

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

**September 25 – October 9, 2010**

**IGUACU FALLS PRE-TRIP**

**September 22-26, 2010**

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# **SOUTHEAST BRAZIL: PART I (COASTAL PARANÁ & SANTA CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL & ITATIAIA)**

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## **IGUACU FALLS PRE-TRIP**

**September 22–26, 2010**

Once again, Southeast Brazil Part I served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing 413 species, of which a whopping 154 were regional and/or Brazilian endemics (not to mention the many distinctive and endemic subspecies that will eventually be elevated to full-species status).

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 enjoyed close studies of an individual bird on two consecutive days. On each occasion, the bird involved was absorbed in feeding on small fruits, but occasionally paced back and forth nervously and gave the high-pitched whistles from which the name "piping-guan" is derived. Our walks along the falls were also noteworthy for the close views of clusters of Great Dusky Swifts clinging to the sheer rock walls behind a constant veil of mist. Watching as hundreds of these large swifts careened out of the sky and disappeared behind the thundering wall of water was, as always, both mesmerizing and unforgettable.

We were unable to duplicate our Long-tailed Potoo feat of the previous year, and night birding in general was unusually unproductive at Iguacu during this trip. 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, Robust Woodpecker, Ochre-collared Piculet, White-eyed and Ochre-breasted foliage-gleaners, White-shouldered Fire-eye, Southern Antpiper, 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 Bay-ringed Tyrannulet, Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher, and Russet-winged Spadebill, not to mention the more widespread but typically unpredictable Rusty-breasted Nunlet, Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, and Sharpbill. The gnatcatcher played harder to get than usual, but eventually performed admirably, as did the spadebill, which is one of the most often missed endemics. The Southern Antpiper was unusually cooperative, and we even got one to sit still for the film crew that was following us around for part of our second morning!

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 for the cloud forests of the Serra da Graciosa. We got things off to a nice start on what was largely a travel day, with a nice assortment of waterfowl (including White-cheeked

Pintail, Rosy-billed Pochard, and Silver Teal) and open-country birds, not to mention an active lek of Plovercrests (southern subspecies *loddigesii*), all near Curitiba, and all before lunch! After an especially good lunch at a nearby *churrascaria* (Brazilian barbecue), we headed south to Itapoá, with a major stop to search for the recently described Marsh Antwren. The antwrens showed nicely and in short order, allowing us to soak up incandescent male Brazilian Tanagers in the same marsh. We finally tore ourselves away and headed on to Volta Velha, where some exceptional *caipirinhas* and a delicious dinner awaited.

The next morning dawned heavily overcast and threatening to rain. We birded the clearing for a short period, waiting to see what the weather would do. In the process, we were treated to a gorgeous male Black-backed Tanager, one of the snazziest and most range-restricted of our target birds. When the weather showed no signs of imminent change for either better or worse, we headed into the forest. The dull, overcast conditions kept bird activity depressed, but you wouldn't know it from our morning's list. A male Squamate Antbird at point-blank range got things going, and this was followed by nice views of a Spot-backed Antshrike, Unicolored Antwren, a pair of Crescent-chested Puffbirds, a very inquisitive Rufous Gnateater, a dazzling Swallow-tailed Manakin, and multiple Restinga Tyrannulets. After a little work, we secured nice views of the very rare and highly localized Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant. We were not so lucky with the Yellow-legged Tinamou, which tortured us by calling from oh-so-close without offering so much as a glimpse. The skies, which had been threatening all morning, started to open the tap, but the resulting drizzle and mist actually helped us by forcing a mixed-species flock out of the canopy and down to eye level. For a short, glorious period, we enjoyed minimum-focus studies of stunning Red-necked, Green-headed, Azure-shouldered, and Flame-crested tanagers—a veritable rainbow of colors. As the flock moved on, the rain picked up, and we headed back in for lunch, still without some of the target birds that we were hoping for. 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, Yellow-throated Woodpecker (the endemic red-throated subspecies), Pale-browed Treehunter, Black-capped Foliage-gleaner, and Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant. Best of all was a most cooperative White-breasted Tapaculo that hopped circles around us before jumping up on a log in plain view.

Birding in and around Curitiba was packed with highlights. If I had to pick a favorite, it would be the male Sickle-winged Nightjar that appeared right on cue, and then allowed us to approach to minimum focal distance, flying only when three totally clueless locals nearly stepped on the bird (this, despite the fact that it was dark, the bird was in the center of a spotlight beam, we were aiming cameras at it, and Rapha and I both called out to them and asked them to stop)! Other highlights that come quickly to mind include the responsive Long-tufted Screech-Owl, the spritely pair of Sharp-tailed Tyrants, the Freckle-breasted Thornbirds, the repeated good studies of Canebrake Groundcreeper, and (with apologies to Myrna, who just happened to be standing in the wrong spot) the exceptional views of the always-elusive Wetland Tapaculo. For sheer comic relief, the twin toddlers chasing the Southern Lapwing chicks, only to get strafed into a state of tears and terror by the adult lapwings, was worth the price of admission!

The Serra da Graciosa introduced us to an entirely different avifauna, that of the cool, wet slopes of the Serra do Mar. It was here that we enjoyed perhaps the most amazing continuous streak of success with forest skulkers that I have ever experienced with a group. It started when a Speckle-breasted Antpitta sang too close to the trail to ignore. We bushwhacked into the forest a short distance, with the intent of giving the antpitta a whirl. In the midst of working on the Speckle-breasted, I heard a Variegated Antpitta sing slightly further back. It took some time before we had all secured a good look at the Speckle-breasted, and the Variegated Antpitta had long since ceased singing. But, we had already ventured some distance off the trail, so I figured it wouldn't hurt to at least try to get the Variegated singing again. It took only a few seconds of playback before the Variegated responded. I continued to give it playback, but the bird wasn't budging—we'd have to go to him. We crept closer and closer until it sounded as if the bird was right in front of us. At one point, I heard a single, somewhat distant call of a Slaty Bristlefront, and Rapha and I exchanged a quick grin. The bristlefront would have to wait, because we literally had bigger fish to fry. Finally, I ventured the opinion that the antpitta was probably hiding in one of the clusters of bromeliads that adorned the trees in front of us—I'd had this experience before with this species, which routinely ascends to heights of 10 or more meters off the ground. After scanning everywhere else, Rapha conceded that the bromeliads were probably the best bet, and within minutes he had located the songster, buried in a bromeliad about 7 m above the ground, with only its head sticking out from cover!

