

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

OCTOBER 1-12, 2011

IGUAÇU FALLS PRE-TRIP

SEPTEMBER 28-OCTOBER 2, 2011

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SOUTHEAST BRAZIL: PART I (COASTAL PARANÁ/ SANTA CATARINA & RIO GRANDE DO SUL)

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In 2011 we premiered the new-and-improved version of our long-running and perennially popular Southeast Brazil tour. Heeding the calls for shorter tours, while striving to provide a thorough survey of Brazil's Atlantic Forest, one of the world's true hotspots of endemism and biodiversity, demanded some changes and some creativity. And thus was launched the "VENT Southeast Brazil Trilogy," a somewhat expanded and revamped version of our classic Southeast Brazil tour, divided into three complementary segments (plus a pre-trip!). And then, we held our collective breath for the results, which, by any measure, were a grand success. **Part I** tallied **350** species, **nearly a third** of which were regional and/or Brazilian endemics! Those folks who took the entire **Southeast Brazil tour (the "Trilogy")** racked up a staggering total of **536** species, of which **181** (33.7%) were regional and/or Brazilian endemics!

We started with the **Iguaçu Falls Pre-Trip**, where the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls provided the backdrop for some great birding. As is often the case, the biggest prize netted from our walks to the falls was the rare and spectacular Black-fronted Piping-Guan, although, sadly, this year it was seen by only some of the early-arriving contingent on an optional pre-tour hike. We had better luck with the magnificent Toco Toucans, the mobs of fearless Plush-crested Jays, a nest-excavating pair of Lineated Woodpeckers, and, of course, the hordes of Great Dusky Swifts. 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.

If there was a consistent thread running through this year's Southeast Brazil Trilogy, it was one of exceptional night birding. **Those participants who completed the Trilogy saw an astounding 14 species of owls**—more than I have heard of anyone seeing in a single trip! It all started at Iguaçu, where consecutive pre-dawn excursions netted us a completely unexpected Tawny-browed Owl and Spectacled Owl (possibly a mated pair!), both of which homed in on my audio playback of Mottled Owl calls. We haven't recorded a *Pulsatrix* of either species at Iguaçu in at least 15 years, so to be confronted with two species of these big owls was surprising to say the least. More expected were the Tropical and Variable screech-owls, the Short-tailed Nighthawks, and the Common Potoo (the latter seen roosting by day).

Of course, the conclusion of night birding at Iguaçu only signaled the beginning of some action-packed days along the Poço Preto Road, where highlights included superb views of the rare Russet-winged Spadebill, multiple Creamy-bellied Gnatcatchers, a pair of impressive Robust Woodpeckers, spritely São Paulo Tyrannulets and Southern Bristle-

Tyrants, a pair of rare Buff-bellied Puffbirds (one of which made a spectacular sally to catch a huge katydid), a displaying Spot-billed Toucanet, and scope views of a singing Short-tailed Antthrush. Registering somewhat lower on the rarity scale, but exciting nonetheless, were the numerous fancy Blond-crested Woodpeckers and Surucua Trogons, the dust-bathing Green-barred Woodpecker, the glowing ember that was the male Band-tailed Manakin on his display perch, the incredibly obliging Saffron-billed Sparrow, and the lone Saffron Toucanet that brightened the gloom during our rain delay on the second afternoon.

With the pre-trip behind us, it was on to **Southeast Brazil Part I**, where Curitiba was our jumping-off point for exploring the *restinga* woodlands of Santa Catarina, as well as the cloud forests of the Serra da Graciosa. After uniting with Andy, Sandy, and Rafa, we enjoyed an especially good lunch at a nearby *churrascaria* (Brazilian barbecue), and then 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 time to soak up several incandescent male Brazilian Tanagers in the same marsh. A pair of lovely Black-backed Tanagers also treated us to some point-blank views, and, although we would see more of them over the course of the next 48 hours, it was good to have this localized endemic under our belts.

We had all of the next day plus the following morning to bird Reserva Volta Velha, and that time paid off with numerous highlights, none better than the repeated superb views of the ultra-rare Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant. Two other little flycatchers with very restricted ranges, the Restinga Tyrannulet and Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant, also showed nicely, as did Squamate Antbird, Spot-backed Antshrike, Unicolored Antwren, Pale-browed Treehunter, and a host of other endemic suboscine passerines. It will also be hard to forget the multiple male Swallow-tailed Manakins that performed so well, the noisy mob of Azure Jays, the male Rufous-winged Antwren that descended to eye level to check us out, the dazzling "Ariel" Toucans, or the four elegant Swallow-tailed Kites that alternately perched in the big tree outside the dining room and soared low over the clearing.

Birding in and around Curitiba was packed with highlights. If I had to pick a favorite, it would be the male Sickie-winged Nightjars, one of which fluttered past us at close range, showing off its bizarre wings, and the other of which froze in our spotlight, allowing us all crippling studies. When it finally did fly, it bounced right off my chest and then disappeared into the night! Close behind in the "wow" department was getting repeat good views of the elusive Wetland (or Marsh) Tapaculo for everyone in the group! Getting anyone to see one of these phantoms of the marsh is an accomplishment, but having 15 of us see it well was unprecedented. And speaking of "marsh phantoms," it was also noteworthy that several people saw the notoriously difficult Red-and-white Crake in the same marsh. Plumbeous and Blackish rails showed nicely for all, as did Freckle-breasted Thornbird. Our owling efforts also regained momentum in Curitiba, with nice studies of a pair of endemic Long-tufted Screech-Owls and an endemic Rusty-barred Owl. And, while the Canebrake Groundcreeper was poorly behaved, offering little

more than glimpses, we did enjoy an active lek of male Plovercrests (purple-crested *loddigesii*) and a fine assortment of waterfowl.

