

**SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL PART II:
ESPÍRITO SANTO'S MONTANE & LOWLAND
ENDEMIC**

OCTOBER 8 – 18, 2009

LEADER: ANDREW WHITTAKER

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SOUTHEAST BRAZIL PART II (ESPÍRITO SANTO)

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Our Southeast Brazil Part II tour was immensely successful, producing over 300 species (95 of them regional and/or Brazilian endemics) in just eight days of birding!

Chief among the highlights was the fabulous flock of 7 Cherry-throated Tanagers at Caetés! After missing this mega-rarity the past two years, it was a major coup to be able to enjoy prolonged studies, including scope views. Long known from only a single nineteenth-century specimen and a 1941 sighting of 8 birds, this species was rediscovered in the 1990s. Since then, the entire known population has consisted of just a few family groups, and may number less than 20 birds total (although it is likely that there are more out there that have yet to be detected). After finding the tanager, almost anything would seem like a letdown, but there were more highlights to be gleaned from Caetés, including a nesting Swallow-tailed Cotinga, stunning studies of a male Shrike-like Cotinga (a.k.a. Elegant Mourner, a.k.a. Brazilian Laniisoma—another of the most poorly known of all Atlantic Forest endemics), and an elegant male Pin-tailed Manakin.

For sheer spectacle, nothing could top the hummingbird feeders at Santa Teresa, with over 500 individuals of 17 species present. A single bush had up to 7 adult male Frilled Coquettes perched in it at once, which would be enough to put any birder into sensory overload. The general consensus among the group was that this equaled or exceeded any hummingbird show in the collective group experience, including some of the rightfully famous ones in Ecuador.

The lowland forest preserved in the Linhares and Sooretama reserves added numerous range-restricted endemics, from magnificent Red-billed Curassows to flashy Ochre-marked Parakeets and Red-browed Parrots, to the rare Plumbeous Antvireo and Band-tailed Antwren, to the, well, minute Minute Hermit. These sites also added an Amazonian element, introducing us to isolated populations of widespread Amazonian birds, including such things as Screaming Piha, Bright-rumped Attila, Orange-winged Parrot, Thrush-like and Moustached wrens, and Yellow-backed Tanager.

Along the way, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals, sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality. All in all, a most congenial group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process! We look forward to seeing each and every one of you on future trips. After all, that Brazilian visa is good for five years, and there are bunches of more birds to see!

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

1. Cherry-throated Tanager
2. Pin-tailed Manakin
3. Frilled Coquette
4. Red-billed Curassow
5. Streamer-tailed Tyrant

Itinerary:

10/08 - overnight flights leave US for Brazil.

10/09 - Arrival in Brazil, connect to Vitoria, or, for participants continuing on from the **Southeast Brazil Part I Tour**, drive to Rio (leaving Itatiaia NP at 0945 and arriving at 1300 hours, with lunch en route), with late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Southeast Brazil Part II**. All participants meet Andy Whittaker at the airport in Vitoria, and drive to hotel.

10/10 - Caetes Reserve in the morning, and Pedra Azul in the afternoon.

10/11 - morning birding Caetes Reserve; afternoon around grounds of Aargua Hotel.

10/12 - morning birding Caetes Reserve; afternoon drive to Santa Teresa.

10/13 - Reserva Biologico de Nova Lombardia; afternoon at hummingbird feeders.

10/14 - Reserva Biologico de Nova Lombardia; late morning Ruschi estate and hummingbird feeders followed by drive to Linhares.

10/15 - all day at Linhares Natural Reserve, with evening owling.

10/16 - all day at Linhares Natural Reserve

10/17 - Sooretama Biological Reserve in a.m.; lunch at Linhares; drive to Vitoria for evening flights home.

10/18 - arrival back in U.S.

