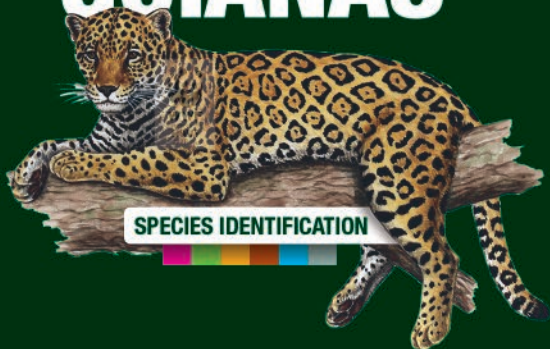


WILDLIFE OF THE GUIANAS

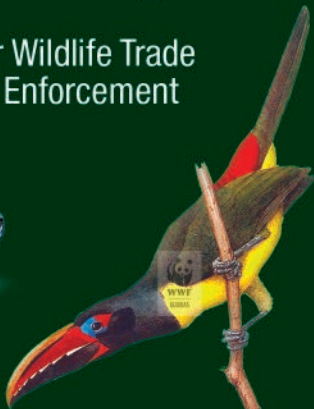


WILDLIFE OF THE GUIANAS



SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

A Pocketbook for Wildlife Trade
Monitoring and Enforcement





WILDLIFE OF THE GUIANAS

SPECIES IDENTIFICATION

**A Pocketbook for Wildlife Trade
Monitoring and Enforcement**

Second Edition
February 2023



OUR MISSION:

Together with the people of Suriname and Guyana
we conserve our natural heritage for human wellbeing
for now and for generations to come.

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Revision Second Edition made possible through the kind support of WWF- Belgium.

Developed under agreement No. ENV-PS-100415 between UNOPS and WWF for the UNDP/GEF and the UNF Project "Conservation of Globally Significant Forest Ecosystems in Suriname's Guiana Shield Bio-Region: Wildlife Trade Control".

First Edition produced with the kind support of:
 UNOPS United Nations Office for Project Service
 UNF United Nations Foundation
 UNDP United Nations Development Program
 GEF Global Environmental Facility

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ARRANGEMENT OF IMAGES

Images are arranged in animal groups of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, arthropods, birds and fish. Within each animal group, images are arranged alphabetically by family name and within each family, they are arranged alphabetically by species name.

PREFACE

Suriname and Guyana more than ever recognize the valuable contribution of their biological resources to their future sustainable development aspirations. For this reason and given that the wildlife trade is still permitted, WWF supports efforts taken by the respective countries to ensure strict management, monitoring and enforcement of regulations of the trade. Over the years, the Governments of Suriname and Guyana with support from WWF, have developed and implemented appropriate legislation, and strengthened the administrative systems to effectively combat threats of wildlife over-exploitation and habitat change.

To support this continuous and collaborative effort, focus has been placed on reviewing and updating this species identification manual.

The species identification manual is designed as a pocketbook meant to serve as a reference document for game wardens, forest conservation officers, veterinary officers, customs, and the police. It is hoped that the updated pocketbook will enhance regional efforts and the region's capability to combat the illegal movement of animals across international borders.

This pocketbook is designed in an easy, simple ready-to-go/-use tool that can be carried anywhere where animals are inspected for trade or may be intercepted in trade and can be used to address the species-specific requirements for international trade in Suriname and Guyana.

This pocketbook provides vital information to bridge the gap affecting the capacity of border – control officers, necessary to curb smuggling and other unauthorized wildlife trade. WWF hopes that this updated Wildlife Guide will become part of the field equipment to be used by all trade monitoring and enforcement officers and will achieve its objective of facilitating quick and accurate identification of wildlife species.

WWF looks forward to continued and fruitful collaboration with all wildlife management agencies in the Guianas, especially those that are responsible for monitoring regional and international wildlife trade. It is hoped that all users of the document will enjoy success in their endeavors at effective management of the region's biological diversity and help secure a living planet for present and future generations.



David Singh, PhD
Director, WWF-Guianas (Suriname and Guyana)
Paramaribo, Suriname



VOORWOORD

Meer dan ooit erkennen Suriname en Guyana de waardevolle bijdrage van hun biologische hulpbronnen aan hun toekomstige ambities voor duurzame ontwikkeling. Om deze reden en gezien het feit dat de handel in uit het wild afkomstige dieren nog steeds is toegestaan, ondersteunt WWF de inspanningen die door de respectievelijke landen worden geleverd om te zorgen voor strikt beheer, toezicht en handhaving van de regelgeving van de handel. In de loop der jaren hebben de regeringen van Suriname en Guyana, met steun van het WWF, passende wetgeving ontwikkeld en geïmplementeerd en de administratieve systemen versterkt om de bedreigingen van overexploitatie van uit het wild afkomstige dieren en verandering van leefgebieden effectief te bestrijden.

Om deze voortdurende en gezamenlijke inspanning te ondersteunen, is de nadruk gelegd op het herzien en bijwerken van deze handleiding voor identificatie van soorten.

De identificatie van soorten is ontworpen als een zakboekje dat bedoeld is als referentiedocument voor jachtopzieners, boswachters, dierenartsen, douane en politie. Het is te hopen dat het bijgewerkt zakboekje de regionale inspanningen en de capaciteit van de regio om de illegale verplaatsing van dieren over internationale grenzen te bestrijden, zal vergroten.

Dit zakboekje is ontworpen als een eenvoudig, gebruiksklaar hulpmiddel dat overal kan worden meegenomen waar dieren worden gekeurd voor handel of die in de handel kunnen worden onderschept, en kan worden gebruikt om te voldoen aan de soort specifieke vereisten voor internationale handel in Suriname en Guyana.

Dit zakboekje biedt essentiële informatie om eventuele capaciteitskloof van grensbewakingsambtenaren te dichten, hetgeen nodig is om smokkel en andere ongeoorloofde handel in uit het wild afkomstige dieren in te dammen. WWF hoopt dat deze bijgewerkte gids over uit het wild afkomstige dieren onderdeel zal worden van de veldapparatuur die door alle handelscontroleurs en handhavingsambtenaren zal worden gebruikt en dat het zijn doel zal bereiken om snelle en nauwkeurige identificatie van uit het wild afkomstige dieren mogelijk te maken.

WWF kijkt uit naar een voortgezette en vruchtbare samenwerking met alle instanties voor beheer van uit het wild afkomstige dieren in de Guyana's, met name degene die verantwoordelijk zijn voor het toezicht op de regionale en internationale handel in uit het wild afkomstige dieren. Gehoopt wordt dat alle gebruikers van het document succes zullen hebben bij hun inspanningen om de biologische diversiteit van de regio effectief te beheren en om een levende planeet voor huidige en toekomstige generaties veilig te stellen.



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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

WWF Guianas wishes to thank the following persons and Institutions for their support and contribution towards the production of this identification manual.

First Edition

- Mr. Ferdinand Baal and Ms. Trevie Feuriche of the Nature Conservation Division of the Suriname Forest Service of the Ministry of Natural Resources, for their advice in the selection of the animals and in the identification of the local and common names of some of the species in the Suriname volume.
- Mr. Bal Parsaud and Mr. Indarijit Ramdass of the Environmental Protection Agency in Guyana for their advice in the selection of the different species and their contribution to some of the common and local names.
- The Institute for Biodiversity and Environmental Research (IBER) and the National Zoological Collection of Suriname (NZCS) for facilitating the research and preparation of the text.
- Mr. Wim Eriks, for supplying reptile and amphibian images.
- Mr. Eric Hansen, Office National de la Chasse et de la Faune Sauvage (La Guyane) for granting permission to use images from the book "Faune de Guyane".
- Mr. Ed Hogenboom, VACO NV, for granting permission to use images from the book "Birds of Suriname".
- Mr. John de Bruin for providing images of reptiles and amphibians and for providing the Surinamese names for some reptiles and amphibians in the Guianas booklet.

- Princeton University Press, for granting permission to use bird images from the book “A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela”.
- Mr. Peter Pritchard, for supplying turtle images.
- Ms. Fiona Reid, for supplying the images of the mammals.
- Mr. Pieter Teunissen for his assistance in the identification of the local names of some of the birds.
- Ms. Morag W. William and the Guyana Marine Turtle Conservation Society (GMTCS) for granting permission to use some of their turtle images.
- Mr. Mark Tway, Mr. Hugo Claessen, Mr. Wolfgang Wuster, Mr. John White, Ms. Claudett de Bruin, Mr. John H. Tashjian, Mr. Patrick Viehoever, Dr. Antonio J. Ferreira, Dr. Lloyd Glenn Ingles, Mr. Gerald & Buff Corsi, Dr. Christopher Cox and Mr. Shaunvory for contributing reptile, amphibian and bird images.
- Members of the Military Police, Ministry of Defense, Suriname; the Veterinary Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Suriname; the game wardens of the Nature Conservation Division, of the Suriname Forest Service and the Customs and Excise Division, of the Ministry of Finance, Suriname, for their assistance in the field testing of the manual.
- The UNDP Country Offices in Suriname and Trinidad and Tobago for their support in the implementation of this project.

Second Edition:

- WWF - Belgium for the production, revision and publication of the second edition of the Wildlife Guide of the Guianas
- Mr. Romeo Lala of the CITES Management Authority of Suriname, Mr. Rakesh Debisarun of Nature Conservation Division and Mr. Kiran Somaroe of the CITES Scientific Authority for their advice in the selection of the animals and in the identification of the local and common names of some of the species in the Suriname volume and their CITES identification.
- Ms. Gwendolyn Landburg and team of the National Zoological Collection of Suriname/Center for Environmental Research (NZCS/CMO) for facilitating the research and validation of species and preparation of the text.
- Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden NL., Arie L. Spaans, Otte H. Ottema, Jan Hein J. M. Ribot for granting permission to use images from the book "Birds of Suriname".
- Guyana Wildlife Conservation and Wildlife Commission (GWCMC) for their advice in the selection of the animals and in the identification of the local and common names of some of the species in the Suriname volume and their CITES identification.
- Mr. Sean Dilrosun for the assistance in providing the descriptions of the species.
- Mr. Marc Dando, Wildlife illustrator, for granting permission to use his shark images.
- Mr. Ginoh Soerodimedjo for the redesign and the illustrations of the newly added species.
- WWF - Guianas for the coordination of the review and publication of the Second Edition of the Wildlife Guide of the Guianas.

WHAT IS CITES?

The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES) is an international agreement that has been signed by 184 countries. This treaty identifies animals and plants believed to be at risk from overexploitation and sets up mechanisms to monitor and control their trade internationally. The animals and plants are listed in three appendices which offer various levels of protection against exploitation.

Appendix I species are rare or endangered. Trade in these species primarily for commercial purposes is not allowed. Appendix I species may however be exported for research. Special CITES permits are required by both the importing and exporting countries prior to shipping.

Appendix II species are neither rare nor endangered but may become so if immediate action is not taken to control their exploitation. Appendix II species must possess a CITES permit. The CITES export permit will stipulate the specimens that may be exported and when export can take place.

Appendix III species are subject to special management within certain countries in order to provide protection for local populations.

WITHOUT A CITES PERMIT, ANIMALS LISTED IN THE ABOVE APPENDICES CANNOT BE APPROVED FOR IMPORT OR EXPORT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE.

HOW TO USE THIS MANUAL

This manual deals with

- all the major species of animals that are permitted for international trade in Guyana and Suriname, and
- their “look-alikes” and others which are fully protected by the State and not allowed for export.

The species described in this manual were identified by the Wildlife Management Authorities of Guyana and Suriname as those most requiring attention by monitoring and enforcement officers. The list is not exhaustive as it was beyond the capacity of this manual to include all species that are approved for export.

In order to help the user quickly identify the export status of each species the following icons are used:



CITES Appendix I. Species and other species that are under complete protection by Guyana and Suriname Law and cannot be permitted for export under any circumstance.



CITES Appendix II. Species not necessarily threatened with extinction, but in which trade must be controlled in order to avoid utilization incompatible with their survival.



CITES Appendix III. Species that are protected in at least one country, which has asked other CITES Parties for assistance in controlling the trade.



Non-CITES listed species. Export is permitted and these species require an export permit from the Wildlife Management Authorities.



Protected species in Suriname. “Protected animal species” are all species of mammals, birds and sea turtles and other animal species to be designated by State Decree, which belong to a species living in the wild in Suriname, except for:

- Hunting animals
- Captive animals
- Predominantly harmful animals

Game Law 1954 (Jacht Wet) G.B. 1954 no. 25 - Article 1.1

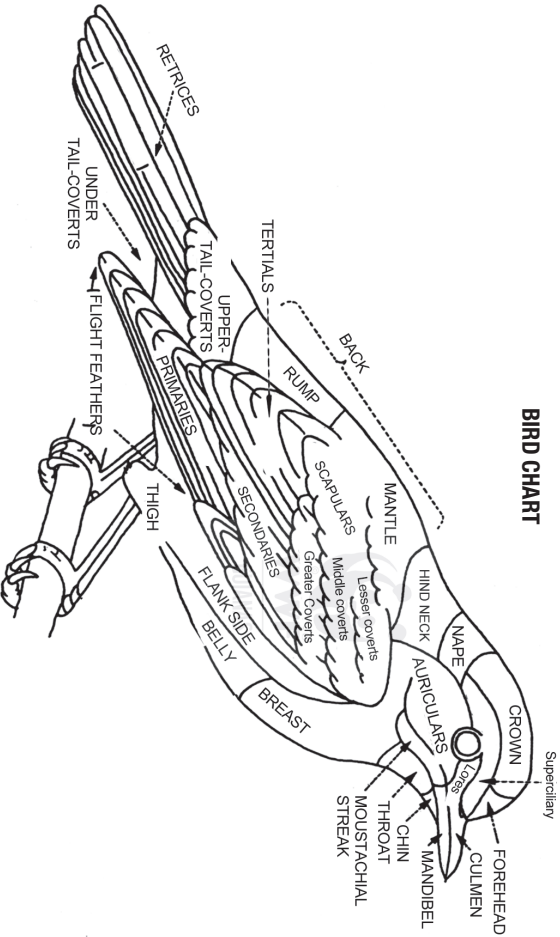


Image adapted from A Guide to the Birds of Venezuela

GLOSSARY

Word	Definition
abdomen	the belly (between the diaphragm and the pelvis)
aglyphe	snakes that possess small massive teeth without a groove, not venomous
anteriorly-converging	coming together near or towards the head
anuran	frogs and toads belonging to the group of amphibians
aquatic	living in water
arboreal	tree dwelling
barbel	a slender sensory structure on the lips of certain aquatic animals
basally	situated at, or forming the base
bulbous	resembling a bulb especially in roundness
canopy	the uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest
carapace	bony shield (the upper section of the shell) covering the back of a turtle or tortoise
carpal	equivalent of the wrist bone
cephalic	of or in the head
convexly	curved or rounded like the exterior of a sphere or circle
costal scutes	large bony plates forming a longitudinal row on both sides of the carapace of a turtle
coverts	feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird
crown	the topmost part of the skull or the head
dermal	of the skin
dewlap	a collapsible usually brightly colored fold of skin underneath the throat of certain lizards
digits	fingers or toes
dilate	make or become wider
distal	most distant end from the point of attachment

Word	Definition
diurnal	active chiefly in the daytime
dorsal	involving the upperparts (head to tail) of an animal
dorso-lateral	involving the upperparts and the sides of an animal
dorso-ventrally	
depressed	flattened, upperside pressed towards the underside of an animal
dorsum	upper surface of an animal
endemic	restricted to a certain local area
filament	a thin flexible thread-like appendage
flanks	side of the body between the ribs and the hips
forest remains	the remnants of natural forests that have been incompletely cut down
fossorial	adapted to living underground
habitat	the natural environment of an animal
gallery forest	a forest growing along a watercourse in a savanna area
gular fan	a fold of skin underneath the throat of certain lizards
immatures	stage just before adulthood or reproductive maturity
inundated	flooded
labial	of the lips
lateral	involving the side of, or directed to the side
laterally compressed	sides compressed towards each other
linear	elongated with nearly parallel sides
lobes	a curved or rounded projection
lores	the space between the eye and bill of a bird
keel	a ridgelike structure
mandible	lower segment of the bill/jaw of an animal
mantle	the upper part of the back
maxilla	upper segment of the bill or jaw of an animal
median groove	longitudinal depression along a midsection
mid-dorsal	middle of the upperside of the body

Word	Definition
monogamous	living in pairs, having only one mate
mottled	patterned with irregular patches of color
neotropical	the bio-geographic region of tropical Central and South-America
nocturnal	active at night
oblique	slanting
opisthogyph	snakes with venomous fangs located to the rear of the mouth
opposable	capable of being placed opposite something else
ornated	elaborately decorated
oscillate	swing or move to and fro
oxbow lakes	U-shaped lake that originated from a cut off riverbend
palpebral	located on or near the eyelids
paratoid glands	poisonous glands behind the eyes of toads
parthogenetic	capable of producing young without fertilization of the egg
pelagic	living within the water column
plastron	the under section of a shell. The bony shield covering the underside of a tortoise or turtle
posterior	the back end
pre-anal	in front of the anus
prefrontal scutes	bony plates in front of the forehead
prehensile	adapted for seizing or grasping especially by wrapping around
primary forest	a forest largely undisturbed by human activities
proteroglyph	snakes with fixed venomous front fangs
proximal	close to the point of attachment
reticulate	having a network of veins or fibers
retractile	capable of being drawn back or inwards
rudimentary	a degenerated part of the body
roost	a perch on which birds can rest or sleep
rump	the “buttocks” of a bird
scapula	shoulder-blade

Word	Definition
scutes	external bony or horny plate or large scale found mainly on turtles and tortoises
secondary forest	forest that has replaced the original or primary vegetation of the area
semi-arboreal	often inhabiting and frequenting trees but not completely tree dwelling
sensory pits	depressions that convey nerve impulses from sense organs to nerve centers, temperature sensitive
serrated	having a series of small projections
solenoglyphe	snakes with movable venomous front fangs
subterranean	below the ground
superciliary	adjoining the eyebrow
supra-ocular	above the eyes
SV	snout-vent length: length from the snout or tip of the nose to the rectum
terra firma	dry land, the ground
terrestrial	living on the ground
TL	total length
transverse	cross-wise
trapezoidal	four-sided shape with none of the sides being parallel
triads	groups of three
tri-colored	having three (3) colors
tyimpanum	a thin tense membrane covering the organ of hearing
undulating	wavy
vent	the external opening of the rectum or cloaca
ventral	involving the underside of an animal
ventro-lateral	involving the area between the underside and the sides of an animal
vertebral crest	ridge or hump running along the area above the back bone
wing-speculum	colored part of wing along the outer/upper edge distinct from the coloration of the rest of the wing

ABBREVIATIONS

G	the Guyana name, is used in Guyana
S	the Sranan name, is used in Suriname
SN	the Surinamese-Dutch name, is used in Suriname
N	the Dutch name, is used in the Netherlands, but sometimes in Suriname as well
SE	the Surinamese-English name, is used in Suriname

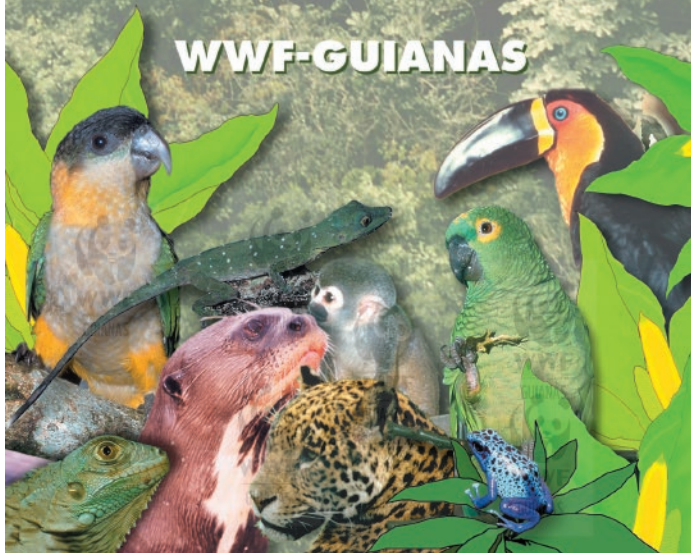
ILLUSTRATIONS

AJF	Antonio J. Ferreira
BoS	Birds of Suriname - Naturalis Biodiversity Center, Leiden NL ©
BoV	Birds of Venezuela
CdB	Claudett de Bruin
FAR	Fiona A. Reid
FdG	Faune de Guyane: Maël Dewynter, Carole Pourcher, Caroline Soissons-Tairraz
FGB	Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname: Ber van Perlo
G&BC	Gerald and Buff Corsi
GS	Ginoh Soerodimedjo
HC	Hugo Claessen
JdB	John de Bruin
JHT	John H. Tashjian
JW	John White
LGI	Lloyd Glenn Ingles
MD	Marc Dando
MT	Mark Tway
MWW	Morag W. Williams
PP	Peter Pritchard
PV	Patrick Viehoever
SI	Shaun Ivory
WE	Wim Eriks
WW	Wolfgang Wuster



Leaving our children living forests

WWF-GUIANAS



MAMMALS



FAR

Cyclopedidae*Cyclopes didactylus***PYGMY ANTEATER**

Likanu (S)

Wespeneter (N)

**Identification**

Cyclopes didactylus has a dense, soft fur, grey to yellowish, with a silvery sheen. Subspecies have darker, often brownish, streaks, and paler underparts or limbs. The eyes are black, and the soles of the feet are red. Proportionately shorter faces and larger skulls than other anteater species. Presence of two claws on the fore feet. The claws are present on the second and third toes, with the latter being much larger. The fourth toe is very small, and lacks a claw, while the other two toes are vestigial or absent, and are not visible externally. Adults have a total length from 36cm to 45cm, including a tail 17cm to 24cm long, and weigh from 175cm to 400g.

Habitat

Cyclopes didactylus inhabits the tree *Ceiba*, which has large seed pods that contain masses of a silky silverish fiber. The silky anteater is arboreal and very rarely descends to the ground.



Myrmecophaga tridactyla

GIANT ANTEATER

Giant Anteater (G)

Tamanuwa (S)

Reuzenmierenerter (N)



Identification

Largest of anteaters, with a long body, a black elongated cylindrical snout, and a long non-prehensile bushy tail, with long, coarse, drooping plume of hair. Jaws completely toothless. Fur mainly grizzled grey-brown to blackish. A black band bordered with white extends from the cheeks to the base of the throat, crossing over the shoulder to the midline. Forefeet whitish, crossed by black band to the wrist, with 3 greatly enlarged claws and 2 smaller claws. Walks on its knuckles. Hindfeet with 5 short claws. SV 1m to 1.9m. Tail length 64cm to 90cm. Max. weight 39kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Savannas, open woodland, coastal area, rarely in rainforest.

Remarks

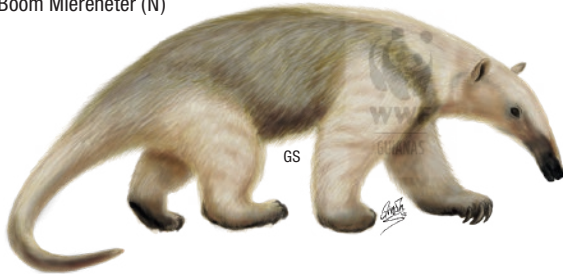
Nocturnal and diurnal. Active mainly during the day. Solitary.

Myrmecophagidae*Tamandua tetradactyla***SOUTHERN TAMANDUA**

Lesser Anteater (G)

Tamandua (S)

Boom Miereneter (N)

**Identification**

Medium-sized anteater with a head and body length ranging from 34cm to 88cm, and a prehensile tail 37cm to 67cm long. Adults weigh from 1.5kg to 8.4kg, no significant difference in size between males and females. Four-clawed digits on the forefeet and five on the hind feet. The underside and the tip of the tail are hairless. The snout is long and decurved with an opening only as wide as the diameter of a stick, from which the tongue is protruded. To avoid puncturing their palms with their sharp claws, they walk on the outsides of their hands. Underside and the end of the prehensile tail are hairless. The snout is long and decurved with an opening only as wide as the diameter of a pencil, from which the tongue is protruded. This species may have lighter markings or be a solid color - black, brown or blond - and have no markings.

Habitat

Inhabits various wet and dry forests, including tropical rainforest, savanna, and thorn scrub. It seems to be most common in habitats near streams and rivers, especially those thick with vines and epiphytes.



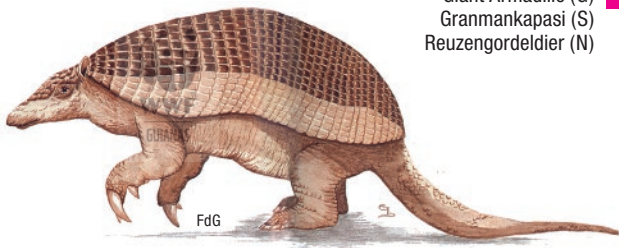
Prionodontes maximus

GIANT ARMADILLO

Giant Armadillo (G)

Granmankapasi (S)

Reuzengordeldier (N)



Identification

An enormous armadillo with a thick armour with 11 to 13 barely distinguishable bands. Grey to brown. Armour looks several sizes too small, does not cover lower sides or legs. Edge on sides of armour pale yellow. Underparts naked (not-armoured), pinkish to yellow-brown. Legs and feet enormous. Forefeet with greatly enlarged, massive claws; 3rd fore-toe largest. Small head and eyes. Small ears set widely apart. Tail long. SV 75cm to 100cm. Tail approx. 50cm. Weight 30kg to 60kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial and subterranean. Primary rainforests. Prefers well-drained soil.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solitary. Claws on forefeet are the largest in the animal kingdom.

Similar looking species

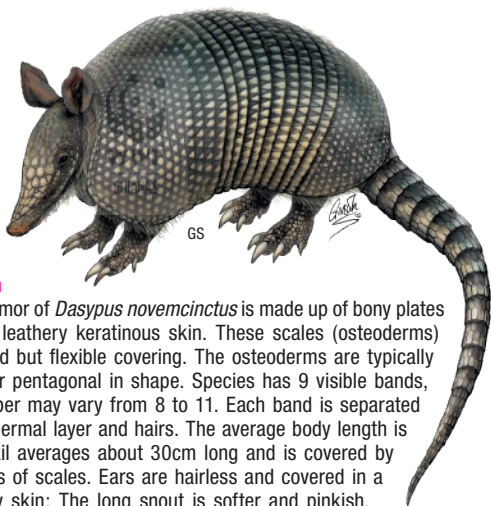
Dasypus kappleri. In this species the ears are set close together, the armour covers the sides, the legs are of normal size.

Dasypodidae*Dasypus novemcinctus***NINE-BANDED ARMADILLO**

Nine-Banded Armadillo (G)

Negi Banti Kapasi (S)

Negen Bandig Gordeldier (N)

**Identification**

Outer body armor of *Dasypus novemcinctus* is made up of bony plates covered in a leathery keratinous skin. These scales (osteoderms) provide a hard but flexible covering. The osteoderms are typically rectangular or pentagonal in shape. Species has 9 visible bands, but this number may vary from 8 to 11. Each band is separated by a thin epidermal layer and hairs. The average body length is 75cm. The tail averages about 30cm long and is covered by 12 to 15 rings of scales. Ears are hairless and covered in a rough, bumpy skin; The long snout is softer and pinkish, appearing almost pig-like with it narrow, tapered shape. The face, neck, and underside are covered in small clusters of hair. Males weigh slightly more than females.

Habitat

Found in bottomland hardwood forests, scrub and brushlands. It prefers areas with soft soil that it can burrow into. It is usually found near water sources like streams, creeks and water holes.



Herpailurus yagouaroundi

JAGUARUNDI

Jaguarundi (G)

Blakatigrikati, Yaguarundi (S)

Jagoearundi (N)



Identification

Medium-sized, unspotted cat, with a long back, slender body, long slender tail and short legs. Coat uniformly colored, varying from grizzled black, yellow-brown to reddish-brown. Head small. Ears small, rounded. Unlike other cats it has a circular pupil. Underparts same color as the back or slightly paler. Small feet, dog-like. Cubs from the same litter sometimes differently colored. SV 50cm to 82cm. Tail length 32cm to 61cm. Weight 4.5kg to 9kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial, but can climb trees. Variety of habitats: most common in dry forests, secondary forests and savannas. Also in rainforest.

Remarks

Mostly diurnal, but also nocturnal. Solitary or in pairs.

Similar looking species

Eira barbara, but this species has a pale spot on the throat and a bushy tail. *Puma concolor*, but this species is much larger, has a dark tail tip and a pale muzzle.

