

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

**OCTOBER 7 – 17, 2010**

**LEADER: KEVIN ZIMMER**

**COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER**

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.  
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003  
AUSTIN, TX 78746  
[WWW.VENTBIRD.COM](http://WWW.VENTBIRD.COM)**

## SOUTHEAST BRAZIL PART II (ESPÍRITO SANTO)

October 7–17, 2010

Once again, our Southeast Brazil Part II tour served up its share of exciting birding, producing 300 species (85 of them regional and/or Brazilian endemics) in just eight days of birding! That we did so well in the face of a number of unusual challenges was somewhat remarkable. I inherited the tour at the eleventh hour, when Andy Whittaker contracted malaria. To make matters worse, the local guides who normally accompany all groups searching for the Cherry-throated Tanager canceled out on us (and all other groups they were slated to escort this fall) at the last minute due to some unexplained emergency. As if this weren't enough, the weather was pretty unfavorable for most of the week. We didn't experience too much rain except for one day at Linhares when we were pretty much birding under the umbrellas for most of the day. But it was constantly threatening to rain, with colder than normal temperatures and dull, heavily overcast skies that really suppressed bird song and general activity. Many of the more common forest species were completely non-vocal and unresponsive, and when forest birds in this part of the world don't vocalize, they essentially cease to exist in terms of the chances of finding them. In a particularly bizarre twist, the Linhares region was actually in the midst of a prolonged drought when we arrived (more than 100 consecutive days without rain!), and the forest reflected that, with almost no flowering plants (= no Minute Hermits) and substantial dry leaf litter. So, naturally, we were the curative agent for the drought, bringing rains that ate up most of our second day in the reserve.

But, enough about the weather—what about the birds? Well, we missed the Cherry-throated Tanager, although not for lack of effort. I think this dropped our success record to 6 out of 10 trips over the years, although we've missed it now 2 of the last 3 visits. The only other group that I know of that tried this year also missed it, if that's any consolation. Given that there are probably fewer than 15 Cherry-throated Tanagers occupying this rather large tract of forest, it's not surprising that they are missed with some regularity. The forest at Caetés still produced a number of great birds, from colorful Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers, Saffron Toucanets, Channel-billed Toucans, and Hooded Berryeaters, to perched Frilled Coquettes, showy Bare-faced Bellbirds, too-close-to-focus-on Sharp-tailed Streamcreepers, and tail-wagging Oustalet's Tyrannulets. The Shrike-like Cotinga tormented us by singing continuously for three days, seemingly without budging from its inaccessible (to us) perch. Much better behaved was the fabulous male Pin-tailed Manakin that dropped from the sub-canopy to perch just a few feet above the ground, and right in front of us. Caetés also produced a couple of major highlights in the form of some rare and localized primates. First, we were treated to an impressive chorus and brief views from a troop of increasingly rare brown howler monkeys. Then, as we were leaving the reserve, I was able to tape in some distant buffy-headed marmosets that came in close and gave us a great show.

Then, it was on to the bustling little town of Santa Teresa. This was our base for exploring Nova Lombardia (a.k.a. the Augusto Ruschi Reserve), a beautiful remnant tract of foothill forest. Once again, the weather was less than ideal, with intermittent rain showers and/or cold and overcast with the threat of rain virtually throughout our two mornings here. Very few bird species were spontaneously vocal, and some things that we normally see (e.g. Wied's Tyrant-Manakin and many of the antbirds) were seemingly missing in action. However, we picked off a number of good birds, including Spot-billed Toucanet, Yellow-eared Woodpecker, Spot-backed Antshrike, Sharpbill, and Hangnest Tody-Tyrant, and were treated to some mind-blowing mob scenes of mixed-species tanager flocks coming in to mob my Brazilian Pygmy-Owl tape. We had trees full of Gilt-edged and Red-necked Tanagers right in front of us, with an assortment of Flame-crested, Ruby-crowned, Black-goggled, Azure-shouldered, Golden-chevroned, Rufous-headed, and other tanagers liberally sprinkled in.