Key:

CA - Caetes Reserve and surrounding vicinity (including Pedra Azul and open country in between)

LS - Linhares Natural Reserve and Sooretama Biological Reserve and surrounding areas

NL - Nova Lombardia Reserve and surrounding area (including Augusto Ruschi estate and open country around Santa Teresa)

E - species endemic to the Atlantic Forest biogeographic region including and surrounding southeast Brazil (including northern Argentina -- mostly Misiones -- and eastern Paraguay). A few of these designated species are endemic to a slightly broader area that includes the Atlantic Forest of northeast Brazil, and/or adjacent Planalto regions of interior southern Brazil. In a few cases, I have added this designation to taxa not yet recognized at the species level by the AOU, but which are either already treated as distinct by the Brazilian Check-list Committee, or, which are in imminent position of being elevated to species level.

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) - LS

Little Tinamou (*Crypturellus soui*)* - LS*

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*)* (e) - CA*, NL*

Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)* (E) - LS*

Variegated Tinamou (*Crypturellus variegatus*)* - LS*

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) - NL

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

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - LS

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - CA, NL

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (E) - LS (Excellent studies of this endangered cracid.)

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) - LS {Also called “White-necked Heron”.}

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - CA, NL, LS

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - NL, LS

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - NL, LS

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - CA, NL

VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - daily

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - almost daily

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*) - LS

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Gray-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis*) - LS

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - CA, NL, LS

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - CA, NL

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - NL, LS
Tiny Hawk (*Accipiter superciliosus*) - CA
Rufous-thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - CA {Some taxonomists lump this South American taxon with the Sharp-shinned Hawk of North America and the Plain-breasted Hawk of northern South America.}
Mantled Hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*) (E)* - LS*
Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - CA, NL
Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - all locations, and seen nearly daily
Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) - LS
Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*)* - LS*

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - CA, NL, LS {This is now officially split from Crested Caracara, *P. cheriway* group, of northern S. America, Central America and the southwestern U.S.}
Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) - CA, NL, LS
Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)* - LS*
Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - NL, LS* {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.}
Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - CA

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*A. saracura*) (E) - CA
Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - CA
Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - LS {This bird is back to being called a “Gallinule” instead of a “Moorhen”, at least by the South American Checklist Committee of the AOU. The North American committee has yet to follow suit, but is likely to do so now that recent molecular studies have demonstrated that the Old World “Common Moorhen” and the New World “Common Gallinule” are actually different species.}

LIMPKIN (Aramidae):

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*)* - LS*

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - CA

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - almost daily

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - Virtually throughout; yawn.

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Seen at all locations and almost daily.

Plumbeous Pigeon (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - CA, NL, LS

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - CA

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - CA, NL

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - NL

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - LS

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Ochre-marked (= Blue-throated) Parakeet (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - LS

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - CA, NL

White-eared Parakeet (*Pyrrhura leucotis*) (E) - LS

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - CA

Peach-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga aurea*) - LS

Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) - LS

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - NL

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - NL, LS

Golden-tailed Parrotlet (*Touit surdus*) (E) - NL*, LS

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

Reichenow’s Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus reichenowi*) (E) - LS {This split from Blue-headed Parrot, *P. menstruus*, has been adopted by the Brazilian Checklist Committee, but has not yet been address by the AOU.}

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - CA, NL*

Red-browed Parrot (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - LS

Orange-winged Parrot (*Amazona amazonica*) - LS

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - CA, NL, LS

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - CA, NL, LS

Smooth-billed Ani (*C. ani*) - CA, LS

BARN OWLS (Tytonidae):

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)* - LS*

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*)* - LS*

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - LS (Excellent studies.)

Brazilian (Least) Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) - LS (Multiple great looks. Very vocal this year.)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - NL*, LS

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - LS – Many juveniles seen this year.