Felidae*Leopardus pardalis***OCELOT**

Ocelot (G)

Heytigrikati (S)

Ocelot (N)

**Identification**

Medium-sized spotted cat with a variable colored coat. Coat varies from grey to yellow to yellowish brown with black markings arranged in longitudinal rows, forming streaks and stripes on the neck, elongated spots on the front half of the body and rosettes on the posterior half. Fur of the neck is “reversed” slanting forwards. Underparts white with black spots. Tail distinctly shorter than hindleg, incompletely banded and spotted black. SV 70cm to 90cm. Tail length 28cm to 45cm. Weight 8kg to 9kg in females, 11kg to 12kg in males.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary rain- and savanna forests. Sometimes in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Mainly nocturnal, also diurnal hidden in dense bush. Solitary.

Similar looking species

Panthera onca, but *P. onca* is much larger and has spots in the neck, not stripes. *Leopardus wiedi* or *Leopardus tigrinus*, but these are smaller, with tails longer than the hindlegs.



Leopardus tigrinus

ONCILLA

Oncilla (G)

Tigrikati (S)

Ocelotkat (N)



FAR

Identification

Smallest wild cat in Americas. Built like a house cat. Color variable, upperparts usually orange-brown with rows of tiny spots, sometimes rosettes. Two pairs of distinct black stripes on sides of neck. Small head and feet. Hair on neck not reversed. Male larger than female. Kittens spotted. SV 34cm to 65cm. Tail length 19cm to 33cm. Weight 1.5kg to 3kg.

Habitat

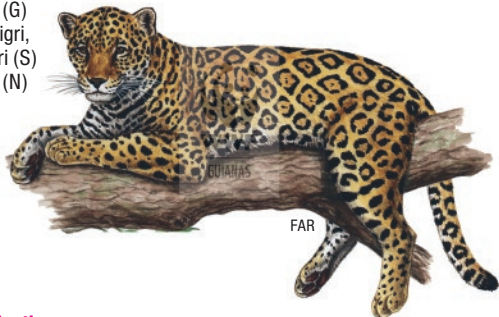
Terrestrial and semi-arboreal.

Remarks

Probably nocturnal. Solitary. Apparently always rare.

Felidae*Panthera onca***JAGUAR**

Jaguar (G)
Pakiratigri,
Penitigri (S)
Jaguar (N)

**Identification**

Large, heavy, spotted cat, with a short back, strongly built body, robust short legs and large feet. Head very large with rounded ears. Powerful jaws. Coat yellow to yellow-brown, with black spots in open circles or rosettes. Neck spotted above and below, not striped. Underparts white with black spots. Tail long, spotted or banded with black. Coat of young spotted and darker than adults. Male larger than female. SV 1.1m to 1.85m. Tail length 44cm to 66cm. Weight 31kg to 158kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial, but climbs low trees. Swims well. Forested areas, usually near water. Also in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Largest carnivore in the Americas. Nocturnal and diurnal. Usually solitary.

Similar looking species

Leopardus pardalis, but these are much smaller and have stripes on the neck.

Canidae

*Speothos venaticus***BUSH DOG**

Bush Dog (G)

Busidagu (S)

Boshond (N)

**Identification**

Odd-looking, stocky dog with extremely short limbs, short tail and small round ears. Head, neck and top of shoulders light brown to reddish brown, gradually darkening to blackish hindquarters. Underparts dark brown or black, sometimes with a white spot on the chest. Fur long and soft. Limbs black or dark-brown. Tail black, thickly furred. Young grey-black. SV 60cm to 75cm. Tail 11cm to 13cm. Weight 5kg to 7kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary rainforests and woody savannas. Most records from dry forests and forests near savannas. Often near water.

Remarks

Diurnal, but rarely seen. Usually in small groups of 4 to 15, sometimes alone.

Similar looking species

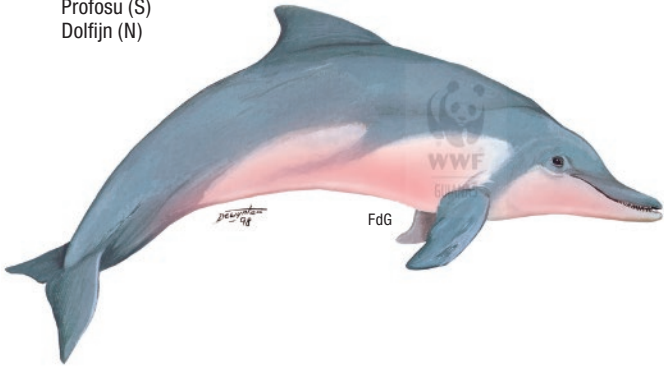
Eira barbara, but this species has a long, bushy tail.

Delphinidae*Sotalia guianensis***GUIANA DOLPHIN**

Guiana River Dolphin (G)

Profosu (S)

Dolfijn (N)

**Identification**

Smallest of dolphins. Head with short beak, small hump on forehead. Dorsal color grey, brown or bluish. Ventral color pale grey, whitish to light-pink. Colors gradually merge into each other. Prominent triangular dorsal fin. Flippers quite short, narrow at junction with body. TL 1.3m to 1.9m. Weight to 53kg.

Habitat

Aquatic. Estuaries and nearby coastal waters, coastal rivers below the first rapids. Both in salt and fresh water.

Remarks

Diurnal. Travels in small groups up to 10 individuals. Sometimes solitary.



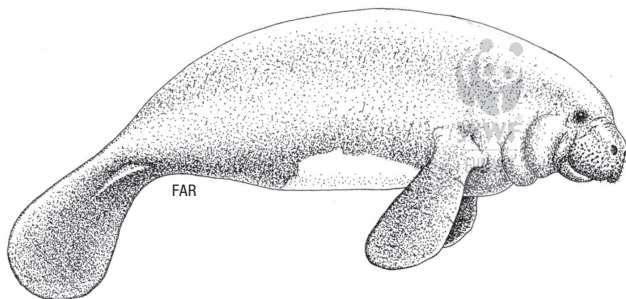
Trichechus inunguis

**AMAZONIAN MANATEE,
SOUTH AMERICAN MANATEE**

Amazonian Manatee (G)

Seku (S)

Lamantijn, Zeekoe (N)



Identification

Body large, cylindrical, grey. Head relatively small, upperlip having a large bristly surface. Forelimbs are short, rounded flippers without nails on tips. No hindlimbs. Chest and abdomen with large irregular whitish patches. Eyes tiny. Length to 2.8m. Weight 350kg to 500kg.

Habitat

Aquatic. Rivers and lakes downstream of any major rapids.

Remarks

Nocturnal and diurnal. Solitary or females with young. Isolated populations in Rupununi and Essequibo rivers of Guyana.

Similar looking species

Differs from *Trichechus manatus*, by the absence of nails on flippers, and its smaller size.

Trichechidae*Trichechus manatus***CARIBBEAN MANATEE,
WEST INDIAN MANATEE**

West Indian Manatee (G)

Seku (S)

Lamantijn, Zeekoe V(N)

**Identification**

Body large, cylindrical, grey. Head relatively small, snout squarish with strong prehensile upperlip. Paddle-like flippers with 3 large, flat nails on each flipper. No hindlimbs. Underparts with grey or pink blotches. Large fleshy tail is dorso-ventrally flattened. TL 2.5m to 4.5m. Weight 200kg to 600kg.

Habitat

Aquatic. Calm creeks and rivers below the first rapids. Fresh and salt water.

Remarks

Diurnal and nocturnal. Solitary or mother with young. Temporarily in groups.

Similar looking species

Differs from *Trichechus inunguis*, by the nails on flippers and its slightly larger size.



Alouatta macconnelli

GUIANAN RED HOWLER

Babun (S)

Rode Brulaap (N)



Identification

Head, shoulders, tail and usually underparts of *Alouatta macconnelli* are dark red to purplish red, the back and sides less red. The head is large, throat swollen and the face is without hairs. Chin with forward growing beard, longer in males. Adult males often have blackish beard, limbs and tail.

Habitat

Arboreal, and in middle and upper level of mature or disturbed forests. Also found in riverside trees.

Atelidae*Ateles paniscus***RED-FACED SPIDER MONKEY**

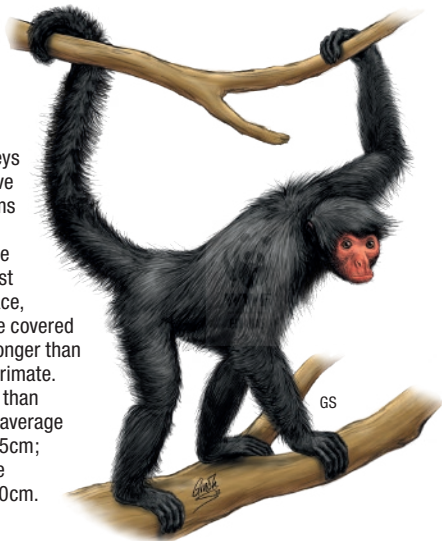
Kwata (S)

Roodgezicht

Slingeraap (N)

Identification

Red-faced spider monkeys have small heads, relative to their bodies. Long arms and legs, and a tail that helps them balance while moving through the forest canopy. Excluding the face, hands, and feet, they are covered in jet-black hair that is longer than that found on a typical primate. Males are slightly larger than females. Males have an average head-body length of 54.5cm; females have an average head-body length of 54.0cm.

**Habitat**

Found in dense forest habitats that are isolated from human populations. Preferred habitat typically includes forests with canopy heights exceeding 25m. Forest habitats bordering large rivers tend to have low population densities.



Saguinus midas

**GOLDEN-HANDED TAMARIN,
MIDAS TAMARIN, RED-HANDED TAMARIN,
YELLOW-HANDED TAMARIN**

“Marmoset” (G)

Saguwenke (S)

Surinaamse Zijdeap (N)

Identification

Smallest primate in the Guianas. Head, face and forequarters entirely black. Back black but variegated with yellow or brown-yellow. Hands and feet bright orange yellow (golden-handed).

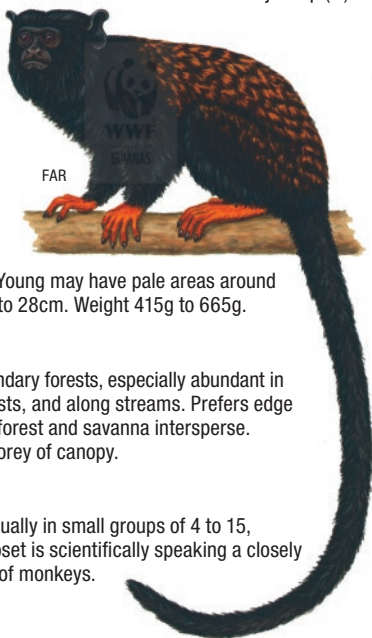
Tail and underparts black. Young may have pale areas around eyes and mouth. SV 20cm to 28cm. Weight 415g to 665g.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests, especially abundant in savanna forests, ridge forests, and along streams. Prefers edge habitats, especially where forest and savanna intersperse. In lower crowns or understorey of canopy.

Remarks

Diurnal, but rarely seen. Usually in small groups of 4 to 15, sometimes alone. A marmoset is scientifically speaking a closely related but different group of monkeys.



Cebidae

Cebus apella
Sapajus apella



**BLACK-CAPPED CAPUCHIN,
GUIANAN BROWN CAPUCHIN, TUFTED CAPUCHIN,**

Black Jack, Tufted Capuchin, Ring-Tail Monkey (G)

Keskesi, Pitiko (S)

Mutsaap, Rolstaartaap,

Zwarte Capucijneraap (N)

**Identification**

Body brown. Shoulders yellow-brown.

Hands, hindlimbs, and feet black or darker

than body. Head broad, crown covered with dark brown cap extending down cheeks as a distinct bar in front of ears. Hairs of cap erect, in males forming short tufts on top of head. Face dark brown, pink, or brown mottled pink, fringed yellowish to white. Tail prehensile, black or brown, and darkest at tip. Males larger and darker than females. Much individual variation among members of same troop, esp. in face color. SV 35cm to 49cm. Weight 1.7kg to 4.5kg.

Habitat

Arboreal. Canopy of primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Diurnal. Groups of 5 to 20, usually about 10. According to Emmons & Feer, 1997, not occurring in northern half of Guyana.

Similar looking species

Cebus olivaceus, but *C. olivaceus* has no dark bars in front of ears and no tufted top of head, but instead it has a V-shaped cap.



Cebus olivaceus

**WEEPER, WEEPER CAPUCHIN,
WEDGE-CAPED CAPUCHIN, WHITE FRONTED CAPUCHIN**

Ringtail (G)

Bergi Keskesi (S)

Grijze Capucijneraap (N)

Identification

Upperparts brown, sometimes frosted with yellow. Head brownish yellow with a distinct V-shaped dark brown to blackish cap, tapering to a very thin stripe down the forehead to the nose. Face pink. Shoulders and upper arms greyish yellow, hands and feet dark brown. Tail prehensile, dark brown, often carried with tip coiled. SV 37cm to 46cm. Weight 2.3kg to 4.2kg.



Habitat

Arboreal. Middle and lower levels of primary rainforests, sometimes even descending to the ground.

Remarks

Diurnal. In groups of 7 to 40 individuals.

Similar looking species

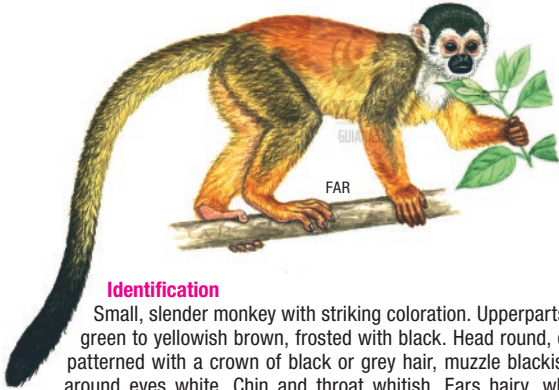
With *Cebus apella*, but *C. apella* has dark bars in front of ears and a tufted top of head.

Cebidae*Saimiri sciureus***COMMON SQUIRREL MONKEY**

Squirrel Monkey (G)

Monkimonki (S)

Doodskopaap, Eekhoornaap (N)

**Identification**

Small, slender monkey with striking coloration. Upperparts greyish green to yellowish brown, frosted with black. Head round, distinctly patterned with a crown of black or grey hair, muzzle blackish, mask around eyes white. Chin and throat whitish. Ears hairy, white with slight, pointed tufts. Sides of neck behind ear white. Chest and belly yellow to orange. Females tend to have darker head and cheeks than males. Forelimbs, hand and feet yellow-orange. Tail nonprehensile, brown-green, ending in a black tip. SV 25cm to 32cm. Weight 0.5kg to 1.4kg.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests, especially river and lake edges. Even in forest remains in agricultural areas and suburb areas.

Remarks

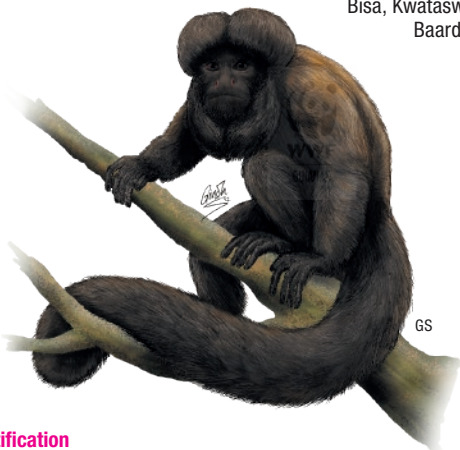
Diurnal. Large groups of 25 to more than 100. Groups in forest remains are smaller.



Chiropotes sagulatus

GUIANAN BEARDED SAKI

Bisa, Kwataswagri (S)
Baardsaki (N)



Identification

Guianan bearded sakis are marked by a thick fur, long bushy tails, and short body hair. Identified by their larger black beards and their black noses. Males have distinctive, pink scrota and females have pink vaginal lips. Slightly sexually dimorphic with an average weight of 3kg in males and 2.6kg in females. Head and body length ranges from 327mm to 480mm and tail length from 370mm to 463mm. Hindlimbs slightly longer than their forelimbs.

Habitat

C. sagulatus has been seen in rain forests, mountain savannah forests and occasionally in gallery forests. They rarely descend to lower canopy levels and the forest floor. *C. sagulatus* individuals spend 60% of their time in the middle and upper levels of the forest canopy.

Pitheciidae*Pithecia pithecia***WHITE-FACED SAKI**

Wanaku (S)

Wit-Gezicht Slingeraap,

Witkop Saki (N)

Identification

White-faced saki males have a black coat with white fur that surrounds their face. Female have a shorter, brownish grey coat with two vertical lines from their eyes to their nose.

Females may also have orange brown colored fur that emerges around the chest area and continues down to their abdomen.

At birth males and adult females are very similar in appearance. A gradual color change over 3.5 to 4 years occurs, in which male sakis become all black with bright white faces. Sakis have long bushy tails. White-faced sakis exhibit sexual dimorphism, with larger males, and sexual dichromatism; weight males are around 2.38kg and females are around 1.76kg.

Habitat

White-faced sakis are arboreal and live in both upland and lowland rainforests. Although they can inhabit very wet and very dry forests, they prefer areas with an abundance of fruit trees and watering holes. This species is most common at canopy heights of 15m to 25m.



Mustelidae

*Eira barbara***TAYRA**

Tayra (G)

Ayra (S)

Aira (N)

Identification

Long-legged weasel (much like a small dog) with a long back and long bushy tail. Head and neck usually grey-brown or yellowish. A light yellow to orange spot, often triangular, on chest and throat. Rest of the body including limbs and tail glossy dark brown to black. Young entirely black, sometimes with white throat patch and/or white head. SV 56cm to 71cm. Weight 2.7kg to 7kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial and arboreal. Primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Diurnal, except near human habitations. Solitary or in pairs that travel together. Color variation: Individuals sometimes completely black and sometimes pale yellow.

Similar looking species

Speothos venaticus, but this species is uniformly brown, has a short tail and has a thick cylindrical body. *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*, but this species is uniformly brown or reddish, has a slender feline (cat) tail and a small head.

Mustelidae*Galictis vittata***GREATER GRISON**

Grison (G)

Weti-Baka Ayra (S)

Grison (N)



FAR

Identification

Short-legged weasel, with a long neck and back and a short tail. Upperparts, including tail, grizzled grey, mixed with dark brown. Head tri colored: crown grey; forehead with broad white band above eyes, across ears, and down side of neck; muzzle to eyes black. Chin, throat and chest, legs and feet black. Rest of underparts grizzled grey. Young are like adults. SV 46cm to 55cm. Weight 1.5kg to 2kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial, but swims well. Rainforest and savannas, near rivers or streams.

Remarks

Nocturnal, with some diurnal activity in the early morning and late afternoon. Solitary and in pairs that travel together or females with young.



Lontra longicaudis

**LONG-TAILED OTTER,
NEOTROPICAL (RIVER) OTTER,
SOUTH AMERICAN (RIVER) OTTER**

South American River Otter (G)

Swampuwatradagu (S)

Zwampotter (SN)



Identification

Medium-sized otter. Upperparts entirely glossy dark or light brown. Throat and belly silvery white to shades of yellow or brown, throat not spotted. Muzzle broad, nose pad completely or partly naked. Tail long, cylindrical, thick at base, tapering to a point. Male larger than female. SV 40cm to 80cm. Tail length 36cm to 57cm. Weight 12kg to 14kg.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. All kinds of freshwater streams, also swamps. Rare or absent from silt-laden lowland rivers.

Remarks

Diurnal and nocturnal. Solitary or mother with young.

Mustelidae*Pteronura brasiliensis***GIANT (BRAZILIAN) OTTER**

Giant River Otter (G)

Bigiwatradagu (S)

Reuzenotter (N)

**Identification**

Largest fresh-water otter. Fur short, dense, velvety, dark-brown (almost black when wet). Upperlip and throat white with irregular brown patches. Head round, muzzle blunt (short and flat), nose pad completely hairy. Ears small, set low on sides of head. Tail thick at base, tapering to dorso-ventrally flattened tip. Legs short and thick, feet large, toes completely webbed. Male larger than female. SV 1m to 1.5m. Tail approx. 70cm. Weight 24kg to 34kg.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Lowland forest rivers and lakes of many types. Most abundant in black-water rivers.

Remarks

Diurnal. In family groups of usually 5 to 9. Rarely solitary. Appears to live in monogamous pairs.



FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM, GREY FOUR-EYED OPOSSUM

Fo-Ai-Awari (S)

Grijze Vieroogbuidelrat (N)

Philander opossum



Identification

Grey coat, with white spots located above each eye of the *Philander opossum*.

The color of their short, straight, soft hair is grey dorsally and off-white to yellow ventrally. Their dorsal pelage

may vary slightly with their location, for instance, individuals in Mexico tend to have pale grey fur, in Central America they have dark grey fur and in Colombia they have dark brown to blackish fur. Their prehensile tail has greyish fur covering the first 50 to 60mm from the base, the tip of their tail is naked and pale as it narrows towards the end. A dark mask is present around their eyes, in contrast to the white coloration of their cheeks and chin. Their large, hairless ears are black along the edges.

Habitat

Grey four-eyed opossums are found mainly in tropical forested areas such as tropical evergreen, secondary growth and gallery forests. These opossums generally prefer damp areas near swamps and streams and usually reside in areas that receive more than 1,000mm of rain per year. Grey four-eyed opossums may also be found in highly disturbed habitats near human structures or within agricultural areas such as orchards and sugar cane fields. These animals generally prefer lowland areas and are usually found below 1,000m in elevation.

Tayassuidae*Pecari tajacu***COLLARED PECCARY**

Pakira (S)

Halsband Peccari (N)

**Identification**

The coat of the *Pecari tajacu* is a grizzled greyish black throughout, except for a yellowish tinge on the cheeks and a whitish to yellowish collar extending the mane, over the shoulders, and to the throat. While males and females are very similar in size and color, young are a yellowish brown color, with a black stripe down the back. Collared Peccaries have short, straight tusks. Shoulder height is 30cm to 50cm. Length is 80cm to 100cm. Weight is 15kg to 25kg.

Habitat

In South and Central America, the Collared Peccary inhabits tropical rainforests.

Similar looking species

Tayassu pecari.

Tayassuidae

*Tayassu pecari***WHITE-LIPPED PECCARY**

Pingo (S)

Witlip Peccari (N)

**Identification**

The *Tayassu pecari* has a pig-like body with a long snout, thick neck, large head, tiny tails and thin, delicate legs.

Head and body length ranges from 750mm to 1000mm, tail length from 15mm to 55mm, shoulder height from 440mm to 575mm, and weight from 25kg to 40kg. Pelage is coarse and covers the entire body. In adults the color is dark brown to black with white areas in the pelvic regions and dorsal side of the neck. The young are distinguishable from adults by their combination of red, brown, black, and cream coat and the white colored legs and undersides of the throat and neck. Adult peccaries have forefeet with two large weight-bearing toes and two smaller toes used only on soft substrates, all toes have hooves. Their hindfeet consist of two large toes and one smaller one. They have large, sharp canines that form a distinct lump under the lips. Males have longer canines and females have a larger braincase.

Habitat

Lives in a variety of habitats, including desert scrub, arid woodland, and rain forest. Thickets, limestone caves, and large boulders serve as shelters. Peccaries tend to live close to the place of their birth, and they rarely travel far from a water source.

Similar looking species

Pecari tajacu.

Procyonidae*Bassaricyon alleni***EASTERN LOWLAND OLINGO**

Allens Slankbeer (N)

**Identification**

Bassaricyon alleni is a medium-sized olingo. Individuals have (externally) more strikingly black-tipped dorsal pelage, giving the pelage a slightly darker appearance, cranially in its proportionally wider and (on average) shorter rostrum, and in having more inflated auditory bullae. *Bassaricyon alleni* tends to have a uniformly colored head to tail. Individuals usually has a darkly pigmented nose. Weight 1.2kg.

Habitat

They are found in closed-canopy tropical forests, including lowland rainforest, montane forest, dry forest, gallery forest, and secondary forest.

Similar looking species

Potos flavus.

*Nasua nasua***COATI**

Coatimundi, Kibihee (G)

Kwasi Kwasi (S)

Rode Neusbeer (N)

**Identification**

Coati upper parts are dark brown, grey, or dark or brightly rust colored. The underparts are white. The head is narrow with the nose slightly turned upward and elongated, and is very flexible. The muzzle is brown with pale spots above, below, and behind the eye. The ears are small and fringed with white on the inside rims. The long tails of coatis are black to brown with yellow rings. Individuals have thick, dull fur. The young are not as darkly colored as adults. Adults measure 41cm to 67cm from head to the base of the tail, with the tail adding an additional 32cm to 69cm to their length. These animals are about 30cm tall at the shoulder, and weigh between 3kg and 6kg.

Habitat

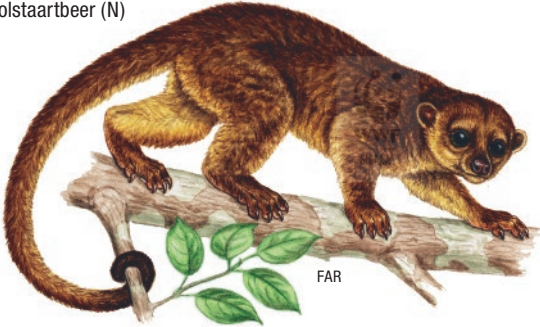
Ring-tailed coatis primarily live in forested areas; deciduous, evergreen, cloud forest, riverine gallery forest. They are found up to 2500m in elevation.

Procyonidae*Potos flavus***KINKAJOU**

Kinkajou (G)

Neti Keskesi (S)

Rolstaartbeer (N)

**Identification**

A short-legged monkey-like animal with a long back and large round eyes that are set wide apart. Head rounded and muzzle short but pointed. Upperparts reddish brown to grey-brown, often with a dark brown stripe on midback. Underparts yellow to orange-brown. Tail brown, long, prehensile and tapered toward tip. SV 39cm to 55cm. Weight 2kg to 3.2kg.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solitary, in pairs, or several may congregate in a fruit tree.

Similar looking species

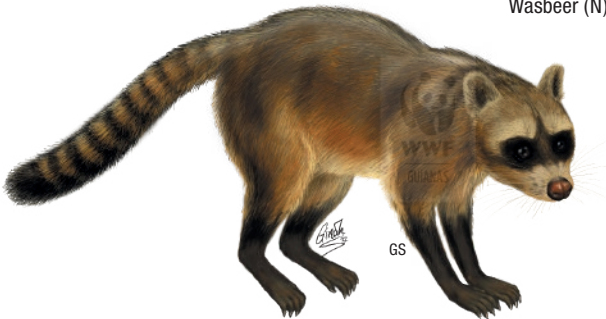
Bassaricyon sp. *Bassaricyon sp.* is smaller (half the weight of Kinkajou), and has a non-prehensile tail with indistinct dark rings.



Procyon cancrivorus

CRAB-EATING RACCOON

Raccoon (G)
Krabudagu (S)
Wasbeer (N)



Identification

Body weights of the *Procyon cancrivorus* range from 3kg to 7kg. Body lengths are reported as being between 54cm and 65cm, with the tail comprising 25cm to 38cm of the total length. Males tend to be larger than the females. The black mask of *P. cancrivorus* fades behind the eyes; pelage of *P. cancrivorus* is a fairly uniform brown dorsally. Legs and feet of *P. cancrivorus* are dark brown and slender. The tail makes up approximately 50% of the body length.

Habitat

Occupies areas around bodies of water, such as swamps, lakes, lagoons, and ocean beaches.

Caviidae*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris***CAPYBARA**

Watras (G)

Kapuwa (S)

Capibara (N)

**Identification**

Capybaras weigh from 35kg to 66kg and standing up to 60cm at the shoulder, with a length of about 120cm. The eyes, ears, and nostrils are located on top of the head. Females of this species are slightly larger than males. The fur is coarse and thin, and reddish brown over most of the body, turning yellowish brown on the belly and sometimes black on the face. The body is barrel-shaped, sturdy, and tailless. The front legs are slightly shorter than the hind legs, and the feet are partially webbed.

Habitat

Found only in areas where water is easily accessible: flooded grasslands are a favored habitat, as are marsh edges and lowland forests where grazing is good and there is water year-round. However, they occupy a range of habitats, including dry forest, scrub, and grasslands throughout South America.



Cuniculus paca

AGOUTI, (LOWLAND) PACA

Labba (G)

Hey (S)

Surinaamse Haas (N)



Identification

Heavy, piglike rodent with a large rump. Upperparts red-brown or dark brown, with 3 or 4 lines of white spots on the sides from neck to rump. Head large, cheeks swollen. Tail, a tiny stump hidden beneath rump hair. Underparts white. Young are like adults. SV 62cm to 78cm. Weight 5kg to 13kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests especially along rivers and creeks.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solitary (forage alone) or infrequently in pairs (monogamous).

