

**Victor Emanuel Nature Tours, Inc.**

**SOUTHEAST BRAZIL: PART I (IGUAÇU, RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
& ITATIAIA) & PART II (ESPÍRITO SANTO)**

**September 17–October 9, 2005**

**(LEADERS: Kevin Zimmer Part I, and Andrew Whittaker – Itatiaia & Espírito Santo only)**

**list compiled by Kevin Zimmer**

Once again, Southeast Brazil served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing nearly 500 species and a whopping 151 regional and/or Brazilian endemics.

We started in Iguazu, where, besides the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls, we were treated to point-blank views of Variable Screech-Owl; Robust and Blond-crested woodpeckers, and Plush-crested Jays; spectacular Toco Toucans; multiple Creamy-bellied Gnatcatchers, including a pair dancing circles around an annoyed looking Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl; and such specialties as Ochre-collared Piculet, Rufous Gnateater, Southern Antpiper, Southern Bristle-Tyrant, São Paulo Tyrannulet, Eastern Slaty-Thrush, and Green-headed Tanager. For all of that, my personal favorite highlight was the Pavonine Cuckoo, rarely seen anywhere in its range, and a first for this particular tour. After hearing it sing in the distance, I tried using tape, seemingly to no avail. Several minutes later it materialized almost on top of us, and proceeded to put on a most amazing show, including dropping to the ground and running around like a ground-cuckoo.

On to São Francisco de Paula, where we were hampered by strong winds the first morning, and a fast-moving fog-bank on the second day that largely obscured the normally breathtaking Itaimbezinho Canyon from view. Despite these frustrations, the weather largely cooperated. A litany of birding highlights would have to begin with the utterly fearless Plumbeous Rail that made a beeline for us, and then stopped to sing within inches of me as I sat playing tape. Other highlights included great studies of perched Vinaceous-breasted Parrot, an 11th-hour pair of Green-chinned Euphonias, the beautiful male Chestnut-headed Tanager that was almost too close to focus on, the spectacular male Large-tailed Antshrike that even allowed scope views, and the most cooperative pair of Long-tufted Screech-Owls (he with yellow eyes, she with brown!). The open-country birds were particularly cooperative this year, with Saffron-cowled Blackbirds, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, and Long-tailed Cinclodes offering some of the best views ever.

The southern part of Rio Grande do Sul treated us to a very different avifauna. The sheer spectacle of seeing many hundreds of Black-necked and Coscoroba swans, thousands of Southern Screamers, and flocks of White-faced and Bare-faced ibis too numerous to count is always awe-inspiring. Among the throngs of waterfowl and three species of coots, we were able to scratch out a single pair of Ringed Teal (surely one of the most elegant members of the family) after our record-breaking 18 in 2004. Shorebirds were almost completely missing in action this year, but we compensated with several lingering austral migrants seldom or never before recorded on this tour, including Bar-winged Cinclodes (at least six of them!), White-bellied Tyrannulet, and White-banded Mockingbird. Common Miners and Freckle-breasted Thornbirds were additional treats not usually encountered on this trip, and a dark-morph Parasitic Jaeger in the sand dunes at Molhas was yet another unexpected tour first. Scarlet-headed Blackbirds, White Monjitas, Giant Wood-Rails, Long-winged Harriers, Spectacled Tyrants, and others also gave us plenty to look at whenever we felt ourselves headed for waterfowl overload.

Then it was on to Itatiaia National Park, a perpetual favorite. Highlights here were almost too numerous to mention, but ranged from a singing male Black-and-gold Cotinga filling the scope, to a stunningly gorgeous male Plovercrest on a song perch, to good looks at such specialties as Black-capped Piprites, Rufous-backed Antwreio, Itatiaia Thistletail, Brown Tanager, and many more. My personal favorite was obtaining crippling views of both subspecies of Red-eyed Thornbird (soon to be split as separate species) in the same marsh in the lowlands below the park. Once again, we scored the magnificent and very rare White-bearded Antshrike (making this 12 straight years for seeing this species on this tour), seeing not one, but two different males. The grounds at our hotel were sensational, with Saffron Toucanets, several species of tanagers and euphonias, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker, and a nonstop swarm of hummingbirds making it difficult to ever leave the deck or the driveway!

