

BRAZILIAN SPECIALTIES:

THE WONDERS OF MINAS GERAIS & INTERVALS

OCTOBER 26 – NOVEMBER 13, 2010

LEADERS: ANDREW WHITTAKER & KEVIN ZIMMER

COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER

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

BRAZILIAN SPECIALTIES: THE WONDERS OF MINAS GERAIS & INTERVALES

October 26–November 13, 2010

This tour certainly lived up to its name, producing an impressive tally of some of Brazil's rarest and most spectacular birds and mammals. But a mere recounting of all the specialties we saw cannot do justice to the experiences themselves, because it was the quality of our views that was perhaps most impressive of all. Time and again, we didn't just *see* one of our target species—rather, we had the kind of prolonged, up-close-and-personal studies that sear the experience into your brain.

Our first major stop was the coastal *restinga* forest near Intanhaém in the state of São Paulo. Here, our major quest bird was the endangered Red-tailed Parrot, and indeed, we enjoyed nice views of perched and flying birds on our first afternoon. But that was merely an appetizer for the scope-filling studies in near-perfect light that we enjoyed the next morning, as we watched a territorial pair allopreening and flaring their tails, while simultaneously demonstrating their vocal repertoires. Other highlights from the *restinga* ranged from point-blank Long-billed Wrens and Unicolored Antwrens to fancy Blond-crested Woodpeckers and incandescent Brazilian Tanagers, not to mention a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl being mobbed by everything from Red-necked and Green-headed tanagers to White-chinned Sapphires and Versicolored Emeralds.

Intervales State Park was our home for the next six days and, as always, it delivered rare and wonderful birds in spades. Chief among the many highlights had to be our double-dose of rare Helmeted Woodpeckers. First, we were treated to an active nest of the species, with the male tending the nest and occasionally poking his head out of the cavity to look around. Patience paid off when the female returned to the nest to take her turn, and we got brief looks at both birds out of the nest. But this too paled in comparison to the views we had a few days later on another trail, when a male Helmeted Woodpecker responded to a single playback by rocketing in to a bare trunk right in front of us, hitching his way up, then moving to another open, but somewhat more distant trunk before vanishing from sight. It was a stellar performance from what is probably the rarest woodpecker in all of South America.

Other highlights at Intervales came with dizzying frequency. There was the fruiting palm festooned with no fewer than eight Green-chinned Euphonias. There were the multiple encounters with spectacular Red-ruffed Fruitcrows (including one on a nest), and the lightning-strikes-twice visits paid us by the rare Black-legged Dacnis. Or what about the crippling views of feeding Red-capped Parrots, the singing Black-cheeked Gnateater that was so close we could barely focus our binoculars, or our mascot—the impressive Large-tailed Antshrike that paraded around almost at our doorstep? Then there was the feeder spectacle on the day that rain forced us to bird from the balcony of our chalet. We watched

a steady procession of colorful birds ranging from Azure-shouldered Tanagers to Golden-winged Caciques vying for fruit. For some, the winner in the “best spectacle” category would have been the magnificent Plovercrest lek, with tiny little violet-crested males doing their best punk-rocker impersonations. Nocturnal forays yielded wonderful views of endemic Rusty-barred Owls and cosmopolitan Barn Owls, as well as point-blank Common Potoos and, at the eleventh hour, three mind-blowing Long-trained Nightjars. Along the way, we saw all of the “Big 5” antshrikes, some skulky tapaculos (topped by superb views of the Spotted Bamboowren that was painstakingly lured in by my iPod—yes, that “Repeat” mode is a keeper!), White-rumped Hawk, Atlantic Royal-Flycatcher, and more endemic tyrannulets than you could shake a stick at. Even the tyrannulets showed to maximum advantage, with such canopy species as Bay-ringed and Oustalet’s dropping down to give us binocular-filling, eye level views.

It would have been easy to just stay at Intervalles until they kicked us out or until we had seen every species on the park list, but there were some very different birds, mammals, and habitats awaiting us in Minas Gerais. So, it was off to Belo Horizonte, and on to scenic Serra do Cipó National Park. The *campo rupestre* and páramo-like habitats here were in stark contrast to the lush, humid forest of Intervalles, and the highly endemic flora reflected those differences. The avifauna was far less diverse, but no less special, as we were treated to excellent studies of such treats as Hyacinth Visorbearer, Gray-backed Tachuri, Blue Finch, Pale-throated Serra-Finch, and Cinereous Warbling-Finch. As usual, the endemic Cipó Canastero proved an elusive and worthy adversary, but persistence on our part was eventually rewarded with satisfying scope studies of a bird with a mouthful of nesting material. I would also be remiss not to mention the cute little black-ear-tufted marmosets that scampered about the grounds of our hotel like so many long-tailed gnomes.

Our drive to São Roque de Minas (our base for exploring Serra da Canastra) was broken up by lunch at a wonderful *churrascaria* (Brazilian barbeque) where we were served an ample and tasty feast. A birding stop in a nearby park rewarded us with a quintet of rare and enigmatic Three-toed Jacamars and a pair of secretive Chestnut-capped Foliage-gleaners, which provided the requisite good bird fix to sustain us through the rest of the drive.

