

**SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL PART II:  
HEART OF THE ATLANTIC FOREST  
& THE SERRA DO MAR**

**OCTOBER 10 – 26, 2011**

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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 II** tallied **400** species, **over 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 convened **Part II** in the São Paulo international airport, a bunch of us having just flown in from Porto Alegre, having carried over from Part I. Our first destination was Intervales State Park, my own personal favorite among the many great spots in southeast Brazil. Intervales never fails to deliver a huge serving of Atlantic Forest endemics and just plain great birding, and such was the case again this trip, despite less-than-ideal weather. In fact, we lost significant portions of two days to rain, which certainly cost us a number of species that we usually see here, the most notable being the Long-trained Nightjar and Helmeted Woodpecker.

But enough of what we missed, how about all that we saw? For starters, there was the clean sweep of the "Big Five" antshrikes—Large-tailed, Tufted, Spot-backed, the rare White-bearded, and the appropriately named Giant—always a crowd-pleasing bunch. Scope-filling views of a male Swallow-tailed Cotinga on its nest were also a highlight, as were the prolonged studies of multiple rare Black-legged Dacnises feeding at flowering trees, and the cozy pair of Tropical Screech-Owls (one a rufous-morph, the other a gray-morph) tucked into their day-roost in the vine tangle. There were good views of such skulkers as Squamate Antbird and Orange-breasted Thornbird, and we continued our run of tapaculo success (carried over from Part I) with nice looks at Slaty Bristlefront, Spotted Bamboowren, Mouse-colored Tapaculo, and White-breasted Tapaculo. There was the noisy lek of male Plovercrests (southern taxon *loddigesii*), a Dusky-throated Hermit on a song-perch, a Serra Tyrant-Manakin at minimal focal range, and a parade of colorful tanagers coming to our improvised fruit feeders. But for me, two birds stood out above all others. Our planned owling was curtailed by near nightly rains, but we still made progress in our march to the "Trilogy Total" of 14 species seen when we scored scope studies of a fabulous Stygian Owl, a first for one of our Southeast Brazil tours. This sinister-looking bird was voted "Favorite Bird" of the trip, and definitely stole the show at Intervales. But the Stygian Owl was nearly matched in the "Wow!" department by the

smashing views we had of a male Blue-bellied Parrot that perched in front of us at eye level for a few seconds before rocketing off.

Leaving Intervalas did not mean we had left the rain behind us, as the drizzle continued throughout our long travel day to Ubatuba. Along the way, we stopped for a surgical strike on the recently discovered but still not formally described “São Paulo Antwren.” Miraculously, the rain stopped just as we arrived at the designated marsh, and held off long enough for us to do the requisite trail maintenance and locate a responsive pair of antwrens. We all enjoyed wonderful close studies of a bird that still lacks an “official” name—not an everyday event—before the rain drove us back to the bus and on to Ubatuba.

The next morning found us at Fazenda Angelim, where scope views of Buff-throated Purpletufts, point-blank studies of a pair of Black-cheeked Gnateaters, lengthy studies of nest-building Golden-rumped Euphonias, and an encore performance of Black-legged Dacnises stood out as particular highlights. That afternoon, we headed to Folha Seca, where the hummingbird show must be witnessed to be appreciated. Amid the hundreds of hummers (comprising 13 species) were good numbers of showy Festive Coquettes and impressive Saw-billed Hermits—if it hadn’t gotten dark, we might still be there! The next morning, we returned to Folha Seca, and managed to net such prizes as Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser, Slaty Bristlefront (the northern form, which will soon be split from the southern birds that we saw previously on Part I and at Intervalas), Unicolored Antwren, and Red-necked Tanager before we had to return to the hotel to pack up. By that afternoon, we had relocated to Pereque in Rio de Janeiro state, and the rain had relocated with us. Fortunately, we salvaged the otherwise dreary afternoon by finding a lovely pair of rare Black-hooded Antwrens (lost to science for a century until rediscovered in 1987) and a nesting pair of Orange-eyed Thornbirds.

The next morning looked to be a repeat of the rain theme, but a perched, sub-adult King Vulture along the road was apparently the curative agent for the bad weather, because the skies eventually cleared and we enjoyed a fabulous morning of birding. Highlights included both Buff-bellied and Crescent-chested puffbirds, more Orange-eyed Thornbirds and Black-hooded Antwrens, a Buff-throated Purpletuft, a pair of manic São Paulo Tyrannulets, close studies of Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant, and a parade of raptors that included Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle, Black Hawk-Eagle, Laughing Falcon, and Rufous-thighed Kite. After lunch we headed for Itatiaia, our route initially taking us along a beautiful stretch of coast that really showcased the Serra do Mar on what turned out to be a lovely day.

The good weather was to hold for our stay in Itatiaia, and, in terms of impacting our birding, for the remainder of Part II. Our day along the Agulhas Negras Road produced most of the hoped-for highland specialties, from Rufous-backed Antwren and Speckle-breasted Antpitta to Thick-billed Saltators and Bay-chested Warbling-Finches. Oddly, the Plovercrests (northern emerald-crested, purple-breasted form) were not attending their leks, but we still managed to see a few foraging males at lower-than-usual elevations along the road. Serra do Mar Tyrannulet, Rufous-tailed Antbird, and Itatiaia Thistletail all

showed nicely as well. In fact, our only real miss was Black-capped Piprites, which was neither spontaneously vocal nor responsive during our stay in the park. But the real prize of these mountains is the Black-and-gold Cotinga, and it remained quiet for an uncomfortably long time before starting to sing that morning. After some searching, I eventually spotted a singing male, and we enjoyed lengthy studies through the scope. But it is the voice of this bird that really captures the imagination. Ernest G. Holt, who conducted the first real ornithological survey of the Itatiaia highlands in 1921–22, wrote evocatively of his first encounter with the bird Brazilians call the “*Saudade*.” That account was later republished by David Snow (1982) in his classic monograph *The Cotingas*, and I include an excerpt here:

“I had been long hours in the saddle. Now, amid lengthening shadows, I was traversing the upper reaches of the forest zone...Unexpectedly there floated out upon the thin, clear air a vibrant note, a long-drawn plaintive whistle that rose in pitch and intensity, and then faded away in a mere thread of sound—withal so sad, so mournful, that it seemed the cry of some languishing wood sprite rather than a vibration of purely organic origin. With every sense alive, I craned my neck to see the tallest treetops. Nothing moved except a great sparkling drop which fell from a rosette of bromeliads high overhead to splash into a puddle in the trail. After a tense moment, the disembodied voice drifted again through the trees, this time joined by another, the two singing in unison. I turned in my saddle then, and looked back and down as well as up, for the air seemed filled with sound, but the notes died away, leaving on every hand only silent green gloom. It was not until weeks after, when I trudged those high trails day after day, that I stumbled by chance upon the owner of that wonderful voice.”

The remainder of our time in Itatiaia was spent at lower elevations, but here too, there was much to see. Perhaps the hardest task was just getting away from the hotel, whose feeders swarmed with activity throughout the day, but especially during the breakfast hour. Between the bevy of colorful tanagers and hummingbirds at the feeders, the mobs of Dusky-legged Guans and Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails parading up and down the driveway, and the mixed-species flocks that regularly circulated through the treetops below the swimming pool, it was nearly impossible to get anywhere else on schedule! When we did get away, park trails produced a number of memorable birds, among them, Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (at its nest), Black-billed Scythebill, White-bibbed Antbird, and Cryptic and Rufous-tailed anthrushes. Visits to lowland pastures and marshes below the park added a number of open-country species, none of which were more memorable than the pair of Streamer-tailed Tyrants performing their rollicking duets.