For sheer spectacle, nothing could top our afternoon visit to a hummingbird feeding station at a nearby private property. In spite of poor weather, the station was probably attended by over 500 individual hummingbirds, among which we identified 15 species! A single bush had multiple Frilled Coquettes and a couple of Amethyst Woodstars perched in it at once, which would be enough to put any birder into sensory overload. The general consensus among the group was that this equaled or exceeded any hummingbird show in the collective group experience, including some of the rightfully famous ones in Ecuador.

Our tour concluded with three days spent in the extensive lowland forests of the Vale Linhares Reserve. Here we enjoyed nice accommodations located inside the reserve, with an impressive array of birds right outside our doors. We were still getting bags into the rooms when a magnificent pair of Blond-crested Woodpeckers put in an appearance directly behind the cabins, and within the hour, we were seeing small groups of endangered Red-browed Parrots commuting to their evening roosts. We were out before dawn the next morning, driving the maze of jeep tracks that crisscross the reserve. Our primary target was the highly endangered Red-billed Curassow, a magnificent creature for whom this forest represents a major stronghold. We struck curassow gold in our first half-hour, with a splendid male stalking the track ahead of us. We stopped our bus and quietly offloaded, and soon had the curassow in the scope for all to see. Over the next couple of days, we were treated to four more curassows, including one along the main entrance road as we were leaving the reserve on the last day.

Other highlights came in rapid succession. A pair of impressive Robust Woodpeckers, a dashing male Black-cheeked Gnateater, a diminutive Brazilian Pygmy-Owl, a confiding Black-headed Berryeater and an equally confiding male Collared Trogon (the latter a rare bird anywhere in the Atlantic Forest region), screeching flocks of White-eared (Maroon-faced) Parakeets, and a Crescent-chested Puffbird that played hard-to-get, but eventually perched in full view. The forest here added a distinct Amazonian element, introducing us to isolated populations of several widespread Amazonian birds, including such things as Orange-winged and Mealy parrots, White-chinned Sapphire, Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Swallow-winged Puffbird, Red-stained Woodpecker, Screaming Piha, Bright-rumped Attila, Thrush-like Schiffornis, White-lored Tyrannulet, Gray-crowned Flycatcher,

Thrush-like Wren, and Yellow-backed Tanager. Parrots and parakeets teased us with frequent screeching passes, but we eventually secured wonderful scope studies of Red-browed Parrots, Blue-winged Macaws, and most of the others, although the Ochre-marked Parakeets never gave us more than fly-by views. A night drive produced a pair of impressively big Tawny-browed Owls and a more elusive Variable Screech-Owl, and an afternoon drive produced a massive Brazilian tapir trotting down the road behind our bus. Even the last morning was very productive, with four species of becards in one spot, and a low-soaring White-necked Hawk that showed off so well that it was voted Favorite Bird of the Trip.

In spite of some unusually poor weather, a most congenial group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and along the way enjoyed numerous wonderful meals, some sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality! We look forward to seeing each and every one of you on future trips. After all, that Brazilian visa is good for five years, and there are bunches of more birds to see!

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

- 1. White-necked Hawk**
- 2. Red-billed Curassow & Pin-tailed Manakin (tied)**
- 3. Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher & Crescent-chested Puffbird (tied)**

### **Itinerary:**

**10/07** - overnight flights leave US for Brazil.

**10/08** - Arrival in Brazil, connect to Vitoria, or, for participants continuing on from the **Southeast Brazil Part I Tour**, drive to Rio (leaving Itatiaia NP at 0930 h and arriving at 1300 hours, with lunch en route), with late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Southeast Brazil Part II**. All participants flew with Kevin Zimmer on the flight from Rio to Vitoria, followed by drive to Pedra Azul area.

**10/09** - breakfast at 0600, departed hotel at 0645 for Caetés, arriving at 0730 h and birding until 1300 h; lunch in Castelinho until 1430 h; p.m. birding at Caetés until 1700 h.

**10/10** - breakfast at 0500, departed hotel at 0545, arriving Caetés at 0630, and birding there until 1230 h; lunch in Castelinho until 1400 h; p.m. birding at Caetés until 1800 h.

**10/11** - morning birding Caetés Reserve from 0630 until 1030 h; back to hotel by 1115 to pack; lunch at Pedra Azul; afternoon drive to Santa Teresa, birding en route, and arriving at 1730 h.

