

HIGHLIGHTS OF BRAZIL'S ATLANTIC FOREST

JANUARY 31 – FEBRUARY 9, 2009

LEADER: ANDREW WHITTAKER

COMPILED BY: ANDREW WHITTAKER

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003
AUSTIN, TX 78746
WWW.VENTBIRD.COM**

HIGHLIGHTS OF BRAZIL'S ATLANTIC FOREST

January 31 – February 9, 2009

By Andrew Whittaker

Intervales State Park without doubt is a true gem and a highlight of any birding trip to the endemic-rich Atlantic Forest region of Brazil. This World Heritage Site protects a vast area of Atlantic rainforest that once again served up one highlight after another, producing—in just one week—over 260 species, of which a staggering 133 were regional and/or Brazilian endemics!

To be based in a comfortable lodge set amidst extensive Atlantic Forest, with great birding just outside our doorstep, was a real treat! And best of all, we were here for a full week, without having to change locations or waste time on travel.

We started with a bang, with a stupendous Blond-crested Woodpecker right outside our rooms. It was a hard act to follow, but nonetheless, it was topped by the endemic Swallow-tailed Cotinga. We were privileged to observe this stunner at close range through the scope, as the adults fed their recently fledged young—what exquisite colors!

As always, highlights were almost too many to count. Tops among them were the outstanding studies of the rarely seen Barred Forest-Falcon. Spellbound, we watched its antics for 10 minutes as it attended a large ant swarm, repeatedly dropping to the ground and chasing fleeing insects. A close second was the rare Black-legged Dacnis on its nest, of which there is still no published description! Antbirds ruled, as evidenced by the stunning, in-our-face views of White-bearded, Tufted, Large-tailed, and Spot-backed antshrikes. However, after some work, a couple of great encounters with the incredible Giant Antshrike, parading around in front of us, stole the antbird show, and provided an unforgettable experience. Dazzling views of a displaying male Squamate Antbird and, of course, those colorful bamboo specialists, Ferruginous, Ochre-rumped, Bertoni's, and Dusky-tailed antbirds, were nearly as memorable.

Vocally, the understory birds won the medals hands down, with number one being the unforgettable voice of a very responsive Slaty Bristlefront that thrilled us by parading around on the forest floor within a few feet of all of us. However, it was followed closely by a very vocal and well-behaved Short-tailed Antthrush.

Particularly noteworthy was our rail show. Tape playback, combined with a fortuitous, newly-cut swath through the cattails, allowed us to entice not one, but three species of wonderful rails into full view! First was the stunning and rarely seen Red-and-white Crake, followed soon after by its more common congener,

the Rufous-sided Crake, and last but not least, we hit the rail trifecta with views of the much larger Blackish Rail.

Other memorable moments included stellar views of Solitary Tinamou, Black-throated Piping-Guan, Mantled Hawk, Brazilian Pygmy-Owl, Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, Hooded Berryeater, Bare-throated Bellbird, Rufous-capped Motmot, Variegated Antpitta, White-breasted and Mouse-colored tapaculos, Chestnut-backed Tanager, and Half-collared Sparrow. Night excursions were not as productive as usual; however, we did have a wonderfully responsive pair of Rusty-barred Owls and a Common (Gray) Potoo, as well as multiple Short-tailed (Chestnut-banded) Nighthawks. And I know that nobody will forget that amazing full moon or the duetting Collared Forest-Falcons!

We enjoyed numerous wonderful home cooked meals, sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, good wine, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality and funny stories. All in all, a most congenial group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process! I'm already looking forward to my return to this special place.

Favorite Birds of the Trip (as voted by the group):

1. Barred Forest-Falcon
2. Black-throated Piping-Guan
3. Giant Antshrike
4. Brazilian Pygmy-Owl
5. Swallow-tailed Cotinga

Itinerary:

1/30 – Leave US and Canada for Brazil.

1/31 - connections to São Paulo (Most group members opted to arrive in São Paulo a day before the tour actually started, in order to have a day at leisure to recover from the overnight flight.)

2/01 - after an excellent full breakfast we were picked up by our comfortable van and drove the 4 hours onto Intervalles (with a stop on way to buy wine). After a very good lunch we started exploring the rich birdlife in the forested area around our secluded lodgings.

2/02–07 - Six full days of birding Intervalles and exploring its wealth of forest trails and marshes. Days started with a full breakfast, followed by birding till lunch. Post-lunch breaks were followed by a few hours of late afternoon birding. On several nights we offered optional nightbirding excursions..

2/08 – Last morning's birding, with an afternoon drive to São Paulo, for our evening connections to the U.S.