Espírito Santo was, as always, excellent. We rebounded from last year's dip on the Cherry-throated Tanager (the first time in six attempts that we had failed to find this "mega bird") to score an amazing nine birds in one day, with stunning scope studies to boot. Given that the entire known population of this species consists of fewer than 20 birds, finding it is never a given, and to have upped our success rate to six out of seven tries is truly remarkable. While searching for the tanager, we encountered lots of other birds, among them some of the most sought-after Atlantic Forest endemics. Topping the list was the elegant and rarely seen Shrike-like Cotinga (or Elegant Mourner), followed by the bizarrely beautiful Swallow-tailed Cotinga, Spotted Bamboowren, a surprising Rusty-breasted Nunlet, displaying male Bare-faced Bellbird, Hooded Berryeater, Pale-browed Treehunter, Tufted Antshrike, and Pin-tailed Manakin. The Santa Teresa area brought us a hummingbird feeder extravaganza, wherein one had to decide whether to ogle the whopping-big Swallow-tailed Hummingbird or the bee-sized, but impressively coiffed Frilled Coquette. An impressive Spot-backed Antshrike;

a rare, but cooperative Russet-winged Spadebill; tail-wagging Oustalet's Tyrannulets; Wied's Tyrant-Manakin; and Rufous-brown Solitaire were among the many highlights. Then it was on to Linhares, where we concluded our tour with a bang. Linhares and Sooretama Reserves combined to feature exceptional views of the ultra-rare Red-billed Curassow and Plumbeous Antvireos; fine studies of flashy Red-browed Parrots, Ochre-marked Parakeets, and White-eared Parakeets; Minute Hermits on a lek; a Black-headed Berryeater; and a male Scalloped Antbird almost at our feet.

In between, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals, including a visit to an excellent churrascaria, sinfully good icy caipirinhas, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality. All in all, a most congenial group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process!

### **Itinerary:**

#### **Part I: Iguaçu, Rio Grande do Sul & Itatiaia**

- 09/17 - Miami to São Paulo
- 09/18 - arrival in São Paulo, fly to Iguacu, afternoon birding near the falls
- 09/19 - Iguacu Falls National Park
- 09/20 - Iguacu Falls National Park
- 09/21 - Iguacu to Porto Alegre, then drive to São Francisco de Paula, with late afternoon birding and owling on the hotel grounds.
- 09/22 - morning birding along the escarpment near the Hampel, afternoon in the open country nearby (road to Canela)
- 09/23 - early morning birding on the hotel grounds, with remainder of the day birding open country en route to Cambará do Sul, Aparados da Serra NP, and Itaimbezinho Canyon.
- 09/24 - morning birding near the Hampel, followed by checkout and the long drive to Rio Grande do Sul, with late afternoon birding near Pelotas.
- 09/25 - all day birding in the vicinity of the Taim Biological Station.
- 09/26 - Rio Grande do Sul to Porto Alegre, flight to Rio de Janeiro, and drive to Itatiaia National Park, arriving after dark.
- 09/27 - Itatiaia National Park (birded hotel feeders until 0930 due to rain; then drove to Hotel Donate and birded grounds before driving to more open country on road to Penedo, still trying to escape rain; birded around hotel for remainder of rainy afternoon)
- 09/28 - Itatiaia National Park (all day on the Agulhas Negras Road)
- 09/29 - Itatiaia National Park (Jeep Trail all morning; afternoon birding near Penedo)
- 09/30 - Itatiaia National Park (birded grounds Hotel Donate in early morning; followed by afternoon drive to Rio and flights home for those not continuing on Espírito Santo, with arrival back home on 10/01.

## Part II: Espírito Santo

- 09/30 - participants continuing on from **Part I** meet in the Rio airport with those doing only **Part II**, and the combined group flies to Vitoria, and then drives to Nova do Imigrante.
- 10/01 - all day search for Cherry-throated Tanager at Pindobas
- 10/02 - all morning at Caetés (until 1:45 p.m.); afternoon visit to Pedra Azul.
- 10/03 - morning at Caetés; then to Venda Nova and Santa Teresa.
- 10/04 - morning birding at Nova Lombardia; afternoon visit to the Augusto Ruschi Estate for the hummingbird show.
- 10/05 - morning at Nova Lombardia; afternoon drive to Linhares.
- 10/06 - Linhares CVRD Reserve
- 10/07 - Sooretama Biological Reserve
- 10/08 - drive from Linhares to Vitoria for flights to Rio and São Paulo, connecting to evening flights back to the U.S.
- 10/24 - arrival back in the U.S.

### Key:

Each species will have notations indicating whether it was seen on Part I only, Part II only, or on both segments of the tour.