Our next few days were spent exploring Serra da Canastra National Park, a delightful region of grassy plateaus dissected by crystal-clear streams and spectacular cascading waterfalls. An extensive fire, followed by recent rains, had transformed the park into a spectacular blaze of color with a myriad of exotic flowers and a fresh carpet of grasses and sedges that had even the most myopic birders amongst us breaking out the macro lenses and getting in touch with our inner botanist! Our trip highlight here was watching a lovely pair of Brazilian Mergansers for 45 minutes. We had nice scope studies in good light as they alternately hauled out on rocks and cruised back-and-forth in the stream. I would give runner-up honors to the responsive pair of Brasilia Tapaculos, neither of which had read from the tapaculo playbook of how to behave around birders. They just blasted out of cover and paraded around in the open (even perching on rocks and bare branches to sing), making the whole process almost too easy. The dapper Black-masked Finch and the furtive pair of Ochre-breasted Pipits offered more resistance, but ultimately the views of both rivaled those of the tapaculos. Campo Miners were still present, which is never a given for these fire-following nomads. We even watched one bird carrying food to a nest. Spritely Sharp-

tailed Tyrants were seemingly fearless in checking us out, whereas displaying male Cock-tailed Tyrants had us in hysterics as they hovered like tiny helicopters over the grasslands. The grasslands swarmed with Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finches and seedeaters of multiple species (including a couple of flashy male Black-bellieds) that flushed in waves before the advance of our vehicle. And then, there was the one that got away; we had an oh-so-close pair of Dwarf Tinamous sound off less than 20 feet from us, but neither playback nor a group sweep through the area managed to pull them out of cover.

Mammals are always a highlight of a trip to Canastra, and this time was no exception. One of South America's best is the odd giant anteater. We observed a minimum of 15 individuals in one afternoon, and approached one obviously foraging individual so closely that those of us with telephoto lenses couldn't fit the whole beast in the frame! The other mammalian highlight was provided by a magnificent maned wolf that, while distant, nonetheless put on a real show of foraging, with his tail spiking skyward as he exhibited his pouncing prowess again and again to our delight. And then there were the multiple legless lizards that kept crawling out onto the park roads. One of my personal highlights from our time in the park was the spectacular emergence of winged termites following the big rainstorm, not to mention the feeding frenzy of birds (everything from seedeaters to tanagers) that were flycatching them!

Our final destination was the beautiful Serra da Caraça, and its 200-year-old monastery set in truly breathtaking surroundings. A combination of rocky *serras* (the peaks of which reach 6,000 feet), pockets of Atlantic rainforest, *cerrado*, and gallery forest along clear-running streams makes this a magical location. Our birding here was impacted by fairly persistent rain, although we still managed to find the recently described Rock Tapaculo, the localized Serra Antwren, responsive pairs of Orange-eyed Thornbirds and Blackish Rails, and still more Red-ruffed Fruitcrows (including some seen from our rooms!). However, it would be difficult for anything to top the thrill of watching elegant maned wolves materializing out of the darkness onto the steps of the monastery to feed on raw meat provided by the Fathers. These magnificent predators, with the pelage of a red fox, the ears of a bat-eared fox, a black horse-like mane, and black, stilt-like legs, have to be seen in person to be fully appreciated. To have them feeding within 15 feet of you is simply breathtaking.

All in all, a very congenial group of birders enjoyed a bunch of really exciting birding highlights, including more than 400 species of birds (of which more than 130 were Brazilian and/or regional endemics), not to mention superb mammals, numerous wonderful meals, great Brazilian ice cream (Kíbon!!!), and lots of fun, too. I'll be sending out the promised CD of photo highlights this week, and hopefully, the photos will revive vivid memories of some outstanding experiences. It was great traveling with you all, and Andy and I hope to see you back on future Brazil trips—after all, that visa is good for several more years!

Itinerary:

10/26 - overnight flights depart USA for São Paulo (On this particular tour, almost everyone elected to come a day early, and spend the night of the 26th resting up in São Paulo.)

10/27 - arrival in São Paulo, drive to Biritiba Mirim for birding; then continued onto Itanhaém with birding stops en route at a marsh, followed by afternoon birding in the coastal *restinga*.

10/28 - birding a.m. near Itanhaém; then we drove to Intervales State Park, with lunch en route.

10/29 - Intervales State Park (breakfast at 0600, birding 0630–1230 h, lunch & break until 1530 h, birding from 1530–1830 h)

10/30 - Intervales State Park (breakfast at 0600; all-day rain, with most birding from the deck of our chalet)

10/31 - Intervales State Park (similar schedule to 10/29)

11/01 - Intervales State Park (similar schedule to 10/29)

11/02 - Intervales State Park (breakfast 0600; birding from 0700–1230)

11/03 - breakfast at 0500, depart 0530 for drive to São Paulo airport and flight to Belo Horizonte. On arrival we drove to our lodge on the outskirts of Serra do Cipó National Park, with late afternoon (1630–1800 h) birding in *cerrado* habitats in the lower part of the park.

11/04 - Serra do Cipó National Park: breakfast at 0515, left lodge at 0600, birded entire morning in park, returning to lodge for lunch & break until 1600 h; p.m. birded for 1 hour along entrance road to lodge, and then returned to *cerrado* habitats in lower portions of the park.

11/05 - early a.m. birding at Serra do Cipó, then returned to lodge to pack up, check out, and left at 0930 for Belo Horizonte, with brief birding stop, followed by lunch and long drive to São Roque de Minas.

11/06 - breakfast at 0545, depart at 0630 for Vargem Bonita and Casca d'Anta entrance to Serra da Canastra NP, with multiple stops for birds en route; lunch at small restaurant outside the park; afternoon rain finally drove us back at 1630 h; back at hotel at 1700 h.

11/07 - breakfast at 0530, depart at 0615 for main entrance to Serra da Canastra NP; extraordinary rains from previous 24 hours necessitated having a 4WD vehicle to get up the park road; finally made it into the park by 0830 h, followed by all-day (with picnic lunch) in the park, returning to the hotel at 2030 h.

11/08 - breakfast at 0530, depart 0615 for Vargem Bonita & Casca d'Anta entrance of Serra da Canastra NP, where we spent the entire morning; back to São Roque for lunch & break, followed by late afternoon back in the park grasslands (via main park entrance) until 2100 h.

11/09 - São Roque de Minas: breakfast at 0700, left at 0830 for drive to Belo Horizonte and late lunch, followed by 2.5 hour drive to Serra do Caraça Natural Park.

11/10 - Serra do Caraça Natural Park: morning birding first around immediate monastery grounds, and then out to Tanque Grande; p.m. birding mostly rained out.

