

# HATO PIÑERO

**February 4-11, 2007**

Led by David Ascanio



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The Llanos of Venezuela represents one third of Venezuela's territory. In the north, lies with the Coastal Cordillera, a set of mountains running west-east, and facing the Caribbean sea. To the south, this region reaches the Orinoco river, while at the east it lies with the Venezuelan andes, with mountains reaching up to 15,000 feet high. From the morphological perspective, the Llanos is usually divided in two halves, being the east and the west. While the first is drained by the rich soils of the Andes, the second is drained by the poor sandy soils of the Guianan shield.

Hato Piñero is located in the upper western Llanos of Venezuela, in a area that comprises many habitats. In the north, a visitor can see the rounded hills (locally named *Galeras*), while the central area of the ranch is dominated by dry forest. The south is a floodable plain, locally called savannas. Across the rivers and its tributaries, the Gallery Forest is also an important area of distribution of many bird species, and the *Palmales* in the south are the only location to find low Llanos bird species.

This list compiles the birds and the wildlife recorded in our 2007 Hato Piñero tour. During our visit we experienced the peak of the dry season, where water bodies were very low and wildlife was concentrated around it. The leaf litter in the trails was crispy, and the roads of the ranch were quite dry.

It was amazing to see the *Aceite* trees loaded with scarlet macaws, a pair of Golden-green Woodpecker working right at the edge of the road, stripe-backed wrens building a nest in a



Plain Thornbird nest chamber and to call the secretive Jaguar, having responses to our playback but unfortunately not seen it. One of the highlights of this trip was the Red-legged Tinamou walking slowly across the road in *Los Caballos* forest.



I want to thank Gertrudis for sharing his knowledge and company in the field. The lodge staff were tremendously kind satisfying our requests, specially arranging fresh fruits in the outings every day. I hope to see you again in another neotropical birding experience, a region with a tremendous ornithological history and still so much to be discovered!