Similar looking species

Juveniles of *Tapirus terrestris*, but these also have white spots on the head and the legs. Juveniles of *Cervidae sp.*, but these have a thin neck, thin legs, and a distinct tail.

Dasyproctidae*Dasyprocta agouti***BRAZILIAN AGOUTI, RED-RUMPED AGOUTI**

Agouti (G)

Konkoni (S)

Surinaams Konijn (N)

**Identification**

A short-eared rabbit-like rodent, with slender legs and a humped back. Head and forequarters vary from (finely grizzled) brownish green to orange-green. Rump orange-brown to red, covered by long straight hairs. Underparts grizzled brownish orange with white midline. The tail is a tiny hairless stub that is usually not visible. SV 49cm to 64cm. Weight 3 to 5.9kg.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests, and in cultivated areas near forests.

Remarks

Diurnal. Often in pairs (monogamous), sometimes solitary. According to Emmons & Feer, 1997: Some agoutis from Guyana have a black crest on neck and shoulders.

Similar looking species

Myoprocta acouchy, (not discussed here), but this species is smaller, has a black rump and a distinctive small tail with a white tip.

*Dasyprocta leporina***CRESTED AGOUTI**

Konkoni (S)

Goud Haas (N)

**Identification**

The average *Dasyprocta leporina* weighs approximately between 3kg and 6kg with a body length of about 49cm to 64cm. It has brown fur consisting of darker spots of brown covering their upper body and a white stripe running down the centre of their underside. Sexual dimorphism is present as males are usually smaller in size than the females. Forefeet have four toes while hind feet (usually longer than forefeet) have 3. Small round ears with a short hairless tail not more than 6cm in length.

Habitat

Crested agoutis are terrestrial and found in rainforests and secondary forests in northern South America in Venezuela and the Guianas.

Erethizontidae*Coendou melanurus***BLACK-TAILED HAIRY DWARF PORCUPINE**

Bushy Tailed Porcupine (G)

Dyindyamaka (S)

Harige Dwergstekelvarken (N)

**Identification**

Underparts of the *Coendou melanurus* has soft black hairs, overlaid with scattered, long thin tri-colored bristles. The tip of bristles is yellow white. The rump is covered with thick yellow spines emerging from fur; fur is pale at base. Tail is long, pitch black except above base. Legs and feet are grizzled grey-brown or blackish.

Habitat

Lowland rainforest habitat, could use the forest canopy where it is difficult to detect.



Coendou prehensilis

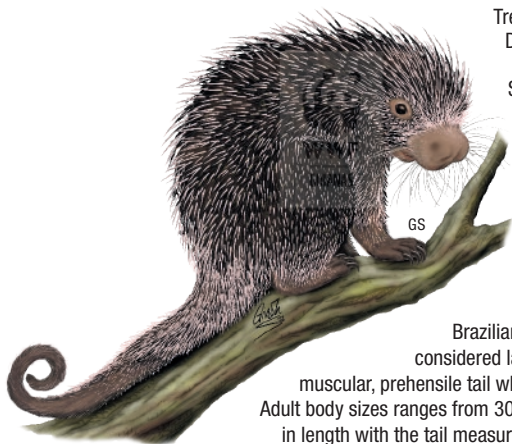
BRAZILIAN PORCUPINE

Tree Porcupine (G)

Dyindyamaka (S)

Grijpstaart

Stekelvarken (N)



Identification

Brazilian porcupines are considered large with a long, muscular, prehensile tail which is unspined. Adult body sizes ranges from 300mm to 600mm in length with the tail measuring an additional 330mm to 485mm. Full grown adult males and females may weigh up to 4.55kg and 5kg, respectively. Adult Brazilian porcupines have skin varying in hue from yellow-orange rust to brownish-black and is covered with long quills on the dorsal side. The semi-hollow quills are tri-colored with white tips terminating in a barbed end. Individuals have small ears, long whiskers, wide nasal openings and specialized procumbent upper incisors. The eyes are encircled by a thin band of bare skin in the coat of spines that extends all the way to the nose.

Habitat

Mostly occupy old growth forests where trees for foraging and dwelling are abundant, they also inhabit humid mountainous highlands, riverine llanos (vast tropical grasslands), and even a few croplands.

Bradypodidae*Bradypus tridactylus***PALE-THROATED SLOTH**

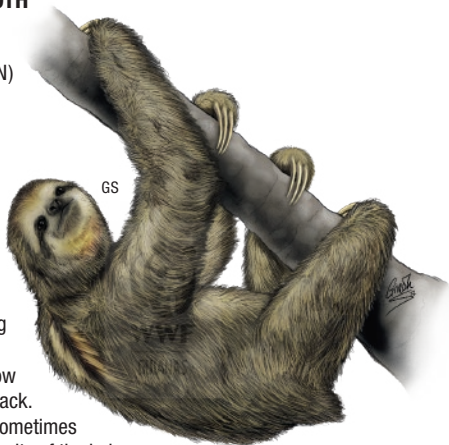
Three-Toed Sloth (G)

Son Loiri (S)

Drie Vingerige Luiaard (N)

Identification

The pale-throated sloth has almost no tail or external ears, and its head is slightly rounded with a blunt nose. The body is covered with long and coarse hair. Male sloths have a bright yellow or orange patch on the back. Very small green algae sometimes live mutualistically in the pits of the hair, which gives the sloth an overall greenish appearance. The females have two mammae in the chest region. The three-toed sloth is armed with long, compressed, arched, hollowed claws, of which the middle claw is the largest. The anterior extremities are nearly double the length of the posterior.

**Habitat**

The three-toed sloth lives high in the canopy of tropical rainforests.



Choloepus didactylus

TWO-TOED SLOTH

Two-Toed Sloth (G)

Skapu Loiri (S)

Twee Vingerige Luiaard (N)



Identification

The two-toed sloth has four long limbs of equal length, ending in two curved claws. The head is short and flat, with a snub nose, rudimentary ears, and large eyes. It is covered in long brownish-grey hair that curves from stomach to back, opposite that of most mammals. Each strand of fur has grooves which collect algae, giving the sloth a greenish tint.

Habitat

Choloepus didactylus is strictly arboreal, staying high in the canopy of the tropical rain forests, and maintaining a range of about 10-acres.

REPTILES



Alligatoridae

Caiman crocodilus



SPECTACLED CAIMAN

Spectacled Caiman (G)

Wetiberekayman (S)

Brilkaaiman (N)

REPTILES
CAIMANS



Identification

Bony ridge between eyes. Dorsal color yellowish green to brown. Ventrally white to yellow-white. Jaws have no dark markings. TL 1.4m to 2.0m. Max. TL 2.5m.

Habitat

Aquatic, sometimes sunning on shore. Sunny streams, swamps and trenches, including cultivated areas.

Remarks

Mostly nocturnal.

Similar looking species

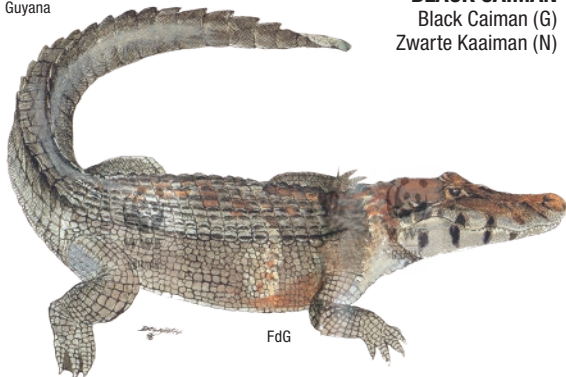
Paleosuchus trigonatus, but this species has dark markings on the lower jaw and has no bony ridge between the eyes.



Guyana

*Melanosuchus niger*

BLACK CAIMAN
 Black Caiman (G)
 Zwarte Kaaiman (N)



Identification

Largest caiman. Snout broad, blunt. Upper and lower jaw with black markings. Bony ridge between eyes. Dorsal color yellow-brown to dark brown. Ventral color white to pale brown. Juveniles black with yellow transverse bands on back and flanks. TL 3m to 6m.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Large rivers and streams, oxbow lakes and flooded savannas. Sometimes in swamps. Not present in Suriname.

Remarks

Nocturnal, sometimes diurnal. Solitary, but may congregate in larger groups.

Similar looking species

Caiman crocodilus, which, however, is much smaller. The young are not black and it lacks the dark markings on the jaws.

Alligatoridae

Paleosuchus palpebrosus



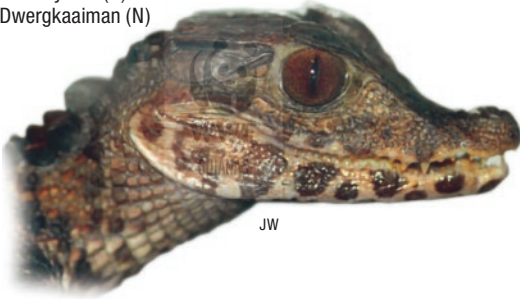
CUVIER'S SMOOTH-FRONTED CAIMAN, DWARF CAIMAN

Smooth-Fronted Caiman (G)

Redikayman (S)

Dwergkaaiman (N)

REPTILES
CAIMANS



JW

Identification

No bony ridge between eyes. Dorsally usually reddish brown. Ventral coloring yellow-white with dark blotches. Lower jaw with dark markings. Four dorsal scales between hind legs. Length adults 1.2m to 1.5m. Max. 1.8m.

Habitat

Aquatic, sometimes on shore. Small streams in and draining from savanna areas. Usually resting in very shallow water.

Remarks

Mostly nocturnal.

Similar looking species

Paleosuchus trigonatus, but in *P. trigonatus* dorsal color is usually dark brown and there are two dorsal scales between the hindlegs.



Paleosuchus trigonatus

SCHNEIDER'S SMOOTH-FRONTED CAIMAN

Wedge-Headed Caiman (G)

Bergikayman (S)

Wigkopkaaiman (N)



Identification

No bony ridge between eyes. Dorsal coloring usually dark-brown. Ventral coloring yellow-white with dark blotches. Lower jaw with dark markings. Two dorsal scales between hind legs. Neck scales almost horizontal. Length adults 1.2m to 1.7m. Max. 2.3m.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic, often on shore. Primary rainforest streams, even in very small ones.

Remarks

Nocturnal.

Similar looking species

Paleosuchus palpebrosus, but in *P. palpebrosus* the dorsal color is usually reddish brown and it has four dorsal scales between the hind legs. *Caiman crocodilus*, but *C. crocodilus* has no dark blotches on lower jaws and has a bony ridge between eyes.

Dactyloidae

Anolis punctatus



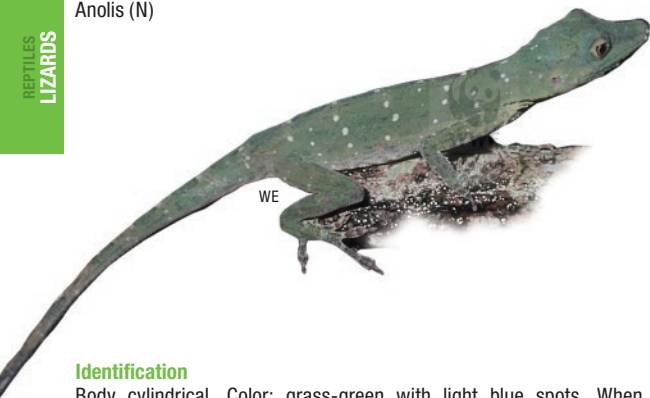
AMAZON GREEN ANOLE

South American Green Anole (G)

Agama, Legwana (S)

Anolis (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Body cylindrical. Color: grass-green with light blue spots. When disturbed or exposed to sunlight, the color changes into purple-blue. Dewlap yellow to orange. Males have a bulge on the snout. Max. SV 8.5cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. In canopy of primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Diurnal.



Iguana iguana

COMMON GREEN IGUANA

Iguana (G)

Legu, Legwana (S)

Leguaan (N)



Identification

Large green lizard with cylindrical body. High vertebral crest (esp. in adults) and a large gular fan. Large flat round scale below the ear-opening. Max. TL 1.8m.

Habitat

Arboreal. All kind of forests, usually along streams. Common in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Diurnal. Largest iguanid in northern South America.

Phyllodactylidae

Thecadactylus rapicauda



TURNIP-TAILED GECKO

Knot-Tailed Lizard (G)

Kwa-Kwa Sneki (S)

Gecko (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Relatively large gecko with the body and the head depressed, and with a short conical tail. Entire digits strongly dilated, connected by a basal web. Dorsally dark to light grey or brown with black and white markings. Ventrally cream. Lips white, with black edges. Pupil vertical. Tail when regenerated, with a typical shape: swollen and wider than the base of the tail. Max. SV 12cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests, also in open areas with scattered trees, or inside houses, not far from forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal.



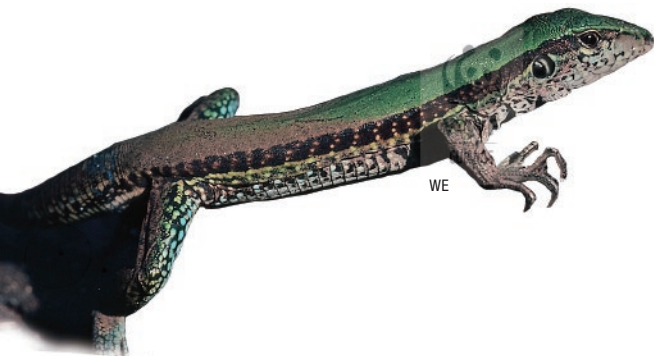
Ameiva ameiva

AMAZON RACERUNNER, GIANT AMEIVA

Luboo Lizard (G)

Lagadisa (S)

Gewone Tuinhagedis (N)



Identification

Cylindrical body, part of the back green, flanks with dark brown longitudinal bands and greenish white lines. Adult males with creamy spots on flanks. Snout rather pointed. Max. SV 17cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Sunny areas with some cover: gardens, roadsides, gaps in forests, creek banks, savannas, ridges. Very common.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Teiidae

*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus**



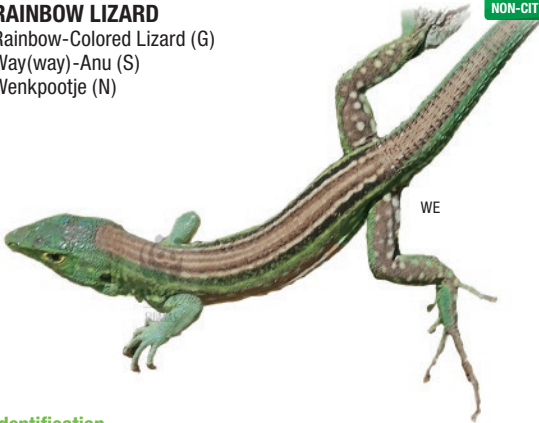
RAINBOW LIZARD

Rainbow-Colored Lizard (G)

Way(way)-Anu (S)

Wenkpootje (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Cylindrical body, brown to grey above, usually with nine or ten cream colored and black stripes. Females and juveniles with 6-11 light longitudinal stripes, which may be almost completely lost in adult males. In males, the flanks and belly are grey to brownish red and the head and tail sky-blue or green. Max. SV 9cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Sunny areas: beaches, gardens, roadsides, savannas, ridges.

Remarks

Diurnal.

**Cnemidophorus lemniscatus* is part of a complex of at least two bisexual and two parthenogenetic species which are very similar in appearance.



Copeoglossum nigropunctatum

BLACK-SPOTTED SKINK, SOUTH AMERICAN SKINK

Skink Lizard (G)

Zwart Gevlekte Skink (N)



Identification

Cylindrical body with short legs and short tail. Body glossy brown with large shiny scales. On each side is a dark brown to black lateral band. Max. SV 10cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Sunny areas in forests or in forest-edge situations. Also in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Teiidae

Polychrus marmoratus



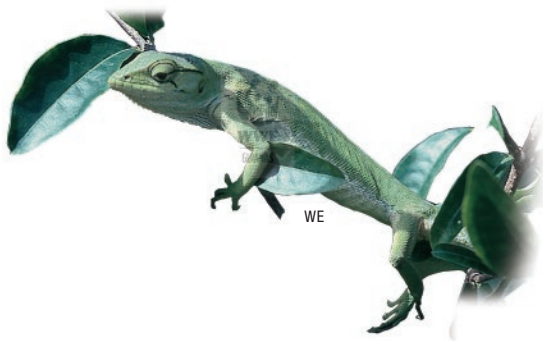
COMMON MONKEY LIZARD

Polychrus Lizard (G)

Agama (S)

Marmarleguaan (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Body laterally compressed. Color of adult is lime green with 5 or 6 oblique yellow bands. Three black lines behind eyes. Eyes can move independently. Body color can change very fast into brown or intermediate color stages. Juveniles are uniform green. Max. SV 14cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Edge of primary and secondary forests and bushes in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Diurnal.



Tupinambis nigropunctatus
Tupinambis teguixin

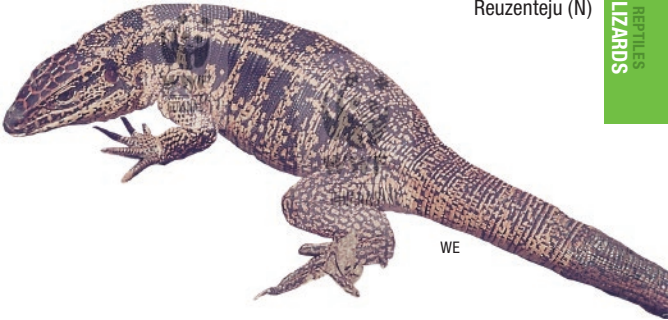
GOLD TEGU

Salipenter Lizard (G)

Sapakara (S)

Reuzenteju (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Large lizard with cylindrical body, without crest and smooth scales. Dorsal coloring black with transverse lighter (yellow-whitish) markings. TL about 1m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Forest edges and forest gaps, shrubland. Common in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Tropiduridae

Plica plica

TREE RUNNER

Plica Lizard (G)

Agama (S)

Steltloperleguaan (N)



Identification

Body and head dorso-ventrally depressed. Color greyish green with a black pattern usually forming spotted transverse "V"-shaped bands on body.

Head may be completely or partially covered by a pinkish or light orangish hue. Several tufts of spiny scales on neck. Low vertebral crest. Max. SV 14cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary forests, usually on large tree trunks.

Remarks

Diurnal.



Plica umbra

**NEOTROPICAL TREE AGAMA,
BLUE-LIPPED TREE LIZARD**

Plica Lizard (G)

Agama (S)

Plica Hagedis (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Body roughly cylindrical, no tufts of spiny scales on neck. Mottled green and brown, one or the other color predominating. Transverse dark, spotted bands may be present, most distinct in the neck. Low vertebral crest. Max. SV 10cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests, usually on medium-sized tree trunks or branches.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Tropiduridae

Tropidurus hispidus



TROPIDURINE LIZARD

Collared Lizard (G)

Agama (S)

Kielstaartleguaan (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS

Identification

Body depressed, no vertebral crest. Grey or dark brown above with two longitudinal rows of black spots. A black, complete or incomplete collar. Throat mottled or completely black in adults, bluish with light spots in juveniles. In adult males, pre-anal plate and ventral surface of thighs black. Max. SV 12cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary forest, particularly in sun-drenched open sandy or rocky areas, which are surrounded by savanna-like vegetation.

Remarks

Diurnal.





Uranoscodon superciliosus

MOPHEAD IGUANA

Brown Tree-Climber (G)

Agama (S)

Mopskopleguaan (N)

REPTILES
LIZARDS



Identification

Body laterally compressed. Head short, with conspicuous eyebrows. Dorsal crest present from neck to tail. Dull green, to dark brown above with creamy undulating lateral bands. Max. SV 14cm.

Habitat

Semi-arboreal. Only along forested banks of streams, on lower part of trees near water's edge.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Boidae

Boa constrictor**BOA CONSTRICTOR**

Land Camudi (G)

Dagwe Sneki (S)

Tapijtslang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES**Identification**

Dorso-laterally pink to light brown with regular white-black-brown geometric patterns, becoming white-black-red to the tail. TL adults 2m to 2.5m. Max. TL 4.5m.

Habitat

Terrestrial and semi-arboreal. Wide range of habitats including forests and cultivated areas.

Remarks

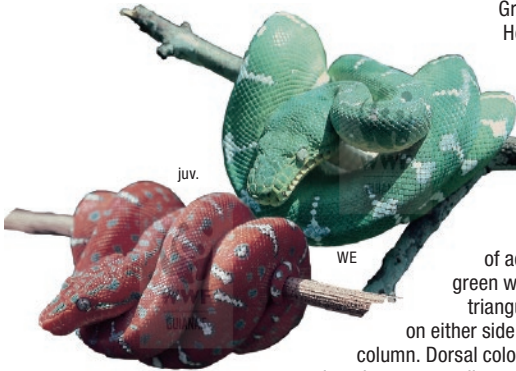
Nocturnal, sometimes diurnal. Aglyphe.



Corallus caninus

EMERALD TREE BOA

Emerald Boa (G)
Bigi Popokaysneki (S)
Groene Boomboa,
Hondskopboa (N)



Identification

Dorsal coloring of adults is emerald green with more or less triangular white spots on either side of the vertebral column. Dorsal coloring of juveniles is red, green or yellow with white spots.

Ventral coloring white-yellow. Sensory grooves in labial scales. TL adults 1m to 1.5m. Max. TL 1.95m.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary rainforest.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Aglyphe.

Similar looking species

Bothrops bilineatus, which is solenoglyph and has large pits between the eyes and the nostrils and adults are distinctly smaller: 60cm to 80cm, max. 1m. *Corallus caninus* of this size are juveniles, which are colored red, green or yellow with white spots.

Boidae

Corallus hortulanus



AMAZON TREE BOA, GARDEN TREE BOA

Cook's Tree Boa (G)

Takrutitey (S)

Slanke Boomboa (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



Identification

Large variations in dorsal coloring: Specimens can be light-brown, yellow, orange, beige, with or without brown-black patterns. Patterned specimens usually with diamond-shaped figures over the vertebral column and along the sides of the body. Sensory grooves in labial scales. TL adults 1m to 1.5m. Max. TL 1.9m.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary rainforest especially along streams.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Aglyphe.



Epicrates cenchria

RAINBOW BOA

Rainbow Boa (G)
 Heygron Aboma (S)
 Regenboogboa (N)



JdB

REPTILES
 SNAKES

Identification

Dorsal pattern: a rainbow-like glow on an orange-brown ground color with oscillated bluish black circular markings distributed over the vertebral column. Black yellowish eye-like spots along the sides, laterally. Sensory grooves in labial scales. TL adults 1.2m to 1.5m. Max. TL 1.7m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Aglyphe.

Boidae

Epicrates maurus



BROWN RAINBOW BOA

Rainbow Boa (G)

Heygron Aboma (S)

Regenboogboa (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



Identification

Dorsal pattern: a beige to brown ground color dashed with lighter brown spots over the vertebral column. The dorsal area and the sides are bordered by a fractured creamy-white line. Coloring and patterns more distinct in juveniles. Sensory grooves in labial scales. TL adults 0.8m to 1.2m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Only in savannas.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Aglyphe.



Eunectes murinus

(GREEN) ANACONDA

Water Camudi (G)
Aboma, Watra-Aboma (S)
Anaconda (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



LGI

Identification

Dorsal coloring being dominated by olive-green to greenish brown with black circular spots on either side along the spinal axis. Laterally: black bordered yellow spots. TL adults 4m to 6m. Max. TL 9m.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Along banks of or in all types of streams and swamps.

Remarks

Nocturnal, sometimes diurnal. Aglyphe.

Colubridae

Chironius carinatus**AMAZON WHIPSNAKE, SIPO**

Black Racer, Fire Snake (G)

Lektère, Reditere (S)

Slang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES**Identification**

Dorsally olive-green to dark brown, sides bluish, and ventrally yellow to orange. TL adults 1.3m to 1.8m. Max. TL 2.2m.

Habitat

Terrestrial and semi-arboreal. Primary and secondary rainforest, savannas, cultivated land.

Remarks

Diurnal. Aglyphe.



Helicops angulatus

BROWN-BANDED WATERSNAKE

Green Water Snake (G)

Watra Sneki (S)

Water Slang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



WE

Identification

Dorsally dark grey to brown, with dark transverse bands. Ventrally bright red to yellow-green with dark blotches. Eyes located high on the head. TL adults 0.6m to 0.8m. Max. TL 1m.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Marshes, ditches and streams with a weak current.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Aglyphe.

Colubridae

*Hydrodynastes gigas****FALSE WATER COBRA**

Water Cobra* (G)

Anyumarasneki (S)

Valse Watercobra (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES

PV

Identification

Dorsal coloring ranges from light brown to beige and is lined with fine dark brown rings. In adults the coloring tends to darken, becoming uniformly dark green. TL adults 1.5m to 2m. Max. TL 2.3m.

Habitat

Aquatic. Marshes and slow moving streams in forested areas.

Remarks

Diurnal. Aglyphe. *Guyana export list: *Cyclagras gigas* according to CITES list (*Cyclagras gigas* = former scientific name).

Similar looking species

**Hydrodynastes bicinctus*, another aquatic species which is light brown to yellow with 12 to 17 brown-black complete but irregular rings. Head yellow-beige with a longitudinal black band behind each eye.



Leptophis ahaetulla

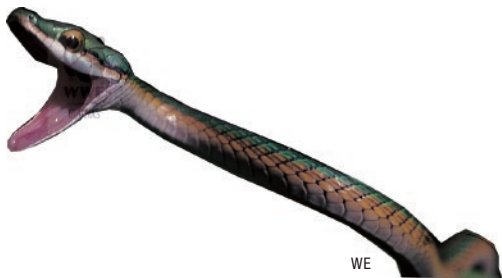
PARROT SNAKE, LORA

Parrot Snake (G)

Swipi (S)

Zweepslang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



Identification

Slender snake. Dorsal coloring green. Sides yellow. Ventral coloring white. TL adults 1.0m to 1.3m. Max. TL 1.5m.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary forests and cultivated areas, usually in bushes.

Remarks

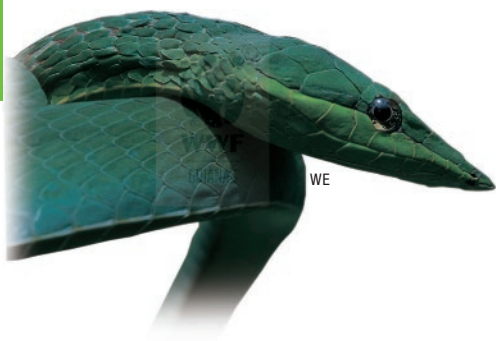
Diurnal. Aglyphe. If provoked, opens mouth.

Colubridae

Ahaetulla nasuta**GREEN VINE SNAKE**

Vine Snake (G)

Groene Spitsneus Slang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES**Identification**

Slender snake with a pointed snout. Dorsal coloring: bright almost fluorescent green. Ventral coloring: light green to yellow with white longitudinal lateral lines. TL (adults) 1.0m to 1.6m. Max. L 1.8m.

Habitat

Semi-arboreal. Edge of primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Diurnal. Opisthopharynx (venomous, bite can be dangerous).



Spilotes pullatus

CHICKEN SNAKE, YELLOW RAT SNAKE

Salipenter Snake (G)

Sapakarasneki (S)

Kippenslang (N)



Identification

Dorsal coloring: shiny black with irregular yellow bands in the mid-section, starting from the yellow belly. Ventral coloring is yellow. Tail is black. TL adults 1.5m to 2.0m. Max. TL 2.5m.

Habitat

Terrestrial and semi- arboreal. Primary and secondary forests as well as in agricultural zones.

Remarks

Diurnal. Aglyphe. If provoked, swells its neck.

Colubridae

Spilotes sulphureus**AMAZON PUFFING SNAKE**

Pseustes (G)

Lima, Trangabaka Sneki (S)

**Identification**

Dorsally yellow with dark grey irregular oblique bands along anterior half of body. Posterior half generally fades into uniform black. Ventrally yellow with dark markings along the anterior one third of the body, the posterior two-thirds fading into black. TL adults 1.5m to 2.2m. Max. TL 2.7m.

Habitat

Terrestrial and semi-arboreal. Primary and secondary forests, as well as in agricultural zones.

Remarks

Diurnal. Aglyphe. If provoked, swells its neck.



Micrurus surinamensis

AQUATIC CORAL SNAKE

Coral Snake (G)

Krara Sneki (S)

Surinaamse Koraalslang (N)



Identification

One of the largest and most unmistakable species of coral snakes. Dorsal pattern is tri-colored: red, yellow and black, with the black rings forming triads on the body. The red cephalic scales in contradiction to the red dorsal scales, are all black bordered. Overall smooth scaled. TL adults 0.8m to 1.2m. Max. TL 1.4m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests, savannas, swamps and cultivated areas. Usually near water.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solenoglyph (venomous and dangerous, bite can be fatal).