Our last major venue was a new addition to our itinerary—REGUA. The marvelously restored wetlands there added several marsh inhabiting birds to our list, among them such prizes as Masked Duck, Capped Heron, and Rufous-sided Crake. The REGUA trail system gave us displaying male Pin-tailed Manakins, more Blue-bellied Parrots, Black-cheeked Gnateater, a neck-breaking Brazilian Pygmy-Owl and, best of all, a sensational male Shrike-like Cotinga. A dusk excursion to nearby pastures led to a magical encounter with multiple Giant Snipe. We stood in hushed silence, with thousands of fireflies lighting up the night, as the snipe began to display overhead. Time and again, their

vocalizations would yield to the powerful rush of wind through tail feathers that signaled a dive—a sound that seemed too powerful to be made by a mere bird. After a few tries, we managed to get one on the ground, in the spotlight. Half again as large as the familiar Wilson’s and Common snipes of North America and Europe, and possessed of an outsized bill, the Giant Snipe is indeed an impressive beast of a bird, particularly when illuminated by spotlight. Our last day at REGUA saw us making a day-trip to Sumidouro, where, among other things, we finally caught up with Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, and enjoyed lengthy encounters with multiple Three-toed Jacamars. That evening, we concluded our night birding with a flourish, when we ended up with stunning views of Barn Owl, Mottled Owl, and Black-banded Owl, giving us a grand total of 13 species seen for the trip (we would add Striped Owl during the course of Part III).

Our final day began not with a quest bird, but a quest primate, as we traveled to some privately owned forest in pursuit of the rare and endemic golden lion tamarin, a spectacular, charismatic little primate that is an icon of Brazil’s Atlantic Forest. There, we spent extended time watching a troop of 11 tamarins, replete with two youngsters that remained piggybacked on their fathers. Afterwards, we went to the nearby Golden Lion Tamarin Reserve, where we were given a talk about the ongoing conservation efforts to save the tamarins. In the afternoon, we made a short stop at some windswept *restinga* scrub at Praia Seca to see the endemic Restinga Antwren. Then, it was on to Rio and our beachside hotel at famous Copacobana. The tour concluded with a rousing dinner at a nearby *churrascaria*. Most of the group opted for a tour of Corcovado and Tijuca National Park (led by Ricardo) the next morning, prior to flying home, or, continuing on to Part III (Espírito Santo) of the trilogy, with Andy.

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 saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process! I want to thank Ricardo and Fernando, 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. Stygian Owl**
- 2. Streamer-tailed Tyrant**
- 3. Shrike-like Cotinga & Giant Snipe (tied)**
- 4. Blue-bellied Parrot & Three-toed Jacamar (tied)**

#### **Itinerary:**

**10/10** - Kevin, Andy & half of the group are still on Part I in Rio Grande do Sul. The remaining half of the group are in transit to Brazil, or, have arrived in São Paulo a day early to rest up.

**10/11** - Kevin, Andy & participants continuing from Part I drive from São Francisco de Paula to Porto Alegre in time for early p.m. flight to São Paulo. At São Paulo, we meet up with Ricardo, our drivers, and the inbound participants (who arrived either yesterday or earlier this morning to São Paulo), say goodbye to the folks headed home, and then begin the drive to Intervales.

**10/12** - Intervales State Park (São Paulo). Breakfast at 0500 h, depart for birding at 0545. Morning was spent around the main clearing and at the Sede de Pesquisas clearing; after lunch and siesta, we birded the Mirante das Antas trail and finished the afternoon with a dusk vigil for the Long-trained Nightjar near the Sede de Pesquisas.

**10/13** - Intervales State Park (São Paulo). Breakfast at 0500 h, followed by a two-hour rain delay. Remainder of the morning was spent birding from the balcony, around the clearing, and along the road below Pica Pau. Lunch and break from 1230–1430 h. Afternoon excursion to the Plovercrest lek and along the adjacent trail, followed by another dusk vigil for the Long-trained Nightjar.

**10/14** - Intervales State Park (São Paulo). Breakfast at 0500 h, depart 0545 for Sede de Pesquisas & Estrada de Carmo, walking from the entrance gate ca. 2 km until we were rained out and forced back. Lunch and break until 1430 h, with afternoon birding along the Carmo Road, followed by post-dinner owling.

**10/15** - Intervales State Park (São Paulo): breakfast at 0600, departing at 0700, with a long and rainy travel day to Ubatuba (arriving 1800 h), broken up by various snack, drink and lunch stops, as well as by a targeted birding stop at Biritiba-Mirim for the São Paulo Antwren.

**10/16** - Ubatuba/Itaguá (São Paulo): breakfast at 0600 (this, the first morning following the official time change as Brazil “springs forward”), depart 0645 for Fazenda Angelim (arriving 0715h), where, after a brief rain delay, we birded for the entire morning. Lunch in Ubatuba, followed by break until 1530 h; then remainder of afternoon (until 1845h) spent feeder watching at Folha Seca.

**10/17** - Ubatuba/Itaguá (São Paulo): breakfast 0600, departed 0645 for Folha Seca (arriving 0715). Birded until 1130h then back to hotel to pack up and check out. Lunch in Ubatuba, followed by the drive to Pereque, with brief stop en route at Paratí. Birded the antwren site for about 2 hours, then back to the hotel for dinner.

**10/18** - Pereque (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0600, depart 0645 for antwren site, arriving ca. 0720. Birded trail and road until ca. 1215, then back to hotel to pack up and check out, with lunch in Pereque. Afternoon drive up BR101 to Angra dos Reis and then to BR155 to the Dutra (BR116) and on to Itatiaia, with a 30-minute birding stop at a marsh below the national park, before continuing on into the park and to our hotel (arriving 1800h).

**10/19** - Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0500, departed 0545, arriving at the lower portion of the Agulhas Negras Road at 0730 (long after sunrise), and birding all day (until 1700h, and up to 2150 m elevation) before returning to the hotel.

**10/20** - Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0630, followed by birding on the hotel grounds until 0830. Then to the Hotel Simon and nearby Tres Picos Trail until 1230h. Returned to our hotel for lunch and break until 1530h, followed by vigil for Atlantic Royal Flycatcher, followed by birding pasture lands below the park from 1630–1900h.

**10/21** - Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0530, depart 0615 for second try at Atlantic Royal Flycatcher (successful!), followed by birding along the Tres Picos Trail until 1100h. Return to hotel to pack, eat lunch, and check out (leaving at 1300h). Drive to REGUA, with one significant birding stop en route near Penedo. Arrived at REGUA at 2000h.

**10/22** - REGUA (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0600, depart 0645 for Green Trail & Red Trail, where we spent the entire morning, returning to the lodge for a late lunch at 1330h. Break from 1430–1815 (bird list and feeder watching), followed by search for Giant Snipe and owling from 1815–2100h.

**10/23** - REGUA (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0530, depart on foot at 0615 for birding along the wetlands loop until 0900. Then drove to Nova Friburgo and on to Sumidouro, where we birded from 1215–1430 (with picnic lunch), before returning to REGUA via Teresopolis & the Serra das Orgãos. Evening owling around REGUA.