## LIST OF BIRDS

English name	Latin name	Notes
Little tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i> .	Heard in Matajei.
Red-legged tinamou	<i>Crypturellus erythropus</i> .	One individual seen crossing the road of Los Caballos.
Neotropic cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> .	Several individuals.
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i> .	Several individuals.
Horned screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i> .	Seen in Los Cerritos and in Puente Benjamín.
White-faced whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> .	Scattered sights in Los Cerritos.
Black-bellied whistling-duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i> .	Scattered sights in Los Cerritos and in Puente Benjamín.
Muscovy duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i> .	Groups of up to 15 individuals in the grasslands west of the ranch.
Blue-winged teal	<i>Anas discors</i> .	A dozen individuals in Los Cerritos.
Rufescent tiger-heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> .	Common near wetlands.
Cocoi heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i> .	Scattered sights of two or three individuals per day. Always near wetlands.
Great egret	<i>Ardea alba</i> .	Common and widespread.
Snowy egret	<i>Egretta thula</i> .	Scattered sights.
Little blue heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i> .	Few records. Usually in small numbers.
Cattle egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i> .	Common and widespread.
Striated heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i> .	Scattered sights.
Whistling heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> .	Always in pairs in grasslands. Seems to prefer dry grasslands, not muddy terrain.
Capped heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> .	Excellent view in Matajei.
Black-crowned night-heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> .	Several sights.
Yellow-crowned night-heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i> .	Few individuals in La Escorzonera.
Boat-billed heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i> .	Few individuals along the road in the night outings.
Buff-necked ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i> .	Daily views near the guest house.
Sharp-tailed ibis	<i>Cercibis oxycerca</i> .	Pairs along the dry grasslands.
Green ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i> .	Scattered sights. Usually near wetlands.
Bare-faced (whispering) ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i> .	Daily sights. Also in Valencia.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Scarlet ibis	<i>Eudocimus ruber.</i>	A color difficult to reproduce in a illustration. Dozens seen daily in this trip.
Glossy ibis	<i>Plegadis falcinellus.</i>	Few records in the ranch.
Roseate spoonbill	<i>Ajaia ajaja.</i>	Pairs in wetlands.
American wood stork	<i>Mycteria americana.</i>	The commonest stork of the ranch.
Jabirú	<i>Jabiru mycteria.</i>	Daily encounters of pairs feeding in wetlands.
King vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa.</i>	Individuals soaring seen almost every day.
Black vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus.</i>	Daily encounters.
Turkey vulture	<i>Cathartes aura.</i>	Daily encounters of N migrant race.
Lesser yellow-headed vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus.</i>	One individual along the road to Valencia.
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus.</i>	Pair in wetland along the road to the ranch.
White-tailed kite	<i>Elanus leucurus.</i>	One individual seen along the road to the ranch.
Snail kite	<i>Rosthramus sociabilis.</i>	Three individuals along the road to Arenales.
Crane hawk	<i>Geranospiza caerulescens.</i>	Few sights. Usually in forested areas.
Savanna hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis.</i>	Daily views in dry savannas.
Great black-hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga.</i>	Daily views in scrub vegetation.
Black-collared hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis.</i>	Adults and juvenales neat wetlands.
Roadside hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris.</i>	Several sights.
Zone-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus.</i>	A individual seen from Matajei
White-tailed hawk	<i>Buteo albivaudatus.</i>	Various sights, mostly outside the ranch.
Northern crested-caracara	<i>Caracara cheriway.</i>	Many sights. Usually distant from water.
Yellow-headed caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima.</i>	Many sights. Usually in dry grasslands.
Collared forest-falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus.</i>	One juvenile in Saman Gacho.
Laughing falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans.</i>	Few sights in forested areas.
American kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius.</i>	A single individual in dry grasslands.
Aplomado falcon	<i>Falco femoralis.</i>	Various sights in the central area of the ranch.
Peregrine falcon	<i>Falco peregrinus.</i>	One individual near Los Arenales.
Rufous-vented chachalaca	<i>Ortalis ruficauda.</i>	Many sights in forested areas.
Yellow-knobbed curassow	<i>Crax daubentoni.</i>	There is definitive no place on our planet better to see this species. Daily encounters of large groups up to 50 individuals.
Gray-necked wood-rail	<i>Aramides cajanea.</i>	Daily encounters near wetlands.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Gray-breasted crake	<i>Laterallus exilis.</i>	Heard mostly. This range extension was found by D. Ascanio in the previous VENT tour.
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias.</i>	Daily views. Amazing species!
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna.</i>	Daily encounters near shallow wetlands.
Double-striped thick-knee	<i>Burhinus bistriatus.</i>	Pairs in dry grasslands. Mostly seen in the night outings.
Southern lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis.</i>	Common and widespread.
Black-necked stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus.</i>	Small group along the road to Manglarito.
Wattled jacana	<i>Jacana jacana.</i>	Daily encounters near wetlands.
Lesser yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes.</i>	Few individuals along the road to Manglarito.
Solitary sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria.</i>	Scattered sights.
Spotted sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularia.</i>	Scattered sights.
Least sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutilla.</i>	Pair along the road to Manglarito.
Rock pigeon	<i>Columba livia.</i>	Valencia.
Pale-vented pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis.</i>	Several scattered records. Usually near dry forest.
