

HIGHLIGHTS OF BRAZIL'S ATLANTIC FOREST

NOVEMBER 6 – 15, 2009

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(LEADER: Kevin Zimmer, with assistance from Bruno Lima & Luíz Ribeiro)

As always, Intervales State Park provided us with a wonderful week of birding in the heart of southeast Brazil's Atlantic Forest. In just seven full days of birding we tallied over 250 species, a number that is much more impressive when you consider that there were virtually no waterbirds involved. More impressive still is that over 100 of those species were either Brazilian or regional endemics. There are few places in the world where one can find so many endemic birds at a single location in just one week's time.

Beyond the numbers, it was so enjoyable to stay at a single site, surrounded by largely intact Atlantic Forest, and have the birds right at our doorstep. We had a nice chalet all to ourselves, with superb birding right off the balcony. This is certainly the only place I've been where you can have binocular-filling views of the spectacular Large-tailed Antshrike without ever leaving the balcony of your lodge! From this same balcony we could observe the nest-building behavior of a pair of Crested Becards, the foraging of Cliff Flycatchers, an incubating Sayaca Tanager, the comings and goings of a number of frugivores (including snazzy Chestnut-backed and Rufous-headed tanagers) to a nearby fruiting tree, and colorful Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers taking bananas from our feeder. Meanwhile, the resident Diademed Tanager, Rufous-crowned Greenlet, and Hangnest Tody-Tyrant provided a constant musical backdrop. During the one morning that rain hampered our activities, we simply birded off the covered balcony, using the tape recorder to lure in a range of things from Planalto and Gray-capped tyrannulets to Pallid Spinetails. And of course, from our perch we had an excellent vantage point for spotting raptors such as Swallow-tailed, Plumbeous, and Rufous-thighed kites as they wheeled above the treetops. There was also the crab-eating fox that prowled the driveway most nights.

One of our best finds came at lunch on our first full day in the park. Claude directed my attention to what turned out to be a male Fawn-breasted Tanager in the strip of second-growth woodland adjacent to the dining room. But in the process of identifying his bird, my eyes were drawn to another drabber bird nearby. It was a female Black-legged Dacnis, one of the rarer and seemingly more nomadic of all Atlantic Forest endemics. No sooner did I shout out the identity and location of the dacnis than a dazzling male popped into view nearby. The pair was collecting plant fibers, which they then carried to a nearby tree and began weaving into a hanging basket of a nest. Finding a nest of this rare bird was particularly significant, since there is still no published description of the nest (although Andy Whittaker, Ricardo Parrini, and I actually have such a paper in press.) Over the next two days we were able to observe both the male and female Black-legged Dacnis making trips to work on the nest.

No two trips to a spot as diverse as Intervalles are ever the same. This year, I was struck by how several of the more common species (e.g. toucanets, Rufous-capped Motmot, puffbirds, Planalto Woodcreeper, Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher, and all euphonias) seemed not to be vocalizing, and, as a consequence, were either uncharacteristically inconspicuous, or missing in action altogether. Almost certainly, much of this was the result of the unusually heavy rains that the region had experienced throughout September and October. With early onset of rains (the true rainy season usually begins in November), many birds appeared to have initiated their breeding season a month or two ahead of schedule, meaning that the peak period of vocal activity had already passed. Harder to explain was the near total absence of most nightjars—we did not see or even hear a Pauraque the entire week. We still managed to get the spectacular Long-trained Nightjar, although it was much more elusive than usual.

In spite of these anomalies, we ended up with good views of the vast majority of expected species, with a number of notable highlights sprinkled in. Getting all five of the so-called “Big 5 Antshrikes” (Large-tailed, Tufted, Giant, Spot-backed, and White-bearded) in a single 24-hour period was pretty special. So too was seeing not one, but two impressive Black-fronted Piping-Guans in the same morning. Then there were the two pairs of Orange-breasted Thornbirds that treated us to prolonged point-blank studies. And how often does anyone get to look a Sooty Swift in the eye from 20 feet away as it sits on its nest? We caught the tail-end of a bamboo seeding event that delivered Buffy-fronted and Temminck’s seedeaters and Uniform Finches—three nomadic bamboo specialists that can be common at a site one year, and then absent for the next ten. We did particularly well on skulking bottom-dwellers of the forest floor, getting nice studies of Rufous-capped and Short-tailed antthrushes, Slaty Bristlefront, Squamate Antbird, Mouse-colored Tapaculo, and White-breasted Tapaculo. The latter species deserves special mention, since we literally watched it singing from inside of a hole (right where Bruno said it would be), saw it leave when we approached closely, and then watched it return, like a burglar, to the scene of the crime, and resume singing from the same hole! After joking—tongue in cheek —about tapaculos being subterranean for years, I am now a believer!

We dealt with the intricacies of sorting out the myriads of tyrannulets, elaenias, and other flycatchers, many of which are endemics of the region. Included among these were such localized specialties as São Paulo, Bay-ringed, and Oustalet’s tyrannulets, Atlantic Royal Flycatcher, and Rufous-tailed Attila. Cotingas were also well-represented, as we thrilled to multiple Hooded Berryeaters and Bare-throated Bellbirds, and one sensational male Red-ruffed Fruitcrow. Nocturnal forays yielded superb looks at the endemic Rusty-barred Owl and the more ubiquitous Tropical Screech-Owl, as well as numerous nice looks at Short-tailed Nighthawks and the aforementioned Long-trained Nightjar. In between were encounters with such prizes as Mantled and White-necked hawks (two spectacular endemic raptors); Plovercrests on two different leks; a Serra Tyrant-Manakin that was close enough to touch; eye-catching Red-necked, Green-headed, and Brassy-breasted Tanagers; Half-collared Sparrow; a furtive Red-and-white Crake that revealed itself to at least half of the group; and some Blue-bellied Parrots that managed to always stay just out of reach for all but Bruno and Claude.

Our biggest prize, however, came in the form of the nearly mythical Helmeted Woodpecker. Almost certainly the rarest woodpecker in all of South America, and arguably one of the rarest woodpeckers in the world, the Helmeted Woodpecker has eluded many birders and ornithologists with years of experience in the Atlantic Forest. Its distribution even within its limited range is highly localized, which, coupled with its unobtrusive behavior, makes it even more difficult to find. We've had good luck with finding this bird at Intervalles in the past, but our last tour here missed it, as have most birding groups and independent birders who have visited in the past year. The local Intervalles guides had apparently not seen or heard the species for over five months prior to our arrival. All of that considered, I did not have a very good feeling about our chances at the beginning of the week. When visits to a couple of the spots where we have seen them in the past failed to pan out, the outlook appeared even bleaker. Then came November 11. Passing through a stretch of the trail where I had seen Helmeted Woodpecker three years ago, I trolled with tape to no avail. Hours later, as we were headed back to the van, I played the tape again as we passed through that same area. Nothing. Then, just as we were starting to deal with some other bird, I heard a distant but unmistakable response. Helmeted Woodpecker! We repositioned ourselves slightly, and then played the tape again. Just like that, it was upon us, and with just one more hit from the tape, we had maneuvered the bird into an open tree for all to see. Wild red crest flared, the woodpecker hitched its way up the largely open trunk, calling as it went. Cameras clicked, video ran, time stood still, and then it was gone, leaving us to celebrate Judy's birthday surprise, and what was, without doubt, the bird of the trip.