**10/24** - REGUA (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0545, depart 0630, with bags, for the GLT Reserve (0900–1130h), followed by lunch and drive to Praia Seca (birded for 1 hour), and then on to Rio, arriving at Copacobana Beach by 1700h. Final checklist session, followed by farewell dinner at one of Rio's best *churrascarias*.

**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.

**10/26** - arrival home, or continuing on Part III: Espírito Santo.

### **Key:**

BM - Biritiba-Mirim

GLT - Golden Lion Tamarin Reserve and vicinity

IN - Intervales State Park (São Paulo)

IT - Itatiaia National Park (Including the Agulhas Negras Road and pastures and marshes below the park on the outskirts of the town of Itatiaia.)

PA - Paratí

PE - Pereque (Including the grounds of our hotel, as well as the primary birding sites.)

PN - Penedo area

PS - Praia Seca

RE - REGUA (Including the lodge, the wetlands loop, the Green & Red Trails, the snipe meadow, all of the owling spots, and everything in between.)

SU - Sumidouro

UB - Ubatuba & Vicinity (Including Fazenda Angelim, Folha Seca and roads 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) - IN\*

**Brown Tinamou** (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - IN\*, UB (One that scampered across the road in front of us at Folha Seca), IT\*

**Tataupa Tinamou** (*Crypturellus tataupa*)\* - RE\*

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

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

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

**Muscovy Duck** (*Cairina moschata*) - IT

**Brazilian Teal** (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - IT, RE {Also called “Brazilian Duck”.}

**Masked Duck** (*Nomonyx dominicus*) - RE (Nice to get good scope views of a male and several females. This is not a common bird anywhere, especially not in the Atlantic Forest.)

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

**Dusky-legged Guan** (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - IN, IT {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.}

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

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

#### **GREBES (Podicipedidae):**

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

## **STORKS (Ciconiidae):**

**Maguari Stork** (*Ciconia maguari*) - Seen by some along the highway near the GLT Reserve.

## **FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):**

**Magnificent Frigatebird** (*Fregata magnificans*) - UB, PE to IT, and Rio de Janeiro

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

**Brown Booby** (*Sula leucogaster*) - UB, Rio de Janeiro

## **CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):**

**Neotropic Cormorant** (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - UB, IT to RE, RE, PA

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

**Rufescent Tiger-Heron** (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) - RE

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

**Great Egret** (*Ardea alba*) - PA, PE, IT, RE

**Little Blue Heron** (*Egretta caerulea*) - PA

**Snowy Egret** (*Egretta thula*) - PA

**Cattle Egret** (*Bubulcus ibis*) - Widespread.

**Striated Heron** (*Butorides striatus*) - UB, RE

**Whistling Heron** (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - UB, RE

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

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

**Black Vulture** (*Coragyps atratus*) - Daily.

**Turkey Vulture** (*Cathartes aura*) - PE, IT, RE, SU

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

**King Vulture** (*Sarcoramphus papa*) - PE (A perched sub-adult bird was something of a surprise.)

## **OSPREY (Pandionidae):**

**Osprey** (*Pandion haliaetus*) - PS

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

**Gray-headed Kite** (*Leptodon cayanensis*)\* - SU\*

**Swallow-tailed Kite** (*Elanoides forficatus*) - IN, UB, PE

**Rufous-thighed Kite** (*Harpagus diodon*) - IN, UB, PE, SU (Following a marmoset troop, in hopes of catching large insects or lizards flushed by the primates.)  
**Plumbeous Kite** (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IN  
**Rufous-thighed Hawk** (*Accipiter striatus erythronemius*) - IN (Rare scope views of a perched bird.)  
**Mantled Hawk** (*Leucopternis polionotus*) - RE to SU (Seen only by Brad and Joanne.)  
**Savanna Hawk** (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - PE to IT, IT, SU  
**Roadside Hawk** (*Buteo magnirostris*) - Widespread.  
**White-tailed Hawk** (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - PN  
**Black Hawk-Eagle** (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - PE, IT (Nice looks at soaring birds.)  
**Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle** (*Spizaetus melanoleucus*) - PE (Nice looks at a soaring bird.)

## **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*) - Widespread.  
**Laughing Falcon** (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) - UB\*, PE, RE\*  
**Barred Forest-Falcon** (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*)\* (e) - IN\* (Not very vocal this trip. We saw it in Rio Grande do Sul on Part I, but even there, they were less vocal and less responsive than usual.) {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.}  
**Collared Forest-Falcon** (*Micrastur semitorquatus*) - IN (Seen only by Peter and Ricardo.)  
**American Kestrel** (*Falco sparverius*) - PE, SU  
**Aplomado Falcon** (*Falco femoralis*) - IT (Seen only by Peter?)

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

**Gray-necked Wood-Rail** (*Aramides cajanea*) - PE (Seen nicely on the hotel grounds!), IT\* (In gallery forest below the park.)  
**Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail** (*Aramides saracura*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT (Seen all but the last few days of the trip!)  
**Uniform Crane** (*Amaurolimnas concolor*)\* - RE\*  
**Russet-crowned Crane** (*Anurolimnas viridis*)\* - RE\*  
**Rufous-sided Crane** (*Laterallus melanophaius*) - RE (Seen nicely.)  
**Ash-throated Crane** (*Porzana albicollis*)\* - RE\* (We just couldn't tease him out of cover.)  
**Blackish Rail** (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - PE, IT\*, RE (Great views!)  
**Common Gallinule** (*Gallinula chloropus*) - IN, RE {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!}

**Purple Gallinule** (*Porphyrio martinica*) - RE

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

**Limpkin** (*Aramus guarauna*) - RE

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

**Southern Lapwing** (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Daily.

**Semipalmated Plover** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) - PA

### **JACANAS (Jacanidae):**

**Wattled Jacana** (*Jacana jacana*) - RE

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

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

**Giant Snipe** (*Gallinago undulata*) - RE (Spotlight views of this magnificent beast of a shorebird! But perhaps even more memorable was standing in the dark, with fireflies all around, and hearing the wild displays of the snipe overhead!)

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

**Kelp Gull** (*Larus dominicanus*) - UB and virtually all stretches of coastline from the bus.

**Common Tern** (*Sterna hirundo*) - PA

**Sandwich (“Cayenne”) Tern** (*Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnatha*) - PA {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*) - Widespread, in towns and cities throughout; yawn.

**Picazuro Pigeon** (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Widespread.

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

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

**Eared Dove** (*Zenaida auriculata*) - IN to UB, UB, IT (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*) - Widespread.

**White-tipped Dove** (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - IT, SU

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

**Ruddy Quail-Dove** (*Geotrygon montana*) - IN, UB, PE

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

**Maroon-bellied Parakeet** (*Pyrrhura frontalis frontalis*) (e) - IN\*, UB, PE, IT {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.}

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

**Blue-winged Macaw** (*Primolius maracana*) - IT, SU\* (What an unexpected treat to see a pair of these small macaws from the balcony of our hotel. They are apparently nesting there, for the first time ever!)

**Blue-winged Parrotlet** (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - UB\*, PE, IT

**Plain Parakeet** (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT\*

**Pileated (Red-capped) Parrot** (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - IN, IT\*

**Scaly-headed Parrot** (*Pionus maximiliani*) - Seen at virtually all locales, and almost daily. We had lots of good scope views of perched birds at IN.