2/09 - arrival in U.S., with connections to home.

Key:

SP - São Paulo area

- E - species endemic to the biogeographic region including and surrounding southeast Brazil (including northern Argentina -- mostly Misiones -- and eastern Paraguay).
- e - subspecies endemic to this biogeographic region (see above). Many of these taxa are geographically isolated from (and morphologically and vocally distinct from) other forms currently considered to be conspecific. All of these represent potential “splits”, and many are already treated as specifically distinct by some taxonomists.
- * - heard only

Birds:

TINAMOUS (Tinamidae):

Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*) (E) - Wonderful studies of a bird walking along the road.

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e)*

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - Also called “Brazilian Duck”.

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura bronzina*) (e) - Great looks.

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (E) - Wonderful studies of this magnificent endangered species.

NEW WORLD QUAILS (Odontophoridae)

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*) (E)*

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - SP

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - SP

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - SP

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - SP

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*)

VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*)

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*)

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*)

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) – Seen daily, including nice scope views of a perched flock.

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) – SP

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*)

“Rufous-thighed” Hawk (*Accipiter striatus erythronemius*) – Excellent studies of a low, soaring bird against a blue sky. Many authorities treat this form as a distinct species, but the A.O.U. still treats it as a subspecies of Sharp-shinned Hawk, pending a published analysis.

Mantled Hawk (*Lucopternis polionotus*) (E) – Nice studies of a soaring bird.

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*)

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*)

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) – This is now officially split from Crested Caracara, *C. cheriway* group, of northern S. America, Central America and the southwestern U.S.

Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*)

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - Watching this immature's antics as it fed for 10 minutes at an antswarm was terrific! What a show, and well deserving of being voted “favorite bird” of the trip! This, the nominate race, is somewhat different in voice, and quite different in plumage,

from other races, and may be specifically distinct. This rufous-collared form is found in se Brazil, Paraguay, and n Argentina.

Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*) – What a great duet !.

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*)

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*) – Spectacular studies!

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) – Good looks of this spectacular, rarely seen crake.

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides. saracura*) **(E)***

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*)

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*)

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) _ SP

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*)

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*)

Plumbeous Pigeon (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e)

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) – Including one on a nest.

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*)

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*)

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*)

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Maroon-bellied (= Reddish-bellied) Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) – We had spectacular studies.

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*)

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E)

Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) – Also known as “Pileated Parrot”.

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximilianî*)

Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (e) – A rarely seen parrot.

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*)

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*)

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*)

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*) – A day-roosting adult and cute looking juvenile. .

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*) (E)*

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) – Not very responsive I’m afraid.

Brazilian Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) – Excellent find, and great looks!.

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*)

Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*) (e) – Great looks at this neat owl.

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Common (Gray) Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus cornutus*) – Common Potoo has been split into two species: Northern Potoo {Mexico south to the Pacific Slope of central Costa Rica plus the Greater Antilles} and Common (or Gray Potoo) {central Costa Rica south to southern S. America}.

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Short-tailed (= Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) – Some authorities are now splitting this species into three allospecies, nominate

birds from the lowlands of Central America and northern S. America (= Short-tailed), a highland form that ranges through much of the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia (= Rufous-bellied), and a lowland form that ranges east of the Andes south to Argentina, but which occurs north of the Amazon to Venezuela as an austral migrant (= Chestnut-banded).

Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)*

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*)

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) – Some huge flocks of this giant swift.

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) **(E)** – This form was previously considered a subspecies of Ashy-tailed Swift, *C. andrei*. Reexamination of the type specimen of the nominate race of Ashy-tailed Swift revealed that it was a misidentified Vaux's Swift! Thus, Ashy-tailed Swift ceased to exist as a valid taxon. However, the disjunct Brazilian "race" *C.a. meridionalis* was recognized as distinct from all other taxa, and elevated to separate species status. It is named after Helmut Sick, the Brazilian ornithologist. This form is an endemic breeder, but occurs as an austral migrant to the Amazon.

HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) **(E)**

Dusky-throated Hermit (*P. squalidus*) **(E)**

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*)

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) **(E)**

Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) **(E)** – Males of this subspecies differ from those of nominate *lalandi* in having a blacker and narrower breast patch and a blue crest. The nominate subspecies, which occurs farther north {s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay}, has a brighter and more extensive purple breast patch, and a green crest. This is a likely split.

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*)

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) **(E)**

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*)

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*)

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Amazilia lactea*)

Glittering-throated Emerald (*Polyerata fimbriata*)

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) **(E)** - Stunning males.

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

White-tailed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e)

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) **(E)**

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Barythengus ruficapillus*) **(E)** – Great scope studies.

