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.
# CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>VII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voorwoord</td>
<td>IX</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acknowledgements</td>
<td>XI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>What is Cites?</td>
<td>XIV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Use this Manual</td>
<td>XV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Chart</td>
<td>XVI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glossary</td>
<td>XVII</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviations</td>
<td>XXI</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illustrations</td>
<td>XXI</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Mammals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anteaters</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armadillos</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cats</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dogs</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dolphins</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manatees</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkeys</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustelids</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opossums</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peccaries</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Procyonids</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodents</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sloths</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Reptiles

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caimans</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lizards</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snakes</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turtles</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Worm Lizards</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Amphibians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Frogs</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Arthropods

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arachnids</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insects</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Birds</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Semi)Aquatic Birds</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotingas</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cracids</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curassows</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagles</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Falcons</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finches</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grosbeaks</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoatzins</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hummingbirds</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibises</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icterids</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacanas</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manakins</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Owls</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrots</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quails</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rails</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sandpipers</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storks</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanagers</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinamous</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toucans</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trogons</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpeters</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tyrant Flycatchers</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fish</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sharks</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index Common Names 229
Index Scientific Names 250
References 271

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.

David Singh, PhD
Directeur, WWF-Guianas (Suriname en Guyana)
Paramaribo, Suriname
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 Viehsoever, 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 Debsarun 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 Surinam/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.

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
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Word</strong></th>
<th><strong>Definition</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>abdomen</td>
<td>the belly (between the diaphragm and the pelvis)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aglyphe</td>
<td>snakes that possess small massive teeth without a groove, not venomous</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anteriorly-converging</td>
<td>coming together near or towards the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anuran</td>
<td>frogs and toads belonging to the group of amphibians</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aquatic</td>
<td>living in water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>arboreal</td>
<td>tree dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barbel</td>
<td>a slender sensory structure on the lips of certain aquatic animals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basally</td>
<td>situated at, or forming the base</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulbous</td>
<td>resembling a bulb especially in roundness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canopy</td>
<td>the uppermost spreading branchy layer of a forest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carapace</td>
<td>bony shield (the upper section of the shell) covering the back of a turtle or tortoise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>carpal</td>
<td>equivalent of the wrist bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cephalic</td>
<td>of or in the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>convexly</td>
<td>curved or rounded like the exterior of a sphere or circle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>costal scutes</td>
<td>large bony plates forming a longitudinal row on both sides of the carapace of a turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coverts</td>
<td>feathers covering the bases of the quills of the wings and tail of a bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crown</td>
<td>the topmost part of the skull or the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dermal</td>
<td>of the skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dewlap</td>
<td>a collapsible usually brightly colored fold of skin underneath the throat of certain lizards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digits</td>
<td>fingers or toes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dilate</td>
<td>make or become wider</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>distal</td>
<td>most distant end from the point of attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diurnal</td>
<td>active chiefly in the daytime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsal</td>
<td>involving the upperparts (head to tail) of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorso-lateral</td>
<td>involving the upperparts and the sides of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorso-ventrally</td>
<td>depressed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>depressed</td>
<td>flattened, upperside pressed towards the underside of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dorsum</td>
<td>upper surface of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endemic</td>
<td>restricted to a certain local area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>filament</td>
<td>a thin flexible thread-like appendage</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>flanks</td>
<td>side of the body between the ribs and the hips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>forest remains</td>
<td>the remnants of natural forests that have been incompletely cut down</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fossorial</td>
<td>adapted to living underground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>habitat</td>
<td>the natural environment of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gallery forest</td>
<td>a forest growing along a watercoarse in a savanna area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gular fan</td>
<td>a fold of skin underneath the throat of certain lizards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>immatures</td>
<td>stage just before adulthood or reproductive maturity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inundated</td>
<td>flooded</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>labial</td>
<td>of the lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lateral</td>
<td>involving the side of, or directed to the side</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laterally compressed</td>
<td>sides compressed towards each other</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>linear</td>
<td>elongated with nearly parallel sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lobes</td>
<td>a curved or rounded projection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lores</td>
<td>the space between the eye and bill of a bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keel</td>
<td>a ridgelike structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mandible</td>
<td>lower segment of the bill/jaw of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mantle</td>
<td>the upper part of the back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxilla</td>
<td>upper segment of the bill or jaw of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>median groove</td>
<td>longitudinal depression along a midsection</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid-dorsal</td>
<td>middle of the upperside of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monogamous</td>
<td>living in pairs, having only one mate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mottled</td>
<td>patterned with irregular patches of color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>neotropical</td>
<td>the bio-geographic region of tropical Central and South-America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nocturnal</td>
<td>active at night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oblique</td>
<td>slanting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opisthoglyphe</td>
<td>snakes with venomous fangs located to the rear of the mouth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>opposable</td>
<td>capable of being placed opposite something else</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ornated</td>
<td>elaborately decorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oscillate</td>
<td>swing or move to and fro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oxbow lakes</td>
<td>U-shaped lake that originated from a cut off riverbend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>palpebral</td>
<td>located on or near the eyelids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paratoid glands</td>
<td>poisonous glands behind the eyes of toads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parthenogenetic</td>
<td>capable of producing young without fertilization of the egg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pelagic</td>
<td>living within the water column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plastron</td>
<td>the under section of a shell. The bony shield covering the underside of a tortoise or turtle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>posterior</td>
<td>the back end</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-anal</td>
<td>in front of the anus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prefrontal scutes</td>
<td>bony plates in front of the forehead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prehensile</td>
<td>adapted for seizing or grasping especially by wrapping around</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary forest</td>
<td>a forest largely undisturbed by human activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proteroglyph</td>
<td>snakes with fixed venomous front fangs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proximal</td>
<td>close to the point of attachment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reticulate</td>
<td>having a network of veins or fibers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retractile</td>
<td>capable of being drawn back or inwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudimentary</td>
<td>a degenerated part of the body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>roost</td>
<td>a perch on which birds can rest or sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rump</td>
<td>the “buttocks” of a bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scapula</td>
<td>shoulder-blade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scutes</td>
<td>external bony or horny plate or large scale found mainly on turtles and tortoises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>secondary forest</td>
<td>forest that has replaced the original or primary vegetation of the area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>semi-arboreal</td>
<td>often inhabiting and frequenting trees but not completely tree dwelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sensory pits</td>
<td>depressions that convey nerve impulses from sense organs to nerve centers, temperature sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serrated</td>
<td>having a series of small projections</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solenoglyphe</td>
<td>snakes with movable venomous front fangs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>subterranean</td>
<td>below the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>superciliary</td>
<td>adjoining the eyebrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>supra-ocular</td>
<td>above the eyes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>snout-vent length: length from the snout or tip of the nose to the rectum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terra firma</td>
<td>dry land, the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>terrestrial</td>
<td>living on the ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TL</td>
<td>total length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>transverse</td>
<td>cross-wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trapezoidal</td>
<td>four-sided shape with none of the sides being parallel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>triads</td>
<td>groups of three</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tri-colored</td>
<td>having three (3) colors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tympanum</td>
<td>a thin tense membrane covering the organ of hearing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>undulating</td>
<td>wavy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vent</td>
<td>the external opening of the rectum or cloaca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventral</td>
<td>involving the underside of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ventro-lateral</td>
<td>involving the area between the underside and the sides of an animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vertebral crest</td>
<td>ridge or hump running along the area above the back bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wing-speculum</td>
<td>colored part of wing along the outer/upper edge distinct from the coloration of the rest of the wing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
**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.
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.

**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.

*Neotropical rainforest mammals, second edition; H. Emmons, 1997/
The mammals of Suriname, A.M. Husson, 1978*
**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 welldrained 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.
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.

*Neotropical rainforest mammals, second edition; H. Emmons, 1997/
The mammals of Suriname, A.M. Husson, 1978*
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.

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
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**

**Similar looking species**
*Leopardus pardalis*, but these are much smaller and have stripes on the neck.

**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.
**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.

*Emmons & Feer, 1997; Husson, 1978; Eisenberg, 1989*
**Trichechidae**

*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.

*Emmons & Feer, 1997/ Eisenberg, 1989*
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.

**Atelidae**

**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.

*Neotropical rainforest mammals, second edition; H. Emmons, 1997/
The mammals of Suriname, A.M. Husson, 1978*
**Saginus midas**

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

“Marmoset” (G)  
Saguwenke (S)  
Surinaamse Zijdeaaap (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.
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.
**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 yaguaroundi*, 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)

**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)
Swampuwaradagu (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, nosepad 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.
MAMMALS

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), nosepad 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.

Fur.

**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.
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.*
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.*
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.*
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.

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.
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.

**Identification**

The average *Dasyploctra 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.

Neotropical rainforest mammals, second edition; H. Emmons, 1997/
The mammals of Suriname, A.M. Husson, 1978
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.
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.
**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.

---

*Ouboter, 1996*
**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.

*Ouboter, pers. comm.*
Alligatoridae

Paleosuchus palpebrosus

CUVIER’S SMOOTH-FRONTED CAIMAN, DWARF CAIMAN
Smooth-Fronted Caiman (G)
Redikayman (S)
Dwergkaaiman (N)

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.

Ouboter, 1996


**SCHNEIDER’S SMOOTH-FRONTED CAIMAN**  
Wedge-Headed Caiman (G)  
Bergikayman (S)  
Wigkopkaaiman (N)

*Paleosuchus trigonatus*

**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.

*Ouboter, pers. comm.*
Anolis punctatus

**AMAZON GREEN ANOLE**  
South American Green Anole (G)  
Agama, Legwana (S)  
Anolis (N)

**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.
**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)

**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.

*Avila-Pires, 1995/ Hoogmoed, 1973*
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)
Wenkputje (N)

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.

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)
Marmerleguaan (N)

**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.

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.
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.

Avila-Pires, 1995/ Hoogmoed, 1973
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)

**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)

**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 CONSTRICCTOR**
Land Camudi (G)
Dagwe Sneki (S)
Tapijtslang (N)

**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.

*Starace, 1998/ Ouboter, pers. comm.*
**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.

Starace, 1998
Boidae

*Corallus hortulanus*

**AMAZON TREE BOA, GARDEN TREE BOA**
Cook’s Tree Boa (G)  
Takrutitey (S)  
Slanke Boomboa (N)

**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.

*Starace, 1998*
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)

**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.

*Starace, 1998*
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)
Lektere, Reditere (S)
Slang (N)

**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.

*Starace, 1998/ Grzimek, 1973*
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)

**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.

Starace, 1998/ Grzimek, 1973
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.
**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. Opistoglyph (venomous, bite can be dangerous).

---

*Starace, 1998/ Grzimek, 1973*
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.

*Starace, 1998/ Grzimek, 1973*
**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).
Bothrops atrox

COMMON LANCEHEAD, FER-DE-LANCE
Brown Labarya (G)
Labariya, Owrukuku, Rasper (S)
Lanspuntslang (N)

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)

**Identification**
A green prehensile-tailed pit viper with large sensory pits between eyes and nostrils. Dorsal pattern is light green with little diamond-shaped, 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**
*Coralus 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 werneri* (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)

**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).

*Starace, 1998/Campbell & Lamar, 1989*
**Viperidae**

**Lachesis muta muta**

**BUSHMASTER**
Bushmaster (G)
Kapasisneki, 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)

**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.

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
**Chelidae**

*Mesoclemmys gibba*

**GIBBA (TOADHEAD) TURTLE**

Side-Necked Turtle (G)

Kron Neki (S)

Bochelschildpad (N)

**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.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
Mesoclemmys nasuta

COMMON TOADHEADED TURTLE
Toad-Headed Turtle (G)
Kron Neki (S)
Kikkerkopschildpad (N)

**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).

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
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.

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
Chelidae

*Platemys platycephala*

**(WESTERN) TWIST-NECK TURTLE**

Twist-Necked Turtle (G)
Kron Neki (S)
Roodkopdeukschildpad (N)

**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 geoffranus*. 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)

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
**Cheloniidae**

**Chelonia mydas**

**GREEN TURTLE**

Green Turtle (G)  
Krape (S)  
Soepschildpad (N)

**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.

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
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.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
**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.

---

**Cheloniidae**

*Lepidochelys olivacea*

**OLIVE RIDLEY**
Olive Ridley Turtle (G)
Warana (S)
Warana (N)

---

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
Dermochelyidae

*Dermochelys coriacea*

**Leatherback**
Leatherback Turtle (G)  
Aitkanti (S)  
Lederschildpad (N)

**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.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
Rhinoclemmys punctularia

**SPOT-LEGGED WOOD TURTLE**
Labarya Turtle (G)
Peni-Edé Arakaka (S)
Moerasschildpad (N)

**Identification**
Head small with conspicuous anteriorly converging orange to red dorsal streaks. Retractile 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.