11/11 - Serra do Caraça Natural Park: a.m. birding along park road and then up the Capelinha Trail; back to lodge for lunch at 1230 and break; afternoon birding out to Tanque Grande before rain drove everyone back in.

11/12 - Serra do Caraça Natural Park: breakfast at 0700, followed by short birding excursion in vicinity of the monastery; drive back to Belo Horizonte, where we enjoyed one last feast at a *churrascaria*, and then on to the airport for flight back to São Paulo and connections to flights home.

11/13 - arrival home

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

- 1. Helmeted Woodpecker**
- 2. Brazilian Merganser**
- 3. Brasilia Tapaculo**

Key:

BH - Belo Horizonte (mainly the city park where we spent about 1 hour on 11/5)

BM - Biritiba-Mirim area

CA - Serra do Caraça Natural Park and vicinity

CI - Serra do Cipó National Park and vicinity

CN - Serra da Canastra National Park and vicinity including Vargem Bonita and São Roque de Minas.

IN - Itanhaém region, including the *restinga*, the beaches, and the roadside stops at marshes along the highway.

IV - Intervales State Park, São Paulo

* - species was heard only

E - Denotes a species endemic to either the Atlantic Forest region of southeast Brazil (the same biogeographic region includes parts of northern Argentina, [mostly Misiones Province] and eastern Paraguay), and/or the Planalto Central region, characterized by *cerrado* and grassland habitats, of south-central Brazil.

e – subspecies endemic to this biogeographic region (see above). Many of these taxa are geographically isolated from (and morphologically and vocally distinct from) other forms currently considered to be conspecific. All of these represent potential “splits”, and many are already treated as specifically distinct by some taxonomists.

Birds:

RHEAS (Rheidae):

Greater Rhea (*Rhea americana*) - CN

TINAMOUS (Tinamidae):

Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamous solitarius*) (**E**)* - IV*

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - IN*, IV
Red-winged Tinamou (*Rhynchotus rufescens*) - CN (Excellent close views.)
Spotted Nothura (*Nothura maculosa minor*) - CI*, CN (One that crouched and then exploded into flight as we approached.)
Dwarf Tinamou (*Taoniscus nanus*)* - CN* (Oh, so close...)

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) - CN
Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - IN, BH to CN
Brazilian Merganser (*Mergus octosetaceus*) (E) - CN (A real highlight, with nice scope studies of two adults along a crystal-clear stream. The light was superb, allowing us to appreciate the metallic green gloss to their heads, as well as the larger size and longer crest of the male. The global population is estimated at fewer than 250 birds, making the Brazilian Merganser one of the rarest waterfowl in the world, and one of the rarest birds of any kind in South America.)

GUANS, CHACHALACAS & ALLIES (Cracidae):

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura bronzina*) (e) - IV, CN, CA
Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (E)* - IV* (It was a great disappointment to only hear this striking bird. We fared much better on our last visit to IV.)

GREBES (Podicipedidae):

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) - IV

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - São Paulo, IN, BH

FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificens*) - IN

HERONS, EGRETS & BITTERNs (Ardeidae):

Rufescent Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) - IV
Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - IN, CI, BH to CN
Little Blue Heron (*Egretta caerulea*) - IN
Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - IN
Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - BM, IN, BH to CI, CN
Striated Heron (*Butoroides striatus*) - IN, BH to CN

Whistling Heron (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - CN, CN to CA
Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - IN

IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):

Buff-necked Ibis (*Theristicus caudatus*) - CN

NEW WORLD VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - all sites, seen daily
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - all sites, near daily

HAWKS, EAGLES & KITES (Accipitridae):

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - IV
Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - IV
Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IV, CN
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*) - CN (On a distant nest.)
Rufous-thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - IN
Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - São Paulo to IV, CN
Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - IN, IV, CN, CA
White-rumped Hawk (*Buteo leucorrhous*) - IV (We had an adult sail right over the chalet on our first morning at IV, and a few days later, we heard one calling repeatedly from the forest.)
White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - São Paulo to IV, CN
Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - IV

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - all sites, near daily
Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) - all sites
Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)* - IV*, CN*
Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - IV, CA
American Kestrel (*Falcon sparverius*) - CI, BH to CN
Aplomado Falcon (*Falcon femoralis*) - CN to CA
Bat Falcon (*Falco rufigularis*) - CN, CA

RAILS, GALLINULES & COOTS (Rallidae):

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)* - IN*
Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*)* - IV* (These little marsh rats are exceptionally difficult to see. We just couldn't coax them out of the reeds this trip.)
Gray-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajanea*) - CN

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides saracura*) (E) - IN, IV, CA (We even saw them from the windows of our rooms at CA!)

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - IV*, CA (Outstanding studies of a family of three birds.)

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - IN, IV, BH to CN

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - CN (Excellent studies of multiple individuals and pairs.)

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - all sites; near daily

Black-bellied Plover (*Pluvialis squatarola*) - IN

JACANAS (Jacanidae):

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - BM, IN

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES (Scolopacidae):

Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) - CN (What a treat to see a group of 20 or so of these migrants in the high grasslands of Canastra.)

GULLS & TERNS (Laridae):

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - IN

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) - IN

DOVES & PIGEONS (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - BM, IN, CI, CN, cities throughout

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - all sites

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - BM, IN, CI, CN

Plumbeous Pigeon (*Patagioenas plumbea*) - IV, CA

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - IN, São Paulo to IV, IV, CI, BH to CN, CN

Ruddy-Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - BM, IN, IV, CN, CA

Scaled Dove (*Columbina squammata*) - CI, CN

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - IN, IV, CN, CA

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)* - IV*

PARROTS, MACAWS & ALLIES (Psittacidae):

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - IV, CN

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - CI, CN, CA

Golden-capped Parakeet (*Aratinga auricapillus*) (E) - CN

Peach-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga aurea*) - CI, CN

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - IN, IV, CN

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - BM, IN, IV

Yellow-chevroned Parakeet (*Brotogeris chiriri*) - BH, CN

Brown-backed Parrotlet (*Touit melanonotus*) (E) - IN (The usual high-flying commuters.)