**Blue-bellied Parrot** (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (E) - IN, RE (Stunning views of this rare and endemic parrot at IN, and only fleeting views at RE, but at each spot we were treated to their unique, thrush-like songs.)

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

**Squirrel Cuckoo** (*Piaya cayana*) - IN, PE\*, IT, SU

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

**Striped Cuckoo** (*Tapera naevia*) - IN, IT, SU\*

**Smooth-billed Ani** (*Crotophaga ani*) - Widespread.

## **BARN OWLS (Tytonidae):**

**Barn Owl** (*Tyto alba*) - RE (Excellent studies!)

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

**Tropical Screech-Owl** (*Megascops choliba*) - IN (Including a roosting pair, one of which was a rufous-morph bird, and the other a more typical gray-brown individual.), RE

**Variable Screech-Owl** (*Megascops atricapillus*) (E) - IN

**Tawny-browed Owl** (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - IT\*, RE

**Mottled Owl** (*Ciccaba virgata*) - RE (It took a little work, but we nailed it!)

**Black-banded Owl** (*Ciccaba huhula*) - RE (This beauty is rarely recorded on trips to the Atlantic Forest. It is much more common in Amazonia.)

**Brazilian (Least) Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium minutissimum minutissimum*) (e) - RE (The neck-breaker!)

**Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl** (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - SU (Oddly, this was one of the last of our owls for the trip. They weren't very vocal this time around, but we still ended up with scope views.)

**Burrowing Owl** (*Athene cunicularia*) - IT, RE

**Stygian Owl** (*Asio stygius*) - IN (Voted "Favorite Bird" for the trip! This owl has a very broad range, but nowhere is it commonly encountered, and seldom is it seen in the same spot (other than on known day roosts) twice. We had nice scope studies of this eerie and poorly known owl.)

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

**Short-tailed (Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk** (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) - IN, IT {Some authorities are now splitting this species into three allospecies, nominate birds from the lowlands of Central America and northern S. America (= Short-tailed), a highland form that ranges through much of the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia (= Rufous-bellied), and a lowland form that ranges east of the Andes south to Argentina, but which occurs north of the Amazon to Venezuela as an austral migrant (= Chestnut-banded). The AOU hasn't acted on this, mainly because no real analysis has ever been published.}

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

**[Long-trained Nightjar** (*Macropsalis forcipata*) (E)] - Sadly, none seen this trip, almost certainly because of the nightly rains at IN. Those poor birds didn't want to get that beautiful tail wet and muddy!

**Spot-tailed Nightjar** (*Caprimulgus maculicaudus*)\* - RE\*

## **SWIFTS (Apodidae):**

**White-collared Swift** (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RE

**Gray-rumped Swift** (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - UB, PE, RE

**Sick's Swift** (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - IN to UB, IT, IT to RE, RE {This form was previously considered a subspecies of what was called "Ashy-tailed Swift", *C. andrei*. Reexamination of the type specimen of the nominate race of Ashy-tailed Swift revealed that it was a misidentified Vaux's Swift! Thus, Ashy-tailed Swift ceased to exist as a valid taxon. However, the disjunct Brazilian "race" *C.a. meridionalis* was recognized as distinct from all other taxa, and elevated to separate species status. It is named after Helmut Sick, the Brazilian ornithologist. This form is an endemic breeder, but occurs as an austral migrant to the Amazon.}

## **HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):**

**Black Jacobin** (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - Almost daily.

**Saw-billed Hermit** (*Ramphodon naevius*) (E) - UB, PE, RE (Fabulous studies!)

**Rufous-breasted Hermit** (*Glaucis hirsutus*) - RE  
**Scale-throated Hermit** (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - IN, IT  
**Planalto Hermit** (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - RE  
**Dusky-throated Hermit** (*Phaethornis squalidus*) (E) - IN (On a song-perch.)  
**Reddish Hermit** (*Phaethornis ruber*) - UB, PE (You've got to love these inquisitive little sprites!)  
**Swallow-tailed Hummingbird** (*Eupetomena macrourus*) - UB, IT, RE  
**Black-throated Mango** (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - UB  
**Friiled Coquette** (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - UB (One sub-adult male.), PE  
**Festive Coquette** (*Lophornis chalybeus chalybeus*) (e) - UB (Stunning!) {This, the nominate subspecies, is endemic to the Atlantic Forest of e Brazil, and is likely to be split from the highly disjunct subspecies *klagesi* (se Venezuela) and *verreauxii* (w Amazonia), which differ in several plumage characters. Among other differences, males of the other two forms have a fairly pronounced crest, which is lacking in males of the nominate form.}  
**Brazilian Ruby** (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - UB, IT  
**Amethyst Woodstar** (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - IN, UB  
**Glittering-bellied Emerald** (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - IN  
**“Purple-breasted” Plovercrest** (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) (E) - IT (Oddly, neither of the usual lek sites was active during our day on the Agulhas Negras road, but fortunately, we saw a foraging male and a couple of females at lower-than-usual elevations.) {Males of this nominate subspecies differ from those of *loddigesii* in having a much brighter and more extensively purple breast and a green crest. The subspecies *loddigesii*, which we saw on Part I in Curitiba and at Intervalles on this segment, and which occurs farther south {s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay}, has a darker and more restricted breast patch, and a bluish-purple crest. It is an almost certain split.}  
**“Black-breasted” Plovercrest** (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) (E) - IN (Multiple spectacular males on the lek!)  
**Violet-capped Woodnymph** (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - All locations, and almost daily.  
**Sombre Hummingbird** (*Aphantochroa cirrochloris*) (E) - UB  
**White-throated Hummingbird** (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - IN, IT  
**Versicolored Emerald** (*Amazilia versicolor*) - IN, UB, PE, IT  
**Sapphire-spangled Emerald** (*Amazilia lactea*) - IT  
**Glittering-throated Emerald** (*Amazilia fimbriata*) - RE  
**White-chinned Sapphire** (*Hylocharis cyanus cyanus*) (e) - UB, RE

## TROGONS (Trogonidae):

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

**Surucua Trogon** (*Trogon surrucura*) (E) - IN, IT, RE {We saw both the orange-yellow bellied race *aurantius*, and the red-bellied race *surrucura*. We sometimes encounter mixed-pairs in the contact zone, so a split seems unlikely.}

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

**Ringed Kingfisher** (*Ceryle torquata*) - Widespread.

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

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

**Rufous-capped Motmot** (*Barypthengus ruficapillus*) (E) - IN, RE (Including a juvenile in the spotlight while we were owling!)

### **JACAMARS (Galbulidae):**

**Three-toed Jacamar** (*Jacamaralcyon tridactyla*) (E) - SU (Prolonged close studies of these strange little jacamars.)

**Rufous-tailed Jacamar** (*Galbula ruficauda*) - PE, RE

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

**Buff-bellied Puffbird** (*Notharchus swainsoni*) (E) - PE (This is one of the easier endemics to miss in a short trip to the Atlantic Forest. We were lucky to score nice looks on both Parts I & II of our tour.)

**White-eared Puffbird** (*Nystalus chacuru*) - SU (Right where we thought they should be!)

**Crescent-chested Puffbird** (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - PE (Seen nicely by all.), SU (Brad only at this locale.)