You all were a fun and most congenial group, and made Pica-Pau a lively and rewarding hangout for a week's worth of superb birding. Many thanks also to Bruno, Luíz, and Caesar for their efforts. I'm already looking forward to my next trip to Intervalles, and round 2 with the Spotted Bamboowren! I hope to see you all on future trips—after all, that Brazilian visa is good for five years, and there are still a ton of other birds to see!

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

1. Helmeted Woodpecker
2. Black-fronted Piping-Guan
3. Squamate Antbird and Swallow-tailed Manakin (tie)

Itinerary:

11/6 - overnight flights to Brazil (In this case, almost everyone opted to leave one day early, and spend the day in São Paulo resting up.)

11/7 - arrival in São Paulo, followed by 4-hour drive to Intervalles State Park, with lunch en route. Late afternoon arrival at Intervalles. After getting settled into our chalet, we had time for some birding right around the grounds and along the road immediately below the chalet.

11/8 - Intervalles

11/9 - Intervalles

11/10 - Intervalles

11/11 - Intervalles

11/12 - Intervalles

11/13 - Intervalles

11/14 - all morning birding at Intervalles, followed by lunch, and drive back to São Paulo in time for late evening departures to the U.S. and Canada.

11/15 - arrival back in U.S. or Canada, with connections to home

Key:

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. Many 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**)* - 1-5 individuals heard daily.

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (**e**) - 1-3 individuals heard daily, with 1 bird being seen briefly in the road on 11/13 before it walked off into the vegetation.

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (**E**) - 2 individuals seen in different spots along the middle section of the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12. Both were moderately responsive to playback and allowed prolonged study.

NEW WORLD QUAILS (Odontophoridae):

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Ondotophorus capueira*) (**E**)* - Pairs or coveys were heard (always somewhat distantly) on five different days.

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - 1 at the small lake behind Reception on 11/12 was our only record at ISP. We saw others on our drives to and from São Paulo.

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - 1 seen by some members of the group on 11/11.

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - Small numbers seen on the drives to and from São Paulo.

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - 1 at the small lake behind Reception on 11/14 was our only record.

VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Seen daily in good numbers.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Seen almost daily, but always much less common than Black Vulture.

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Gray-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis*) - Singles glimpsed by KZ & Luíz along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, and by Bruno along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/12.

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - Seen on all but one day, with a late afternoon high count of 18 (in one kettle) on 11/8, and a low count of 3 on 11/7.

Frequently seen quartering just above the treetops at the base of the ridge near the dining room; seemingly feeding on hatches of winged ants or termites.

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - Singles seen soaring on 11/9–11.

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - 1–3 individuals seen 11/7–8, and again from 11/12–14.

Tiny Hawk (*Accipiter superciliosus*) - 1 rufous-morph immature bird (probably a female based on size) that we flushed twice along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10. This tiny raptor has an extensive range, but is a low-density species everywhere. For whatever reason, I see it in São Paulo state as regularly as anywhere.

Rufous-thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - Soaring individuals seen by KZ on 11/8, and by the group on 11/9. {Some taxonomists lump this South American taxon with the Sharp-shinned Hawk [*A. striatus*] of North America, the White-breasted Hawk [*A. chionogaster*] of Central America, and the Plain-breasted Hawk [*A. ventralis*] of northern South America.}

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulatus*) (E) - Nice studies of a circling bird over the top of the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. This is the rarer of the two *Leucopternis* species that are endemic to the Atlantic Forest. In addition to that distinctive narrow black subterminal band on the tail, this species has a proportionately longer tail that projects farther beyond the trailing edge of the wings than does the tail of Mantled Hawk.

Mantled Hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*) (E) - Nice looks from overlooks along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and again on 11/12. We saw birds soaring below us against the forest backdrop as well as above us, allowing nice opportunities to study the diagnostic tail pattern.

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - 1-2 birds seen or heard almost daily.

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - 1 seen over the Estrada do Carmo by Bruno on 11/10, but it disappeared behind the canopy before the rest of us could get on it.

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - Several seen on the drives to and from São Paulo, with singles being seen in the park on three different days. {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*) - 2 seen along the drive to Intervalles from São Paulo on 11/7, and another seen in the park on 11/9.

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e)* - Oddly inconspicuous this trip, with singles being heard distantly on 11/10 and again on 11/13. {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.}

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) - 2 birds seen along the drive from São Paulo to Intervalles on 11/7.

Plomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - 1 bird pointed out by Bruno and seen by Alan and perhaps others along the drive from São Paulo to Intervalles on 11/7.

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)* - Pairs were heard from the distant parts of the marsh near Reception on 11/11 and 11/13, but we never got any real response.

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) - We had a moderately responsive pair in the marsh near Reception that was seen by most of us on 11/11, but which was only heard on our second attempt on 11/13. This species is almost invariably nasty to see, even for a rail.

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - 2 birds that I pointed out along the highway as we were on our way back into São Paulo on the last day. They were foraging in a cultivated field. Unfortunately, there was no way that we could stop.

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - A resident pair seen daily at the field in front of the dining room. We can only assume that they had a nest or tiny young nearby, because they were hyper aggressive toward every other bird in the vicinity.

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - Common in settled areas between São Paulo and Intervales.

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Seen daily in small numbers, with large numbers being seen in the open country between São Paulo and Intervales.

Plumbeous Pigeon (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - 2–3 individuals heard daily, but we only saw 2 birds, both of which appeared to be collecting grit along the side of gravel roads in the park.

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - (This species seems to be undergoing a population explosion in many parts of Brazil, and is now much more frequently encountered than just a few years ago.)

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - Seen around the restaurant clearing on 11/9 and heard on 11/11.

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*) - 1–3 heard almost daily, but the only ones that we actually saw were birds flashing across the road ahead of our van.

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - We flushed 1 male along the little side trail off the Trilha de Lajada (when we were looking for the antpitta) on the afternoon of 11/10.

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - Seen daily, often feeding in the treetops right below the balcony of our chalet. We had many nice views.

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - 5 birds seen nicely along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8. They had just started to fly when I gave them playback, which brought them all into a relatively open tree. We heard them on a couple of other days.

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - Scattered pairs or small groups seen and/or heard on most days, although not nearly as common as on previous trips.