After soaking up the rare opportunity of watching the antpitta sing over and over from close range, our minds turned to the Slaty Bristlefront that we had heard some 20 minutes earlier. I played the tape, and before we knew it, a pair of Slaty Bristlefronts were hopping steadily toward us and giving great views. Just as they were coming into view, a Short-tailed Antthrush called from farther upslope, and now Rapha and I were laughing. "It's like every hard-to-see bird in this forest is right here," said Rapha.

After scoring the trifecta with the Slaty Bristlefront pair, we decided to go for the clean sweep with the antthrushes. Several minutes passed without a response, and just when I was thinking we had gone to the well once too often, the reply came back. Soon, we had a pair of antthrushes coming in, and with a little maneuvering, we all enjoyed binocular-filling views of one of the birds as it hopped off the ground onto a log. Finally, we could exhale. I looked at my watch and realized we had been off the trail for almost two hours—but it was an amazing run indeed during that two-hour stretch.

Our morning birding in the Graciosa was followed by a typically sumptuous Brazilian lunch, which, in turn, was followed by our 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. On the way out, we made a point of swinging by a tiny islet where we had seen a flock of 80+ Scarlet Ibis in 2009. Sure enough, there was a single Scarlet Ibis stalking the edges of the mangroves, although low tides and surrounding sandbars kept us from approaching too closely. Happy to have the ibis under our belts, we headed for the parrot site. As we approached the island, we began seeing pairs and small groups of parrots making their afternoon 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. With the sun starting to set, we reluctantly turned back towards the mainland. As we approached the islet where we had seen the lone Scarlet Ibis on the outbound trip, we were delighted to see that the mangroves were now covered with incandescent vermilion blobs—Scarlet Ibis! In fact, there were nearly 120 of them! As we turned the boat and approached the islet the ibis took flight, swirling around and around as the last remnants of sunlight caused the birds to glow like the embers of a dying fire. This spectacular species had been extirpated from coastal Paraná (and much of its historic range in Brazil), but is now recolonizing many areas long deserted.

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 was made more challenging than normal by persistent fog, but we still managed some spectacular studies of a well-behaved pair of Vinaceous-breasted Parrots. 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 scope! We also managed point-blank views of Mottled Piculet and Chestnut-headed Tanager, a trio of Green-chinned Euphonias, a Brown Tinamou that walked across the path in front of us, and a Striolated Tit-Spintail that put the term “tape responsive” in a whole new light when it actually landed briefly on Myrna’s shoulder!

The grounds of our hotel offered a most cooperative Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper, noisy Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails, an impressively big White-throated Woodcreeper, Red-breasted Toucan and Chestnut-backed Tanagers on the feeders, and a very obliging Speckle-breasted Antpitta. 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. But nothing could top the ridiculously responsive pair of Red-and-white Crakes that gave us several close passes in a relatively open corner of one marsh. These spectacular little rails are normally among the most difficult-to-see of a family that is renowned for its secretive ways, and few previous groups have been lucky enough to see them at all. Our looks were by far the best I’ve ever had, and were exceptional enough that Red-and-white Crake was voted Favorite Bird of the Trip.

The weather gods were actually on our side the day we traveled to Aparados da Serra National Park, and for the first time in the last 3–4 years, sunny skies allowed us to take in the full splendor of spectacular Itaimbezinho Canyon, which is surely one of the scenic

wonders of Brazil. En route to the canyon, we continued our string of successes with the tapaculo family by securing excellent views of the Planalto Tapaculo, a species just described to science in 2005. This was the fourth time in five years that we have scored this species since its formal description.

Part I concluded with a visit to Itatiaia National Park, a perpetual favorite. We enjoyed mostly good weather during our stay, but we did lose most of one morning to a freakish windstorm, 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. Prolonged studies of a singing male Black-and-gold Cotinga, a lek full of purple-breasted Plovercrests, a snazzy Black-capped Piprites, a pair of spectacular Large-tailed Antshrikes that seemed to imprint on us and follow us everywhere, and a virtual parade of nifty little endemic flycatchers were among the highlights from our day on the Agulhas Negras Road. Other gems included a sensational male White-bearded Antshrike (17 years in a row for this rare endemic on this trip), an unexpected nesting pair of bizarre Swallow-tailed Cotingas and an even more surprising nest-building Black-legged Dacnis pair on the grounds of the old Hotel Simon, and the usual parade of hummingbirds, tanagers, and other frugivores (can you say “Saffron Toucanet”?) to the feeders lining the balcony of the hotel dining room. We also enjoyed good views of both Orange-breasted and Orange-eyed thornbirds, as well as White-eared Puffbirds and Half-collared Sparrows, in the lowland areas below the park. The bamboo was still seeding in patches below the Hotel Donati, which was probably responsible for the continued presence of two nomadic bamboo specialists—Buffy-fronted Seedeater and Uniform Finch. And, to top it all off, we had a Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (the first I have seen in the park) singing near the Donati as well. The icing on the cake was our sensational view of the resident Tawny-browed Owl on the grounds of our hotel. All too soon, it was time to return to Rio, where we met up with inbound participants for the start of Southeast Brazil 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, our compact group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process! I want to thank our local guides, Marcelo, 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)**

- 1. Red-and-white Crake**
- 2. Red-tailed Parrot & Rusty-barred Owl (tie)**
- 3. Multiple birds tied for third**

## **Itinerary:**

**09/22** - São Paulo to Iguazu (All group members opted to arrive in Iguazu 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.

**09/23** - tour officially begins, after a morning of rain, with afternoon birding walk along the river to the Falls, from 1500–1800 h.

