuri</i> (L)	<i>Myrmothera campanisona dissors-signata</i>
<i>Cacicus latirostris</i> (R)	<i>Liosceles thoracicus dugandi-erithacus</i>
<i>Cacicus oseryi</i> (R)	<i>Hylexetastes stresemanni stresemanni?-insignis?</i>
<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i> (R)	<i>Philydor erythrocerum suboles-subfulvum</i>
<i>Sicalis flaveola</i> (R)	<i>Pseudopipra pipra pipra-discolor</i>
<i>Ixothraupis varia</i> (L)	<i>Pachyrhamphus rufus rufus-juruanus</i>
	<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchus platyrhynchus-senex?</i>
	<i>Tolmomyias assimilis neglectus-obscuriceps</i>
	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus miserabilis-ecaudatus</i>
	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum napaeum?-olivaceum</i>
	<i>Phaeomyias murina incomta?-wagae</i>
	<i>Hylophilus semicinerus viridiceps-juruanus</i>
	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus griseiventris-aemulus</i>
	<i>Pachysylvia hypoxantha hypoxantha-fuscicapillus</i>
	<i>Schistochlamys melanopsis aterrima-??</i>
	<i>Tangara chilensis caelicolor?-chilensis</i>

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