Viperidae

Bothrops atrox



COMMON LANCEHEAD, FER-DE-LANCE

Brown Labarya (G)

Labariya, Owrukuku, Rasper (S)

Lanspuntslang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



JW

Identification

A pit viper with a distinctive lance-shaped head and deep sensory pits between eyes and nostrils. Overall roughly scaled. A wide, dark brown stripe passes from behind the eye to the angle of the mouth where it is usually curved downward. Dorsal pattern is diffuse, it varies from olive (greyish green), brown, grey, yellow to rusty, with rectangular or trapezoidal pale-bordered blotches laterally, that alternate or are opposite each other mid-dorsally. Ventral pattern white, cream or yellowish grey with dark spots, increasing posteriorly. TL adults 0.7m to 1.2m. Max. 2.0m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests, savannas, swamps and cultivated areas. Usually near water.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solenoglyph (venomous and dangerous, bite can be fatal).



Bothrops bilineatus

**GREEN FER-DE-LANCE,
GREEN JARARACA**

Green Labarya (G)
Popokaysneki (S)
Papegaaislang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES

Identification

A green prehensile-tailed pit viper with large sensory pits between eyes and nostrils. Dorsal pattern is light green with little diamondshaped, tan to reddish brown marks, spread out in zig-zag form along either side of the spinal cord. Scales are rough and dashed with minuscule dark grey or reddish brown spots, particularly on the head. Ventral pattern: yellow-green, separated from the sides by a creamy yellow line. TL (adults) 0.6m to 0.8m. Max. TL 1.0m.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary rainforests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solenoglyph (venomous and dangerous, bite can be fatal).

Similar looking species

Corallus caninus which has smooth scales and sensory pits in labials. Adults *C. caninus* are much larger (1m to 1.5m), while young can be red, green or yellow with white spots. Is aglyph. *Xenodon weneri* (not discussed), which is bluish green and each scale is dotted with extremely fine black spots. Belly is light yellow. Is diurnal, terrestrial, and aglyph.

Viperidae

Crotalus durissus



CASCABEL RATTLESNAKE, NEOTROPICAL RATTLESNAKE

Rattlesnake (G)

Sakasneki (S)

Zuid-Amerikaanse Ratelslang (N)

REPTILES
SNAKES



Identification

Pit viper with a distinctive rattle on the end of the tail, large sensory pits between eyes and nostrils, overall roughly scaled, and in large adults a conspicuous spinal ridge, most evident on the anterior part of the body. Dorsal pattern brown, grey, yellow or nearly black, with diamond-shaped brown-black blotches which are bordered white to cream. Anterior half of the body marked with fine dark and light longitudinal lines. Posterior half becomes grey towards the tail and dark grey near the rattle. The rattle is brownish or greyish. TL adults 0.75m to 1.1m. Max. 1.4m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Absent from rainforest. Mainly in coastal savannas and savannas bordered by rainforest.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solenoglyph (venomous and dangerous. Bite can be fatal).



Lachesis muta muta

BUSHMASTER

Bushmaster (G)
Kapisisneki, Makasneki (S)
Bosmeester (N)



Identification

Longest of all vipers and largest venomous snake of South America, with large sensory pits between eyes and nostrils, a mid-dorsal ridge and rough scales. The head is broad and round. Dorsal pattern beige to orange-brown, with brown-black diamond-shaped blotches along the spinal cord, forming triangles laterally which are narrowly bordered by yellow or cream. Ventral color yellowish. Tip of tail has a spine. TL adults 1.2m to 2.5m, reaching or exceeding 3.6m.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary rainforests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Solenoglyph (venomous and dangerous. Bite can be fatal).

Chelidae

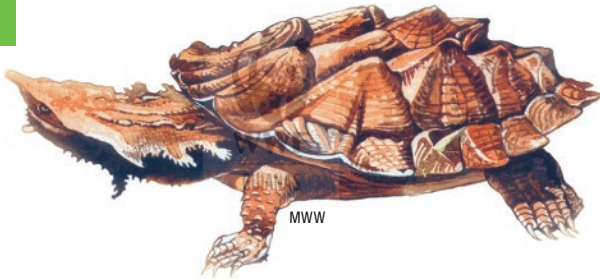
Chelus fimbriata
Chelus fimbriatus



MATAMATA

Mata Mata Turtle (G)
Matamata (S)
Matamata (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Head and neck characterized by the ability to fold away laterally within shell. Carapace flattened with each scute raised. Plastron rather narrow. Head extremely broad and flat, with fleshy flaps and filaments. Eyes tiny. A tubular-shaped (snorkel-like) snout. Dorsal side brown, ventral side yellow to yellowish brown. Largest South-American chelid. Can reach a carapace length of more than 40cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. Still waters in ox-bow lakes and ponds and small, slow moving creeks.

Remarks

Nocturnal.



Mesoclemmys gibba

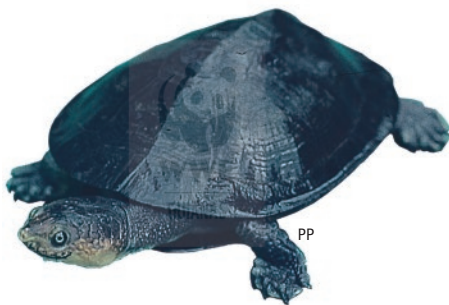
GIBBA (TOADHEAD) TURTLE

Side-Necked Turtle (G)

Kron Neki (S)

Bochelschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Head and neck characterized by the ability to fold away laterally within the shell. Small sideneck turtle with broad, dark brown or black carapace. Skin dark on all dorsal surfaces, head much smaller than other *Mesoclemmys* species, jaws with yellow ground color and dark markings. Carapace 16cm to 27cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. In marshes and slow flowing creeks of forested areas.

Remarks

Nocturnal.

Chelidae

Mesoclemmys nasuta



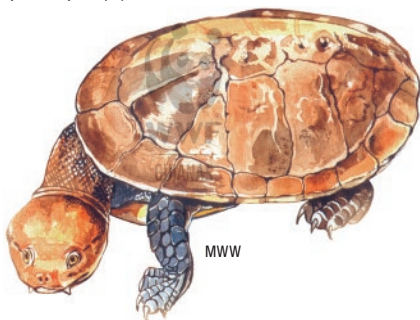
COMMON TOADHEADED TURTLE

Toad-Headed Turtle (G)

Kron Neki (S)

Kikkerkopschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Head and neck characterized by the ability to fold away laterally within the shell. Large sideneck turtle. Large and deep head. Jaws uniformly yellow or tan. No linear pattern on head and neck. Plastron unspotted. Carapace 17cm to 32cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. In small streams, ponds and inundated woodlands.

Remarks

Nocturnal.

Similar looking species

Mesoclemmys gibba (see description). *Phrynops Geoffranus* (see description).



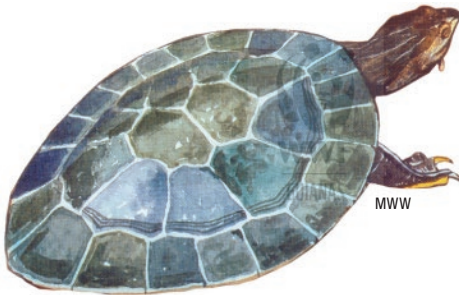
Phrynops geoffroanus

GEOFFROY'S SIDE-NECKED TURTLE

Side-Necked Turtle (G)

Kron Neki (S)

Geoffroys Kikkerkopschildpad (N)



Identification

Head and neck characterized by the ability to fold away laterally within the shell. Ventral side of juveniles with a pattern of black and red markings. Adults have long chin barbels (at least as long as diameter of the eye) and are much larger than *Mesoclemmys gibba* adults. Carapace 24cm to 39cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. In creeks, freshwater lagoons to large rivers.

Remarks

Restricted to a small area in the west of Guyana. Diurnal, occasionally nocturnal.

Chelidae

Platemys platycephala



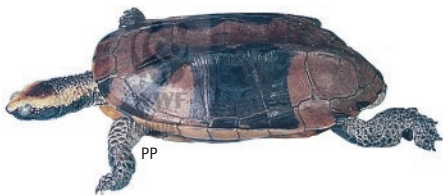
(WESTERN) TWIST-NECK TURTLE

Twist-Necked Turtle (G)

Kron Neki (S)

Roodkopdeukschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Head and neck characterized by the ability to fold away laterally within the shell. Very small species with a flat, orange (dorsal) head, and flat shell with a distinct median groove. Carapace less than 17cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. In shallow water of temporary puddles, marshes, ponds and creeks of primary forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal, sometimes diurnal.

Similar looking species

Can be mistaken for *Mesoclemmys gibba* and/or *Phrynops geoffroanus*. Can be distinguished from *M. gibba* by its larger adult size, larger head, jaws uniformly yellow or tan and from *P. geoffroanus* by larger and deeper head, unspotted plastron, absence of black and red pattern on head and neck. (See pg. 81)

Cheloniidae



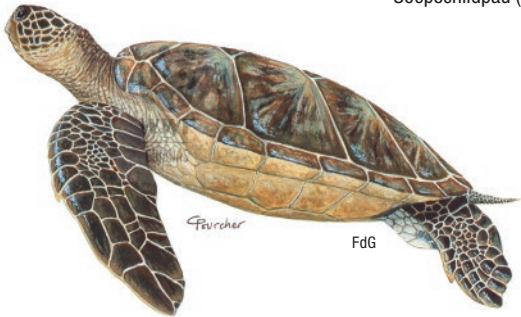
Chelonia mydas

GREEN TURTLE

Green Turtle (G)

Krape (S)

Soepschildpad (N)



REPTILES
TURTLES

Identification

Very large sea turtle. Shell smooth, hind margin not strongly serrated, four costal scutes on each side. Head relatively small, anteriorly rounded. Adults highly variable in color, ranging from brown to green to almost black. Plastron yellowish. Dorsal head scales brown with light borders. One pair of prefrontal scales on head. Male has longer and thicker tail than female, with a claw-like terminal structure, and has the claws of the forelimbs strongly curved. Hatchlings: carapace and dorsal surfaces greyish black. Plastron white. Carapace 85cm to 140cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. In all tropical seas. Nests preferably on sandy beaches with vegetation.

Similar looking species

Eretmochelys imbricata, but this species has two pairs of prefrontal scales.

Cheloniidae

Eretmochelys imbricata

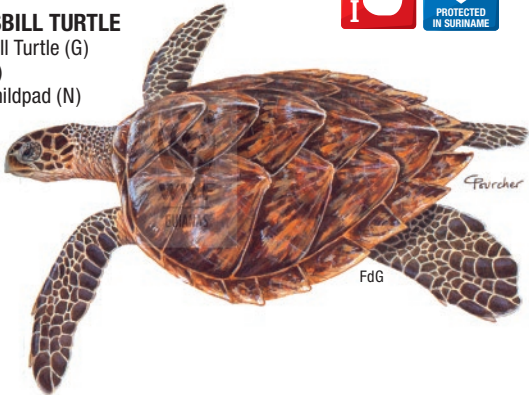


HAWKSBILL TURTLE

Hawksbill Turtle (G)

Karèt (S)

Karetschildpad (N)



Identification

Rather small marine turtle. Scutes of shell overlapping (except in hatchlings and old adults). Hind margin of shell strongly serrated. Four costal scutes on each side of the carapace. Carapace “flame” patterned, ranging from light brown to red-brown to black. Head elongated, narrow, anteriorly pointed, pale yellow with a large black blotch on each of the scales. Two pairs of prefrontal scales on head. Male with elongated, relatively thin tail, and narrower carapace than female. Hatchlings with brown carapace and dark brown plastron. Carapace less than 95cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. In shallow tropical seas with rocks or coral bottoms. Nests on well-developed sandy beaches.

Similar looking species

Chelonia mydas, but *C. mydas* has only one pair of prefrontal scales, and the scutes do not overlap. Hatchlings have white plastron.

Cheloniidae



Lepidochelys olivacea

OLIVE RIDLEY

Olive Ridley Turtle (G)

Warana (S)

Warana (N)



REPTILES
TURTLES

Identification

Smallest sea turtle. Relatively wide carapace with 5 to 9 costal scutes on each side. Adults dark- to light-olive green dorsally, light yellow to white ventrally. Head triangular. Male has one of the two claws of each forelimb enlarged and strongly curved. Hatchlings are uniformly grey-black with 3 dorsal and 2 ventral keels. Carapace 65cm to 70cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. Along mainland shores of tropical oceans.

Dermochelyidae

Dermochelys coriacea



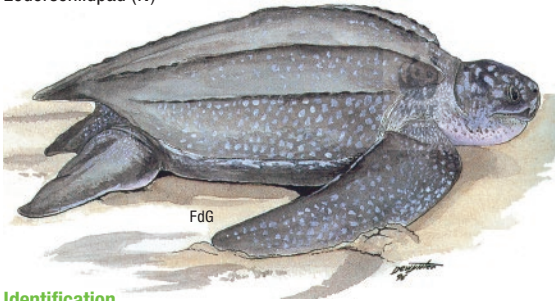
LEATHERBACK

Leatherback Turtle (G)

Aitkanti (S)

Lederschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Giant marine turtle with a leathery scale-less and scute-less shell. Claws completely absent. Carapace bears 5 dorsal longitudinal ridges with an additional ridge on each side, and is covered with black, often white spotted skin. Tail relatively long, prehensile. Males can be distinguished by their narrower shell, longer tail, depressed carapace and absence of a pink splash on the crown of the head. Hatchlings are covered by tiny scales, are greyish blue to greyish black with white lines along the ridges of the carapace and margins of flippers. Carapace up to 1.8m.

Habitat

Aquatic. Pelagic, in tropical and subtropical seas. Nests on tropical and near-tropical shell and sandy beaches, preferably without much vegetation.

Remarks

Largest living marine turtle.



Rhinoclemmys punctularia

SPOT-LEGGED WOOD TURTLE

Labarya Turtle (G)
 Peni-Ede Arakaka (S)
 Moerasschildpad (N)



Identification

Head small with conspicuous anteriorly converging orange to red dorsal streaks. Retractable head and neck. Dark, often black carapace and plastron. Plastron with yellow borders. No chin barbels. Carapace 15cm to 20cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Wide variety of habitats: coastal swamps, flooded savannas, ditches, ponds and streams.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Kinosternidae

Kinosternon scorpioides



SCORPION MUD TURTLE

Scorpion Mud Turtle (G)

Arakaka (S)

Modderschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



PP

Identification

Carapace somewhat elevated/dome-shaped. Two hinges across plastron that allow anterior and posterior lobes to be raised. Head rather large with strongly hooked jaws in males. Short chin barbels. Carapace 12cm to 17cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. Found in both still and moving waters: ditches, rice fields, ponds and streams.

Remarks

Nocturnal.



Podocnemis erythrocephala

RED-HEADED AMAZON SIDE-NECKED TURTLE

Red-Headed Amazon/ River Turtle, Side-Necked Turtle (G)
Kron Neki (S)
Halswender (N)



Identification

Carapace dorso-ventrally flattened, dark brown to black. Bright red band extending across the back of the head (except in old females). One pair of chin barbels. Max. carapace length 32cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Black-water rivers (Rio Negro and tributaries).

Remarks

Occurring in Venezuela and Brazil, not in Guyana (Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984).

Podocnemididae

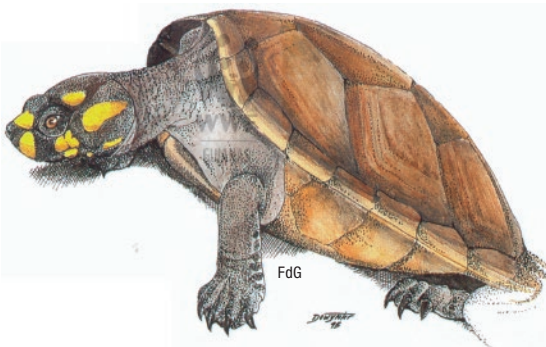
Podocnemis unifilis



YELLOW-SPOTTED AMAZON RIVER TURTLE

Geelkopschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Carapace 45cm long with a low keel which is most pronounced on the 3rd vertebral scute. Juveniles have a distinct orange-yellow spot on the head. Usually only a single barbels under the chin.

Habitat

Aquatic. Rivers and large creeks in primary forests.

Remarks

Diurnal.



Chelonoidis carbonarius

RED-FOOTED TORTOISE

Red-Footed Tortoise (G)

Sabana Sekrepatu (S)

Savanneschildpad (N)



Identification

Carapace round and black. Center of scutes yellow. Limbs black with red scales. Carapace 25cm to 37cm. Max. 51cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Savannas and forested areas adjacent to savannas.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Testudinidae

Chelonoidis denticulatus



YELLOW-FOOTED TORTOISE

Yellow-Footed Tortoise (G)

Busi Sekrepatu (S)

Bosschildpad (N)

REPTILES
TURTLES



Identification

Carapace round and brown. Center of scutes light brown. Limbs black with scales ranging from yellow to orange in color. Carapace 29cm to 44cm. Max. 82cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary and secondary forests (humid and shady).

Remarks

Diurnal.



Amphisbaena fuliginosa

SPECKLED WORM LIZARD

Legless Lizard (G)

Tu Ede Sneki, Krarasneki (S)

Gevlekte Wormhagedis (N)



Identification

Worm- or snake-like lizard, an amphisbaenian, with a cylindrical body, very tiny eyes and a blunt tail. Black with white blotches in an irregular pattern. Head, belly and tail pinkish white, with or without black spots. Max. TL 30cm to 50cm.

Habitat

Fossorial. Forests and cultivated areas, usually under leaves or dead woody debris.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Head and tail often look alike, which is why it is called “two headed snake”.

AMPHIBIANS



JdB

Bufonidae

Rhinella marina



CANE TOAD, GIANT TOAD

Land Toad (G)

Bigitodo, Krastodo (S)

Reuzenpad (N)



WE

Identification

Largest anuran in Guianas. Can grow up to 25cm in length and more than 1kg in weight. Skin dry, warty with large triangular shaped parotoid glands. Dorsal side brown with black markings. Tips of warts black. Bony ridges above eyes. Max. SV 25cm. The SV-length may even exceed 30cm, but specimens that large are rare.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Wide variety of habitats, but seldom encountered far from water. Open habitats such as human populated areas and savannas. Also in primary and secondary forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. In contradiction to its scientific name *marinus* which suggests living at sea, this toad lives everywhere in tropical lowlands and far in the interior.



Allobates femoralis

BRILLIANT-THIGHED POISON FROG

Brilliant-Thighed Frog (G)

Tide-Tide (S)

Grote Dijvlek Gifkikker (N)



Identification

Back and flanks black to darkbrown colored.

A dorso-lateral narrow, bronze to golden stripe from snout to groin.

A white stripe under the eye, continuing over the forelegs and ventro-lateral to the groin. This stripe meets with the dorso-lateral stripe on the snout. Usually a bright yellow spot at the base of each arm and an orange to red spot on the thigh and in the groin. Skin quite granular. Adults range from 2cm to 3.4cm in length.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary humid forests, very local. Found on leaf litter, usually in dense vegetation.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Similar looking species

Amerega picta, (see description).

Dendrobatidae

Ameerega picta



SPOT-LEGGED POISON FROG

Spotted-Legged Frog (G)

Okopipi, Tide-Tide (S)

Gifkikker (N)



JdB

AMPHIBIANS
FROGS

Identification

Back dark brown with dorso-lateral and ventro-lateral white stripes that do not meet on the snout. Bright spot in the armpits and on top of the thighs. Also a bright spot, usually yellow to red under the base of the shank. Belly black-blue-white marbled. Skin quite granular. Max. SV 2.4cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary humid forests, very local. Found on leaf litter, usually in dense vegetation.

Remarks

Diurnal.

Similar looking species

Allobates femoralis (see description).



Ameerega trivittata

THREE-STRIPED POISON FROG

Poison Arrow Frog (G)

Tide-Tide (S)

Groengestreepte Gifkikker* (N)



Identification

Large black, green- to yellow-striped poison frog. Much variation in patterns and colors. Generally the back, sides and most of the belly are deep black. Back relatively smooth though covered with fine granules. Belly smooth, covered with large irregular green or blue-green spots. Dorso-lateral stripes, usually green or yellow-green, but sometimes pure yellow, running from groin to eye, continuous across the snout. A creamy yellow to green stripe runs from the upper lip to the arm and then along the top of the arm. Usually a white to green ventro-lateral stripe present. Adults about 3.1cm to 5.0cm.

Habitat

Terrestrial. Various types of primary and secondary forest, even quite far from streams.

Remarks

Diurnal. Much variation in patterns and color, for instance a mid-dorsal stripe that is green or yellow may be present, complete or broken into spots or even expanded to cover most of the middle of the back. Most specimens have green stripes. Specimens with yellow stripes are exceptions.

Dendrobatidae

Dendrobates tinctorius



BLUE POISON ARROW FROG

Blue Poison Arrow Frog (G)

Okopipi (S)

Blauwe (Pijl) Gifkikker (N)



Identification

Color of the legs dark blue. Flanks light blue with hardly any markings. Head and back also light blue, with large and small black (round) spots. Underside pale blue with a varied arrangement of black spots, especially on the breast. Males have wider digits than females. In a relaxed sitting pose, (shows) a distinct hunch back. Adults 3.8cm to 4.4cm.

Habitat

Usually terrestrial, but may climb trees to a height of 5m. Occurring near rocky streams in isolated, humid forest islands of the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

Remarks

Diurnal. Endemic, restricted to Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

Dendrobatidae

*Dendrobates tinctorius***DYEING POISON FROG**

Blue and Yellow Poison Arrow Frog (G)

Okopipi (S)

Blauwgele (Pijl)Gifkikker (N)

**Identification**

One of the largest and most brightly colored poison frogs. Smooth-skinned. Much variation in pattern and color. Usually the back from the snout to the tail is yellow to yellow-white (exceptionally orange) reticulated on a black background. Flanks black with yellow or yellow-white, legs dark blue with black spots. Adults 3.4cm to 5.0cm long.

Habitat

Mostly terrestrial, but can also climb up to 5m in trees. Primary humid forests. Usually not very far from a stream.

Remarks

Diurnal. Much variation in pattern and color, including specimens without any blue, which are predominantly yellow or black, or specimens that are orange reticulated on a black background.

Hylidae

Boana boans



GIANT GLADIATOR FROG, RUSTY TREE FROG

Green Frog (G)

Papitodo*, Plaktodo (S)

Reuzenboomkikker (N)



WE

Identification

Largest treefrog in Guianas. Palpebral membrane of eyes distinctly reticulated. Dorsal side brow, rarely with vertebral stripe. Fingers fully webbed; webbing between fingers and toes dark grey to black. Max. SV 12cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary rainforest, near streams with a bank of sand or gravel.

Remarks

Nocturnal. In daytime motionless. Nesting is achieved by first raising a barricade of sand to dam up the "water-filled basin" to lay the eggs.



Hypsiboas crepitans

EMERALD-EYED TREE FROG

Tree Frog (G)

Papitodo, Plaktodo (S)

Gewone Surinaamse Boomkikker (N)



JdB

AMPHIBIANS
FROGS

Identification

Medium to large tree frog without reticulations on the palpebral membranes of eyes. Muzzle slightly angular. No dermal appendages on the heels. No conspicuous thigh patterns, fingers webbed only at the base. Ventral color bright orange-yellow. Max. SV 7.5cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary and secondary rainforest.

Remarks

Nocturnal.

Hylidae

Pseudis paradoxa

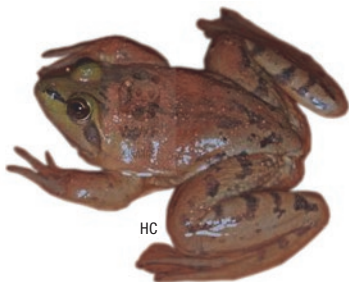


PARADOXICAL FROG

Green and Black Frog (G)

Todo Dyaki (S)

Paradoxale Kikker (N)



Identification

Dorsal side greenish grey. Belly white. Skin rather smooth. Toes almost fully webbed. SV approx. 7.5cm.

Habitat

Semi-aquatic. Mostly in swamps, lagoons and ditches of the coastal area.

Remarks

Diurnal. Adults much smaller than tadpoles, which are extremely large, max. 25cm.

Hylidae



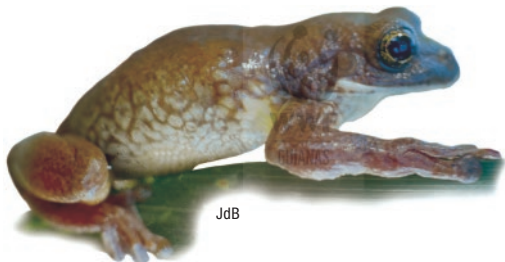
Trachycephalus spp. (3)

TREEFROGS

Tree Frogs* (G)

Merkitodo* (S)

Melkboomkikkers* (N)



AMPHIBIANS
FROGS

Identification

Tip of toes and fingers with round enlarged discs. Toes webbed. Pupil in daytime horizontal. Skin thick. Males with a vocal sac on each side of the head. Color at night generally brown and or brown greenish tones, sometimes with brown-grey patterns. Color can turn pale in daytime. SV of adult specimens depending on species 6cm to 10cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary rainforest, near streams with a bank of sand or gravel.

Remarks

Nocturnal. *Name is used for more species of the same group.

Leptodactylidae

Leptodactylus pentadactylus



SOUTH AMERICAN BULLFROG

Mountain Chicken (G)

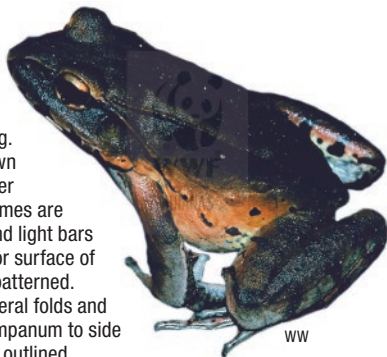
Todo (S)

Reuzen Fluitkikker (N)

AMPHIBIANS
FROGS

Identification

Largest whistling frog. Color on back is brown with transverse darker bands, which sometimes are edged black. Dark and light bars on upper lip. Posterior surface of thighs black-brown patterned. Belly light. Dorsal lateral folds and a fold from above tympanum to side of body, usually dark outlined. Max. SV 18cm.



Habitat

Terrestrial. Primary rainforests including savanna forests.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Foam-nesting, usually in small pools.

Similar looking species

**Leptodactylus knudseni* (not discussed), but this species has the posterior surface of thighs uniform black and has no folds from above tympanum to sides of body.

Pipidae

Pipa pipa**SURINAME TOAD**

Suriname Toad (G)

Pipatodo (S)

Surinaamse Pad (N)

**Identification**

Large flattened toad-like frog with long flexible fingers and starlike fingertips. Toes fully webbed. Snout pointed, with conspicuous branched appendages at the corners of the mouth. Dorsal side brown-greenish, slightly warty. SV 12cm to 20cm.

Habitat

Aquatic. Swamps and slow moving creeks. Usually near aquatic vegetation or submerged roots or branches.

Remarks

Nocturnal.

Similar looking species

Reproductive females have thickened dorsal skin with honeycomb-like holes in which the eggs incubate.

Phyllomedusidae

Phyllomedusa bicolor



GIANT LEAF FROG, GIANT MONKEY FROG

Green Tree Frog (G)

Wiriwiritodo (S)

Reuzen Makikikker (N)



Identification

Large, bright green tree frog

with vertical cat-like pupils.

White circular spots on flanks.

Opposable first finger and first toe as prehensile organs.

First toe shorter than the second. Absence of dark vertical bars on the posterior surface of the thighs. This tree frog seems to move in slowmotion. Max. SV 14cm.

Habitat

Arboreal. Primary rainforest, mostly on outskirts of savannas.

Remarks

Nocturnal. Females lay their eggs in funnel-like rolled up leaves hanging above water. They moisten the eggs with their urine.

ARTHROPODS



Theraphosidae

Avicularia avicularia



PINKTOE TARANTULA, GUYANA PINKTOE

Busi-Anansi, Redi Futu Anansi (S)

Roodteenvogelspin, Amazone-Roodteenvogelspin (N)



Identification

Tarantula adult females have a body length of 7cm, with a leg span of 11cm to 13cm. Males have a leg span of 9cm. Dark-colored body and pinkish feet. Males are typically smaller with longer and thinner legs and darker abdomen than females. Juvenile specimens, have pinkish bodies and dark-colored feet. They undergo a reversal in their coloration as they approach adulthood at 4 to 5 years.