**09/24** - Iguazu Falls National Park: depart hotel at 0430 h for predawn owling on Poço Preto Road, followed by all-day birding (field lunch & mid-morning snack) until 1815 h.

**09/25** - Iguazu Falls National Park: depart hotel at 0445 h for predawn owling on Poço Preto Road, followed by all-day birding (with field lunch & mid-morning snack) until 1645 h.

**09/26** - Iguazu to Curitiba (depart for airport at 0600 for 0730 flight, arriving 0830 h), with pre-lunch birding along the road to the Zoobotanical Park (until 1130 h) and then post-lunch drive to Itapoá, stopping enroute for afternoon birding near Garuva until 1700 h; then continue to Reserva Volta Velha.

**09/27** - Reserva Volta Velha: 0630 breakfast; walked main trail from 0800–1300 h after birding the cabin clearing for 30 minutes; lunch and break until 1600 h; birded clearing and adjacent fields until 1730 h.

**09/28** - Reserva Volta Velha: 0630 breakfast; followed by all-morning birding along the Casa de Vidro Trail from 0730–1230; had lunch, packed, and left at 1400 h, with brief stops along beach and the Sai Guacú river mouth before return drive to Curitiba, with late afternoon and night birding (until 1900 h) at a marsh just outside of Curitiba. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

**09/29** - Curitiba: Breakfast at 0600, depart 0645 for Serra da Graciosa (birded 0745–1145 h), with lunch in Morretes at Doña Siroba; then drove to Pontal do Sul on the coast, where we took a boat to Superagui National Park (Pinheiro and Pecos islands) and birded until dusk (1600–1900 h). At 1900 h begin return drive to hotel in São Jose dos Pinhais for late dinner (2100 h).

**09/30** - Curitiba: Breakfast at 0600, depart at 0645 for Guardião das Aguas (boy scout camp marsh) (0715–1100 h) and then to Barigui Park for one hour, followed by lunch until 1400 h; post-lunch return to Serra da Graciosa from 1500–1800 h. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

**10/01** - breakfast at hotel, with 0800 h departure for airport, and 1000 h 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. 1445 h), with some late afternoon birding (1530–1800 h) in open country along the road to Canelo & Gramado (to kms 68 & 65).

**10/02** - breakfast at 0530 h, followed by morning birding (0615–1100 h) along the escarpment at the Alpes de São Francisco, and on hotel grounds from 1100–1245 h; lunch; persistent rain washed out all afternoon birding.

**10/03** - breakfast at 0600, depart 0630 for early morning birding at the Alpes de São Francisco (until 0850 h); back to hotel for restroom stop and to pick up our picnic lunch, then departing 0930 h, with remainder of the day birding open country along RS 020 (major stops kms 106–107 and ca. 7 km beyond Cambará do Sul) en route to Cambará do

Sul & Aparados da Serra NP (Itaimbezinho Canyon; arriving 1500 h, departing 1630 h); back at hotel by 1815 h.

**10/04** - Pre-breakfast birding on hotel grounds (0600–0745 h), then packed up and drove back to Porto Alegre (0900–1045 h). Mid-day (1245) flight to Rio de Janeiro (arriving 1425 h), followed by 3-hour drive to Itatiaia National Park, with brief birding stop at marsh outside of town of Itatiaia.

**10/05** - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0600, birded hotel grounds from 0630–0800 h; followed by birding grounds of Hotel Simon & Simon Trail until 1100 h; Tres Picos Trail from 1100–1300 h; back to hotel for lunch and break until 1530 h; then to marshes near Penedo until 1700 h.

**10/06** - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0400 with 0445 departure for all day birding on the Agulhas Negras Road (arriving ca. 0630) until 1600 h.

**10/07** - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0530, with 0615 departure for Hotel Donati and road below until ca. 0900 h; followed by birding on grounds of Hotel Simon and along the Tres Picos Trail until noon, when strong winds and an approaching storm drove us back to the hotel for lunch and break until 1500 h; return to Penedo marshes for remainder of afternoon.

**10/08** - Itatiaia NP: breakfast at 0600 with birding on the hotel grounds until 0800; followed by packing and drive to Rio (leaving at 0930 and arriving at 1300 hours, with lunch en route); all of us were on the same late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Southeast Brazil Part II**.

### **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 (A pair seen on the Poço Preto Road the first morning.)

**Brown Tinamou** (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - IG\*, VV\*, CU\*, RS, IT\* (Seen nicely at Alpes de São Francisco after having been “heard only” the remainder of the trip.)

**Yellow-legged Tinamou** (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)\* (E) - VV\* (Close, but no cigar!)

**Red-winged Tinamou** (*Rynchotus rufescens*)\* - RS

**Spotted Nothura** (*Nothura maculosa*)\* - RS

#### **DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):**

**White-faced Whistling-Duck** (*Dendrocygna viduata*) - CU (150+)

**Muscovy Duck** (*Cairina moschata*) - IG, CU

**Brazilian Teal** (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - CU (high count of 50+ on 9/26), VV, RS {Also called “Brazilian Duck”.}

**Speckled Teal** (*Anas flavirostris*) - RS (19 along the road to Aparados da Serra) {Also known as “Yellow-billed Teal”.}

**Yellow-billed Pintail** (*Anas georgica*) - RS (7 along the road to Aparados da Serra)

**White-cheeked Pintail** (*Anas bahamensis*) - CU (2)

**Silver Teal** (*Anas versicolor*) - CU (15+)

**Rosy-billed Pochard** (*Netta peposaca*) - CU (7+)

#### **CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):**

**Rusty-margined Guan** (*Penelope superciliaris*) - IG (Seen nicely right near the hotel.)

**Dusky-legged Guan** (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - CU, RS, IT (Repeated great looks – almost close enough to touch! The birds in the Serra da Graciosa and at São Francisco de Paula are of the subspecies *P. o. obscura*; Itatiaia birds 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. Karen spotted that first one after its whistled call above the roar of the Falls.)