Eared dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata.</i>	Large numbers in grasslands.
Scaled dove	<i>Scardafella squammata.</i>	Common and widespread in open country.
Common ground-dove	<i>Columbina passerina.</i>	Mostly in dry forest edge.
Ruddy ground-dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti.</i>	Several records.
Blue ground-dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa.</i>	Seen twice near La Escorzonera.
White-tipped dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi.</i>	Daily views inside the forest.
Scarlet macaw	<i>Ara macao.</i>	Superb views of pairs foraging <i>Acelte</i> trees.
Chestnut-fronted macaw	<i>Ara severa.</i>	Views of scattered pairs in Valencia.
Scarlet-fronted parakeet	<i>Aratinga wagleri.</i>	Several ind in Valencia.
Brown-throated parakeet	<i>Aratinga pertinax.</i>	Views of pairs flying in drier areas.
Green-rumped parrotlet	<i>Forpus passerinus.</i>	Scattered views in scrubby vegetation.
Orange-chinned parakeet	<i>Brotogeris jugularis.</i>	Interesting species since is apparently disappearing in the low llanos. More than a dozen seen in the trip.
Yellow-crowned parrot	<i>Amazona ochrocephala.</i>	Many pairs seen. Mostly flying.
Dwarf cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus pumilus.</i>	One individual near Los Arenales.
Squirrel cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana.</i>	Few sights in scrubby vegetation.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Smooth-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga ani.</i>	Open grassland.
Groove-billed ani	<i>Crotophaga sulcirostris.</i>	More frequently in scrubby vegetation.
Striped cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia.</i>	Good studies of one individuals.
Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin.</i>	As always, good studies in San Jeronimo.
Barn owl	<i>Tyto alba.</i>	One individual in farmland.
Tropical screech-owl	<i>Otus choliba.</i>	Seen in Los Cerritos and heard n other locations.
Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus.</i>	Pair with chicks.
Short-eared owl	<i>Asio flammeus.</i>	One individual near San Geronimo.
Ferruginous pygmy-owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum.</i>	Various sights.
Spectacled owl	<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata.</i>	One in Bosque Matajei.
Great potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis.</i>	Many in night outings.
Common potoo	<i>Nyctibius griseus.</i>	Seen twice in Matajei.
Lesser nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles acutipennis.</i>	Various sights along the road to Los Arenales.
Band-tailed nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga.</i>	About four individuals in the Rio Cojedes.
Nacunda nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne nacunda.</i>	One at dusk.
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis.</i>	The commonest nightjar in the ranch.
White-tailed nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus cayennensis.</i>	Many singing south of the guest house.
Neotropical palm-swift	<i>Tachornis squamata.</i>	Always close to <i>Cvopernicia</i> Palm trees.
Pale-bellied hermit	<i>Phaethornis anthophilus.</i>	A single individual in Laguna Grande trail.
Ruby-topaz humminbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus.</i>	Males and females foraging near the guest house.
Blue-tailed emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus.</i>	Various sights usually near scrubby vegetation.
Glittering-throated emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata.</i>	Various sights. One of the commonest hummingbirds in the ranch.
Amethyst woodstar	<i>Calliphlox amethystina.</i>	A female in Matajei.
Ringed kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata.</i>	Several sights.
Amazon kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona.</i>	Several sights.
Green kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana.</i>	Few sights in San Geronimo.
Green-and-rufous kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda.</i>	Astonishing views few feet away from the boat.
American pygmy kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea.</i>	One individual flying across the creek in San Geronimo.
Pale-headed jacamar	<i>Brachygalba goeringi</i>	Excellent views of three individuals.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Rufous-tailed jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda.</i>	Many sights. Usually near rivers.
Russet-throated puffbird	<i>Hypnelus ruficollis.</i>	Various individuals singing in the Mata Campechana.
Scaled piculet	<i>Picumnus squamulatus.</i>	Various sights in dry forest.
Spot-breasted woodpecker	<i>Chrysoptilus punctigula.</i>	Variois sights.
Golden-green woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros.</i>	Amazing views of a pair foraging at the forest edge of San Geronimo creek.
Lineated woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus.</i>	Pair nesting in Mata Campechana.
Red-crowned woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes rubricapillus.</i>	Commonest Picidae of the ranch.
Red-rumped woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis kirkii.</i>	A couple of sights in the forest trails.
Crimson-crested woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos.</i>	One female in San Geronimo.
Yellow-chinned spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea.</i>	Always in floating vegetation in wetlands.
Rusty-backed spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina.</i>	Excellent studies of pairs in San Geronimo.
Plain thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus inornatus.</i>	Common and widespread species.
Plain xenops	<i>Xenops minutus.</i>	One individual in Escorzonera.
Plain-brown woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa.</i>	Amazing views of a pair in San Geronimo.
Straight-billed woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus picus.</i>	A couple of sights.
Cocoa woodcreeper	<i>Xyphorhynchus susurrans.</i>	One in La Escorzonera.
Streak-headed woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes souleyetii.</i>	Heard in La Escorzonera.
Red-billed scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris.</i>	Seen three times in various forested locations.
Black-crested antshrike	<i>Sakesphorus canadensis.</i>	Common and widespread antbird. Seen several times.
Barred antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus.</i>	Seen mostly in the edge of forest.
Northern white-fringed antwren	<i>Formicivora intermedia.</i>	Usually seen in pairs inside forested locations.
White-bellied antbird	<i>Myrmeciza longipes.</i>	Heard in Matajei.

