

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

OCTOBER 24 – NOVEMBER 3, 2011

LEADER: ANDREW WHITTAKER

COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER

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

SOUTHEAST BRAZIL PART III ESPÍRITO SANTO'S MONTANE & LOWLAND ENDEMICS

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Espírito Santo once again dished up its own special blend of montane and lowland Atlantic Forest endemics to round out our Southeast Brazil Trilogy in fine fashion. This was the breakout year for 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 III tallied 311 species, 86 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 off with a visit to the private Cafundo Reserve, which was highlighted by exceptional scope studies of two of the rarest and most localized of the Atlantic Forest endemics—Plumbeous Antvireo and Wied's Tyrant-Manakin. Birding along the banks of the Rio Itapemirim also produced a Southeast Brazil tour first in the form of roosting Boat-billed Herons.

Next up was the Pedra Azul region and Caetés, with the critically endangered Cherry-throated Tanager as our primary target. The entire known global population of this species consists of fewer than 20 birds, and seeing them has never been easy. Unfortunately, we dipped on this bird for the second straight year, after having batted over .500 for the preceding several years. Despite this disappointment, the birding at Caetés was excellent, and included, among many highlights, a nesting pair of rare Black-legged Dacnises (providing the first confirmed breeding record for the state of Espírito Santo), a male Swallow-tailed Cotinga on the nest, stunning male Pin-tailed Manakins in full display, side by side male and female Hooded Berryeaters, a pair of fancy Spot-billed Toucanets, and such specialties as Cinnamon-vented Piha, Oustalet's Tyrannulet, "Lesser" Woodcreeper (soon-to-be-split subspecies *tenuirostris*), and the nominate subspecies of Pale-browed Treehunter.

Our next destination was Santa Teresa. In addition to scoring a number of open-country species in the surrounding region, and picking up some more good Atlantic Forest birds at nearby Nova Lombardia Reserve, we were treated to a spectacular hummingbird spectacle at Vita Verde, where hundreds of hummers, consisting of 13 species, buzzed around us at distances that made binoculars optional. Particularly noteworthy were the crippling studies of multiple dazzling male Frilled Coquettes, which certainly live up to

their Latin name (*magnificus*). And, seeing two species of marmosets here was icing on the proverbial cake!

We concluded the tour in the lowlands of the Linhares region, which, in addition to boasting many of the most endangered Atlantic Forest specialties, also has a strong Amazonian flavor. The grounds of our hotel treated us to Blue-winged Macaws, Dubois's Seedeaters, and a displaying male Grassland Yellow-Finch, but the real action was at the famed VALE forest reserve. Among the numerous highlights here were an amazing 13 Solitary Tinamous seen in one day (probably a record for a tour group), great studies of male and female Red-billed Curassows, stunning views of Red-browed Parrots, lekking Minute Hermits, Black-headed Berryeater, White-necked Hawk, and a wonderful male Ocellated Poorwill that we taped in for excellent studies. A visit to nearby Sooretama Reserve (which is only sporadically open to birders) also yielded spectacular views of the very rare and endemic Striated Softtail, which ended up being voted Favorite Bird of the Trip!

All in all, it was another great tour, and we particularly congratulate those of you who completed the entire Southeast Brazil Trilogy. It was a long and terrific ride! And for those who took only Part III, we trust that your appetites are whetted for more exceptional birding in other parts of Brazil's unique Atlantic Forest.

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

- 1. Striated Softtail**
- 2. Minute Hermit**
- 3. Frilled Coquette**
- 4. Ocellated Poorwill**
- 5. Red-headed Manakin**

Itinerary:

10/25 - Morning at leisure. In the afternoon, half of the group headed off to the domestic airport with Andy, in time to catch the flight to Vitoria, where they would begin **Part III (Espírito Santo) of the Southeast Brazil** marathon. Later in the afternoon, Kevin and most of the remainder of the group headed for the international airport to catch overnight flights back to the USA. Upon arrival in Vitoria, Andy and Part III participants drive to Cachoeiro de Itapemirim.