- IT - Itatiaia National Park and vicinity
- IG - Iguacu Falls and vicinity
- LI - Linhares CVRD Reserve and surrounding area, including Sooretama Biological Reserve
- NL - Nova Lombardia Reserve & Augusto Ruschi Estate
- PC - Pindobas & Caetés (the Cherry-throated Tanager sites)
- RG - Rio Grande do Sul (the Pelotas marshes and the Taim Biological Station)
- SF - São Francisco de Paula (includes Aparados da Serra NP, Itaimbezinho Canyon, the escarpment forests near the hotel, the hotel grounds, & all roads between these areas.)
- E - species endemic to the biogeographic region including and surrounding southeast Brazil (including northern Argentina -- mostly Misiones -- and eastern Paraguay).
- e - subspecies endemic to this biogeographic region (see above). Many of these taxa are geographically isolated from (and morphologically and vocally distinct from) other forms currently considered to be conspecific. All of these represent potential "splits", and many are already treated as Specifically distinct by some taxonomists.
- \* - heard only

## **Birds:**

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

Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*) (E) - Part II (NL\*, LI)

Little Tinamou (*Crypturellus soui*)\* - Part II (LI)

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e)\* - Part I (IG, SF, IT);  
Part II (PC, NL)

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

Variegated Tinamou (*Crypturellus variegatus*)\* - Part II (LI)

Red-winged Tinamou (*Rynchotus rufescens*) - Part I (SF)

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

Least Grebe (*Tachybaptus dominicus*) - Part I (IT - Andy only)

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) - Part I (SF, RG)

White-tufted Grebe (*Rollandia rolland*) - Part I (RG)

Great Grebe (*Podiceps major*) - Part I (RG)

### **CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):**

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG)

### **FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):**

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificans*) - Part I (Rio de Janeiro)

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

Whistling Heron (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - Part I (SF, RG: great studies of this attractive heron)

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) - Part I (RG) (also called "White-necked Heron")

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT, Rio de Janeiro); Part II (PC, LI)

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - Part I (IG, RG, IT)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (LI)

Rufescent Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*)\* - Part II (LI)

### **STORKS (Ciconiidae):**

Maguari Stork (*Ciconia maguari*) - Part I (RG- 50+ at Taim)

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

Plumbeous Ibis (*Theristicus caerulescens*) - Part I (RG - uncommon here, and easily missed. We had 15+, the most ever for this tour.)

Buff-necked Ibis (*T. caudatus*) - Part I (SF)

Green Ibis (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*) - Part I (IG\*, SF)

Bare-faced Ibis (*Phimosus infuscatus*) - Part I (RG)

White-faced Ibis (*Plegadis chihi*) - Part I (RG - impressive concentrations)

Roseate Spoonbill (*Ajaja ajaja*) - Part I (RG)

### **SCREAMERS (Anhimidae):**

Southern Screamer (*Chauna torquata*) - Part I (RG - large numbers & close looks)

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

Fulvous Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna bicolor*) - Part I (RG – 50+)

White-faced Whistling-Duck (*D. viduata*) - Part I (RG – 200+)

Coscoroba Swan (*Coscoroba coscoroba*) - Part I (RG – 1000+ at Taim, with close studies of many)

Black-necked Swan (*Cygnus melancoryphus*) - Part I (RG – 800+ at Taim, with close studies of many)

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) - Part II (LI)

Ringed Teal (*Callonetta leucophrys*) - Part I (RG – usually a rare bird, and easily missed. After last year’s phenomenal count of 18, we were back to more normal conditions, eking out a lone pair for good studies.)

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC to NL) {also called “Brazilian Duck”}

Yellow-billed Teal (*Anas flavirostris oxyptera*) - Part I (SF, RG) {treated by most authors as being specifically distinct from north-Andean races, which are now going by the name of “Andean Teal.” Some authors retain the name “Speckled Teal” for the southern birds, but I prefer the name “Yellow-billed” which not only highlights the best field mark, but also avoids confusion with the former expanded treatment.}

Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica*) - Part I (SF- including a brood of 7 downy young, RG- 4)

Silver Teal (*A. versicolor*) - Part I (RG)

Rosy-billed Pochard (*Netta peposaca*) - Part I (RG)

#### **VULTURES (Cathartidae):**

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

Gray-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC)

Hook-billed Kite (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*) - Part II (LI; nice studies)

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC, LI)

Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*) - Part I (IG; RG)

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - Part I (IT – nice scope studies of a perched bird); Part II (PC, NL)

Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC, LI)

Long-winged Harrier (*Circus buffoni*) - Part I (RG –light and dark morphs)

Cinereous Harrier (*Circus cinereus*) - Part I (RG)

Rufous-thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - Part II (PC)