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
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.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
Podocnemididae

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)

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 barbel under the chin.

Habitat
Aquatic. Rivers and large creeks in primary forests.

Remarks
Diurnal.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
TESTUDINIDAE

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.

*Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984*
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.

Pritchard & Trebbau, 1984
Amphisbaenidae

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”.

For centuries reptiles have been traded internationally as pets. The most serious threat to wildlife conservation is not international trade, but habitat degradation. It is not enough to manage the removal of wild animals from the forests and rivers, it is also important to protect their habitats.
**Rhinella marina**

**CANE TOAD, GIANT TOAD**
Land Toad (G)
Bigitodo, Krastodo (S)
Reuzenpad (N)

**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 an 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.

*Luft, 1996/ Ouboter, pers. comm.*
**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**
*Amereega picta*, (see description).

Walls, 1994/ Ouboter, pers. comm.
**Dendrobatidae**

_Ameerega picta_

**SPOT-LEGGED POISON FROG**
Spotted-Legged Frog (G)
Okopipi, Tide-Tide (S)
Gifkikker (N)

**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).
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.

Walls, 1994/ Ouboter, pers. comm.
**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.

*Walls, 1994/ Ouboter, pers. comm./ Hoogmoed, 1969*
**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.

---

Walls, 1994/ Ouboter, pers. comm.
Boana boans

GIANT GLADIATOR FROG, RUSTY TREE FROG
Green Frog (G)
Papitodo*, Plaktodo (S)
Reuzenboomkikker (N)

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.

Lescure & Marty, 2000/ Ouboter, pers. comm.
Hylidae

Hypsiboas crepitans

**EMERALD-EYED TREE FROG**
Tree Frog (G)
Papitodo, Plaktodo (S)
Gewone Surinaamse Boomkikker (N)

**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.

*Lescure & Marty, 2000/ Ouboter, pers. comm.*
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)

**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.
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.

Goin, 1971/ Lescure & Marty, 2000
**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.
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.
**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.

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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
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.

---

**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.

Cotingidae

Cotinga cotinga

PURPLE-BREASTED COTINGA
Purple-Breasted Cotinga (G)
Purperborstcotinga (N)

Identification
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)
Kaalnekvurchtenkraai (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.

Cotingidae

Lipaugus vociferans

**SCREAMING PIHA**
Screaming Piha (G)  
Busiskowtu, Kwetikwetiyaba,  
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.

Phoenicircus carnifex

GUIANAN RED-COTINGA
Guianan Red Cotinga (G)
Rode Cotinga (N)

Identification

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.

Cotingidae

Rupicola rupicola

**GUIANAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK**

Cock-of-the-Rock (G)
Rotshaan (SN)
Oranje Rotshaan (N)

**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 Continga (G)  
Pompadourcotinga (N)

**Identification**

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

**Remarks**
Displays in small groups with audible wing beats.

**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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
Cracidae

**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**


**Habitat**

Undisturbed rainforests of the interior.

**Remarks**

Largest and fiercest eagle of the world. Solitary.

*Schauensee & Phelps, 1978/ Haverschmidt & Mees, 1994/ Snyder, 1966/ Ayensu, 1982*
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.

**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**

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

**Remarks**
In pairs or in small groups.

**Fringillidae**

**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**

**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.

**Cardinalidae**

*Caryothraustes canadensis*

**YELLOW-GREEN GROSBEAK**
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, eyebrow, 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.

*Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002*
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).
**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.

*Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002*
Identification

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

Remarks
In groups.
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.

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.

*Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015*/
*Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002*
**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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
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 Owruku (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.

*Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002*
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**

**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.

Psittacidae

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.

Identification

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)
Geelvoorhoofdamazone (N)

**Identification**


**Habitat**

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

**Remarks**

In pairs and in noisy flocks.

Psittacidae

Ara ararauna

BLUE-AND-YELLOW MACAW
Blue and Gold Macaw (G)
Tyambarafru (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.

Habitat
Primary forests, both in lowland and mountainous areas.

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

**Psittacidae**

**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)
Rafru 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.

**Psittacidae**

*Brotogeris chrysoptera*

**GOLDEN-WINGED PARAKEET**
Golden-Winged Parakeet (G)  
Kankantriprakiki (S)  
Oranjevleugelparkiet (N)

**Identification**

**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.

**Psittacidae**

**Diopsittaca nobilis**

**RED-SHOULDERED MACAW**
Red-Shouldered Macaw (G)
Stonrafru Prakiki (S)
Roodschouderara (N)

**Identification**
Mainly green, yellower 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
Goudvoorhoofdparkiet (N)

Identification

Habitat
Scattered trees in the Sipaliwini savanna in Suriname.

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

Psittacidae

Eupsittula pertinax

BROWN-THROATED PARAKEET
Brown-Throated Parakeet (G)
Karuprakiki, Krerekrere (S)
Maisparkiet (N)

Identification

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.

Psittacidae

Orthopsittaca manilata
Orthopsittaca manilatus

RED-BELLIED MACAW
Red-Bellied Macaw, Ite Macaw (G)
Morisirafru Prakiki, Morisiprakiki (S)
Roodbuikara (N)

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.

BoS
Perrnis, 1990
Psittacidae

Pionites melanocephalus

**BLACK-HEADED PARROT**
Black-Headed Parrot, Seven Color (G)
Wetibereprakiki (S)
Zwartkopcaique (N)

**Identification**

**Habitat**
Forests of coastal area, savanna belt and interior.

**Remarks**
Noisy flocks.

**Psittacidae**

*Pionus fuscus*

**DUSKY PARROT**  
Dusky Parrot (G)  
Basrafransmadam (S)  
Bruin Margrietje (N)

**Identification**  

**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**

**Habitat**
Forests of coastal zone and interior.

**Remarks**
In pairs and small noisy flocks.

Psittacidae

Psittacara leucophthalmus

WHITE-EYED PARAKEET
White-Eyed Parakeet (G)
Kofimamaprakiki (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.

Psittacidae

Pyrrhura egregia

FIERY-SHOULDERED PARAKEET
Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet (G)
Roodschouder parkiet (N)

Identification

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

Remarks
Usually in pairs or small groups.

Schauensee de & Phelps, 1978/ Snyder, 1966
Psittacidae

Pyrrhura picta

PAINTED PARAKEET
Painted Parakeet (G)
Kapuweriprakiki (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.

*Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002*
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.

Spaans, Ottema & Ribot, Field Guide to the Birds of Suriname, Brill, 2015/
Hilty, Birds of Venezuela, Princeton University Press, 2002
Rallidae

**Porphyrio martinica**

**PURPLE GALLINULE**
Blawkepanki (S)
Amerikaanse Purperhoen (N)

**Identification**


TL 30cm.

**Habitat**
Freshwater swamps and rice fields.

**Remarks**
Usually in pairs, sometimes in larger groups.

**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)

**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.

Chlorophases 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**

**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.
**Identification**


**Habitat**

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

**Remarks**

In small groups.

---

**Cyanerpes cyaneus**

**RED-LEGGED HONEYCREEPER**

Red-Legged Honeycreeper (G)

Roodpoot(Honingzuiger) (SN)

Blauwe Suikervogel (N)
Thraupidae

Dacnis cayana cayana

BLUE DACNIS
Blue Dacnis (G)
Blawpètpèt (S)
Blauwpitpit (male),
Groenpitpit (female) (SN)
Blauwe pitpit (N)

Identification

Habitat
Savanna forests and rainforests. In tree tops.

Remarks
In small groups, with other honeycreepers.

Linggaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990
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.

**Hemithraupis guira**

**GUIRA TANAGER**
Guira Tanager (G)
Mangrokanari (S)
Zwartkeel (SN)
Guiratangare (N)

**Identification**

**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**

**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**

**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**


**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.

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.

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.

**Identification**


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.
**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 SEEDEAVER**
Seedeater (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.
**Sporophila lineola**

**LINED SEDEATER**
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**

**Habitat**
Open grassland, incl. swamps and cultivated areas.

**Remarks**
In pairs or groups of up to 30 specimens.

**Identification**


**Habitat**

Open grass savannas.

**Remarks**

In pairs or groups.

---

**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.


**Habitat**

Cultivated areas including clearings for shifting cultivation.

**Remarks**

In pairs or in groups. Already quite rare.

---

**Sporophila schistacea**

**SLATE-COLORED SEDEATER**

Seedeater (G)  
Busitwatwa (S)  
Gelebek (SN)  
Leigrijs Dikbekje (N)

---

Thraupidae

Stilpnia cayana

BURNISHED-BUFF TANAGER
Rufous-Crowned/Burnished-Buff Tanger (G)
Goudvink (SN)
Sabeltangare (N)

Identification

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.

**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.

---

**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.

---

**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.

**Thraupidae**

*Tachyphonus surinamus*

**FULVOUS-CRESTED TANAGER**
Fulvous-Crested Tanager (G)
Goudkruin (SN)
Goudkuiftangare (N)

**Identification**

**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**

**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. Lores 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)  
Opaalstuitangare (N)

**Identification**


**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)
Blauwtje (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.

---

**References**
Thraupidae

*Thraupis palmarum*

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

**Identification**

**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.

Lingaard, 2001/ Perrnis, 1990
Volatinia jacarina splendens

**BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT**
Grassquit (G)  
Sriyo (S)  
Dansmeestertje (SN)  
Jacarinagors (N)

**Identification**

**Habitat**
Open grassland, incl. agriculture and other cultivated areas.

**Remarks**
In pairs or in small groups.

---

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.
Pteroglossus aracari

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

**Identification**

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.

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.

**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**

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.

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**

**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**

Udulosofowru (S)
Witstaarttrogon (N)

**Identification**


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*.

**Tyrannidae**

*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**


**Habitat**

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

**Remarks**

Alone, in pairs or small groups.

Carcharhinidae

Rhizoprionodon lalandii

**BRAZILIAN SHARPNOSE SHARK**
Waterguts, Waterbelly* (G)
Sarki (S)
Braziliaanse Scherpsnuithaai (N)

**Identification**
- Origin of 1st dorsal fin above, or slightly behind, pectoral-fin free rear tips
- 2nd dorsal fin much smaller than 1st, its origin clearly behind that of anal fin
- Snout long, rounded and more or less blunt
- Tip of pectoral fins not reaching 1st dorsal-fin midbase when pectoral fin is pressed to the side of the body
- Base of anal fin with two strong pre-anal ridges
- Upper labial furrows long and noticeable.
- Teeth small, strong oblique, and without serrations

**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.

WWF, 2018
**Identification**

- Head *hammer-like* in shape, with eyes on sides of hammer-like projections
- Free rear tip of 1\(^{st}\) dorsal fin before pelvic-fin origins
- 2\(^{nd}\) dorsal fin low, its free tip *almost reaching* to caudal-fin base
- Anal-fin base clearly longer than 2\(^{nd}\) dorsal fin base
- Posterior margin of anal fin deeply *concave*
- Origin of 1\(^{st}\) dorsal fin slightly behind pectoral-fin bases
- Anterior margin of head *convex*, with a *strong notch in the middle*

**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 Sphyridae are included in Appendix II.

---

*Sphyrna lewini*

SCALLOPED HAMMERHEAD SHARK

Sarki (S)

Hamerhaai (N)