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

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) -

Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (E) - This one was frustrating! We heard flight calls of pairs or small groups on 5 different days, but we always seemed to be inside the forest when they jumped. Unlike most parrots, these guys typically fly beneath the canopy, and the typical view is of a pair or small group blasting across the road or path before disappearing in the forest. Claude and Bruno got to see a group of 4 on the trail above our chalet on 11/9, and we all heard them in the same area on 11/14, when they actually sang back to my tape briefly before disappearing. Claude saw a lone bird cross the road above the canopy when we all heard the flight calls on 11/13 (road below

our chalet). Luíz jumped a couple of birds at the top of the Trilha de Lajada on 11/10 while he was maneuvering to try to spot that singing antpitta.

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - Remarkably quiet and inconspicuous compared to normal. We heard scattered individuals on five different days, but we didn't see one until 11/12 along the Estrada do Carmo, when I taped a very responsive bird in.

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*) - 1 seen nicely along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and again on 11/12, with one heard along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. It seems odd to see this open country species along roads inside good forest.

Pavonine Cuckoo (*Dromococcyx pavoninus*) - A pair of birds toyed with us along the first part of the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8. Some folks saw the one bird perched nicely before it flew, and everyone saw it sailing across the road once or twice, but mostly it remained a phantom voice. They usually perform better than that! We also heard another individual calling from below the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9 and 11/13.

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) - 5 birds seen near the dining room clearing on 11/10 were the only ones that we recorded.

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*) - Heard on two evenings from the immediate vicinity of the Sede de Pesquisas; a pair seen actively foraging near the dining room on 11/9; a roosting bird along the road above the dining room on 11/11, and another seen roosting in the big eucalyptus next to the dining room later that same day.

Brazilian Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) - One heard at dusk below the chalet on 11/7, and then (oddly) not heard again until 11/11, when we had a calling bird at the bottom of the Trilha de Lajada. I tried taping that bird in, and Bruno and Claude actually saw it, although I think most everyone else missed it. They are usually more vocal during this season.

Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*) (E) - 1 heard on our first evening in the park (road below our chalet); another seen nicely (taped in) near Pousada Onca Pintada on 11/12; and another seen (without playback) at dusk on 11/13 when we were waiting for a Long-trained Nightjar to appear. This latter bird was along the stretch of road near the abandoned house. This bird appeared to be sallying above the tree tops for flying insects, a behavior that neither Bruno nor I had ever witnessed before. We saw the owl sally three times.

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Short-tailed (= Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) - 1–3 birds seen and/or heard every evening at dusk. We had excellent views of them on a couple of occasions, particularly birds that responded to whistled imitations. We could see their chestnut bellies in the spotlight. {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). The AOU hasn't acted on this, mainly because no real analysis has ever been published. }

Long-trained Nightjar (*Macropsalis forcipata*) (E) - This one was much harder than usual. We had a couple passes by a male that flew right past us along the road below the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/11 (and subsequently saw it hawking insects above the canopy), but that was it despite daily dusk vigils at three different sites where we have had them in the past. For whatever combination of reasons, we clearly hit a poor time for nightjars in general, as evidenced by the fact that we neither saw nor heard a single Pauraque in the entire time we were at Intervales.

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus cornutus*)* - Two individuals heard on the evening of 11/10 and singles heard pre-dawn on a couple of mornings from the chalet. {Also known as "Gray Potoo". This is a split from a formerly more inclusive "Common Potoo". That former species has been split into two species: Northern Potoo [Mexico south to the Pacific Slope of central Costa Rica plus the Greater Antilles] and Common/Gray Potoo [central Costa Rica south to southern S. America]. }

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - One bird occupying an active nest at eye-level near a small waterfall off the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 was a rare treat.

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - A flock of 50+ came blasting over the canopy at the top of the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 (Their tight-knit formation, combined with their low altitude just above the tree-tops, suggested that they had just come off a communal roost.), and a single bird was seen on 11/13.

Biscutate Swift (*S. biscutata*) (E) - Claude got a good look at one on 11/14. From his description, it sounded as if it had to be this species and not White-collared.

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - A few seen over the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 were the only ones seen.

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) (E)* - We heard their chatter above the canopy on 11/8, but we weren't in position to see them. {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):

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurynome*) (E) - 1 singing bird seen at the forest edge near the beginning of the “Royal Flycatcher Trail” on the afternoon of 11/9; 10+ seen in forest-edge vegetation along the middle Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 and 5 more seen along the road below our chalet on 11/13.

Dusky-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurynome*) (E) - 2+ birds seen and others heard at a lek on the afternoon of 11/8. Most of us saw another individual just inside the forest near the beginning of the trail to the Royal Flycatcher site on the afternoon of 11/9.

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*) - Seen by just about everyone on the grounds of the Marriott Hotel in São Paulo on the morning of 11/7.

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - Seen daily, with a high count of 8+ on 11/9. Usually seen perched in the canopy on prominent bare twiggy branches.

“Black-breasted” Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) (E) - We saw 4-5 males zipping back and forth, and individual males occasionally perching to sing, at a lek on the afternoon of 11/8 (just beyond the Dusky-throated Hermit lek). We had better studies of 3-4 males at another lek on the road below our chalet on the morning of 11/13. Both leks were situated in brushy second-growth vegetation in clearings. {Males of this subspecies differ from those of nominate *lalandi* in having a darker (mostly blackish with dark bluish-purple borders) and more restricted breast patch, and a bluish-purple crest. The nominate birds, which we see at Itatiaia NP on our Southeast Brazil Part I and Best of Brazil tours, have a much brighter and more extensively purple breast and a green crest. The birds we saw have a more southern distribution [s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay], whereas the nominate birds are found in Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, and n São Paulo. The two forms are almost certain to be split.}

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - We had nice views of a male on a telephone wire just before arriving at Intervalas on 11/7, and then didn’t see another one until our last day, 11/14.

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - The most frequently encountered hummingbird, with up to 5 individuals per day. Seen daily.

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - Multiple birds heard daily, although we only occasionally saw them. We had particularly nice views of a perched bird at the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/12.

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - Single birds seen on 11/8-9 and again on 11/13.

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Amazilia lactea*) - 1 male seen by KZ in the scrubby second-growth across from the dining room on 11/11 was our only record.

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - 1 male seen by KZ just above our chalet on 11/13 was the only record.

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - Our first one was a female or immature male that Tom spotted on a twiggy branch high above the Plovercrest lek on the afternoon of 11/8. Another was seen briefly by a few folks at the “thornbird marsh” adjacent to the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9. KZ saw a male at the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/10. Bruno pointed out another one near Reception on our last morning.

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

White-tailed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - 2–3 heard daily, with a responsive pair taped in for good viewing on the afternoon of 11/8 and again on the morning of 11/9.

