

**SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL PART I:
COASTAL PARANÁ /SANTA CATARINA, RIO
GRANDE DO SUL & ITATIAIA**

September 26 – October 10, 2009

IGUACU FALLS PRE-TRIP

September 23-27, 2009

LEADER: KEVIN ZIMMER

COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER

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Once again, our Southeast Brazil Part I tour served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing over 400 species and a whopping 149 regional and/or Brazilian endemics.

We started with the Iguacu Falls Pre-Trip, where the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls provided the backdrop for one of the rarest and most spectacular cracids in South America, the Black-fronted Piping-Guan. We watched two birds at length as they fed on small fruits, alternately pacing back and forth and giving the high-pitched whistles from which they derive their name. Nightbirding was exceptional on this visit to Iguacu. We had barely begun the first morning (predawn) when I heard what sounded like a Long-tailed Potoo. Since there were no records of this species from the park, and since some *Ciccaba* owls give similar calls, I assumed that what we were hearing was some odd vocalization of the resident Mottled Owl. But when the bird continued with the same call, even in the face of playback, I decided that it had to be a Long-tailed Potoo after all. I taped the bird and moved us to a slightly different spot inside the forest, and then tried playback. Suddenly, I caught the silhouette overhead, and hit it with the spotlight. There, circling above us, with its long, broad tail flared, was a Long-tailed Potoo! The bird perched in the midstory, yielding spectacular views. This bird represented the nominate, or first-named subspecies of Long-tailed Potoo, which is endemic to the Atlantic Forest region of southeast Brazil, northeast Argentina, and northern Paraguay. These Atlantic Forest birds have a range that is hugely disjunct from the more widespread Amazonian birds, and may be worthy of recognition as a separate species. We see this bird with some regularity on our Southeast Brazil Part II (Espírito Santo) tour, but in nearly 20 years of birding southeast Brazil I had never seen it outside of Espírito Santo. On top of this, Iguacu Falls National Park is one of the more intensively birded spots in the entire region, and yet this was a first park record.

After such a find, almost anything would be anticlimactic, but the next day, on our second attempt at predawn owling, we not only scored the potoo once again, but followed with exceptional studies of both Variable and Tropical screech-owls, as well as Mottled Owl! Of course, there was much more to see after sunrise, and once again, Iguacu

delivered. In addition to such “regulars” as Surucua Trogon, Rufous-capped Motmot, Spot-billed Toucanet, Blond-crested Woodpecker, Ochre-collared Piculet, White-eyed and Ochre-breasted foliage-gleaners, White-shouldered Fire-eye, Southern Antpipit, São Paulo Tyrannulet, Southern Bristle-Tyrant, Plush-crested Jay, and Guira Tanager, we were treated to great views of three of the more localized and tougher Atlantic Forest endemics, the Buff-bellied Puffbird, Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher, and Russet-winged Spadebill, not to mention the more widespread but typically unpredictable Rusty-breasted Nunlet. During the course of working on a Short-tailed Antthrush (seen, but not without a struggle), I discovered an active nest of a Rufous Gnateater, and we all ended up with exceptional studies of the bird hunkered down in its nest. And who could forget the views we had of the magnificent perched King Vulture? That is one of those widespread Neotropical birds that, for whatever reason, you seldom see perched, especially right above your head.

With the pre-trip behind us, it was on to Southeast Brazil Part I, where Curitiba was our jumping-off point for exploring the *restinga* woodlands of Santa Catarina, as well as the cloud forests of the Serra da Graciosa. We got things off to a nice start on the first afternoon of what was largely a travel day by securing great views of the recently described Marsh Antwren, not to mention incandescent male Brazilian Tanagers in the same marsh. Most of our first day at Volta Velha was spent birding under the protection of umbrellas or the eaves of the dining room as we waited out a big rainstorm. But all was not lost, as I managed to tape in a Spot-backed Antshrike (to eye level!) and a beautiful pair of Black-backed Tanagers, and the combination of feeders and fruiting trees ensured a regular procession of other goodies within our binocular range. Particularly memorable was the group of 7 Swallow-tailed Kites that sat shedding water in the big tree directly in front of the dining room. It’s difficult to look both elegant and miserable at the same time, but those kites pulled it off with a panache befitting one of the world’s most striking raptors. Not to be outdone, a magnificent White-necked Hawk circled low over the clearing, allowing excellent studies of what is probably the rarest raptor endemic to the Atlantic Forest. When the rain eventually let up, we headed into the forest, where a lovely male Squamate Antbird was among the first to greet us. We had barely recovered from the adrenaline rush of seeing the hawk and the antbird when we noticed an animal in the trail ahead. It was a tayra, a very large mustelid, and it was coming down the trail toward us. At first the big weasel appeared oblivious to our presence, but eventually he paused to study us, allowing superb views in the process. Eventually, the animal decided to give us a wide berth, and skulked off into the terrestrial bromeliads that were providing much of the ground cover. Fortunately, our schedule called for a second morning of birding at Volta Velha, and we made the most of our second chance, securing superb views of such specialties as Saw-billed Hermit, Pale-browed Treehunter, Unicolored Antwren, Kaempfer’s Tody-Tyrant, Restinga Tyrannulet, Gray-capped Tyrannulet, and the dazzling Red-necked Tanager. Displaying South American Snipe over the pasture adjacent to the palmito plantation was an unexpected bonus.

Back in Curitiba, we sampled from a diverse menu of avian delicacies. At one stop it was Canebrake Groundcreeper and Blackish Rail, at another it was an active lek of

Plovercrests, and at a third, it was a spritely pair of Sharp-tailed Tyrants. The rarely seen Sickle-winged Nightjar, Freckle-breasted Thornbird, Red-and-white Crake, and Wetland Tapaculo were also tracked down, although the latter two species managed to avoid being seen by most people in the group. The Serra da Graciosa introduced us to an entirely different avifauna, that of the cool, wet slopes of the Serra do Mar, where the far-reaching calls of Bare-throated Bellbirds and Hooded Berryeaters presaged good looks at males of both species. Slaty Bristlefront, Dusky-tailed and Bertoni's antbirds, Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser, and Brassy-breasted Tanager were just a few of the goodies that we saw here, but the morning was stolen by the crippling views that we secured of the Canebrake Groundcreeper, a skulking endemic that can be an absolute bear to see.