Mantled Hawk (*Leucopternis polionotus*) (E) - Part II (LI)

Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC)

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - Part I (IG, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) - Part II (PC)

White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL\*)

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

Southern Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI) {this is now officially split from Northern Crested-Caracara, P. cheriway group, of northern S. America, Central America and the southwestern U.S.}

Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Chimango Caracara (*M. chimango*) - Part I (SF, RG)

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e)- Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL\*) {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 (*M. semitorquatus*)\* - Part II (NL, LI)

American Kestrel (*Falco sparverius*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (LI)

Bat Falcon (*Falco ruficularis*)\* - Part II (LI)

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

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - Part I (IG – good looks); Part II (LI)

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT) {repeated great looks}; Part II\* (PC)

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (**E**) - Part II (LI – Spectacular scope studies! This is one of the rarest and most endangered of the region's many endemics.)

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

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*) (**E**)\* - Part I (IT – heard distantly)

### **LIMPKINS (Aramidae):**

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*) - Part I (RG); Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)\* - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*)\* - Part I (SF – as usual, these little marsh rats managed to elude us!)

Giant Wood-Rail (*Aramides ypecaha*) - Part I (RG – 15+, repeated good looks)

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*A. saracura*) (**E**) - Part I (SF)

Ash-throated Crake (*Porzana albicollis*)\* - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, LI)

Spotted Rail (*Pardirallus maculates*)\* - Part I (SF)

Blackish Rail (*R. nigricans*) - Part I (IG\*, SF – seen nicely); Part II (PC, NL, LI\* – repeated good looks)

Plumbeous Rail (*Rallus sanguinolentus*) - Part I (SF – close enough to touch -- the heat-seeking missile of the marsh!; RG)

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC)

Spot-flanked Gallinule (*Gallinula melnops*) - Part I (RG)

White-winged Coot (*Fulica leucoptera*) - Part I (RG – common)

Red-gartered Coot (*Fulica armillata*) - Part I (RG – common at Taim)

Red-fronted Coot (*Fulica rufifrons*) - Part I (RG – 20+ at Taim, for a coot trifecta!)

**SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):**

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - Part I\* (SF); Part II (PC – taped in almost to our feet!)

**JACANAS (Jacanidae):**

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC to NL, NL)

**STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):**

White-backed Stilt (*Himantopus melanurus*) - Part I (RG)

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):**

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

**SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):**

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiae*) - Part I (RG)

**GULLS & JAEGERS (Laridae):**

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) - Part I (RG– a dark-morph bird on the beach at Molhas was a big surprise, and a first for this tour!)

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - Part I (RG)

Gray-headed Gull (*L. cirrocephalus*) - Part I (RG – nice looks; sometimes missed on this trip)

Brown-hooded Gull (*L. maculipennis*) - Part I (RG)

**TERNs (Sternidae):**

Gull-billed Tern (*Sterna nilotica*) - Part I (RG)

Royal Tern (*Sterna maxima*) - Part I (RG– offshore at Molhas)

Snowy-crowned Tern (*Sterna trudeaui*) - Part I (RG)

Yellow-billed Tern (*Sterna superciliaris*) - Part I (RG – 5+ at Taim)

Large-billed Tern (*Phaetusa simplex*) - Part I (RG – 3 at Taim)

**PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):**

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) - Parts I & II (virtually throughout, yawn.)

Scaled Pigeon (*Columba speciosa*) - Part II (LI)

Picazuro Pigeon (*C. picazuro*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT – unusual numbers at IT, including many much higher up the road around the hotel, where seldom seen); Part II (PC, PC to NL, NL to LI, LI)

Pale-vented Pigeon (*C. cayennensis*) - Part I\* (IG), Part II (LI)

Plumbeous Pigeon (*C. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI\*)

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG); Part II (PC to NL)

Plain-breasted Ground-Dove (*Columbina minuta*) - Part II (PC)

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - Part II (throughout)

Picui Ground-Dove (*C. picui*) - Part I (RG)

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

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - Part I (IG\*, RG, IT); Part II (LI)

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*)\* - Part I (IG)

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC\*, NL, LI)

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

Blue-winged Macaw (*Ara maracana*) - Part II (PC, LI – wonderful scope studies in late afternoon sun)

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II\* (PC)

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

Ochre-marked Parakeet (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - Part II (LI –one of the most attractive of Brazil’s many endemic parakeets. Also known as “Blue-throated Parakeet”.)