Habitat

All forest types and urban areas, preferring tree crevices, hollow branches, palm leaves and buildings.

Theraphosidae



Theraphosa blondi

BIRD EATING TARANTULA

Tarantula (S)

Goliath Vogelspin (N)



Identification

The bird eating tarantula has a body length of 11cm to 13cm. Diagonal leg span is 28cm to 30cm, weight can be up to 175g. Hisses when feeling threatened. Mostly tan to light brown and golden-hued. Upper legs often have the trademark twin vertical white stripe along the second segment. Abdomen is lighter cream colored nearby spinnerets.

Habitat

Abandoned burrowings in marshy or swampy areas.

Nymphalidae

Morpho menelaus

BLUE MORPHO BUTTERFLY

Blauwe Morfo (N)



Identification

Morpho menelaus has a wingspan of approximately 12cm, with dorsal forewings and hindwings bright, iridescent blue edged with black. Ventral wing sides of all Morpho butterflies have eye-spots, often with a mixture of brown, grey, black and red. Males are more vividly colored than females.

Habitat

Primary rain forests, secondary forests, savanna forests and swamp forests.

BIRDS



BoS

Anatidae

Anas bahamensis

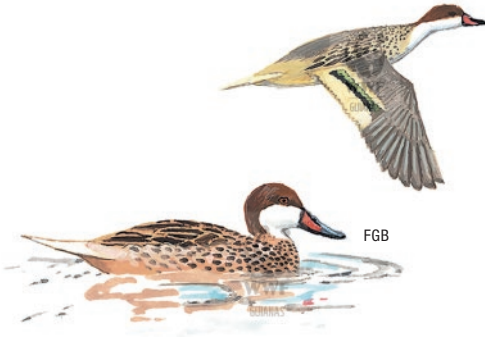


WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL

Stieldock (G)

Anaki (S)

Bahama Pijlstaart (N)



Identification

Anas bahamensis has a length between 41cm to 46cm, around 480g weight and identified by the white spot located on their cheeks, having a grey-blue bill, with a red spot at the base. Brown feathers and black spots on their chest, breast, and sides. The sides of head and throat are white. Grey legs and red to red-brown eyes. Compared to males, females are smaller, have a shorter tail length, and are not as brightly colored.

Habitat

Tidal mudflats, coastal lagoons and swamps.

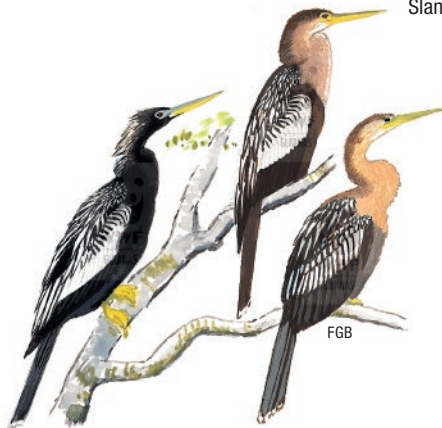
Anhingidae

*Anhinga anhinga***ANHINGA**

Doiklari, Duikelaar (S)

Amerikaanse

Slangenhalsvogel (N)

**Identification**

Anhinga anhinga has a body length of 81cm to 91.5cm, a weight of 1.2kg, wingspan of 117cm, and a long pointed bill of 81mm. The head is small, with long snake-like neck. Males are greenish-black plumage overall, accentuated by silver-grey feathers on the upper back and wings edged with long white plumes, also black crests. Females are brown with a lighter brown head and neck; juveniles have a uniform brown color.

Habitat

Coastal swamps with large areas of open water, large rivers.

Phalacrocoracidae

Phalacrocorax olivaceus



NEOTROPICAL CORMORANT

Doiklari, Duikelaar (S)

Bigua-Aalscholver (N)



Identification

Phalacrocorax olivaceus' body is 64cm long with a 100cm wingspan. Adult males have a weight of 1.1kg to 1.5kg, adult females weigh 50g to 100g less. It has a long tail and frequently holds its neck in an S-shape. Adult plumage is mainly black, with a yellow-brown throat patch. During breeding, white tufts appear on sides of the head and the neck, throat patch develops a white edge. Upper wings are greyer than the rest of the body. Juveniles are brownish in color.

Habitat

Coastal swamps with large areas of open water, large rivers, mainly in the west of Suriname.



Gallinago paraguaiae

SOUTH AMERICAN SNIPE, GALLINAGO

Snip (S)

Grassnip, Rijst Snip,

Zuid-Amerikaanse Snip (N)



Identification

Gallinago paraguaiae has short greenish yellow legs and a short neck, wingspan is between 39cm to 45cm, average body length is 23cm to 28cm. Long slender bill of 6.4cm to 7.8cm. Juveniles are black and/or brown patterned with yellow tinted stripes down dorsal sides with white ventral feathering losing their yellow tint when maturing, going towards brown with black stripes, and white ventral feathers.

Habitat

Freshwater wetlands, marshes, banks and wet meadows and anthropogenic habitats like rice fields.

Cotingidae

Cotinga cayana



SPANGLED COTINGA

Spangled Cotinga (G)
Halsbandcotinga (N)

Identification

Male: mainly light green-blue, spangled with black. Wings and tail black, wing-coverts broadly edged green-blue. Throat and upperbreast purple-red. Female & young: upperparts dark brown, feathers with narrow white edges. Breast and flanks like upperparts, but less dark. Underparts light grey-brown. Throat grey. Bill of both sexes: maxilla mainly black, grey at base. Mandible mainly grey, blacker at tip. TL 22cm.



Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. Often high in tree tops.

Remarks

In small groups.



Cotinga cotinga

PURPLE-BREASTED COTINGA

Purple-Breasted Cotinga (G)

Purperborstcotinga (N)



Identification

Male: upperparts, sides of head, flanks and undertail-coverts purple-blue. Back spangled with black. Throat, breast and center of belly red-purple. Wings and tail black, wing-coverts edged purple-blue.

Female: dark brown above with a green-blue gloss, feathers tipped white, giving it a speckled appearance. Underparts brown, feathers also edged white, under tail-coverts yellow-brown. Bill of both sexes: maxilla mainly black, grey at base, mandible mainly grey, blacker at tip. TL 19cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. Often high in tree tops.

Remarks

In small groups.

Cotingidae

Gymnoderus foetidus



BARE-NECKED FRUITCROW

Bare-Necked Fruitcrow (G)

Blawdoyfi (S)

Kaalnekvruchtenkraai (N)

Identification

Male with mainly bare and grey-blue neck. Crown, chin and subocular region covered with black, plush-like feathers. Back and underparts black and grey. Wings silvery and black-grey. Tail black. Female almost entirely dark grey, head almost black. Throat and sides of neck more feathered than in male. Greyer on abdomen. Young males different from adults of either sex: general plumage grey, black-grey on the head. Wings with white patches. Bill of both sexes basally grey, black at the tip. TL 38cm.



Habitat

Rather wet forests along rivers and forests on sand-ridges. High in treetops.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Lिंगgaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990

Cotingidae



Lipaugus vociferans

SCREAMING PIHA

Screaming Piha (G)
 Busiskowtu, Kwetikwetiya,
 Peepeeyu (S)
 Groenhartvogel (SN)
 Schreeuwpiha (N)

**Identification**

Upperparts grey. Wings and tail brown-grey. Underparts a little lighter than upperparts. Tail rather long. Bill black, base of mandible brown. Sexes are alike. Young birds of both sexes differ by having the greater wing-coverts orange-brown. TL 23cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests and forests on sand-ridges. Not in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Very characteristic display song at lek only.

Cotingidae

Perissocephalus tricolor



CAPUCHINBIRD

Capuchin Bird (G)

Busikaw (S)

Capuchonvogel (N)

Identification

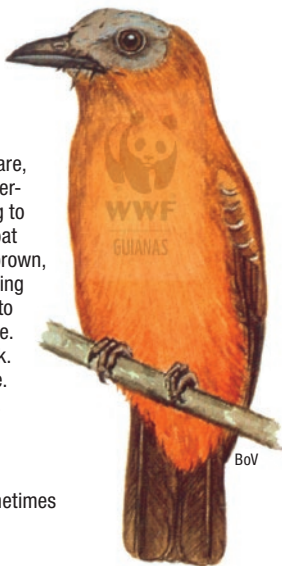
Crown and sides of the head bare, blue-grey. Nape, neck and upper-mantle range brown, darkening to red-brown on lower back. Throat and upperbreast also orange-brown, towards the underparts becoming red-brown. Wings dark brown to black. Underwing-coverts white. Tail and uppertail-coverts black. Bill: maxilla black, grey at base. Mandible grey. Sexes are alike. TL 36cm.

Habitat

Rainforests of the interior. Sometimes seen in forests of sand-ridges. High in tree tops.

Remarks

In pairs or in small groups.



BoV

Cotingidae



Phoenicircus carnifex

GUIANAN RED-COTINGA

Guianan Red Cotinga (G)

Rode Cotinga (N)



Identification

Male: upperparts mainly dark red to brown-red. Crown light red with long feathers, forming a short crest. Rump, uppertail-coverts and tail bright red. Tail tipped dark brown-red. Throat and upperbreast also dark brown-red and light red towards the abdomen. Female and immatures: crown and tail red. Back and rump olive-toned, streaked with red. Underparts pink-red. Bill of both sexes: short, light brown, usually with a streak of brown grey along the ridge of the culmen. TL 20cm.

Habitat

Rainforests of the interior.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs. Gather together in groups to sing.

Cotingidae

Querula purpurata



PURPLE-THROATED FRUITCROW

Purple-Throated/ Breasted Fruitcrow (G)
Purperkeelvruchtenkraai (N)



Identification

Male: glossy black all over, with a large shining red patch on the throat and upperbreast. Female entirely black, lacks the patch. Bill of both sexes: grey blue. TL 25cm.

Habitat

Forests of sand-ridges, savanna and rainforests. In tree tops.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups. Noisy.



Rupicola rupicola

GUIANAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK

Cock-of-the-Rock (G)

Rotshaan (SN)

Oranje Rotshaan (N)



BoS

Identification

Male: except for the wings, entirely bright orange. Head decorated by a large compressed fan-shaped crest stretching from the bill to the nape. Crest narrowly bordered dark red. Wings brown-black, edged with light orange. Outer webs of inner remiges ending in long orange filaments. White wing-speculum. Feathers of lower rump and upper tail-coverts long, broad at the end, with tips turned upwards.

Tail short, basally orange, distally dark brown, tipped light orange. Bill deep orange with yellow tip.

Female and immatures: dark olive-brown with browner wings and tail. Crest small. Bill black with yellow. TL 33cm.

Habitat

Forests of the interior. In areas with rock outcrops or large boulders.

Remarks

In groups, especially congregating during the breeding season.

Cotingidae

Xipholena punicea



POMPADOUR COTINGA

Pompadour Cotinga (G)

Pompadourcotinga (N)

Identification

Male: mainly shining dark purple-red. Upperwing-coverts lengthened with white shafts.

Primaries white, feathers tipped black.

Tail pink-red. Female: upperparts brown-grey.

Inner and outer remiges and rectrices are black-brown.

The wing-coverts and inner remiges are broadly edged white.

Throat and breast grey, fading to white on belly.

Undertail-coverts pink. Eyes of adults yellow. Eyes of immatures dark brown.

Bill of both sexes: dark brown. TL 19cm.



BoS

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests of the interior. In tree tops.

Remarks

Displays in small groups with audible wing beats.



Ortalis motmot

VARIABLE CHACALACA

Wakago (S)

Kleine Chacalaca (N)

Identification

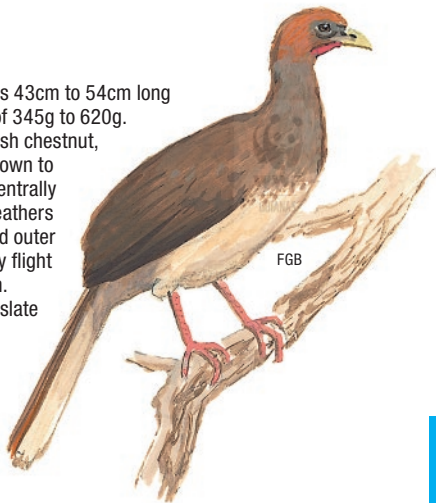
Chacalaca's body is 43cm to 54cm long and has a weight of 345g to 620g.

Head color is reddish chestnut, dorsally reddish brown to grey-brown, and ventrally grey. Central tail feathers are grey-brown and outer ones rusty. Primary flight feathers are brown.

Facial skin is dark slate grey.

Habitat

Savanna, forest edges and in dense scrubs in urban areas.



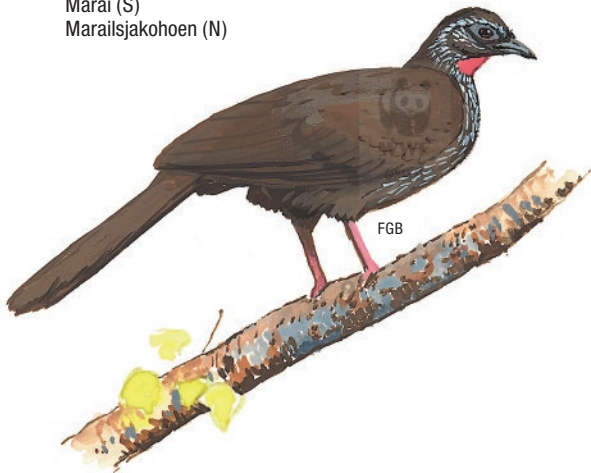
Cracidae

Penelope marail

MARAIL GUAN

Marai (S)

Marailsjakohoen (N)



Identification

Penelope marail's body is 63cm to 68cm long. Males' weight are 772g to 1310g and females' 770g to 1450g. The back wings and central tail feathers are dark with a greenish olive gloss. The outer tail feathers are bluish black. Its throat and chest are dark with white speckles and the belly is reddish brown. It has a red dewlap.

Habitat

Undisturbed high dryland forest and secondary forest.



Crax alector

BLACK CURASSOW

Powisi (G)

Powisi (S)

Zwarte Hokko (N)

Identification

Entirely glossy black with a purplish blue sheen, except for white abdomen and white under tail-coverts. Head crested: Feathers of the crown and nape are long and curled forward. Bill black-orange on the fleshy base of upper mandible. Legs blue-grey. Sexes are alike, except that the female has a few narrow white cross-bars in the feathers of the crest, which are entirely black in the male. In immatures the black areas are mottled red-brown and brown-yellow. TL 96cm.

Habitat

Primary forests. Arboreal.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs.

Joins *Psophia crepitans* on the ground.



Accipitridae

Harpia harpyja

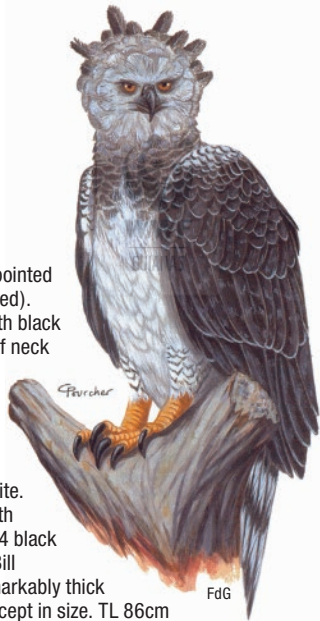


HARPY EAGLE

Harpy Eagle (G)
Gonini, Loyri-Aka (S)
Harpij(Arend) (N)

Identification

Very large eagle. Bushy, double-pointed black crest (horn-like when erected). Grey head and throat contrast with black chest, neck and back. Feathers of neck form a nuchal ruff. Wings rather short, rounded, above black indistinctly barred dark grey, below whitish with dark bands and wing-linings. Bend of wing white. Lower breast and belly white. Thighs white, narrowly barred with black. Tail moderately long, with 4 black and 3 grey bands and white tip. Bill massive, greyish black. Legs remarkably thick and powerful. Sexes are alike, except in size. TL 86cm in male, 93cm in female. Immatures much paler than adults.



Habitat

Undisturbed rainforests of the interior.

Remarks

Largest and fiercest eagle of the world. Solitary.



Falco peregrinus

PEREGRINE FALCON

Peregrine Falcon (G)

Onti Aka (S)

Slechtvalk (N)

Identification

Falcon with long pointed wings. Upperparts mainly dark blue grey with indistinct bars. Crown, hind-neck and a moustache-like patch extending down over the eye to cheek, black. Bare orbital skin and cere bright yellow. Forehead, sides of head, throat and upperbreast white. Lower underparts creamy white with small black bars.

Tail with 5 to 6 dark bars and white tip. Sexes differ in size, female may have darker lower back and rump and large drop-shaped marks on upperbreast. Bill blue dark grey. Immatures brown above with feathers margined with light brown or yellow. Underparts brown-yellow, heavily streaked black-brown. Bare orbital skin and cere green. TL 38cm to 51cm.



Habitat

Coastal mudflats, coastal lagoons and estuaries of large rivers.

Remarks

Migrant from the North. Solitary.

Fringillidae

Euphonia cayennensis



GOLDEN-SIDED EUPHONIA

Golden-Sided Euphonia (G)

Grangrandir(Kanari) (S)

Cayenne-Organist (N)

Identification

Male: glossy purple-black, with golden yellow pectoral tufts, tipped red. Female: above dark yellow-olive, chin and sides of the body lighter in color. Underparts grey. Bill of both sexes: black, base of mandible blue-grey. TL 11.5cm.

Habitat

Edges of rainforest and savanna forests. Predominantly in treetops.

Remarks

Not common.

In small groups.





Euphonia finschi

FINSCH'S EUPHONIA

Finsch's Euphonia (G)
Blauwdas(Kanarie) (SN)
Finsch' Organist (N)

Identification

Male: forehead and front part of the crown orange-yellow. Rest of the crown, throat, sides of the head, back, wings and tail metallic black, with a wine-red gloss. Breast, belly and under tail-coverts orange-yellow. Female: olive-green above, forehead golden-yellow, below olive-yellow. Bill of both sexes: black. TL 9cm.

Habitat

Edge of savannas.

Remarks

Sometimes alone or in small groups, together with other members or species of the *genus Euphonia*.



Fringillidae

Euphonia minuta



WHITE-VENTED EUPHONIA

White-Vented Euphonia (G)
 Wetitere (Kanari) (S)
 Witbuikorganist (N)

Identification

Male: forehead, breast and belly golden yellow. Crown, throat and sides of head purple-black, becoming green-black on back, wings and tail. Under tail-coverts white. Female: mossy green on upperparts, wings and tail darker, edged olive. Throat, center of abdomen and under tail-coverts grey. Breast and sides of the body olive-yellow. Bill of both sexes: black. TL 9cm.

Habitat

Along edges of rain- and savanna forests, secondary forests, clearings, and gardens. High in the trees.

Remarks

In pairs or in small groups.





Euphonia plumbea

PLUMBEOUS EUPHONIA

Plumbeous Euphonia (G)

Sabanablawdaskanari (S)

Savanneblauwdas (Kanarie) (SN)

Grijze Organist (N)



Identification

Male: upperparts, throat and sides of the head glossy dark blue-grey. Wings and tail black, feathers edged grey. Underparts: orange-yellow. Bill: black, basal part of mandible grey. Female: is like male, but paler in color. TL 9cm.

Habitat

Rainforest, edge of savannas and open vegetation.

Fringillidae

Euphonia violacea



VIOLACEOUS EUPHONIA

Violaceous Euphonia (G)

Geeldas(Kanarie) (SN)

Violette Organist (N)

Identification

Male: forehead yellow.

Crown, sides of the head, nape, back, wings and tail purple-black. Underparts bright orange-yellow.

Under tail-coverts

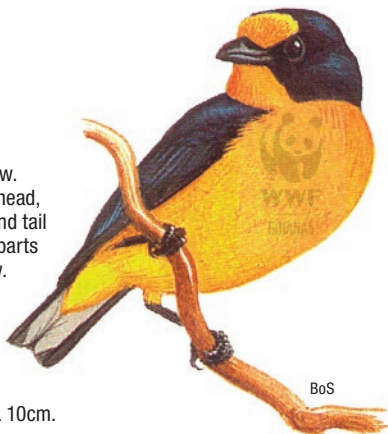
yellow. Female:

olive-green

above, under-

parts yellow. Bill of

both sexes black. TL 10cm.



BoS

Habitat

Forest edges, clearings in forests, savannas, cultivated areas incl. gardens. Forages in the foliage from low levels to tree tops.

Remarks

Alone or in small groups.



Caryothraustes canadensis

YELLOW-GREEN GROSBEEK

Yellow-Green Grosbeak (G)

Sabanatwatwa (S)

Gele Vinktangara (SN)

Geelbuikkardinaal (N)

Identification

Mainly olive-yellow with a black face. Lores, ocular region and throat black. Crown and nape olive-yellow, becoming slightly darker on the rest of the upperparts. Underparts olive-yellow. Sexes are alike. Bill: basal half blue grey, distal end black. TL 16.5cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests of the interior. In tree tops.

Remarks

In small groups. Noisy.



Cardinalidae

*Cyanoloxia cyanoides**



BLUE-BLACK GROSBEAK

Blue-Black Grosbeak (G)

Bergitwatwa (S)

Blauwrugbisschop (N)



Identification

Male: mainly dark grey-blue. Lores and feathers at the base of the bill are black. Forehead, eye-brow, spot at base of mandible light glossy blue. Wings and tail black, feathers edged blue. Female and immatures uniform dark red-brown. Bill of both sexes: thick and black. TL 15cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests, forests on sand-ridges. Usually near creeks and other wet places, in undergrowth.

Remarks

*Scientific name has been changed various times.
Stays well covered, easier to hear than to see.

Opisthocomidae

*Opisthocomus hoazin***HOATZIN**

Canje Pheasant (G)
Hoatzin, Zigeunerhoen (N)

**Identification**

Unique, rather pheasant-like bird. Head crowned with a long, ragged, upstanding crest, with orange-brown feathers with blackish tips. Bare sides of head blue. Upperparts mostly olive-brown, streaked brownish yellow on hind neck and upper back. Wing-coverts tipped pale yellow. Throat and breast brownish yellow, rest underparts red-brown. Long, rounded tail darker than upperparts, with cream-colored terminal band. Bill black. Sexes are alike. Juveniles have 2 pairs of claws at the bend of each wing. TL 60cm.

Habitat

Swampy, scrubby riverbanks. Among bushes and low trees.

Remarks

Juveniles are excellent swimmers. Lose ability to swim and lose claws on wings 2 to 3 weeks. Adults are weak flyers. Also have weak legs, clumsy in vegetation. Produce a strong musty smell. Occurs in groups.

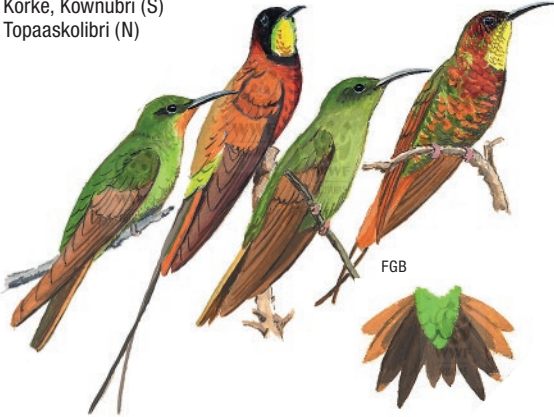
Trochilidae

Topaza pella

CRIMSON TOPAZ

Korke, Kownubri (S)

Topaaskolibri (N)



Identification

Topaza pella males have a length of 21cm to 23cm including bill (5cm) and tail (8.6cm to 12cm), weighing 11g to 18g. Females' length is 13cm to 14cm, weighing 9g to 12.5g, both with straight to slightly decurved bill. Male's head, face, and sides of neck are velvety black. Back iridescent crimson to gold uppertail. Central tail feathers are bronzy green, outer ones chestnut, with two elongated and crossed feathers. Throat golden green, surrounded by a black band, underparts bright red. Wings are brown colored. Female's head and back are dark green, underparts lighter green with golden green inclusions; throat is green with crimson inclusions. Central tail feathers are bronzy, middle pair violet, outer pair chestnut, none elongated like the male's.

Habitat

High dryland forests, often near creeks.

Threskiornithidae



Eudocimus ruber

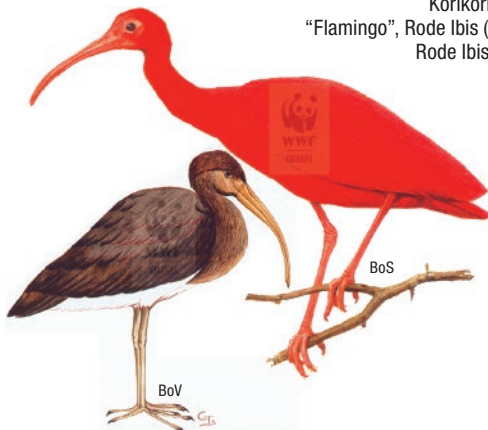
SCARLET IBIS

Korikori, Scarlet Ibis (G)

Korikori (S)

“Flamingo”, Rode Ibis (SN)

Rode Ibis (N)



Identification

Bright red (scarlet) shorebird. Wingtips black. Face, bill and legs pinkish red. Immatures greyish brown, except white rump and underparts, later becoming patched with pink. Legs grey. Bill pinkish. TL 58cm.

Habitat

Mudflats and lagoons in the outer mangroves along the coast.

Remarks

Usually in flocks up to 30, sometimes more. The name Flamingo is frequently used for this species, but in fact belongs to *Phoenicopterus ruber*, locally called Segansi (S).

Icteridae

Cacicus haemorrhous



RED-RUMPED CACIQUE

Redibaka Ponpon (S)

Roodrug Banabeki (N)



Identification

Adult males of the *Cacicus haemorrhous* have a length of 27cm to 29.5cm, weighing approximately 100g. Adult females are 23cm to 25cm long, weighing 60g to 80g. Sexually dimorphic. Females are less colorful. Adults are mostly black with a yellow spot on the wings and another bright yellow patch on the rump, eyes are pale blue and they have a yellow bill.

Habitat

Savannas with scattered trees, riparian forests, edges of savanna, swamp and high dryland forests.



Chrysomus icterocephalus

YELLOW-HOODED BLACKBIRD

Blackbird (G)

Geri Ede Karufowru (S)

Geelkop (SN)

Geelkaptroepiaal,

Geelkopmaskerspreeuw (N)

Identification

Male: head, neck and upperbreast bright yellow. Lores and region around base of bill black. Rest of plumage silky black.

Female and immatures: top and sides of the head dull brown-olive.

Eyebrow yellow.

Back dull brown-olive, streaked with black.

Wings and tail dark brown. Throat and

upperbreast bright yellow, lower breast olive-yellow, shading to grey on the belly. Undertail-coverts brown. Bill: black. TL 18cm in males, 16.5cm in females.



Habitat

Wet areas, such as rice fields, grass swamps and meadows.

Remarks

In groups.

Icteridae

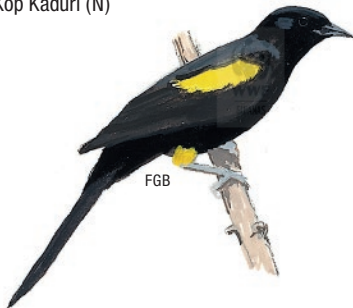
Icterus cayanensis



KADURI

Blaka Ede Kaduri (S)

Zwart Kop Kaduri (N)



Identification

Icterus cayanensis has a all black body with a dash of yellow or chestnut on the shoulders. Body shape is slender with a thin, lengthy, rounded tail and a thin bill. Slightly grey below the eye, wing linings are black. The back is also all black, lacking any indication of a pattern. Female closely resemble males.

Habitat

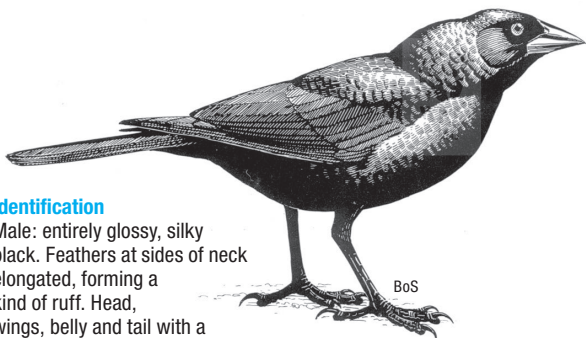
Scattered savanna scrubs, edges of savanna with *Mauritia flexuosa* palms and high dryland forests. Occasionally in urban gardens.



Molothrus oryzivorus

GIANT COWBIRD

Cowbird (G)
 Karufowru, Kawfowru (S)
 Grote Koevogel (N)



Identification

Male: entirely glossy, silky black. Feathers at sides of neck elongated, forming a kind of ruff. Head, wings, belly and tail with a purple blue sheen. Breast and back with a green sheen. Eyes bright red brown. Female: smaller, with the ruff less developed. Eyes yellow brown. Bill of both sexes black. TL 35cm in male, 28cm in female.