The morning birding was followed by a typically sumptuous Brazilian lunch, which, in turn, was followed by an experiment. Our local guide, Raphael, had suggested we try a boat trip to Superagui National Park. This large park straddles the boundary between São Paulo and Paraná states, and preserves a number of pristine offshore islands, as well as coastal mangroves and Serra do Mar forest. The scenery alone is worth the trip, but our goal was to reach a particular island that is the roosting site for large numbers of the spectacular and endangered Red-tailed Parrot. This parrot is one of the rarest and most localized of the Atlantic Forest endemics, being confined to a narrow littoral strip between the Serra do Mar and the nearshore islands, from southern São Paulo state in the north to northernmost Santa Catarina state in the south. The global population is estimated at less than 5,000 birds. Raphael and I had mulled over the possibility of a surgical strike for the parrot the night before and decided to go for it. We wound our way down the Serra da Graciosa to the coast, and then made our way to a small fishing village to look for a boat to hire. Finding a boat on short notice was not easy, and took some time. Timing was becoming increasingly critical, and therefore, we blasted past Brown Boobies and Magnificent Frigatebirds on the way out in order to reach the island in time. As we approached the island, we began seeing pairs and small groups of parrots making their daily commute. Once in place, we thrilled to the sight of more and more parrots settling into the palm trees, and watched as they fanned their tails (displaying their trademark red band) and dangled by their bills and feet from the fronds. The varied calls of the parrots combined with the persistent grunting of hundreds of Neotropical Cormorants (also roosting on the island) to create a veritable cacophony of sound.

With the sun starting to set, we reluctantly turned back towards the mainland. As we approached a small islet that was covered by mangroves, a shout went out from the boatman. His words were drowned out by the noise of the engine, but there was no mistaking the incandescent vermilion blobs that were sprinkled over the mangroves and the adjacent sandy beach—Scarlet Ibis! In fact, there were more than 80 of them! As we turned the boat and approached the islet, the ibis took flight, swirling around and around the boat as the last remnants of sunlight caused the birds to glow like the embers of a dying fire. Raphael had mentioned Scarlet Ibis as a possibility when we discussed the merits of doing the boat trip, but we both thought it an outside possibility at best. Our gamble had paid off in a big way, as we scored not only the Red-tailed Parrots, but also the unexpected Scarlet Ibis, a bird that had been extirpated from coastal Paraná (and much of its historic range in Brazil), but which is now on the way back. Virtually all in

the group agreed that the boat trip was one of the real highlights of the tour (and a “keeper” for future trips), and the Scarlet Ibis tied for first in the voting for “Favorite Bird of the Trip.”

On to São Francisco de Paula, where moss-draped araucaria woodlands and windswept, plateau grasslands treated us to a delightful mix of forest and open-country birding. Our morning on the escarpment trails netted numerous prizes, from exceptional views of a pair of rare White-rumped Hawks, to multiple Mottled Piculets, to Araucaria and Striolated tit-spinetails and a well-behaved pair of spectacular Vinaceous-breasted Parrots that I pulled in with the tape. Upon alighting in a nearby araucaria tree, the pair proceeded to treat us to a captivating repertoire of behaviors, ranging from allopreening to singing to fanning their nape feathers, all while filling our scopes! The grounds of our hotel offered a most cooperative Long-tufted Screech-Owl, noisy Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails, an impressively big White-throated Woodcreeper, Red-breasted Toucan and Chestnut-backed Tanagers on the feeders, and an eleventh-hour pair of Green-chinned Euphonias. Nearby open country yielded loads of new birds, including such perennial favorites as Red-legged Seriema, Plumbeous Rail, Long-tailed Cinclodes, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, Black-and-white Monjita, and Saffron-cowled Blackbird, as well as a particularly obliging Red-winged Tinamou. One of the many highlights came when we found a Planalto Tapaculo, a species just described to science in 2005. The bird was quite tape-responsive, and provided everyone in the group with good views. This was the third time in four years that we have seen this species since its formal description. Low-foraging groups of big Biscutate and Sooty swifts (both endemics) made the drive to Aparados da Serra National Park worthwhile, in spite of the fog that prevented us from seeing Itaimbezinho Canyon.

Then, it was on to Itatiaia National Park, a perpetual favorite. In contrast to my past few trips here, Itatiaia was not suffering from drought. Rather, the normal spring rains of November had come early, and the region was being hammered with rain. We enjoyed mostly good weather during our stay, but we did lose most of one day to heavy rains, costing us a few species of forest interior birds that we virtually always see. Nonetheless, we still managed to see most of the expected species, along with a few bonus birds. The number one highlight for many of us had to be the Speckle-breasted Antpitta that offered such superb views that it ended up tied with Scarlet Ibis for “Favorite Bird of the Trip.” Prolonged studies of a singing male Black-and-gold Cotinga, a lek full of “Purple-breasted” Plovercrests, soaring Black Hawk-Eagles, and a virtual parade of nifty little endemic flycatchers were among our other highlights from our day on the Agulhas Negras Road. Other gems included a sensational pair of White-bearded Antshrikes (16 years in a row for this rare endemic on this trip) and an equally superb pair of Giant Antshrikes on the Jeep Trail, an unexpected pair of bizarre Swallow-tailed Cotingas near the hotel swimming pool, whacking-big Robust Woodpeckers also poolside, a Dusky-legged Guan on its nest, and the usual parade of hummingbirds, tanagers, and other frugivores (can you say “Saffron Toucanet”?) at the feeders lining the balcony of the hotel dining room. We also enjoyed good views of both Orange-breasted and Orange-eyed thornbirds (both split off from what was called “Red-eyed Thornbird”), as well as that perpetual crowd-pleaser, the Streamer-tailed Tyrant, in the lowland marshes below

the park. The bamboo was seeding below the Hotel Donati, which was responsible for the presence of three nomadic bamboo specialists—Buffy-fronted and Temminck’s seedeaters, and Uniform Finch—as well as an impressive concentration of White-eyed Parakeets. Picking up a just-arriving Rufous-tailed Attila and securing exceptional views of the rare Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant on our last morning were also notable. All too soon, it was time to return to Rio, where some said their goodbyes, while others embarked on Part II, Espírito Santo, where a whole new group of Atlantic Forest endemics awaited.

Along the way, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals (including visits to multiple *churrascarias*), 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! I want to thank our local guides, Oliver, Raphael, Margit, and Ricardo, each of whom added greatly to our trip. It was great fun birding with you all, and I look forward to seeing 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)

Iguacu Pre-Trip:

1. Long-tailed Potoo
2. Blond-crested Woodpecker
3. Black-fronted Piping-Guan

Main Tour Part I:

1. Speckle-breasted Antpitta and Scarlet Ibis (tie)
2. Streamer-tailed Tyrant, Swallow-tailed Manakin, and Scale-throated Hermit (three-way tie)

Itinerary:

09/23 - São Paulo to Iguacu (All group members opted to arrive in Iguacu a day before the tour actually started, in order to have a day at leisure to recover from the overnight flight.), arriving at hotel at ca. 1600 hours and with a short birding excursion to the Devil’s Throat and back from 1600–1830 hours.