#### **NEW WORLD QUAILS (Odontophoridae):**

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

## **GREBES (Podicipedidae):**

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

## **GANNETS & BOOBIES (Sulidae):**

**Brown Booby** (*Sula leucogaster*) - SNP (30+)

## **CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):**

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

## **FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):**

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

## **HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):**

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

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

**Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) - SNP (50+)

**Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) - GI, SNP

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

**Striated Heron** (*Butorides striatus*) - CU

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

**Black-crowned Night-Heron** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - CU

## **IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):**

**White-faced Ibis** (*Plegadis chihi*) - RS (50+ along RS 020 on 10/3, and 500+ in the vast marshes outside of Porto Alegre as we were driving to the airport on 10/4.)

**Scarlet Ibis** (*Eudocimus ruber*) - SNP (A flock of ca. 120 birds coming to roost on the same small, mangrove-covered islet where we saw them for the first time last year!

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.)

**Bare-faced Ibis** (*Phimosus infuscatus*) - CU (50+)

**Buff-necked Ibis** (*Theristicus caudatus*) - RS (High count of 10 in one day.)

## **NEW WORLD VULTURES (Cathartidae):**

**Black Vulture** (*Coragyps atratus*) - daily

**Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) - most days and locations, but always outnumbered by Black Vultures.

## **HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):**

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

**Swallow-tailed Kite** (*Elanoides forficatus*) - IG, CU, VV (Including prolonged close-range studies of 3 perched birds at VV.)

**White-tailed Kite** (*Elanus leucurus*) - CU, RS, IT (The latter photographed soaring over the Hotel Simon; I can't remember ever having seen this open-country species within the park before!)

**Plumbeous Kite** (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IG (daily, with high of 15+ on 9/25)

**White-necked Hawk** (*Leucopternis lacernulatus*) (E) - VV (Quick views of a bird sailing just over the canopy left a lot to be desired, but we made up for it on SE Brazil Part II, when we had crippling views at Linhares. 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.}.)

**Savanna Hawk** (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - RS

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

**White-rumped Hawk** (*Buteo leucorrhous*) - RS (Fog killed us on this one, as we had a bird perched in an Araucaria tree at close range, but had a hard time making out any details. This beautiful little *Buteo* has a wide range, but is nowhere common, and views like the ones we could have had {minus the fog} are particularly hard to come by.)

**White-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - RS, IT

**Black Hawk-Eagle** (*Spizaetus tyrannus*)\* - CU\*

## **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, GI, SNP, RS, IT

**Chimango Caracara** (*M. chimango*) - RS

**Laughing Falcon** (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*)\* - VV\*

**Barred Forest-Falcon** (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - IG\*, CU {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. Not vocal this trip; the only one we saw was in the Serra da Graciosa, and it wasn't particularly cooperative.}

**American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) - RS

**Aplomado Falcon** (*Falco femoralis*) - RS (Good spotting Myrna!)

## **RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):**

**Rufous-sided Crane** (*Laterallus melanophaius*)\* - GI\*, CU\*

**Red-and-white Crake** (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) - CU\*, RS (Absolutely crippling views of a responsive pair was the trip highlight for your leader, and was also voted “Favorite Bird of the Trip”. This secretive species is almost always nasty to see {even for a rail}, and these were hands-down the best looks I’ve ever enjoyed of it.)

**Gray-necked Wood-Rail** (*Aramides cajanea*)\* - SNP\* (a pair heard in the late afternoon from the parrot island)

**Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail** (*A. saracura*) (E) - IG\*, GI\*, VV (Seen for the first time here, when an inquisitive individual actually made the rounds of our porches, peering in the windows!), CU, RS, IT (Seen on the grounds of three of our hotels!)

**Blackish Rail** (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - CU, IT\* (Less conspicuous than usual. The pair at Guardião das Aguas showed nicely, but you had to be fast!)

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

**Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula chloropus*) - CU {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.}

**Spot-flanked Gallinule** (*Gallinula melanops*) - RS (Nice views of 2 birds.)

## **LIMPKIN (Aramidae):**

**Limpkin** (*Aramus guarauna*) - IG

## **SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):**

**Red-legged Seriema** (*Cariama cristata*) - RS (Another nice spot by Myrna!)

## **PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):**

**Southern Lapwing** (*Vanellus chilensis*) - almost daily & at all locations (The pair with the fuzzy chicks at Bariqui Park in Curitiba provided the comic high-point of the trip when a couple of very young boys made the tactical error to pursue the chicks, eliciting the predictable aggressive response from the parent Lapwings, and much subsequent terror and crying from the two little boys! This would have been a huge hit on Youtube!)

## **OYSTERCATCHERS (Haematopodidae)**

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

## **STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):**

**White-backed Stilt** (*Himantopus melanurus*) - 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, RS

### **SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):**

**Spotted Sandpiper** (*Actitis macularius*) - IG

**Solitary Sandpiper** (*Tringa solitarius*) - CU

**Lesser Yellowlegs** (*Tringa flavipes*) - CU (50+ on 9/26)

**South American Snipe** (*Gallinago paraguaiae*) - VV

### **GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS (Laridae):**

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

### **PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):**

**Rock Pigeon** (*Columba livia*) - In towns virtually throughout; yawn.

**Picazuro Pigeon** (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Seen at most locations (except VV) and almost daily.

**Pale-vented Pigeon** (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - IG, SNP, RS

**Plumbeous Pigeon** (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - GI\*, CU\*, IT {Keep track of where you see “Plumbeous Pigeons” because vocal differences strongly suggest that more than one species is involved.}

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

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

**Blue Ground-Dove** (*Claravis pretiosa*) - IG

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

**Gray-fronted Dove** (*Leptotila rufaxilla*) - IG, CU\*

**Ruddy Quail-Dove** (*Geotrygon montana*) - VV (leader only), RS\*

### **MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):**

**“Maroon-bellied Parakeet”** (*Pyrrhura frontalis chiripepe*) (e) - IG\*, CU\*, RS {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.}

**“Maroon-bellied Parakeet”** (*P. frontalis frontalis*) (e) - IT {see above}

**Monk Parakeet** (*Myiopsitta monachus*) - RS (Just a fly-by on our drive from Porto Alegre to São Francisco de Paula.)

**White-eyed Parakeet** (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - IG, IT (150+, including several hanging around the hotel grounds, where we don't normally see them.)