**10/12** - breakfast at 0500, depart 0545 for Reserva Biologica de Nova Lombardia (a.k.a. Augusto Ruschi Reserve; ca. 750 m elevation), arriving at 0615 and birding until 1130 h; back to Santa Teresa for lunch and short break; afternoon at hummingbird feeders from 1500–1800 h.

**10/13** - better part of the morning back at Nova Lombardia; late morning Ruschi estate and hummingbird feeders in Santa Teresa, followed by drive to Linhares. We arrived in time for about an hour of late afternoon birding in the immediate vicinity of the lodge.

**10/14** - all day at Vale Linhares Natural Reserve: breakfast at 0400, depart 0445, with entire morning of birding along the Flamengo, Piroba and Folha Seca tracks; back to lodge for lunch and break; p.m. birding from 1500 h to dusk, with owling until 2000 h.

**10/15** - all day at Vale Linhares Natural Reserve: much the same schedule as the previous day, although rain forced us in-and-out of the bus; back to lodge for lunch and break until 1500 h, when we went to the new tower clearing and birded there until dusk.

**10/16** - Vale Linhares Natural Reserve in a.m.; lunch at Linhares; drive to Vitoria for evening flights home.

**10/17** - arrival back in U.S.

### **Key:**

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

LI - Linhares Natural Reserve and surrounding areas

ST - Santa Teresa area, including Nova Lombardia Reserve, Augusto Ruschi estate, private hummingbird feeders, our hotel grounds, and open country around Santa Teresa (especially along the drive from Caetés to Santa Teresa).

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

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

\* - heard only

### **Birds:**

#### **TINAMOUS (Tinamidae):**

**Solitary Tinamou** (*Tinamus solitarius*) (**E**) - LI (Seen nicely in the jeep track on two occasions; heard daily at LI.)

**Little Tinamou** (*Crypturellus soui*) - LI (1 seen nicely in the jeep track; others heard)

**Brown Tinamou** (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*)\* (**e**) - CA\*, ST\* (Heard daily at these locations.)

**Variiegated Tinamou** (*Crypturellus variegatus*)\* - LI\*

**Red-winged Tinamou** (*Rhynchotus rufescens*)\* - LI\*

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

**Muscovy Duck** (*Cairina moschata*) - LI (3 seen over one of the marshes.)

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

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

**Red-billed Curassow** (*Crax blumenbachii*) (E) - LI (Excellent studies of this endangered cracid. We had a male the first morning, followed by a male and 2 females the next day, and another male on the last morning as we were leaving the reserve.)

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

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

**Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) - ST to LI, LI

**Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) - ST to LI

**Whistling Heron** (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - CA to ST

**Capped Heron** (*Pilherodius pileatus*) - LI

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

## **STORKS (Ciconidae):**

**Wood Stork** (*Mycteria americana*) - LI

## **VULTURES (Cathartidae):**

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

**Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) - CA, ST, LI

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

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

**Hook-billed Kite** (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*) - CA, LI (Nice scope views of a perched male.)

**Swallow-tailed Kite** (*Elanoides forficatus*) - CA, LI

**Rufous-thighed Kite** (*Harpagus diodon*) - CA (Nice views of a perched bird.)

**Plumbeous Kite** (*Ictinia plumbea*) - LI

**Rufous-thighed Hawk** (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - CA {Some taxonomists lump this South American taxon with the Sharp-shinned Hawk of North America and the Plain-breasted Hawk of northern South America.}

**White-necked Hawk** (*Leucopternis lacernulatus*) (E) - LI (Seen on three consecutive days, but most spectacularly on our last morning, when we had a bird circling low above us.) {Despite obvious plumage similarities to other members of *Leucopternis*, this species has recently been shown (through molecular studies) to not belong in that genus. In fact, its closest relative appears to be the Savanna Hawk, which is very different in plumage,

structure and ecology. White-necked Hawk will most likely be placed in a monotypic genus.}

**Mantled Hawk** (*Leucopternis polionotus*) (E) - LI (A perched bird at close range was something of a surprise here.)

**Savanna Hawk** (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - CA to ST

**Roadside Hawk** (*Buteo magnirostris*) - CA, CA to ST, LI

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

### **FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):**

**Southern Caracara** (*Caracara plancus*) - CA, ST, LI {This is now officially split from Crested Caracara, *P. cheriway* group, of northern S. America, Central America and the southwestern U.S.}