Pileated (= Red-capped) Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - IV (Fantastic scope studies of perched birds at close range. This species is normally seen only as a fly-over and is only rarely observed perched.)

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - IV, CN, CA

Red-tailed Parrot (*Amazonas brasiliensis*) (E) - IN (Outstanding scope views of perched birds. The prolonged studies of that one territorial pair were particularly good.)

Turquoise-fronted (= Blue-fronted) Parrot (*Amazona aestiva*) - São Paulo (right from the airport parking lot at Garulhos!)

Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (E)* - IV (This rarely seen parrot was heard on several occasions, but seen only by KZ.)

CUCKOOS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - BM, IN, IV, BH, CN, CA

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - IN, CN

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*) - IV, CN

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) - IN, IV, CI, CN

BARN OWLS (Tytonidae):

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) - IV (Excellent views of a perched bird in the spotlight.)

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Megascops choliba*) - IV (Great to see it low on a day roost in palms.)

Variable (= Black-capped) Screech Owl (*M. atricapillus*) (E)* - IV* (They just were responsive this trip.)

Brazilian (= Least) Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (e)* - IV*

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - IN, CN

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - IN, CI, BH to CN, CN (Including several juveniles near their nest burrows at CN.)

Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*) (E) - IV (Stunning views of a responsive bird!)

Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) - CN (Always a treat to find this bird in Brazil – this was our 6th species of owl seen on the tour!)

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Common (=Gray) Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) - IN*, IV (Point-blank studies!)

NIHTJARS & ALLIES (Caprimulgidae):

Short-tailed Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) - IN, IV, CI, CA (Some authors have split this complex into as many as three species, with birds from this region going by the name of “Chestnut-banded Nighthawk”. Each of the various subspecies is vocally and morphologically distinct, indicating that a split may be justified.)

Least Nighthawk (*Chordiles pusillus*) - CN

Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - IN

Band-winged Nightjar (*Caprimulgis longirostris*) - CN

Long-trained Nightjar (*Macropsalis forcipata*) (E) - IV (This one gave us fits right up until the end, when we scored three different stunning males on our pre-dawn drive out of the park!)

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - IV

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*) - CN

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - IV, CI, CN

Biscutate Swift (*Streptoprocne biscutata*) (E) - CA

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - São Paulo, BM, IN, IV

Sick’s Swift (*Chaetura meridionalis*) (E) - São Paulo, BM, IN, BH (Named after Helmut Sick, the Brazilian ornithologist who worked on their breeding biology. Formerly treated as a subspecies of Ashy-tailed Swift, which ceased to be recognized as a valid species when it was discovered that the type specimen was actually a misidentified Vaux’s Swift. Sick’s Swift is morphologically and vocally closer to Chimney Swift than it is to Vaux’s Swift.)

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift (*Panyptila cayennensis*) - IN (Although widespread, this species is nowhere particularly common, and it is downright rare in the Atlantic Forest.)

HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurynome*) (E) - IV

Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - CI, CN, CA

Dusky-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis squalidus*) (E) - IV (Nice studies of a male on a song-perch.)

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macrourus*) - São Paulo, CI, CN, CA

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

Black Jacobin (*Florisuga fuscus*) (E) - IN, IV, CI

White-vented Violet Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - CI, CN

Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothonax nigricollis*) - IV
Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) (E) - IV (Stunning studies of spectacular males at a lek. This subspecies, *loddigesii*, is distinctly different from the nominate form (found further north) and has been considered to represent a distinct species by some authors. We could clearly see the morphological differences: purple-blue crown (versus green in nominate), and mostly black breast (versus purple in nominate) with much broader white borders than nominate birds. Watch for a split here.)
Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - IV, CI, CN, CA
Fork-tailed Woodnymph (*Thalurania furcata*) - CI, CN
Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - IV, CA
White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus*) - IN
White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - IV
Versicolored Emerald (*Agyrtria versicolor*) - IN
Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Polyerata lactea*) - CI, CN, CA
Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) - IV (leader only)
Hyacinth Visorbearer (*Augastes scutatus*) (E) - CI (Stunning males observed feeding and perched!)
Horned Sungem (*Heliactin bilopha*) - CI
Ruby-topaz Hummingbird (*Chrysolampis mosquitus*) - CI
Stripe-breasted Starthroat (*Heliomaster squamosus*) (E) - CN (Great looks of birds at feeders!)
Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystine*) - IV, CN

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

Green-backed Trogon (*Trogon viridis*) - IV (Formerly considered part of “White-tailed Trogon”)
Black-throated Trogon (*Trogon rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - IV
Surucua Trogon (*Trogon surrucura*) (E) - IV, CA (At Caraça, we saw the yellow-bellied subspecies *T. s. aurantius*, which has sometimes been considered a separate species from the nominate red-bellied birds we saw at Intervalles.)

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphthengus ruficapillus*) (E) - IV

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Megaceryle torquata*) - IV, CI
Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle aenea*) - IV, CN to CA

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

White-eared Puffbird (*Nystalus chacuru*) - CI, CN
Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - IN, IV

JACAMARS (Galbulidae):

Three-toed Jacamar (*Jacamaralcyon tridactyla*) (E) - BH (Great scope studies of a group of five birds.)

Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*) - CN

TOUCANS (Ramphastidae):

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

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - IV

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - IV, CN

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*) - CI, CN

WOODPECKERS & ALLIES (Picidae):

White-barred Piculet (*Picumnus cirratus*) (E) - BH, CN, CA

Ochre-collared Piculet (*Picumnus temminckii*) (E) - IN, IV

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - IV

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

Checkered Woodpecker (*Picooides mixtus*) - CI (Not very cooperative this year.)