Habitat

Rainforests, particularly secondary forests, open areas.

Remarks

Alone, in small groups, or combined with other *Icteridae* species.

Icteridae

Psarocolius decumanus

CRESTED OROPENDOLA

Ponpon (S)



Identification

Adult males of the *Psarocolius decumanus* are mainly black with a chestnut rump and a bright yellow tail apart from two dark central feathers. Long narrow crest, often difficult to see. Bill is long, ivory to creamy white. Eyes with icy blue iris. Females are similar but smaller, duller, and crestless.

Habitat

Open areas in coastal region, savannas with scattered trees, riparian forests, edges of savanna, swamp and high dryland forests.



Psarocolius viridis

GREEN OROPENDOLA

Busi Ponpon (S)



Identification

Psarocolius viridis males' length is about 43cm and female's is about 37cm. Head, breast and back are pale olive green, wings are greyish-green, rump and underparts are chestnut colored. Central tail feathers are black and outer ones are yellow. Beak with orange tip, its base and adjoining areas of skin are yellowish. Irises are pale blue. Inconspicuous crest on back of the head.

Habitat

Savannas with scattered trees, edges of savanna and high dryland forests.

Jacanidae

Jacana jacana jacana

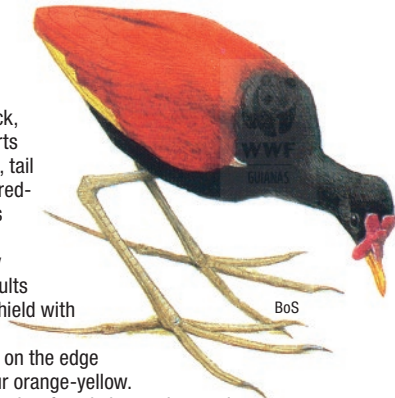


WATTLED JACANA

Spurwing (G)
Kepanki (S)
Kemphaantje (SN)
Leljacana (N)

Identification

Long-legged bird with very long toes. Head, neck, upper back and underparts black. Lower back, rump, tail and wing-coverts bright red-brown. Flanks and thighs dark brown. Primaries bright green-yellow (very pronounced in flight). Adults have a red-pink frontal shield with two lobes and rictal lappets and a sharp spur on the edge of the wings. Bill and spur orange-yellow. Sexes are alike, except in size, female larger than male. Immatures are bronze-brown above and brown-white below, with a black streak through the eyes. TL 23cm.



Habitat

Swamps, ricefields, creeks and trenches with floating vegetation.

Remarks

In pairs or in groups up to 50 specimens. Noisy.



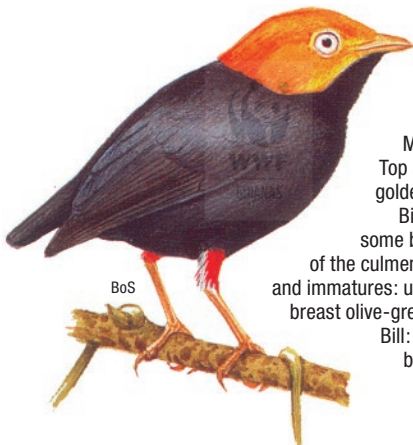
Ceratopipra erythrocephala

GOLDEN-HEADED MANAKIN

Manakin (G)

Geelkopmanakin (SN)

Goudkopmanakin (N)



Identification

Male shiny blue-black.

Top and sides of the head golden yellow. Thighs red.

Bill yellow, usually with some brown along the ridge

of the culmen. Eyes white. Female

and immatures: upperparts, throat and breast olive-green. Belly pale yellow.

Bill: maxilla black-grey or brown-grey. Eyes dark

grey to brown-black

TL 9cm to 10cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests, primary rainforests and small clearings in forests. Forages in the undergrowth to medium heights, sometimes in tree tops.

Remarks

Alone or in small groups of males. Not timid.

Strigidae

Ciccaba huhula
Strix huhula



BLACK-BANDED OWL

Peni-Blaka Owrukuku (S)
Gestreepte Bosuil (N)


Identification

Strix huhula's body is 30cm to 36cm long, blackish all over and densely striated with horizontal, wavy white bars. Eyes encircled by a black face mask. Rounded head with no ear tufts. Yellow-orange bill and feet. Tail sooty-brown, with 4 to 5 narrow white bars and a white terminal band. Primary feathers are significantly darker than the rest of plumage. Black bristles and feathers around the bill and along the leg to the base of toes.



Habitat

Primary to secondary forests, usually below 500m.

A vibrant red macaw with blue and yellow wing feathers is perched on a tree branch. The bird is facing left, looking slightly towards the camera. The background is a blurred green forest.

Guianas is home to several hundred species of birds. They represent a significant part of the forests' natural resources.

Biodiversity conservation and national development can together be achieved through careful management and use of these wild birds.

Psittacidae

Amazona amazonica



ORANGE-WINGED AMAZON / PARROT

Orange-Winged Parrot, Creature (G)

Kulekule (S)

Oranjevleugel Amazone (N)



Identification

Individual color differences but mainly green. Crown & cheeks yellow. Lores and superciliary band blue. Primaries basally green, becoming violet-blue and then black towards tips. Secondaries green, tipped violet-blue. A bright orange-red wing-speculum. Carpal edge yellowish green. Tail green, tipped yellowish green. Bill creamy, becoming grey black towards tip. Sexes are alike. TL 33cm.

Habitat

Primary and secondary forests including mangrove forests, and open terrain with scattered trees.

Remarks

Most numerous parrot in coastal mangroves, but already reduced in numbers. In pairs and noisy flocks of 50 to 200 or more.



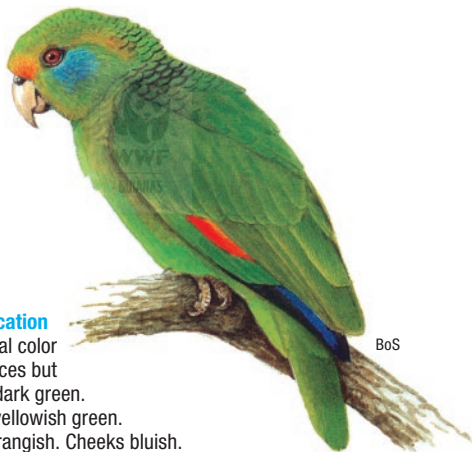
Amazona dufresniana

BLUE-CHEEKED AMAZON / PARROT

Blue-Cheeked Parrot (G)

Mason (S)

Blauwwangamazone (N)



Identification

Individual color differences but mainly dark green.

Crown yellowish green.

Lores orangish. Cheeks bluish.

Feathers of neck and back edged black.

Primaries black, tinged blue towards tips. An orange wing-speculum.

Tail green, tipped yellowish green. Bill grey with pinkish red on the base of upper mandible. Sexes are alike. TL 35cm.

Habitat

Forests of sand-ridges, savanna belt and interior.

Remarks

Small flocks in tree-tops.

Psittacidae

Amazona farinosa

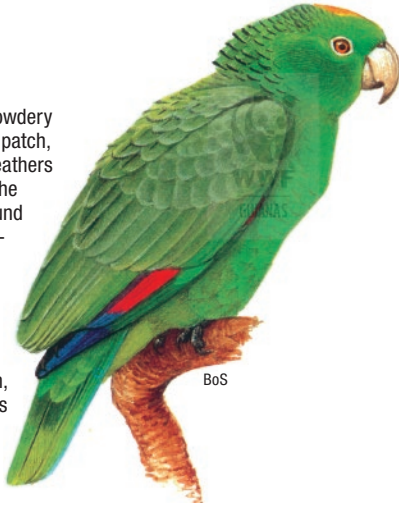


MEALY AMAZON / PARROT

Mealy Parrot, White Eye, Sarama (G)
 (Mealy) Mason (S)
 Grote Amazone (N)

Identification

Mainly green with a powdery (mealy) bloom. Yellow patch, usually with few red feathers in it, on the center of the crown. White ring around eyes. Feathers of hind-crown and nape with greyish blue edges. Bright red wing-speculum. Bend of wing red. Primaries and secondaries green, becoming blue towards tips. Basal half of tail dark green, distal half yellow-green. Bill creamy, tip grey. Sexes are alike. TL 41cm.



Habitat

Forested sand-ridges, savanna forests and forests along rivers.

Remarks

Largest *Amazona*. Very noisy flocks.



Amazona festiva

FESTIVE AMAZON / PARROT

Festive Parrot (G)

Blauwbaardamazone (N)



Identification

Mostly green. Lores and forehead red. Superciliary and cheeks light blue. Feathers of nape purplish, edged black. Lower back and rump reddish. No wing-speculum. Primaries and coverts blackish, tinged blue. Tail green, tipped yellowish green. Bill dark grey. Sexes are probably alike. TL 38cm.

Habitat

Rainforest, gallery forest, savannas with scattered trees near water.

Remarks

Small bands or large flocks. Does not occur in Suriname.

Psittacidae

Amazona ochrocephala

YELLOW-CROWNED AMAZON / PARROT

Yellow-Headed Parrot, Amazon (G)

Geelkop (SN)

Geelvoorhoofdamazonie (N)



Identification

Mainly bright green. Crown yellow. Nape and hind-neck edged black. Bend of wing and wing-speculum red. Carpal bend yellowish green. Primaries and secondaries becoming violet towards tips. Tail broadly tipped with yellowish green. Bill dark grey with orange on sides of upper mandible. Sexes are alike. Immatures have a dark grey bill. TL 35cm.

Habitat

All kinds of forests, savannas, agricultural and suburban areas.

Remarks

In pairs and in noisy flocks.



BoS



Ara ararauna

BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW

Blue and Gold Macaw (G)

Tyambarafu (S)

Tjambaraaf (SN)

Blauwgele Ara (N)

Identification

Upperparts bright blue, underparts bright yellow. Forehead green. Bare white facial skin marked with lines of greenish black feathers on lores and cheeks. Throat black. Under tail-coverts blue. Under tail yellowish (olive-yellow). Bill black. Sexes are alike. TL 84cm.

Habitat

Undisturbed forests, swamps and savannas with scattered trees and palms, in coastal areas and the interior.

Remarks

Usually fly in pairs.
Have a communal roost.



Psittacidae

Ara chloropterus

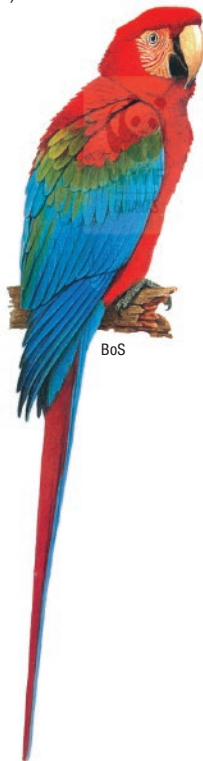


RED-AND-GREEN MACAW

Red and Green Macaw, Big Red (G)
 Warawrafru (S)
 Warrauraaf (SN)
 Roodgroene ara,
 Groenvleugelara (N)

Identification

Mainly dark red. Bare creamy white facial skin has lines of red feathers. Greater wing-coverts (primaries) and secondaries blue. Median wing-coverts (tertials) and scapulars green. Rump, upper and under tail-coverts light blue. Tail dark red, tipped blue. Underside of wings and tail red. Upper mandible creamy with a grey-black band along lower side of base. Lower mandible grey-black. Sexes are alike. TL 89cm.



BoS

Habitat

Primary forests, both in lowland and mountainous areas.

Remarks

Small flocks (smaller than 10). The only large macaw occurring in hill forests.

Psittacidae



Guyana



Suriname

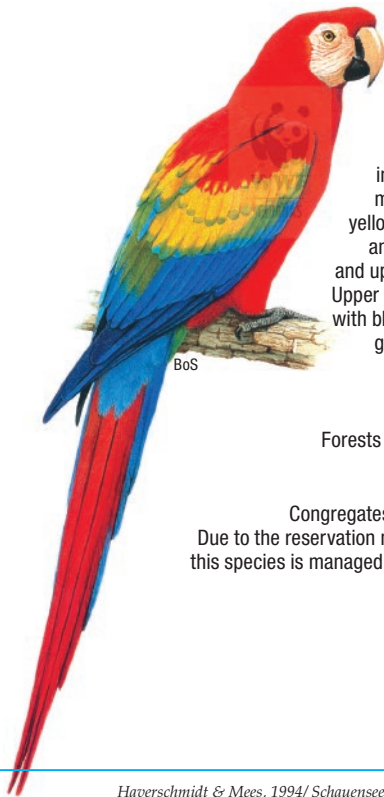
*Ara macao***SCARLET MACAW**

Scarlet Macaw (G)

Bokrafru (S)

Bokraaf (SN)

Roodgele Ara (N)

**Identification**

Mainly bright red. Bare facial skin white with indistinct lines. Greater and median wing-coverts bright yellow, tipped green. Primaries and secondaries blue. Rump and upper tail-coverts light blue. Upper mandible (maxilla) creamy with black base. Lower mandible grey-black. Sexes are alike.

TL 84cm.

Habitat

Forests along rivers in the interior.

Remarks

Congregates in a few pairs to a dozen. Due to the reservation made by Suriname in 1985 this species is managed as an Appendix II species.

Psittacidae

Ara severus

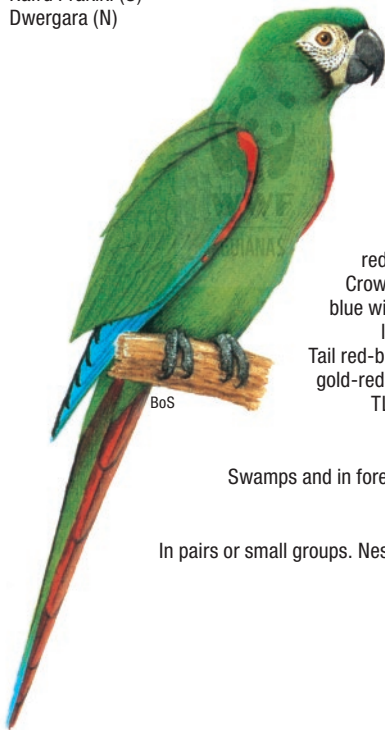


CHESTNUT-FRONTED MACAW

Chestnut-Fronted Macaw (G)

Rafu Prakiki (S)

Dwergara (N)



Identification

Mainly green, forehead red-brown. Bill grey-black. Crown blue-green. Primaries blue with the bend of wing and lesser wing-coverts red. Tail red-brown with undersurface gold-red. Tips of tail blue-green. TL 51cm. Sexes are alike.

Habitat

Swamps and in forested areas along rivers.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups. Nests mainly in palm trees.



Brotogeris chrysoptera

GOLDEN-WINGED PARAKEET

Golden-Winged Parakeet (G)

Kankantriprakiki (S)

Oranjevleugelparkiet (N)

Identification

Mainly green. Forehead with inconspicuous blackish brown spot. Chin with orange-brown spot. Crown tinged blue. Naked skin around eyes bluish white. Wing-speculum bright orange. Primaries bluish. Under wing-coverts bluish green. Tail pointed, with yellowish inner margins.

Bill creamy. Sexes are alike. Immatures have a dark green wing-speculum. TL 19cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges in savanna belt and interior.

Remarks

Noisy flocks, prefers flowering trees, where it feeds on nectar from the flowers.



Psittacidae

Deroptyus accipitrinus

RED-FAN PARROT

Hawk-Headed Parrot (G)
Fransmadam (S)
Kraagpapegaai (N)



Identification

Head (chocolate) brown, whitish on forehead and crown. Feathers of occiput and sides of head with white shafts. Lores dark brown. Feathers of nape and hind-neck are dark red and broadly edged with blue, are long and can be raised to form a ruff, but usually lie flat. Feathers of breast and belly have same color as ruff. Back, upper wings, tail and under tail-coverts green. Primaries brownish black. Tail long, broad and rounded, tinged blue towards tip. Underside of wings and tail grey-black. Bill dark, brownish. Male, female and immatures are similar. TL 35cm.



Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges in savanna belt and interior. Prefers forest edges.

Remarks

In pairs or small flocks of up to a dozen. Roosts singly in large woodpecker-holes. Flight distinctive, wing beats alternating with short sails.



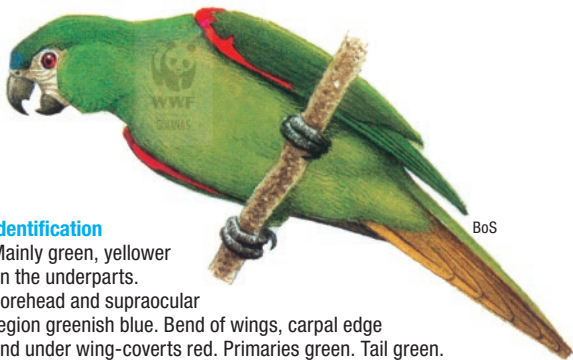
Diopsittaca nobilis

RED-SHOULDERED MACAW

Red-Shouldered Macaw (G)

Stonrafru Prakiki (S)

Roodschouderara (N)



Identification

Mainly green, yellow on the underparts.

Forehead and supraocular region greenish blue. Bend of wings, carpal edge and under wing-coverts red. Primaries green. Tail green. Underside of tail and wings yellowish green. Bill grey. Sexes are alike. Immatures lack the blue on the forehead and have no red on bend of wings but on the under wing-coverts. TL 35cm.

Habitat

Savannas with scattered trees and moriche palms and forest edges on sandy ground.

Remarks

Smallest macaw, and only one with green primaries. Lives in fairly large and noisy flocks. Possibly some wandering or migration.

Psittacidae

Eupsittula aurea

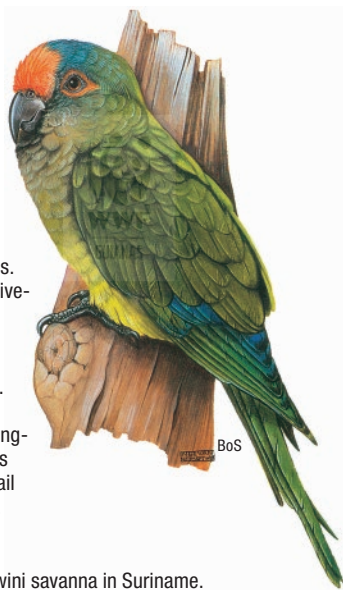
PEACH-FRONTED PARAKEET

Goudvoorhoofdparakiet (N)



Identification

Mainly green. Forehead and front part of crown yellow-orange. Rest of the crown and around the eyes blue. Eye-ring with orange feathers. Throat, breast and cheeks olive-green. Primaries green, blue towards the tips. Underside of primaries olive-yellow. Secondaries green, tips blue. Upper surface of tail green, tips blue. Abdomen, underwing-coverts and undertail-coverts green-yellow. Underside of tail olive-yellow. Sexes are alike.



Habitat

Scattered trees in the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

Remarks

Limited distribution: in Suriname restricted to the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.



Eupsittula pertinax

BROWN-THROATED PARAKEET

Brown-Throated Parakeet (G)

Karuprakiki, Krerekrere (S)

Maisparkiet (N)



Identification

Mainly green.

Crown blue-green.

Forehead yellowish.

Lores and feathers around eyes orange.

Narrow bare yellowish eyering. Sides of head, throat and upper breast orange yellow to olive-brown.

Lower breast and belly yellowish green. Centre of abdomen marked with orange-yellow.

Wing-coverts green, primaries becoming blue towards tips. Tail green, bluish near tip. Underside of tail olive-yellow.

Bill brown-grey. Sexes are alike. TL 25cm.

Habitat

Mangroves, savannas and cultivated areas with scattered trees and bushes.

Remarks

Most common parakeet in lowlands. In flocks of 4 to 20 or more.

Psittacidae

Forpus passerinus



GREEN-RUMPED PARROTLET

Green-Rumped Parrotlet (G)

Okroprakiki (S)

Groene muspapegaai (N)

Identification

Smallest parakeet. Male bright green, underparts paler. Rump and lower back varying from emerald green to bluish in different individuals. Greater upper and under wing-coverts sky-blue. Bill whitish. Female, like male but forehead yellowish, and blue colorings are replaced by green. TL 13cm.



Habitat

All kinds of habitats except rain and thick forests. Common in open country with scattered bushes and low trees and along forest edges. Even in suburban areas.

Remarks

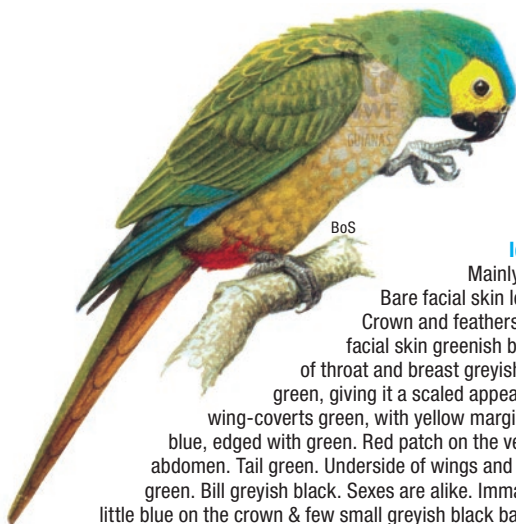
Flocks of up to 30. Nests in tree-holes and arboreal termite nests.



Orthopsittaca manilata
Orthopsittaca manilatus

RED-BELLIED MACAW

Red-Bellied Macaw, Ite Macaw (G)
 Morisirafu Prakiki, Morisiprakiki (S)
 Roodbuikara (N)



BoS

Identification

Mainly olive-green.
 Bare facial skin lemon-yellow.
 Crown and feathers around bare facial skin greenish blue. Feathers of throat and breast greyish, edged with green, giving it a scaled appearance. Upper wing-coverts green, with yellow margins. Primaries blue, edged with green. Red patch on the vent and lower abdomen. Tail green. Underside of wings and tail yellowish green. Bill greyish black. Sexes are alike. Immatures have a little blue on the crown & few small greyish black bars on greater wing-coverts. TL 46cm.

Habitat

Savannas and swamps with moriche palms, forested rivers.

Remarks

Sometimes flocks of over 100.

Psittacidae

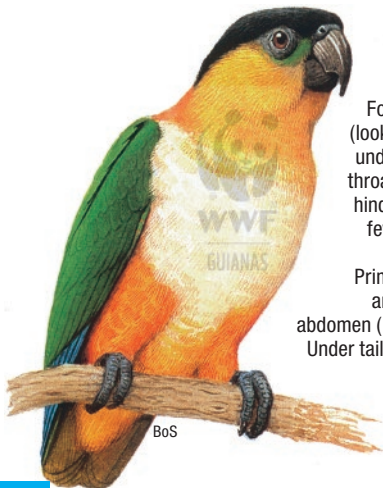
Pionites melanocephalus

BLACK-HEADED PARROT

Black-Headed Parrot, Seven Color (G)

Wetibereprakiki (S)

Zwartkopcaique (N)



BoS

Identification

Forehead, crown and nape black (looks like a cap). Lores & a streak under the eyes green. Cheeks and throat orange-yellow. Collar across hind-neck yellowish orange with a few bluish feathers. Back, wings and upper tail-coverts green. Primaries black and bluish. Breast and belly creamy-white. Thighs, abdomen (lower belly) and flanks orange. Under tail-coverts yellowish orange. Tail square, green above, narrowly edged with yellow. Bill greyish black. Sexes are alike. TL 25cm.

Habitat

Forests of coastal area, savanna belt and interior.

Remarks

Noisy flocks.



Pionus fuscus

DUSKY PARROT

Dusky Parrot (G)
 Basrafransmadam (S)
 Bruin Margrietje (N)

Identification

Mainly bluish brown. Head and throat dark purplish blue, with a pinkish red spot near each nostril. Feathers of throat and sides of neck streaked with some white, forming an irregular pattern. Back dark brown, with lighter edges to the feathers. Breast brownish, becoming redder and more purplish on belly. Wings and tail dark blue. Underside of wings violet-blue. Under tail-coverts red. Bill dark grey with a yellow spot at base of upper mandible. Sexes are alike. TL 25cm.



Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, in savanna belt and interior.

Remarks

Occurs in small parties.

Psittacidae

Pionus menstruus



BLUE-HEADED PARROT

Blue-Headed Parrot (G)
Maragriki, Margrietje (S)
Blauwkop (SN)
Zwartoormargrietje (N)



Identification

Mainly green. Head, neck and throat of adults bright blue (varying in intensity). Feathers of the throat with pink-red bases. Ear-coverts blackish. Upperbreast blue-green. Back, lower breast, and belly green. Wings green, the lesser wing-coverts yellowish green. Under tail-coverts orange-red. Tail green, basal part orange-red, distal part blue-green. Bill dark grey with a pink-red spot at base. Juveniles have a rosy red forehead, sometimes combined with a little blue on throat and breast. Sexes are alike. TL 28cm.

Habitat

Forests of coastal zone and interior.

Remarks

In pairs and small noisy flocks.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Linaard, pers. comm/ Perrnis, 1990



Psittacara leucophthalmus

WHITE-EYED PARAKEET

White-Eyed Parakeet (G)

Kofimamaparakiki (S)

Witoogaratinga (N)

Identification

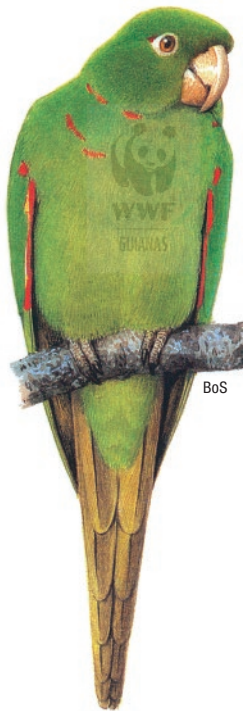
Mainly green. A naked white ring around eyes. A variable number of red spots scattered around head and neck. Carpal edge red and yellow. Edge of the bend of wings red. Lesser under wing-coverts red. Greater under wing-coverts yellow. Underside of tail and wings greenish yellow. Bill cream colored. Juveniles are totally green. Immatures have yellowish carpal edges. TL 35cm.

Habitat

Mangroves, swamps with moriche palms, savannas and rainforest.

Remarks

Flocks of 10 to 20.



BoS

Psittacidae

Pyrrhura egregia



FIERY-SHOULDERED PARAKEET

Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet (G)
Roodschouder parkiet (N)

Identification

Mainly dark green. Narrow base of the forehead maroon. Crown mixed brown and green. Ear-coverts green. Light yellow eye-ring. Back and wings mostly green. Bend of wings orange-yellow. Under wing-coverts yellow with red and green. Primaries bright blue. Breast feathers green, narrowly edged with pinkish yellow. Center of abdomen with a red-brown patch. Tail maroon. Bill greyish white. Sexes are alike. TL 25cm.

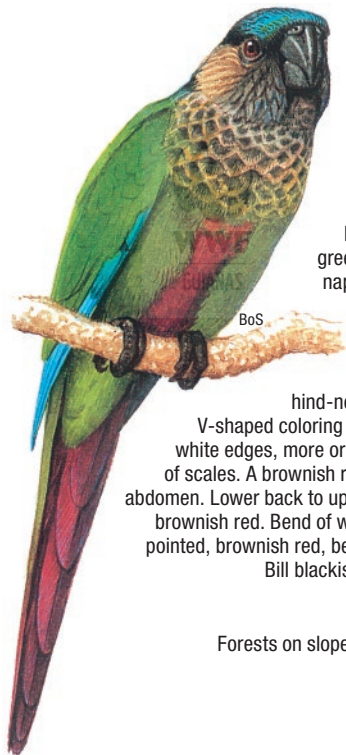


Habitat

Forests on slopes of tepuis, 700m to 1800m.

Remarks

Usually in pairs or small groups.



Pyrrhura picta

PAINTED PARAKEET

Painted Parakeet (G)

Kapueriprakiki (S)

Blauwvleugelparkiet (N)

Identification

Multi colored but mainly dark green. Head ornated: Crown and nape dark brown, suffused with blue on the forehead. Lores and cheeks reddish brown.

Ear-coverts creamy-white.

Feathers of the sides of the

hind-neck, throat and breast have a

V-shaped coloring of dark brown with yellowish white edges, more or less appearing like a pattern of scales. A brownish red patch on the center of the

abdomen. Lower back to upper tail-coverts also patched brownish red. Bend of wings red. Primaries blue. Tail

pointed, brownish red, becoming green towards base.

Bill blackish. Sexes are alike. TL 23cm.

Habitat

Forests on slopes of tepuis, 700m to 1800m.

Remarks

In flocks.