The Serra da Graciosa introduced us to an entirely different avifauna, that of the cool, wet slopes of the Serra do Mar. Among the prizes here were Hooded Berryeater, Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser, and numerous colorful tanagers. But the stars of the show were the male and female Slaty Bristlefront that paraded past us again and again, offering up one minimum-focus-view after another.

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. Upon arriving at 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. On the return trip, we swung by a small mangrove-covered islet where we have seen roosting Scarlet Ibis on each of our last two tours. As we approached the islet we were delighted to see two incandescent vermilion spots among the hordes of Neotropic Cormorants. Upon closer approach by the boats, the mass of cormorants took flight, and the pair of ibis went with them. Around and around they swirled before settling back into the mangroves, the two ibis nearly glowing in the low-angle light. We had scored Scarlet Ibis for the third consecutive year! 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. The grounds of our hotel offered noisy Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails, singing Araucaria Tit-Spinetails, eye level studies of Rough-legged Tyrannulet, fruit-hogging Red-breasted Toucans and snazzy Chestnut-backed Tanagers on the feeders, and a very obliging Speckle-breasted Antpitta along the trail system. The nearby escarpment forests never fail to produce, and this year was no exception, as we thrilled to spectacular Vinaceous-breasted Parrots with their nape feathers fanned, a singing Mouse-colored Tapaculo almost too-close-to-focus-on, multiple Mottled Piculets, an improbable-looking Black-billed Scythebill, a scope-filling Green-chinned Euphonia, and a pair of dazzling Blue-bellied Parrots that played hard-to-get, but still showed nicely in the end. Nearby open country yielded loads of new birds, including such perennial favorites as Red-legged Seriema, Plumbeous Rail, Long-tailed Cinclodes, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, Striolated

Tit-Spinetail, Black-and-white Monjita, and Saffron-cowled Blackbird. Seeing a pair of big Red-winged Tinamous at what appeared to be their nest was a treat, as were the fly-by looks at a pair of rarely seen Red-spectacled Parrots in perfect early morning sunlight just an hour earlier.

In fact, the weather gods were really on our side on the day we traveled to Aparados da Serra National Park, as we enjoyed sunny skies throughout the day, in spite of the dire forecasts for “rain and worse rain.” For one of the few times in recent memory, the grand weather allowed us to take in the full splendor of spectacular Itaimbezinho Canyon, which is surely one of the scenic wonders of Brazil. Squadrons of big and noisy Biscutate and White-collared swifts patrolled the airspace above the canyon, but our views of these birds at the canyon were eclipsed by our studies of large mixed-species aggregations of swifts over an insect hatch several miles outside of the park. There, we delighted in side by side comparisons of low-flying Biscutates and White-collareds along with a sprinkling of Sooty Swifts, partaking in what could only be described as a feeding frenzy. Eventually tearing ourselves away from the swift extravaganza, 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 fifth time in six years that we have scored this species since its formal description. Only afterwards, as we were headed back to São Francisco de Paula, did the skies open up, delivering not only the predicted torrent of rain, but also a pretty impressive show of thunder and lightning.

After a rare sleep-in morning the next day, it was time to return to Porto Alegre, to catch our flight to São Paulo, where we would meet up with inbound participants for the start of **Southeast Brazil Part II**, and where we would bid our fond farewells to a few folks who were leaving us. A whole new set of Atlantic Forest endemics was waiting, as were several more species of owls and tapaculos!

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 group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process! I want to thank our local guides, Oliveira, Raphael, and Margit, each of whom added immensely to our trip. It was fun birding with you all, and I look forward to seeing you on future trips. After all, that Brazilian visa is good for ten years, and there are bunches of more birds to see!

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

- 1. Sickle-winged Nightjar**
- 2. Slaty Bristlefront**
- 3. Tie between Black-fronted Piping-Guan and Wetland Tapaculo**
- 4. Tie between Scarlet Ibis and Speckle-breasted Antpitta**

Itinerary:

09/28 - São Paulo to Iguazu (Most 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 ca. 1600–1830 hours.

09/29 - Morning of optional birding for early arriving participants, entirely on foot between the hotel and the Devils Throat overlook of the Falls. Following the arrival of the last few participants, our tour officially begins, with an afternoon birding walk along the river to the Devils Throat overlook from 1645 h until 1830 h.

09/30 - 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 1800 h.

10/01 - Iguazu Falls National Park: depart hotel at 0430 h for predawn owling on Poço Preto Road, followed by all-morning birding (with field lunch & mid-morning snack); persistent rain sent us back to the hotel in mid-afternoon; late afternoon at leisure for optional last walk to the falls.

10/02 - Iguazu to São Paulo (Pre-Trip ends) to Curitiba (arrived at 1230 h). After meeting up with Andy, Rapha & Sandy, we headed to a local *churrascaria* for lunch, followed by a post-lunch drive to Itapoá, stopping en route for afternoon birding near Garuva until 1730 h; then continuing on to Pousada Villa da Gloria.

10/03 - Pousada Villa da Gloria (breakfast at 0530, depart 0615) to Reserva Volta Velha (arriving 0715 h); birded main trail all morning, and again from 1500–1800 h, returning to hotel for dinner at 1930 h, followed by short post-dinner night-birding.