09/24 - tour officially begins, with afternoon birding walk along the river to the Falls, and out onto the boardwalk to the Devil’s Throat.

09/25 - Iguacu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling

09/26 - Iguacu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling

09/27 - Iguacu to Curitiba, with pre-lunch birding along the road to the Zoobotanical Park and then post-lunch drive to Itapoá, with afternoon birding near Garuva.

09/28 - Volta Velha Reserve: rain all morning, with birding restricted to vicinity of the cabin clearing and dining room; afternoon birding along the main forest trail from 1400–1700 hours.

09/29 - Volta Velha Reserve for all-morning birding; afternoon stops along beach and the Sai Guacú river mouth before return drive to Curitiba, with late afternoon birding at a marsh just outside of Curitiba, followed by some nightbirding. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

09/30 - Breakfast at 0600, depart at 0645 for Barigui Park (until 1000 hours); Curitiba Zoobotanical Park (until 1215 hours); afternoon birding at Piraquare. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

10/01 - Breakfast at 0600, depart 0645 for Serra da Graciosa (birded until noon), with lunch in Morretes at Doña Siroba; then drove to the coast, where we took a boat to Superagui National Park (Pinheiro and Pecas islands) and birded until dusk. Late evening return (2115 hours) to hotel in São Jose dos Pinhais for dinner.

10/02 - 1015 hours flight from Curitiba to Porto Alegre, where we enjoyed a sumptuous feast at a local churrascaria before driving to São Francisco de Paula (arriving ca. 1500 hours), with some late afternoon birding (until 1800 hours) in open country along the road to Canelo & Gramado.

10/03 - morning birding (0615–1145 hours) along the escarpment at the Colinas do São Francisco; afternoon (1530–1830 hours) in open country along the road to Cambará do Sul (RS 020).

10/04 - early morning birding on the hotel grounds (0615–0815 hours) with remainder of the day birding open country en route to Cambará do Sul & Aparados da Serra NP; back at hotel by 1820 hours.

10/05 - Optional early birding (0615–0745 hours) at Colinas do São Francisco; back to hotel to pack up and drive (0830) back to Porto Alegre. Mid-day (1245) flight to Rio de Janeiro (arriving 1500 hours), followed by 3-hour drive to Itatiaia National Park.

10/06 - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0600, depart 0730 with entire morning on Jeep Trail; afternoon (starting at 1530 hours) in open country below the park.

10/07 - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0400 with 0445 departure for all day birding on the Agulhas Negras Road (arriving ca. 0630) until 1530 hours.

10/08 - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0600, with 0645 departure for Tres Picos Trail, where heavy rain forced us to quit early (0900) and head back to the hotel. We spent most of the rest of the day birding off the protected balcony outside of the hotel dining room, with an hour under the umbrellas on the grounds of the Hotel Donati.

10/09 - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0500 with 0545 departure for Hotel Donati, where we birded the grounds and the road below until 0815, followed by the Hotel Simon trail until 0900 before returning to our hotel to pack up; drive to Rio (leaving at 0945 and arriving at 1300 hours, with lunch en route); for most of group, late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Southeast Brazil Part II**. Remainder of group with international flights home.

10/10 - for participants headed home, flights arrive in U.S. airports in morning, with connections home later in the day.

Key:

CU - Curitiba area (areas in and around Curitiba visited in the afternoon/evening), including the Serra da Graciosa.

GI - lowland sites in the Garuva/Itapoá region, but not including Reserva Volta Velha.
 IT - Itatiaia National Park and vicinity
 IG - Iguacu Falls and vicinity
 RS - all sites in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. These centered around São Francisco de Paula (includes Aparados da Serra NP, the escarpment forests near the hotel, the hotel grounds & all roads between these areas.)
 SNP - Superagui National Park, Paraná. A small number of species that were seen on our boat trip, which was a highly focused, late afternoon excursion to see Red-tailed Parrots coming to roost.
 VV - Reserva Volta Velha, northern Santa Catarina state.
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**) - IG, VV
Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (**e**) - IG, VV, CU, RS, IT (Seen nicely here after having been “heard only” the remainder of the trip.)
Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)* (**E**) - VV*
Red-winged Tinamou (*Rynchotus rufescens*) - RS (Splendid, prolonged studies!)
Spotted Nothura (*Nothura maculosa*)* - RS

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

White-faced Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) - CU, VV
Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - CU, VV, RS {Also called “Brazilian Duck”.}
Speckled Teal (*Anas flavirostris*) - RS {Also known as “Yellow-billed Teal”.}
Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica*) - RS
White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*) - CU
Silver Teal (*Anas versicolor*) - CU
Rosy-billed Pochard (*Netta peposaca*) - CU

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis canicollis*) - GI, VV

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

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - RS (leader only), IT (Repeated great looks – almost close enough to touch – including a bird on the nest. The birds at Itatiaia are of the subspecies *P. o. bronzina*.)

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (E) - IG (Great studies of two of these spectacular and threatened birds. We were even treated to hearing their whistled calls above the roar of the Falls.)

GANNETS & BOOBIES (Sulidae):

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - SNP

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - IG, CU, GI, SNP, Rio de Janeiro

FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificans*) - GI, VV, SNP, Rio de Janeiro

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

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

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - IG, GI, CU, SNP, Rio de Janeiro, IT

Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) - SNP

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - GI, CU, SNP, Rio de Janeiro

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - GI, VV, CU, SNP, Rio de Janeiro, IT

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - IG

Whistling Heron (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - VV, CU

Capped Heron (*Pilherodius pileatus*) - GI (2 birds seen at forest-edge bordering rice fields near Garuva were a surprise this far south.)

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - CU (20+ day-roosting birds)

IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):

Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*) - SNP (A flock of ca. 80 birds coming to roost on a small, mangrove-covered islet was a big surprise! These magnificent birds were considered extirpated from much of their historic Brazilian range {including the state of Paraná, where we were}, but now are making a big comeback. This one tied with Speckle-breasted Antpitta in the voting for “Favorite Bird of the Trip”.)

Bare-faced Ibis (*Phimosus infuscatus*) - CU

Buff-necked Ibis (*Theristicus caudatus*) - CU*, RS (High count of 20 in one day.)
Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) - CU, SNP

VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - daily
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - almost daily, except for IG and IT, where it was seen only one day at each location.
King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) - IG (Spectacular views of a magnificent perched adult!)