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*)

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*)

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

White-eared Puffbird (*Nystalus chacuru*) - He certainly liked that telephone wire!

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) – We had splendid views of this easily missed forest puffbird, our first here at this site.

JACAMARS (Galbulidae):

Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*)*

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) **(E)** – Great studies. Recently subsumed to the genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*.

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) **(E)*** – Would not come into tape.

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) **(E)**

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

Ochre-collared Piculet (*P. temminckii*) **(E)** – Wonderful close studies of this tiny, colorful woodpecker.

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*)

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) **(E)**

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) **(E)**

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) **(E)** – Formerly called “White-browed Woodpecker”, a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish.

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*)

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*)

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) **(E)** – After some work, we had great studies of both male and female of this simply stunning bird!

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*)*

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) **(E)***

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaf Tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) **(E)***

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*)

Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail (*Synallaxis spixi*)

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*S. ruficapilla*) **(E)**

Gray-bellied Spintail (*S. cinerascens*) (e) – Wonderful looks at this often hard to see skulker.

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) **(E)** - (Excellent studies, even observed making a nest).

“Red-eyed” Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus ferrugineigula*) **(E)** – This species has recently been split (Simon *et al.* 2008). English names for the two forms are still pending. Nominate *erythrophthalmus* will likely be called

“Orange-eyed Thornbird” but there is no consensus yet on an English name for *ferrugineigula*, which is the species that we saw. Stay tuned...

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*)

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) **(E)** – Several good looks.

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e)

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus holti*) **(E)** – This polytypic species will likely be split. These birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds.

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*P. rufus*)

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*P. atricapillus*) **(E)**

White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) **(E)**

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) **(E)**

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*)*

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) **(E)** – This form has, in the past, been lumped with the widespread, but allopatric Plain-brown Woodcreeper. However, its vocalizations are quite different, and work by E. Willis argues convincingly for treatment as a separate species, a course followed by Sibley & Monroe, and by Ridgely & Tudor. This form is restricted to e Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Also known as “Thrush-like” Woodcreeper or “Plain” Woodcreeper.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylvellus*) (e) - This form is so different in voice and plumage from more northern and western populations of “Olivaceous Woodcreeper” as to be unrecognizable. This is an excellent candidate for future splitting.

White-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) **(E)** – Neat views of this huge-billed woodcreeper.

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e)

Lesser Woodcreeper (*X. fuscus fuscus*) **(E)** – Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the future. We saw nominate *fuscus*.

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) **(E)** – This is a recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper. It was first advocated in a paper by Jose Maria da Silva, and adopted in Vol. 8 of Handbook of Birds of the World (HBW).

Black-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) **(E)*** –Just not responsive this year.

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypodaleus guttatus*) **(E)** – After some effort, we finally got a well behaved male to sit and sing in plain view – it was worth the wait!.

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*) – What a beast of an antbird! Wonderful studies of several birds, including both males and females.

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) **(E)**

Large-tailed Antshrike (*M. leachii*) **(E)** – Wonderul studies at close range of a crippling male. Our Brazilian escort on the 1991 Southeast Brazil tour eloquently described the black male with his white highlights as looking like “a star-filled night sky, viewed from above” – a truly evocative description.

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) **(E)** – Our fifth and final of the big antshrikes. We had excellent studies of a pair of these spectacular antshrikes.

Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*)

Rufous-capped Antshrike (*T. ruficapillus*) (e)

Spot-breasted Antvireo (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) **(E)**

Plain Antvireo (*D. mentalis*) (e)

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) **(E)**

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) **(E)**

Bertoni's (= Rufous-necked) Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*) **(E)** – One of the four beautiful and endemic members of this genus that were seen on the trip.

Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) **(E)**

Dusky-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila malura*) **(E)**

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E)

White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E)

Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) – Point-blank views of a super responsive pair. What a display by the male as it exposed its white scapular patch.

ANTTRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e)*

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) – Good looks at this skulker.

Cryptic (Such's) Antthrush (*C. meruloides*) (E)*

Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*) (e) – Amazingly good studies of this hard-to-see beauty. This much larger race from e Brazil differs vocally from other populations, and may be a valid species, *G. imperator*, the “Imperial Antpitta”.

GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):

Rufous Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) – Many excellent close studies.

TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) – Well worth the effort, especially after the male paraded around in the open, right in front of us. This one gets my vote for best song of the Atlantic Forest.

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) – Finally, excellent views of this singing little mouse of a bird.

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eileoscytalopus indigoticus*)* (E) – Great looks. It was recently placed in its own genus.