Black-throated Trogon (*T. rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - The least common of the three trogons. One was heard along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and KZ spotted a male perched next to the road there on 11/12, but we couldn't stop the van on the muddy uphill stretch. By the time we walked back to the spot the bird was gone. Happily, we caught up with a nice pair on our last morning near the terminus of the Mirante da Anta trail.

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) (E) - The most common of the three trogon species by voice. We heard ca. 5 birds/day, and saw scattered individuals along most of the trails. Seen particularly well along the upper Estrada do Carmo on the morning of 11/8. These birds were all of the red-bellied race *surrucura*.

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*) (E) - This species was oddly silent and inconspicuous, but we finally caught up with one along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 that posed nicely.

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - 1 individual heard in flight on 11/13 was our only record.

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) - 1 heard along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12; another singing persistently from an emergent tree high above a big stand of bamboo on the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14 was seen as it flew high above the trail in response to playback, but it could not be lured in to perching in view.

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - Curiously missing in action. Our only record was of 1 heard distantly on the Estrada do Carmo. {Recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Bailloni*.}

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - Heard daily, but only seen (briefly) on a couple of occasions.

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

Ochre-collared Piculet (*P. temminckii*) (E) - Seen on four different days. We had some particularly nice studies along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8, when we saw 5 in one morning.

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - A group of 4 birds was seen near the dining room clearing on 11/11 by the entire group, and was variously seen or heard flying over this area by some of us during the afternoon breaks on other days. KZ saw one of these birds drilling in a telephone pole across from the dining room, which suggested that they might be excavating a nest cavity. 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) - Small numbers seen and/or heard nearly every day, including a pair that occasionally came to the feeder outside our chalet for bananas. We saw our first one there during the rain delay on the morning of 11/9.

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - We taped in a couple along the Estrada do Carmo for good looks on the morning of 11/8, and thereafter, heard scattered individuals on three other days.

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - Our only record was the most cooperative male that Caesar pointed out as it worked furiously on a rotting branch just below our chalet on 11/9. {Formerly called “White-browed Woodpecker”, a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish.}

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - Seen nicely on several occasions, and heard often, particularly along the Estrada do Carmo, where we saw/heard 4 birds on 11/10 and 5 on 11/12.

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - A pair was seen daily near the dining room clearing, and another pair was in residence near the Sede de Pesquisas. {Some authorities treat this black-throated form as conspecific with *C. campestroides*, the Field Flicker, which contacts the black-throated birds in Santa Catarina state, and replaces them from Rio Grande do Sul south. In that case, “Campo Flicker” would have nomenclatural priority.}

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) (E)* - Sadly, this magnificent bird was unusually inconspicuous. A single individual was heard from the forest behind the “thornbird marsh” near the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9.

Helmeted Woodpecker (*Dryocopus galeatus*) (E) - The Bird of the Trip, and Judy’s birthday bird! After dipping on our first few attempts at spots where I had seen them previously, we finally scored with a lovely female along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. This is almost certainly the rarest woodpecker in South America, and one of the rarest in the world. We were near the northern limit of its range, which extends from São Paulo south to Paraná and on to ne Argentina and e Paraguay. Curiously, there appears to be a gap in the range in southernmost Brazil, where the species is largely absent/extirpated from Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. It has even become rare in former strongholds such as Iguaçu (no records that I know of on either side of the river from the past 7 years). Our Intervalles guide, Luíz told me that he had not seen or heard one in over 5 months.

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (E) - Magnificent pairs studied at length along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and again on 11/12, and 3 more seen along other roads on 11/13.

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - We had great luck with this species (which can be a pain) on this trip. Our first (and best) looks were of a bird that we probably flushed from a nest tunnel along the “Royal Flycatcher trail” (one of the Cachoeira trails near the Sede de Pesquisas) late on the afternoon of 11/8. It posed beautifully for us, although we needed a flashlight to see any color! We also had nice studies of a cooperative bird along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, and less obliging but still responsive birds along the road below our chalet on 11/13. Also heard along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10.

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - Seen daily around the dining room clearing, with scattered individuals and pairs seen around other clearings in the park. It was odd to see one bird strolling along the Estrada do Carmo in the middle of solid forest.

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - Common, with 4–10 individuals recorded daily. Many of these were only heard, but we had good views of multiple birds.

Gray-bellied Spinetail (*S. cinerascens*) (E) - 1 bird that taped in late on the afternoon of 11/8 was typically elusive, giving only brief looks. Oddly, that was the only one that we encountered.

Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail (*S. spixi*) - 1 or 2 individuals heard from scrubby clearings on several days, with 1 tape responsive bird showing beautifully at the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/10.

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - Common and vocal, with up to 20 recorded per day. We saw this one particularly well the first time from the balcony of our chalet during the rain delay on the morning of 11/9.

Orange-breasted Thornbird (*P. ferrugineigula*) (E) - Crippling views of two different pairs from adjacent marshes near the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9. A third pair was heard (but not seen), from the marsh adjacent to Reception on 11/11. {This is a split from what was called “Red-eyed Thornbird”, which is now recognized to have consisted of two species that are very distinct vocally and morphologically. The two forms are even known to nest in many of the same marshes in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states without interbreeding. The other form, *P. erythrophthalmus*, has the orange-rufous color confined to the throat, and has glaring orange eyes. It is now called “Orange-eyed Thornbird.” Both species are endemic to the Atlantic Forest region.}

White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - A very responsive pair seen beautifully along the upper portion of the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. This uncommon and unobtrusive bird is one of the more easily missed Atlantic Forest endemics.

Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor lichtensteini*) (E) - A pair of birds seen with a mixed-species flock along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 were our only records.

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*P. atricapillus*) (E) - 1 bird taped out of a mixed-species flock along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 was our only record. This is certainly one of the most attractive of the foliage-gleaners.

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*P. rufus*) - The most common foliage-gleaner by voice, with up to 8+ birds recorded daily. We had wonderful studies of multiple individuals and pairs, particularly that one pair along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 that dropped down to eye-level.

White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - 1–5 individuals seen/heard from dense stands of bamboo per day. We had nice studies along the Estrada do Carmo and along the Mirante da Anta trail (above our chalet).

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus holti*) (E) - Inconspicuous this trip. We heard one on 11/9, and heard and briefly saw another along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10. {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds of Rio de Janeiro and Espírito Santo, which we typically see on Part II of our Southeast Brazil tour. The break between the two forms seems to be in northern São Paulo state.}

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - Wonderful studies of a responsive bird along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 (It was a great day for foliage-gleaners!), with other birds heard or glimpsed on three other days. {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*)* - Individuals were heard along streams on 11/8 and 11/14, but were unresponsive to tape and never showed.