**Yellow-headed Caracara** (*Milvago chimachima*) - CA, ST, LI (Almost daily.)

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

**Collared Forest-Falcon** (*Micrastur semitorquatus*)\* - LI\*

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

**Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail** (*A. saracura*) (E) - CA

**Blackish Rail** (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - ST

### **LIMPKIN (Aramidae):**

**Limpkin** (*Aramus guarauna*) - LI

### **SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):**

**Red-legged Seriema** (*Cariama cristata*)\* - CA\*, CA to ST (a recent road kill)

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

**Southern Lapwing** (*Vanellus chilensis*) - daily

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

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

**Scaled Pigeon** (*Patagioenas speciosa*)\* - LI\*

**Picazuro Pigeon** (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Seen daily.

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

**Eared Dove** (*Zenaida auriculata*) - CA\*, CA to ST

**Ruddy Ground-Dove** (*Columbina talpacoti*) - CA, ST, LI (near daily)

**Picui Ground-Dove** (*Columbina picui*) - LI (4 in the coffee plantation adjacent to the reserve.)

**White-tipped Dove** (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - CA, LI\*  
**quail-dove sp.** (*Geotrygon sp.*)\* - CA

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

**Ochre-marked (= Blue-throated) Parakeet** (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - LI (We saw screeching flocks blasting past on a daily basis at LI, but we could never get the buggers perched!)

**Maroon-bellied Parakeet** (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - CA, ST (Daily at these locales.)

**White-eared (= Maroon-faced) Parakeet** (*Pyrrhura leucotis*) (E) - LI (Nice scope views of this one.)

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

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

**Blue-winged Macaw** (*Primolius maracana*) - LI (Daily here.)

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

**Plain Parakeet** (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - LI (Daily, but not hanging around the cabins as they often are.)

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

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

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

**Red-browed Parrot** (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - LI (We saw commuting birds each day at LI, but we finally caught up with some nice perched ones on the last 2 mornings.)

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

**Mealy Parrot** (*Amazona farinosa*) - LI

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

**Squirrel Cuckoo** (*Piaya cayana*) - LI

**Guira Cuckoo** (*Guira guira*) - CA, CA to ST, LI

**Greater Ani** (*Crotophaga major*) - LI

**Smooth-billed Ani** (*Crotophaga ani*) - CA to ST, ST to LI, LI

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

**Variable (= Black-capped) Screech-Owl** (*Megascops atricapillus*) (E) - LI

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

**Brazilian (= Least) Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) - ST\*, LI (Our encounter with IBAMA cost us this bird at Nova Lombardia, but we caught up with it nicely at Linhares.)

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

**Short-tailed (= Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk** (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*)\* - LI\*

**Common Pauraque** (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - LI  
**Ocellated Poorwill** (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*)\* - LI\*

### **SWIFTS (Apodidae):**

**Gray-rumped Swift** (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - LI

### **HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):**

**Rufous-breasted Hermit** (*Glaucis hirsutus*) - ST  
**Scale-throated Hermit** (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - CA\*, ST  
**Planalto Hermit** (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - ST  
**Swallow-tailed Hummingbird** (*Eupetomena macroura*) - ST  
**Sombre Hummingbird** (*Aphantochroa cirrochloris*) (E) - ST  
**Black Jacobin** (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - CA, ST  
**White-vented Violet-ear** (*Colibri serrirostris*) - ST  
**Black-throated Mango** (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - LI  
**Frilled Coquette** (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - CA, ST  
**Glittering-bellied Emerald** (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - ST  
**Fork-tailed Woodnymph** (*Thalurania furcata*) - LI  
**Violet-capped Woodnymph** (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - CA, ST  
**White-chinned Sapphire** (*Hylocharis cyanus*) - LI  
**White-throated Hummingbird** (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - CA, ST  
**Versicolored Emerald** (*Amazilia versicolor*) - ST, LI  
**Sapphire-spangled Emerald** (*Amazilia lactea*) - ST  
**Brazilian Ruby** (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - CA, ST  
**Amethyst Woodstar** (*Calliphlox amethystine*) - ST