*WWF, 2018*
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTEATERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Anteater</td>
<td><em>Myrmecophaga</em> tridactyla</td>
<td>Giant Anteater (G), Tamanuwa (S), Reuzenmiereneter (N)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pygmy Anteater</td>
<td><em>Cyclopes didactylus</em></td>
<td>Likanu (S)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Tamandua</td>
<td><em>Tamandua tetradactyla</em></td>
<td>Lesser Anteater (G), Tamandua (S), Boom Miereneter (N)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARMADILLOS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Armadillo</td>
<td><em>Priodontes maximus</em></td>
<td>Giant Armadillo (G), Granmankapasi (S), Reuzengordeldier (N)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nine-Banded Armadillo</td>
<td><em>Dasypus novemcinctus</em></td>
<td>Nine-Banded Armadillo (G), Negi Banti Kapasi (S), Negen Bandig Gordeldier (N)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaguar</td>
<td><em>Panthera onca</em></td>
<td>Jaguar (G), Pakiratigri, Penitigri (S), Jaguar (N)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jaguarundi</td>
<td><em>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</em></td>
<td>Jaguarundi (G), Blakatigrikati, Yaguarundi (S), Jagoearundi (N)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ocelot</td>
<td><em>Leopardus pardalis</em></td>
<td>Ocelot (G), Heytigrikati (S), Ocelot (N)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oncilla</td>
<td><em>Leopardus tigrinus</em></td>
<td>Oncilla (G), Tigrikati (S), Ocelotkat (N)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush Dog</td>
<td><em>Speothos venaticus</em></td>
<td>Bush Dog (G), Busidagu (S), Boshond (N)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOLPHINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guiana Dolphin</td>
<td><em>Sotalia guianensis</em></td>
<td>Guiana River Dolphin (G), Profosu (S), Dolfijn (N)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANATEES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazonian Manatee, South American Manatee</td>
<td><em>Trichechus inunguis</em></td>
<td>Amazonian Manatee (G), Seku (S), Lamantijn, Zeekoe (N)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean Manatee, West Indian Manatee</td>
<td><em>Trichechus manatus</em></td>
<td>West Indian Manatee (G), Seku (S), Lamantijn, Zeekoe (N)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONKEYS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Capped Capuchin, Guianan Brown Capuchin, Tufted Capuchin</td>
<td><em>Cebus apella</em>, <em>Sapajus apella</em></td>
<td>Black Jack, Tufted Capuchin, Ring-Tail Monkey (G), Keskesi, Pitiko (S), Mutsaap, Rolstaartaap, Zwarte Capucijneraap (N)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Squirrel Monkey</td>
<td><em>Saimiri sciureus</em></td>
<td>Squirrel Monkey (G), Monkimonki (S), Doodskopaap, Eekhoornaap (N)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-Handed Tamarin, Midas Tamarin, Red-Handed Tamarin Yellow-Handed Tamarin</td>
<td><em>Saguinus midas</em></td>
<td>“Marmoset” (G), Saguwenke (S), Surinaamse Zijdeaap (N)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Bearded Saki</td>
<td><em>Chiropotes sagulatus</em></td>
<td>Bisa, Kwataswagri (S) Baardsaki (N)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Red Howler</td>
<td><em>Alouatta macconnelli</em></td>
<td>Babun (S) Rode Brulaap (N)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Faced Spider Monkey</td>
<td><em>Ateles paniscus</em></td>
<td>Kwata (S) Roodgezicht Slingeraap (N)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weeper, Weeper Capuchin, Wedge-Caped Capuchin, White Fronted Capuchin</td>
<td><em>Cebus olivaceus</em></td>
<td>Ringtail (G) Bergi Keskesi (S) Grijze Capucijneraap (N)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Faced Saki</td>
<td><em>Pithecia pithecia</em></td>
<td>Wanaku (S) Wit-Gezicht Slingeraap, Witkop Saki (N)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Giant (Brazilian) Otter</td>
<td><em>Pteronura brasiensis</em></td>
<td>Giant River Otter (G), Bigiwaradagu (S), Reuzenotter (N)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greater Grison</td>
<td><em>Galictis vittata</em></td>
<td>Grison (G), Weti-Baka Ayra (S), Grison (N)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long-Tailed Otter, Neotropical (River) Otter, South American (River) Otter</td>
<td><em>Lontra longicaudis</em></td>
<td>South American River Otter (G), Swampuwatradagu (S), Zwampotter (SN)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tayra</td>
<td><em>Eira barbara</em></td>
<td>Tayra (G), Ayra (S), Aira (N)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OPOSSUMS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Four-Eyed Opossum, Grey Four-Eyed Opossum</td>
<td><em>Philander opossum</em></td>
<td>Fo-Ai-Awari (S) Grijze Vieroogbuidelrat (N)</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PECCARIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collared Peccary</td>
<td><em>Pecari tajacu</em></td>
<td>Pakira (S) Halsband Peccari (N)</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Lipped Peccary</td>
<td><em>Tayassu pecari</em></td>
<td>Pingo (S) Witlip Peccari (N)</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PROCYONIDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coati</td>
<td><em>Nasua nasua</em></td>
<td>Coatimundi, Kibihee (G) Kwasi Kwasi (S) Rode Neusbeer (N)</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crab-Eating Raccoon</td>
<td><em>Procyon cancrivorus</em></td>
<td>Raccoon (G) Krabudagu (S) Wasbeer (N)</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern Lowland Olingo</td>
<td><em>Bassaricyon alleni</em></td>
<td>Allens Slankbeer (N)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinkajou</td>
<td><em>Potos flavus</em></td>
<td>Kinkajou (G), Neti Keskesi (S), Rolstaartbeer (N)</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RODENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agouti, (Lowland) Paca</td>
<td><em>Cuniculus paca</em></td>
<td>Labba (G), Hey (S), Surinaamse Haas (N)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Tailed Hairy Dwarf Porcupine</td>
<td><em>Coendou melanurus</em></td>
<td>Bushy Tailed Porcupine (G), Dyindyamaka (S), Harige Dwergstekelvarken (N)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Agouti, Red-Rumped Agouti</td>
<td><em>Dasyprocta agouti</em></td>
<td>Agouti (G), Konkoni (S), Surinaams Konijn (N)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Porcupine</td>
<td><em>Coendou prehensilis</em></td>
<td>Tree Porcupine (G), Dyindyamaka (S), Grijpstaart Stekelvarken (N)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capybara</td>
<td><em>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</em></td>
<td>Watras (G), Kapuwa (S), Capibara (N)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Agouti</td>
<td><em>Dasyprocta leporina sp.</em></td>
<td>Konkoni (S), Goud Haas (N)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SLOTHS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pale-Throated Sloth</td>
<td><em>Bradypus tridactylus</em></td>
<td>Three-Toed Sloth (G), Son Loiri (S), Drie Vingerige Luiaard (N)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two-Toed Sloth</td>
<td><em>Choloepus didactylus</em></td>
<td>Two-Toed Sloth (G), Skapu Loiri (S), Twee Vingerige Luiaard (N)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAIMANS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Caiman</td>
<td>Melanosuchus niger</td>
<td>Black Caiman (G), Zwarte Kaaiman (N)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuvier’s Smooth-Fronted Caiman, Dwarf Caiman</td>
<td>Paleosuchus palpebrosus</td>
<td>Smooth-Fronted Caiman (G), Redikayman (S), Dwerpkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schneider’s Smooth-Fronted Caiman</td>
<td>Paleosuchus trigonatus</td>
<td>Wedge-Headed Caiman (G), Bergikayman (S), Wigkopkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spectacled Caiman</td>
<td>Cai.man crocodilus</td>
<td>Spectacled Caiman (G), Wetiberekayman (S), Brilkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIZARDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Green Anole</td>
<td>Anolis punctatus</td>
<td>South American Green Anole (G), Agama, Legwana (S), Anolis (N)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Racerunner, Giant Ameiva</td>
<td>Ameiva ameiva</td>
<td>Luboo Lizard (G), Lagadisa (S), Gewone Tuinhagedis (N)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Spotted Skink, South American Skink</td>
<td>Copeoglossum nigropuntatun</td>
<td>Skink Lizard (G), Zwart Gevlekte Skink (N)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Green Iguana</td>
<td>Iguana iguana</td>
<td>Iguana (G), Legu, Legwana (S), Leguaan (N)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Monkey Lizard</td>
<td>Polychrus marmoratus</td>
<td>Polychrus Lizard (G), Agama (S), Marmerleguaan (N)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Tegu</td>
<td>Tupinambis nigropunctatus, Tupinambis teguixin</td>
<td>Salipenter Lizard (G), Sapakara (S), Reuzentjeu (N)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mophead Iguana</td>
<td>Uranoscodon superciliosus</td>
<td>Brown Tree-Climber (G), Agama (S), Mopskoleguaan (N)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neotropical Tree Agama, Blue-Lipped Tree Lizard</td>
<td><em>Plica umbra</em></td>
<td>Plica Lizard (G), Agama (S), Plica Hagedis (N)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Lizard</td>
<td><em>Cnemidophorus lemniscatus</em></td>
<td>Rainbow-Colored Lizard (G), Way(Anu) (S), Wenkpoottje (N)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree Runner</td>
<td><em>Plica plica</em></td>
<td>Plica Lizard (G), Agama (S), Stelttoperleguana (N)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropidurine Lizard</td>
<td><em>Tropidurus hispidus</em></td>
<td>Collared Lizard (G), Agama (S), Kielstaartleguana (N)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip-Tailed Gecko</td>
<td><em>Thecadactylus rapicauda</em></td>
<td>Knot-Tailed Lizard (G), Kwa-Kwa Sneki (S), Gecko (N)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SNAKES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Puffing Snake</td>
<td><em>Spilotes sulphureus</em></td>
<td>Pseustes (G), Lima, Trangabaka Sneki (S)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Tree Boa, Garden Tree Boa</td>
<td><em>Corallus hortulanus</em></td>
<td>Cook's Tree Boa (G), Takruttiey (S), Slanke Boomboa (N)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazon Whipsnake, Sipo</td>
<td><em>Chironius carinatus</em></td>
<td>Black Racer, Fire Snake (G), Lektere, Reditere (S), Slang (N)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aquatic Coral Snake</td>
<td><em>Micrurus surinamensis</em></td>
<td>Coral Snake (G), Krara Sneki (S), Surinaamse Koraalslang (N)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boa Constrictor</td>
<td><em>Boa constrictor</em></td>
<td>Land Camudi (G), Dagwe Sneki (S), Tapijtslang (N)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-Banded Watersnake</td>
<td><em>Helicops angulatus</em></td>
<td>Green Water Snake (G), Watra Sneki (S), Water Slang (N)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Rainbow Boa</td>
<td><em>Epicrates maurus</em></td>
<td>Rainbow Boa (G), Heygron Aboma (S), Regenboogboa (N)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bushmaster</td>
<td><em>Lachesis muta muta</em></td>
<td>Bushmaster (G), Kapasisneki, Makasneki (S), Bosmeester (N)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cascabel Rattlesnake, Neotropical Rattlesnake</td>
<td><em>Crotalus durissus</em></td>
<td>Rattlesnake (G), Sakasneki (S), Zuid-Amerikaanse Ratelslang (N)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken Snake, Yellow Rat Snake</td>
<td><em>Spilotes pullatus</em></td>
<td>Salipenter Snake (G), Sapakarasneki (S), Kippenslang (N)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Lancehead, Fer-De-Lance</td>
<td><em>Bothrops atrox</em></td>
<td>Brown Labarya (G), Labariya, Owrukuku, Rasper (S), Laspunlslang (N)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald Tree Boa</td>
<td><em>Corallus caninus</em></td>
<td>Emerald Boa (G), Bigi Popokaysneki (S), Groene Boomboa, Hondskopboa (N)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>False Water Cobra</td>
<td><em>Hydrodynastes gigas</em></td>
<td>Water Cobra (G), Anyumarasneki (S), Valse Watercobra (N)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Green) Anaconda</td>
<td><em>Eunectes murinus</em></td>
<td>Water Camudi (G), Aboma, Watra-Aboma (S), Anaconda (N)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Fer-De-Lance, Green Jararaca</td>
<td><em>Bothrops bilineatus</em></td>
<td>Green Labarya (G), Popokaysneki (S), Papegaaiaislang (N)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Vine Snake</td>
<td><em>Ahaetulla nasuta</em></td>
<td>Vine Snake (G), Groene Spitsneus Slang (N)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parrot Snake, Lora</td>
<td><em>Leptophis ahaetulla</em></td>
<td>Parrot Snake (G), Swipi (S), Zweepslang (N)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rainbow Boa</td>
<td><em>Epicrates cenchria</em></td>
<td>Rainbow Boa (G), Heygron Aboma (S), Regenboogboa (N)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TURTLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Toadheaded Turtle</td>
<td><em>Mesoclemmys nasuta</em></td>
<td>Toad-Headed Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Kikkerkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geoffroy’s Side-Necked Turtle</td>
<td><em>Phrynops geoffroanus</em></td>
<td>Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Geoffroys Kikkerkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gibba (Toadhead) Turtle</td>
<td><em>Mesoclemmys gibba</em></td>
<td>Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Bochelschildpad (N)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green Turtle</td>
<td><em>Chelonia mydas</em></td>
<td>Green Turtle (G), Krape (S), Soepschildpad (N)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle</td>
<td><em>Eretmochelys imbricata</em></td>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle (G), Karèt (S), Karetschildpad (N)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leatherback</td>
<td><em>Dermochelys coriacea</em></td>
<td>Leatherback Turtle (G), Aitkanti (S), Lederschildpad (N)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matamata</td>
<td><em>Chelus fimbriata, Chelus fimbriatus</em></td>
<td>Mata Mata Turtle (G), Matamata (S), Matamata (N)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Ridley</td>
<td><em>Lepidochelys olivacea</em></td>
<td>Olive Ridley Turtle (G), Warana (S), Warana (N)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Footed Tortoise</td>
<td><em>Chelonoidis carbonarius</em></td>
<td>Red-Footed Tortoise (G), Sabana Sekrepatu (S), Savanneschildpad (N)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Headed Amazon Side-Necked Turtle</td>
<td><em>Podocnemis erythrocephala</em></td>
<td>Red-Headed Amazon/ River Turtle, Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Halswender (N)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scorpion Mud Turtle</td>
<td><em>Kinosternon scorpioides</em></td>
<td>Scorpion Mud Turtle (G), Arakaka (S), Modderschildpad (N)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot-Legged Wood Turtle</td>
<td><em>Rhinoclemmys punctularia</em></td>
<td>Labarya Turtle (G), Peni-Ede Arakaka (S), Moerasschildpad (N)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Western) Twist-Neck Turtle</td>
<td><em>Platemys platycephala</em></td>
<td>Twist-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Roodkopdeukschildpad (N)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Footed Tortoise</td>
<td><em>Chelonoidis denticulatus</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Footed Tortoise (G), Busi Sekrepatu (S), Bosschildpad (N)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Spotted Amazon River Turtle</td>
<td><em>Podocnemis unifilis</em></td>
<td>Geelkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### WORM LIZARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Speckled Worm Lizard</td>
<td><em>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</em></td>
<td>Legless Lizard (G), Tu Ede Snek, Krarasneki (S), Gevlekte Wormhagedis (N)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## AMPHIBIANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Poison Arrow Frog</td>
<td><em>Dendrobates tinctorius</em></td>
<td>Blue Poison Arrow Frog (G), Okopipi (S), Blauwe (Pijl)Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brilliant-Thighed Poison Frog</td>
<td><em>Allobates femoralis</em></td>
<td>Brilliant-Thighed Frog (G), Tide-Tide (S), Grote Dijvleek Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cane Toad, Giant Toad</td>
<td><em>Rhinella marina</em></td>
<td>Land Toad (G), Bigitodo, Krastodo (S), Reuzenpad (N)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing Poison Frog</td>
<td><em>Dendrobates tinctorius</em></td>
<td>Blue and Yellow Poison Arrow Frog (G), Okopipi (S), Blauwgele (Pijl)Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emerald-Eyed Tree Frog</td>
<td><em>Hypsiboas crepitans</em></td>
<td>Tree Frog (G), Papitodo, Plaktodo (S), Gewone Surinaamse Boomkikker (N)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Gladiator Frog, Rusty Tree Frog</td>
<td><em>Boana boans</em></td>
<td>Green Frog (G), Papitodo, Plaktodo (S), Reuzenboomkikker (N)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Leaf Frog, Giant Monkey Frog</td>
<td><em>Phyllomedusa bicolor</em></td>
<td>Green Tree Frog (G), Wiriwiritodo (S), Reuzen Makikikkers (N)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradoxical Frog</td>
<td><em>Pseudis paradoxa</em></td>
<td>Green And Black Frog (G), Todo Dyaki (S), Paradoxale Kikker (N)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South American Bullfrog</td>
<td><em>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</em></td>
<td>Mountain Chicken (G), Todo (S), Reuzen Fluitkikker (N)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spot-Legged Poison Frog</td>
<td><em>Ameerega picta</em></td>
<td>Spot-Legged Frog (G), Okopipi, Tide-Tide (S), Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname Toad</td>
<td><em>Pipa pipa</em></td>
<td>Suriname Toad (G), Pipatodo (S), Surinaamse Pad (N)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three-Striped Poison Frog</td>
<td><em>Ameerega trivittata</em></td>
<td>Poison Arrow Frog (G), Tide-Tide (S), Groengestreepte Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treefrogs</td>
<td><em>Trachycephalus spp. (3)</em></td>
<td>Treefrogs (G), Merkitodo (S), Melkboomkikkers (N)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird Eating Tarantula</td>
<td><em>Theraphosa blondi</em></td>
<td>Tarantula (S) Goliath Vogelspin (N)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pinktoe Tarantula, Guyana Pinktoe</td>
<td><em>Avicularia avicularia</em></td>
<td>Busi-Anansi (S) Roodteenvogelspin, Amazone-Roodteenvogelspin (N)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Morpho Butterfly</td>
<td><em>Morpho menelaus</em></td>
<td>Blauwe Morfo (N)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### BIRDS