10/26 - Morning birding the private Cafundo Reserve; p.m. birding forested reserve and the banks of the rio Itapemirim.

10/27 - Drive to Pedra Azul, with morning birding in the vicinity. Afternoon birding at Caetés.

10/28 - All day birding at Caetés.

10/29 - Early morning birding at Caetés, followed by return to hotel to check-out, with lunch at Pedra Azul; p.m. drive to Santa Teresa, with late afternoon hummingbird show at Vita Verde.

10/30 - Early morning birding at Nova Lombardia Reserve, followed by visit to Augusto Ruschi reserve and Leitão Museum; p.m. drive to Linhares, with late afternoon birding and evening owling at the VALE Linhares Reserve.

10/31 - All day birding + owling at the VALE Linhares Reserve.

11/01 - All day birding at the VALE Linhares Reserve.

11/02 - Early morning birding at Sooretama Reserve, followed by birding along the “Parrot Road” at the VALE Linhares Reserve. Following lunch, we drove to Vitoria, arriving at the airport at 1550 h in time to catch flight to Rio and connections home.

11/03 - Arrival back in USA & Canada, with connections home.

Key:

CA = Caetés and surrounding region (including the area around Pedra Azul and our lodge)

CF = Cafundo Reserve and surrounding region (including the rio Itapemirim)

LI = Linhares region (Primarily the VALE reserve, but also including Sooretama Reserve, the grounds of our hotel, and all areas in between.)

ST = Santa Teresa region (Including the town, the grounds of our hotel, the Vita Verde feeders, Nova Lombardia Reserve, and all areas in between.)

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**) - LI (Including a record 13 seen on Day 7 at!)

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*)* (**e**) - CA*

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

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

Tataupa Tinamou (*Crypturellus tataupa*)* - CF*

DUCKS, GEESE & SWANS (Anatidae):

White-faced Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) - CF

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) - CF

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) - LI

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - CA, CA to ST {Also called “Brazilian Duck”.}

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis guttata*) (e) - ST to LI

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - LI (Nice pair in scope.)

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - CA {These birds were of the subspecies *bronzina*, which is not nearly as dusky overall as the nominate birds that many of us saw in Rio Grande do Sul on Part I.}

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (E) - LI (Great studies of male and female birds in the scope!)

NEW WORLD QUAILS (Odontophoridae):

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*)* (E) - LI*

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - CF

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

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

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

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - CF

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - CF, CF to CA, ST to LI (Wonderful studies of birds in high breeding condition at the nesting colony. The bare-parts colors were spectacular!)

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - CF

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

Boat-billed Heron (*Cochlearius cochlearius*) - CF (Nice looks at 4+ birds on daytime roosts. This was the first time we have recorded this species on a Southeast Brazil tour!)

NEW WORLD VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Daily.

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

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*) - LI

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Hook-billed Kite (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*) - LI

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

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - Almost daily.

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - LI

Bicolored Hawk (*Accipiter bicolor*) - CA

Crane Hawk (*Geranospiza caerulescens*) - CF

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*) (E) - LI

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

White-tailed Hawk (*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*) - LI {Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*.}

Roadside Hawk (*Rupornis magnirostris*) - Almost daily. {Formerly placed in the genus *Buteo*.}

Gray Hawk (*Buteo nitidus*) - LI

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyura*) - CA

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*)* - LI*

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Southern Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - Daily. {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*) - Daily.

Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) - LI

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*)* (e) - CA* {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*) - CF, CA, ST, LI.

Apomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - CA, CA to ST

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*)* - CA*, CA to ST*

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides saracura*) (E) - CA, ST

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

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - CA to ST, ST to LI, LI. {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 also not even closest relatives to one another!}

LIMPKIN (Aramidae):

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*) - LI

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Daily.

JACANAS (Jacanidae):

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - CF to CA

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - Days 2, 4 & 5.

Scaled Pigeon (*Patagioenas speciosa*) - LI

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

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - LI

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

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - CA

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - Seen daily.