Odontophoridae

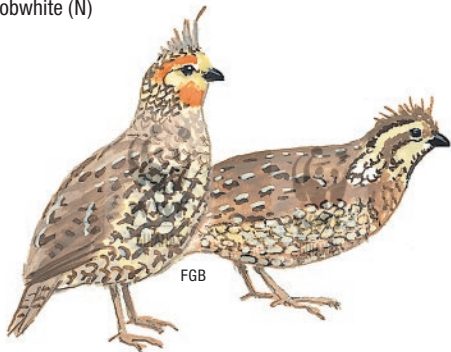
Colinus cristatus



CRESTED BOBWHITE

Sabana Anamu (S)

Kuif Bobwhite (N)



Identification

Colinus cristatus' adults are 17.8cm to 21.6cm long. Long feathers on fore-head and crown is pale beige or white, crest feathers are dark. Back and sides of neck marbled in black and white and throat is white or beige, sometimes spotted with black. Upper parts are mottled black, brown and grey. Underparts are pale, with beige, cinnamon and black markings. Eyes are brown, beak is black and legs are bluish-grey. Females are slightly browner than male.

Habitat

Open sandy savannas with rather tall grass and scattered bushes.

Odontophoridae



Odontophorus gujanensis

MARbled WOOD-QUAIL

Tokoro (S)

Gemarmerde

Tandkwartel (N)



Identification

Odontophorus gujanensis' length is between 23cm to 29cm. Bill stout is dark-colored, legs and feet are bluish-grey. The iris is brown. Orange or red bare skin around the eyes. Front of crown and cheeks are reddish-brown. Dark brown, vermiculated feathers on crown ruffled, forming a short, loose crest. Mantle and neck are greyish-brown, back and wings brown with black vermiculation. Rump and upper-tail coverts indistinctly spotted with paler color. Underparts drab brown with some indistinct barring in buff and darker brown. Juvenile birds have reddish-orange bills and non-vermiculated, reddish-brown crests.

Habitat

High dryland forests.

Rallidae

Porphyrio martinica



PURPLE GALLINULE

Blawkepanki (S)

Amerikaanse Purperhoen (N)



Identification

Head, throat, front of neck, breast and upperflanks violet-blue to purple-blue, shading to black on the abdomen. Back bronze-green, wings brilliant blue-green. Rump, uppertail-coverts and tail dark olive. Undertail-coverts white. Frontal shield light blue. Bill red, largely tipped yellow. Legs green-yellow. Eyes orange to red. Sexes are alike. Immatures: head, neck, breast, flanks and thighs brown. Back and wings olive-toned. Throat, abdomen and under tail-coverts white. TL 30cm.

Habitat

Freshwater swamps and rice fields.

Remarks

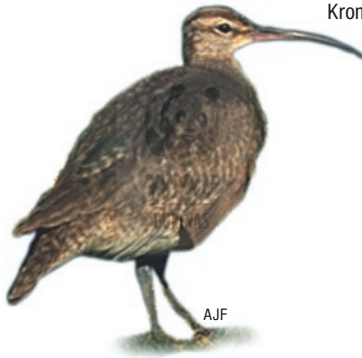
Usually in pairs, sometimes in larger groups.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Perrnis, 1990

Scolopacidae

*Numenius phaeopus***WHIMBREL**

Whimbrel (G)
Krombek, Snip (SN)
Regenwulp (N)

**Identification**

Rather large long-legged shore bird with a long down-curved bill. Head striped blackish and whitish: blackish stripe on each side of the crown and through the eyes. Whitish stripe on center of crown and on eyebrows. Upperparts blackish brown variegated with brown-yellow. Rump and upper tail-coverts brownish. Underparts creamy white, throat, neck and breast streaked with brown. Tail barred brown and blackish. Sexes are alike, except that female is usually a little larger. Bill black, 8.5cm. TL 43cm.

Habitat

Mudflats and sandbanks along the coast, pasture land and estuaries of rivers.

Remarks

Migrant from the North. Some specimens stay all year.

Ciconiidae

*Jabiru mycteria***JABIRU**

Jabiru Stork (G)

Blasman (S)

Jabiroe (N)

PROTECTED
IN SURINAME**Identification**

Very large stork with white plumage (incl. wings and tail) and bare, black head and neck. At base of neck bare patch of rose-red. Head often with a tuft of feathers. Bill large, black, slightly turned upwards. Legs long, black. Immatures dark grey to brown. TL 130cm.

Habitat

Open swamps and swampy savannas.

Remarks

One of the largest storks in the world. Usually alone.



Chlorophanes spiza

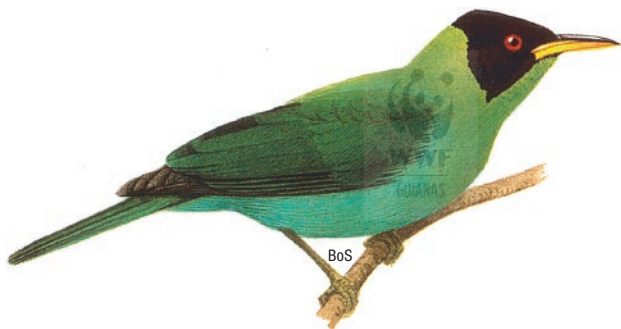
GREEN HONEYCREEPER

Green Honeycreeper (G)

Blaka-Ede Pètpèt (S)

Zwartkoppitpit (SN)

Groene Suikervogel (N)



Identification

Male: mainly glistening blue-green, central underparts are bluer. Top and sides of the head black. Remiges and outer tail feathers black, edged blue-green. Female: green above and yellow-green below. No black on the head. Bill: comparatively long, slightly curved, maxilla black, mandible bright yellow. TL 14cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. Not in coastal region. Forages from lower levels to the tree tops.

Remarks

Alone or in groups. Often in company with other honeycreepers.

Thraupidae

Cyanerpes caeruleus



PURPLE HONEYCREEPER

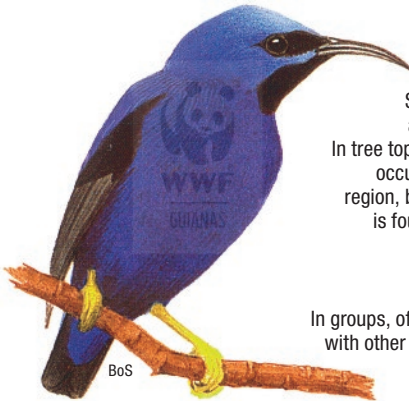
Purple Honeycreeper (G)

Geelpoot (Honingzuiger) (SN)

Purperen Suikervogel (N)

Identification

Male: mainly light blue-purple. Underparts somewhat darker than upperparts. Loes, chin, throat, wings, center of the belly and the tail are black. Tail short. Legs bright lemon-yellow. Female and immatures: upperparts, including wings and tail mainly green. Fore-crown green, narrowly streaked with brown. Forehead, loes and ocular region streaked brown-yellow. A blue patch at base of mandible. Throat brown yellow. Underparts light yellow, heavily streaked with green and blue on breast and flanks. Tail short. Legs green-yellow. Bill of both sexes long, curved and black. TL 10.6cm.



Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests.

In tree tops. Normally not occurring in coastal region, but occasionally is found in the north of Suriname.

Remarks

In groups, often in company with other honeycreepers.

Thraupidae



Cyanerpes cyaneus

RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER

Red-Legged Honeycreeper (G)

Roodpoot (Honingzuiger) (SN)

Blauwe Suikervogel (N)

Identification

Male in breeding plumage mainly purple-blue. Crown brilliant green blue. Lores, ocular region, mantle, wings, tail and under tail-coverts black. Inner webs of remiges yellow. Female, immatures and male in non-breeding plumage: upperparts, wings and tail green. Inner margins of remiges partly yellow. A green-white eyebrow. Chin and throat pale yellow. Breast streaked with pale yellow. Abdomen pale green to pale yellow. Bill of both sexes curved and black. Legs of both sexes bright red. TL 13cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests, forests on sand-ridges, edge of mangrove forests and plantations.

Remarks

In small groups.



BoS

Thraupidae

Dacnis cayana cayana



BLUE DACNIS

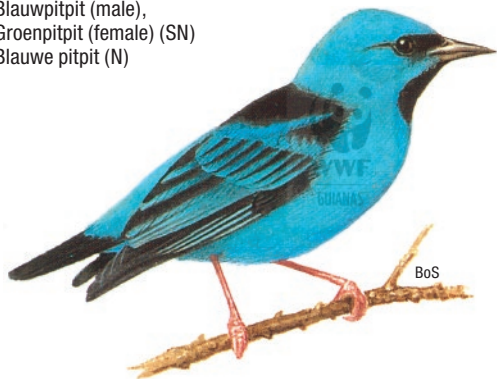
Blue Dacnis (G)

Blawpètpèt (S)

Blauwpitpit (male),

Groenpitpit (female) (SN)

Blauwe pitpit (N)



Identification

Male: mainly bright green blue. Chin, throat, interscapular region, back and tail black. Wings black, wing-coverts and remiges edged bright blue. Bill: black. Female and immatures: mainly bright green. Top and sides of the head blue. Throat blue-grey. Legs of both sexes: light-brown or cream. Bill: maxilla black, mandible brown-grey. TL 11.5cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. In tree tops.

Remarks

In small groups, with other honeycreepers.

Thraupidae



Dacnis lineata lineata

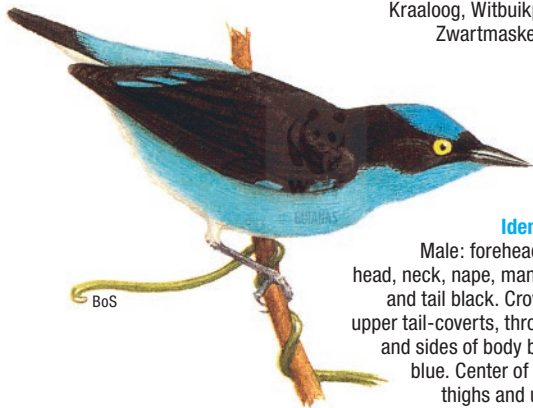
BLACK-FACED DACNIS

Black-Faced Dacnis (G)

Wetiberepètpèt (S)

Kraaloog, Witbuikpitpit (SN)

Zwartmaskerpitpit (N)



Identification

Male: forehead, sides of head, neck, nape, mantle, wings and tail black. Crown, rump, upper tail-coverts, throat, breast and sides of body bright light blue. Center of abdomen, thighs and under tail-coverts white. Eyes of male:

iris yellow. Female and immatures: upperparts brown-olive. Throat, breast and flanks are like the back, but much paler. Center of abdomen, axillaries, under wing-coverts and under tail-coverts are creamy white. Legs of both sexes: dark grey or black. Bill: black. TL 12cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. Not in coastal area. Usually in tree tops.

Remarks

In groups, often with other honeycreepers.

Thraupidae

Hemithraupis flavicollis



YELLOW-BACKED TANAGER

Yellow-Backed Tanager (G)

Geelstuit (SN)

Geelstuittangare (N)



Identification

Male: top and sides of the head, hind-neck, mantle, wings and tail black. Throat, lower back, rump, upper- and under tail-coverts bright yellow. The rest of the underparts are white. Wing-speculum white. Female: upperpart and sides of body olivetoned. Wing-coverts and remiges edged yellow-olive. Bill: maxilla black, mandible yellow at the base, light pink at the distal end. TL 13cm.

Habitat

Open rainforest, forest edges and clearings, secondary forest and scrub. Mainly in tree tops.

Remarks

In mixed flocks.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Lingaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990

*Hemithraupis guira***GUIRA TANAGER**

Guira Tanager (G)

Mangrokanari (S)

Zwartkeel (SN)

Guiratangare (N)

**Identification**

Male: lores, sides of the head and throat brown-black outlined with bright yellow. Crown, nape, upper back, wings and tail olive-yellow. Lower back orange-brown, becoming yellow on the rump. Breast orange brown, center of abdomen and under tail-coverts yellow. Flanks light grey. Female and immatures: olive yellow above, brighter and yellower on upper tail-coverts. Throat, breast, and center of abdomen yellow. Flanks light grey. Bill: yellow, ridge on maxilla black. TL 13cm.

Habitat

In open rainforest, secondary forest, suburban areas (cultivated areas and gardens). From low bushes to tree tops.

Remarks

In pairs, sometimes in groups of several pairs up to 25. Joins mixed flocks of other birds.

Thraupidae

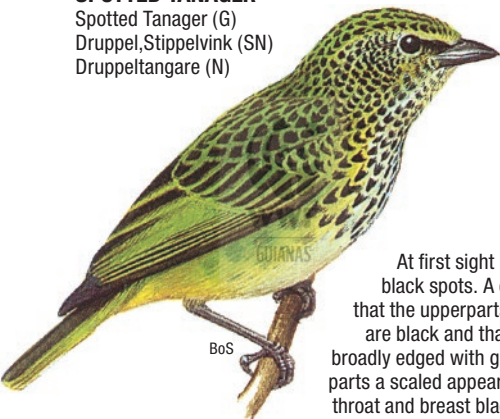
Ixothraupis punctata

SPOTTED TANAGER

Spotted Tanager (G)

Druppel, Stippelvink (SN)

Druppeltangare (N)



Identification

At first sight mainly green with black spots. A closer look shows that the upperparts (head and back) are black and that the feathers are broadly edged with green, giving these parts a scaled appearance. Feathers of throat and breast black, broadly edged green-white. Those at sides of breast are

black, broadly edged green-yellow. Flanks green, center of abdomen white. Wings dusky, feathers edged green. Central tail-feathers green, outer ones dusky, edged green. Bill: maxilla black, mandible light grey. Sexes are alike. TL 12cm.

Habitat

Rainforests, savanna forests. In trees from middle heights to canopy.

Remarks

In pairs or together with small groups of other birds.



Loriotus cristatus

FLAME-CRESTED TANAGER

Flame-Crested Tanager (G)

Oranjekuif (SN)

Vuurkuiftangare (N)

Identification

Male: mainly black. Forehead and lateral margins of crest, brown-yellow. Crest broad and flat. Narrow throatpatch on rump, orange-yellow.

Lesser upper wing-coverts and underwing-coverts white. Female and immatures:

upperparts, wings and tail olive-brown. No crest.

Throat brown-yellow.

Rests of underparts dull green-brown becoming brown on under tail-coverts. Bill: black.

TL 16.5cm.

Habitat

Rain- and savanna forests. Forests on sand-ridges, secondary forest, scrub. Mainly in tree tops.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs. Joins other birds in mixed flocks.



Thraupidae

Oryzoborus crassirostris



LARGE-BILLED SEED-FINCH

Singing Bird (G)

Twatwa (S)

Dikbekzaadkraker (N)

Identification

Male black with white wing-speculum and white under wing-coverts. Bill very thick, shiny light bluish grey to bluish white. Female and immatures: upperparts brown, underparts brown-yellow. Under wing-coverts white. No wing-speculum. Bill thick, brownish. TL 14cm.

Habitat

Open swamps.

Remarks

Solitary or in pairs.



Thraupidae



Ramphocelus carbo

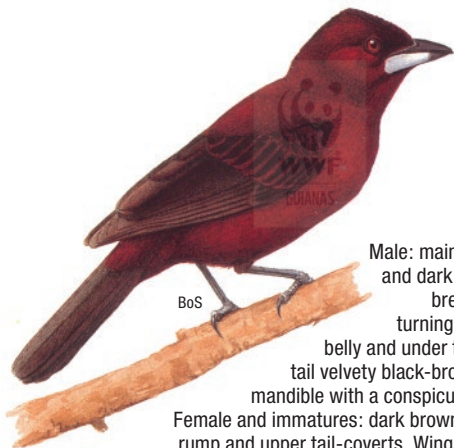
SILVER-BEAKED TANAGER

Silver-Beaked Tanager (G)

Redikin (S)

Rode Ki(e)ng (SN)

Fluweeltangare (N)

**Identification**

Male: mainly velvety black-brown and dark red. Crown, throat and breast dark red, gradually turning to velvety black on the belly and under tail-coverts. Wings and tail velvety black-brown. Bill: maxilla black, mandible with a conspicuous silvery white base.

Female and immatures: dark brown above, brightening on rump and upper tail-coverts. Wings and tail brown-black. Underparts brown-red. Bill: black. TL 18cm.

Habitat

Open forest, along forest edges, cultivated areas incl. gardens. Near the ground to medium heights.

Remarks

Alone or in small groups. Not shy. Local name indicates this species most characteristic note, a sharp “ching”.

Thraupidae

Saltator grossus



SLATE-COLORED GROSBEAK

Slate-Colored Grosbeak (G)

Redimofo (S)

Roodsnavel (SN)

Witkeelkardinaal (N)



Identification

Male: mainly dark grey. Forehead, upperbreast and sides of throat black. Throat white. Female: like male, but without black. White throatpatch usually less extensive. Bill of both sexes: red. TL 20cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests and rainforests. Usually in the undergrowth.

Remarks

Alone, in pairs or small groups.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/Grzimek, 1968/Lingaard, 2001/Perrnis, 1990



Schistoclamys melanopis

BLACK-FACED TANAGER

Black-Faced Tanager (G)

Grijze Savannevink, Zwartkop, Zwartmasker (SN)

Sluiertangare (N)



Identification

Forehead, fore-crown, lores, sides of the head, chin, throat and upperbreast black. Rest of upperparts (from hindcrown) dark grey. Underparts, from lower breast light grey, brightening to almost white on the belly. Wings grey and black, under wing-coverts white. Tail brown-grey, edged olive. Bill: grey-blue with a black tip. Sexes are alike. Immature plumage is strikingly different: upperparts light olive-yellow, underparts light yellow, without mask. TL 16.5cm.

Habitat

Open, sandy grass savannas with scattered shrubs.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs.

Thraupidae

Sporophila americana



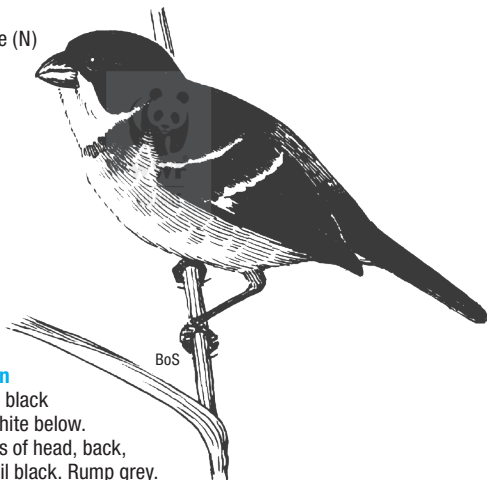
WING-BARRED SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)

Dyak (S)

Jack (SE)

Bont dikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: mainly black above and white below.

Top and sides of head, back, wings and tail black. Rump grey.

White double wing bar and a white wing-speculum. Also white are the throat, a line to behind the ear-coverts and the center of breast and belly. Flanks light grey. Bill: black. Female and immatures: upperparts, wings and tail olive-brown, underparts yellow-brown. Bill: brown. TL 11cm.

Habitat

Open spaces near forest edges. Also in cultivated areas.

Remarks

In pairs.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Linggaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990



Sporophila angolensis

CHESTNUT-BELLIED SEED-FINCH

Singing bird (G)

Pikolèt (S)

Zwartkopzaadkraker (N)



Identification

Male: head, upper-parts, wings, throat, breast and tail black. Small white wing speculum. Under wing-coverts white. Belly reddish brown.

Female: upperparts, wings and tail dark brown. Throat, breast and flanks yellow-brown, becoming orange-brown on belly. Under wing-coverts white.

Bill of both sexes thick, black.

TL 13cm.

Habitat

Savannas, especially at the forest edge.

Remarks

Solitary or in pairs.

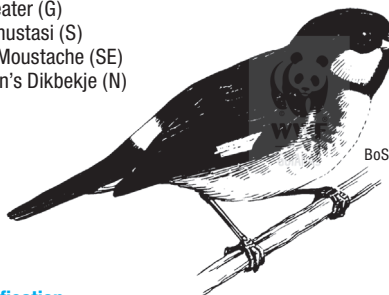
Thraupidae

Sporophila bouvronides



LESSON'S SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)
 Pleinmustasi (S)
 Plain Moustache (SE)
 Lesson's Dikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: mainly black above and white below. A broad white band across the rump. A conspicuous white wing-speculum. Throat and sides of the neck black; throat on both sides bordered by white streaks, looking like cheeks or a moustache. Rest of underparts white, usually with black mottlings on breast and flanks. Bill: black. Female and immatures: upperparts olive-brown. Throat and breast yellow-brown, sharply demarcated from white to light yellow belly. Bill: yellow. TL 10.5cm.

Habitat

Open grass land, mangrove and especially cultivated areas. Also in the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

Remarks

In pairs or in groups, sometimes mixed with *Sporophila lineola*.

Similar looking species

Strongly resembles *Sporophila lineola*. Females and immatures of *S. bouvronides* are indistinguishable from female and immatures of *S. lineola*. Males of *S. bouvronides* only differ from males of *S. lineola* by lacking a broad longitudinal white crown stripe.



Sporophila castaneiventris

CHESTNUT-BELLIED SEEDEATER

Seed eater (G)

Blawbakarowti (S)

Roodbuikdikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: above and sides blue-grey. Underparts from chin to under tail-coverts red-brown. Wings and tail black with grey-edged feathers. Female: olive-brown above, yellow-brown below. Bill of both sexes: black. TL 10cm.

Habitat

Cultivated areas with grass, shrubs or trees.

Remarks

In pairs.

Thraupidae

Sporophila lineola

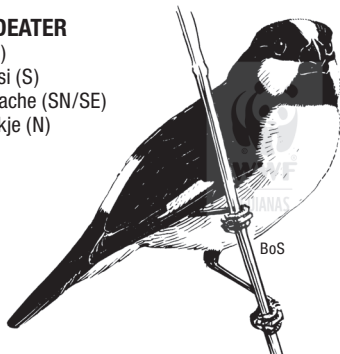
LINED SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)

Krownmustasi (S)

Kroon Moustache (SN/SE)

Witsterdikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: broad longitudinal white crown stripe, which varies in size in different specimens. Underparts more clearly white with little or no black mottling. Bill: black. Female and immatures: upperparts olive-brown. Throat and breast yellow-brown, sharply demarcated from the white to light yellow underparts. TL 10.7cm.

Habitat

Savannas, open and secondary forests. Migrant: in the north of the country between June and November, southwards (e.g. Sipaliwini savanna) during the rest of the year. Breeds in the south of Suriname.

Remarks

In pairs or in groups, sometimes mixed with *Sporophila bouvronides*.

Similar looking species

Strongly resembles *S. bouvronides*. Males of *S. lineola* only differ from males of *S. bouvronides* by having a broad longitudinal white crown stripe. Female and immatures of *S. lineola* are indistinguishable from female and young of *S. bouvronides*.



Sporophila minuta

RUDDY-BREASTED SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)

Rowti (S)

Dwergdikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: upperparts brown-grey. Wings and tail dark brown, wing-coverts and inner remiges edged brown. A white wing-speculum. Underparts and rump entirely red-brown. Bill: black. Female and immatures yellow-brown to red-brown above. Throat and middle of belly light-brown. Wings and tail brown, wing-coverts and inner remiges with broad pale margins. Bill: dark brown-grey. TL 10cm.

Habitat

Open grassland, incl. swamps and cultivated areas.

Remarks

In pairs or groups of up to 30 specimens.

Thraupidae

Sporophila plumbea



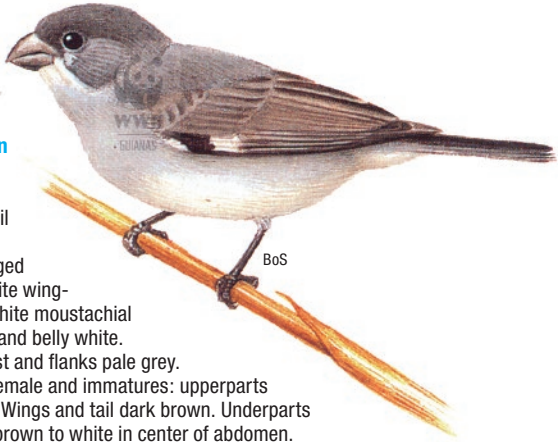
PLUMBEOUS SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)

Sabanamustasi (S)

Sabana Moustache (SE)

Loodgrijs Dikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: above mainly grey.

Wings and tail brown-black with grey edged feathers. White wing-

speculum. White moustachial streak. Chin and belly white.

Throat, breast and flanks pale grey.

Bill: black. Female and immatures: upperparts olive-brown. Wings and tail dark brown. Underparts light yellow-brown to white in center of abdomen.

Bill: brown. TL 10.6cm.

Habitat

Open grass savannas.

Remarks

In pairs or groups.

Thraupidae



Sporophila schistacea

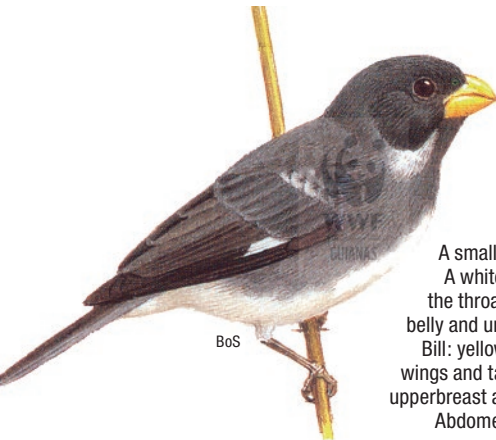
SLATE-COLORED SEEDEATER

Seedeater (G)

Busitwatwa (S)

Gelebek (SN)

Leigrijs Dikbekje (N)



Identification

Male: mainly dark grey with white tips to the greater wing-coverts.

A small white wing-speculum.

A white patch on each side of the throat. Center of breast and belly and under tail-coverts white.

Bill: yellow. Female: upperparts, wings and tail olive-brown. Throat, upperbreast and flanks olive-brown.

Abdomen white to light yellow.

Bill: grey. TL 11.5cm.

Habitat

Cultivated areas including clearings for shifting cultivation.

Remarks

In pairs or in groups. Already quite rare.

Thraupidae

Stilpnia cayana



BURNISHED-BUFF TANAGER

Rufous-Crowned/Burnished-Buff Tanager (G)

Goudvink (SN)

Sabeltangare (N)

Identification

Male: Crown red-brown. Lores and auriculars black. Throat and upperbreast grey-blue. Back shining yellow-orange. Rump white. Lower underparts (breast and abdomen) shining yellow with a blue sheen. Wings and tail green-blue with black. Female and immatures: much duller in coloration, uppersurface tinged with green. Lack the distinct grey-blue throat patch. Bill of both sexes: black, base of mandible grey. TL 13cm.



Habitat

Open sandy savannas with scattered trees. Absent from coastal region and forests of the interior, but re-appears in the extreme south, in the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups. From low levels to treetops. Joins other species.



Tachyphonus phoenicius

RED-SHOULDERED TANAGER

Red-Shouldered Tanager (G)
 Rediskowrukin (S)
 Roodschouder (SN)
 Roodschoudertangare (N)

Identification

Male: glossy black, with a small red and white patch (white patch semi-concealed) on bend of wings. Females and immatures: top and sides of head dark brown-grey. Feathers of the crown are black and inconspicuously edged grey, giving it a slightly scaled look. Underparts creamy white, with grey on the breast and sides. Bill of both sexes: maxilla black, mandible light blue-grey with a black tip. TL 15.7cm.

Habitat

Confined to open sand savannas with scattered shrubs.

Remarks

In pairs.



BoS

Thraupidae

Tachyphonus rufus



WHITE-LINED TANAGER

White-Lined Tanager (G)

Blakakin (S)

Zwarte Ki(e)ng (SN)

Zwarte Tangare (N)



Identification

Male: almost entirely glossy blue-black. Lesser upper wing-coverts and under wing-coverts white. Female: yellow-brown, underparts similar to upperparts, but a little lighter. Bill of both sexes: maxilla black, mandible blue-grey, with black tip. TL 18cm.

Habitat

Edge of savanna forests and mangrove forests, clearings in the interior, on sand-ridges and in cultivated areas.

Remarks

In pairs.

Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Grzimek, 1968/ Lingaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990

Thraupidae



Tachyphonus surinamus

FULVOUS-CRESTED TANAGER

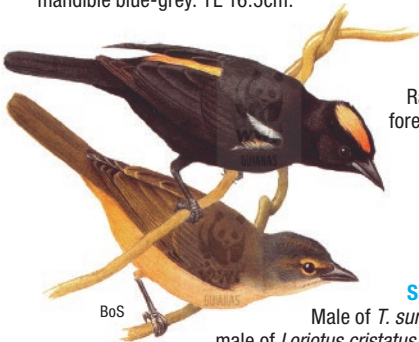
Fulvous-Crested Tanager (G)

Goudkruin (SN)

Goudkuiftangare (N)

Identification

Male: mainly glossy black. Patch on crown and rump yellow-brown. Lesser upper wing-coverts and under wing-coverts white. Flanks with red-brown feathers. Female and immatures: no black in plumage and no crown patch. Crown and nape grey. Forehead and sides of the head are grey, suffused with green-yellow. An incomplete yellow ring around eyes. Rest of upperparts olive-green. Underparts mostly grey-yellow. Under tail-coverts yellow-brown. Bill of both sexes: black, base of mandible blue-grey. TL 16.5cm.