10/04 - Pousada Villa da Gloria (breakfast & bags at 0500; depart at 0600) to Reserva Volta Velha (arriving 0700 h); birded main clearing until ca. 0900 h (due to heavy overcast), then walked the main forest trail until ca. 1230 h; lunch and break at Volta Velha until 1430 h, with brief stops along beach and the Mirim-Guacú river mouth before return drive to Curitiba, with late afternoon and night birding (until 2000 h) at a marsh just outside of Curitiba. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

10/05 - Curitiba: Breakfast at 0600, depart 0645 for Serra da Graciosa (birded 0800 until 1300 h), with lunch in Morretes at Doña Siroba's; then drove to Pontal do Sul on the coast, where we took a boat to Superagui National Park (Pinheiro and Pecas 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).

10/06 - Curitiba: Breakfast at 0600, depart at 0645 for Guardião das Aguas (boy scout camp marsh) (0800–1100 h) and then to Barigui Park until 1230 h, followed by lunch until 1430 h; post-lunch birding at the Zoobotanical Park and along the entrance road to the park until 1700 h. Night at São Jose dos Pinhais.

10/07 - breakfast at hotel, with 0800 h departure for airport, and scheduled 1015 h flight from Curitiba to Porto Alegre. Unfortunately, our flight was delayed by over 90 minutes, but we enjoyed a sumptuous feast at a local *churrascaria* before driving to São Francisco de Paula (arriving ca. 1630 h), with some late afternoon birding (1700–1800 h) on the hotel grounds.

10/08 - breakfast at 0500 h, followed by 0545 h departure for nearby Colinhas de São Francisco, with morning birding along the escarpment from 0600–1130 h; rain started just as we returned to the bus from our hike, so we returned to the Hampel for lunch and

break until 1500 h, followed by afternoon birding on RS 235 (road to Canela) for about 10 km out from the hotel (with major stops at km 68 & 65); rain drove us back to the hotel at 1700 h.

10/09 - breakfast at 0530, depart 0615 on RS 020 to Tainhas, with stops en route at km 98.5 (Ponte Rio do Pinto), km 104, km 107 (leaving here at 1020 h) and then on to Cambará do Sul & Aparados da Serra NP (Itaimbezinho Canyon) until ca. 1530 h, before working our way back, with birding along a ca. 1-km stretch of forest about 8–9 km north of Cambará do Sul until 1700 h, and then driving straight back to the Hampel through heavy rain and lightning storm (arriving back at 1830 h).

10/10 - breakfast at 0530, depart at 0615 for return back to Colinhas do São Francisco, where we birded until about 1030 h, before returning to the Hampel to bird the grounds for the remainder of the morning. Following lunch and siesta, we birded the Hampel trail system for the remainder of the afternoon.

10/11 - Sleep-in morning (optional individual birding on hotel grounds at feeders and along the driveway), followed by packing and 0830 h departure for Porto Alegre, arriving at airport two hours prior to departure of our 1300 h flight to São Paulo, where **SE Brazil Part I** ended, and we said goodbye to a few folks who were headed home, and met up with some new participants joining us for **SE Brazil Part II**, prior to beginning our drive to Intervales State Park.

Key:

CU - Curitiba area (areas in and around Curitiba visited in the afternoon/evening), including Guardião das Aguas, Baragui Park, the Zoobotanical Park and entrance road, and the nightjar marsh).

GI - lowland sites in the Garuva/Itapoá region, but not including Reserva Volta Velha.

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, Cambará do Sul, the open country on the road to Canela & Gramado, the escarpment forests near the hotel, the hotel grounds & all roads between these areas.)

SG - Serra da Graciosa

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 and Pousada Villa da Gloria, 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*

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - SG (Seen by Leslie and perhaps one or two others.), RS* (Heard very close at both the Hampel and the Colinhas do São Francisco, but the best we could manage was the bird that burst into flight {probably flushed off a nest} at the latter locality.)

Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)* (E) - VV*

Red-winged Tinamou (*Rynchotus rufescens*) - RS (Nice studies of a pair at an apparent nest.)

Spotted Nothura (*Nothura maculosa*)* - RS

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

White-faced Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) - CU (80+)

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - CU (high count of 40+ on 10/06), VV, RS {Also called “Brazilian Duck”}.

Speckled Teal (*Anas flavirostris*) - RS (6 along the road to Aparados da Serra) {Also known as “Yellow-billed Teal”}.

Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica*) - RS (20+ along the road to Aparados da Serra)

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

Silver Teal (*Anas versicolor*) - CU (25+, including chicks)

Rosy-billed Pochard (*Netta peposaca*) - CU (3)

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata squamata*) (e) - GI (3 at the *Stymphalornis* marsh on 10/02). {As we discussed during the tour, “Speckled Chachalaca” could be split into at least three species, based on vocal and morphological differences. The birds of coastal se Brazil are of the subspecies *squamata*, which would likely be called “Scaled Chachalaca” if split.}

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

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura obscura*) (e) - SG*, RS (Seen nicely along the driveway at the Hampel. The birds that we heard in the Serra da Graciosa and saw at São Francisco de Paula are of the nominate subspecies *P. o. obscura*, which, as the name implies, is particularly dark in plumage. The birds seen at Itatiaia on Part II were of the subspecies *bronzina*.)

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (E) - IG (Seen nicely by half of the group during the optional morning walk to the Falls on the day the tour began.)

FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):

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

GANNETS & BOOBIES (Sulidae):

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - SNP (50+)

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - IG, CU, GI, SNP (1000+)

ANHINGAS (Anhingidae):

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*) - IG

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - Widespread; seen daily.

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

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

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - GI, CU

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

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

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

IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):

Scarlet Ibis (*Eudocimus ruber*) - SNP (Two birds coming to roost on the same small, mangrove-covered islet where we have seen them each of the last two years! 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*) - VV, CU

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

Roseate Spoonbill (*Platalea ajaja*) - VV (A flock of 8 flying over the reserve was a surprise.)

NEW WORLD VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Daily, and at all locales.

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Daily, and at all locales, but always outnumbered by Black Vultures.

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - IG, VV, SG, RS

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

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - IG, RS

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IG

Rufous-thighed (Sharp-shinned) Hawk (*Accipiter striatus erythronemius*) - RS {The AOU still considers this to be a subspecies of the North American & Caribbean breeding *striatus* [Sharp-shinned Hawk]. They also maintain subspecific status for Middle American (s Mexico south to Nicaragua) *chionogaster* [White-breasted Hawk] and Andean (n Venezuela south to Bolivia) *ventralis* [Plain-breasted Hawk]. Other authorities (e.g. Handbook of Birds of the World, Volume II) treat all four as distinct species, but as members of a superspecies. I think this is the better treatment, and it is supported by vocal, ecological and morphological differences between the various forms. The Rufous-thighed Hawk is the southernmost of the various forms, being found from se Brazil through n Argentina, se Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay. }

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

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - VV, CU, RS

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

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

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

Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) - VV, GI, CU, RS (Seems to be increasingly common in RS.)

Chimango Caracara (*Milvago chimango*) - RS (Notably less common in recent years than just a decade ago, seemingly coincident with the rampant conversion of native grassland to various agricultural uses, particularly pine plantations.)

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - RS {This, the nominate race, is somewhat different in voice, and quite different in plumage, from other races, and may be specifically distinct. This rufous-collared form is found in se Brazil, Paraguay, and n Argentina. }

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) - RS

Plomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - RS

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - RS (A total of 3 seen and others heard.)

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

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

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) - CU (Seen by KJZ and a few folks at Guardiã das Aguas; heard by all. These guys are even more difficult than most rails to see.), RS*

Gray-necked Wood-Rail (*Aramides cajanea*)* - SNP* (A pair heard in the late afternoon from the parrot island. In southeast Brazil, this species is found primarily in mangroves. We saw it nicely on Part II.)

Giant Wood-Rail (*Aramides ypecaha*) - CU (A lone bird seen primarily by KJZ & AW along the entrance road to the Zoobotanical park was something of a surprise. Very uncommon this far north; they become common in the extreme south of Rio Grande do Sul.)

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides saracura*) (E) - GI*, VV, CU, RS (Seen nicely on several occasions, perhaps best on the grounds of our hotel!)

Ash-throated Crake (*Porzana albicollis*) - VV (Seen by Leslie.)

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - GI*, CU

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

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - GI, CU, RS {This bird is back to being called a “Gallinule” instead of a “Moorhen”, at least by the South American Checklist Committee of the AOU. The North American committee has yet to follow suit, but is likely to do so now that recent molecular studies have demonstrated that the Old World “Common Moorhen” and the New World “Common Gallinule” are not only different species, but that they aren’t even closest relatives!}

LIMPKIN (Aramidae):

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

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - almost daily & at all locations

Collared Plover (*Charadrius collaris*) - GI (Andy only?)

OYSTERCATCHERS (Haematopodidae)

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) - GI

STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):

White-backed Stilt (*Himantopus melanurus*) - GI (30+), CU (50+), RS (2) {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*) - GI, CU, RS

SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularius*) - IG

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitarius*) - CU

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) - CU (50+)

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Calidris melanotos*) - CU (20)

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiiae*)* - VV*, CU* (Heard displaying at dawn at VV and at dusk at CU.)

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS (Laridae):

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - GI, SNP

Sandwich (“Cayenne”) Tern (*Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatha*) - GI, SNP {Some taxonomists treat these entirely yellow-billed birds, which breed on the Atlantic coast of South America from the Caribbean south to Argentina, as being a species distinct from Sandwich Tern [Our North American populations (ssp. *acuflavida*) of which, have a black bill with a “dipped in mustard” yellow tip.], called “Cayenne Tern”. The two forms are known to intergrade in the contact zone in n South America. }

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

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

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - IG, GI, CU, RS

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - IG, CU

Plumbeous Pigeon (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - SG, RS {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, GI, CU, 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

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

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

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - IG

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis chiripepe*) (e) - VV, SG*, RS {We saw the subspecies *chiripepe*, which lacks red on the upper surface of the tail and has red-orange at the bend of the wing. Folks on Part II caught up with nominate *frontalis*. }

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

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - IG, VV

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

Pileated (Red-capped) Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - VV, RS

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani melanoblepharus*) (e) - IG, VV

Red-spectacled Parrot (*Amazona pretrei*) (E) - RS (Nice looks at a pair of birds on their morning commute. It has been a few years since we last saw this species on this trip.)

Red-tailed Parrot (*Amazona brasiliensis*) (E) - SNP (Estimated 200+ 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”. The Curitiba population is derived from escaped birds.}

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 (A pair of these rare parrots was seen on each of two days. Not everyone got on them while they were perched (but many did), but by the second day everyone had seen them identifiably, and had been treated to their thrush-like songs, which are unique among Neotropical parrots.)