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - CU, VV (Including prolonged close-range studies of 7 perched birds waiting out the storm.)

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) - CU

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*) - IG, Rio de Janeiro

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IG

Rufous-thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - RS (Nice studies of a low soaring bird over the Hampel. {Some taxonomists lump this South American taxon with the Sharp-shinned Hawk of North America and the Plain-breasted Hawk of northern South America.})

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulatus*) E - VV (We enjoyed lengthy studies of a low-soaring bird thanks to good spotting by John. This is the rarer and more localized of the two *Leucopternis* species that are endemic to the Atlantic Forest {Mantled Hawk is the other one.}.)

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - All locations, and seen nearly daily

White-rumped Hawk (*Buteo leucorrhous*) - RS, IT* (A pair of birds seen soaring over the escarpment near São Francisco de Paula were initially seen somewhat distantly, and then a few hours later were seen much closer {good spotting Grace!}. This beautiful little *Buteo* has a wide range, but is nowhere common, and views like the ones we had are particularly hard to come by.)

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) - RS

White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - RS (Stunning views.)

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - RS, IT (Several nice views of soaring and calling birds.)

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - widespread {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*) - VV, CU, SNP, RS, IT

Chimango Caracara (*M. chimango*) - RS

Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)* - VV

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - IG, RS, IT* {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. We had nice looks at a pair on our last morning out of São Francisco de Paula. }

Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*)* - IT (rare here)

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) - RS

Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - RS

Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*) - Porto Alegre

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)* - GI*, CU*

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) - CU, RS* (Always nasty to see. Some of us got a quick glimpse of a bird that crossed a gap in the marsh vegetation at a location just outside of Curitiba.)

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*A. saracura*) (E) - VV, GI, CU, RS, IT (Several good looks this year.)

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - IG*, GI, CU, RS*, IT* (Nice looks at birds near Garuva and in Curitiba.)

Plumbeous Rail (*Pardirallus sanguinolentus*) - RS (Nice views of this attractive rail.)

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - CU, GI, RS {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*) - IG, Rio de Janeiro

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - RS (Shelia made a great spot on that first pair!)

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - almost daily

OYSTERCATCHERS (Haematopodidae)

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) - GI, SNP

STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):

White-backed Stilt (*Himantopus melanurus*) - GI, CU {Stilt taxonomy is a mess! Some authorities lump the six taxa of “pied” stilts into a single, near globally-distributed species (“Common Stilt”), whereas others break these down into anywhere from one to six different species. The AOU currently treats *melanurus* of southern South America as conspecific with *mexicanus* (Black-necked Stilt), which ranges from North America south all the way to northeastern Brazil. The contact zone between the two forms is worthy of study, to see how much (if any) hybridization occurs.}

JACANAS (Jacanidae):

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - CU, GI, Rio de Janeiro

SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitarius*) - CU

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) - CU (95 at one spot on 9/30)

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) - CU (10 on 9/30)

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiae*) - VV, CU (Great studies of aerial displays at VV.)

GULLS (Laridae):

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - GI, SNP, Rio de Janeiro

TERNs (Sternidae):

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) - GI (These were “Cayenne Terns” {*S.s. eurygnatha*} with all yellow bills, which replace the *sandvicensis* types {bill black with yellow tip} to the south.)

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) - IT

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

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - GI, VV, CU, IT

Picui Ground-Dove (*Columbina picui*) - IT (Leader only. Seen along the road through open country below Agulhas Negras.)

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*)* - IG*, VV*

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*) - IG, RS

Violaceous Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon violacea*)* - IG*
Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - RS

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - IG, VV, CU, RS, IT {We saw two subspecies: nominate *frontalis* at IT; and *chiripepe*, which lacked red on the upper surface of the tail and had red-orange at the bend of the wing, at the other locales.}

Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) - RS

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - IG, IT (Spectacular concentration of 200+ feeding at seeding bamboo below the Hotel Donati on our last morning.)

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - IG, GI, VV, IT (Exceptionally nice, close studies at IG.)

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - CU

Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - IG*, RS (Up to 50+ on some days, but always in flight.), IT {Also known as “Pileated Parrot”}.

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - IG, VV, RS*, IT

Red-tailed Parrot (*Amazona brasiliensis*) (E) - SNP (150+ birds seen coming to roost on a small island. We had great views of both flying and perched birds – one of the trip highlights and one of the rarest parrots in South America.)

Turquoise-fronted Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*) - CU {Also known as “Blue-fronted Parrot”}.

Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (*Amazona vinacea*) (E) - RS (Wonderful close studies of a few pairs {others seen in flight only}, with nape feathers fanned in display.)

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - IG, CU, IT*

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - CU, GI, VV, IT

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*)* - CU*

Smooth-billed Ani (*C. ani*) - CU, GI, VV, RS, Rio de Janeiro

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*) - IG (Great views.)

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*) (E) - IG (Crippling views of a very responsive individual. Also known as “Black-capped Screech-Owl”.)

Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*O. sactaecatrinae*) (E) - CU, RS (Excellent studies of a male.)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*)* - IG* (Uncharacteristically missing in action. We heard it pre-dawn at IG, where we usually see multiple individuals, and the resident pair at the Hotel Ypé in IT appears no longer to be resident.)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - VV

Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*) - IG (Prolonged close study of this widespread, but often hard-to-see owl. As we have pointed out for years, this population differs vocally

and morphologically from the more familiar birds of Central America. Watch for a split at some point.)

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Short-tailed (= Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) - IG, VV*, CU, IT {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.}

Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)* - VV*, IT*

Sickle-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - CU (We heard their distinctive vocalizations and saw several foraging individuals in flight. A poorly known and rarely seen nightjar.)

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Long-tailed Potoo (*Nyctibius aethereus aethereus*) (e) - IG {This was a huge surprise! As far as I can determine, this represents a first-ever record for Iguaçu Falls National Park, and possibly the first modern record for the state of Paraná! This, the nominate subspecies, has a geographically disjunct range from the Amazonian and Chocó populations, and is somewhat larger, with a slightly different (although similar) voice. It may represent a distinct biological species. We had fabulous looks of the bird, both perched and in flight. Voted as "Favorite Bird of the Trip" for the Iguaçu Pre-Trip.}

Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus cornutus*)* - IG* {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) - RS (Nice studies near Aparados da Serra NP.)

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*) - IG (Impressive numbers around the falls.)