**Blue-winged Macaw** (*Primolius maracana*) - IT (A pair of birds seen nicely near Penedo.)

**Blue-winged Parrotlet** (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - GI, VV, IT

**Plain Parakeet** (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - IT (Seen nicely at the hotel grounds.)

**Red-capped Parrot** (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - RS (Up to 25+ on some days, but always in flight.), IT\* {Also known as "Pileated Parrot".}

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

**Red-tailed Parrot** (*Amazona brasiliensis*) (E) - SNP (Estimated 300+ 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.)

**Blue-bellied Parrot** (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (E)\* - RS (We heard the distinctive flight calls of what sounded like a single bird, but no luck on bringing it in.)

## **CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):**

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

**Pearly-breasted Cuckoo** (*Coccyzus euleri*) - IT (A singing bird seen down below the Hotel Donati on 10/7 was a surprise, and possibly the first time I've recorded this species in the park.)

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

**Striped Cuckoo** (*Tapera naevia*) - IT (Seen in the marsh below the park.)

**Smooth-billed Ani** (*C. ani*) - VV, GI, RS, IT

## **TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):**

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

**Variable Screech-Owl** (*O. atricapillus*) (E)\* - IG (Not very vocal and totally unresponsive at IG this year. We did catch up with it on SE Brazil Part II. Also known as "Black-capped Screech-Owl".)

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

**Tawny-browed Owl** (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - IT (Seen beautifully! This was our 6<sup>th</sup> species of owl seen on this trip. We added 2 more seen on Part II, giving us 8 species of owls seen and one more heard for the combined trip!)

**Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - IG

**Burrowing Owl** (*Athene cunicularia*) - VV

**Mottled Owl** (*Ciccaba virgata*)\* - IG\* (Heard only this year. 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.)

**Rusty-barred Owl** (*Strix hylophila*) (E) - RS (Great views of this endemic owl!)

## **NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):**

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

**Common Pauraque** (*Nyctidromus albicollis*)\* - VV\*

**Sickle-winged Nightjar** (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - CU (Fabulous point-blank studies of a sitting male, until it was ultimately flushed by those three goofballs! Although not strictly endemic, this is a very rarely seen and poorly known nightjar, with a patchy distribution in e, s & c Brazil, ne Argentina and e Paraguay.)

## **SWIFTS (Apodidae):**

**Sooty Swift** (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - RS (We spotted these on our return drive to Porto Alegre, and pulled over for good looks.)

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

**White-collared Swift** (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - CU, IT

**Biscutate Swift** (*S. biscutate*) (E) - RS (50+ over Itaimbezinho Canyon.)

**Gray-rumped Swift** (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - IG, CU

**Sick's Swift** (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - IG, CU, 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

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

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

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

**"Purple-breasted" Plovercrest** (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) (E) - IT (Excellent views of spectacular males on the lek. 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 bluish-purple crest. It is an almost certain split.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Amethyst Woodstar** (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - RS (Both sexes visiting the hotel feeders.)

### **TROGONS (Trogonidae):**

**Green-backed Trogon** (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - VV {Formerly considered part of the wide-ranging “White-tailed Trogon”, but birds on either side of the Andes are now considered separate species.}

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

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

**“Surucua Trogon”** (*T. surrucura aurantius*) (e) - IT {see above}

### **KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):**

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

**Amazon Kingfisher** (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - IG, GI

**Green Kingfisher** (*Chloroceryle americana*) - IG

### **MOTMOTS (Momotidae):**

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

### **PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):**

**White-eared Puffbird** (*Nystalus chacuru*) - IT (Two pairs near Penedo. This species is more typical of the *cerrado* regions to the west, but has spread east with deforestation.)

**Crescent-chested Puffbird** (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - VV (Nice looks at a pair of these endemic puffbirds.)

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

## TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

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

**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 trip, when there are fewer fruiting trees in the forest.}

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

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

**Channel-billed Toucan** (*Ramphastos vitellinus*)\* - VV\*

**Toco Toucan** (*R. toco*) - IG (Scarcer than usual, probably due to lack of fruiting trees. We sweated this one, but ended up with nice views of one spectacular bird.)

## 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.)

**Yellow-fronted Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - IG, IT (What a beauty!)

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

**Campo Flicker** (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - VV, CU, IT {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*) - VV, 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, as we witnessed first-hand at VV when we found a trio of birds hanging together, one of which was a black-throated “Campo” flicker, and the other two of which were white-throated “Field” flickers.}

**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) - IG, IT

## OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

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

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

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

**Wing-banded Hornero** (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - IT (Seen nicely at a marsh near the town of Itatiaia.)

**Straight-billed Reedhaunter** (*Limnocittes rectirostris*) - RS (We enjoyed particularly nice views of one very responsive bird.)

**Striolated Tit-Spinetail** (*Leptasthenura striolata*) (E) - RS (Including the one that landed on Myrna!)

**Araucaria Tit-Spinetail** (*L. setaria*) (E) - RS

**Itatiaia Thistletail** (*Oreophylax moreirae*) (E) - IT (Also known as “Itatiaia Spinetail”.)

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

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

**Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail** (*S. spixi*) - GI, VV\*, CU, IT

**Olive Spinetail** (*C. obsoleta*) (E) - IG\*, CU, RS

**Pallid Spinetail** (*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. 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 excellent studies of both species.}

**Yellow-chinned Spinetail** (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - CU, RS

**Rufous-fronted Thornbird** (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*)\* - IT\*

**Freckle-breasted Thornbird** (*Phacellodomus striaticollis*) - CU (This is usually a real skulker, but we enjoyed 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 but we nailed it on our return visit to the marsh. Both species are endemic to the Atlantic Forest region.}

**Orange-breasted Thornbird** (*P. ferrugineigula*) (E) - IT (See preceding taxonomic discussion.)

**Canebrake Groundcreeper** (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) (E) - CU (Seen nicely; it can be a real skulker.)