Picui Ground-Dove (*Columbina picui*) - LI

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - CA, ST

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

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

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Ochre-marked Parakeet (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - LI

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis frontalis*) (e) - CA, ST {We saw nominate *frontalis* on this segment. On Part I we encountered the subspecies *chiripepe*, which lacked red on the upper surface of the tail and had red-orange at the bend of the wing.}

Maroon-faced (White-eared) Parakeet (*Pyrrhura leucotis*) (E) - LI

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

Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) - CF*, LI (Excellent scope studies of birds on the hotel grounds.)

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

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

Golden-tailed Parrotlet (*Touit surdus*) (E) - CA, LI*

Pileated (Red-capped) Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - CA

“Reichenow’s” Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus reichenowii*) (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*) - CF, CA

Red-browed Parrot (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - CF, LI (Stunning views of this endangered endemic!)

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

Mealy Parrot (*Amazona farinosa*) - LI

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - CF, CA, LI

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (*Coccyzus euleri*) - LI (Thanks to excellent spotting by Denise! Seen well in scope.)

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - Seen daily.

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

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) - Seen daily.

BARN OWLS (Tytonidae):

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)* - LI*

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - CF, LI*

Brazilian (Least) Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum minutissimum*)* (e) - LI*

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - LI

Striped Owl (*Pseudoscops clamator*) - CF (This was our 14th species of owl seen for the combined Southeast Brazil Tour [Parts I, II & III]!)

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - CF, ST, LI

Ocellated Poorwill (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*) - LI (We taped in a dark-morph male for excellent spotlight views. This was a real highlight!)

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - CF, CA

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

HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - CA, ST, NL

Rufous-breasted Hermit (*Glaucis hirsutus*) - ST

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - CA, ST

Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - ST

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) (E) - VA (Great scope studies of males.)

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macrourus*) - CA, ST

White-vented Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - ST
Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - UB
Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - CA, ST (Including wonderful males at the feeders.)
Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - CA, ST
Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - ST
Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - ST
Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - Daily, except for Day 2.
Sombre Hummingbird (*Aphantochroa cirrochloris*) (E) - CA, ST, NL
White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - CA, ST
Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - CF, ST
Glittering-throated Emerald (*Amazilia fimbriata*) - CA, ST
White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus cyanus*) (e) - VA

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

Green-backed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - CF, VA {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) - CA {This subspecies is endemic to E Brazil, NE Argentina and E Paraguay.}

KINGFISHERS (Alcedinidae):

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - Days 2,3 & 6
Green Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle americana*) - Day 6

JACAMARS (Galbulidae):

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

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - CA
Swallow-winged Puffbird (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*) - VA

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (E) - CA
Black-necked Aracari (*Pteroglossus aracari*) - CF, CA, VA
Channel-billed (Ariel) Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*) (e) - CA {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 r Tapajós), and, disjunctly, in the Atlantic Forest of coastal e 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 similarity 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! }

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

White-barred Piculet (*Picumnus cirratus cirratus*) (E) - CF, CA, LI

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - Days 3 & 6

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

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

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

Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula erythropis*)* (e) - LI* (Heard only on this segment, but seen nicely on Part I.) {This endemic subspecies, which is a potential split, actually has a red throat! }

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

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - ST, 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

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*)* - CA* {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. }

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - Daily.

Wing-banded Hornero (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - Days 2,3 & 5.

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - CA

Sooty-fronted Spinetail (*Synallaxis frontalis*) - LI

Pale-breasted Spinetail (*Synallaxis albescens*) - CA*

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - CA

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - CA

Striated Softtail (*Thripophaga macroura*) (E) - LI (Superb views of this endangered endemic!)