Little Woodpecker (*V. passerinus*) - CN (leader only)

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

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

Yellow-browed (= White-browed) Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - IV

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

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*) - BM, IN, IV, CI, CN

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) - IN, IV

Helmeted Woodpecker (*Dryocopus galeatus*) (E) - IV (Spectacular studies of this, one of the rarest woodpeckers in the world. We first saw a male and female exchanging places at a nest, and a few days later, enjoyed spectacular views of a male at another location. Despite the plumage similarities to *Dryocopus*, this species is structurally, vocally and ecologically like a *Celeus*. Don't be surprised if the genus gets changed on this one.)

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*) - CI

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - IV, CA

Campo Miner (*Geositta poecilopterus*) - CN (Exceptional studies of a responsive bird.)
{Formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Geobates*.}

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - seen daily, all sites

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - BM, IV

Gray-bellied Spinetail (*Synallaxis cinerascens*) (E) - IV*, CA

Sooty-fronted Spinetail (*Synallaxis frontalis*)* - BH*, CN*

Pale-breasted Spinetail (*Synallaxis albescens*)* - CI*, CN*

Spix's Spinetail (*Synallaxis spixi*) - BM, IV*, CA

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - IV, CA
Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - BM
Cipo Canastero (*Asthenes luizae*) (E) - CI (Difficult as always; however, after much effort, seen well by all.)
Rufous-fronted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*) - CI*, CN
Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) (E) - CA (We had excellent studies of this recent split from “Red-eyed Thornbird”.)
Orange-breasted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus ferrugineigula*) (E) - IV (Nice looks at this recent split from “Red-eyed Thornbird”.)
Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - CI, CN
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) - IV
Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor lichensteini*) (E) - IV
Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor atricapillus*) (E) - IV
Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner (*Philydor rufus*) - IV, CA
White-collared Foliage-Gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - IV
 Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus*) (E) - IN
 White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - IN, CA
Chestnut-capped (= Henna-capped) Foliage-gleaner (*Hylocryptus rectirostris*) (E) - (This poorly-known bird was seen well by everyone. Better behaved than usual!)
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*) - CA
Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) - IV
Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) - IV
Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylviellus*) (e) - IN (This complex will certainly be split multiple ways in the future, so pay careful attention to each of the places where you have seen “Olivaceous Woodcreeper”. This mustard-yellowish form is endemic to the Atlantic Forest biome.)
White-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) (E) - IV (leader only)
Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - IV
Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus*) (E) - IV
Narrow-billed Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*) - CN
Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - IV

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - IV
Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*) - IV (After a bit of work, we had nice views of these whopping big antshrikes.)
Large-tailed Antshrike (*Mackeziaena leachii*) (E) - BM*, IV, CA* (Spectacular views of a male at IV. As first pointed out way back in 1991 by Jaqueline Goerk, the males of this species look like a star-filled night sky!)
Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - IV
Great Antshrike (*Tabara major*) - CN
White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - IV (The rarest of SE Brazil’s “Big Five” antshrikes.)
Rufous-winged Antshrike (*Thamnophilus torquatus*) - CI
Rufous-capped Antshrike (*T. ruficapillus*) - BM (Including a just-fledged youngster!)

Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*) - IV, CA
Spot-breasted Antwreio (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - IN, IV, CA
Plain Antwreio (*Dysithamnus metalis*) - IV
Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - IV
Unicolored Antwren (*Myrmotherula unicolor*) (E) - IN
Black-capped Antwren (*Herpsilochmus atricapillus*) - BH, CA
Rufous-winged Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus*) (e) - IN
Serra Antwren (*Formicivora serrana*) (E) - CA
Antwren sp. novum (*Formicivora sp novum*) (E)* - BM* (Unfortunately, heard only this year. It just wouldn't come in, and we couldn't get farther out in the marsh.) {These birds are clearly closely related to the recently described Marsh Antwren [aka "Parana Antwren"], *Stymphalornis acutirostris*, of Paraná and Santa Catarina. The question is whether they should be recognized at the species-level or subspecies-level. Regardless, both forms belong in the genus *Formicivora*, a move that is supported by vocal, morphological and molecular evidence. Should the newly discovered form be described as a new species, it will likely be called "São Paulo Antwren".}
Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - IV
Bertoni's Antbird (*D. rubricollis*) (E) - IV
Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - IV, CA
Dusky-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila malura*) (E) - IV, CA
Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - IV
White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - IV, CA*
White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - CA
Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - IV

ANTTHRUSHES & ANTPITTAS (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma*)* - IV*
Short-tailed Anthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - IV (Wonderful studies, thanks to good spotting by Don.)
Cryptic (= Such's) Antthrush (*Chamaeza meruloides*) (E)* - IV*
Variagated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - IV* {This much larger, well-marked race from eastern Brazil is almost certainly a valid species, and most probably will be called the "Imperial Antpitta" if split.}

GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):

Black-cheeked Gnateater (*Conopophaga melanops*) (E) - IV (Spectacular views of a singing male.)
Rufous Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - IV, CA

TAPACULOS (*Rhinocryptidae*):

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E) - IV (Seen well by all as it skulked through the bamboo.)

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - IV (Seen nicely in the trail. The birds at Intervalles are of the southern vocal type. Watch for a split soon.)

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - IN, IV {Recently removed from the genus *Scytalopus* and placed in its own monotypic genus, on the basis of molecular and vocal analysis.}

Mouse-colored (= Serra do Mar) Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - IV

Brasilia Tapaculo (*Scytalopus novacapitalis*) (E) - CN (Repeated crippling views of a responsive pair.) {A revision of this species is underway by Brazilian ornithologists. Preliminary work suggests that the form from Canastra may represent an as-yet-undescribed species that is different from the populations in the Federal District around Brasilia, which is the type locality for the species.}