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - CA*, NL

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - NL, LS

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - CA {This form was previously considered a subspecies of what was called "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):

Saw-billed Hermit (*Ramphodon naevius*) (E)* - NL*

Rufous-breasted Hermit (*Glaucis hirsutus*) - NL

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - CA, NL

Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - CA, NL

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) (E) - LS

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*) - CA, NL, LS

Sombre Hummingbird (*Aphantochroa cirrochloris*) (E) - CA, NL

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

White-vented Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - NL

Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - LS

Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - CA, NL

Black-bellied Thorntail (*Discosura langsdorffi*) - NL (female at feeders)

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - CA, NL, LS

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - CA, NL

Rufous-throated Sapphire (*Hylocharis sapphirina*) - LS

White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus*) - NL, LS

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - CA, NL

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - NL, LS

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Amazilia lactea*) - NL

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - CA, NL

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystine*) - NL

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

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

Black-throated Trogon (*T. rufus chrysochloros*) (e)* - CA*, NL*

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) (E) - CA, NL

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - CA, NL*, LS

Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*) - CA

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*) (E)* - LS*

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

White-fronted Nunbird (*Monasa morphoeus*) - LS

Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*) - LS

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (E) - NL

Black-necked Aracari (*Pteroglossus aracari*) - LS

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

Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*) - CA, NL, LS {This distinctive subspecies, which ranges from eastern Amazonian Brazil east and south through much of the Atlantic Forest, is considered by some to be a separate species “Arial Toucan”.}

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

White-barred Piculet (*P. cirratus cirratus*) (E) - NL, LS

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - NL, LS {This open-country species, which is more typical of the *cerrado* and Pantanal regions of the interior, is becoming increasingly common in the Atlantic Forest, no doubt as a result of deforestation.}

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - CA, LS

Red-stained Woodpecker (*Veniliornis affinis*)* - LS*

Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*) (E) - CA, NL

Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula erythropis*) (e) - NL {This endemic subspecies, which is a potential split, actually has a red throat!}

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E)* - CA* {Unusually inconspicuous during this trip. Formerly called “White-browed Woodpecker”, a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish.}

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - CA, NL*

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - CA, NL, LS {Some authorities treat this black-throated form as conspecific with *C. campestroides*, the Field Flicker. In that case, “Campo Flicker” would have nomenclatural priority.}

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Ceuleus flavescens*) (E) - LS

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*) - NL {This subspecies differs from others primarily in lacking any white stripes on the back. Many individuals also seem to be washed reddish on the belly.}

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

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Black-tailed Leaf Tosser (*Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta*)* - LS*

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - All locations and nearly seen daily.

Wing-banded Hornero (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - CA, NL

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - CA

Gray-bellied Spinetail (*S. cinerascens*) (E)* - CA*

Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail (*S. spixi*) - CA, NL

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - CA, NL

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - CA

Striated Softtail (*Thripophaga macroura*) (E) - LS (Nice looks at several birds.)

Rufous-fronted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*) - CA

Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor lichtensteini*) (E) - NL

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

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*P. rufus*) - CA, NL

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

“Pale-browed Treehunter” (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) (E) - CA {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw on SE Brazil Part I, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we saw on Part II of the tour. The break between the two forms seems to be in northern São Paulo state.}

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - NL, LS {This species was recently split into two: birds from Bahia south (= White-eyed), and birds from Sergipe north to Pernambuco in ne Brazil (= Pernambuco Foliage-gleaner). The two look nearly identical in the field, but have very different voices.}

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*) - CA

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) - NL, LS

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - CA*, NL, LS {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 sylviiellus*) (e) - CA, NL {This form is so different in voice and plumage from more northern and western populations of “Olivaceous Woodcreeper” as to be unrecognizable. This is a sure candidate for future splitting.}