Maroon-bellied (= Reddish-bellied) Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL) {We saw two subspecies: nominate *frontalis* at IT and in Espírito Santo; and *chiripepe*, which lacked red on the upper surface of the tail and had red-orange at the bend of the wing, at IG and SF.}

White-eared Parakeet (*Pyrrhura leucotis*) (E) - Part II (LI – nice scope views) {A recent split from what was a polytypic, widespread species with several disjunct populations – called “Maroon-faced Parakeet”. Most taxonomists are now treating the various forms as specifically distinct. This, the nominate form, is endemic to Brazil. We had great scope views.}

Monk Parakeet (*Myiopsitta monachus*) - Part I (RG)

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - Part II (LI – common at the lodge)

Golden-tailed Parrotlet (*Touit surda*) (E)\* - Part II (PC, NL)

Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL\*) {also known as “Pileated Parrot”}

Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus menstruus*) - Part II (LI)

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - Part I (IG\*, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Red-browed Parrot (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - Part II (LI – After two days of only hearing them, we finally secured good looks at this beautiful and endangered parrot.)

Orange-winged Parrot (*Amazona amazonicus*) - Part II (LI)

Mealy Parrot (*Amazona farinosa*)\* - Part II (LI)

Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (*Amazona vinacea*) (E) - Part I (SF – nice studies of a perched pair, with nape feathers flared and tail spread. Others seen in flight.)

Blue-bellied Parrot (*Tricharia malachitacea*)\* (E) - Part II (NL)

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

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL\*, LI)

Smooth-billed Ani (*C. ani*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, PC to NL; LI)

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC, NL to LI, LI)

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*)\* - Part I (IT - below the park); Part II (LI)

Pavonine Cuckoo (*Dromococcyx pavoninus*) - Part I (IG – spectacular studies of this seldom-seen bird; a first for this tour!)

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

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*) - Part I (IG – nice looks)

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*) (**E**) - Part I (IG – fabulous studies! Also known as “Black-capped Screech-Owl”)

Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*O. sactaecatrinae*) (**E**) - Part I (SF – stunning views of a brown-eyed female and a yellow-eyed male.)

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (**E**) - Part I (IT); Part II (LI)

Brazilian Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*)\* (**E**) - Part II (NL – formerly part of the Least Pygmy-Owl complex, the component subspecies of which ranged clear to Mexico. The complex has recently been split into several species; this, the nominate form, is confined to eastern Brazil, ne Argentina, and e Paraguay.)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - Part I (IG – great looks)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - Part I (RG); Part II (NL to LI, LI)

### **POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):**

Gray Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus cornutus*)\* - Part I\* (IG) (This is a split from what used to be called Common Potoo. That former species has been split into two species: Northern Potoo {Mexico south to the Pacific Slope of central Costa Rica plus the Greater Antilles} and Gray Potoo {central Costa Rica south to southern S. America})

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

Short-tailed (= Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*)- Part I (IT – leaders only?); Part II (NL, LI) {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).

Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - Part I\* (IG, IT); Part II (LI)

Ocellated Poorwill (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*)\* - Part II (NL)

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

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (**E**) - Part I (SF – leader only; IT)

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*) - Part I (IG)

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Biscutate Swift (*S. biscutata*) (**E**) - Part I (SF)

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - Part I (SF); Part II (NL, LI)

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

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

Saw-billed Hermit (*Ramphodon naevius*) (**E**) - Part II (NL – Wonderful studies of a perched bird at close range!)

Rufous-breasted Hermit (*Glaucis hirsuta*) - Part II (NL)

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (**E**) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Planalto Hermit (*P. pretrei*) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL)

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) (**E**) - Part II (LI – thanks to Wilbur)

Reddish Hermit (*Phaethornis ruber*) - Part I\* (IG); Part II (NL)

Sombre Hummingbird (*Campylopterus cirrochloris*) (E) - Part II (NL – very aggressive in dominating the feeders)

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macroura*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL)  
{repeated close views of this flashy endemic}

White-vented Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - Part II (NL)

Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi*) (E) - Part I (IT – spectacular males on the lek at point-blank range!)

Friiled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - Part II (PC, NL – crippling scope views of males)

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - Part I (SF – unusually scarce this year; IT); Part II (PC)

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Gilded Sapphire (*Hylocharis chrysura*) - Part I (RG)

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (NL)

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (NL)

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Polyerata lactea*) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL)

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL)

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

White-tailed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - Part II (NL, LI)

Black-throated Trogon (*T. rufus*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT –both the orange-bellied race *aurantius*, and the red-bellied race *surrucura* were seen.); Part II (PC)

Collared Trogon (*T. collaris*) - Part II (LI – Patchily distributed in eastern Brazil. Birds of this region have been described as a separate subspecies, *eytoni*, but more recent authors {eg. Hand Book of Birds of the World Vol. 6} have treated it as indistinguishable from *castaneus* of the lower Amazon)

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

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - Part I (SF); Part II (PC, LI)

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - Part I (IG, RG); Part II (PC)

Green Kingfisher (*C. american*) - Part I (IT)

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

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Barythengus ruficapillus*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, IT)

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

Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*) - Part II (PC\*, LI)

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

Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (**E**) - Part II (LI)

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) - Part II (PC – Magnificent views of a pair. Possibly a first state record, and a big surprise!)