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus camargois*) (E) - One watched foraging in bare, mossy branches above the trail on the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 was our only record. This was the southern subspecies *camargois*, which is distinguished primarily by its more extensively streaked back and underparts, and by the stronger yellowish tinge to the supercilium, face, and throat. Nominate *contaminatus*, which we typically see on our various tours that visit Itatiaia NP in Rio de Janeiro state, has a whiter throat and essentially plain back. The two forms supposedly intergrade in n São Paulo state, but vocal and morphological differences suggest that they could represent distinct species.

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) - 1 bird seen nicely with a mixed-species flock along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 was our only record.

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - Fairly common, with 2–5 seen/heard daily. The first few that we worked on were too responsive, bouncing back and forth across the trail like pinballs without sitting still. We soon hit on some individuals that showed nicely. {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 sylviellus*) (e) - Common, with up to 10+ seen/heard daily. {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) - This, the “beast of the east” when it comes to woodcreepers, was seen nicely the very first afternoon below the chalet, and again along the Estrado do Carmo on 11/12. 1-2 were heard daily.

[Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e)] - This one we didn't see, nor did we even hear one, which is bizarre! One of the characteristic woodcreepers of the Atlantic Forest, and one that usually greatly outnumbers White-throated. Its absence was notable.

Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus fuscus*) (E) - Common by voice, with an average of 5+ heard per day. We saw one very well along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8, and glimpsed others subsequently. {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the future. We saw nominate *fuscus* which is the southernmost of the various subspecies.}

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - Not particularly vocal this trip, but we did see individuals (some nicely) on 5 of the 8 days. {This is a recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper, which 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) - A single responsive bird that made multiple passes and landed briefly several times along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14. I know some of you got good looks but that others did not. Unfortunately, we were in a really dense stand of bamboo at the time, and the bird did a great job of using the available cover.

TYPICAL ANT BIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - Chronologically, this was the last of the so-called “Big 5” antshrikes that we racked up. We heard 1–3 of these big, vine-loving antshrikes each day, but the only one that we saw was along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10. We had excellent, prolonged studies of that male.

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*) - The only one of the Big 5 that is not endemic to the Atlantic Forest (although this region is definitely the center of its abundance). After much work, we finally maneuvered that first male along the Mirante da Anta trail (11/9) to where we could see it, and nicely. A second male, along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, was pure serendipity. We heard this species (usually distantly) on 6 of our 8 days in the field, although they were not as vocal as they have been on previous trips.

Large-tailed Antshrike (*Mackenziaena leachii*) (E) - The first of the Big 5 to be seen, and it was ridiculously easy! We had a resident male whose territory included the immediate vicinity of our chalet. We saw him on a couple of occasions without even trying! That said, we only heard one other individual of the species the entire week. This bird is truly special, and one of my personal favorites of all of the Atlantic Forest endemics. As a Brazilian friend once eloquently put it, “the male looks like a star-filled night sky, viewed from above.”

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - 1–4 heard daily. After much work, we finally got nice looks at a male along the beginning of the “Royal Flycatcher trail” on 11/8. After that, we admittedly did not try much to see them, and just enjoyed their piercing songs. Although not particularly rare, its fondness for dense thickets of bamboo and other second-growth frequently make it the most difficult of the Big 5 to actually see.

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - 1 pair (female seen well, male only glimpsed) seen with a mixed-species flock along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8, and another pair seen nicely and repeatedly (also with a mixed-species flock) in bamboo along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9. In fact, these latter birds were a distraction when we were in the middle of trying to see our first Giant Antshrike. KZ also had another pair farther along the same trail on 11/13. This is easily the rarest of the Big 5 antshrikes, and, indeed, one of the rarer Atlantic Forest endemics.

Rufous-capped Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*) (e) - Seen nicely in the strip of second-growth forest adjacent to the dining room on 11/9 and again at the “thornbird marsh” near the Sede de Pesquisas. Individuals were heard from a couple of other marshes on two other days.

Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*) - (Buff-bellied *gilviger* in VV, CU and RS.)

Spot-breasted Antwren (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - Seen/heard on 6 of 8 days, with single day highs of 4 birds.

Plain Antwren (*D. mentalis*) (e) - Singles heard on three different days, with 3 pairs seen along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - 3 seen/heard along the “Royal Flycatcher trail” on 11/8, but poor light inside the forest that afternoon made it hard to see detail. We did much better along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12, when we saw 2 males quite well. Singles were heard on two other days.

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - 1–6 seen/heard on each of six days. Seen particularly well near the terminus of the Mirante da Anta trail on our last morning, when we had a pair right in our faces.

Bertoni’s Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*) (E) - 2–4 seen/heard per day on four of our eight days. Seen particularly well along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9, when we had a male too-close-to-focus-on.

Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - A few seen/heard on each of 6 days, with our best views coming along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9. We had both the male Ochre-rumped and the male Bertoni’s almost close enough to touch.

Dusky-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila malura*) (E) - 1–3 birds seen/heard on each of five days. We saw it best at the Sede de Pesquisas, when a very responsive male showed off his white interscapular patch.

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - Fairly common, with up to 5 birds seen/heard on 6 of 8 days. Seen best along the Mirante da Anta trail on our last morning, when we had a couple down low in a vine tangle.

White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - Common, with 5–12 heard/seen per day. We saw several quite well, starting with a pair along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8.

Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - One male along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 offered up superb views (and made the Favorite Birds list). We saw

another couple along that same road on 11/10, but neither of those was especially obliging. We also heard scattered singles on two other days, including along the Trilha de Lajada.

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - Seen nicely along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, with only 1 other bird even heard (along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10).

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - 1–2 birds heard on 6 of the 8 days. We did manage to see one of them nicely, a tape responsive bird along the upper Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 that Claude spotted atop its song perch.

Cryptic (= Such's) Antthrush (*C. meruloides*) (E)* - 1–5 heard on each of six days, but only one of them was even remotely close enough to try to tape in, and it went the other way.

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variiegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - 1–4 birds heard daily, but despite a fair amount of effort, none were seen. We did, however, see an active nest that Luíz found. {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) - We taped in a pair of birds along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8, and some of us saw another individual along that road on 11/10. Overall, this species was surprisingly non-vocal during our visit. {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.}

TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E)* - Only 1 heard this trip; a persistently singing individual along the upper Trilha de Lajada mid-day on 11/11. We spent a fair amount of time trying to tape it in without success. A return to that spot on the last morning failed to net even the voice.

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - 1 male seen nicely at the bottom of the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 was (oddly) the only one heard or seen. Normally, they would be bouncing off the walls at this season. {As I explained at the time, this “species” is on the brink of being split. Southern and northern populations, although morphologically nearly indistinguishable, are very different in all of their various vocalizations. The break between the two forms occurs in central São Paulo. The ones at Intervalles are the southern form (no name yet).}

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - 1 male seen very well in dense second-growth on the back side of the lake behind Reception on the afternoon of 11/12 was the only one that we saw. We heard another on the first evening along the road just below our chalet, and still another along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10.