#### (SEMI)AQUATIC BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anhinga</td>
<td>Anhinga anhinga</td>
<td>Doiklari, Duikelaar (S)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amerikaanse Slangenhalsvogel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neotropical Cormorant</td>
<td>Phalacrocorax olivaceus</td>
<td>Doiklari, Duikelaar (S)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bigua-Aalscholver (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South American Snipe, Gallinago</td>
<td>Gallinago paraguaiae</td>
<td>Snip (S)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grassnip, Rijst Snip,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zuid-Amerikaanse Snip (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Cheeked Pintail</td>
<td>Anas bahamensis</td>
<td>Stieldock (G)</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Anaki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bahama Pijlstaart (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### COTINGAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bare-Necked Fruitcrow</td>
<td>Gymnoderus foetidus</td>
<td>Bare-Necked Fruitcrow (G)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blawdoyfi (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kaalnekvruchtenkraai (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capuchinbird</td>
<td>Perissocephalus tricolor</td>
<td>Capuchin Bird (G)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Busikaw (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Capuchonvogel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Cock-Of-The-Rock</td>
<td>Rupicola rupicola</td>
<td>Cock-of-the-Rock (G)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rotshaan (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oranje Rotshaan (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Red-Cotinga</td>
<td>Phoenicircus carnifex</td>
<td>Guianan Red Cotinga (G)</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rode Cotinga (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pompadour Cotinga</td>
<td>Xipholena punicea</td>
<td>Pompadour Cotinga (G)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pompadourcotinga (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple-Breasted Cotinga</td>
<td>Cotinga cotinga</td>
<td>Purple-Breasted Cotinga (G)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purperborstcotinga (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple-Throated Fruitcrow</td>
<td>Querula purpurata</td>
<td>Purple-Throated/ Breasted Fruitcrow (G)</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purperkeelvruchtenkraai (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spangled Cotinga</td>
<td>Cotinga cayana</td>
<td>Spangled Cotinga (G)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Halsbandcotinga (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screaming Piha</td>
<td>Lipaugus vociferans</td>
<td>Screaming Piha (G)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Busiskowtu, Kwetikwetiyaba,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Peepeeyu (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groenhartvogel (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Schreeuwpiha (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRACIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marail Guan</td>
<td><em>Penelope marail</em></td>
<td>Marai (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marailsjakohoen (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Variable Chacalaca</td>
<td><em>Ortalis motmot</em></td>
<td>Wakago (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kleine Chacalaca (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURASSOWS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Curassow</td>
<td><em>Crax alector</em></td>
<td>Powisi (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Powisi (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwarte Hokko (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAGLES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harpy Eagle</td>
<td><em>Harpia harpyja</em></td>
<td>Harpy Eagle (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gonini, Loyri-Aka (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Harpij(Arend) (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FALCONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus</em></td>
<td>Peregrine Falcon (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Onti Aka (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Slechtvalk (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINCHES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Finsch’s Euphonia</td>
<td><em>Euphonia finschi</em></td>
<td>Finsch’s Euphonia (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwdas(Kanarie) (SN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Finsch’ Organist (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-Sided Euphonia</td>
<td><em>Euphonia cayennensis</em></td>
<td>Golden-Sided Euphonia (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grangrandir(Kanari) (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cayenne-Organist (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbeous Euphonia</td>
<td><em>Euphonia plumbea</em></td>
<td>Plumbeous Euphonia (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sabanablauwdaskanari (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Savanneblauwdas(Kanarie) (SN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grijze Organist (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violaceous Euphonia</td>
<td><em>Euphonia violacea</em></td>
<td>Violaceous Euphonia (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geeldas(Kanarie) (SN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Violette Organist (N)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Vented Euphonia</td>
<td><em>Euphonia minuta</em></td>
<td>White-Vented Euphonia (G)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wettitere(Kanari) (S)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Witbuikorganist (N)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROSBEAKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Black Grosbeak</td>
<td><em>Cyanoloxia cyanoides</em></td>
<td>Blue-Black Grosbeak (G) Bergitwatwa (S) Blauwrugbisschop (N)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Green Grosbeak</td>
<td><em>Caryothraustes canadensis</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Green Grosbeak (G) Sabanatwatwa (S) Gele Vinktangara (SN) Geelbuikkardinaal (N)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOATZINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoatzin</td>
<td><em>Opisthocomus hoazin</em></td>
<td>Canje Pheasant (G) Hoatzin, Zigeunerhoen (N)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUMMINGBIRDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crimson Topaz</td>
<td><em>Topaza pella</em></td>
<td>Korke, Kownubri (S) Topaaskolibri (N)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IBISES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Ibis</td>
<td><em>Eudocimus ruber</em></td>
<td>Korikori, Scarlet Ibis (G) Korikori (S) “Flamingo”, Rode Ibis (SN) Rode Ibis (N)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICTERIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
<td><em>Psarocolius decumanus</em></td>
<td>Ponpon (S)</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Cowbird</td>
<td><em>Molothrus oryzivorus</em></td>
<td>Cowbird (G) Kawfowru, Karufowru (S) Grote Koevogel (N)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Oropendola</td>
<td><em>Psarocolius viridis</em></td>
<td>Busi Ponpon (S)</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaduri</td>
<td><em>Icterus cayanensis</em></td>
<td>Blaka Ede Kaduri (S) Zwart Kop Kaduri (N)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Rumped Cacique</td>
<td><em>Cacicus haemorrhous</em></td>
<td>Redibaka Ponpon (S) Roodrug Banabeki (N)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Hooded Blackbird</td>
<td><em>Chrysomus icterocephalus</em></td>
<td>Blackbird (G) Geri Ede Karufowru (S) Geelkop (SN) Geelkaptopiaal, Geelkopmaskerspreeuw (N)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JACANAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wattled Jacana</td>
<td><em>Jacana jacana</em></td>
<td>Spurwing (G) Kepanki (S) Kemphaantje (SN) Leljacana (N)</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAKINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-Headed Manakin</td>
<td><em>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</em></td>
<td>Manakin (G) Geelkopmanakin (SN) Goudkopmanakin (N)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Banded Owl</td>
<td><em>Ciccaba huhula</em>, <em>Strix huhula</em></td>
<td>Peni-Blaka Owrukuku (S) Gestreepte Bosuil (N)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARROTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Headed Parrot</td>
<td><em>Pionites melanocephalus</em></td>
<td>Black-Headed Parrot, Seven Color (G) Wetibereprakiki (S) Zwartkopcaique (N)</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-And-Yellow Macaw</td>
<td><em>Ara ararauna</em></td>
<td>Blue and Gold Macaw (G) Tyambarafru (S) Tjambaraaf (SN) Blauwgele Ara (N)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Cheeked Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td><em>Amazona dufresniana</em></td>
<td>Blue-Cheeked Parrot (G) Mason (S) Blauwvangamazone (N)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Headed Parrot</td>
<td><em>Pionus menstruus</em></td>
<td>Blue-Headed Parrot (G) Maragriki, Margrietje (S) Blauwkop (SN) Zwartoormargrietje (N)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown-Throated Parakeet</td>
<td><em>Eupsittula pertinax</em></td>
<td>Brown-Throated Parakeet (G) Karuprakiki, Krerekreke (S) Maisparkiet (N)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-Fronted Macaw</td>
<td><em>Ara severus</em></td>
<td>Chestnut-Fronted Macaw (G) Rafru Prakiki (S) Dwergara (N)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dusky Parrot</td>
<td><em>Pionus fuscus</em></td>
<td>Dusky Parrot (G) Basrafransmadam (S) Bruin Margrietje (N)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Festive Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td><em>Amazona festiva</em></td>
<td>Festive Parrot (G) Blauwbaardamazone (N)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX COMMON NAMES

#### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden-Winged Parakeet</td>
<td>Brotogeris chrysoptera</td>
<td>Golden-Winged Parakeet (G) Kankantriprakiki (S)</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-Rumped Parrotlet</td>
<td>Forpus passerinus</td>
<td>Green-Rumped Parrotlet (G) Okroprakiki (S)</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mealy Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Amazona farinosa</td>
<td>Mealy Parrot, White Eye, Sarama (G) (Mealy) Mason (S)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-Winged Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Amazona amazonica</td>
<td>Orange-Winged Parrot, Creature (G) Kulekule (S)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach-Fronted Parakeet</td>
<td>Eupsittula aures</td>
<td>Goudvoorhoofdparkiet (N)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-And-Green Macaw</td>
<td>Ara chloropterus</td>
<td>Red and Green Macaw, Big Red (G) Warawrafru (S)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Bellied Macaw</td>
<td>Orthopsittaca manilata, Orthopsittaca manilatus</td>
<td>Red-Bellied Macaw, Ite Macaw (G) Morisirafru Prakiki, Morisiprakiki (S) Roodbuikara (N)</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Fan Parrot</td>
<td>Deroptyus accipitrinus</td>
<td>Hawk-Headed Parrot (G) Fransmadam (S) Kraagpapegaai (N)</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Shouldered Macaw</td>
<td>Diopsittaca nobilis</td>
<td>Red-Shouldered Macaw (G) Stonrafru Prakiki (S)</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet Macaw</td>
<td>Ara macao</td>
<td>Scarlet Macaw (G) Bokrafru (S) Bokraaf (SN) Roodgele Ara (N)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Crowned Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Amazona ochrocephala</td>
<td>Yellow-Headed Parrot, Amazon (G) Geelkop (SN) Geelvoorhoofdamazone (N)</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet</td>
<td><em>Pyrrhura egregia</em></td>
<td>Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet (G)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodschouder parkiet (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Painted Parakeet</td>
<td><em>Pyrrhura picta</em></td>
<td>Painted Parakeet (G)</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kapuweriprakiki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauvvleugelparkiet (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Eyed Parakeet</td>
<td><em>Psittacara leucophthalmus</em></td>
<td>White-Eyed Parakeet (G)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kofimamaprakiki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Witoogaratinga (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## QUAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Crested Bobwhite</td>
<td><em>Colinus cristatus</em></td>
<td>Sabana Anamu (S)</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kuif Bobwhite (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marbled Wood-Quail</td>
<td><em>Odontophorus gujanensis</em></td>
<td>Tokoro (S)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gemarmerde Tandkwartel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## RAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple Gallinule</td>
<td><em>Porphyrio martinica</em></td>
<td>Blawkepanki (S)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Amerikaanse Purperhoen (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SANDPIPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Whimbrel</td>
<td><em>Numenius phaeopus</em></td>
<td>Whimbrel (G)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Krombek, Snip (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Regenwulp (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## STORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jabiru</td>
<td><em>Jabiru myctica</em></td>
<td>Jabiru Stork (G)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blasman (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jabiroe (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## TANAGERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bay-Headed Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara gyrola</em></td>
<td>Bay-Headed Tanager (G)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruinkop (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Okerkaptangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Faced Dacnis</td>
<td><em>Dacnis lineata lineata</em></td>
<td>Black-Faced Dacnis (G)</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wetiberepëtpët (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kraaloog, Witbuikpitpit (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwartmaskerpitpit (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black-Faced Tanager</td>
<td><em>Schistoclamys melanopsis</em></td>
<td>Black-Faced Tanager (G)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grijze Savannevink,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwartkop, Zwartmasker (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sluiertangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Black Grassquit</td>
<td><em>Volatinia jacarina splendens</em></td>
<td>Grassquit (G) Sriyo (S) Dansmeestertje (SN) Jacarina-gors (N)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Dacnis</td>
<td><em>Dacnis cayana cayana</em></td>
<td>Blue Dacnis (G) Blawpêtpêt (S) Blauwpitpit (male), Groenpitpit (female) (SN) Blauwe Pitpit (N)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-Grey Tanager</td>
<td><em>Thraupis episcopus</em></td>
<td>Blue Sackie (G) Blawforki, Blawki (S) Blauwtje (SN) Bisschoptangare (N)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burnished-Buff Tanager</td>
<td><em>Stilpnia cayana</em></td>
<td>Rufous-Crowned/ Burnished-Buff Tanger (G) Goudvink (SN) Sabeltangare (N)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-Bellied Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila castaneiventris</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Blawbakarowti (S) Roodbuikdikbekje (N)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chestnut-Bellied Seed-Finch</td>
<td><em>Sporophila angolensis</em></td>
<td>Singing Bird (G) Pikolèt (S) Zwartkopzaadkraker (N)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flame-Crested Tanager</td>
<td><em>Loriotus cristatus</em></td>
<td>Flame-Crested Tanager (G) Oranjekuijf (SN) Vuurkuiftangare (N)</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulvous-Crested Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tachyphonus surinamus</em></td>
<td>Fulvous-Crested Tanager (G) Goudkruin (SN) Goudkuiftangare (N)</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td><em>Chlorophanes spiza</em></td>
<td>Green Honeycreeper (G) Blaka-Edé Pëtpêt (S) Zwartkoppitpit (SN) Groene Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guira Tanager</td>
<td><em>Hemithraupis guira</em></td>
<td>Guira Tanager (G) Mangrokanari (S) Zwartkeel (SN) Guiratangare (N)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large-Billed Seed-Finch</td>
<td><em>Oryzoborus crassirostris</em></td>
<td>Singing Bird (G) Twatwa (S) Dikbekzaadkraker (N)</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesson’s Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila bouvronides</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Pleinmustasi (S)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plain Moustache (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lesson’s Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lined Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila lineola</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Krownmustasi (S)</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kroon Moustache (SN/SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Witsterdikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opal-Rumped Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara velia</em></td>
<td>Opal-Rumped Tanager (G)</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruinbuik(Tangara) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opaalstuttangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palm Tanager</td>
<td><em>Thraupis palmarum</em></td>
<td>Palm Tanager (G) Krontoblawforki (S)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palmtangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara chilensis</em></td>
<td>Paradise Tanager (G) Zevenkleur, Paradijsvink, Kulicolor (SN)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paradijstangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbeous Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila plumbea</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Sabanamustasi (S)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sabana Moustache (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Loodgrijs Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper</td>
<td><em>Cyanerpes caeruleus</em></td>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper (G)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelpoot(Honingzuiger) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Purperen Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Legged Honeycreeper</td>
<td><em>Cyanerpes cyaneus</em></td>
<td>Red-Legged Honeycreeper (G)</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodpoot(Honingzuiger) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwe Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-Shouldered Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tachyphonus phoenicius</em></td>
<td>Red-Shouldered Tanager (G)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rediskowrukin (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodschouder (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodschoudertangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruddy-Breasted Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila minutata</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Rowti (S)</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dwergdikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silver-Beaked Tanager</td>
<td><em>Ramphocelus carbo</em></td>
<td>Silver-Beaked Tanager (G)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Redikin (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rode Kl(e)ng (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fluweeltangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX COMMON NAMES

#### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Slate-Colored</td>
<td><em>Saltator grossus</em></td>
<td>Slate-Colored Grosbeak (G) Redimofo (S)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grosbeak</td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodsnavel (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Witkeelkardinaal (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate-Colored</td>
<td><em>Sporophila schistacea</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td>Busitwatwa (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gelebek (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leigrijs Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted Tanager</td>
<td><em>Ictothraupis punctata</em></td>
<td>Spotted Tanager (G)</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Druppel,Stippelvink (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Druppeltangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallow-Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tersina viridis</em></td>
<td>Swallow-Tanager (G)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwaluwtangara (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwaluwtangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turquoise Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara mexicana</em></td>
<td>Turquoise Tanager (G)</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwvink, Paleisvink (Anijs-, Portret-, Epauletvink) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkooistangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Lined Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tachyphonus rufus</em></td>
<td>White-Lined Tanager (G)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blakakin (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwarte K(e)ng (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwarte Tangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing-Barred</td>
<td><em>Sporophila americana</em></td>
<td>Seedeater (G)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dyak (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jack (SE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bont Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-Backed</td>
<td><em>Hemithraupis flavicollis</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Backed Tanager (G)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanager</td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelstuit (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelstuittangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TINAMOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cinereous Tinamou</td>
<td><em>Crypturellus cinereus</em></td>
<td>Anamu (S)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grauwe Tinamoe (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TOUCANS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-Necked</td>
<td><em>Pteroglossus aracari</em></td>
<td>Black-Necked Aracari (G) Redibantikuyake, Bosrokom (S)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aracari</td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwartnekarassari (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX COMMON NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Channel-Billed Toucan</td>
<td><em>Ramphastos vitellinus</em></td>
<td>Channel-Billed Toucan, Pumpkin Chest, Black Beak (G) Blakanoso (S) Zwavel, Geelborst (SN) Groefsnaveltoekan (N)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Aracari</td>
<td><em>Pteroglossus viridis</em></td>
<td>Green Aracari (G) Stonkuyake (S) Rikketik (SN) Groene Arassari (N)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Toucanet</td>
<td><em>Selenidera piperivora</em></td>
<td>Guianan Toucanet (G) Stonkuyake (S) Guyana Peervreter (N)</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toco Toucan</td>
<td><em>Ramphastos toco</em></td>
<td>Toco Toucan (G) Granman Kuyake (S) Reuzentoekan, Tocotoekan (N)</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-Throated Toucan</td>
<td><em>Ramphastos tucanus</em></td>
<td>Pumpkin Chest, Black Beak (G) Bigikuyake, Kuyake (S) Witborstoekan, Roodsnaveltoekan (N)</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TROGONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-Tailed Trogon</td>
<td><em>Trogon melanurus</em></td>
<td>Black-Tailed Trogon (G) Pingofowru (S) Zwartstaarttrogon (N)</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-Backed Trogon</td>
<td><em>Trogon viridis</em></td>
<td>Udulosofofowru (S) Witstaarttrogon (N)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guianan Trogon</td>
<td><em>Trogon violaceus</em></td>
<td>Donfowru (S) Violette Trogon (N)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRUMPETERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grey-Winged Trumpeter</td>
<td><em>Psophia crepitans</em></td>
<td>Grey-Winged Trumpeter (G) Kamikami (S) Trompetvogel (N)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Great Kiskadee</td>
<td><em>Pitangus sulphuratus</em></td>
<td>Great Kiskadee (G) (Trutru) Grikibi (S) (Echte) Grietjebie (SN) Grote Kiskadie (N)</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Kingbird</td>
<td><em>Tyrannus melancholicus</em></td>
<td>Tropical Kingbird (G) Krontogrikibi (S) Tropische Koningstiran (N)</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX COMMON NAMES

## FISH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHARKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brazilian Sharpnose Shark</td>
<td><em>Rhizoprionodon lalandii</em></td>
<td>Waterguts, Waterbelly (G) Sarki (S)</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Braziliaanse Scherpsnuithaai (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scalloped Hammerhead Shark</td>
<td><em>Sphyrna lewini</em></td>
<td>Sarki (S) Hamerhaai (N)</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

## MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ANTEATERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyclopes didactylus</em></td>
<td>Pygmy Anteater</td>
<td>Likanu (S), Wespeneter (N)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Myrmecophaga tridactyla</em></td>
<td>Giant Anteater</td>
<td>Giant Anteater (G), Tamanuwa (S), Reuzenmiereneter (N)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tamandua tetradactyla</em></td>
<td>Southern Tamandua</td>
<td>Lesser Anteater (G), Tamandua (S), Boom Miereneter (N)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ARMADILLOS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dasypus novemcinctus</em></td>
<td>Nine-Banded Armadillo</td>
<td>Nine-Banded Armadillo (G), Negi Banti Kapasi (S), Negen Bandig Gordeldier (N)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Priodontes maximus</em></td>
<td>Giant Armadillo</td>
<td>Giant Armadillo (G), Granmankapasi (S), Reuzengordeldier (N)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CATS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Herpailurus yagouaroundi</em></td>
<td>Jaguarundi</td>
<td>Jaguarundi (G), Blakatigrikati, Yaguarundi (S), Jagoearundi (N)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leopardus pardalis</em></td>
<td>Ocelot</td>
<td>Ocelot (G), Heytigrikati (S), Ocelot (N)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leopardus tigrinus</em></td>
<td>Oncilla</td>
<td>Oncilla (G), Tigrikati (S), Ocelotkat (N)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Panthera onca</em></td>
<td>Jaguar</td>
<td>Jaguar (G), Pakiratigri, Penitigri (S), Jaguar (N)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Speothos venaticus</em></td>
<td>Bush Dog</td>
<td>Bush Dog (G), Busidagu (S), Boshond (N)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOLPHINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sotalia guianensis</em></td>
<td>Guiana Dolphin</td>
<td>Guiana River Dolphin (G), Profosu (S), Dolfijn (N)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANATEES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichechus inunguis</em></td>
<td>Amazonian Manatee,</td>
<td>Amazonian Manatee (G), Seku (S), Lamantijn, Zeekoe (N)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>South American Manatee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trichechus manatus</em></td>
<td>Caribbean Manatee,</td>
<td>West Indian Manatee (G), Seku (S), Lamantijn, Zeekoe (N)</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>West Indian Manatee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONKEYS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Alouatta macconnelli</em></td>
<td>Guianan Red Howler</td>
<td>Babun (S)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rode Brulaap (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ateles paniscus</em></td>
<td>Red-Faced Spider Monkey</td>
<td>Kwata (S)</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodgezicht Slingeraap (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cebus apella, Sapajus apella</em></td>
<td>Black-Capped Capuchin,</td>
<td>Black Jack, Tufted Capuchin, Ring-Tail Monkey (G), Keskesi, Pitiko (S),</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Guianan Brown Capuchin,</td>
<td>Mutsaap, Rolstaartaap, Zwarte Capucijneraap (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tufted Capuchin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cebus olivaceous</em></td>
<td>Weeper, Weeper Capuchin,</td>
<td>Ringtail (G)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wedge-Capped Capuchin,</td>
<td>Bergi Keskesi (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White Fronted Capuchin</td>
<td>Grijze Capucijneraap (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chiropotes sagulatus</em></td>
<td>Guianan Bearded Saki</td>
<td>Bisa, Kwataswagri (S)</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Baardsaki (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saimiri sciureus</em></td>
<td>Common Squirrel Monkey</td>
<td>Squirrel Monkey (G), Monkimonki (S), Doodskopaap, Eekhoornaap (N)</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saguinus midas</em></td>
<td>Golden-Handed Tamarin,</td>
<td>“Marmoset” (G), Saguwenke (S), Surinaamse Zijdeaap (N)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Midas Tamarin, Red-Handed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tamarin Yellow-Headed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tamarin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pithecia pithecia</em></td>
<td>White-Faced Saki</td>
<td>Wanaku (S)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wit-Gezicht Slingeraap, Witkop Saki (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MUSTELIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eira barbara</em></td>
<td>Tayra</td>
<td>Tayra (G), Ayra (S), Aira (N)</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Galictis vittata</em></td>
<td>Greater Grison</td>
<td>Grison (G), Wetí-Baka Ayra (S), Grison (N)</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lontra longicaudis</em></td>
<td>Long-Tailed Otter, Neotropical (River) Otter, South American (River) Otter</td>
<td>South American River Otter (G), Swampuwatradagu (S), Zwampotter (SN)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pteronura brasiliensis</em></td>
<td>Giant (Brazilian) Otter</td>
<td>Giant River Otter (G), Bigiwatradagu (S), Reuzenotter (N)</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **OPPOSUMS**            |                              |                                                 |      |
| *Philander opossum*     | Four-Eyed Opossum, Grey Four-Eyed Opossum | Fo-Ai-Awari (S) Grijze Vieroogbuidelrat (N) | 27   |