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

**Green-backed Trogon** (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - LI {Recently split from populations west of the Andes; the expanded species was known as “White-tailed Trogon”.}  
**Collared Trogon** (*Trogon collaris castaneus*) - LI (Excellent studies of what is a pretty rare bird anywhere in the Atlantic Forest.) {This subspecies has some very isolated and highly localized populations in e Brazil.}  
**Black-throated Trogon** (*Trogon rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - CA, ST\*  
**Surucua Trogon** (*Trogon surrucura aurantius*) (E) - CA, ST

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

**Ringed Kingfisher** (*Ceryle torquata*) - CA, ST, LI

## **JACAMARS (Galbulidae):**

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

## **PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):**

**Crescent-chested Puffbird** (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - LI (It took some work, but we eventually had excellent views.)

**Swallow-winged Puffbird** (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*) - LI

## **TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):**

**Spot-billed Toucanet** (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (E) - CA\*, ST, LI

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

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

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

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

**Toco Toucan** (*Ramphastos toco*) - LI

## **WOODPECKERS (Picidae):**

**White-barred Piculet** (*P. cirratus cirratus*) (E) - CA, LI

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

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

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

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

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

**Green-barred Woodpecker** (*Colaptes melanochloros*)\* - CA\*

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

**Blond-crested Woodpecker** (*Celeus flavescens*) (E) - LI (One of the fanciest members of the entire genus, which is really saying something!)

**Lineated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*) - CA\*, ST, LI\* {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) - LI (Nice studies of a pair of these big woodpeckers.)

## OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

- Rufous Hornero** (*Furnarius rufus*) - CA, CA to ST, LI  
**Wing-banded Hornero** (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - ST  
**Rufous-capped Spinetail** (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - CA, ST  
**Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail** (*S. spixi*) - CA, ST\*  
**Pallid Spinetail** (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - CA, ST  
**Yellow-chinned Spinetail** (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - CA, CA to ST  
**Rufous-fronted Thornbird** (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*)\* - CA to ST\*  
**White-browed Foliage-gleaner** (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - CA (Often one of the more difficult of the many endemic foliage-gleaners to find.)  
**Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner** (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*)\* - CA\*  
**Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner** (*Philydor lichtensteini*) (E) - CA, ST  
**Black-capped Foliage-gleaner** (*P. atricapillus*) (E)\* - LI\* (This species was unusually inconspicuous everywhere we went in southeast Brazil this fall.)  
**Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner** (*P. rufus*) - CA, ST  
**White-collared Foliage-gleaner** (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - CA  
**Pale-browed Treehunter** (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) (E) - CA, ST {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw on SE Brazil Part I, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds seen here. The break between the two forms seems to be in northern São Paulo state.}  
**White-eyed Foliage-gleaner** (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - ST, LI\* {This species was recently split into two: birds from Bahia south (= White-eyed), and birds from Sergipe north to Pernambuco in ne Brazil (= Pernambuco Foliage-gleaner). The two look nearly identical in the field, but have very different voices.}  
**Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper** (*Lochmias nematura*) - CA (Nice looks!), ST\*  
**Plain Xenops** (*Xenops minutus minutus*) (e) - ST, LI {This, the nominate subspecies, is distinctly smaller than all others in the complex, and differs vocally as well as in some plumage characters. This is a good candidate for a split.}  
**Streaked Xenops** (*Xenops rutilans*) - CA, ST, LI  
**Plain-winged Woodcreeper** (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E)\* - CA\*, ST\* {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, but not yet by the AOU (for lack of a comprehensive analysis of the entire complex). This form is restricted to e Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Also known as "Thrush-like" Woodcreeper or "Plain" Woodcreeper.}  
**Olivaceous Woodcreeper** (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylviellus*) (e) - CA, ST {This form is so different in voice and plumage from more northern and western populations of "Olivaceous Woodcreeper" as to be unrecognizable. This is a sure candidate for future splitting.}  
**White-throated Woodcreeper** (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) (E) - CA  
**Lesser Woodcreeper** (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus tenuirostris*) (E) - CA, ST {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the future. We saw nominate *fuscus* on Part I and *tenuirostris* on Part

II. The Brazilian checklist committee already recognizes *atlanticus* of northeast Brazil as distinct from the other subspecies, and more splitting is on the way.}

**Buff-throated Woodcreeper** (*Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatus*) (e) - LI

**Scaled Woodcreeper** (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - CA, ST

**Black-billed Scythebill** (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) (E) - CA (Nice looks at this spectacular bird, and a good pick-up after uncharacteristically missing it on Part I.)