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - 1 seen very well along the upper portion of the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 was the only one we saw, but we heard single individuals along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. {There is some support for splitting this species based on differences in pace of the loudsongs between northern and southern populations, but to this point the published evidence hasn't been sufficient to swing the AOU.}

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - A single bird seen at Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9 and another brooding young in a nest near the lake (behind Reception) on 11/11 were the only ones seen, with a third individual heard on 11/12.

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - A pair of birds frequented the second-growth clearing behind the dining room, and was heard on several days, being seen by the group on the afternoon of 11/12.

Small-billed Elaenia (*E. parvirostris*) - 1–6 birds seen on each of our last 6 days in the park, with two active nests found.

Olivaceous Elaenia (*E. mesoleuca*) - Seen nicely at the forest-edge near the “thornbird marsh” (near the Sede de Pesquisas) on 11/9, when we recorded our high count of 5. 1–3 birds seen/heard on 4 other days.

Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura sordida*) (e) - A single territorial pair seen nicely along the backside of the lake behind Reception on 11/12 and again on 11/14.

White-crested Tyrannulet (*S. subcristata*) - 1 seen by KZ in the second-growth next to the dining room on 11/8 was our only record.

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - 1 seen on 11/9, and others heard along the Trilha de Lajada and Estrada do Carmo.

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - Scattered individuals seen/heard on 6 of 8 days, with a high count of 5 along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*P. sylviolus*) (E) - Good studies of a responsive pair along the middle portion of the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12.

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*P. paulistus*) (E) - Seen only along the Trilha de Lajada, where we had 3 pairs on 11/11.

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*P. oustaleti*) (E) - Seen only along the Trilha de Lajada, where we had 3 individuals on 11/11. This was the little flycatcher that habitually shivered its tail.

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - Fairly common, with multiple birds seen/heard daily. We had some point-blank looks at the resident pair right off the balcony of our chalet.

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*)* - 1 heard from a mixed-species flock along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 was our only record. {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) - 1-2 pairs seen/heard on 6 of 8 days. We saw our first ones along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8, but we had our best looks right from the front porch of our chalet during the rain delay on 11/9, when I taped a pair down to eye-level.

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - We had multiple great studies of these tiny sprites, with multiple individuals seen/heard on 6 of 8 days. Our high count was 15+ along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12.

Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*H. obsoletus*) (E) - Singles seen near the “Royal Flycatcher trail on 11/8, along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, and along the road below the chalet on 11/13. {Also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”. I believe these were of the subspecies *zimmeri*.}

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*H. nidipendulus*) (E) - 1–2 individuals seen/heard daily from the second-growth directly across the driveway from our chalet. We had a high count of 4 on 11/9.

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps*) (e) - A few individuals seen and/or heard daily. We had excellent studies on different occasions, starting with one on the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 that nearly landed on my tape recorder. This was the species we referred to as the “Flatulent Tody-Flycatcher” based on its rather funny voice.

[**Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher** (*Todirostrum poliocephalum*) (E) - This is another one (along with Planalto Woodcreeper) that was notable for not having been seen or even heard. Normally a common forest-edge species in this region – I would have expected to record it here on a daily basis. Bruno was equally surprised by its seeming absence.

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - 1–3 individuals seen/heard on 5 of our 8 days in the park. {Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future.}

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - 2 birds seen along the “Royal Flycatcher trail” on 11/9; 1 heard along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10; and another bird seen well along the road below the chalet on 11/13.

Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus swainsoni*) (E) - 1 seen nicely (and its mate glimpsed) along one of the Cachoeira trails near the Sede de Pesquisas on the afternoon of 11/9, and 1 heard and glimpsed as it shot across our path near the terminus of the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14. {The AOU currently treats all of the Royal Flycatchers as a single species. However, Ridgway [1907], Cory & Hellmayr [1927] and Pinto [1944] considered each of the four subspecies groups, *mexicanus* (Middle America), *occidentalis* (sw Ecuador & nw Peru), *coronatus* (Amazonia), and *swainsoni* (Atlantic Forest) as distinct species. They were lumped without justification

by Meyer de Schauensee [1966] who considered them conspecific, and this has been the status quo ever since. More recently, some authors have reverted to the original taxonomy. This has been of special concern in the conservation community, because both *swainsoni* and *occidentalis* have relatively tiny ranges, and small populations that could be considered vulnerable. These latter two taxa differ morphologically from the widespread *coronatus* and *mexicanus* in being much brighter ochraceous-cinnamon in overall coloration and in lacking significant barring on the underparts. The voice of *swainsoni* also seems to be somewhat different from all of the others. I believe that they are distinct species and will eventually be treated as such by the AOU, who are awaiting some published analysis before making a change. }

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - Scattered individuals seen on 5 of 8 days. Seen first, and best, the first afternoon on the telephone wire leading from our chalet. {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon as distinct from nominate *ferruginea*, calling these eastern/southern birds “Swallow Flycatcher”, a treatment that is not universally accepted. }

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - 1–5 individuals seen/heard on 6 of 8 days, typically from clearings with dense second-growth.

Euler’s Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - Up to 5 seen and/or heard daily. {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*. }

Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinerea*) - 1 seen by KZ from the van on our drive into Intervales on 11/7.

Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) (**E**) - KZ found one at the Sede de Pesquisas during the lunch break on 11/10. We went back to look for it that afternoon and dipped, but when we returned to that spot on 11/13 we found 2 of these cool birds, and found one there again the next day. Reminiscent of a Townsend’s Solitaire, but with a longer tail.

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - Singles seen along the Mirante da Anta (11/9), Estrada do Carmo (11/10 and 11/12) and the road below the chalet (11/13).

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Seen daily in open areas, particularly from the clearing adjacent to the dining room, where the resident pair was constantly harassed by the Southern Lapwings.

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotricon megacephala megacephala*) (**e**) - 3 birds seen along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9 (where heard again on 11/14) and others heard along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 and the road below the chalet on 11/13. {As we discussed during the tour, this subspecies differs vocally and morphologically from the more widespread Amazonian populations, and represents a potential split. }

Rufous-tailed Attila (*Attila phoenicurus*) - Common by voice, with several (up to 20) birds heard each day. This one is typically a project to actually see and we were successful in luring a few in for good looks, starting with one along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8. {As a breeding species, Rufous-tailed Attila is endemic to the Atlantic Forest. However, it is an austral migrant that returns to se Brazil to breed after wintering in Bolivia, Amazonia and Venezuela. Once they arrive (typically in mid-late October), they are everywhere, and their songs become one of the defining voices of the Atlantic Forest. }

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) - 1–3 birds seen and/or heard on four different days. Seen nicely along the Estrada do Carmo (11/8), the Trilha de Lajada (11/11), and on the road below our chalet (11/13).

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - Scattered individuals or pairs seen/heard with mixed-species flocks on 4 of 8 days.