| **PECCARIES**           |                              |                                                 |      |
| *Pecari tajacu*         | Collared Peccary             | Pakira (S) Halsband Peccari (N)                 | 28   |
| *Tayassu pecari*        | White-Lipped Peccary         | Pingo (S) Witlip Peccari (N)                    | 29   |

| **PROCYONIDS**          |                              |                                                 |      |
| *Bassaricyon alleni*    | Eastern Lowland Olingo       | Allens Slankbeer (N)                            | 30   |
| *Nasua nasua*           | Coati                        | Coatimundi, Kibihee (G) Kwasi Kwasi (S) Rode Neusbeer (N) | 31   |
| *Potos flavus*          | Kinkajou                     | Kinkajou (G), Neti Keskesi (S), Rolstaartbeer (N) | 32   |
| *Procyon cancrivorus*   | Crab-Eating Raccoon          | Raccoon (G) Krabudagu (S) Wasbeer (N)           | 33   |
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### MAMMALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>RODENTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coendou melanurus</td>
<td>Black-Tailed Hairy Dwarf Porcupine</td>
<td>Bushy Tailed Porcupine (G) Dyindymaka (S) Harige Dwergstekelvarken (N)</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brazilian Porcupine</td>
<td>Tree Porcupine (G) Dyindymaka (S) Grijpstaart Stekelvarken (N)</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cuniculus paca</td>
<td>Agouti, (Lowland) Paca</td>
<td>Labba (G), Hey (S), Surinaamse Haas (N)</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyprocta agouti</td>
<td>Brazilian Agouti, Red-Rumped Agouti</td>
<td>Agouti (G), Konkoni (S), Surinaams Konijn (N)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dasyprocta leporina sp.</td>
<td>Crested Agouti</td>
<td>Konkoni (S), Goud Haas (N)</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</td>
<td>Capybara</td>
<td>Watras (G), Kapuwa (S), Capibara (N)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SLOTHS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bradypus tridactylus</td>
<td>Pale-Throated Sloth</td>
<td>Three-Toed Sloth (G) Son Loiri (S) Drie Vingerige Luiaard (N)</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Choloepus didactylus</td>
<td>Two-Toed Sloth</td>
<td>Two-Toed Sloth (G) Skapu Loiri (S) Twee Vingerige Luiaard (N)</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CAIMANS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caiman crocodilus</td>
<td>Spectacled Caiman</td>
<td>Spectacled Caiman (G), Wetiberekayman (S), Brilkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melanosuchus niger</td>
<td>Black Caiman</td>
<td>Black Caiman (G), Zwarte Kaaiman (N)</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleosuchus palpebrosus</td>
<td>Cuvier’s Smooth-Fronted Caiman, Dwarf Caiman</td>
<td>Smooth-Fronted Caiman (G), Redikayman (S), Dwergkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paleosuchus trigonatus</td>
<td>Schneider’s Smooth-Fronted Caiman</td>
<td>Wedge-Headed Caiman (G), Bergikayman (S), Wigkopkaaiman (N)</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LIZARDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ameiva ameiva</td>
<td>Amazon Racerunner, Giant Ameiva</td>
<td>Luboo Lizard (G), Lagadisa (S), Gewone Tuinhagedis (N)</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anolis punctatus</td>
<td>Amazon Green Anole</td>
<td>South American Green Anole (G), Agama, Legwana (S), Anolis (N)</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cnemidophorus lemniscatus</td>
<td>Rainbow Lizard</td>
<td>Rainbow-Colored Lizard (G), Way(Way)-Anu (S), Wenkpoortje (N)</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copeoglossum nigropunctatum</td>
<td>Black-Spotted Skink, South American Skink</td>
<td>Skink Lizard (G), Zwart Gevlekte Skink (N)</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iguana iguana</td>
<td>Common Green Iguana</td>
<td>Iguana (G), Legu, Legwana (S), Leguaan (N)</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plica plica</td>
<td>Tree Runner</td>
<td>Plica Lizard (G), Agama (S), Steltloperleguaan (N)</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plica umbra</td>
<td>Neotropical Tree Agama, Blue-Lipped Tree Lizard</td>
<td>Plica Lizard (G), Agama (S), Plica Hagedis (N)</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polychrus marmoratus</td>
<td>Common Monkey Lizard</td>
<td>Polychrus Lizard (G), Agama (S), Marmerleguaan (N)</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

## REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Thecadactylus rapicauda</em></td>
<td>Turnip-Tailed Gecko</td>
<td>Knot-Tailed Lizard (G), Kwa-Kwa Sneki (S), Gecko (N)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tropidurus hispidus</em></td>
<td>Tropidurine Lizard</td>
<td>Collared Lizard (G), Agama (S), Kielstaartleguaan (N)</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tupinambis nigropunctatus</em></td>
<td>Gold Tegu</td>
<td>Salipenter Lizard (G), Sapakara (S), Reuzenteju (N)</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Uranoscodon superciliosus</em></td>
<td>Mophead Iguana</td>
<td>Brown Tree-Climber (G), Agama (S), Mopskopleguaan (N)</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## SNAKES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ahaetulla nasuta</em></td>
<td>Green Vine Snake</td>
<td>Vine Snake (G), Groene Spitsneus Slang (N)</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Boa constrictor</em></td>
<td>Boa Constrictor</td>
<td>Land Camudi (G), Dagwe Sneki (S), Tapijtslang (N)</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bothrops atrox</em></td>
<td>Common Lancehead, Fer-De-Lance</td>
<td>Brown Labarya (G), Labariya, Owrukuku, Rasper (S), Lanspuntslang (N)</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Bothrops bilineatus</em></td>
<td>Green Fer-De-Lance, Green Jararaca</td>
<td>Green Labarya (G), Popokaysneki (S), PaPEGaaislang (N)</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chironius carinatus</em></td>
<td>Amazon Whipsnake, Sipo</td>
<td>Black Racer, Fire Snake (G), Lektere, Reditere (S), Slang (N)</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corallus caninus</em></td>
<td>Emerald Tree Boa</td>
<td>Emerald Boa (G), Bigi Popokaysneki (S), Groene Boomboa, Hondskopboa (N)</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Corallus hortulanus</em></td>
<td>Amazon Tree Boa, Garden Tree Boa</td>
<td>Cook’s Tree Boa (G), Takrutitrey (S), Slanke Boomboa (N)</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crotalus durissus</em></td>
<td>Cascabel Rattlesnake, Neotropical Rattlesnake</td>
<td>Rattlesnake (G), Sakasneki (S), Zuid-Amerikaanse Ratelslang (N)</td>
<td>76</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

#### REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Epicrates cenchria</em></td>
<td>Rainbow Boa</td>
<td>Rainbow Boa (G), Heygron Aboma (S), Regenboogboa (N)</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Epicrates maurus</em></td>
<td>Brown Rainbow Boa</td>
<td>Rainbow Boa (G), Heygron Aboma (S), Regenboogboa (N)</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eunectes murinus</em></td>
<td>(Green) Anaconda</td>
<td>Water Camudi (G), Aboma, Watra-Aboma (S), Anaconda (N)</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Helicops angulatus</em></td>
<td>Brown-Banded Watersnake</td>
<td>Green Water Snake (G), Watra Sneki (S), Water Slang (N)</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hydrodynastes gigas</em></td>
<td>False Water Cobra</td>
<td>Water Cobra (G), Anyumarasneki (S), Valse Watercobra (N)</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lachesis muta</em></td>
<td>Bushmaster</td>
<td>Bushmaster (G), Kapasisneki, Makasneki (S), Bosmeester (N)</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leptophis ahaetulla</em></td>
<td>Parrot Snake, Lora</td>
<td>Parrot Snake (G), Swipi (S), Zweepslang (N)</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Micrurus surinamensis</em></td>
<td>Aquatic Coral Snake</td>
<td>Coral Snake (G), Krara Sneki (S), Surinaamse Koraalslang (N)</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spilotes pullatus</em></td>
<td>Chicken Snake, Yellow Rat Snake</td>
<td>Salipenter Snake (G), Sapakarasneki (S), Kippenslang (N)</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spilotes sulphureus</em></td>
<td>Amazon Puffing Snake</td>
<td>Pseustes (G), Lima, Trangabaka Sneki (S)</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TURTLES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelonia mydas</em></td>
<td>Green Turtle</td>
<td>Green Turtle (G), Krape (S), Soepechildpad (N)</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelonoidis carbonarius</em></td>
<td>Red-Footed Tortoise</td>
<td>Red-Footed Tortoise (G) Sabana Sekrepatu (S), Savanneschildpad (N)</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelonoidis denticulatus</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Footed Tortoise</td>
<td>Yellow-Footed Tortoise (G) Busi Sekrepatu (S), Bosschildpad (N)</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