Rock Tapaculo (*Scytalopus petrophilus*) (E) - CA

{Taxonomic comment from Kevin Zimmer: The taxonomy of the genus *Scytalopus*, inside Brazil, is in the midst of a thorough revision. The birds that we all saw at Caraça (as well as others from various portions of the Serra do Espinhaço range of interior Minas Gerais and Bahia) have, for more than a decade, been considered to represent an as-yet-undescribed species that differed from Mouse-colored Tapaculo [*S. speluncae*] of the coastal mountains in being decidedly paler gray (almost whitish) on the throat and breast, and in having different vocalizations. Rapouso et al. (Zootaxa 2006) recently examined the type specimen of *S. speluncae*, which was anomalous in being from interior Minas Gerais, and decided that it was actually one of the pale-throated interior birds, and not one of the uniformly slate-colored birds typical of the coastal Serra do Mar. If true, this would mean that the scientific name of *Scytalopus speluncae* belongs with the previously unnamed interior population. If such were the case, it would mean that the well-known coastal montane birds would be lacking an applicable name. Rapouso et al 2006 decided to rename these birds, which we all saw at Intervalles, as “*Scytalopus notorius*”. What Rapouso et al did not do, was suggest English names for either species. Although under their suggested taxonomy the previously unnamed interior birds would assume the name of *S. speluncae*, it makes no sense to also transfer the English name of “Mouse-colored Tapaculo”. This name should either be scrapped, or, retained for the uniformly dark gray coastal birds, which Rapouso et al would now name *S. notorius*. Some people have already taken to calling these birds “Serra do Mar Tapaculo”. Meanwhile, another team of researchers (Whitney et al 2010; *Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia*) has just published a paper that, among other things, refutes the conclusions of Rapouso et al regarding the type specimen of *S. speluncae*, while formally describing the pale-throated interior birds from the Serra do Espinhaço as a new species (“Rock Tapaculo” *S. petrophilus*)! These workers retained the names of “Mouse-colored Tapaculo” and *S. speluncae* for the dark gray coastal birds. The South American Check-list Committee (SACC) of the AOU is currently considering proposals that would solidify this most recent treatment. Until this vote is finalized, the Serra do Mar birds will continue to be called “Mouse-colored Tapaculo” {*Scytalopus speluncae*} and the Caraça birds will continue to be in limbo {not formally recognized}, without either an English name or a Latin name. What is certain, is that the two

populations represent different species, and are probably not one another's closest relative. If I had to bet, I would put my money on the Intervalles birds retaining the name of "Mouse-colored Tapaculo" (*S. speluncae*), and the Caraça birds being named "Rock Tapaculo" (*S. petrophilus*), as in the Whitney *et al.* 2010 paper, so that is the treatment we are using in this list. }

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae/notorius*) (E) - IV {See the above comments for an explanation of the convoluted history of these birds. This species, which has always been known as "Mouse-colored Tapaculo" (and may ultimately continue to be known by that English name) is a bird of the coastal Serra do Mar mountain range, and is found from Espírito Santo south to Rio Grande do Sul. I know that some of you have seen this bird on previous tours to Southeast Brazil (eg. In Itatiaia NP). }

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Serra Tyrant Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - IV, CA*

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (E)* - IV*, CA*

White-bearded Manakin (*Manacus manacus*) - IN, IV*

Helmeted Manakin (*Antilophia galeata*) - CN

Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - IN, IV, CA

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - all locations

Suiriri (= Campo) Flycatcher (*Suiriri suiriri affinis*) - CI

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murina*) - CI, CN

Gray-backed Tachuri (*Polystictus superciliaris*) (E) - CI, CN (Outstanding studies of this uncommon and patchily distributed little flycatcher.)

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) (e)* - IV*, CN* (This subspecies is vocally distinct and exhibits little sexual dimorphism compared to Amazonian birds. A split is very likely.)

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - BM, IV, CI, CN, CA

Small-billed Elaenia (*Elaenia parvirostris*) - IV, CA

Olivaceous Elaenia (*Elaenia mesoleuca*) - IV*, CA

Plain-crested Elaenia (*Elaenia cristata*) - CI, CN

Lesser Elaenia (*Elaenia chiriquensis*) - CI, CN

Highland Elaenia (*Elaenia obscura*) - IV, CI, CN, CA*

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - CN

White-crested Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga subcristata*) - CN*, CA

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - IN, IV

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - IV, CN*

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

Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes sylviohus*) (E) - IV (Point-blank studies of this canopy-inhabiting tyrannulet!)

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes paulista*) (E) - IV

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*) (E) - IV (The tail-wagger!)

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus*) - IV, CA

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri*)* - IV* {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 (*Phyllomyias virescens*) (E)* - CN*

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias griseocapilla*) (E) - IV, CA

Sharp-tailed Tyrant (*Culicivora caudacuta*) - CN (Superb views of this striking, tiny tyrant!)

Southern Antpiper (*Corythopsis delalandi*)* - CN*

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Miornis auricularis*) (E) - IV

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

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*Hermitriccus nidipendulus*) (E) - IV, CA

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

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

Yellow-lored (= Gray-headed) Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum poliocephalum*) (E) - IN, IV*, CA

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens*) (e) - IV, CN*, CA (This complex is soon to be split into multiple species, so make sure you note where you’ve seen all of your “Yellow-olive Flycatchers”. We saw the nominate subspecies.)

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - IV, CA*

“Atlantic” Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus swainsoni*) (e) - IV (Another very rare and endangered Atlantic rainforest endemic that we were lucky to see.) {Many authors recognize only a single species of “Royal Flycatcher”, *O. coronatus*, whose range then extends from Mexico to Argentina. Others recognize as many as four different, allopatrically distributed species: Northern Royal-Flycatcher (*mexicanus* group) of Middle America; Pacific Royal-Flycatcher (*pacifica*) of Pacific Ecuador and Peru; Amazonian Royal-Flycatcher (*coronatus/castelnaui*) of the Amazon and the Guianas; and Atlantic Royal-Flycatcher (*swainsoni*) of the Atlantic Forest. Despite vocal similarities across all forms, the morphological and ecological differences, combined with the range disjunctions, suggest that these are best treated as allospecies. Although the voices of all of these populations are grossly similar, I suspect that vocal analysis will reveal some consistent differences, at least between *swainsoni* and the others.}