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

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

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (*Coccyzus euleri*)* - IG* (This one started singing right while we were in the middle of looking at the Saffron-billed Sparrow. Before I could get around to playing tape, the skies opened up, and the rain poured down. Darn!)

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

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) - GI, VV

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Megascops choliba*) - IG (Great views. This was our first owl of the trip. Little did we know that it would be merely the first of a record 13 species of owls seen during the course of the SE Brazil Tour {parts I & II}!)

Variable (Black-capped) Screech-Owl (*Megascops atricapillus*) (E) - IG (Seen perched in the spotlight briefly, and seen flying back and forth across the jeep track multiple times. Not nearly as cooperative this trip as the other two *Megascops*.), VV*

Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*Megascops sactaecatrinae*) (E) - CU (Seen beautifully.), RS*

Spectacled Owl (*Pulsatrix perspicillata*) - IG (This was a big surprise, and I’m still unsure as to what was going on at IG. We had two different *Pulsatrix* coming in every time we played Mottled Owl tape {presumably in an attempt to eat the smaller owl}, and on at least one of these occasions the bird in question was a Spectacled Owl, with distinctly white eyebrows and a paler, buffier belly. On other occasions, we clearly saw and photographed a Tawny-browed Owl (buffy eyebrows, richer cinnamon belly, and seemingly smaller in size) in the same area, and responding the same way to Mottled Owl tape. Whether these two birds represented a mixed-species pair (more likely), or, actually

had abutting territories (seems less likely to me), I can't say. I do know it was the first time we've had a *Pulsatrix* of either species at this location in the last 15 years.)

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - IG, VV (Seen beautifully on two different days.)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*)* - IG* (Not very vocal this trip, but we did finally see one on Part II.)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - VV, GI, CU

Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*)* - IG* (Heard only this year, although we did catch up with it nicely on Part II. 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) - CU (Great views of this endemic owl!)

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

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

Sickle-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - CU (Fabulous point-blank studies of a sitting male, which, upon finally taking off, actually bounced off my chest! This was after we had seen another male in flight at close range, allowing superb views of the bizarrely shaped wings. 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.)

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Common (Gray) Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*) - IG (Heard during our predawn excursions, and then seen nicely on a day-roost near the end of the Poço Preto Road).

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - RS (Wonderful studies of a number of these big dark swifts in with the *Streptoprocne* flocks that were cruising low over the open country north of Cambará do Sul.)

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*) - IG (Large numbers seen beautifully around the Falls. Some were gathering nesting material.); RS (We saw at least one of these in with the huge, mixed-species flock of swifts north of Cambará do Sul. These swifts were clearly exploiting some localized insect hatch, because they remained in one area for so long, and flew so low to the ground, that we were afforded prolonged superb studies.)

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - SG (75+), RS (Large numbers mixed in with the Biscutate and Sooty swifts at Aparados da Serra and along the road north of Cambará do Sul.)

Biscutate Swift (*S. biscutata*) (E) - RS (Common at Itaimbezinho Canyon and along the road north of Cambará do Sul. Having the chance to critically compare these big swifts with their congeners the White-collareds, and at close range, was one of the trip highlights.)

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - VV, SG, RS

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - IG, VV, CU, RS {This species 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):

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - VV, RS

Saw-billed Hermit (*Ramphodon naevius*) (E) - VV

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - SG

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - SG

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - RS (At least one female was visiting the hotel feeders.)

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

Blue-chinned Sapphire (*Chlorestes notata*) - CU (This was completely unexpected. The bird, which was an adult male, was seen repeatedly and at close range. The distribution of blue feathering on the head and underparts suggested that there may have been at least some genes from another species in the ancestry of this individual, but otherwise, it looked pretty typical. We have never seen the species this far south, and neither has Rapha, who, after all, lives here.)

Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) (E) - CU (Multiple spectacular males on the lek! Males of this subspecies differ from those of nominate in having a purple crest [emerald green in nominate] and a darker, more restricted breast-patch [breast-patch broader and much brighter purple in nominate]. The two forms are almost certain to be split. Ssp. *loddigesii*, which occurs from s São Paulo south into ne Argentina and n Paraguay will likely be called "Violet-crested Plovercrest" or "Black-breasted Plovercrest", with the northern birds [which we saw on Part II at Itatiaia] likely to be called "Emerald-crested Plovercrest" or "Purple-breasted Plovercrest".)

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - IG, GI, VV, SG, RS

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

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - IG

Glittering-throated Emerald (*Amazilia fimbriata*) - GI, VV

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

Surucua Trogon (*Trogon surrucura surucura*) (E) - IG, CU, RS* {We saw the red-bellied race *surrucura* on this leg of the trip, but caught up with orange-yellow bellied *aurantius* on Part II. It is not uncommon to encounter mixed-subspecies pairs in the contact zone, so I wouldn't hold my breath waiting for a split in this complex.}

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

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

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - SNP

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

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*)* (E) - IG (As usual, the pre-dawn chorus of these birds at IG was impressive. But they proved exceptionally difficult to see this trip. We did finally see them on Part II. I'm always amazed by how much easier motmots are to see in Central America compared to South America.)

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

Buff-bellied Puffbird (*Notharchus swainsoni*) (E) - IG (Great studies of a pair of these rarely encountered puffbirds. It was especially thrilling to see one of them make a spectacular sally to catch a huge katydid. This is one of the easiest Atlantic Forest endemics to miss during the course of a few weeks.)

Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - VV (Nice looks at a pair of these endemic puffbirds, but they didn't stick around for long, and we couldn't get them back for seconds.)