**Tyrant-flycatchers** (*tyrannidae*) are probably one of the best example of speciation in the neotropics. For the new visitor it can be both frustrating and exciting to experience a number of these species coming after the whistle of the ferruginous pygmy-owl. In hato piñero we have reported up to 47 species, and in our tour we managed to see 30 of them, representing more than 65% of the ones reported in the ranch. Hato piñero is certainly one of the best places to provide an introduction of this amazing family. Following are some words of each species, as we tried to learn some of the field marks.

Southern beardless-tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum.</i>	Resembles an small Elaenia. Short and compact!
Mouse-colored tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina.</i>	Pale bird with broad wing-bars.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Forest elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i> .	No crest, disctintive call.
Yellow-bellied elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i> .	Usually in pairs. Prominent crest and disctintive call.
Lesser elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i> .	Heard in the edge of Matajei.
Northern scrub-flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus arenarum</i> .	Resembles a Myiarchus flycatcher, but bill much shorter. Wait for future taxonomical information, Mike Braun and Mark Robbins are currently working with the Scrub-Flycatcher group.
Pale-tipped inezia	<i>Inezia caudata</i> .	Disctintive voice. Notice white supraloral line.
Pale-eyed pygmy-tyrant	<i>Lophotriccus pilaris</i> .	Small and diminutive. Pale eye is disctintive.
Slate-headed tody-flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus sylvia</i> .	Shy and difficult to see. Beautiful wing pattern.
Common tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i> .	Common species. Remember the broad bill for such a tiny species!
Yellow-olive flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i> .	Big eyes, and a large flat bill. Kevin Zimmer is currently working with the species.
Ochre-ored flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i> .	All yellow, no much ochraceous on this race!
White-throated spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i> .	The prince of the Tyrant-Flycatchers of the ranch. Pair singing.
Tropical pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i> .	1 ind in Matajei at dusk. Migrant race?
Vermilion flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i> .	All red, very red!
Cattle tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i> .	Usually riding Capybaras. A Ground bird species.
Pied water-tyrant	<i>Fluvicola pica</i> .	Near wetlands although in a severe drought it may be seen in the gardens of the guest house.
White-headed marsh-tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i> .	Also, near wetlands although usually in pairs.
Dusky-capped flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i> .	Disctintive long parakeet-like voice. The smallest <i>Myiarchus</i> in the lowlands of Venezuela.
Short-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i> .	Disctintive short trill, otherwise very similar to Dusly-capped Flycatcher, although larger and plain colored crest,
Brown-crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> .	Common and usually in pairs. Notice red outer tail feathers.
Great kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> .	Large bill, voice is a good field mark.
Lesser kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i> .	A smaller version of the one above. Always near water.
Boat-billed flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i> .	A bill attached to a bird! Disctintive voice as well.
White-bearded flycatcher	<i>Phelpsia inornata</i> .	The cute of the kiskadee-type flycatchers. Very short bill and prominent beard.
Social flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i> .	The discoloured of the kiskadee-type flycatchers.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Rusty-margined flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i> .	Mournful whistle is diagnostic.
Streaked flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i> .	Active, in forest edges.
Tropical kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i> .	Commonest of the family.
Gray kingbird	<i>Tyrannus dominicensis</i> .	All gray, mantle is darker but is still gray.
Fork-tailed flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i> .	Tail is more than distinctive field mark. Some individuals were molting these feathers.