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - RS (Close examination of my photos from near Aparados da Serra revealed that there were at least a few White-collared Swifts mixed in with the Biscutate flock.), IT (This is where we really saw this species the best.)

Biscutate Swift (*S. biscutata*) (E) - RS (Numbers seen nicely around Aparados da Serra and Cambará do Sul.)

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - IG, CU, VV, RS (25+ vocalizing birds seen nicely above the escarpment near the Hampel.)

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - RS, IT {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) - VV (Nice looks at feeding and perched individuals.)

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - CU, IT

Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - IT

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*) - IT

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - IT (Repeated close views of this flashy endemic.)

"Purple-breasted" Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) (E) - IT (Excellent views of spectacular males on the lek, in addition to a few individuals seen foraging. Males of this nominate subspecies differ from those of *loddigesii* in having a much brighter and more extensively purple breast and a green crest. The subspecies *loddigesii*, which we saw in Curitiba, and which occurs farther south {s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay}, has a darker and more restricted breast patch, and a blue crest. It is an almost certain split.)

"Black-breasted" Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) (E) - CU (Multiple spectacular males on the lek!)

Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - IT (We had both males and females paying occasional visits to the feeders off the dining room balcony at the Ypé.)

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - IG, RS

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - IG, VV, CU, IT

Gilded Sapphire (*Hylocharis chrysura*) - IG

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - RS, IT

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - IG, IT

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - CU, IT

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

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

Black-throated Trogon (*T. rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - IG, IT* {This subspecies is endemic to E Brazil, NE Argentina and E Paraguay.}

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) (E) - IG, CU, RS, IT (Both the orange-bellied race *aurantius* {IT}, and the red-bellied race *surrucura* {everywhere else} were seen.)

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - CU, SNP

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - IG, CU, RS

Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*) - IG

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphthengus ruficapillus*) (E) - IG (Up to 20+ heard/seen per day at IG, but strangely quiet and inconspicuous elsewhere on the route.)

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

Buff-bellied Puffbird (*Notharchus swainsoni*) (E) - IG {Nice studies of a pair of these puffbirds. These were formerly lumped with the widespread but geographically disjunct White-necked Puffbird, but the two are very different vocally and morphologically, and are possibly not even one another's closest relative. These can be one of the more problematic endemics of the Atlantic Forest region to find during the course of a short trip.}

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) - IG, VV (Nice studies!)

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (E) - IG (Less vocal than usual, but we had nice looks at both male and female.)

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - IT {Recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*. These cool birds are much more reliable visitors to the Ypé feeders on our August Best of Brazil trip.}

Chestnut-eared Aracari (*Pteroglossus castanotis*) - IG

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - GI, RS, IT

Toco Toucan (*R. toco*) - IG (Spectacular!)

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

White-barred Piculet (*P. cirratus cirratus*) (E) - IT

Ochre-collared Piculet (*P. temminckii*) (E) - IG, VV, CU

Mottled Piculet (*Picumnus nebulosus*) (E) - RS (In-your-face views of this uncommon and attractive piculet.)

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - CU (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) - IG, IT (What a beauty!)

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - CU, VV, RS, IT

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

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E)* - RS* (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*) - IG, CU, RS*, IT*

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

“Field Flicker” (*C. c. campestroides*) - RS {See preceding species. The two forms differ somewhat vocally and in throat color, which may act as an isolating mechanism. The contact zone appears to be in northern Santa Catarina and southern Paraná.}

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) (E) - IG, VV (A stunning bird!)

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*) - IG, IT {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) - SNP, IT (Our first one was seen in flight, somewhat distantly, during our boat trip at SNP. We did much better with the pair seen near the swimming pool at our hotel in IT.)

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - CU, IT*

Long-tailed Cinclodes (*Cinclodes pabsti*) (E) - RS (Multiple great looks at this species, which was just described to science in 1969.)

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

Straight-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnortyx rectirostris*) - RS (Seen on three different days, but we enjoyed particularly crippling views of one very responsive pair.)

Striolated Tit-Spintail (*Leptasthenura striolata*) (E) - RS

Araucaria Tit-Spintail (*L. setaria*) (E) - RS, IT*

Itatiaia Thistle-tail (*Oreophylax moreirae*) (E) - IT (Formerly known as “Itatiaia Spine-tail”.)

Rufous-capped Spintail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - CU, RS, IT

Gray-bellied Spintail (*S. cinerascens*) (E) - IT (As usual, a devil to see well.)

Sooty-fronted Spintail (*S. frontalis*)* - IG*

Spix’s (= Chicli) Spintail (*S. spixi*) - GI, VV*, CU*, RS

Olive Spintail (*C. obsoleta*) (E) - CU, RS

Pallid Spintail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - CU, IT {This and the previous species seem to replace one another geographically. Curitiba appears to be right in the middle of the contact zone, and it is possible to see both species in the same spot (as we did). They may sort out somewhat along habitat lines, with *pallida* more common in the forest of the Serra do Mar, and *obsoleta* more common in gallery forest and edge at lower elevations. We had great studies of Pallid Spintail at IT.}

Yellow-chinned Spintail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - CU, GI

Freckle-breasted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus striaticollis*) - CU (This one was a real skulker, although we eventually got good views. At the northern edge of its range here.)

Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) (E) - IT {What was called “Red-eyed Thornbird” 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. We had excellent studies of both species in one such marsh. This, the form with the glaring orange eye, proved tougher because of the fading light, but that eye stood out nonetheless. Both species are endemic to the Atlantic Forest region. }

Orange-breasted Thornbird (*P. ferrugineigula*) (E) - IT (See preceding taxonomic discussion. We had repeated great views of this one.)

Canebrake Groundcreeper (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) (E) - CU (Seen well at two localities. The views at Serra da Graciosa were sensational!)

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - RS

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - IG (Unusual here.), CU, RS, IT

Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor lichtensteini*) (E) - IG, VV

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*P. atricapillus*) (E) - IG, VV (Definitely among the most attractive of foliage-gleaners.)

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*P. rufus*) - IG, IT

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

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus holti*) (E) - VV {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw at VV, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we typically see 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) - IG, VV {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*) - CU*, RS*, IT (After hearing it on several occasions, it was great to get such fabulous views at IT. What a cooperative bird!)

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) (E) - CU, RS, IT {We encountered two different subspecies: 1) *camargoi* in CU and RS (distinguished primarily by its more extensively streaked back and underparts, and by the stronger yellowish tinge to the supercilium, face, and throat), and 2) nominate *contaminatus* at IT. The two forms supposedly intergrade in n São Paulo state, but vocal and morphological differences suggest that they could represent distinct species. }

Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus minutus*) (e) - IG {This, the nominate form, is endemic to the Atlantic Forest, and differs vocally and morphologically from other populations of this wide-ranging “species”. It is a good candidate for a split. }

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - IG, VV*, IT {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) - IG, VV*, CU, RS, IT {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) - RS, IT* (Great studies of this, the “beast of the east” woodcreeper.)