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E)*

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*)

Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*)*

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*)*

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*)

Highland Elaenia (*Elaenia obscura*)

Small-billed Elaenia (*Elaenia parvirostris*)

Olivaceous Elaenia (*Elaenia mesoleuca*) – What a lovely song for such a dull looking creature!.

White-crested Tyrannulet (*S. subcristata*)

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) **(E)**

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*)

Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*P. sylviolus*) **(E)** – Good studies of this distinctive canopy-dwelling tyrant.

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*P. paulistus*) **(E)***

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*P. oustaleti*) **(E)** – Good looks at this tail-quivering flycatcher.

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e)

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*P. burmeisteri*)*

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*P. griseocapilla*) **(E)**

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) **(E)** – Several good studies of this tiny flycatcher.

Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*) **(E)** – The “Wicked Witch of the East”. Also known as “Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”.

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*) **(E)**

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps*) (e)

Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalum*) **(E)***

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e)

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) – Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future.

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*)

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*)

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius mastacalis*) **(E)** – This is a split from Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, *M. barbatus*.

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*)

Euler's Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*)

Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinerea*) – Seen on our way into the park.

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*)

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*)

Shear-tailed Gray-Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) **(E)**

Rufous-tailed Attila (*Attila phoenicurus*) (e) – Many good studies.

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) **(E)** – By far the best-looking Attila.

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator*)

Swainson's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus swainsoni*)

Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*)

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*)

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*)

Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgata*) – Good studies of this canopy species after a tape responsive pair came in.

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*)

Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*)

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*)

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*)

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*)

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) – Great views!.

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) – Nice looks at a displaying male.

Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E)

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e)

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E)

Serra Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E)*

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-crowned Tityra (*Tityra inquisitor*)

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana*)

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) – Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*Pachyramphus castaneus*) (e)

Green-backed Becard (*Pachyramphus viridis*)

White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*)

Crested Becard (*Pachyramphus validus*)

TYRANNI (Incertae Sedis):

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) – Stunning views of a nesting pair feeding the odd-looking spotted young! The disjunct Bolivian population is in the process of being described as a separate species, making the nominate birds an Atlantic Forest endemic.

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*)

VIREOS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) (e)

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) **(E)** – Birds of northeast Brazil have recently been shown to be specifically distinct, and have been given the name “Gray-eyed Greenlet”, *H. amaurocephalus*.

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e)

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*)

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*)

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*)

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*)

GNATCATCHERS (Poliophtilidae):

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*)

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) – Brazils national bird, yawn!.

White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e)*

THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*)

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*)

White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*) **(E)** – Spectacular voice!

Riverbank Warbler (*Basileuterus rivularis*) – It used to be called “Neotropic River Warbler”, or just “River Warbler” – not to be confused with the European River Warbler.

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*)

TANAGER & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E)

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e)

Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E)

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E)

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E)

Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*)

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (e)

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*)

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) (E)

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*T. ornata*) (E)

Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*)

Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E)

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*)*

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E)

Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) – Stunning!

Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E)

Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) (E)

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) – This rare, little-known endemic was a very nice find. What luck, first, with Betinho finding a nest (not described yet),

followed by prolonged studies of a stunning male observed as it fed on insects in the forest! Certainly a trip highlight for me!

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*)

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*)

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

Red-rumped Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza lateralis*)

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*)

Temminck's Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) **(E)** – Leader only.

Lined Seedeater (*Sporophila lineola*) – A surprise to find them a common breeder here.

Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulescens*)

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) **(E)**

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*)

Half-collared Sparrow (*Arremon semitorquatus*) **(E)** – Not very well behaved this time.

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*)

SALTATORS, CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (e)

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e)

TROUPIALS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*)

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*)

Golden-winged Cacique (*Cacicus chrysopterus*)

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*)

SISKINS, CROSSBILLS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*)

Golden-rumped Euphonia (*E. cyanocephala*)*

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*E. pectoralis*) (E)

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*)

WAXBILLS (Estrididae):

Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) – SP

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) – SP

TOTAL = 264 species, including 133 regional (mostly Atlantic Forest) and/or Brazilian endemics (not to mention many more endemic subspecies that are likely to be split in future taxonomic changes).

Mammals & Significant Others:

Jaguarundi (*Felis yagouarundi*) – Black morph seen twice by Ian!

Brown (Black-capped) Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus apella*)

Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta fusca*)

Puma – Fresh tracks only.

Brazilian Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) – fresh tracks

Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta spp.*)

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) – SP (World's largest rodent.)

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*)

Crab-eating Fox (*Cerdocyon thous*)

Lesser Cavi

Brazilian free-tailed Bat

Tegu Lizard

Cane Toad

Horned Toad

Caninana Snake (Black and yellow)

Racer snake sp?

Blue Morpho butterfly