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

**Saffron Toucanet** (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - IT (The resident group was in stealth mode during our visit. Brad did manage to catch them coming to the feeders when the rest of us were birding off the upper observation area by the pool – and, he has the photos to prove it!) {Recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*. These cool birds are much more reliable visitors to the Ypé feeders in August, when there are fewer fruiting trees in the forest.}

**Red-breasted Toucan** (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - IN, UB, IT (This cool bird is actually the correct answer to a movie trivia question: What Atlantic Forest endemic appears in the original version of “The Wizard of Oz”? That was the moment when Dorothy really knew she wasn’t in Kansas anymore!)

**Channel-billed (Ariel) Toucan** (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*) (e) - UB, RE\* (We had a tree full of these striking toucans along the Folha Seca Road.) {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 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! }

## WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

**White-barred Piculet** (*Picumnus cirratus cirratus*) (E) - UB, PE, IT, RE, SU

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

**White Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes candidus*) - RE

**Yellow-fronted Woodpecker** (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - IN, UB, PE\*

**White-spotted Woodpecker** (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - IN, IT

**Yellow-eared Woodpecker** (*Veniliornis maculifrons*) (E) - PE, RE\*

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

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

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

**Campo Flicker** (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - IN\*, IN to UB, IT, SU {Some authorities treat this black-throated form as conspecific with *C. campestroides*, the Field Flicker. In that case, “Campo Flicker” would have nomenclatural priority. }

**Blond-crested Woodpecker** (*Celeus flavescens*) (E) - PE, SU

**Lineated Woodpecker** (*Dryocopus lineatus erythropis*) - UB, IT {This subspecies differs from others primarily in lacking any white stripes on the back. Many individuals also seem to be washed reddish on the belly. }

## OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

**Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser** (*Sclerurus mexicanus*) - UB (Point-blank views of a singing bird.)

**Rufous Hornero** (*Furnarius rufus*) - Widespread.

**Wing-banded Hornero** (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - IT, RE

**Araucaria Tit-Spintail** (*Leptasthenura setaria*) (E) - IT

**Itatiaia (Spintail) Thistletail** (*Oreophylax moreirae*) (E) - IT

**Rufous-capped Spintail** (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - IN, PE, IT\*

**Gray-bellied Spintail** (*Synallaxis cinerascens*)\* (E) - IT\* (We couldn't coax this little phantom into view. The species was better behaved on Part I, but still didn't sit still for prolonged studies.)

**Pale-breasted Spintail** (*Synallaxis albescens*) - IT (Nice looks.)

**Spix's (Chicli) Spintail** (*Synallaxis spixi*) - IN, RE\*

**Pallid Spintail** (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - IN, IT

**Yellow-chinned Spintail** (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - IT, RE

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

**Orange-eyed Thornbird** (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) (E) - PE (Excellent studies of a pair of birds.), PN\* {What was called "Red-eyed Thornbird" is now recognized to have consisted of two species that are very distinct vocally and morphologically. The two forms are even known to nest in many of the same marshes in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states without interbreeding. We had excellent studies of both species. This, the species with the glaring orange eye and less orange on the underparts, was actively feeding young at Pereque. Both species are endemic to the Atlantic Forest region.}

**Orange-breasted Thornbird** (*Phacellodomus ferrugineigula*) (E) - IN (Dynamite views!), BM\* {See preceding taxonomic discussion.}

**White-browed Foliage-gleaner** (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*)\* (E) - IN\* (Heard several times in that mixed-species flock along the Tres Picos Trail, but we were never able to pin it down.)

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

**Black-capped Foliage-gleaner** (*Philydor atricapillus*) (E) - UB, PE

**Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner** (*Philydor rufus*) - IN (Including one rescued from someone's room by Ricardo!), IT

**White-collared Foliage-gleaner** (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - IN, IT

**Pale-browed Treehunter** (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*)\* (E) - RE\* (One called a few times right when we were in the middle of tracking down the Shrike-like Cotinga. By the time I got around to playing tape of the treehunter, it was apparently long-gone. Those of you on Part III caught up with it at Caetés, where it is fairly common.) {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) - IN, UB, RE {This species was recently split into two: birds from Bahia south (= White-eyed), and birds from Sergipe north to Pernambuco in ne Brazil (= Pernambuco Foliage-gleaner). The two look nearly identical in the field, but have very different voices.}

**Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper** (*Lochmias nematura*) - IT (Seen at the same spot where the Atlantic Royal Flycatcher was nesting.)

**Sharp-billed Treehunter** (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) (E) - IT {We saw only the subspecies *contaminatus* on this segment (and they only showed briefly) but those on Part I also saw the subspecies *camargoi* (distinguished primarily by its more extensively streaked back and underparts, and by the stronger yellowish tinge to the supercilium, face, and throat). The two forms supposedly intergrade in n São Paulo state, but vocal and morphological differences suggest that they could represent distinct species.}

**Streaked Xenops** (*Xenops rutilans*) - IN, SU

**Plain-winged Woodcreeper** (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - UB, RE {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) - IN, IT, RE {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) - IN, IT, RE (Great studies of this, the “beast of the east” woodcreeper.)

**Planalto Woodcreeper** (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - IN, IT

**Lesser Woodcreeper** (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus fuscus*) (E) - IN, UB, IT\* {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*.}

**Scaled Woodcreeper** (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - IT

**Scalloped Woodcreeper** (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - IN {This is a recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper. First advocated in a paper by Jose Maria da Silva, and adopted in Vol. 8 of Handbook of Birds of the World (HBW).}

**Black-billed Scythebill** (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) (E) - IT

## TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

**Spot-backed Antshrike** (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - IN (Scope studies of a singing male), UB

**Giant Antshrike** (*Batara cinerea*) - IN (Incredible studies of this, the “mother of all antbirds”!)

**Large-tailed Antshrike** (*Mackenziaena leachii*) (E) - IN (“Larry!” This beautifully marked bird is one of my favorite Atlantic Forest specialties.)

**Tufted Antshrike** (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - IN, PE\* (This one completed our sweep of the “Big 5” Atlantic Forest antshrikes.)

**White-bearded Antshrike** (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - IN (The rarest of the “Big 5”. We had excellent studies, making it 18 years in a row [and counting] for showing this rarity to folks on this tour.)

**Chestnut-backed Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus palliatus*) - PE\*, RE

**Rufous-capped Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*)\* (e) - IN\* (We only heard it on this segment, but folks on Part I saw it multiple times in the south.)

**Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus ambiguus*)\* (E) - RE\* (I assume that those on Part III had better luck with this bird?)

**Variable Antshrike** (*Thamnophilus caerulescens caerulescens*) (e) - IN, IT

**Spot-breasted Antwreio** (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - IN\*, UB, PE, IT

**Plain Antwreio** (*Dysithamnus mentalis*) (e) - IN\*, UB\*, PE, IT

**Rufous-backed Antwreio** (*Dysithamnus xanthopterus*) (E) - IT

**Star-throated Antwren** (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - IN, RE

**White-flanked Antwren** (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (e) - RE (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.)