Habitat

Rainforests and savanna forests, secondary forests, often near water and near treetops.

Remarks

Joins mixed flocks.

Similar looking species

Male of *T. surinamus* looks similar to male of *Loriotus cristatus*, is about the same size and has the same red-brown feathers in the flanks.

The difference is that male *T. surinamus* its black plumage is more glossy. Its "crest" is more a patch rather than a crest and the crest is shorter and duller. Females of both *T. surinamus* and *Loriotus cristatus* are easier to distinguish from each other.

Thraupidae

Tangara chilensis



PARADISE TANAGER

Paradise Tanager (G)
 Zevenkleur, Paradijsvink,
 Kulicolor (SN)
 Paradijstangare (N)



Identification

Forehead and front part of the crown, sides of the head covered with shining green feathers. Nape, neck, upperback and wings velvety black. Lower back red. Rump and upper tail-coverts orange-yellow. Throat and upperbreast purple-blue. Breast, abdomen and bend of wings light blue. Lower belly, under tail-coverts and tail black. Wing-coverts and remiges purple-blue. Bill: black. Sexes are alike. TL 14cm.

Habitat

Rainforest, especially near forest edge. Absent from coastal region and savannas.

Remarks

Together with other species in mixed flocks.



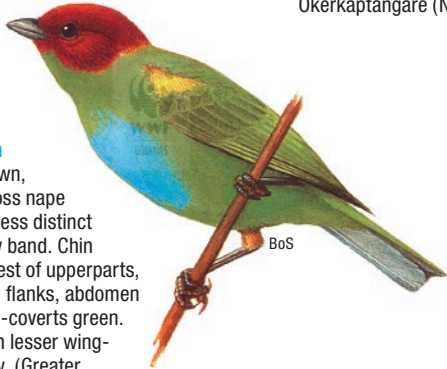
Tangara gyrola

BAY-HEADED TANAGER

Bay-Headed Tanager (G)

Bruinkop (SN)

Okerkaptangare (N)



Identification

Head red-brown, bordered across nape by a more or less distinct golden-yellow band. Chin red-brown. Rest of upperparts, throat, wings, flanks, abdomen and under tail-coverts green.

Wing patch on lesser wing-coverts yellow. (Greater

wing-coverts dark green with black.) Center of breast and belly with a bright blue patch. Sexes are similar, but female has all colors a little duller. Immatures: lack the red-brown on the head and the yellow patch on the wings, have a green crown. The area around the bill and the eyes is brown-grey, underparts are light green with a few blue feathers on the breast. Bill of both sexes: black, base of mandible brown-grey. TL 13-14cm.

Habitat

Rainforest and cloudforests, especially in mountainous areas.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups. In low bushes to treetops. Joins mixed bands of small birds.

Thraupidae

Tangara mexicana



TURQUOISE TANAGER

Turquoise Tanager (G)
Blauwvink, Paleisvink
(Anijs-, Portret-, Epauletvink) (SN)
Turkooistangare (N)

Identification

Forehead, front part of the crown, sides of the head, throat, breast, lower back and rump blue. Some black feathers present/scattered on the throat. Loes and chin black. Upperparts, sides of breast, wings and tail black. Lower breast, abdomen and under tail-coverts yellow. Flanks spotted with black. Lesser and median wing-coverts bright blue. Primaries edged blue. Bill: black. Sexes are alike. TL 13cm.



Habitat

Forest edges till the edges of mangroves, forests on sand-ridges, cultivated areas, savannas. Prefers open country with isolated or scattered trees.

Remarks

In pairs or small groups.

Thraupidae



Tangara velia

OPAL-RUMPED TANAGER

Opal-Rumped Tanager (G)

Bruinbuik (Tangara) (SN)

Opaalstuittangare (N)

Identification

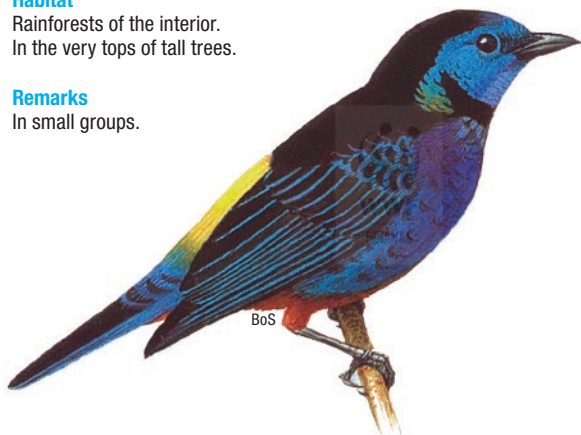
Male: forehead, front part of crown, throat and sides of the head glistening violet-purple-blue. Hind-crown, nape, neck and upperback black. An irregular black band across lower throat. Breast and flanks shiny purple-blue. Center of belly and under tail-coverts red-brown. Wings black, feathers edged purple blue. Rump shiny green-yellow. Upper tail-coverts blue. Rectrices black, edged purple-blue. Female: differs from male by having sides of head, the chin, the upper tail-coverts, the edges of the feathers of wings and tail, and the flanks glistening blue-green instead of purple-blue. Bill: black. TL 14cm.

Habitat

Rainforests of the interior.
In the very tops of tall trees.

Remarks

In small groups.



Thraupidae

Tersina viridis



SWALLOW-TANAGER

Swallow-Tanager (G)

Zwaluwtangara (SN)

Zwaluwtangare (N)



Identification

Male: almost entirely blue-green. A black face-mask covering the forehead, lores, sides of the face, chin and throat. Remiges and rectrices are black, broadly margined with turquoise. Center of lower breast, belly and under tail-coverts white.

Sides of the breast and lower flanks turquoise, barred with black. Female and immatures: lack the face-mask, upperparts mainly grass-green.

Wings and tail black, feathers broadly margined with grass-green. Throat, breast and flanks barred grass-green and yellow. Middle of the belly and under tail-coverts yellow, streaked with green. Bill of both sexes: short, broad and black. TL 13cm.

Habitat

Rainforests of the interior. Mostly seen high in dead trees.

Remarks

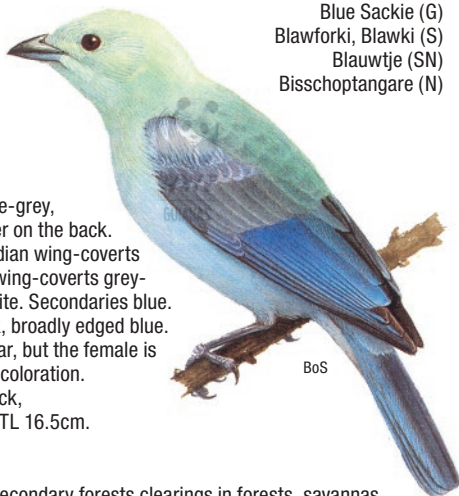
In pairs or groups.



Thraupis episcopus

BLUE-GREY TANAGER

Blue Sackie (G)
Blawforki, Blawki (S)
Blawwtje (SN)
Bisschoptangare (N)



Identification

Mainly light blue-grey, darker and bluer on the back. Lesser and median wing-coverts white, greater wing-coverts grey-blue, edged white. Secondaries blue. Primaries black, broadly edged blue. Sexes are similar, but the female is a little duller in coloration. Bill: maxilla black, mandible grey. TL 16.5cm.

Habitat

Forest edges, secondary forests, clearings in forests, savannas with scattered trees and bushes, cultivated areas incl. gardens. Forages usually from low heights to treetops.

Remarks

Mostly in pairs, sometimes alone or in small groups. Often in company with *T. palmarum*.

Similar looking species

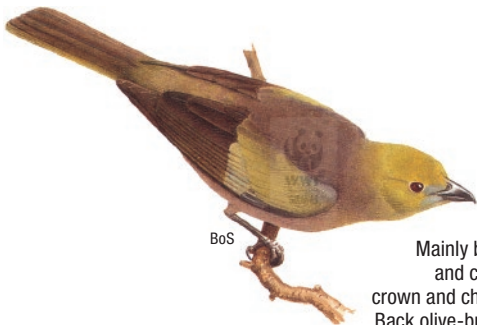
Often associated with *T. palmarum*. Hybrids of *T. episcopus* and *T. palmarum* (two closely related species) also occur. They look like *T. palmarum* with some blue in their plumage.

Thraupidae

Thraupis palmarum

PALM Tanager

Palm Tanager (G)
Krontoblawforki (S)
Palmtangare (N)



Identification

Mainly brown-green. Lores and chin grey. Forehead, crown and cheeks yellow-green. Back olive-brown. Wing-coverts

and bases of remiges light grey-green. Remaining parts of the wings and tail brown-black. Bill: black. Sexes are alike. TL 18cm.

Habitat

Many kinds of habitats, almost the same as for *T. episcopus*, but shows a preference for slightly more wooded country. Forages mostly from middle heights to near the treetops.

Remarks

Alone or in small groups. Often in mixed bands of other species. Often in company with *T. episcopus*.

Similar looking species

Often associated with *T. episcopus*. Hybrids of *T. episcopus* and *T. palmarum* (two closely related species) also occur. They look like *T. palmarum* with some blue in their plumage.



Volatinia jacarina splendens

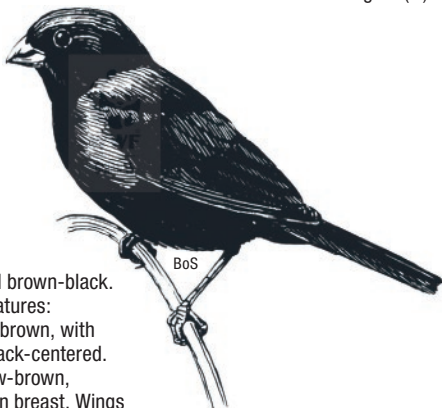
BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT

Grassquit (G)

Sriyo (S)

Dansmeestertje (SN)

Jacarinagors (N)



Identification

Male almost entirely shining blue-black.

Primaries and tail brown-black.

Female and immatures: above dark olive-brown, with some feathers black-centered.

Underparts yellow-brown, streaked dusky on breast. Wings and tail black-brown. Bill: maxilla black, mandible blue-grey, with a dark tip. TL 10cm.

Habitat

Open grassland, incl. agriculture and other cultivated areas.

Remarks

In pairs or in small groups.

Tinamidae

Crypturellus cinereus

CINEREOUS TINAMOU

Anamu (S)

Grauwe Tinamoe (N)



Identification

Body 29cm to 32cm, male weight around 435g, female 549g to 602g. Both dark brown to sooty brown or brownish black in coloration. Recognized by its smoky-grey with reddish-brown crown and nape. Feather shafts on side of head white. Under parts slightly paler than body. Legs dull orange to yellow. Light-colored eye ring, bill with dark upper mandible and yellow lower mandible.

Habitat

Wet forest scrubs, abandoned and forested places such as plantations.

Ramphastidae



Pteroglossus aracari

BLACK-NECKED ARACARI

Black-Necked Aracari (G)
Redibantikuyake, Bosrokoman (S)
Zwartnekarassari (N)



BoS

Identification

Head, neck & upper-breast black. Lower breast & belly bright yellow. Band across abdomen red. Back, wings and tail blackish green. Rump/upper tail-coverts red. Bill 11.5cm. Maxilla (upper mandible) and line outlining base of bill creamish white, ridge and (lower) mandible black. Sexes are alike.
TL 46cm.

Habitat

Primary and secondary forests on sandridges in savanna belt and interior.

Remarks

Small flocks. Roosts in pairs.

Ramphastidae

Pteroglossus viridis



GREEN ARACARI

Green Aracari (G)

Stonkuyake (S)

Rikketik (SN)

Groene Arassari (N)

Identification

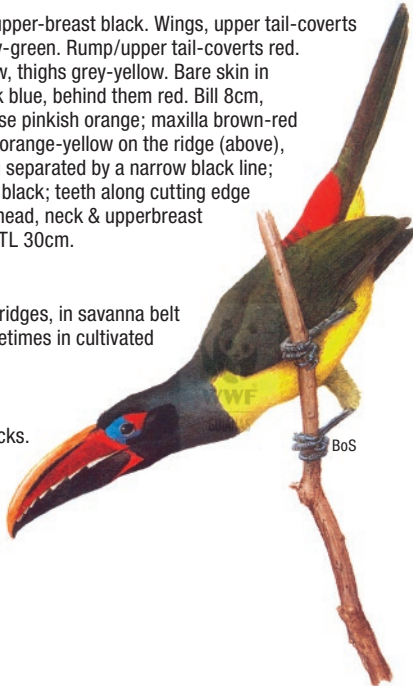
Head, neck and upper-breast black. Wings, upper tail-coverts and tail dark grey-green. Rump/upper tail-coverts red. Underparts yellow, thighs grey-yellow. Bare skin in front of eyes dark blue, behind them red. Bill 8cm, multi colored: base pinkish orange; maxilla brown-red on the sides and orange-yellow on the ridge (above), both colors being separated by a narrow black line; (lower) mandible black; teeth along cutting edge white. Females: head, neck & upperbreast dark red-brown. TL 30cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, in savanna belt and interior, sometimes in cultivated areas.

Remarks

In small noisy flocks.



Ramphastidae



Ramphastos toco

TOCO TOUCAN

Toco Toucan (G)

Granman Kuyake (S)

Reuzentoekan, Tocotoekan (N)



Identification

Large toucan with an enormous orange-yellow bill. Plumage mainly velvety black. Sides of the head, chin, throat, upper breast and rump/upper tail-coverts white. Under tail-coverts red. Bare area around eyes yellow and a bright bluish violet eye-ring. Bill orange-yellow, fading to greenish yellow at sides of upper mandible and an oval black blotch near its tip. Base of bill narrow black lined. Sexes are alike. TL 63.5cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, interior.

Remarks

Rare species.

Ramphastidae

Ramphastos tucanus



WHITE-THROATED TOUCAN

Pumpkin Chest, Black Beak (G)
Bigikuyake, Kuyake (S)
Witborsttoekan,
Roodsnaveltoekan (N)

Identification

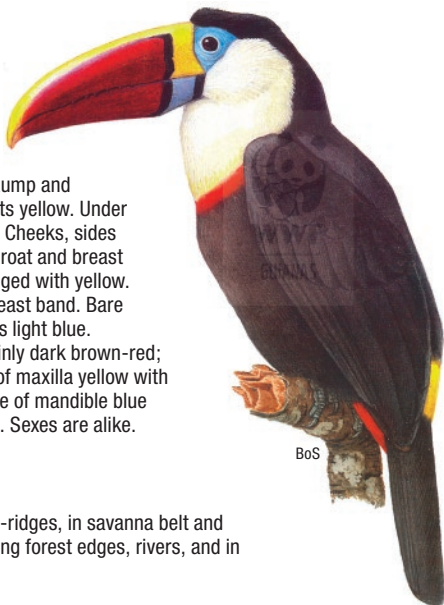
Upper parts, wings, belly and tail black. Rump and upper tail-coverts yellow. Under tail-coverts red. Cheeks, sides of neck, chin, throat and breast white, a little tinged with yellow. A narrow red breast band. Bare skin around eyes light blue. Bill 16.5cm, mainly dark brown-red; ridge and base of maxilla yellow with a black rim, base of mandible blue with a black rim. Sexes are alike. TL 53cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, in savanna belt and interior, esp. along forest edges, rivers, and in clearings.

Remarks

In flocks.



BoS

Ramphastidae



Ramphastos vitellinus

CHANNEL-BILLED TOUCAN

Channel-Billed Toucan,
Pumpkin Chest,
Black Beak (G)
Blakanoso (S)
Zwavel, Geelborst (SN)
Groefsnaveltoekan (N)



Identification

Upperparts, wings, belly and tail black. Rump and upper and under tail-coverts red. Cheeks, upper part of the throat and sides of neck white. Lower part of throat orange-yellow. Broad red band across lower breast. Bare area around eyes light blue. Bill 14cm, black with a light blue band at the base. Sexes are alike. TL 48cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, in savanna belt and interior, often near water. Absent from cultivated areas.

Remarks

Small noisy bands.

Ramphastidae

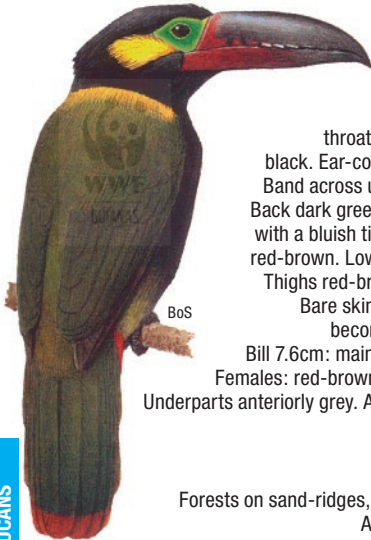
Selenidera piperivora

GUIANAN TOUCANET

Guianan Toucanet (G)

Stonkuyake (S)

Guyana Pepervreter (N)



Identification

Males: head, neck, throat and anterior underparts are black. Ear-coverts long and bright yellow. Band across upper mantle orange-yellow. Back dark green. Wings and tail dark green with a bluish tinge. Tail broadly tipped with red-brown. Lower abdomen yellowish grey. Thighs red-brown. Under tail-coverts red.

Bare skin around eyes greyish green, becoming yellowish at the edges.

Bill 7.6cm: mainly black, basally brown-red.

Females: red-brown band across upper mantle. Underparts anteriorly grey. Abdomen is grey with yellow. TL 33cm.

Habitat

Forests on sand-ridges, in savanna belt and interior. Absent from cultivated areas.

Remarks

Shy, alone or in small groups.

Trogonidae



Trogon melanurus

BLACK-TAILED TROGON

Black-Tailed Trogon (G)
Pingofowru (S)
Zwartstaarttrogon (N)

Identification

Male: upper part of head, nape, neck, back and upperbreast “metallic” green. Lower breast and belly red. Breast and belly separated by a white band. Throat and face black. Wings look mostly dark grey because wing-coverts and secondaries have fine black and white markings. Primaries black with narrow white outer margins. Tail feathers: central pairs “metallic” green-blue, towards the outer pairs becoming almost entirely black and the two outer pairs are black, finely freckled white along the margins. Underside of tail black-grey. Female: head, upperparts, breast and flanks grey. Belly red. Both sexes have a bare orange-red eye-ring and an orange bill. TL 33cm.

Habitat

Rainforests of the interior. Absent in coastal area.

Remarks

Usually alone. Largest of all trogons.

Similar looking species

Possible confusions with *Trogon collaris*. Male of *T. collaris* has a black and white banded tail. Female of *T. collaris* is mainly brown with a light red belly, a red-brown upper tail and a diffuse white band between breast and belly.

Trogonidae

Trogon violaceus

GUIANAN TROGON

Donfowru (S)

Violette Trogon (N)



Identification

Male: head and breast purple-blue. Face and throat black. Belly orange-yellow. Breast and belly separated by an indistinct small white band. Back metallic blue-green. Wings black, inner wing-coverts and inner secondaries finely marked with white. Upperside of tail: central pairs violet-blue, tipped black, outer 3 pairs barred black and white. Underside of tail barred black and white. Bare yellow eye-ring. Female: head, upperparts, breast and flanks grey. Belly yellow. Wings are black, wing-coverts and secondaries with very narrow white cross bars. Tail black, except for outer 3 pairs of rectrices which are barred black and white. Eye-ring with white feathers. Bill of both sexes: silvery blue-grey. TL 24cm.



Habitat

Savanna forests, rainforests and forests on sand-ridges. Absent in cultivated areas.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs.

Similar looking species

Confusions can occur with *Trogon viridis*. Male of *T. viridis* is larger, and has broad white tips in undertail. Both male and female of *T. viridis* have bare grey-blue eye-ring.

Trogonidae



Trogon viridis

GREEN-BACKED TROGON

Udulosofofowru (S)
Witstaarttrogon (N)

Identification

Male: crown, hind-neck and breast violet-blue. Belly orange-yellow. Face and throat black. Back blue-green, towards the rump and upper tail-coverts becoming blue.

Wings black. Central tail feathers blue-green, tipped black, next 2 pairs blue-green with black inner webs, outer 3 pairs black of which distal 3rd white. (Undertail broadly tipped with white).

Female: mostly grey, with an orange-yellow belly. Wing-coverts narrowly barred with white. Tail black, outer feathers notched and tipped white. Undertail barred black and white. Bare grey-blue eye-ring in both sexes. Bill of both sexes: silver-blue. TL 30cm.

Habitat

Savanna forests, rainforests and forests on sand-ridges, plantations. Absent from mangrove forests.

Remarks

Alone or in pairs.

Similar looking species

Confusions can occur with *Trogon violaceus*. *T. violaceus* is smaller than *T. viridis*. Male of *T. violaceus* has a black and white barred undertail, a small white chestband and bare yellow eyering. Female of *T. violaceus* has white feathered eye-ring.

Psophiidae

Psophia crepitans



GREY-WINGED TRUMPETER

Grey-Winged Trumpeter (G)
Kamikami (S)
Trompetvogel (N)

Identification

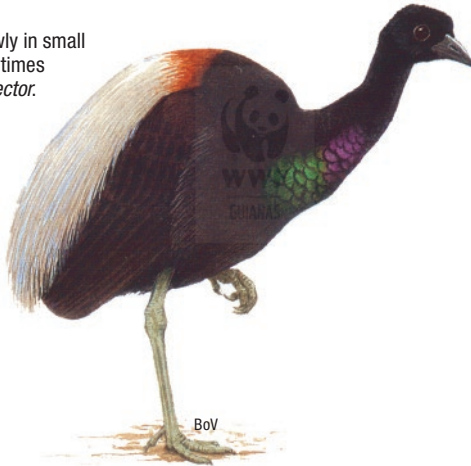
A blackish fowl-like bird, with posterior parts of wings long, loose and grey. Head and neck covered with short plush-like black feathers. Feathers of lower fore-neck glossy black, green and violet. Base of neck metallic purple, lower mantle and scapulars rusty. Bill yellowish green. Legs olive-green. Sexes are alike. TL 60cm.

Habitat

Rainforests. Terrestrial.

Remarks

Forages slowly in small flocks, sometimes with *Crax alector*.





Pitangus sulphuratus

GREAT KISKADEE

Great Kiskadee (G)
 (Trutru) Grikibi (S)
 (Echte) Grietjebie (SN)
 Grote kiskadie (N)



Identification

Crown black with semi-concealed yellow crest. Sides of the head black. White band along the top of the head from the forehead to the broad eyebrows and to the back of the neck. Throat white, rest of underparts lemon-yellow. Back, rump, upper and under tail-coverts brown. Wings and tail dark brown. Bill: black. Sexes are alike. Immatures lack the yellow patch on the crown. TL 21.6cm.

Habitat

Open areas with scattered trees: cultivated areas, gardens, forest edges.

Remarks

Usually in pairs. Noisy. Aggressive towards other birds. Local name "grietjebie" derived from characteristic call. This name is also being used for other look alike species.

Tyrannidae

Tyrannus melancholicus



TROPICAL KINGBIRD

Tropical Kingbird (G)

Krontogrikibi (S)

Tropische Koningstiran (N)



Identification

Crown grey with a partly concealed orange patch on the crown. Sides of head and neck grey. Lores and ear-coverts dark grey. Back olive-grey. Wings, upper tail-coverts and tail black-brown. Wing-coverts and remiges edged light grey. Throat grey-white, breast olive-yellow, abdomen bright yellow. Bill of both sexes: black. Tail slightly forked. Sexes are alike. Immatures lack the orange patch on the crown. Crown is light grey. Wing feathers with brown-yellow edges. TL 22.5cm.

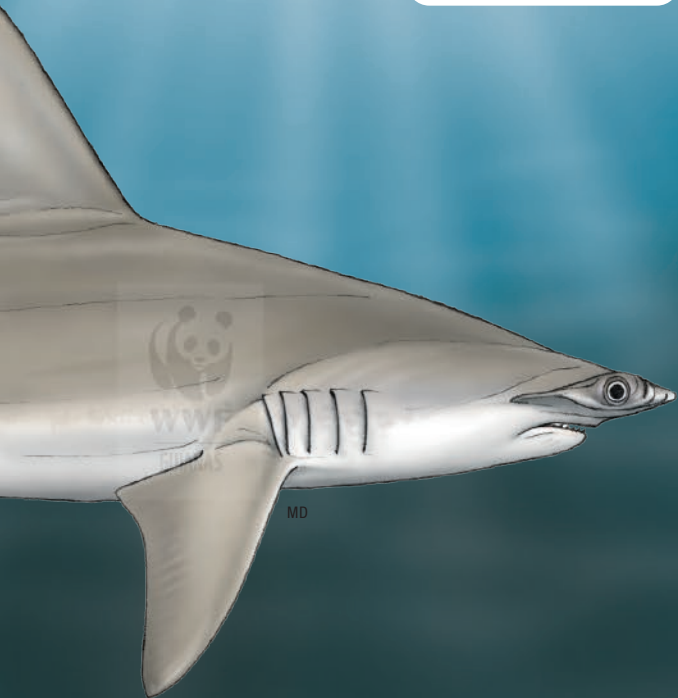
Habitat

Open areas with scattered trees: cultivated areas, gardens, forest edges.

Remarks

Alone, in pairs or small groups.

FISH



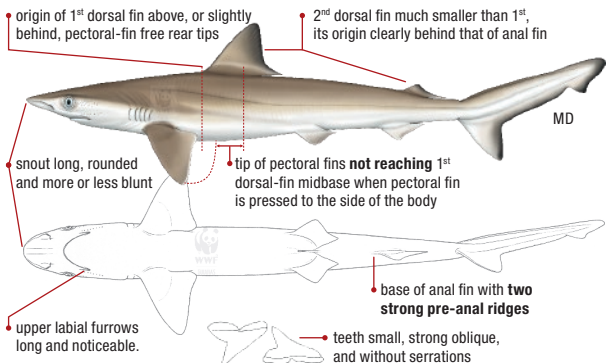
Carcharhinidae

Rhizoprionodon lalandii**BRAZILIAN SHARPNOSE SHARK**

Waterguts, Waterbelly* (G)

Sarki (S)

Braziliaanse Scherpsnuithaai (N)

Identification

COLOUR: upper body greyish brown; underside white; pectoral fins with white posterior margins, caudal fin with dark margins

Habitat

Inhabits shallow coastal waters on sandy or muddy bottoms, depth: 3m to 149m, usually between 40m to 70m. Honduras to Brazil.

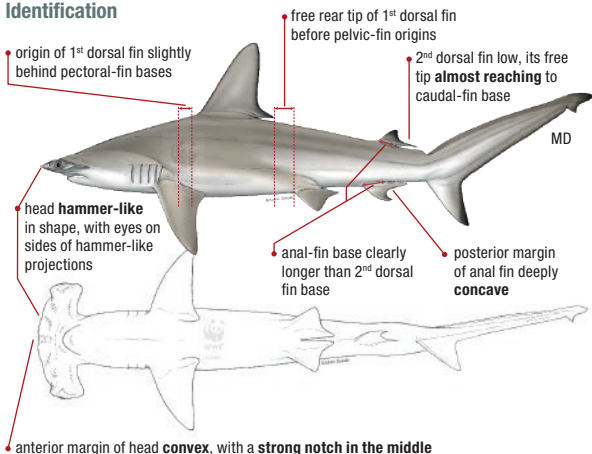
Remarks

Inclusion of all Carcharhinidae in Appendix II in effect from 25th November 2023.

*The Guyanese name Waterguts and Waterbelly is also used for *Rhizoprionodon porosus*.

*Sphyrna lewini***SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD SHARK**

Sarki (S)
Hamerhaai (N)

Identification

COLOUR: upper body grey, greyish brown or olivaceous; underside white; pectoral fins tipped dusky below

Habitat

Circumglobal shark species. Inhabits predominantly oceanic surface waters but approaches the coast and even enters estuaries in search of food. Juveniles usually confined to coastal waters.

Remarks

All Sphyrnidae are included in Appendix II.

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<i>Tamandua tetradactyla</i>	Southern Tamandua	Lesser Anteater (G) Tamandua (S) Boom Miereneter (N)	4
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<i>Saimiri sciureus</i>	Common Squirrel Monkey	Squirrel Monkey (G), Monkimonki (S), Doodskopaap, Eekhoornaap (N)	20
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