White-winged becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i> .	All black with wing patches. Distinctive plumage in male, although confusing in the female.
Lance-tailed manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia lanceolata</i> .	Lek in Laguna Grande. Great views!
Wire-tailed manakin	<i>Pipra filicauda</i> .	A male heard in Matajei.
Rufous-browed peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> .	Few individuals, usually in scrubby vegetation.
Golden-fronted greenlet	<i>Hylophilus aurantiifrons</i> .	Common in most forested areas.
Gray-breasted martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i> .	Many sights.
White-winged swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i> .	Always near wetlands.
Southern rough-winged swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> .	Few sights in semi-open areas.
Barn swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i> .	Various sights.
Black-capped donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i> .	Pairs coming to playback. Always in wetlands.
Bicolored wren	<i>Campylorhynchus griseus</i> .	In the <i>Mata</i> south of the guest house.
Stripe-backed wren	<i>Campylorhynchus nuchalis</i> .	Various pairs seen. One pair nesting in a Plain Thornbird nest-chamber.
Buff-breasted wren	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i> .	Pair in riverine forest.
House wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i> .	Common around the guest house.
Tropical gnatcatcher	<i>Polioptila plumbea</i> .	Pairs seem frequently in the scrubby area.
Long-billed gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i> .	One seen well in La Escorzonera.
Bare-eyed thrush	<i>Turdus nudigenis</i> .	1 ind in La Escorzonera.
Tropical mockingbird	<i>Mimus gilvus</i> .	Common and widespread in savannas and grasslands.
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica aestiva</i> .	Always coming after Pygmy-Owl whistle.
Northern waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i> .	About five individuals in Matajei.
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i> .	Common and widespread,
Chestnut-vented conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i> .	Two males seen very well near Los Cerritos.
Hooded tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i> .	Various family groups. Usually foraging with the species mentioned above.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Blue-gray tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus.</i>	Common and widespread.
Glaucous tanager	<i>Thraupis glaucocolpa.</i>	Couple near the Biological station and another one on the feeder.
Gray-headed tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata.</i>	A pair following army ants in San Geronimo.
Trinidad euphonia	<i>Euphonia trinitatis.</i>	<i>Bing-bing!</i> Always calling. Several heard and seen.
Burnished-buff tanager	<i>Tangara cayana.</i>	Common in dry country. Usually not close to water,
Southern grayish-saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens.</i>	Pairs in La Escorzonera.
Orinocan saltator	<i>Saltator orenocensis.</i>	Close studies in La Escorzonera.
Red-capped cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis.</i>	Various ind in grasslands and savannas. Usually near wetlands. Treated as a separate species in <i>Birds of Northern South America.</i>
Gray seedeater	<i>Sporophila intermedia.</i>	Scattered sights usually near grasslands.
Ring-necked seedeater	<i>Sporophila insularis.</i>	A pair. Superb good studies of this recent split. Seems to prefer forest edges.
Ruddy-breasted seedeater	<i>Sporophila minuta.</i>	More than three individuals foraging along the scrubs near Matajei.
Saffron finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola.</i>	Common and widespread.
Gray pileated-finch	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus.</i>	Varios sights. Amazing views of these individuals coming after the Pygmy-Owl whistle.
Yellow-browed sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons.</i>	A common species usually found close to wet grasslands.
Red-breasted blackbird	<i>Sturnella militaris.</i>	Four individuals in drier grasslands south of the guest-house.
Carib grackle	<i>Quiscalus lugubris.</i>	Many large groups.
Shiny cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis.</i>	Scattered individuals.
Venezuelan troupial	<i>Icterus icterus.</i>	Daily encounters of Venezuela's national bird.
Yellow-rumped cacique	<i>Cacicus cela.</i>	Scattered individuals and also nesting groups.
Crested oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus.</i>	Few. The records in Hato Pinero represents probably the southernmost distribution of the species into the <i>Llanos</i> .