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

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

**“São Paulo Antwren”** (*Stymphalornis/Formicivora sp. novum*) (E) - BM (Crippling views of a pair of these marsh-dwelling antwrens.) {As I explained during the tour, this population has not yet been formally described. It was discovered only in 2005, and is the clear “sister” taxon to the Marsh Antwren or Paraná Antwren that we saw so well on Part I of the tour. That recently described (1995) species was, upon description, placed in a new, monotypic genus, *Stymphalornis*. Subsequent work suggests that “*Stymphalornis*” is really embedded within the already-recognized genus *Formicivora*. The very recently discovered São Paulo population, although seemingly geographically isolated from its relatives to the south, is vocally nearly identical to those birds, and the female plumages of the two populations are also nearly identical. Males are more different in appearance (being charcoal-blackish below, as compared to the more plumbeous gray underparts of southern males), but still very close. I’m not personally convinced that the São Paulo birds are specifically distinct, but they are in the process of being described as such. It will be interesting to see if the describers retain “*Stymphalornis*” or go ahead and subsume that genus into *Formicivora*, as all genetic, vocal and morphological data indicates should be done. Both populations are incredibly range-restricted, and threatened by habitat destruction.}

**Restinga Antwren** (*Formicivora littoralis*) (E) - PS (Nice views of male and female.)

**Black-hooded Antwren** (*Formicivora erythronotos*) (E) - PE (One of the trip highlights to see two pairs of these long lost antwrens at close range! The male is a real beauty.) {This species, which was known from ca. 20 specimens collected in the latter half of the 1800s, was lost to science until rediscovered in 1987.}

**Ferruginous Antbird** (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - IN, UB\*, PE

**Bertoni’s (Rufous-necked) Antbird** (*Drymophila rubricollis*) (E) - IN\*, IT (One of six beautiful and endemic members of this genus that were seen on the trip.)

**Rufous-tailed Antbird** (*Drymophila genei*) (E) - IT (Close studies of a pair of these striking antbirds.)

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

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

**Scaled Antbird** (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - UB, PE  
**Streak-capped Antwren** (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - IN\*, PE, IT, RE  
**White-shouldered Fire-eye** (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - IN (Remember the male that kept getting in the way when we were working on the Bamboowren?), UB\*, IT, RE\*  
**White-bibbed Antbird** (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - IT (Spectacular!)  
**Squamate Antbird** (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - IN, UB\*

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

**Rufous-capped Antthrush** (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - UB, PE, RE  
**Short-tailed Antthrush** (*Chamaeza campanisona*)\* (e) - IN\* (Only heard on this segment, but we had scope studies of a singing bird at Iguaçu on the Pre-Trip.)  
**Rufous-tailed (Brazilian) Antthrush** (*Chamaeza ruficauda*) (E) - IT {This taxon is restricted to se Brazil, and is now considered to be specifically distinct from the geographically far-removed *C. turdina* and *C. chionogaster* of the Colombian and Venezuelan Andes. The latter two forms are currently lumped under the common name of “Scalloped Antthrush”, although they too may prove to be distinct! Sibley & Monroe use the common name of “Brazilian Antthrush” for nominate *ruficauda*, whereas the AOU and Ridgely & Tudor retain the established name of Rufous-tailed.}  
**Cryptic (Such’s) Antthrush** (*Chamaeza meruloides*) (E) - IN\*, IT (With some persistence, we managed to get him to walk into the trail!), RE\*  
{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) - IN\*, 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) - IT (Eventually seen nicely by all.)

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

**Black-cheeked Gnateater** (*Conopophaga melanops*) (E) - UB, PE, RE (Crippling views of this attractive little endemic!)  
**Rufous Gnateater** (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - IN, IT\* {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):

**Spotted Bamboowren** (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E) - IN (Seen by all, and seen well by several folks. This one was a real skulker, although that singing male Fire-eye didn't help matters!)

**“Northern” Slaty Bristlefront** (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - UB {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. We saw the as-yet-unnamed southern form in the Serra da Graciosa on Part I, and at Intervalles on Part II.}

**“Southern” Slaty Bristlefront** (*Merulaxis sp. novum*) (E) - IN {See taxonomic note above.}

**White-breasted Tapaculo** (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - IN (Nice looks!)

**“Northern” Mouse-colored Tapaculo** (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - IT (Excellent views of a singing bird at IT.) {There is some support for splitting this species based on differences in pace of the loudsongs between northern and southern populations, but to this point the published evidence hasn't been sufficient to swing the AOU. We had great looks at one of the southern birds in IN [and in Rio Grande do Sul on Part I], and of one of the northern birds on the Agulhas Negras road in IT.}

**“Southern” Mouse-colored Tapaculo** (*Scytalopus sp. novum*) (E) - IN {See taxonomic note above.}

## TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

**Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet** (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - IN, PE\*, SU

**Yellow Tyrannulet** (*Capsiempis flaveola*) - IT

**Gray Elaenia** (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*)\* - IT\* (Seen well on Part I, but we never caught up with one on this segment.) {This race shows relatively little sexual dimorphism, and differs vocally from Amazonian birds. A split seems likely.}

**Greenish Elaenia** (*Myiopagis viridicata*) - RE

**Yellow-bellied Elaenia** (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - IN, RE

**Small-billed Elaenia** (*Elaenia parvirostris*) - IN, IT

**Olivaceous Elaenia** (*Elaenia mesoleuca*) - IN\*, IT

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

**White-crested Tyrannulet** (*Serpophaga subcristata*) - IN, IT\*

**Ochre-bellied Flycatcher** (*Mionectes oleagineus*) - RE

**Gray-hooded Flycatcher** (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, RE

**Sepia-capped Flycatcher** (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - UB\*, PE, RE\*

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

**Bay-ringed Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes sylviolus*) (E) - UB

**São Paulo Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes paulistus*) (E) - PE (Great looks at these rare and hyperactive little sprites, whose Brazilian nickname means “he can't stop”.)

**Serra do Mar Tyrannulet** (*Phylloscartes difficilis*) (E) - IT

**Planalto Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - IN, IT\*

**Rough-legged Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*) (e) - IN, IT\*  
 {Generic and species limits within this group remain controversial. This species was formerly placed in a monotypic genus, *Acrocordophus*, which was later subsumed into *Phyllomyias*. That genus, as currently constituted, is almost certainly polyphyletic, and will likely be split up. Meanwhile, taxonomists cannot agree on species limits within “Rough-legged Tyrannulet”, with some authorities recognizing only a single, wide-ranging species (Rough-legged Tyrannulet) from Central America to Argentina, whereas others treat *zeledoni* of Costa Rica/Panama as one species, the various Andean populations as another, and the nominate birds, which are largely restricted to the Atlantic Forest region, as a third. I personally favor this latter approach, but, pending a published analysis, the AOU is sticking with the one-species treatment for the time being.}

**Greenish Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias virescens virescens*) (E) - IT (We had a virtual tyrannulet identification workshop during the course of this tour, with wonderful close studies of so many species, and abundant opportunities for really seeing the subtle differences.)