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*)* - IG* (Heard close at hand on the first morning along the Poço Preto Road, but we never managed to see it. The big bamboo die-off of a couple years ago may have negatively impacted numbers of this species in the area.)

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

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

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - IG (We don't often see this fancy toucanet at IG. It is usually seen on Part II, where we often encounter it at the hotel

feeders in Itatiaia.) {Recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Bailloni*.}

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

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - IG, VV*, SG*, RS (The feeder “hogs” at the Hampel.)

Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*) - VV (Nice views of 4 birds that we taped in to an emergent tree at the edge of the lodge clearing.) {Taxonomy of toucans is complex. Some authorities split the Channel-billed Toucan into as many as four different species (Citron-throated, Channel-billed, Yellow-ridged and Ariel), which can be distinguished in the field by differences in bill color and color of the throat and breast. The striking, orange-breasted, “Ariel Toucan” is found in southeastern Amazonian Brazil (south of the Amazon and east of the Tapajós), and, disjunctly, in the Atlantic Forest of coastal Brazil. The Amazonian population of *ariel* interbreeds extensively with white-breasted *culminatus* (Yellow-ridged Toucan) where the two contact one another in se Amazonia, but is separated from the morphologically more similar *vitellinus* (true Channel-billed Toucan) by the lower Amazon river. The tendency for all the forms to hybridize where their ranges overlap is what has led to them being lumped into a single species. However, recent molecular work has shown that Amazonian *ariel* and *culminatus* (which do hybridize extensively) are more closely related to one another than either is to nominate *vitellinus* from north of the Amazon, and that the isolated Atlantic Forest population of *ariel* is not the sister taxon to the Amazonian population of *ariel*, morphological similarities to the contrary! This suggests that the Atlantic Forest birds should be recognized as a distinct species, separate even from the Amazonian population of the same name. For the time being, the AOU treats them all as “Channel-billed Toucans”, but you might want to put *ariel* (at least the Atlantic Forest birds that we saw) in escrow!}

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*) - IG (We enjoyed some sensational views of this spectacular toucan, including individuals that were feeding in fruiting trees right on the hotel grounds.)

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

Ochre-collared Piculet (*Picumnus temminckii*) (E) - IG, VV, SG*

Mottled Piculet (*Picumnus nebulosus*) (E) - RS (In-your-face views of this uncommon and attractive piculet. We had at least 6 on our second day in the escarpment forests.)

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - GI

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - IG (Nesting in the trees along the driveway in front of the hotel!)

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

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

White-browed (Yellow-browed) Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - SG*, RS {“White-browed Woodpecker”, is a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish.}

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - IG (Excellent studies of a dust-bathing bird at the end of the Poço Preto Road.), RS*

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

"Field Flicker" (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - 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, where both forms were present.}

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Ceolus flavescens*) (E) - IG (A stunning bird! We saw at least 5 individuals the first day on the Poço Preto Road, and another couple the following day.)

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*) - IG {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. We had a pair excavating a nest near one of the overlooks to the Falls.}

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (E) - IG (Seen nicely on two consecutive days.)

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaftosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - IG, SG, RS

Long-tailed Cinclodes (*Cinclodes pabsti*) (E) - RS (Great looks at this species, which was just described to science in 1969. I saw one emerge from a nest hole in a bank after we had already seen a couple of them well.)

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - Seen at all locations and on all but one day.

Straight-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnoides rectirostris*) - RS (We enjoyed particularly nice views of a very responsive pair.)

Striolated Tit-Spinetail (*Leptasthenura striolata*) (E) - RS (Several particularly nice views.)

Araucaria Tit-Spinetail (*L. setaria*) (E) - RS (Seen/heard daily during our stay at the Hampel.)

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - IG* (A surprise to hear this species here, where we have not recorded it before. Especially surprising given the general disappearance of bamboo from the area.), SG, RS

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

Spix's (Chicli) Spinetail (*S. spixi*) - GI, CU, RS

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

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - SG {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*

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.)

Canebrake Groundcreeper (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) (E) - CU (Heard by all, but only glimpsed by a couple of folks besides me. The darned thing just didn't want to show itself, and stuck low to the ground in that thicket.)

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - RS

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

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

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

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

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-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) (E) - SG, 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 caught up with nominate *contaminatus* on Part II. 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*) - VV

Plain-winged (Thrush-like) Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - IG, VV {This form has, in the past, been lumped with the widespread, but allopatric Plain-brown Woodcreeper. However, its vocalizations are quite different, and work by E. Willis argues convincingly for treatment as a separate species, a course followed by Sibley & Monroe, and by Ridgely & Tudor. This form is restricted to e Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Also known as "Thrush-like" Woodcreeper or "Plain" Woodcreeper.}

Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylviellus*) (e) - IG, VV, SG, RS {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) - VV, RS* (Great studies of this, the "beast of the east" woodcreeper.)

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - VV*, SG, RS

Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus fuscus*) (E) - IG, VV, SG, RS*

{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 Part II, and typically see *tenuirostris* on Part III.}

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) - SG, RS (We enjoyed fabulous views of this improbable-looking bird on each of two days. What a bill!)

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - VV (Chronologically, the first of our “Big Five” antshrikes.)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*)* - SG*, RS* (Big antshrikes were decidedly inconspicuous and non-vocal on Part I, but we made up for it on Part II, where we once again scored all of the “Big Five”.)