White-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) (E)* - CA*
Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e)* - CA*
“Lesser Woodcreeper” (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus tenuirostris*) (E) - CA, NL, LS
 {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the future. We saw nominate *fuscus* on Part I and *tenuirostris* on Part II. The Brazilian checklist committee already recognizes *atlanticus* of northeast Brazil as distinct from the other subspecies, and more splitting is on the way.}
Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - CA, NL
Black-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) (E) - NL

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - NL
Barred Antshrike (*Thamnophilus doliatus*)* - NL*
Rufous-capped Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*) (e) - CA
Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ambiguus*) (E) - LS
Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*) - NL
Spot-breasted Antwren (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - CA, NL
Plumbeous Antwren (*D. plumbeus*) (E) - LS (Excellent studies of this very rare endemic.)
Cinereous Antshrike (*Thamnomanes caesius*)* - LS*
Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - CA
“White-flanked Antwren” (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (E) - LS {This taxon, which is endemic to coastal E Brazil, is certain to be split from White-flanked Antwren, whose range extends from Central America to Amazonia, and which will likely be split into at least a couple of species. The AOU has not yet made the change, pending a published analysis of the entire complex. “Gray-flanked Antwren” has been suggested as an English name for *luctuosa* once it is split.}
Band-tailed Antwren (*Myrmotherula urosticta*) (E) - LS
Rufous-winged Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus*) (e)* - LS*
 {This, the nominate subspecies, is a near-certain split from other members of this complex.}
Serra Antwren (*Formicivora serrana*) (E) - NL
Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - CA
Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - CA
Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - CA, NL, LS*
White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - CA*, LS
White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - CA, NL

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - Part I (VV – Outstanding views!), Part II* (LS*)
Cryptic (= Such’s) Antthrush (*C. meruloides*) (E)* - CA*, NL*

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variiegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - CA* {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) - CA {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon of se Brazil, Paraguay, and ne Argentina as distinct from birds of ne Brazil, *C. cearae*, to which they apply the common name of “Caatinga Gnateater”. They use “Silvery-tufted” as the modifier for southern birds. The AOU and Ridgely & Tudor have elected to stand pat on this one for the time being.}

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - CA, LS

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) - NL*, LS {This race shows relatively little sexual dimorphism, and differs vocally from Amazonian birds. A split seems likely.}

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - CA, NL

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

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - CA, NL

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) - CA

Oustalet’s Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*) (E) - CA, NL

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e)* - CA*

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*)* - CA*, NL*

{Generic and species limits within this group remain controversial. This species was formerly placed in a monotypic genus, *Acrocordophus*, which was later subsumed into *Phyllomyias*. That genus, as currently constituted, is almost certainly polyphyletic, and will likely be split up. Meanwhile, taxonomists cannot agree on species limits within “Rough-legged Tyrannulet”, with some authorities recognizing only a single, wide-ranging species (Rough-legged Tyrannulet) from Central America to Argentina, whereas others treat *zeledoni* of Costa Rica/Panama as one species, the various Andean populations as another, and the nominate birds, which are largely restricted to the Atlantic Forest region, as a third. I personally favor this latter approach, but, pending a published analysis, the AOU is sticking with the one-species treatment for the time being.}

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*P. griseocapilla*) (E) - CA*, NL

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - LS

Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*) (E) - CA, NL* {Also known as “Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”.}

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*H. nidipendulus*) (E) - NL

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

Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalum*) (E) - CA {Also known as “Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher”.}

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*T. cinereum*)* - NL*, LS*

Olivaceous Flatbill (*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus olivaceus*) (e) - LS