**Gray-capped Tyrannulet** (*Phyllomyias griseocapilla*) (E) - IN\*, IT

**Eared Pygmy-Tyrant** (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - IN, IT\*, SU

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

**Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant** (*Hemitriccus obsoletus*) (E) - IN, IT\* (The “Wicked Witch of the West”). {Also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”. We had nice studies of the subspecies *zimmeri* on Part I, and of nominate *obsoletus* at IT on Part II.}

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

**Hangnest Tody-Tyrant** (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*) (E) - IN, PN\*

**Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant** (*Hemitriccus furcatus*) (E) - PE (Great eye-level views of this attractive little endemic.), IT\* {Also known as “Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant”.}

**Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher** (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps*) (e) - IN, IT, RE\*

**Yellow-lored (Gray-headed) Tody-Flycatcher** (*Todirostrum poliocephalum*) (E) - UB, PE, IT, RE

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

**Yellow-olive Flycatcher** (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - IN, UB\*, PE, IT, RE {Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future.}

**White-throated Spadebill** (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - IN, IT\*, RE

**“Atlantic” Royal Flycatcher** (*Onychorhynchus coronatus swainsoni*) (e) - IT (It was worth the wait to see this beauty at its nest!) {The AOU still treats all of the Royal Flycatchers, which, collectively, range from Mexico to Argentina, as a single species, largely because there has never been a published taxonomic analysis showing otherwise. Many taxonomists split the complex into as many as four species: trans-Andean *mexicanus* of Central America (Northern Royal Flycatcher), cis-Andean *coronatus* and *castelnaui* (Amazonian Royal Flycatcher), the range-restricted *occidentalis* of w Ecuador & nw Peru (Pacific Royal Flycatcher), and *swainsoni* of Brazil’s Atlantic Forest (Atlantic Royal Flycatcher). Plumage differences between the various groups are fairly pronounced, but vocal differences are subtle.}

**Bran-colored Flycatcher** (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - IN, IT\*

**Yellow-rumped (Whiskered) Flycatcher** (*Myiobius barbatus mastacalis*) (e) - UB, PE, RE {The taxonomy of this whole genus is a mess. Some taxonomists lump all of the members of this species complex into a single species, Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher. Others split the birds east of the Andes as Whiskered Flycatcher. Still others split the isolated Atlantic Forest population from the Amazonian birds, and call them Yellow-rumped Flycatcher. I think the latter is the best treatment, but the AOU is waiting for a published vocal analysis before making this move.}

**Cliff Flycatcher** (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - IN, UB, IT {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*) - IN, IT, RE\* {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

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

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

**Crested Black-Tyrant** (*Knipolegus lophotes*) - PE to IT, IT

**Velvety Black-Tyrant** (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) (E) - IT

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

**White-rumped Monjita** (*Xolmis velatus*) - IT (Leaders only. We saw this bird on a wire down below the park, but we were in traffic and not in a position to stop. We looked for it on our next pass through the same area, but never saw it again. Darn!)

**Streamer-tailed Tyrant** (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - IT (A fabulous show put on by a territorial pair. Always a crowd-pleaser!)

**Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant** (*Muscipipra yetapa*) (E) - IN, IT\*

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

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

**Long-tailed Tyrant** (*Colonia colonus*) - UB, PE, IT, RE

**Cattle Tyrant** (*Machetornis rixosus*) - PE, IT, RE

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

**Rufous-tailed Attila** (*Attila phoenicurus*) - IN

**Gray-hooded Attila** (*Attila rufus*) (E) - IN, PE\*, IT, RE\*

**Sirystes** (*Sirystes sibilator sibilator*) (e) - IN\*, IT

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

**Swainson’s Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus swainsoni*) - IN

**Short-crested Flycatcher** (*Myiarchus ferox*) - IN, IT, RE\*

**Great Kiskadee** (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - Seen daily.

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - IN, RE

**Social Flycatcher** (*Myiozetetes similis*) - UB, PE, RE

**Three-striped Flycatcher** (*Conopias trivirgatus trivirgatus*)\* (e) - IN\*

**Streaked Flycatcher** (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RE  
 {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*) - IN, UB, RE

**Variiegated Flycatcher** (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) - IN, UB, PE, IT

**Tropical Kingbird** (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - Seen daily.

**Fork-tailed Flycatcher** (*Tyrannus savana*) - Widespread.

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

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

**Red-ruffed Fruitcrow** (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - IN

**Cinnamon-vented Piha** (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - IN (We didn't get the looks that we normally enjoy. This bird just went flashing across the trail a couple of times in response to playback, and that was as good as it got.)

**Black-and-gold Cotinga** (*Tijuca atra*) (E) - IT (Prolonged scope views of a singing male.)

**Bare-throated Bellbird** (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - IN, UB\*

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

**Serra Tyrant-Manakin** (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - IN (Fabulous close studies!)  
 {This form has recently been treated as specifically distinct from Wied's Tyrant-Manakin, *N. aurifrons*. For a time, it was known as “Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin”, but that name was not really accurate, since the species is not confined to the Serra do Mar.]

**Pin-tailed Manakin** (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - IN\*, RE (We enjoyed lengthy scope views of a lovely adult male.)

**White-bearded Manakin** (*Manacus manacus*) - UB, PE, RE

**Swallow-tailed (Blue) Manakin** (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - IN\*, UB, PE

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

**Black-crowned Tityra** (*Tityra inquisitor*) - IN, UB

**Black-tailed Tityra** (*Tityra cayana*) - IN, IT

**Greenish Schiffornis** (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - IN, IT {Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”.}

**Buff-throated Purpletuft** (*Iodopleura pipra*) (E) - UB, PE (Great looks at these rare little canopy dwellers.)

**Shrike-like Cotinga** (*Laniisoma elegans*) (E) - RE (One of the true trip highlights was our time spent watching a singing male at close range. This is a rarely seen Atlantic Forest endemic that seems to be more reliable at RE than just about anywhere else.)  
 {The AOU currently treats *elegans* as conspecific with a morphologically similar taxon, *buckleyi*, which is distributed in the Andes from w 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*.)

**Chestnut-crowned Becard** (*Pachyramphus castaneus castaneus*) (e) - IN, UB, PE, IT

**White-winged Becard** (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*) - IN, UB\*, IT\*, SU\*

**Black-capped Becard** (*Pachyramphus marginatus*) - RE

**Crested Becard** (*Pachyramphus validus*) - UB, PE, IT, RE

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

**Swallow-tailed Cotinga** (*Phibalura cristata*) (E) - IN (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) - IN, UB, PE, IT\* {As we talked about during the tour, these are not migrants from North America. Rather, they are a separate taxon that breeds in this region and spends the austral winter in Amazonia. Some authorities already treat this as a separate species (= Chivi Vireo); others are waiting for a more comprehensive analysis.}

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

**Lemon-chested Greenlet** (*Hylophilus thoracicus thoracicus*) (e) - PE {This endemic subspecies could be split from birds of the Amazonian lowlands, based primarily on vocal and ecological differences.}

**Rufous-browed Peppershrike** (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - IN, IT, SU\*

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

**Curl-crested Jay** (*Cyanocorax cristatellus*) - IT (Fabulous views!), SU

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

**Blue-and-white Swallow** (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Seen daily.

**White-thighed Swallow** (*Atticora tibialis*) - UB

**Southern Rough-winged Swallow** (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - Widespread.

**Gray-breasted Martin** (*Progne chalybea*) - Widespread.

**Brown-chested Martin** (*Progne tapera*) - IN, PE to IT

**White-rumped Swallow** (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*) - IN  
**Barn Swallow** (*Hirundo rustica*) - IN

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

**Long-billed Wren** (*Thryothorus longirostris longirostris*) (E) - IT, PN, RE\*  
**House Wren** (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Seen/heard almost daily.