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

**Spot-backed Antshrike** (*Hypodaleus guttatus*) (E) - CA\*, ST (Another nice spot by Ben!)

**Tufted Antshrike** (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E)\* - CA\*

**Great Antshrike** (*Taraba major*) - CA to ST (Nice looks at a male bird.)

**Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus ambiguus*) (E) - LI

**Spot-breasted Antvireo** (*Dysithamnus stictothonax*) (E) - CA, ST

**Plain Antvireo** (*Dysithamnus mentalis*) - ST

**Star-throated Antwren** (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - CA, ST

**White-flanked Antwren** (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (e) - LI {This taxon, which is endemic to coastal E Brazil, is certain to be split from White-flanked Antwren, whose range extends from Central America to Amazonia, and which will likely be split into at least a couple of species. The AOU has not yet made the change, pending a published analysis of the entire complex. "Gray-flanked Antwren" has been suggested as an English name for *luctuosa* once it is split.}

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

**Streak-capped Antwren** (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - CA\*, ST

**White-shouldered Fire-eye** (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E)\* - CA\*

**White-bibbed Antbird** (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - CA, ST\*

### **ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):**

**Rufous-capped Antthrush** (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e)\* - LI\*

**Short-tailed Antthrush** (*Chamaeza campanisona*)\* - ST\*

**Cryptic (= Such's) Antthrush** (*Chamaeza meruloides*) (E) - CA

### **ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):**

**Variiegated Antpitta** (*Grallaria varia imperator*)\* (e) - CA\* {This much larger race from e Brazil differs vocally from other populations, and may be a valid species, *G. imperator*, the "Imperial Antpitta".}

### **GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):**

**Black-cheeked Gnateater** (*Conopophaga melanops*) (E) - LI (Great looks at a spectacular male!)

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

## **TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):**

**Mouse-colored Tapaculo** (*Scytalopus speluncae*)\* - CA\*

## **TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):**

**White-lored Tyrannulet** (*Ornithion inerme*) - LI (One of several essentially Amazonian species with “outlier” populations in lowland eastern Brazil, mostly from Bahia to Espírito Santo.)

**Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet** (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - CA\*, ST\*, LI

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

**Yellow-bellied Elaenia** (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - CA, CA to ST, ST, LI

**Sooty Tyrannulet** (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - CA

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

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

**Sepia-capped Flycatcher** (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*)\* - CA\*, ST\*, LI\*

**Bay-ringed Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes sylviolus*) (E)\* - CA\*

**Oustalet’s Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*) (E) - CA, ST (The tail-wagger!)

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

**Rough-legged Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*)\* (e) - CA {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) - CA

**Eared Pygmy-Tyrant** (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - CA, LI

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

**Hangnest Tody-Tyrant** (*H. nidipendulus*) (E) - ST (Excellent views!)

**Yellow-lored (= Gray-headed) Tody-Flycatcher** (*T. poliocephalum*) (E) - CA, ST

**Olivaceous Flatbill** (*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus olivaceus*) (e)\* - LI\* (We heard a couple, but they just weren’t responsive.)

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

**Gray-crowned Flycatcher** (*T. poliocephalus*) - LI (Another species with a primarily Amazonian distribution.)

**Yellow-breasted Flycatcher** (*T. flaviventris*) - LI (At the nest!)

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

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

**Cliff Flycatcher** (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - ST {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*) - CA, ST

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

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

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

**Masked Water-Tyrant** (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - CA, ST, LI (daily)

**White-headed Marsh-Tyrant** (*Arundinicola leucocephala*) - LI

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

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

**Gray-hooded Attila** (*Attila rufus*) (E) - CA, ST\*, LI\*

**Bright-rumped Attila** (*Attila spadiceus*) - LI (Another outlier from Amazonia.)

**Sirystes** (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - CA, ST, LI

**Grayish Mourner** (*Rhytipterna simplex*) - LI

**Dusky-capped Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*) - LI

**Short-crested Flycatcher** (*M. ferox*) - CA\*, ST

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

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - ST\*, LI

**Social Flycatcher** (*Myiozetetes similis*) - CA, ST, LI

**Streaked Flycatcher** (*Myiodynastes maculates solitarius*) - CA, ST, LI {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*)\* - CA\*