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

Gray-crowned Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalus*) - LS

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (*T. flaviventris*) - LS

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*)* - CA*, NL*, LS*

Russet-winged Spadebill (*Platyrinchus leucoryphus*) (E) - NL

Black-tailed Flycatcher (*Myiobius atricaudus ridgwayi*) (e) - CA

Yellow-rumped (= Whiskered = Sulphur-rumped) Flycatcher (*M. barbatus mastacalis*) (e) - LS {This entire genus is a taxonomic mess! The taxon *mastacalis* is endemic to the Atlantic Forest of se Brazil. Some authors treat it as a distinct species from all other forms in the complex (= Yellow-rumped Flycatcher, *M. mastacalis*). Others treat it as conspecific with the various Amazonian populations that comprise the *barbatus* group (= Whiskered Flycatcher, *M. barbatus*), and split these from *sulphureipygius* (= Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher) of Central America east to the Andes. Still others go with a single-species treatment, and call them all Sulphur-rumped Flycatchers. The AOU North American committee treats Central American birds as distinct from all populations east of the Andes, whereas the AOU South American checklist committee treats all three as conspecific, pending a published analysis of the entire complex. I think that both the three-species and one-species treatment make more sense than the two-species treatment, but that we need a published vocal and/or molecular analysis to resolve the question. Until then, put this one (and the Black-tailed Flycatcher before it) in the bank.}

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - LS

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - CA {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon as distinct from nominate *ferruginea*, calling these eastern/southern birds “Swallow Flycatcher”, a treatment that is not universally accepted.}

Euler’s Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*)* - NL* {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

Tropical Pewee (*Contopus cinereus cinereus*) (e) - CA, NL {More than one species is certainly contained within the umbrella of what is currently called “Tropical Pewee”. These nominate birds are distinctly darker and have a very different voice from some of the other populations, particularly those of Central America and northern South America.}

Blue-billed Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus cyanirostris*) - CA

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - CA

White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velata*) (E) - CA

Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - CA

Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - CA, NL, LS

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - CA

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - CA, LS

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) - CA, NL

Bright-rumped Attila (*Attila spadiceus*) - LS

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - CA, NL*, LS

Grayish Mourner (*Rhytipterna simplex*) - LS
Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - CA, NL, LS
Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - all locations, and almost daily
Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - NL, LS
Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*M. cayanensis*) - CA
Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - CA, NL
Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - CA, NL, LS {More than one species is almost certainly included within the “Streaked Flycatcher complex”. The birds we saw are austral migrants that breed throughout se Brazil, but range widely (particularly to the Amazon Basin) during the austral winter. They are much more boldly streaked and darker overall than are other populations from Central America and northern South America.}
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - all locations

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - CA*, NL

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - CA, NL*
Black-headed Berryeater (*Carpornis melanocephala*) (E) - LS (Nice looks, after a lot of work!)
Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - CA, NL*, LS*
Screaming Piha (*Lipaugus vociferans*) - LS
Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - CA

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Wied’s Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma aurifrons*) (E) - NL
Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) - CA, NL*
Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - CA, NL
Red-headed Manakin (*Pipra rubrocapilla*) - LS
White-crowned Manakin (*Pipra pipra*) - LS

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana braziliensis*) - CA*, NL, LS
Thrush-like Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdina*) - LS
Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - CA*, NL* {Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.}
Shrike-like Cotinga (= Elegant Mourner, = Brazilian Laniisome (*Laniisoma elegans*) (E) - CA
Green-backed Becard (*Pachyramphus viridis*) - CA
Chestnut-crowned Becard (*P. castaneus castaneus*) (e) - CA, NL
White-winged Becard (*P. polychopterus*)* - NL*, LS*

Black-capped Becard (*P. marginatus*) - CA, LS
Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - CA, LS

TYRANNI INCERTAE SEDIS (which means we don't know where they belong taxonomically!):

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) - CA {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*) - CA, NL, LS* (Formerly known as "Wing-barred Manakin".)