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea*) - São Paulo to IN, IV, CI, CA

Yellow-rumped (= Whiskered) Flycatcher (*Myiobius mastacalis*) (E) - IV {The taxonomy of this whole genus is a mess. Some taxonomists lump all of the members of this species complex into a single species, Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher. Others split the birds east of the Andes as Whiskered Flycatcher. Still others split the isolated Atlantic Forest population from the Amazonian birds, and call them Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. I

think the latter is the best treatment, but the AOU is waiting for a published vocal analysis before making this move. }

- Bran-colored Flycatcher** (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - IV, CI
Euler's Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - IV, CA
Crested Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus lophotes*) - CI, CN
Velvety Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) (E) - CI, CA
Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - IV, CN
Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinerea*) - São Paulo to IN, CN, CN to CA
White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velata*) (E) - CI, CN, CN to CA
Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - CN (Strangely silent and unresponsive – we saw only a single bird.)
Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) (E) - IV
Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - BM, SP to IN, CN, CA (Called the “washer woman” by Brazilians.)
White-headed Marsh-Tyrant (*Arundinicola leucocephala*) - São Paulo to IN
Cock-tailed Tyrant (*Alectrurus tricolor*) - CN (What great little birds! It was a blast watching the males displaying above the grass like tiny toy helicopters.)
Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - BH, CA, CI
Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - all sites
Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e) - IV {This subspecies differs vocally and morphologically from the more widespread Amazonian populations, and represents a potential split.}
Rufous-tailed Attila (*A. phoenicurus*) (E) - IV {This species is an Atlantic Forest endemic in terms of its breeding range. They migrate north to the Amazon Basin during the Austral winter, and disperse over the vast lowland forests of Amazonia, where they are rarely encountered. Once back on the breeding grounds in the Atlantic Forest, they are amazingly common and vocal.}
Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) - IN, IV
Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - IN*, IV, CN*, CA* {Vocally different from other subspecies, to the extent that it likely represents a distinct species. Some authors already split “Sirystes” into two species, east and west of the Andes, but I think the situation is more complex than that treatment would suggest.}
Swainsons Flycatcher (*Myiarchus swainsoni*) - IV, CA
Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*) - IN, CI, CN, CA
Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - all sites
Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarynchus pitangua*) - IN, IV, CN, CA
Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*) - IN
Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - all sites
Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgatus*) - IV (leader only)
Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*) - IN, IV, CI, CN, CA
Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*) - IN, IV, CN*
Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - BM, IN, IV
White-throated Kingbird (*Tyrannus albogularis*) - CN (Stellar views!)
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - daily
Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savanna*) - all sites

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - IV {Vocal differences within this complex strongly suggest that more than one species is involved. Keep track of where you've seen your Sharpbills!}

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - IV

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus*) - IV, CA (This spectacular bird gave us many nice looks this year, including scope views of one on a nest at Intervaes. Some of us even saw them from our rooms at Caraça! They are seldom this easy.)

Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - IV, CA* (Exceptional views of a very responsive individual at IV.)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - IN*, IV (Heard for five consecutive days before we saw one, and even then it took some work, but we eventually had nice views of a couple of singing males.)

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-crowned Tityra (*Tityra inquisitor*) - IV

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana brasiliensis*) (e) - IV (This form used to be treated as a full species, "Brazilian Tityra", however, intergrades with nominate are supposed to exist. As we saw, the females are very different morphologically from nominate birds.)

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - IV

Green-backed Becard (*Pachyramphus viridis*) - IV, CA*

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*Pachyramphus castaneus*) - IV, CA

White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*) - CA

Crested Becard (*Pachyramphus validus*) - BM, IN, IV, CA

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

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*) - IV

VIREOS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus chivi*) - BM, IN, IV (Some authors treat this as a full species, giving it the name "Chivi Vireo".)

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poicilotis*) (E) - IV

Gray-eyed Greenlet (*Hylophilus amaurocephalus*) (E) - CA

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis*) - BM*, IV, CI*, CN*, CA

CROWS, JAYS & MAGPIES (Corvidae):

Curl-crested Jay (*Cyanocorax cristatellus*) - CI

Plush-crested Jay (*Cyanocorax chrysops*) - CN (Beautiful views!)

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*) - daily

Tawny-headed Swallow (*Alopochelidon fucata*) - CI, CN

White-thighed Swallow (*Neochelidon tibialis*) - IV

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - all sites

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - all sites

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - IV, CI

White-rumped Swallow (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*) - BM, IV, CN

Cliff Swallow (*Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*) - CN

WRENS (Troglodytidae)

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris*) (E) - IN

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - daily

Grass (= Sedge) Wren (*Cistothorus platensis*) - CN {Still treated as conspecific with the Sedge Wren of North America by the AOU, but morphological and vocal differences strongly suggest that more than one species is involved. The situation is complicated by the extremely patchy distribution of the complex, and by the fact that wrens are capable of learning different song dialects.}

GNATCATCHERS (Poliophtidae):

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

DONACOBIUS (Donacobiidae):

Black-capped Donacobius (*Donacobius atricapillus*) - CN

THRUSHES & ALLIES (Turdidae):

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Turdus flavipes*) - IV

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) - daily

Pale-breasted Thrush (*Turdus leucomelas*) - CI, CN, CA

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*) - BM, IN, IV, CN, CA

White-necked Thrush (*Turdus albicollis albicollis*) (e) - IV

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS (Mimidae):

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - all sites

WAGTAILS & PIPITS (Motacillidae):

Ochre-breasted Pipit (*Anthus nattereri*) (E) - CN (Excellent close studies of a tape responsive pair. This is a rare and declining species.)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - BM, IN, IV

Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - BM, IN, IV, CN

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - BM, IV

White-bellied Warbler (*Basileuterus hypoleucus*) - CN*, CA

White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*) (E) - IV, CA*

Flavescent Warbler (*Basileuterus flaveolus*)* - BH*

TANAGERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Ochesticus abeillei*) (E) - IV

Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) (E) - CI, CN

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopis leveriana*) - IV, CA

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

White-rumped Tanager (*Cypsnagra hirundinacea*) - CI

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

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

Flame-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus*) (e) - IN

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

Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - BM, IN

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - daily

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*Thraupis cyanoptera*) (E) - IV

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*Thraupis ornata*) (E) - IV, CA

Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*) - IN, CA

Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - IV

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidae melanonota*)* - IV*

Green-headed Tanager (*Tanager seledon*) (E) - IN, IV

Red-necked Tanager (*Tanager cyanocephala*) (E) - IN

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

Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) (E) - CA

Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - CI, CN, CA

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

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - IV (One of the rarer and least known Atlantic Forest endemics.)