#### REPTILES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chelus fimbriata, Chelus fimbriatus</em></td>
<td>Matamata</td>
<td>Mata Mata Turtle (G), Matamata (S), Matamata (N)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dermochelys coriacea</em></td>
<td>Leatherback</td>
<td>Leatherback Turtle (G), Aitkanti (S), Lederschildpad (N)</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eretmochelys imbricata</em></td>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle</td>
<td>Hawksbill Turtle (G), Karèt (S), Karetschildpad (N)</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Kinosternon scorpioides</em></td>
<td>Scorpion Mud Turtle</td>
<td>Scorpion Mud Turtle (G), Arakaka (S), Modderschildpad (N)</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Lepidochelys olivacea</em></td>
<td>Olive Ridley</td>
<td>Olive Ridley Turtle (G), Warana (S), Warana (N)</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mesoclemmys gibba</em></td>
<td>Gibba (Toadhead) Turtle</td>
<td>Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Bochelschildpad (N)</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Mesoclemmys nasuta</em></td>
<td>Common Toadheaded Turtle</td>
<td>Toad-Headed Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Kikkerkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phrynops geoffroanus</em></td>
<td>Geoffroy’s Side-Necked Turtle</td>
<td>Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Geoffroys Kikkerkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Platemys platycephala</em></td>
<td>(Western) Twist-Neck Turtle</td>
<td>Twist-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Roodkopdeukschildpad (N)</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podocnemis erythrocephala</em></td>
<td>Red-Headed Amazon Side-Necked Turtle</td>
<td>Red-Headed Amazon/ River Turtle, Side-Necked Turtle (G), Kron Neki (S), Halswender (N)</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Podocnemis unifilis</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Spotted Amazon River Turtle</td>
<td>Geelkopschildpad (N)</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhinoclemmys punctularia</em></td>
<td>Spot-Legged Wood Turtle</td>
<td>Labarya Turtle (G), Peni-Ède Arakaka (S), Moerasschildpad (N)</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### WORM LIZARDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Amphisbaena fuliginosa</em></td>
<td>Speckled Worm Lizard</td>
<td>Legless Lizard (G), Tu Ède Sneki, Krarasneki (S), Gevlekte Wormhagedis (N)</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROGS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Allobates femoralis</em></td>
<td>Brilliant-Thighed Poison Frog</td>
<td>Brilliant-Thighed Frog (G), Tide-Tide (S), Grote Dijvlek Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ameerega picta</em></td>
<td>Spot-Legged Poison Frog</td>
<td>Spot-Legged Frog (G), Okopipi, Tide-Tide (S), Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ameerega trivittata</em></td>
<td>Three-Striped Poison Frog</td>
<td>Poison Arrow Frog (G), Tide-Tide (S), Groengestreepte Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Boana boans</em></td>
<td>Giant Gladiator Frog, Rusty Tree Frog</td>
<td>Green Frog (G), Papitodo, Plaktodo (S), Reuzenboomkikker (N)</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendrobates tinctorius</em></td>
<td>Blue Poison Arrow Frog</td>
<td>Blue Poison Arrow Frog (G), Okopipi (S), Blauwe (Pijl)Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dendrobates tinctorius</em></td>
<td>Dyeing Poison Frog</td>
<td>Blue and Yellow Poison Arrow Frog (G), Okopipi (S), Blauwgele (Pijl)Gifkikker (N)</td>
<td>101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hypsiboas crepitans</em></td>
<td>Emerald-Eyed Tree Frog</td>
<td>Tree Frog (G), Papitodo, Plaktodo (S), Gewone Surinaamse Boomkikker (N)</td>
<td>103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</em></td>
<td>South American Bullfrog</td>
<td>Mountain Chicken (G), Todo (S), Reuzen Fluitkikker (N)</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pipa pipa</em></td>
<td>Suriname Toad</td>
<td>Suriname Toad (G), Pipatodo (S), Surinaamse Pad (N)</td>
<td>107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Phyllomedusa bicolor</em></td>
<td>Giant Leaf Frog, Giant Monkey Frog</td>
<td>Green Tree Frog (G), Wiriwiritodo (S), Reuzen Makikickers (N)</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pseudis paradoxa</em></td>
<td>Paradoxical Frog</td>
<td>Green And Black Frog (G), Todo Dyaki (S), Paradoxale Kikker (N)</td>
<td>104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhinella marina</em></td>
<td>Cane Toad, Giant Toad</td>
<td>Land Toad (G), Bigitodo, Krastodo (S), Reuzenpad (N)</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trachycephalus spp. (3)</em></td>
<td>Treefrogs</td>
<td>Treefrogs (G), Merkitodo (S), Melkboomkikkers (N)</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### ARTHROPODS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Avicularia avicularia</td>
<td>Pinktoe Tarantula, Guyana Pinktoe</td>
<td>Busi-Anansi (S) Roodteenvogelspin, Amazone-Roodteenvogelspin (N)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Theraphosa blondi</td>
<td>Bird Eating Tarantula</td>
<td>Tarantula (S) Goliath Vogelspin (N)</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morpho menelaus</td>
<td>Blue Morpho Butterfly</td>
<td>Blauwe Morfo (N)</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(SEMI)AQUATIC BIRDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anas bahamensis</td>
<td>White-Cheeked Pintail</td>
<td>Stieldock (G) Anaki (S) Bahama Pijlstaart (N)</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anhinga anhinga</td>
<td>Anhinga</td>
<td>Doiklari, Duikelaar (S) Amerikaanse Slangenhalsvogel (N)</td>
<td>115</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gallinago paraguaiae</td>
<td>South American Snipe, Gallinago</td>
<td>Snip (S) Grassnip, Rijst Snip, Zuid-Amerikaanse Snip (N)</td>
<td>117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalacrocorax olivaceus</td>
<td>Neotropical Cormorant</td>
<td>Doiklari, Duikelaar (S) Bigua-Aalscholver (N)</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COTINGAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotinga cayana</td>
<td>Spangled Cotinga</td>
<td>Spangled Cotinga (G) Halsbandcotinga (N)</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotinga cotinga</td>
<td>Purple-Breasted Cotinga</td>
<td>Purple-Breasted Cotinga (G) Purperborstcotinga (N)</td>
<td>119</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gymnoderus foetidus</td>
<td>Bare-Necked Fruitcrow</td>
<td>Bare-Necked Fruitcrow (G) Blawdoyfi (S) Kaalnekvruchtenkraai (N)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lipaugus vociferans</td>
<td>Screaming Piha</td>
<td>Screaming Piha (G) Busiskowtu, Kwetikwetiyaba, Peepeeyu (S) Groenhartvogel (SN) Schreeuwpiha (N)</td>
<td>121</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perissocephalus tricolor</td>
<td>Capuchinbird</td>
<td>Capuchin Bird (G) Busikaw (S) Capuchonvogel (N)</td>
<td>122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phoenicircus carnifex</td>
<td>Guianan Red-Cotinga</td>
<td>Guianan Red Cotinga (G) Rode Cotinga (N)</td>
<td>123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Querula purpurata</td>
<td>Purple-Throated Fruitcrow</td>
<td>Purple-Throated/Breasted Fruitcrow (G) Purperkeelvruchtenkraai (N)</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rupicola rupicola</td>
<td>Guianan Cock-Of-The-Rock</td>
<td>Cock-of-the-Rock (G) Rotshaan (SN) Oranje Rotshaan (N)</td>
<td>125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xipholena punicea</td>
<td>Pompadour Cotinga</td>
<td>Pompadour Cotinga (G) Pompadourcotinga (N)</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CRACIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ortalis motmot</em></td>
<td>Variable Chacalaca</td>
<td>Wakago (S) Kleine Chacalaca (N)</td>
<td>127</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Penelope marail</em></td>
<td>Marail Guan</td>
<td>Marai (S) Marailsjakohoen (N)</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURASSOWS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crax alector</em></td>
<td>Black Curassow</td>
<td>Powisi (G) Powisi (S) Zwarte Hokko (N)</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EAGLES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Harpia harpyja</em></td>
<td>Harpy Eagle</td>
<td>Harpy Eagle (G) Gonini, Loyri-Aka (S) Harpij(Arend) (N)</td>
<td>130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FALCONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Falco peregrinus</em></td>
<td>Peregrine Falcon</td>
<td>Peregrine Falcon (G) Onti Åka (S) Slechtvalk (N)</td>
<td>131</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FINCHES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia cayennensis</em></td>
<td>Golden-Sided Euphonia</td>
<td>Golden-Sided Euphonia (G) Grangrandir(Kanari) (S) Cayenne-Organist (N)</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia finschi</em></td>
<td>Finsch’s Euphonia</td>
<td>Finsch’s Euphonia (G) Blauwdas(Kanarie) (SN) Finsch’ Organist (N)</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia minuta</em></td>
<td>White-Vented Euphonia</td>
<td>White-Vented Euphonia (G) Wetitere(Kanari) (S) Witbuikorganist (N)</td>
<td>134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia plumbea</em></td>
<td>Plumbeous Euphonia</td>
<td>Plumbeous Euphonia (G) Sabanablawdaskanari (S) Savanneblauwdas(Kanarie) (SN) Grijze Organist (N)</td>
<td>135</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia violacea</em></td>
<td>Violaceous Euphonia</td>
<td>Violaceous Euphonia (G) Geeldas(Kanarie) (SN) Violette Organist (N)</td>
<td>136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROSBEAKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caryothraustes</td>
<td>Yellow-Green</td>
<td>Yellow-Green Grosbeak (G)</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>canadensis</td>
<td>Grosbeak</td>
<td>Sabanatwatwa (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gele Vinktangara (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelbuikkardinaal (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyanoloxia</td>
<td>Blue-Black</td>
<td>Blue-Black Grosbeak (G)</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cyanoides</td>
<td>Grosbeak</td>
<td>Bergitwatwa (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwrugbisschop (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOATZINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opisthocomus</td>
<td>Hoatzin</td>
<td>Canje Pheasant (G)</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hoazin</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hoatzin, Zigeunerhoen (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HUMMINGBIRDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Topaza pella</td>
<td>Crimson Topaz</td>
<td>Korke, Kownubri (S)</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Topaaskolibri (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>IBISES</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eudocimus</td>
<td>Scarlet Ibis</td>
<td>Korikori, Scarlet Ibis (G)</td>
<td>141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruber</td>
<td></td>
<td>Korikori (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>“Flamingo”, Rode Ibis (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rode Ibis (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ICTERIDS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cacicus</td>
<td>Red-Rumped</td>
<td>Redibaka Ponpon (S)</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haemorrhous</td>
<td>Cacique</td>
<td>Roodrug Banabeki (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysomus</td>
<td>Yellow-Hooded</td>
<td>Blackbird (G)</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>icterocephalus</td>
<td>Blackbird</td>
<td>Geri Ede Karufowru (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelkop (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelkaptroepiaal, Geelkopmaskerspreeuw (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icterus cayanensis</td>
<td>Kaduri</td>
<td>Blaka Ede Kaduri (S)</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwart Kop Kaduri (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molothrus</td>
<td>Giant Cowbird</td>
<td>Cowbird (G)</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oryzivorus</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kawfowru, Karufowru (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grote Koevogel (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psarocolius</td>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
<td>Ponpon (S)</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decumanus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psarocolius</td>
<td>Green Oropendola</td>
<td></td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viridis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

#### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>JACANAS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacana jacana</td>
<td>Wattled Jacana</td>
<td>Spurwing (G)</td>
<td>148</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kepanki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kemphaantje (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leljacana (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MANAKINS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceratopipra erythrocephala</td>
<td>Golden-Headed Manakin</td>
<td>Manakin (G)</td>
<td>149</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelkopmanakin (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goudkopmanakin (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OWLS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ciccaba huhula, Strix huhula</td>
<td>Black-Banded Owl</td>
<td>Peni-Blaka Owrukuku (S)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gestreepte Bosuil (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARROTS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazona amazonica</td>
<td>Orange-Winged Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Orange-Winged Parrot, Creature (G)</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kulekule (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Oranjevleugel Amazone (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazona dufresniana</td>
<td>Blue-Cheeked Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Blue-Cheeked Parrot (G)</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mason (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwwangamazone (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazona farinosa</td>
<td>Mealy Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Mealy Parrot, White Eye, Sarama (G)</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Mealy) Mason (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grote Amazone (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazona festiva</td>
<td>Festive Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Festive Parrot (G)</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwbaardamazone (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amazona ochrocephala</td>
<td>Yellow-Crowned Amazon / Parrot</td>
<td>Yellow-Headed Parrot, Amazon (G)</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelkop (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Geelvoorhoofdamazone (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ara ararauna</td>
<td>Blue-And-Yellow Macaw</td>
<td>Blue and Gold Macaw (G)</td>
<td>157</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tyambarafru (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Tjambaraaaf (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwgele Ara (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ara chloropterus</td>
<td>Red-And-Green Macaw</td>
<td>Red and Green Macaw, Big Red (G)</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warawrafru (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Warrauraaf (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Roodgroene Ara, Groenvleugelara (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ara macao</em></td>
<td>Scarlet Macaw</td>
<td>Scarlet Macaw (G) Bokrafru (S) Bokraaf (SN) Roodgele Ara (N)</td>
<td>159</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ara severus</em></td>
<td>Chestnut-Fronted Macaw</td>
<td>Chestnut-Fronted Macaw (G) Rafru Prakiki (S) Dwergara (N)</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Brotogeris chrysoptera</em></td>
<td>Golden-Winged Parakeet</td>
<td>Golden-Winged Parakeet (G) Kankantriprakiki (S) Oranjeveulgelparkiet (N)</td>
<td>161</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Deropytus accipitrinus</em></td>
<td>Red-Fan Parrot</td>
<td>Hawk-Headed Parrot (G) Fransmadam (S) Kraagpaapegaai (N)</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Diopsittaca nobilis</em></td>
<td>Red-Shouldered Macaw</td>
<td>Red-Shouldered Macaw (G) Stonafru Prakiki (S) Roodschouderara (N)</td>
<td>163</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eupsittula aurea</em></td>
<td>Peach-Fronted Parakeet</td>
<td>Goudvoorhoofdparkiet (N)</td>
<td>164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Eupsittula pertinax</em></td>
<td>Brown-Throated Parakeet</td>
<td>Brown-Throated Parakeet (G) Karuprakiki, Krerekrere (S) Maisparkiet (N)</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Forpus passerinus</em></td>
<td>Green-Rumped Parrotlet</td>
<td>Green-Rumped Parrotlet (G) Okroprakiki (S) Groene Muspapegaai (N)</td>
<td>166</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Orthopsittaca manilata, Orthopsittaca manilatus</em></td>
<td>Red-Bellied Macaw</td>
<td>Red-Bellied Macaw, Ite Macaw (G) Morisirafru Prakiki, Morisiprakiki (S) Roodbuikara (N)</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pionites melanocephalus</em></td>
<td>Black-Headed Parrot</td>
<td>Black-Headed Parrot, Seven Color (G) Wetibereprakiki (S) Zwartkopcaique (N)</td>
<td>168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pionus fuscus</em></td>
<td>Dusky Parrot</td>
<td>Dusky Parrot (G) Basrafransmadam (S) Bruin Margrietje (N)</td>
<td>169</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pionus menstruus</em></td>
<td>Blue-Headed Parrot</td>
<td>Blue-Headed Parrot (G) Maragriki, Margrietje (S) Blauwkop (SN) Zwartoormargrietje (N)</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

## BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Psittacara leucophthalmus</em></td>
<td>White-Eyed Parakeet</td>
<td>White-Eyed Parakeet (G) Kofimamaprakiki (S) Witoogaratinga (N)</td>
<td>171</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pyrrhura egregia</em></td>
<td>Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet</td>
<td>Fiery-Shouldered Parakeet (G) Roodschouder parkiet (N)</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pyrrhura picta</em></td>
<td>Painted Parakeet</td>
<td>Painted Parakeet (G) Kapuweriprakiki (S) Blauwvleugelparkiet (N)</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### QUAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Colinus cristatus</em></td>
<td>Crested Bobwhite</td>
<td>Sabana Anamu (S) Kuif Bobwhite (N)</td>
<td>174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Odontophorus gujanensis</em></td>
<td>Marbled Wood-Quail</td>
<td>Tokoro (S) Gemarmerde Tandkwartel (N)</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RAILS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Porphyrio martinica</em></td>
<td>Purple Gallinule</td>
<td>Blawkepanki (S) Amerikaanse Purperhoen (N)</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SANDPIPERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Numenius phaeopus</em></td>
<td>Whimbrel</td>
<td>Whimbrel (G) Krombek, Snip (SN) Regenwulp (N)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### STORKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Jabiru mycteria</em></td>
<td>Jabiru</td>
<td>Jabiru Stork (G) Blasman (S) Jabiroe (N)</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TANAGERS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Chlorophanes spiza</em></td>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Green Honeycreeper (G) Blaka-Ede Pètpèt (S) Zwartkoppipitpit (SN) Groene Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanerpes caeruleus</em></td>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Purple Honeycreeper (G) Geelpoot(Honingzuiger) (SN) Purperen Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cyanerpes cyaneus</em></td>
<td>Red-Legged Honeycreeper</td>
<td>Red-Legged Honeycreeper (G) Roodpoor(Honingzuiger) (SN) Blauwe Suikervogel (N)</td>
<td>181</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### BIRDS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Dacnis cayana</em></td>
<td>Blue Dacnis</td>
<td>Blue Dacnis (G) Blawpètpèt (S) Blauwpitpit (male), Groenpitpit (female) (SN) Blauwe Pitpit (N)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Dacnis lineata</em></td>
<td>Black-Faced Dacnis</td>
<td>Black-Faced Dacnis (G) Wetiberepètpèt (S) Kraaloog, Witbuikpitpit (SN) Zwartmaskerpitpit (N)</td>
<td>183</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hemithraupis</em></td>
<td>Yellow-Backed Tanager</td>
<td>Yellow-Backed Tanager (G) Geelstuit (SN) Geelstuitangare (N)</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hemithraupis</em></td>
<td>Guira Tanager</td>
<td>Guira Tanager (G) Mangrokanari (S) Zwartkeel (SN) Guiratangare (N)</td>
<td>185</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ixothraupis</em></td>
<td>Spotted Tanager</td>
<td>Spotted Tanager (G) Druppel, Stippelvink (SN) Druppeltangare (N)</td>
<td>186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Loriotus</em></td>
<td>Flame-Crested Tanager</td>
<td>Flame-Crested Tanager (G) Oranjekuif (SN) Vuurkuiftangare (N)</td>
<td>187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Oryzoborus</em></td>
<td>Large-Billed Seed-Finch</td>
<td>Singing Bird (G) Twatwa (S) Dikbekzaadkraker (N)</td>
<td>188</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ramphocelus</em></td>
<td>Silver-Beaked Tanager</td>
<td>Silver-Beaked Tanager (G) Redikin (S) Rode Ki(e)ng (SN) Fluweeltangare (N)</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saltator</em></td>
<td>Slate-Colored Grosbeak</td>
<td>Slate-Colored Grosbeak (G) Redimofo (S) Roodsnavel (SN) Witkeelkardinaal (N)</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Schistoclamys</em></td>
<td>Black-Faced Tanager</td>
<td>Black-Faced Tanager (G) Grijze Savannevink, Zwartkop, Zwartmasker (SN) Sluierangare (N)</td>
<td>191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sporophila</em></td>
<td>Wing-Barred Seedeater</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Dyak (S) Jack (SE) Bont Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila angolensis</td>
<td>Chestnut-Bellied</td>
<td>Singing Bird (G) Pikolet (S) Zwartkopzaadkraker (N)</td>
<td>193</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seed-Finch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila bouvronides</td>
<td>Lesson’s Seedeater</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Pleinmustasi (S) Plain Moustache (SE) Lesson’s Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td>194</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila castaneiventris</td>
<td>Chestnut-Bellied</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Blawbakarowti (S) Roodbuikdikbekje (N)</td>
<td>195</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila lineola</td>
<td>Lined Seedeater</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Krownmustasi (S) Kroon Moustache (SN/SE) Witsterdikbekje (N)</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila minuta</td>
<td>Ruddy-Breasted</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Rowti (S) Dwegdikbekje (N)</td>
<td>197</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila plumbea</td>
<td>Plumbeous</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Sabanamustasi (S) Sabana Moustache (SE) Loodgrijs Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td>198</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporophila schistacea</td>
<td>Slate-Colored</td>
<td>Seedeater (G) Busitwatwa (S) Gelebek (SN) Leigrijs Dikbekje (N)</td>
<td>199</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seedeater</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stilpnia cayana</td>
<td>Burnished-Buff</td>
<td>Rufous-Crowned/ Burnished-Buff Tanger (G) Goudvink (SN) Sabeltangare (N)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachyphonus phoenicius</td>
<td>Red-Shouldered</td>
<td>Red-Shouldered Tanager (G) Rediskowrukin (S) Roodschouder (SN) Roodschoudertangare (N)</td>
<td>201</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachyphonus rufus</td>
<td>White-Lined</td>
<td>White-Lined Tanager (G) Blakakin (S) Zwarte Kie(l)ng (SN) Zwarte Tangare (N)</td>
<td>202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tachyphonus surinamus</td>
<td>Fulvous-Crested</td>
<td>Fulvous-Crested Tanager (G) Goudkruin (SN) Goudkuiftangare (N)</td>
<td>203</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tanager</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangara chilensis</strong></td>
<td>Paradise Tanager</td>
<td>Paradise Tanager (G)</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zevenkleur, Paradijsvink, Kulicolor (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Paradijstangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangara gyrola</strong></td>
<td>Bay-Headed Tanager</td>
<td>Bay-Headed Tanager (G)</td>
<td>205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruinkop (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Okerkaptangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangara mexicana</strong></td>
<td>Turquoise Tanager</td>
<td>Turquoise Tanager (G)</td>
<td>206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauwvink, Paleisvink (Anijs-, Portret-, Epauletving) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Turkooistangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tangara velia</strong></td>
<td>Opal-Rumped Tanager</td>
<td>Opal-Rumped Tanager (G)</td>
<td>207</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bruinbuik(Tangara) (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Opaalstuijtangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tersina viridis</strong></td>
<td>Swallow-Tanager</td>
<td>Swallow-Tanager (G)</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwaluwtangara (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwaluwtangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thraupis episcopus</strong></td>
<td>Blue-Grey Tanager</td>
<td>Blue Sackie (G)</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blawforki, Blawki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blauvttje (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Bisschoptangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thraupis palmarum</strong></td>
<td>Palm Tanager</td>
<td>Palm Tanager (G)</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Krontoblawforki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Palmtangare (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Volatinia jacarina splendens</strong></td>
<td>Blue-Black Grassquit</td>
<td>Grassquit (G)</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sriyo (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Dansmeestertje (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jacarinaagors (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TINAMOUS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Crypturellus cinereus</em></td>
<td>Cinereous Tinamou</td>
<td>Anamu (S)</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grauwe Tinamoe (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOUCANS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Pteroglossus aracari</em></td>
<td>Black-Necked Aracari</td>
<td>Black-Necked Aracari (G)</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Redibantikuyake, Bosrokomans (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Zwartnekarassari (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pteroglossus viridis</em></td>
<td>Green Aracari</td>
<td>Green Aracari (G)</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Stonkuyake (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rikketik (SN)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Groene Arassari (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
<td>Common Name</td>
<td>Local Name</td>
<td>Page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ramphastos toco</em></td>
<td>Toco Toucan</td>
<td>Toco Toucan (G) Granman Kuyake (S) Reuzentoekan, Tocotoekan (N)</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ramphastos tucanus</em></td>
<td>White-Throated Toucan</td>
<td>Pumpkin Chest, Black Beak (G) Bigikuyake, Kuyake (S) Witborsttoekan, Roodsnaveltoekan (N)</td>
<td>216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ramphastos vitellinus</em></td>
<td>Channel-Billed Toucan</td>
<td>Channel-Billed Toucan, Pumpkin Chest, Black Beak (G) Blakanoso (S) Zwavel, Geelborst (SN) Groeefsnaveltoekan (N)</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Selenidera piperivora</em></td>
<td>Guianan Toucanet</td>
<td>Guianan Toucanet (G) Stonkuyake (S) Guyana Pepervreter (N)</td>
<td>218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TROGONS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trogon melanurus</em></td>
<td>Black-Tailed Trogon</td>
<td>Black-Tailed Trogon (G) Pingofowru (S) Zwartstaarttrogon (N)</td>
<td>219</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trogon violaceus</em></td>
<td>Guianan Trogon</td>
<td>Donfowru (S) Violette Trogon (N)</td>
<td>220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Trogon viridis</em></td>
<td>Green-Backed Trogon</td>
<td>Udulosofowru (S) Witstaarttrogon (N)</td>
<td>221</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRUMPETERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Psophia crepitans</em></td>
<td>Grey-Winged Trumpeter</td>
<td>Grey-Winged Trumpeter (G) Kamikami (S) Trompetvogel (N)</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Pitangus sulphuratus</em></td>
<td>Great Kiskadee</td>
<td>Great Kiskadee (G) (Trutru) Grikibi (S) (Echte) Grietjiebie (SN) Grote Kiskadie (N)</td>
<td>223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Tyrannus melancholicus</em></td>
<td>Tropical Kingbird</td>
<td>Tropical Kingbird (G) Krontogrikibi (S) Tropische Koningstiran (N)</td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## INDEX SCIENTIFIC NAMES

### FISH

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHARKS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Rhizoprionodon</em></td>
<td>Brazilian Sharpnose Shark</td>
<td>Waterguts, Waterbelly (G)</td>
<td>226</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>lalandii</em></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sarki (S)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Scherpsnuithaai (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sphyrna lewini</em></td>
<td>Scalloped Hammerhead Shark</td>
<td>Sarki (S)</td>
<td>227</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hamerhaai (N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REFERENCES


REFERENCES


REFERENCES


Saul-Gershenz, L., 1996. Laboratory culture techniques for the Goliath tarantula Theraphosa blondi (Latreille, 1804) and the Mexican red knee tarantula, Brachypelma smithi (Araneae: Theraphosidae). In American Zoo and Aquarium Association Regional Conference Proceedings (pp. 773-777).


WWF, 2018. On board guide for the Identification of Marine Endangered & Protected (ETP) and other key species of the Guianas.
Suriname Office
Henck Arronstraat 63, Suite C & D
Paramaribo, Suriname
Phone: +597 422 357
info@wwf.sr

Guyana Office
121 Duncan Street,
Bel Air Park
Georgetown, Guyana
Phone: +592 223 7802

French Guiana Office
No 2 Rue Charley
97300 Cayenne, French Guiana
Phone: +594 594 31 38 28
guyane@wwf.fr