## List of mammals, reptiles and other groups.

List of mammals follows *Mamíferos de Venezuela* (Linares, 1998). Sociedad conservacionista Audubon de Venezuela. Caracas.

English name	Latin name	Notes
Weeping capuchin monkey	<i>Cebus olivaceus</i>	
Red-howler monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>	
Crab-eating fox (zorro)	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	
Ocelot	<i>Leopardus pardalis</i>	
Jaguar	<i>Panthera onca.</i>	Heard beyond Matajei.
Brazilian tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	
White-tailed deer	<i>Odocoileus virginianus</i>	
Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>	
Collared peccary	<i>Tayassu tajacu</i>	
Red-tailed squirrel	<i>Sciurus granatensis</i>	
Brazilian rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>	
Little brown-bat	( <i>Molossidae</i> )	
Greater fishing-bat	<i>Noctilio leporinus.</i>	Many seen in the night outings.
Iguana	<i>Iguana iguana.</i>	Many seen.
Spectacled (common) cayman	<i>Cayman crocodilus</i>	
Llanos side-necked turtle	<i>Podocemis vogli</i>	
Tree frog	<i>Hyla crepitans.</i>	Mainly in the rest rooms!
False coral snake	( <i>Unidentified</i> )	
Anolis lizard	( <i>Unidentified</i> )	
Racer	<i>Masticophis sp.</i>	One in La Escorzonera.
Armored catfish -	<i>Callichthyidae</i>	
Leaf-cutter ant		(Either the genus <i>Atta</i> or <i>Acromyrmex</i> )
Army ant	( <i>Lecyton sp.</i> )	
Caligo butterfly	<i>Caligo sp.</i>	
Morpho	<i>Morpho peleides</i>	

## List of trees identified

English name	Latin name	Notes
Mango	<i>Mangifera indica.</i>	Introduced to Venezuela in the early XVIII century. Native from India.
Cojon de berraco	<i>Tabernaemontana psychotrifolia.</i>	Medium-sized tree fairly common along the roads of the ranch. Fruit segmented in two halves.
Ceiba	<i>Ceiba pentandra.</i>	Emergent tree with ample canopy.
Coco de mono, monkey pot	<i>Lecythis ollaria.</i>	Large tree, scattered in Bosque de los Caballos (The extensive track of dry forest).
Carocaro, devil´s ear	<i>Enterolobium cyclocarpum.</i>	Deciduous tree with ear-shaped seed pot.
Bucare, lowland inmortelle	<i>Erythrina fusca.</i>	Flowering tree along the road to Los Cerritos.
Mataraton, rat killer	<i>Gliricidia sepium.</i>	Plant used to kill rats. Also used as living fence in the ranch.
Yagrumo cecropia sp.		
Laurel, matapalo, strangle fig	<i>Ficus sp.</i>	
Camoruco	<i>Sterculia apetala.</i>	The nectar of the flower of this trip represents part of the diet of the Chestnut-vented Conebill. We also saw Capuchin Monkey breaking the seed pot to eat the seeds.
Saman	<i>Pithecellobium saman.</i>	The umbrella-shaped tree. Extensively used as shade for the cattle.
Aceite, copaiba, oil tree	<i>Copaifera officinalis.</i>	
Guasimo	<i>Guazuma tomentosa.</i>	
Jacaranda	<i>Jacaranda sp.</i>	
Palma llanera	<i>Copernicia sp.</i>	
Chaparro	<i>Curatella americana.</i>	Incredibly resistant to fire. Scattered bush in the hills.
Caruto	<i>Genipa americana.</i>	According to the Llanero, the fruit takes a year to ripe.
Drago		This tree have medicinal use.