**Firewood-gatherer** (*Anumbius annumbi*) - RS

**White-browed Foliage-gleaner** (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - IT

**Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner** (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - CU, RS, IT

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

**Black-capped Foliage-gleaner** (*P. atricapillus*) (E) - IG\*, VV (Decidedly non-vocal and inconspicuous this trip, but we eventually found a responsive pair. Definitely among the most attractive of foliage-gleaners.)

**Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner** (*P. rufus*) - IG, CU, 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 (After hearing it on several occasions, it was great to get such fabulous views of the one at the Hampel, which we dubbed the “Sharp-tailed Lawncreeper”. What a cooperative bird!)

**Sharp-billed Treehunter** (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) (E) - CU, RS {We saw only the subspecies *camargoi* this trip (distinguished primarily by its more extensively streaked back and underparts, and by the stronger yellowish tinge to the supercilium, face, and throat). We often see 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, VV {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.}

**Streaked Xenops** (*Xenops rutilans*) - IT

**Plain-winged Woodcreeper** (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - IG, VV, RS\*, 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) - IG, 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 and *tenuirostris* on Part II.}

**Scaled Woodcreeper** (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - IT (We finally caught up with this one on our last morning of Part I, and then saw several more on Part II.)

**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\* (It was disappointing to just hear this great bird on Part I, but we made up for it with great views on Part II.)

## **TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):**

**Spot-backed Antshrike** (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - VV (Chronologically, the first of our “Big 5” antshrikes, and the only one that we saw on more than one day.)

**Giant Antshrike** (*Batara cinerea*) - IT (The lone disappointment among the “Big 5” antshrikes. We finally found a responsive pair on the Agulhas Negras road, but on each of their two passes they presented themselves so briefly and then buried themselves in thickets. The female sailed across the road right over our heads, whereas the male came bounding past like a squirrel at eye-level.)

**Large-tailed Antshrike** (*Mackenziaena leachii*) (E) - IT (Repeated exceptional studies of a pair that followed us around on the Agulhas Negras Road. It took a long time for them to announce their presence, but once they did we couldn’t get rid of them! Definitely one of my favorite Atlantic Forest birds.)

**Tufted Antshrike** (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - IT (It took awhile to coax into view, but we eventually had nice looks at a male.)

**White-bearded Antshrike** (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - IT (What a surprise it was to hear this bird from the hotel swimming pool! It didn’t take long to track it down, and once we did, the male put on a great show. This made 17 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 (Pair carrying nesting material), RS\*

“**Variable Antshrike**” (*Thamnophilus caerulescens gilvigaster*) - VV\*, CU, RS {No one that I know is proposing a split, but it is of interest to know that we saw two subspecies of this wide-ranging antshrike: buff-bellied *gilvigaster* in VV, CU and RS, and gray-bellied *caerulescens* at IT.}

“**Variable Antshrike**” (*T. caerulescens caerulescens*) (e) - IT {see above}

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

**Plain Antwren** (*D. mentalis*) (e) - IG, VV, CU\*, IT\*

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

**Star-throated Antwren** (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - CU (Unusually inconspicuous this trip.)

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

**Rufous-winged Antwren** (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus*) (e) - IG (common), VV, IT\* (Heard at the beginning of the Tres Picos trail. Not a bird that I usually record in the park.) {This, the nominate subspecies, is a near-certain split from other members of this complex.}

**Marsh Antwren (= Paraná 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\*, IT (One of six beautiful and endemic members of this genus that were seen on the trip.)

**Rufous-tailed Antbird** (*Drymophila genei*) (E) - IT (Oddly, we never did see the male, but we saw the female repeatedly.)

**Ochre-rumped Antbird** (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - IT (Fabulous views.)

**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 of a bird that taped right into the trail.)

**Short-tailed Antthrush** (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - IG\*, CU (Good looks at this skulker; the last of our 4-skulker, off-trail blitz in the Serra da Graciosa.)

**Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush** (*C. ruficauda*) (E) - IT (We had subpar views of this one on the Agulhas Negras road. Unfortunately, the day when we tried for the more reliable territories on the Tres Picos trail coincided with the wind/rain storm.) {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 (= Such's) Antthrush** (*C. meruloides*) (E)\* - IT\* (Nowhere did the bad-weather day at IT hurt us more than with this and the preceding species. We had this one close, but with branches dropping all around, and the forest interior as dark as night, we just couldn't pull this one off. ) {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the English name “Such's Antthrush”, which the AOU has followed. We are following Ridgely & Tudor. }

## **ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):**

**Variegated Antpitta** (*Grallaria varia imperator*) (e) - CU, RS\*, IT\* (Fabulous views of a singing bird poking his head out of a big bromeliad!) {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 (We enjoyed excellent views on three occasions; particularly good at RS and IT.)

## **GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):**

**Rufous Gnateater** (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) – VV, CU, RS, IT\* (Strangely MIA at Iguacu this trip, but we made up for it with fine views at several other locales.) {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 has 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 the big wind/rain storm wiped out any chance of that this year.}

**White-breasted Tapaculo** (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - VV (Nice looks of a bird practically at our feet. This one started our run of great tapaculo sightings, which ended with us having seen 5 species of tapaculos well, along with a potential 6<sup>th</sup> species that we’ll keep in escrow!)