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - RS, IT

Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus fuscus*) (E) - IG, VV, CU, RS, IT
{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. }

Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - IT (Several exceptional studies of birds right off the dining room balcony.)

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - RS {This is a recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper. 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) - IT (What a bird!)

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - VV (After some effort, we finally got a well behaved male to drop down to eye-level and perch in plain sight – it was worth the wait!)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*) - IT (Big antshrikes were strangely non-vocal and inconspicuous this trip. In spite of that, we managed excellent studies of a pair of these monsters.)

Large-tailed Antshrike (*Mackenziaena leachii*) (E)* - IT* (This was a disappointment. We couldn’t get rid of this bird on our August trip, when a pair followed us around the Agulhas Negras road for an extended period of time. This time around, they were barely vocal, and completely unresponsive, likely indicating that they were well into their nesting period. Close to a sure thing on our Intervalles, Brazil tour, where one territorial pair is often seen from the porch of our lodge!)

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E)* - IT* (Another one that we heard at IT, but which we just couldn’t coax into view. It didn’t help that we got rained out of one of my most reliable territories on the Tres Picos trail.)

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - IT (This antshrike put on a great show. At one point, there was a territorial face-off between two pairs. This made 16 straight years of seeing this species on this tour – quite a feat considering it is one of the rarest Atlantic Forest endemics.)

Rufous-capped Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*) (e) - CU, RS

Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*) - VV, CU, RS, IT (Buff-bellied *gilvigaster* in VV, CU and RS, and gray-bellied *caerulescens* at IT.)

Spot-breasted Antwren (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - IT

Plain Antwren (*D. mentalis*) (e) - IG, CU, RS

Rufous-backed Antwren (*D. xanthopterus*) (E) - IT (Great looks at this attractive endemic)

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - CU, IT

Unicolored Antwren (*Myrmotherula unicolor*) (E) - VV (Excellent close studies of this localized, endemic antwren.)

Rufous-winged Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus*) (e) - IG, VV (This, the nominate subspecies, is a near-certain split from other members of this complex.)

Marsh Antwren (*Formicivora acutirostris*) (E) - GI {Sensational views of this endemic antwren! It was just described to science in 1995, and placed in the monotypic genus *Stymphalornis*. Recent molecular work indicates that it is more properly placed in the genus *Formicivora*, which correlates nicely with observed morphological, vocal and ecological similarities with several of the *Formicivora* species. Amazingly, a new (as yet unnamed) population of closely related birds has recently been discovered in São Paulo state. Whether they are different enough to warrant separate species status is a matter of some debate. We see that one on our Brazilian Specialties Tour.}

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

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

Rufous-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila genei*) (E) - IT

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

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

Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - VV

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - IG, IT*

White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - IG, VV, IT

White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - IT

Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - VV (Point-blank views of a super responsive male.)

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - VV (Outstanding views!)

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - IG, CU*, RS (Good looks at this skulker, although only after a substantial amount of effort.)

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*) (E)* - IT {The rain-out day at IT killed us on this one! This taxon is restricted to se Brazil, and is now considered to be specifically distinct from the geographically far-removed *C. turdina* and *C. chinogaster* of the Colombian and Venezuelan Andes. The latter two forms are currently lumped under the common name of “Scalloped Antthrush”, although they too may prove to be distinct! Sibley & Monroe use the common name of “Brazilian Antthrush” for nominate *ruficauda*, whereas the AOU and Ridgely & Tudor retain the established name of Rufous-tailed.}

Cryptic Antthrush (*C. meruloides*) (E)* - IT* (Nowhere did the rain-out day at IT hurt us more than with this and the preceding species. We never even made it to the spots where I usually get these two birds. We heard both species, but we typically make a clean sweep of seeing the three *Chamaeza*.) {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the common name “Such’s Antthrush”, which the AOU has followed. We are following Ridgely & Tudor.}

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - IT* (Unusually quiet and unresponsive during this trip. We didn't even hear it in the south.) {This much larger race from e Brazil differs vocally from other populations, and may be a valid species, *G. imperator*, the "Imperial Antpitta".}

Speckle-breasted Antpitta (*Hylopezus nattereri*) (E) - CU*, RS*, IT (These birds were uncharacteristically silent in the south, but after a bit of work, we ended up with fabulous views at IT. This one tied with Scarlet Ibis in the voting for "Favorite Bird of the Trip".)

GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):

Rufous Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - IG, CU, RS, IT* (Finding an active nest of this species at IG was one of my trip highlights!) {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):

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - CU (We had a pair of these super cool birds parading around in front of us at Serra da Graciosa.) {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 we saw are the southern form (no name yet). We often get the northern form at IT, but rain kept us from getting to the territories that I have staked out.}

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E)* - CU

Wetland Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) (E) - CU (Heard repeatedly by all, but seen only by Grace (I think). It is always amazing whenever even part of the group can get on this skulky little marsh rat!)

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - RS*, IT (Excellent views of a singing bird at IT.) {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.}

Planalto Tapaculo (*Scytalopus pachecoï*) (E) - RS (Great views for everyone, and the third time that we have seen it on this tour since its description as a new species just four years ago!) {Just described to science in 2005, although there were many specimens in collections. Formerly confused with, and treated as part of, Mouse-colored Tapaculo, *S. speluncae*, which overlaps with this species in Rio Grande do Sul. Planalto is distinguished by its paler overall color and extensively buff belly and flanks, which are boldly barred. Voices of the two species also differ.}