Swainson's Flycatcher (*M. swainsoni*) - Multiple birds seen and/or heard daily. We had nice views right from the balcony of our chalet, and had prolonged studies of a territorial pair at the Sede de Pesquisas.

Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - 1–2 birds seen/heard on 11/8–10, and then not encountered again.

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - Daily from all clearings and open areas, particularly around the dining room.

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - Singles seen on three different days.

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - Surprisingly uncommon. We recorded singles from the “thornbird marsh” near the Sede de Pesquisas (11/9) and the clearing near the dining room (11/10), and heard another somewhere else, but that was it.

Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgatus trivirgatus*) (e) - Pairs (or, just as commonly, groups of 3) seen on 6 of 8 days. We had particularly great studies of a really responsive trio along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8.

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - Common, with up to 20+ birds seen and/or heard daily. {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.}

Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*) - 1–2 seen and/or heard almost daily.

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - Scattered individuals seen on 4 of 8 days.

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - A few seen daily from the various clearings, particularly near the dining room.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*T. savana*) - Singles seen along our drive in to Intervalos on 11/7 and again on our drive out on 11/14.

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus*) (e) - 1 seen along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 was our only record. {Sharpbill has a patchy distribution that stretches from Central America to the Andes to the Tepuis and to eastern Amazonia and the Atlantic Forest of eastern Brazil. The nominate birds of se Brazil differ markedly in vocalizations from all of the other populations, and almost certainly represent a distinct species. If you've seen Sharpbill in other parts of its range, keep this one in the bank.}

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - Common and vocal, with up to 10+ seen and/or heard daily. We had excellent studies of multiple males.

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - Several heard each day, although we only actually saw the bird twice that I can remember: once near Sede de Pesquisas, and the other along the Trilha de Lajada.

Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - Heard repeatedly along the upper (11/8) and middle (11/10 and 11/12) portions of the Estrada do Carmo, with one on 11/10 eventually taping in for nice looks.

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - We had a prolonged study of a spectacular male near the turn-off to the Trilha de Lajada late in the afternoon on 11/10. This bird responded well to tape of a female call. It eventually settled in to a roosting site at dusk – this site was about 12 m off the ground in the subcanopy of tree, on top of a horizontal branch with various smaller branches, vines and foliage providing cover. Had it not been a male bird, I would have guess that it was settling on to a nest. We saw another male on the backside of the lake behind Reception on 11/14. That bird was seen only in flight, as it chased another bird that was probably a Campo Flicker.

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Serra Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - We saw this bird as well as you could possibly see it. We had one very responsive bird on 11/8 along the trail to the Plovercrest lek that came down and perched so close that we had to back up to focus cameras and binoculars! Aside from that individual, we heard another along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, and saw another (and heard 4 more) along the road below the chalet on 11/13. [This taxon has recently been treated as specifically distinct from Wied's Tyrant-Manakin, *N. aurifrons*. For a time, it was known as "Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin", but that name was not really accurate, since the species is not confined to the Serra do Mar.]

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - 1 female seen by some of us in the forest bordering the "thornbird marsh" on 11/9, and another bird heard overhead that afternoon along the "Royal Flycatcher trail". On 11/13, we had 3+ birds, including at least 2 adult males, at a lek along the road below the chalet.

Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - Seen and/or heard in small numbers almost daily. We had some particularly nice studies of adult males along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-crowned Tityra (*Tityra inquisitor*) - Scattered singles or pairs seen on 4 of 8 days. Our best views were of a pair that appeared to be investigating a woodpecker cavity in a telephone pole at the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/8.

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana braziliensis*) - 1 female seen from the chalet during the rain delay on 11/9 was our only record.

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - 1 seen along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 behaved like a pinball, bouncing from one side of the track to the other. After that, we heard multiple birds daily, finally catching up with a well-behaved one near the terminus of the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14. {Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.}

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*P. castaneus castaneus*) (e) - Scattered individuals or pairs seen and/or heard on 6 of the 8 days.

White-winged Becard (*P. polychopterus*) - Less common than the preceding species, but we still saw and/or heard scattered individuals on 4 of 8 days. Our first one was a male visiting a fruiting tree near the balcony of our chalet on 11/9.

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - We saw this one daily, mainly because a pair had a conspicuous nest within view of the balcony of our chalet.

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

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*) - We saw 2 along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 for our only record. {Formerly known as “Wing-barred Manakin”.}

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus chivi*) (e) - Common, with 10+ birds seen and/or heard daily. {As we talked about during the tour, these are not migrants from North America. Rather, they are a separate taxon that breeds in this region and spends the austral winter in Amazonia. Some authorities already treat this as a separate species (= Chivi Vireo); others are waiting for a more comprehensive analysis.}

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) (E) - Seen and/or heard daily. We had a resident pair right near the chalet that we encountered daily, but also saw/heard others on most of the trails and roads that we walked. {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) - Heard daily, with occasional individuals seen, including ones near the dining room and along the Mirante da Anta trail.

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Common. Seen daily in good numbers.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - Fairly common, with small numbers seen daily.

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - 1–5 individuals seen on each of 5 days. Mostly seen around the clearing adjacent to the dining room.

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - Seen on 4 of 8 days, but never more than 2 individuals, and always at the clearing adjacent to the dining room.

White-rumped Swallow (*T. leucorrhoa*) - Seen on 5 of 8 days, but always 1–3 birds, and always around the clearing adjacent to the dining room.

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Heard daily and occasionally seen around the dining room, our chalet, and other areas of human habitation.

GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Sylviidae):

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*) - Scattered individuals seen and/or heard on 5 of 8 days. We had some excellent studies of birds along the upper (11/8) and middle (11/12) sections of the Estrada do Carmo, and heard others along the Mirante da Anta trail and the road below the chalet.

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - Common by voice, although only occasionally seen. We recorded up to 15 per day. We did have some nice looks at males along the Estrada do Carmo on both 11/10 and 11/12.

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) - Common; seen daily in small numbers.

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*T. amaurochalinus*) - Common; seen daily in good numbers.

White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - Seen only along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, when we had a couple of pretty responsive birds. Scattered individuals heard on four other days. {The nominate race, along with *crotopezus* (which we usually 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*) - Seen daily in small numbers, mostly around the dining room clearing.

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - We saw a couple of these along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, and heard a few others on two other days.

Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - 1–4 birds seen and/or heard on 6 of 8 days, including one that was almost always present in the brushy second-growth just across the driveway from our chalet.

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - Fairly common, with small numbers seen and/or heard daily.

White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*B. leucoblepharus*) (E) - Seen only on 11/8, when we taped in a cooperative bird along the upper Estrada do Carmo. After that, we heard a few individuals on three different days.