**Wetland Tapaculo** (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) (E) - CU (Nice views by all but one of our group. 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. We had great looks at one of the southern birds in RS, and of one of the northern birds on the Agulhas Negras road in IT.}

**Planalto Tapaculo** (*Scytalopus pachecoï*) (E) - RS (Great views for everyone, and the fourth time that we have seen it on this tour since its description as a new species just five 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, CU, RS, IT  
**Mouse-colored Tyrannulet** (*Phaeomyias murinus*) - IG  
**Yellow Tyrannulet** (*Capsiempis flaveola*) - IG, IT\*  
**Gray Elaenia** (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) - IG, VV\*, IT (Amazing below eye-level views of this canopy species at 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*) - VV, CU, IT (Penedo)  
**Small-billed Elaenia** (*E. parvirostris*) - IG, IT  
**Highland Elaenia** (*E. obscura sordida*) (e) - GI, VV, IT  
**Sooty Tyrannulet** (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - RS  
**White-crested Tyrannulet** (*S. subcristata*) - GI, CU, RS, IT  
**Gray-hooded Flycatcher** (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - IG, VV, IT  
**Sepia-capped Flycatcher** (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - IG, VV, CU\*, IT\* (Seen several times at IG & VV; after that we kept hearing them.)  
**Sharp-tailed Tyrant** (*Culicivora caudacuta*) - CU (Only the second time ever for this tour. 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 (Nice looks at this distinctive small flycatcher.)  
**Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) - CU, RS, IT  
**Restinga Tyrannulet** (*P. kronei*) (E) - VV (Repeated great studies of this restricted-range endemic.)  
**Bay-ringed Tyrannulet** (*P. sylviolus*) (E) - IG (Quite uncommon here. We had a pair on two consecutive days.)  
**São Paulo Tyrannulet** (*P. paulistus*) (E) - IG (Not as well-behaved as usual; coming in to playback but not dropping down to eye-level like we're used to.)  
**Serra do Mar Tyrannulet** (*P. difficilis*) (E) - IT (Looks like a fall-plumaged Chestnut-sided Warbler.)  
**Planalto Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - RS, IT (Too-close-to-focus-on!)  
**Rough-legged Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*)\* - IT\* (Not vocal this trip. When we finally did hear one, we were in the middle of coaxing the Rufous-tailed Antthrush into the trail, and by the time we were done with this, the flock with the tyrannulet had moved on. Fortunately, we all caught up with it on Part II.) {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) - CU\*, RS, IT\* (We had a virtual clinic on tyrannulet identification on this trip, and this species cooperated beautifully at RS.)

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

**Southern Antpiper** (*Corythopis delandi*) - IG (Even the camera man from the film crew got it!)

**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 and Alpes de São Francisco, and of nominate *obsoletus* at IT.}

**Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant** (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) (E) - VV (None at IG this year, but we made up for it with great looks at VV.)

**Hangnest Tody-Tyrant** (*H. nidipendulus*) (E) - IT (An amazingly responsive bird that came right out in the open and showed off at length.)

**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, as we netted a responsive male on the Simon Trail.)

**Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher** (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps*) (e) - GI (Getting attacked by the next species!), IT (Admit it, you can’t hear that call without laughing!)

**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, CU, RS\*, IT {Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future.}

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

**Russet-winged Spadebill** (*Platyrinchus leucorhynchus*) (E) - IG (Nice studies of this rare flycatcher! This one is easily missed.)

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

**Yellow-rumped (= Whiskered) Flycatcher** (*Myiobius barbatus mastacalis*) (e) - VV {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.}

**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*) - IG, 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 sc 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.}

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

**Crested Black-Tyrant** (*K. lophotes*) - IT

**Velvety Black-Tyrant** (*K. nigerrimus*) (E) - IT

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

**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.}

**Masked Water-Tyrant** (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - IT (The “washer woman”.)

**Long-tailed Tyrant** (*Colonia colonus*) - IG, IT

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

**Large-headed Flatbill** (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e)\* - IT\* {This subspecies differs vocally and morphologically from the more widespread Amazonian populations, and represents a potential split.}

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Social Flycatcher** (*Myiozetetes similis*) - IG

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

**Streaked Flycatcher** (*Myiodynastes maculates solitarius*) - IG, 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

**Variegated Flycatcher** (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) - VV, IT

**Tropical Kingbird** (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - IG, GI, CU, IT  
**Fork-tailed Flycatcher** (*T. savana*) - IG, GI, VV, RS, IT

### **SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):**

**Sharpbill** (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - IG (Good spot by Myrna!)

### **COTINGAS (Cotingidae):**

**Hooded Berryeater** (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - CU (We finally hit on a responsive bird, after dealing with several non-responsive individuals.), RS

**Red-ruffed Fruitcrow** (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - IG (Nice scope views.), IT\*

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

**Bare-throated Bellbird** (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E)\* - VV\*, CU\*, IT\* (Heard only this trip, but we caught up with it on Part II.)

**Swallow-tailed Cotinga** (*Phibalura cristata*) (E) - IT (Wonderful studies of a male on the nest.) {With the recent rediscovery of the isolated Bolivian population, and imminent elevation of those birds to species-level, the nominate birds will represent yet another Atlantic Forest endemic.}

### **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.]

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

**Band-tailed Manakin** (*Pipra fasciicauda*) - IG (A spectacular male on his display perch.)

### **TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):**

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

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

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

**White-winged Becard** (*P. polychopterus*) - IT

**Crested Becard** (*P. validus*) - IT (building a nest)

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

**Wing-barred Piprites** (*Piprites chloris*) - IG, VV\* {Formerly known as “Wing-barred Manakin”.}

**Black-capped Piprites** (*Piprites pileatus*) (E) - IT (Good looks at this attractive specialty!) {Formerly known as “Black-capped Manakin”.}

### **VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):**

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

### **JAYS (Corvidae):**

**Azure Jay** (*Cyanocorax caeruleus*) (E) - GI, VV, CU, RS (Unusually easy to see this year.)

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

### **SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):**

**Blue-and-white Swallow** (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - CU, VV, RS, IT

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

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

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

### **WRENS (Troglodytidae):**

**Long-billed Wren** (*Thryothorus longirostris 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):**

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

**Yellow-legged Thrush** (*Turdus flavipes*) (e) - VV\*, CU, IT

**Rufous-bellied Thrush** (*T. rufiventris*) - CU, VV\*, RS, IT

**Pale-breasted Thrush** (*T. leucomelas*) - IG

**Creamy-bellied Thrush** (*T. amaurochalinus*) - IG, CU, VV, GI, IT

**White-necked Thrush** (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - IG, VV, RS\*, IT {This, 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, RS, IT

## **PIPITS (Motacillidae):**

**Hellmayr's Pipit** (*Anthus hellmayri*) - RS (Not vocal this trip. The one that we saw flushed and never came back.)

## **NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):**

**Tropical Parula** (*Parula pitiayumi*) - IG, VV\*, CU, RS

**Masked Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - CU, GI, VV, RS, IT

**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, GI, VV, CU, IT

## **TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):**

**Brown Tanager** (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - CU

**Cinnamon Tanager** (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) - IT (This one is very nearly a Brazilian endemic.)