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

- Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet** (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - IG, VV, RS, IT
Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*) - IG, IT
Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) - IG, VV*, IT (Amazing eye-level views of this canopy species at both IG and IT.) {This race shows relatively little sexual dimorphism, and differs vocally from Amazonian birds. A split seems likely.}
Greenish Elaenia (*M. viridicata*) - IG
Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - GI*, VV, IT*
Small-billed Elaenia (*E. parvirostris*) - VV
Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura sordida*) (e) - GI*, VV, RS, IT
Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - RS
White-crested Tyrannulet (*S. subcristata*) - CU, RS
Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - IG, VV, IT
Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - IG, VV, IT
Sharp-tailed Tyrant (*Culicivora caudacuta*) - CU (A tour first! We had repeated nice looks at these cool little flycatchers – a staple of our Emas and Brazilian Specialties tours, but a localized grassland species that has largely disappeared from se Brazil.)
Southern Bristle-Tyrant (*Pogonotriccus eximius*) (E) - IG
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) - CU, RS
Restinga Tyrannulet (*P. kronei*) (E) - VV (Repeated great studies of this restricted-range endemic.)
Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*P. sylviolus*) (E) - IG (Quite uncommon here. This is a bird that we usually see on our Intervales trips.)
São Paulo Tyrannulet (*P. paulistus*) (E) - IG (Fabulous studies of this uncommon and localized little flycatcher, which almost always puts on a great show.)
Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (*P. difficilis*) (E) - IT (Looks like a fall-plumaged Chestnut-sided Warbler.)
Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - VV, RS, IT (Too-close-to-focus-on!)
Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*) - IT (Nice studies of this species, which is often one of the more difficult of SE Brazil's many tyrannulets to see well. We literally nailed this one at the 11th hour on our final morning of the trip.) {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.}
Greenish Tyrannulet (*P. virescens virescens*) (E) - RS, IT (We had a virtual clinic on tyrannulet identification on this trip, and this species cooperated beautifully.)

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*P. griseocapilla*) (E) - VV, IT (Exceptional studies of this canopy tyrannulet at VV and IT, where we had it down nearly to eye-level.)

Southern Antpipit (*Corythopis delandi*) - IG

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - IG, IT (Nice views of these little sprites!)

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

Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*H. obsoletus*) (E) - CU, RS, IT (The “Wicked Witch of the West”.) {Also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”. We had nice studies of the subspecies *zimmeri* at Serra da Graciosa, but only glimpses of nominate *obsoletus* at IT.}

Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) (E) - IG, VV* (We had nice looks at a couple of birds at IG and heard others, which was a surprise. We had not previously encountered the species in that area, despite nearly 20 years of visits!)

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*H. nidipendulus*) (E)* - IT (Rapidly deteriorating light on an overcast afternoon kept us from seeing this little guy, which was buried in a thicket.)

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*) - IG

Kaempfer’s Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus kaempferi*) (E) - GI (Outstanding studies of this rare, and only recently rediscovered endemic flycatcher. Certainly one of the rarest birds of the trip.)

Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus furcatus*) (E) - IT (This rare endemic was more cooperative than usual, showing off for excellent studies on our last morning excursion.)

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps*) (e) - CU, IT

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

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

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - IG*, CU, IT

Russet-winged Spadebill (*Platyrinchus leucoryphus*) (E) - IG, VV (Sensational studies of this rare flycatcher! This one is easily missed.)

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - GI, VV, CU, IT

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - IT {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*) - VV*, CU, RS, IT {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

Tropical Pewee (*Contopus cinereus cinereus*) (e) - IT {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.}

“Fuscous” Flycatcher (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus fuscatus*) (E) - VV {We saw two different subspecies in this complex: *bimaculatus* at IG, and *fuscatus* at VV. The latter is endemic to the lowland Atlantic Forest of se Brazil and n Argentina, whereas

bimaculatus is widespread in se Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and n Argentina. Splits within this complex are imminent.}

“Fuscous” Flycatcher (*C. f. bimaculatus*) - IG {See preceding comments on expected taxonomic changes.}

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) - VV

Blue-billed Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus cyanirostris*) - RS, IT

Crested Black-Tyrant (*K. lophotes*) - RS (A surprise here, on the road to Aparados da Serra, where I have never seen one before.), IT

Velvety Black-Tyrant (*K. nigerrimus*) (E) - IT (2-3 birds hanging out by the hotel swimming pool were something of a surprise!)

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - VV, CU, RS

Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinerea*) - RS

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

Black-and-white Monjita (*Heteroxolmis dominicana*) - SF {This increasingly rare bird is a near endemic, extending from southeast Brazil marginally into northern Paraguay, Uruguay, and Argentina.}

Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - IT (Always a crowd-pleaser!)

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

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

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - IG, CU, VV

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e) - IT {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*) - IT {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. The timing of our trip is always right on the cusp of their return. We got lucky this year, scoring this cool bird on our last morning. Less than a month later, they were everywhere on our Intervalles tour.}

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) - VV, IT

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - IG, VV, IT

Swainson’s Flycatcher (*M. swainsoni*) - VV, RS, IT

Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - IG, IT

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - all locations, and almost daily

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - VV, IT

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - IG, VV, IT

Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgatus trivirgatus*) (e) - VV

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - IG, VV, IT {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*) - VV, IT

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - all locations except RS

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*T. savana*) - IG, GI, VV, RS (We noted groups of migrants just returning to the Porto Alegre area.), IT

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - CU (Multiple great views!), RS*

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

Black-and-gold Cotinga (*Tijuca atra*) (E) - IT (Seeing the minstrel of the mountains in full song is always a highlight!)

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - IG (Not much of a view, as it flashed across the road in front of us.)

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Serra Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - IT (Nice looks at this rather non-descript endemic.) {This form 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.]

White-bearded Manakin (*Manacus manacus*) - IG

Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - IG, VV*, CU*, IT

Band-tailed Manakin (*Pipra fasciicauda*) - IG (Alas, no colorful males this trip. The female or immature male that we saw came in to pygmy-owl tape.)

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana braziliensis*) - IG, VV

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - IG, VV, CU*, IT {Formerly called "Greenish Manakin" or "Greenish Mourner".}

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*P. castaneus castaneus*) (e) - IT

White-winged Becard (*P. polychopterus*) - IG, GU

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - VV, CU, IT

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

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) - IT (A pair frequenting the vicinity of the swimming pool at our hotel was a big treat! Although we've seen them in the park many times, we've never had them on the hotel grounds, and this is a bird that we see on less than half of the trips following this itinerary. It is much more dependable on our Intervalles trips.) {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*) - IG (Formerly known as "Wing-barred Manakin".)

Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileatus*) (E) - IT (Good looks at this attractive specialty, which we secured right before the rains hit!) {Formerly known as “Black-capped Manakin”.}

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus chivi*) (e) - IG, VV, CU, RS {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) - IG, VV, IT {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) - CU, RS, IT

JAYS (Corvidae):

Azure Jay (*Cyanocorax caeruleus*) (E) - VV, CU, RS

Plush-crested Jay (*C. chrysops*) - IG

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

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

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - IG, VV, CU, IT

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - IG, CU, RS

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - CU, RS

White-rumped Swallow (*T. leucorrhoa*) - CU, GI, RS

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris*) (E) - SNP*, IT

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - seen/heard daily

GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Sylviidae):

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

Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila lactea*) (E) - IG (Nice views of this range-restricted and difficult-to-find gnatcatcher!)