White-fronted Nunbird (*Monasa morphoeus*) - Part II (LI)

Swallow-wing (*Chelidoptera tenebrosa*) - Part II (LI)

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

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

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

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (**E**) - Part I (IT– close views of birds on the feeders); Part II\* (PC) {recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*}

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus*) - Part II (PC, NL, LI – the east Brazilian race *ariel*)

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - Part I (SF\*, IT – unusually scarce); Part II (PC)

Toco Toucan (*R. toco*) - Part I (IG)

### **WOODPECKERS (Picidae):**

White-barred Piculet (*P. cirratus cirratus*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, LI\*)

Ochre-collared Piculet (*P. temminckii*) (E) - Part I (IG)

Mottled Piculet (*Picumnus nebulosus*) (E) - Part I (SF – in-your-face views of this uncommon and attractive piculet.)

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - Part II (PC)

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC)

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF, IT)

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

Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*) (E) - Part II (PC, NL\*)

Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula erythropis*) (e) - Part II (NL, LI\* – this endemic subspecies actually has a red throat!)

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - Part I (IT) {formerly called “White-browed Woodpecker”, a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish}

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*) – Part I (IT); Part II (PC, PC to NL, NL) (some authorities treat this black-throated form as conspecific with *C. campestris*, the Field Flicker. In that case, “Campo Flicker” would have nomenclatural priority.)

Field Flicker (*C. campestris*) - Part I (SF – see preceding species. The two forms differ vocally and in throat color, which may act as an isolating mechanism.)

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) - Part I (IG); Part II (LI) {a stunning bird!}

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC)

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (PC)

### **OVENBIRDS (Furnariidae):**

Common Miner (*Geositta cunicularia*) - Part I (RG – only the 2<sup>nd</sup> time on this tour for this species, which has a very restricted Brazilian range.)

Long-tailed Cinclodes (*Cinclodes pabsti*) (E) - Part I (SF – great looks at this species, which was just described to science in 1969)

Bar-winged Cinclodes (*Cinclodes fuscus*) - Part I (RG – a tour first for this austral migrant. They have usually migrated out by the time we arrive. We saw 6 of them!)

Tail-banded Hornero (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC, NL)

Striolated Tit-Spinetail (*Leptasthenura striolata*) (E) - Part I (SF)

Araucaria Tit-Spinetail (*L. setaria*) (E) - Part I (SF)

Wren-like Rushbird (*Phleocryptes melanops*)\* - Part I\* (RG)

Curve-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnornis curvirostris*) - Part I (RG)

Straight-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnornis rectirostris*) - Part I (SF – point-blank studies!)

Chotoy Spinetail (*Schoeniophylax phryganophila*) - Part I (RG – yet another tour first!)

Sooty-fronted Spinetail (*Synallaxis frontalis*) - Part I (RG); Part II\* (LI)

Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail (*S. spixi*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II\* (PC)

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*S. ruficapilla*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Gray-bellied Spinetail (*S. cinerascens*) (E) - Part I (SF)

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Stripe-crowned Spinetail (*C. pyrrhopia*) - Part I (RG)

Olive Spinetail (*C. obsoleta*) **(E)** - Part I (IG\*, SF)

Sulphur-bearded Spinetail (*C. sulphurifera*)\* - Part I\* (RG)

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC)

Itatiaia Thistletail (*Oreophylax moreirae*) **(E)** - Part I (IT – formerly known as “Itatiaia Spine-tail” -- we had nice views)

Striated Softtail (*Thripophaga macroura*) **(E)** - Part II (LI – one of the rarer endemics. We had great looks.)

Rufous-fronted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC to NL) (Treated by some as conspecific with the disjunct, “Plain-fronted Thornbird” {and then called “Common Thornbird”}, but vocal and morphological differences, combined with the huge range disjunction, seem strong enough to maintain them as separate species.)

Freckle-breasted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus striaticollis*) - Part I (RG – excellent scope views; yet another tour first!)