**Variegated Flycatcher** (*Empidonomus varius*) - CA

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

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

**Sharpbill** (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - CA, ST (Several nice studies of this one.)

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

**Hooded Berryeater** (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - CA, ST\*

**Black-headed Berryeater** (*Carpornis melanocephala*) (E) - LI (Nice looks!)

**Screaming Piha** (*Lipaugus vociferans*) - LI

**Cinnamon-vented Piha** (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - CA

**Bare-throated Bellbird** (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - CA, ST\*, LI

### **MANAKINS (Pipridae):**

**Pin-tailed Manakin** (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - CA, NL (That one responsive male at CA that dropped down to below eye-level was particularly memorable!)

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

**Red-headed Manakin** (*Pipra rubrocapilla*) - LI

**White-crowned Manakin** (*Pipra pipra*)\* - LI\*

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

**Black-tailed Tityra** (*Tityra cayana braziliensis*) - CA, LI

**Thrush-like Schiffornis** (*Schiffornis turdina*) - LI

**Greenish Schiffornis** (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - CA\*, ST {Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.}

**Shrike-like Cotinga (= Elegant Mourner, = Brazilian Laniisoma** (*Laniisoma elegans*) (E) - CA (Frustratingly elusive this trip. We all heard it repeatedly singing (all three days) from a couple of inaccessible (to us) song-perches, but it remained unresponsive. Seen only by Alfred.)

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

**Chestnut-crowned Becard** (*P. castaneus castaneus*) (e) - CA, ST (Lots of nest-building by this species at this time.)

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

**Black-capped Becard** (*P. marginatus*) - ST, LI

**Crested Becard** (*P. validus*) - LI

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

**Wing-barred Piprites** (*Piprites chloris*) - CA, ST (Formerly known as “Wing-barred Manakin”).

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

**Red-eyed Vireo** (*Vireo olivaceus*) - LI

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

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

**Rufous-browed Peppershrike** (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - CA, ST\*, LI\*

**SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):**

**Blue-and-white Swallow** (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - CA, ST, ST to LI

**Southern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - CA, CA to ST, LI

**Gray-breasted Martin** (*Progne chalybea*) - LI

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

**White-winged Swallow** (*Tachycineta albiventer*) - LI

**White-rumped Swallow** (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*) - CA, LI

**WRENS (Troglodytidae):**

**Thrush-like Wren** (*Camphlorhynchus turdinus*) - LI (Another Amazonian outlier.)

**Moustached Wren** (*Thryothorus genibarbis*)\* - LI\*

**House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) - daily, all locations

**DONACOBIUS (Donacobidae):**

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

**THRUSHES (Turdidae):**

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

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

**Pale-breasted Thrush** (*T. leucomelas*)\* - LI\*

**Creamy-bellied Thrush** (*T. amaurochalinus*) - CA, ST

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

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

## **THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):**

**Chalk-browed Mockingbird** (*Mimus saturninus*) - CA, ST, LI

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

**Brown Tanager** (*Orchesticus abeillei*) (E) - CA

**Cinnamon Tanager** (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) - CA

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

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

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

**Chestnut-headed Tanager** (*Pyrrhocomma ruficeps*) (E) - CA (This one popped up while we were in the middle of working on something else. I never saw it, but apparently at least some of you did.)

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

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

**Guira Tanager** (*Hemithraupis guira*)\* - LI\*

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

**Yellow-backed Tanager** (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - LI (Nice looks! Another Amazonian outlier.)