Riverbank Warbler (*B. rivularis*) - Heard on 11/11 by all near the top of the Trilha de Lajada, and again at the bottom (when we were working on the Slaty Bristlefront), but seen only perhaps by Tom. ({Previously known by the names of “River Warbler” and “Neotropical River Warbler”.})

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - Only a couple seen (a few more heard), those being along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - We had wonderful studies of a responsive pair along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, and then saw them again nicely the next day along the Trilha de Lajada.

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - First encountered along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9, then seen much better along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and 11/12.

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E) - Seen only on 11/12, when we encountered a group foraging side-by-side with Brassy-breasted Tanagers along the Estrada do Carmo.

Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - Individuals or pairs seen with mixed-species flocks on four different days.

Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - We taped in a pair from the balcony of our chalet the first afternoon, then taped in another nice male along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. Otherwise, the species was just heard on a couple of days.

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - Common. Seen daily, with high counts of perhaps 20 birds in a day.

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (e) - Pairs and small groups seen with understory mixed-species flocks along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 and along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11. Heard on three other days.

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Common in and around all large clearings in the park, with one pair actively nesting under the eaves of our chalet.

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) (E) - 2–8 seen and/or heard daily. We had our first ones along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 and saw others particularly well at the “thornbird marsh” on 11/9, and from the balcony of our chalet on other occasions.

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*T. ornata*) (E) - Scattered individuals and pairs seen on 5 of 8 days.

Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*) - Oddly, this species was seen only during the rain delay on 11/9, when we were birding off the balcony of the chalet.

Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - Seen daily in small numbers (up to 10+/day), with one particularly vocal individual resident right next to our chalet.

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - 1 male seen in the strip of second-growth next to the dining room on 11/9 was our first. This was the bird Claude spotted and was asking me about when I first spotted the Black-legged Dacnises! Later seen nicely again with a mixed-species flock along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11, and heard singing along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12.

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - Small numbers seen with mixed-species flocks along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and 11/12, and along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - Seen nicely from our balcony during the rain delay on 11/9, and then, curiously, not seen again.

Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E) - Glimpsed by KZ along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11 and then a group of 5+ seen nicely by all along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12.

Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - 1 seen by KZ on the afternoon of 11/10 got away before anyone else could get on it.

Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) (E) - Pairs were seen right around the chalet on 11/9 and 11/10, and some folks recorded 1 or more birds on 11/11 and 11/12 also.

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - One of our prize finds was the pair that we discovered building a nest in the strip of second-growth near the dining room on 11/8. We saw them still building the nest on 11/9. On 11/10, some of us saw that pair or another pair in the second-growth along the road above the dining room as we walked back to the chalet after breakfast. Then, on 11/14, we saw a female at another active nest near Reception (this nest was found by local guides before we arrived.). This is one of the rarest and least known endemics of the Atlantic Forest. Andy Whittaker, Ricardo Parrini and I have a paper in press that provides the first published descriptions of the nest and nesting behavior of this species, so seeing two active nests was a rare treat indeed!

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - Heard by KZ on 11/10, for our only record.

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*P. cabanisi*) - I found a territorial pair in the strip of second-growth next to the dining room on 11/9, and we were all able to see the birds the next day right after lunch. {As we talked about extensively during the tour, what was called “Red-rumped Warbling-Finch [*Poospiza lateralis*] has recently been split into two species: the more northern *lateralis*, and the more southern *cabanisi*. The former, which is restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro), has very little supercilium, and is grayer-backed with a buffy throat and extensively deep-rufous chest and flanks. The latter form (which is the one we saw) is found farther south and into Paraguay, Uruguay, and n Argentina, and is browner-backed with a distinct white superciliary and a gray throat and chest. The AOU has accepted the split, and the only uncertainty at this point involves English names of the two resulting species. Ridgely suggested the modifiers of “Buff-throated” for *lateralis*, and “Gray-throated” for *cabanisi*. Both names are reasonably descriptive, and seem likely to gain acceptance.}

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - As a group, we saw only a single male near the dining room on 11/9. Claude also reported seeing a male doing his “Johnny Jump-Up” display during one of the afternoon breaks.

Buffy-fronted Seedeater (*Sporophila frontalis*) (E) - Seen only along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, although we heard singing birds from stands of seeding bamboo along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/9 and again on 11/14. {As I explained during the tour, this is one of a few nomadic species that engage in cyclic invasions to an area where bamboo is seeding, only to disappear for years in between seeding events.}

Temminck’s Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - We had better luck with this one, finding a tape responsive immature male along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12 and another near the terminus of the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14. The latter bird perched at eye-level, offering superb studies. We heard scattered other individuals on a couple of other days.

Double-collared Seedeater (*S. caerulescens*) - Common, with up to 20+ birds seen daily, and many singing males scattered around all of the clearings.

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - 1–4 birds seen and/or heard on 5 different days. We saw a couple of males quite well in stands of seeding bamboo along the road below the chalet on 11/13, and also along the Trilha de Lajada on 11/11.

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - 1–2 birds seen around the dining room on three different days.

Half-collared Sparrow (*Arremon semitorquatus*) (E) - We taped in a nice bird along the upper Estrada do Carmo on 11/10, for our only record.

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - Common. Seen daily in small numbers from all of the clearings.

SALTATORS, GROSBEAKS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - 2 birds seen nicely along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/10 and 3 in the same area again on 11/12. Heard on three other days.

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - 2–5 individuals seen and/or heard on 7 of 8 days.

ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

Unicolored Blackbird (*Agelasticus cyanopus*) - 1 female at the “thornbird marsh” on 11/9 was somewhat of a surprise.

Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - Seen daily in small numbers, usually right around the dining room clearing.

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - Strangely uncommon here. We had it only along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12.

Golden-winged Cacique (*C. chrysopterus*) - Scattered individuals seen on 6 of 8 days.

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

Violaceous Euphonia (*E. violacea*) - Another normally common species that seemed unusually inconspicuous. We saw one along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/8 and heard a couple of others.

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euponia chalybea*) (**E**) - This one is a low-density species that is often hard to come by anywhere in its range. We had a pair along the trail from the Sede de Pesquisas to the “Royal Flycatcher trail” on 11/9.

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*E. pectoralis*) (**E**) - Yet another typically common bird that was remarkably missing in action. We had wonderful looks at a male along the Estrada do Carmo on 11/12, and then Alan got it as a “catch-up” bird along the Mirante da Anta trail on 11/14. We heard a couple of others, but that was it.

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - 2 birds at the Sede de Pesquisas on 11/9 were our only record.

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - Seen at all rest stops between São Paulo and Intervales on the first and last days.

TOTAL = 254 species, of which 106 were 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:

Crab-eating Fox (*Cerdocyon thous*)

Tayra (*Eira barbara*)

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*)

Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta spp.*)

Cavy sp.

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*)

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

Serra do Mar Brocket Deer (*Mazama bororo*)

bat spp.

Tegu Lizard

Cane Toad

Various leaf mimic toads