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - SG (The best we could manage was an uncooperative female that sang back to the tape and came in only long enough for a couple of people to glimpse before it disappeared again. We did much better on Part II, getting repeated good views of both members of a pair. This made 18 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*, RS {We saw the buff-bellied subspecies *gilvigaster* on Part I, and caught up with gray-bellied *caerulescens* at Itatiaia on Part II.}

Plain Antwreos (*D. mentalis*) (e) - IG, VV*, SG

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

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

Marsh (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 saw that one on Part II.}

Bertoni's (Rufous-necked) Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*)* (E) - SG* (*Drymophila* antbirds were, in general, very quiet and unusually unresponsive throughout our tour, although by the end of Part II, we had managed to see all 6 of the species very well.)

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

Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - VV (Seen nicely.)

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - VV
White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - IG, VV
Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - VV (Point-blank views of a responsive male.)

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - VV (Quick views of a bird that taped right into the trail.)

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - IG (Scope views of a singing bird for all!), RS*

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*)* (E) - RS* (Heard distantly, in an area where we seldom record this species.) {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.}

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variiegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*) (e) - RS (Close, but no cigar! Glimpsed by the leaders and perhaps one or two others when it flew into a clump of bromeliads in the midstory, but never seen where we could lay our binoculars on it.) {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) - SG*, RS (After a bit of work, we enjoyed excellent views.)

GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):

Rufous Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) – IG, SG*, RS {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. There are definitely some interesting vocal differences within the se Brazil population.}

TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - SG (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 on Part I are the southern form (no name yet). We got the northern form on Part II at Ubatuba.}

Wetland (Marsh) Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) (E) - CU (Great views by the entire group of this hard-to-see little ghost. Andy even managed a good photo of it!)

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - RS (Excellent views of a singing bird.) {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. I believe that call notes may also differ between the two populations. We had great looks at one of the southern birds on this section and at Intervals on Part II, and then saw a couple of the northern birds well at Itatiaia on Part II.}

Planalto Tapaculo (*Scytalopus pachecoi*) (E) - RS (Good views for everyone, and the fifth time that we have seen it on this tour since its description as a new species just six 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*) - VV*, RS

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

Greenish Elaenia (*Myiopagis viridicata*) - IG

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - IG, VV

Small-billed Elaenia (*Elaenia parvirostris*) - IG, VV

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - RS

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

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

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - IG, VV

Sharp-tailed Tyrant (*Culicivora caudacuta*) - CU (Only the third time ever for this tour. These cool little flycatchers are a staple of our Emas and Minas Gerais tours, but they have largely disappeared from se Brazil.)

Southern Bristle-Tyrant (*Pogonotriccus eximius*) (E) - IG (Nice looks at this distinctive small flycatcher.)

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) - SG, RS

Restinga Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes kronei*) (E) - VV (Repeated great studies of this restricted-range endemic.)

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes paulistus*) (E) - IG (Nice looks at this little sprite, whose well-earned Brazilian name translates into "he can't stop".)

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - SG*, RS (Too-close-to-focus-on!)

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*) (e) - RS (Fabulous point-blank views of a bird that we coaxed down to eye-level. You could even see its "rough legs" in the digital photos!) {Generic and species limits within this group remain

controversial. This species was formerly placed in a monotypic genus, *Acrocordophus* [Which, translated from Greek, means “warty foot”, referencing the roughened scales of the feet and legs from which the English name is derived.], 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 virescens*) (E) - SG*, RS (We had a virtual clinic on tyrannulet identification on this trip, and this species cooperated beautifully at RS.)

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias griseocapilla*) (E) - VV, SG (Nice studies of this canopy tyrannulet.)

Southern Antpipit (*Corythopsis delandi*) - IG

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - IG, VV* (Seen nicely at IG.)

Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus obsoletus zimmeri*) (E) - SG*, RS (The “Wicked Witch of the West”.) {Also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”. We had nice studies of the subspecies *zimmeri* on this section.}

Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) (E) - VV (Great looks at this distinctive little flycatcher.)

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

Yellow-lored (Gray-headed) Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum poliocephalum*) (E) - VV

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

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

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

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.}

Euler’s Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - VV, SG, CU, RS {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

Fuscous Flycatcher (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus fuscatus*) (E) - VV {We normally see two different subspecies from this complex on this trip: *bimaculatus* at IG, and *fuscatus* at VV. The latter is endemic to the lowland Atlantic Forest of se Brazil and n Argentina,

whereas *bimaculatus* is widespread in se Brazil, Bolivia, Paraguay, and n Argentina. Splits within this complex are imminent. This trip, we had repeated great views of nominate birds at VV, but dipped on *bimaculatus* at IG, largely because it was raining for much of the time that we were in the proper habitat. }

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) - IG, VV

Blue-billed Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus cyanirostris*) - RS (Leader only. This bird, which is normally fairly conspicuous, was curiously missing in action. We caught up with it on Part II in Itatiaia, but even then, it appeared to be largely absent from areas that are normally occupied. It may be an austral migrant that was just late in returning to the breeding areas this spring.)

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

Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinereus*) - RS (The almost stratospheric display flight that the first bird did in response to tape-playback was something to see!)

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

Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) - RS

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

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

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

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

Swainson's Flycatcher (*Myiarchus swainsoni*) - IG, RS

Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*) - IG, VV

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

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - IG, GI, VV, CU

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

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

Variiegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) - IG, VV

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - Seen on all but one day, and at most locales.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*T. savana*) - IG, VV, CU, RS

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - SG (Nice views.), RS*

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - IG (Seen both days on the Poço Preto Road.), VV

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E)* - SG* (Heard only on this section, but we caught up with it on Part II.)