Rufous-fronted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*) - CF, CA
White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - CA
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - CA
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor rufus*) - CA
White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - CA
Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) (E) - CA {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw at Volta Velha on Part I, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we typically see on Part II & Part III of the tour. The break between the two forms seems to be in northern São Paulo state.}
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - 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.}
Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus minutus*)* (e) - LI*
Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) - CA, ST
Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - CF, CA*, ST*, LI* {This form has, in the past, been lumped with the widespread, but allopatric Plain-brown Woodcreeper. However, its vocalizations are quite different, and work by E. Willis argues convincingly for treatment as a separate species, a course followed by Sibley & Monroe, and by Ridgely & Tudor. This form is restricted to e Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Also known as “Thrush-like” Woodcreeper or “Plain” Woodcreeper.}
Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylviiellus*) (e) - CA {This subspecies 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) - LI (Great studies of this, the “beast of the east” woodcreeper.)
Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - CA, LI
Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus tenuirostris*) (E) - CA {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the near future. We saw nominate *fuscus* on Parts I & II, but folks continuing on Part III likely encountered the subspecies *tenuirostris*.}
Buff-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus guttatus guttatus*) (e) - LI
Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - CF, CA, LI

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike (*Thamnophilus ambiguus*) (E) - CF, LI
Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens*) (e) - CA
Spot-breasted Antvireo (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - CA
Plain Antvireo (*Dysithamnus mentalis*) (e) - CA
Plumbeous Antvireo (*Dysithamnus plumbeus*) (E) - CF (Magnificent scope studies of a responsive male!)
Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - CA

White-flanked Antwren (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (e) - CF, LI (This isolated Atlantic Forest subspecies is a near-certain split from the rest of this wide-ranging species, whose range, as currently recognized, extends north to Honduras. “Silver-flanked Antwren” has been suggested as an English name for *luctuosa*, which differs vocally and in plumage characters from other subspecies.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

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

Cryptic (Such’s) Antthrush (*Chamaeza meruloides*)* (E) - CA* {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the English name “Such’s Antthrush”, which the AOU has followed. We are following Ridgely & Tudor.}

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - 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) - CF, LI

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 has elected to stand pat on this one for the time being.}

TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):

“Northern” Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*)* (E) - CA*

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - CF*, ST

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Scytalopus murina*) - CA

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, LI*

Highland Elaenia (*Elaenia obscura sordida*)* (e) - CA*

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

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

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - CA

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

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*) (E) - CA

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. }

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

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

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

Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) (E) - CF

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

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

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum cinereum*)* - CF*

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

Gray-crowned Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias poliocephalus*) - LI

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias flaviventris*) - CF*, LI

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

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - CA, ST {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon as distinct from nominate *ferruginea*, calling these eastern/southern birds "Swallow Flycatcher", a treatment that hasn't gained much support. }

Euler's Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*)* - CA* {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*. }

Tropical Pewee (*Contopus cinereus cinereus*) (e) - CA {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

Crested Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus lophotes*) - CA

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - CA, ST
Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - CA
Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant (*Muscipipra yetapa*) (E) - CA
Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - Daily.
Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - CA
Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Near daily.
Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) -
Bright-rumped Attila (*Attila spadiceus*)* - LI*
Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - CA, ST*, LI*
Grayish Mourner (*Rhytipterna simplex*) - CA*, LI
Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*) - CA, ST
Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*) - CF, CA
Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - Daily.
Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - CF, CA, ST
Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*) - CA
Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - CF, CA
Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - Daily, except for CF. {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.}
Variiegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) - CA
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - Daily.
Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*) - CF

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus*) (e) - CA

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - CA (Male and female side-by-side – outstanding!)
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

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Wied’s Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma aurifrons*) (E) - CF (Close scope studies of this poorly known endemic.)
Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - CA (Stunning males in full display!)
Swallow-tailed (Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - CA

Red-headed Manakin (*Pipra rubrocapilla*) - LI
White-crowned Manakin (*Pipra pipra*) - LI