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - BH, IN, IV, CN, CA
Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - IN
Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - CI, CN, CA

INCERTAE SEDIS:

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - IN, IV, CN, CA, BH
Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - IV
Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IV, CN, CA
Black-throated Saltator (*Saltator atricollis*) - CI, CN

SPARROWS (Emberizidae):

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - all sites
Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - CI, CN
Blue Finch (*Porphyrospiza caerulescens*) - CI (Fabulous prolonged studies of an adult male.), CA* {Also known as “Yellow-billed Blue Finch”.}
Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza cabanisi*) (E) - IV {This is a recent split from what used to be called “Red-rumped Warbling-Finch”. This bird has a long and distinct white supercilium, a grayish-white throat, and rich rufous restricted to the flanks. The other form (Buff-throated Warbling-Finch, *P. lateralis*) replaces this one in the mountains of n São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to the north. It has a shorter supercilium, a rich buffy throat, and rufous of the flanks extending into the center of the breast.}
Cinereous Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza cinerea*) (E) - CI (Excellent studies of this rare and poorly known bird.)
Stripe-tailed Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis citrina*) - CN (Common this trip.)
Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - BM, IN, IV, CN, CA
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides herbicola*) - CN
Pale-throated Serra-Finch (*Embernagra longicauda*) (E) - CI
Great Pampa-Finch (*Embernagra platensis*) - CN, CA*
Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - CI, CN, CA
Plumbeous Seedeater (*Sporophila plumbea*) - CN (Abundant this trip.)
Yellow-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila nigricollis*) - CI, CN, CA
Dubois’ Seedeater (*Sporophila ardesiaca*) (E) - CA
Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulescens*) - BM, IV, CN, CA
White-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila leucoptera*) - BM
Capped Seedeater (*Sporophila bouvreuil*) - CN
Tawny-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila hypoxantha*) - CN
Black-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila melanogaster*) (E) - CN (A couple of nice adult males.)
Half-collared Sparrow (*Arremon semitorquatus*) (E) - BM (Nice views, and an unexpected surprise at this locale.)
Saffron-billed Sparrow (*Arremon flavirostris*) - CI (leader only), BH
Black-masked Finch (*Coryphas piza melanotis*) - CN (Exceptional views of this superb bird. A poorly known, threatened grassland inhabitant with an odd, patchy distribution.)

Gray Pileated-Finch (*Coryphospingus pileatus*) - CI {Also known as simply “Pileated Finch”.}

CARDINAL GROSBEAKS (Cardinalidae):

Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*) - CA {Some authors split “Hepatic Tanager” into three species: the *hepatica* group of the sw United States south to Nicaragua (“Northern Hepatic Tanager”), the *lutea* group of Costa Rica to the Andes (“Highland Hepatic Tanager”), and the *flava* group of southern and eastern South America (“Lowland Hepatic Tanager”). The AOU hasn’t taken a stand on this, largely for lack of any published analysis. But, clear morphological, vocal and ecological differences exist, and I would be amazed if this complex doesn’t get split up. The birds in e Brazil are part of the lowland *flava* group.}

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) - IN*, IV

TROUPIALS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - CI, CN

Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*Agelaius ruficapillus*) - CI to CN

Yellow-rumped Marshbird (*Pseudoleistes guiaruhuro*) - CI, CN

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) - all sites

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - IN

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - BM, IN, IV, CA

Golden-winged Cacique (*Cacicus chrysopterus*) - IV

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - CN, CA

SISKINS, CROSSBILLS & ALLIES (Fringilidae):

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - CI, CN, CA

Violaceous Euphonia (*Euphonia violacea*) - IN, IV

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euphonia chalybea*) (E) - IV (One of the harder endemics to find.)

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia pectoralis*) (E) - IN, IV

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea*) - CA

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - IN, IV, CN

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - widespread; seen in towns and cities throughout our route.

TOTAL = 408 species, including a staggering 133 regional and/or Brazilian endemics that are already recognized as distinct species (not to

mention many more endemic subspecies that will eventually be elevated to full-species rank.)

Mammals & significant others :

Black-ear-tufted Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus penicillata*) - CI, CN, CA

Southern Masked Titi Monkey (*Callicebus personatus*) - CA

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

Giant Anteater (*Myrmecophaga tridactyla*) - CN (15+ in one day!)

Brazilian Cottontail (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) - CN

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - IN, CA

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) - São Paulo, BH

Lesser Cavy (*Microcavia australis*) - IV

Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) - CN, CA

Crab Eating Fox (*Cerdocyon thous*) - IV

Tayra (*Eira barbara*) - IV

Pampas Deer (*Ozotoceros bezoarticus*) - CN

Legless lizards (*Ophiodes spp.*) - CN (These were out in force at Canastra, no doubt stimulated by the rains. I sent a photo to a Brazilian herpetologist involved in the recent discovery and description of a legless lizard new to science, and he was only able to identify our lizard to genus. So there you have it.)

Atlantic Coral Snake (*Micrurus corallinus*) - IV

Two-keeled Whipsnake (*Chironius bicarinatus*) - CA (This is my best guess on the long snake that Lisa got video of down by the pond.)

Cane Toad (*Bufo marinus*)

+ myriads of butterflies, other insects, a few unidentified frogs, toads & snakes, as well as several bats.