### **GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Sylviidae):**

**Long-billed Gnatwren** (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*) - IN, UB

### **DONACOBIUS (Donacobidae):**

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

### **THRUSHES (Turdidae):**

**Yellow-legged Thrush** (*Turdus flavipes*) (e) - IN, UB, IT, RE  
**Rufous-bellied Thrush** (*Turdus rufiventris*) - Seen daily.  
**Pale-breasted Thrush** (*Turdus leucomelas*) - IT, RE  
**Creamy-bellied Thrush** (*Turdus amaurochalinus*) - IN, RE  
**White-necked Thrush** (*Turdus albicollis albicollis*) (e) – IN, UB\*, RE\* {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*) - IN, IT, SU

### **PIPITS (Motacillidae):**

**Yellowish Pipit** (*Anthus lutescens*)\* - IT\*

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

**Tropical Parula** (*Parula pitiayumi*) - IN\*, PE, IT  
**Masked Yellowthroat** (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - IN, PE to IT, IT  
**Golden-crowned Warbler** (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - IN, IT, SU  
**White-rimmed (White-browed) Warbler** (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*) (E) - IN, IT  
**Riverbank Warbler** (*Phaeothlypis rivularis*) - UB, PE\* {Previously known by the names of “River Warbler” and “Neotropical River Warbler”.}

## **BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):**

**Bananaquit** (*Coereba flaveola*) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RE, SU

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

**Brown Tanager** (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - IN\*, IT (Great eye-level views of a pair.)

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

**Olive-green Tanager** (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E) - UB, PE, IT (At the hotel feeders!)

**Black-goggled Tanager** (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - IN, RE (This species was much less conspicuous than normal.)

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

**Rufous-headed Tanager** (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - UB, PE, IT\*

**Yellow-backed Tanager** (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - RE

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

**Ruby-crowned Tanager** (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - Seen daily until we reached RE.

**Brazilian Tanager** (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - UB, PE, RE, SU

**Sayaca Tanager** (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Seen daily.

**Azure-shouldered Tanager** (*Thraupis cyanoptera*) (E) - IN, UB

**Golden-chevroned Tanager** (*Thraupis ornata*) (E) - IN, UB, IT

**Palm Tanager** (*Thraupis palmarum*) - UB, RE, SU

**Diademed Tanager** (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - IN, IT

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

**Green-headed Tanager** (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RE

**Red-necked Tanager** (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - IN, UB, PE (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) - IN, IT

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

**Burnished-buff Tanager** (*Tangara cayana*) - IT, RE, SU

**Chestnut-backed Tanager** (*Tangara preciosa*) (E) - IN

**Black-legged Dacnis** (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - IN (Up to 7 individuals seen, with nice studies of males and females feeding at flowering trees.), UB (2 seen at Fazenda Angelim.)

**Blue Dacnis** (*Dacnis cayana*) - Seen daily.

**Green Honeycreeper** (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - UB

**Red-legged Honeycreeper** (*Cyanerpes cyaneus*) - RE (8+ in a single tree)

**Swallow-Tanager** (*Tersina viridis*) - IN, UB, IT, RE

**Black-throated Grosbeak** (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - IN, IT\*

**Green-winged Saltator** (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IN, IT

**Thick-billed Saltator** (*S. maxillosus*) (E) - IT (Carrying food.)

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

**Bay-chested Warbling-Finch** (*Poospiza thoracica*) (E) - IT (Wonderful eye-level views.)

**Buff-throated Warbling-Finch** (*Poospiza lateralis*) (E) - IT {As we talked about extensively during the tour, what was called “Red-rumped Warbling-Finch [*Poospiza lateralis*] has recently been split into two species: the more northern *lateralis*, and the more southern *cabinisi*. The former, which is restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro), has very little supercilium, and is 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, and the only uncertainty at this point involves English names of the two resulting species. Ridgely suggested the modifiers of “Buff-throated” for *lateralis* and “Gray-throated” for *cabanisi*, and the AOU has adopted these as well.}

**Blue-black Grassquit** (*Volatinia jacarina*) - IT, RE, SU

**Buffy-fronted Seedeater** (*Sporophila frontalis*) (E) - IT (A single singing male along the Tres Picos Trail was seemingly one of the holdouts from the big invasion of the past few years. In response to playback, he roared past us, and we couldn't get him back.) {As I explained during the tour, this is one of a few nomadic species that engage in cyclic invasions to an area where bamboo is seeding, only to disappear for years in between seeding events. Itatiaia has experienced such a seeding event over the past two years, and huge numbers of seedeaters and Uniform Finches descended on the park. Now that the bamboo has mostly seeded and died, the attendant birds have largely left for greener pastures.}

**Double-collared Seedeater** (*Sporophila caerulea*) - IN, UB, IT, SU

**Sooty Grassquit** (*Tiaris fuliginosus*)\* - UB\* (We just couldn't coax him out from cover, but we did hear him sing.)

**Uniform Finch** (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - IT

**Saffron Finch** (*Sicalis flaveola*) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RE, SU

**Half-collared Sparrow** (*Arremon semitorquatus*) (E) - PN (Nice studies.)

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

**Rufous-collared Sparrow** (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - Almost daily.

## **CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):**

**Red-crowned Ant-Tanager** (*Habia rubica*) - UB, RE

**Yellow-green Grosbeak** (*Caryothraustes canadensis*) - RE

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

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

**Chestnut-capped Blackbird** (*Chrysomus ruficapillus*) - IT, SU

**Yellow-rumped Marshbird** (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*) - IT

**Shiny Cowbird** (*Molothrus bonariensis*) - Widespread.

**Red-rumped Cacique** (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - UB, PE, IT, RE, SU

**Golden-winged Cacique** (*Cacicus chrysopterus*) - IN, IT  
**Crested Oropendola** (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - IT, SU

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

**Purple-throated Euphonia** (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - UB\*, RE  
**Violaceous Euphonia** (*Euphonia violacea*) - UB, PE  
**Green-chinned (Green-throated) Euphonia** (*Euphonia chalybea*) (E) - IN (Great views!)  
**Golden-rumped Euphonia** (*Euphonia cyanocephala*) - UB (A pair building a nest.)  
**Orange-bellied Euphonia** (*Euphonia xanthogaster*) - RE  
**Chestnut-bellied Euphonia** (*Euphonia pectoralis*) (E) - IN\*, UB, IT, RE\*  
**Blue-naped Chlorophonia** (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - IT, RE\* {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*) - IN

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

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

### **WAXBILLS & ALLIES (Estrildidae):**

**Common Waxbill** (*Estrilda astrild*) - UB, IT

**TOTAL = 400 species, including 139 regional (mostly Atlantic Forest) and/or Brazilian endemics** (Not to mention many more endemic subspecies that are certain to be split in future taxonomic changes.)

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

**Common Opossum** (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - IN  
**Black-ear-tufted Marmoset** (*Callithrix jacchus penicillata*) - GLT  
**White-ear-tufted Marmoset** (*Callithrix jacchus jacchus*) - RE  
**Golden Lion Tamarin** (*Leontopithecus rosalia*) - GLT  
**Masked Titi Monkey** (*Callicebus personatus*) - IT (Seen by some; heard by all.)  
**Brown Howler Monkey** (*Alouatta fusca*)\*  
**Brown (Black) Capuchin Monkey** (*Cebus apella*) - IT, RE\*  
**Crab-eating Fox** (*Cerdocyon thous*) - IN  
**Tayra** (*Eira barbara*) - IN, IT  
**Guianan Squirrel** (*Sciurus aestuans*) - IT  
**Lesser Cavy** (*Cavia sp.*) - IN to UB  
**bat spp.**  
**Tegu Lizard** - SU

**Cane Toad** - Widespread.

**Gecko sp.** - Seen particularly well by Brad!

**Giant Earthworms** - IN (Several that were close to 1.5 m in length! That one rainy day really brought them out.)