**Magpie Tanager** (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - IG, IT

**Hooded Tanager** (*Nemosia pileata*) - IT

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

**Orange-headed Tanager** (*Thlypopsis sordida*) - IT

**Chestnut-headed Tanager** (*Pyrrhocomma ruficeps*) (E) - RS

**Black-goggled Tanager** (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - IG, VV, CU, IT  
**Chestnut-vented Conebill** (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - IG  
**Guira Tanager** (*Hemithraupis guira*) - IG  
**Rufous-headed Tanager** (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - VV, IT (Including the male by the swimming pool at the Ypé that came down to eye-level!)  
**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) - IG, GI, CU, VV, IT  
**Brazilian Tanager** (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - GI, VV, IT  
**Sayaca Tanager** (*Thraupis sayaca*) - GI, VV, CU, RS, IT  
**Azure-shouldered Tanager** (*T. cyanoptera*) (E) - GI, VV, CU\*  
**Golden-chevroned Tanager** (*T. ornata*) (E) - IT  
**Palm Tanager** (*T. palmarum*) - GI, VV, IT  
**Diademed Tanager** (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - CU, RS, IT  
**Fawn-breasted Tanager** (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - IG, RS, IT (with active nest)  
**Green-headed Tanager** (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - IG, VV, IT  
**Red-necked Tanager** (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - VV, CU (Stunning eye-level views! This is my personal favorite of eastern Brazil's many flashy endemic tanagers, although the Seven-colored Tanager of northeast Brazil gives it a run for the money!)  
**Brassy-breasted Tanager** (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E) - CU, IT (Down to eye-level!)  
**Gilt-edged Tanager** (*Tangara cyanoventris*) (E) - IT (Nice spotting Ricardo!)  
**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) - RS (A feeder bird at the Hampel!)  
**Black-legged Dacnis** (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - IT (Pair building a nest at the Hotel Dontati. This is typically one of the harder endemics to find – a big shout out to Luiz!)  
**Blue Dacnis** (*Dacnis cayana*) - IG, VV, IT  
**Green Honeycreeper** (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - VV  
**Swallow-Tanager** (*Tersina viridis*) - IG, IT  
**Black-throated Grosbeak** (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - IT  
**Green-winged Saltator** (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IG, CU, RS\*, IT  
**Thick-billed Saltator** (*S. maxillosus*) (E) - RS, IT (active nest)

## **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*) - CU  
**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 *cabinisi*. 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*) - IT

**Buffy-fronted Seedeater** (*Sporophila frontalis*) (E) - IT (At least 3 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. Itatiaia has experienced such a seeding event over the past two years, and huge numbers of seedeaters and Uniform Finches descended on the park. Now that the bamboo has mostly seeded and died, the attendant birds have largely left for greener pastures, but, luckily for us, there were still a few hanging around.}

**Double-collared Seedeater** (*S. caerulescens*) - IT

**Uniform Finch** (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - RS, IT (Another bamboo specialist that is often missed. We had 1 foraging female at the Alpes de São Francisco, and a pair of birds at IT.)

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

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

**Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch** (*Emberizoides herbicola*) - IT

**Lesser (= Dark-cheeked) Grass-Finch** (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) (E) - CU

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

**Half-collared Sparrow** (*Arremon semitorquatus*) (E) - IT (Penedo area)

**Saffron-billed Sparrow** (*Arremon flavirostris*) - IG (Nice views!)

**Grassland Sparrow** (*Ammodramus humeralis*)\* - RS\*

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

## CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

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

## ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

**White-browed Blackbird** (*Leistes superciliaris*) - VV, RS

**Chopi Blackbird** (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - RS, IT

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

**Saffron-cowled Blackbird** (*Xanthospiza 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 70+.)

**Yellow-rumped Marshbird** (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*) - CU, RS (Less conspicuous in the grasslands than usual.)

**Shiny Cowbird** (*M. bonariensis*) - CU, GI, VV, RS, IT

**Variable Oriole** (*Icterus pyrrhopterus*) - IG {These chestnut-shouldered birds have just recently been split off from the yellow-shouldered “Epaulet Orioles” of the Amazon Basin. The southern birds are smaller, with different colored epaulets, and differ vocally and genetically from the northern birds. More importantly, perhaps, the two groups contact one another in Bolivia with no sign of interbreeding. The epaulet color of the southern birds varies from dark chestnut to pale tawny, hence the English name of “Variable” Oriole.}

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

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

### **SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):**

**Purple-throated Euphonia** (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - IG

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

**Green-chinned (= Green-throated) 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, they proved a little harder. We eventually enjoyed some excellent, eye-level studies.)

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

**Blue-naped Chlorophonia** (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - IG, 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*) - VV, CU, RS

### **OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):**

**House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) - CU, RS, IT

**TOTAL = 413 taxa (409 already recognized as distinct species), including 154 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:**

Bottlenose Dolphin (*Tursiops truncatus*) - SNP

Gray Brocket Deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*) - IG

South American Coatimundi (*Nasua nasua*) - IG

Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta spp.*) - IG (I believe these are Azara’s Agoutis)

Brazilian Cottontail (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) - IG

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

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

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

Tegu Lizard - IG

Broad-nosed Caiman - IG

*Hyla* sp. - the big tree frog hanging out in that cavity down by the river at IG  
Cane Toad - IG, IT  
Gecko sp. - IG, IT