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana*) - CA
Thrush-like Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdina*) - LI
Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*)* (E) - CA* {Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.}
Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans*)* (E) - CA* {The AOU currently treats *elegans* as conspecific with a morphologically similar taxon, *buckleyi*, which is distributed in the Andes from Venezuela south to Bolivia. Consistent, albeit relatively minor, plumage differences, distinct vocal differences, and a huge range disjunction suggest that the two populations represent distinct species. Furthermore, recent molecular work has demonstrated that these birds are not true cotingas, hence their transfer to Tityridae. Ridgely & Tudor treat the two populations as being specifically distinct, and employ the names “Andean Laniisoma” for *buckleyi*, and “Brazilian Laniisoma” for *elegans*.}
Green-backed Becard (*Pachyramphus viridis*) - CA
Chestnut-crowned Becard (*Pachyramphus castaneus castaneus*) (e) - Daily except for CF.
White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*) - CA
Black-capped Becard (*Pachyramphus marginatus*) - CA, LI
Crested Becard (*Pachyramphus validus*) - LI

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

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

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus chivi*) (e) - CF*, CA, LI {As we talked about during the tour, these are not migrants from North America. Rather, they are a separate taxon that breeds in this region and spends the austral winter in Amazonia. Some authorities already treat this as a separate species (= Chivi Vireo); others are waiting for a more comprehensive analysis.}
Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) (E) - CA
Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - CA

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Daily.
Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - CF, CA, ST, LI

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - Daily.
Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - CA

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

Thrush-like Wren (*Campylorhynchus turdinus*) - LI
Moustached Wren (*Pheugopedius genibarbis*) - CA*, LI
House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Daily except for CF.

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Turdus flavipes*)* (e) - CA*
Rufous-bellied Thrush (*Turdus rufiventris*) - CA, ST, LI
Pale-breasted Thrush (*Turdus leucomelas*) - Daily.
Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*) - CA, ST, LI
Cocoa Thrush (*Turdus fumigatus*) - LI
White-necked Thrush (*Turdus albicollis albicollis*) (e) - CA {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 and western populations, although vocalizations do not seem to differ much.}

THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - Daily.

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - CF, CA, ST, LI
Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - CA
Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - CA, ST

BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - Daily.

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - CA
Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - CA
Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - CA, ST
Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - CA, ST
Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*) - LI
Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - CA
Yellow-backed Tanager (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - LI

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

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

Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*)* (E) - LI*

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Daily.

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

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

Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*) - CF, ST, LI

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.}

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - CA, ST

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

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

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - CA (A nesting pair provided the first confirmed breeding record for Espírito Santo!)

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - Daily except for Day #4.

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - CA

Red-legged Honeycreeper (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*) - CA, LI

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - CA

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

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

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - ST

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS & ALLIES (Emberizidae):

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

Yellow-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila nigricollis*) - CA

Dubois’s Seedeater (*Sporophila ardesiaca*) (E) - LI (Nice looks at males.)

Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulescens*) - CA, ST, LI

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - Near daily.

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis luteola*) - LI (Displaying male at the hotel grounds.)

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides herbicola*) - CF, LI

(Gray) Pileated Finch (*Coryphospingus pileatus*) - CA

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

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

CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

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

ORIOLES, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

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

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

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) - Daily.

Campo Troupial (*Icterus jamaicai*) (E) - ST (One visiting the hummingbird feeders was a surprise!)

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - Daily.

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - CA, ST, LI

SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

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

Violaceous Euphonia (*Euphonia violacea*) - Daily.

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia pectoralis*) (E) - CA

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - CA

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - Widespread in cities and towns.

TOTAL = 311 species, including 86 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 certain to be split in future taxonomic changes.).

Mammals & Significant Others:

Common Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - ST

Black-ear-tufted Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus penicillata*) - ST

Geoffroy's Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus geoffroyi*) - ST

Buffy-headed Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus flaviceps*) - CA

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

Dusky Titi Monkey (*Callicebus moloch*)* - LI*

Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta fusca*) - CF

South American Coati (*Nasua nasua*) - CF

Red Brocket Deer (*Mazama americana*) - LI

“Red-rumped?” Agouti (*Dasyprocta* sp.) - CF, LI

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - CA

Lesser Cavy (*Cavia* sp.) - IN to UB

Tegu Lizard - LI

Iguana - CF