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Swallow-tailed (Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - IG, VV, SG, RS* (We were treated to several close views of these snazzy birds.)

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

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

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

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

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - VV (Building a nest.)

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

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

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus chivi*) (e) - IG, GI, VV, SG {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. They had just recently returned to most of the areas visited on this section, but were still absent from RS.}

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) (E) - VV, SG, RS {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) - SG, CU*, RS

JAYS (Corvidae):

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

Plush-crested Jay (*Cyanocorax chrysops*) - IG (These exceptionally attractive jays are always one of the highlights of a visit to the Falls, and they even attract the attention of non-birding tourists.)

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Seen at all locations and on nearly every day of the trip.

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

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - IG, GI, VV, CU
Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - VV, CU, RS
White-rumped Swallow (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*) - VV, CU (300+ coming to roost at dusk at the nightjar marsh.), RS
Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) - IG, VV

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris longirostris*)* (E) - SNP* (Heard from the boats. We caught up with this one on Part II.)
House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Seen/heard daily.

GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Sylviidae):

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*) - VV
Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher (*Poliophtila lactea*) (E) - IG (Nice views of this range-restricted and difficult-to-find gnatcatcher!)

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Eastern Slaty-Thrush (*Turdus subalaris*) (E) - IG (Quick glimpses of perched individuals or ones rocketing across the trail in response to playback were the best that we could manage, although Oliver managed to sneak off and get some nice video of one!) {This is a presumptive split from the presumably closely-allied *T. nigriceps*, now called Andean Slaty-Thrush. The AOU hasn't gone for it yet.}
Yellow-legged Thrush (*Turdus flavipes*) (e) - SG, RS
Rufous-bellied Thrush (*Turdus rufiventris*) - IG, VV, SG, CU, RS
Pale-breasted Thrush (*Turdus leucomelas*) - IG, RS
Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*) - IG, GI, VV, CU
White-necked Thrush (*Turdus albicollis albicollis*) (e) - VV*, SG*, RS {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, CU, RS

PIPITS (Motacillidae):

Hellmayr's Pipit (*Anthus hellmayri*) - RS (Superb studies!)

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitayumi*) - IG, VV*, CU, RS

Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - GI, VV, CU, RS
Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - IG, VV, SG, CU, RS
White-rimmed (White-browed) Warbler (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*) (E) - CU*, SG, RS
Riverbank Warbler (*Phaeothlypis rivularis*) - IG*, VV {Previously known by the names of “River Warbler” and “Neotropical River Warbler”.}

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

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

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E) - VV
Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - IG, VV, SG
Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - IG
Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*) - IG
Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - VV
Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - IG, GI, VV, SG
Silver-beaked Tanager (*Ramphocelus carbo*) - IG
Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - GI, VV
Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - IG, GI, VV, SG, RS
Azure-shouldered Tanager (*Thraupis cyanoptera*) (E) - VV, SG
Golden-chevroned Tanager (*Thraupis ornata*) (E) - SG
Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*) - IG, GI, VV
Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - SG, CU, RS
Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - VV, RS
Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - IG, VV
Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - VV (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) - SG* (We caught up with this stunner on Part II.)
Black-backed Tanager (*Tangara peruviana*) (E) - GI, VV (Exceptional, eye-level views of this range-restricted and very beautiful endemic tanager.)
Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) (E) - SG, RS (A feeder bird at the Hampel!)
Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - IG, GI, VV
Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - VV
Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - IG
Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IG, RS

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

Long-tailed Reed-Finch (*Donacospiza albifrons*) - RS
Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza nigrorufa*) - CU*, RS

Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza cabanisi*) - RS {As we talked about extensively during the tour, what was called “Red-rumped Warbling-Finch [*Poospiza lateralis*] has recently been split into two species: the more northern *lateralis*, and the more southern *cabanisi*. The former, which is restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro), has very little supercilium, and is grayer-backed with a buffy throat and extensively deep-rufous chest and flanks. The latter form 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. Ridgely suggested the modifiers of “Buff-throated” for *lateralis*, and “Gray-throated” for *cabanisi*. Both names are reasonably descriptive, and seem to have gained acceptance. We caught up with Buff-throated Warbling-Finch on Part II. }

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - VV

Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulescens*) - VV

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

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis luteola*) - RS (Exceptional views of a displaying male.)

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

Lesser (Dark-cheeked) Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) (E) - CU*, RS (Point-blank views!)

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

Saffron-billed Sparrow (*Arremon flavirostris*) - IG (What a cooperative bird!)

Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - RS

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

CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

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

ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

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

Unicolored Blackbird (*Agelasticus cyanopus*) - CU (A singing male.)

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

Saffron-cowled Blackbird (*Xanthospar flavus*) - RS (This attractive bird may be in real trouble. Numbers appear to be in steady decline, and the habitat is definitely shrinking [conversion to various types of agriculture]. We saw 40+.)

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

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) - IG, GI, VV, CU, RS

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, GI, VV, CU*, RS

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

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

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

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

Green-chinned (Green-throated) Euphonia (*Euphonia chalybea*) (**E**) - RS (Often one of the harder endemics to find, although we had no trouble this year.)

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

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

TOTAL = 350 species, including 111 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

Red Brocket Deer (*Mazama americana*) - IG

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) - CU

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

Brazilian Cottontail (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) - IG

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - IG

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

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

Brown (Black) Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus apella*) - IG, VV*

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*) - IG

Tayra (*Eira barbara*) - IG

bat spp.

Tegu Lizard - IG

Cane Toad - RS