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

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

Lemon-chested Greenlet (*Hylophilus thoracicus thoracicus*) (e) - NL {This, the nominate form, has a widely disjunct range from the Amazonian/Guianan populations of this species. It differs vocally, and may be worthy of recognition as a distinct species.}

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e)* - CA*, NL*, LS*

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - all locations, daily

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - CA, NL, LS

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - CA, NL, LS

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - CA

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

Thrush-like Wren (*Camphlorhynchus turdinus*) - LS

Moustached Wren (*Thryothorus genibarbis*) - LS

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - CA, NL

GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Sylviidae):

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*)* - LS*

Masked Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila dumicola*) - LS

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - CA

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) - CA, NL, LS

Pale-breasted Thrush (*T. leucomelas*) - CA, NL, LS

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*T. amaurochalinus*) - NL

Cocoa Thrush (*T. fumigatus*)* - LS*

White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - CA, NL* {The nominate race, along with *crotopezus* (which we see in Espírito Santo) is much brighter in coloration, having rich rufous flanks and an extensively bright yellow bill, than are northern populations, although vocalizations do not seem to differ much.}

THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - CA, NL, LS

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - NL, LS

Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - CA

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - CA

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - CA, NL

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) - CA

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - CA

Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*) (E) - CA – 7 of these incredibly rare birds! Without question, one of the rarest birds in all of South America.

Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - CA, NL

Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - LS

Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*)* - LS*

Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - CA, NL

Yellow-backed Tanager (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - LS

Flame-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus*) (e) - LS {This is a disjunct race that occurs only in coastal Brazil from Paraíba to São Paulo.}

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - CA, NL

White-lined Tanager (*Tachyphonus rufus*) - CA

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (e) - NL, LS*

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - daily

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) (E) - CA, NL

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*T. ornata*) (E) - CA, NL

Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*) - CA, NL

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - CA, NL

Turquoise (= White-bellied) Tanager (*Tangara mexicana brasiliensis*) (E) - LS
{The Brazilian Check-list Committee treats this endemic, isolated population as a distinct species from the widespread Turquoise Tanager of Amazonia. Turquoise Tanager is

somewhat smaller, and has a bright yellow belly, whereas *brasiliensis* is larger and white bellied. I believe that the two species are somewhat different vocally as well, but there has been no published analysis of voice. The AOU has not yet accepted this split. }

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - CA, LS
Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - NL
Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E) - CA
Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) (E) - CA, NL
Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - CA
Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - CA, NL, LS
Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - NL, LS
Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - CA

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - CA
Double-collared Seedeater (*S. caerulescens*) - VA, NL
Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - CA, NL, LS
Gray Pileated-Finch (*Coryphospingus pileatus*) - LS
Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - CA
Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - CA, NL*, LS

SALTATORS, GROSBEAKS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

Buff-throated Saltator (*Saltator maximus*) - NL, LS
Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - NL
Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - NL
Yellow-green Grosbeak (*Caryothraustes canadensis*) - NL, LS

ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

White-browed Blackbird (*Leistes superciliaris*) - LS
Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*Chrysomus ruficapillus*)* - CA*
Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - CA, NL
Campo Troupial (*Icterus jamacaii*) (E) - CA
Yellow-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus cela*) - LS
Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - CA, NL, LS
Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - CA

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*)* - LS*
Violaceous Euphonia (*E. violacea*) - CA, NL, LS
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*E. pectoralis*) (E) - CA*, NL
Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - CA, NL* {This endemic race is more extensively blue above than some of the more northern races,

which are green-backed with blue restricted to the nape. SE Brazil birds also lack the yellow frontlet that characterizes most other races. }

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - CA, NL, LS

TOTAL = 304 species, including 95 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:

Brown Brocket Deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*) - LS

Opossum sp.? - LS

South American Coatimundi (*Nasua nasua*) - LS

Tayra (*Eira barbara*) - LS

Red-rumped Agouti - LS

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - LS

Geoffroy's Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus geoffroyi*) - NL

Black-ear-tufted Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus penicillata*) - CU, NL

Dusky Titi Monkey (*Callicebus moloch*)* - LS*

Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta fusca*)* - NL*

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

bat spp. - throughout

Tegu Lizard - IG, NL, LS

Caninana (snake) - LS

Yellow-spotted Tortoise - LS