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

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

**Sayaca Tanager** (*Thraupis sayaca*) - daily, all locations

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

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

**Palm Tanager** (*T. palmarum*) - daily, all locations

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

**Turquoise (= “White-bellied”) Tanager** (*Tangara mexicana brasiliensis*) (E) - LI {The Brazilian Check-list Committee treats this endemic, isolated population as a distinct species from the widespread Turquoise Tanager of Amazonia. Turquoise Tanager is somewhat smaller, and has a bright yellow belly, whereas *brasiliensis* is larger and white bellied. I believe that the two species are somewhat different vocally as well, but there has been no published analysis of voice. The AOU has not yet accepted this split.}

**Red-necked Tanager** (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - ST

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

**Burnished-buff Tanager** (*Tangara cayana*) - CA

**Opal-rumped Tanager** (*Tangara velia cyanomelaena*) (e) - LI {This isolated coastal race is rather different looking than populations from Amazonia.}

**Blue Dacnis** (*Dacnis cayana*) - CA, ST, LI

**Black-legged Dacnis** (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - ST (This one was a surprise! A female popped up right in front of us as part of an owl-mobbing scene at Nova Lombardia. There are very few records for Espírito Santo.)

**Green Honeycreeper** (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - CA, ST

## **INCERTAE SEDIS**

**Bananaquit** (*Coereba flaveola*) - ST, LI

**Buff-throated Saltator** (*Saltator maximus*) - ST, LI

**Green-winged Saltator** (*Saltator similis*) (e) - CA\*, ST

## **BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):**

**Rufous-collared Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - CA, ST

**Grassland Sparrow** (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - LI

**Saffron Finch** (*Sicalis flaveola*) - seen daily, all locations

**Grassland Yellow-Finch** (*Sicalis luteola*) - LI

**Great Pampa-Finch** (*Embernagra platensis*) - CA to ST

**Blue-black Grassquit** (*Volatinia jacarina*) - CA, ST, LI

**Temminck's Seedeater** (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E)\* - ST

**Dubois's Seedeater** (*Sporophila ardesiaca*) (E) - LI {This form, which is basically a gray-backed, white-bellied version of the widespread Yellow-bellied Seedeater, may be just a race or morph of that species. For now, it is still treated as a distinct species by the SACC of the AOU.}

**Double-collared Seedeater** (*S. caeruleascens*) - CA, ST, LI

**Gray Pileated-Finch** (*Coryphospingus pileatus*) - CA, CA to ST, ST

## **CARDINAL GROSBEAKS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):**

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

**Yellow-green Grosbeak** (*Caryothraustes canadensis*) - ST, LI

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

**Tropical Parula** (*Parula pitiayumi*) - ST, LI

**Masked Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - CA to ST, LI

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

**White-rimmed Warbler** (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*)\* - CA\*

## **ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):**

**Chopi Blackbird** (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - LI

**Chestnut-capped Blackbird** (*Chrysomus ruficapillus*) - CA to ST

**Shiny Cowbird** (*M. bonariensis*) - CA, CA to ST, ST, LI

**Red-rumped Cacique** (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - seen daily, all locations  
**Crested Oropendola** (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - CA

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

**Purple-throated Euphonia** (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - ST  
**Violaceous Euphonia** (*E. violacea*) - CA, ST, LI  
**Chestnut-bellied Euphonia** (*E. pectoralis*) (E) - CA, ST, LI  
**Blue-naped Chlorophonia** (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - CA {This endemic race is more extensively blue above than some of the more northern races, which are green-backed with blue restricted to the nape. SE Brazil birds also lack the yellow frontlet that characterizes most other races.}

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

**House Sparrow** (*Passer domesticus*) - CA, CA to ST, ST, ST to LI

**TOTAL = 300 species, including 85 regional (mostly Atlantic Forest) and/or Brazilian endemics already recognized by the AOU South American Check-list Committee as distinct species (not to mention many more endemic subspecies that are likely to be split in future taxonomic changes).**

### **Mammals & Significant Others:**

Common Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - ST, LI  
bat spp. - throughout  
Geoffroy's Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus geoffroyi*) - ST, LI  
Buffy-headed Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus flaviceps*) - CA  
Dusky Titi Monkey (*Callicebus moloch*)\* - LI\*  
Masked Titi Monkey (*Callicebus personatus*)\* - CA\*, ST\*  
Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta fusca*) - CA, ST\*  
Brown (Black) Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus apella*) - LI  
Tayra (*Eira barbara*) - CA, LI  
Brazilian Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) - LI  
Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta* sp.) - LI