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

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

Eastern Slaty-Thrush (*Turdus subalaris*) (E)* - IG* {This is a split from the presumably closely-allied *T. nigriceps*, now called Andean Slaty-Thrush.}

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) - VV, CU, RS, IT
Pale-breasted Thrush (*T. leucomelas*) - IG
Creamy-bellied Thrush (*T. amaurochalinus*) - IG, GI, VV, CU
White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - IG, RS*, IT* {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*) - IG, CU, RS, IT

PIPITS (Motacillidae):

Hellmayr's Pipit (*Anthus hellmayri*) - RS (Superb looks.)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - IG, CU, RS
Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - IG, GI, VV, CU*, RS
Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - IG, VV, CU, RS, IT
White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*B. leucoblepharus*) (E) - CU, RS, IT
Riverbank Warbler (*B. rivularis*) - IG, VV {Previously known by the names of "River Warbler" and "Neotropical River Warbler".}

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - IG, VV, IT

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E)* - CU*, IT* (Uncharacteristically absent. We heard lone individuals at Serra da Graciosa and Itatiaia, but neither responded to tape. The pair that usually frequents our hotel grounds in Itatiaia was, for the first time in recent memory, missing in action.)

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - IG, IT
Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E) - VV, IT
Chestnut-headed Tanager (*Pyrrhocomma ruficeps*) (E) - RS
Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - IG, VV
Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - IG
Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*) - IG
Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - VV, IT
Flame-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus*) (e) - VV {This is a disjunct race that occurs only in coastal Brazil from Paraíba to São Paulo.}
Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - GI, VV, CU, IT

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (E) - IG
Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - GI, VV, IT
Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - GI, VV, CU, RS, IT
Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) (E) - VV, CU
Golden-chevroned Tanager (*T. ornata*) (E) - CU, IT
Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*) - GI, VV, CU, IT
Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - CU, RS, IT
Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - VV, RS, IT
Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - IG, VV, IT
Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - VV (Stunning!)
Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E) - CU, IT
Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - IT
Black-backed Tanager (*Tangara peruviana*) (E) - VV (Exceptional, eye-level views of this range-restricted and very beautiful endemic tanager.)
Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) (E) - CU, RS (A feeder bird at the Hampel!)
Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - IG, VV
Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - VV
Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - IG, CU

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

Long-tailed Reed-Finch (*Donacospiza albifrons*) - RS
Bay-chested Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza thoracica*) (E) - IT
Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch (*P. nigrorufa*) - RS
Buff-throated Warbling-Finch (*P. lateralis*) (E) - IT {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 gray-backed with a buffy throat and extensively deep-rufous chest and flanks. The latter form 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.}
Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*P. cabanisi*) - CU, RS {See nomenclatural notes under previous species.}
Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - GI,
Buffy-fronted Seedeater (*Sporophila frontalis*) (E) - IT (20+ in one day below the Hotel Donati) {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. We were lucky our visit coincided with a seeding event.}

Temminck's Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - IT (Another of the nomadic bamboo specialists. We had 10+ below the Hotel Donati on the last morning. Interestingly, the bamboo higher up in the park between the Ypé and the Jeep Trail went to seed in 2008, and that part of the park was loaded with Buffy-fronted and Temminck's seedeaters and Uniform Finches then. But this year, none of those species were found in the upper regions of the park, where the bamboo had already collapsed and died. Instead, they shifted to the lower elevations, where the bamboo was actively seeding.)

Double-collared Seedeater (*S. caerulescens*) - GI, VV, IT

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - CU, IT (Another bamboo specialist that is often missed. This one was breeding like mad down below the Donati, where we saw [conservatively] 75+ on the last morning, many of them stub-tailed juveniles.)

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - GI, VV, RS, IT

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*S. luteola*) - RS

Lesser (= Dark-cheeked) Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) (E) - RS {This handsome bird has only recently been recognized as being distinct from Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch.}

Great Pampa-Finch (*Embernagra platensis*) - RS

Half-collared Sparrow (*Arremon semitorquatus*) (E) - IT (Finding this uncommon and localized bird in the lowlands below the park was something of a surprise, since we had never had it there before.)

Saffron-billed Sparrow (*Arremon flavirostris*)* - IG*

Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - RS (Thanks to good spotting by Jean!)

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - IG, GI, VV, CU, RS, IT

SALTATORS, GROSBEAKS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - IT

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IG, GI*, CU, RS, IT

Thick-billed Saltator (*S. maxillosus*) (E) - RS, IT

ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

White-browed Blackbird (*Leistes superciliaris*) - VV (Singing males)

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - RS

Yellow-winged Blackbird (*Agelasticus thilius*) - SNP (Seen by some members of the group while I was arranging the boat.)

Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*Chrysomus ruficapillus*) - IT

Saffron-cowled Blackbird (*Xanthospar flavus*) - RS (This attractive bird may be in real trouble. Numbers appear to be in steady decline, and the habitat is definitely shrinking [conversion to various types of agriculture]. We saw 15+.)

Yellow-rumped Marshbird (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*) - CU, RS

Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - all locations and near daily

Epaulet Oriole (*Icterus cayanensis*) - IG

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - IG, IT

Golden-winged Cacique (*C. chrysopterus*) - RS, IT

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - IG, GI*, VV*, IT

Violaceous Euphonia (*E. violacea*) - VV (Not nearly as common as usual.)

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euphonia chalybea*) (E) - RS (One of the harder endemics to find. Some years they are relatively easy near São Francisco de Paula, but this year, as has been the case on several trips, it came down to our last 15 minutes at the Hampel before we scored a lovely, responsive pair.)

Golden-rumped Euphonia (*E. cyanocephala*) - IG, RS (Seen on the feeders at the Hampel by Shelia and Yvonne.)

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*E. pectoralis*) (E) - IG, VV, IT

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - IG, SF*, IT* {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.}

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - RS

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - CU, GI, VV, RS

TOTAL = 406 species, including 149 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:

Common Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - IG

Crab-eating Fox (*Cerdocyon thous*) - IG

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*) - IG

Tayra (*Eira barbara*) - VV

Bristle-spined Porcupine (*Chaetomys subspinosus*) - IT

Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*) - CU

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) - CU

Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta spp.*) - IG

Brazilian Cottontail (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) - IG

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - IG, IT

Black-ear-tufted Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus penicillata*) - CU

Masked Titi Monkey (*Callicebus personatus*)* - IT*

Brown (Black) Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus apella*) - IG
bat spp.

Tegu Lizard - IG

Cane Toad - IG, IT

Coral Snake - IT

Gecko sp. - IG

Ameiva Lizard - IG