Red-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT – we had excellent studies of both subspecies, the red-eyed *ferrugineigula* and the orange-eyed nominate *erythrophthalmus*. These two are certain to be split and treated as separate species.)

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - Part I (SF, RG)

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, IT)

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT\*)

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) **(E)** - Part II (PC, NL, LI\*) {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we saw. We see the southern form on our Brazilian Highlights Tour.}

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*P. rufus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*P. lichtensteini*) (E) - Part I (IG); Part II (NL)

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*P. atricapillus*) (E) - Part I (IG); Part II (NL)

White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (NL, LI – bird in nest burrow seen eye-to-eye)

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - Part I (SF – great looks!); Part II\* (PC)

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*) - Part I (SF, IT\*); Part II (PC)

### **WOODCREEPERS (Dendrocolaptidae):**

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - Part I (IG); Part II (NL, 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) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL) {This form is so different in voice and plumage from more northern and western populations of “Olivaceous Woodcreeper” as to be unrecognizable. This is an excellent candidate for future splitting.}

White-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (NL)

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT)

Buff-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus guttatus*) - Part II\* (LI)

Lesser Woodcreeper (*X. fuscus*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF\*, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL) (Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and likely to be split into multiple species in the future.)

Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - Part I (SF) {This is a brand-new 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) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC\*, NL, LI)

### **TYPICAL ANT BIRDS (Thamnophilidae):**

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) (E) - Part II (NL – nice looks at this attractive, large antshrike, thanks to Bob.)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*)- Part I (IT – A male popped up right in front of us, but only long enough for about four of us to get on it.); Part II\* (PC)

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC)

Large-tailed Antshrike (*M. leachii*) (E) - Part I (SF – nice studies of a singing male)

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - Part I (IT – We worked for this one, although it would undoubtedly have been easier had the fog lifted a bit more! This made 12 straight years of seeing this species on this tour – quite a feat considering it is one of the rarest Atlantic Forest endemics.)

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

Variable Antshrike (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL) {males with buff bellies in SF, gray-bellied at IT.}

Rufous-capped Antshrike (*T. ruficapillus*) (e) - Part I (SF); Part II\* (PC)

Spot-breasted Antvireo (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - Part I (IT – unusually unresponsive this year); Part II (PC, NL)

Plain Antvireo (*D. mentalis*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF\*, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Rufous-backed Antvireo (*D. xanthopterus*) (E) - Part I (IT – great looks at this attractive endemic)

Plumbeous Antvireo (*D. plumbeous*) (E) - Part II (LI – close views of this extremely rare antbird; one of the rarest birds of the trip.)

Cinereous Antshrike (*Thamnomanes caesius*) - Part II (LI)

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - Part I (IT)

White-flanked Antwren (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (e) - Part II (LI – this endemic subspecies is certain to be split in the near future. It differs vocally and morphologically from all other populations of this “species”.)

Band-tailed Antwren (*Myrmotherula urosticta*) (E) - Part II (LI)

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

Ferruginous Antbird (*D. ferruginea*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Bertoni's (= Rufous-necked) Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*) (E) - Part I (IT)

Rufous-tailed Antbird (*D. genei*) (E) - Part I (IT)

Ochre-rumped Antbird (*D. ochropyga*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Dusky-tailed Antbird (*D. malura*) (E) - Part I (SF)

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - Part I (IG\*, IT); Part II\* (PC)

Scalloped Antbird (*Myrmeciza ruficauda*) (E) - Part II (LI – Excellent studies of a stunning male at point-blank range!)

White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - Part I (IT – great views); Part II\* (PC, NL)

### **GROUND ANTBIRDS (Formicariidae):**

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*) (e) - Part II (LI – excellent views of a most responsive bird)

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - Part I (IG; SF\*); Part II\* (NL\*)

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*) (E) - Part I (IT – quick looks this year) {This taxon is restricted to se Brazil, and is now considered to be specifically distinct from the geographically far-removed *C. turdina* and *C. chinogaster* of the Colombian and Venezuelan Andes. The latter two forms are

currently lumped under the common name of “Scalloped Antthrush”, although they too may prove to be distinct! Sibley & Monroe use the common name of “Brazilian Antthrush” for nominate *ruficauda*, whereas Ridgely & Tudor retain the established name of Rufous-tailed.}

Cryptic Antthrush (*C. meruloides*) (E) – Part I\* (IT – This was one place where the rain-out day really hurt us, by keeping us from getting to the trail where we usually see this species.); Part II (PC, NL\* ) {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the common name “Such’s Antthrush”, which seems unlikely to catch on. We are following Ridgely & Tudor.)

Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*) (e)\* - Part I\* (IG,SF,IT); Part II\* (PC) (This much larger race from e Brazil differs vocally from other populations, and may be a valid species, *G. imperator*, the Imperial Antpitta. No joy this year, as it remained “heard only”)

Speckle-breasted Antpitta (*Hylopezus nattereri*) (E)\* - Part I\* (SF, IT – possibly the first time we’ve failed to see this species, although it is often difficult.)

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

Rufous (= Silvery-tufted) Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II\* (PC) {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. Ridgely & Tudor have elected to stand pat on this one for the time being.}

#### **TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):**

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E) - Part II (PC – good looks at a responsive bird.)

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncaae*) (E) - Part I (SF\*, IT – decent views of a pretty cooperative bird on the Agulhas Negras road); Part II\* (PC)

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

Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans elegans*) (e) - Part II (PC) {Currently lumped with a widely disjunct population in the Andes, from which these, the nominate form, are likely to be split. A beautiful and rarely seen bird. Also known as “Elegant Mourner”.}

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) - Part II (PC – nice scope studies. The disjunct Bolivian population is in the process of being described as a separate species, making the nominate birds an Atlantic Forest endemic.)

Black-and-gold Cotinga (*Tijuca atra*) (E) - Part I (IT – scope studies, just before the fog rolled in; good spotting by Ricardo)

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - Part II (PC, NL\*)

Black-headed Berryeater (*Carpornis melanocephalus*) (E) - Part II (LI – good spotting Bob!)

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

Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*) (E) - Part II (PC, NL\*)

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - Part I (IG, IT – scope views of a fabulous male. Yeeha!!)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - Part I (IT – scope looks at both adult and immature males); Part II (PC, NL– Prolonged scope studies of a displaying male.)

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

White-bearded Manakin (*Manacus manacus*) - Part I (IG)

Swallow-tailed (= Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

White-crowned Manakin (*Dixiphia pipra cephalucos*) (e) - Part II (LI)

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

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - Part II (PC, NL – great looks)

Wied's Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma aurifrons*) (E) - Part II (NL – great studies of this rare, and poorly known bird)

Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - Part I (IT – this form has recently been treated as specifically distinct from Wied's Tyrant-Manakin, *N. aurifrons*.)

Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileatus*) (E) - Part I (IT – Virtually the first bird that we laid glasses on that morning! We had nice looks at this attractive bird.)

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC, NL)

Thrushlike Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdinus*) - Part II (LI)

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II\* (PC, NL) {formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”}

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

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - Part I (IG, SF\*, IT\*); Part II (PC)

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet (*Phaeomyias murina*) - Part I (IG)

Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (PC)

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

Greenish Elaenia (*M. viridicata*)\* - Part I\* (IG)

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC)

Small-billed Elaenia (*E. parvirostris*) - Part I (IG)

Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC, NL\*)

Large Eleania (*E. spectabilis*) - Part II (PC)

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - Part I (SF, RG)

White-crested Tyrannulet (*S. subcristata*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (PC)

White-bellied Tyrannulet (*S. munda*) - Part I (RG – this is an austral migrant to extreme southern Brazil, and not a bird that we normally see.)

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC)

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Southern Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes eximius*) - Part I (IG)

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*P. paulistus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG – great looks at this rare little flycatcher)

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*P. oustaleti*) **(E)** - Part II (PC, NL)

Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (*P. difficilis*) **(E)** - Part I (IT)

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*P. ventralis*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT\*); Part II (PC, NL)

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*P. burmeisteri*) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Greenish Tyrannulet (*P. virescens virescens*) **(E)** - Part I (SF)

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*P. griseocapilla*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL) {also known as “Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”}

Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*H. obsoletus*) **(E)** - Part I (SF\*, IT) {also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”}

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*H. nidipendulus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT)

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps*) (e) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC)

Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalum*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC) {also known as “Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher”}

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*T. cinereum*) - Part I (IT)

Southern Antpipit (*Corythopsis delandi*) - Part I (IG)

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e) - Part I (IT)

Olivaceous Flatbill (*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*) - Part II (LI)

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF\*, IT); Part II (PC, NL) {Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future.}

Gray-crowned Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalus*) - Part II (LI)

Yellow-breasted Flycatcher (*T. flaviventris*) - Part II\* (LI)

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - Part I (IG\*, IT); Part II (PC, LI\*)

Russet-winged Spadebill (*P. leucoryphus*) (**E**) - Part I (IG – This one was a real pain this year, as it roared back and forth across the trail and twice flew just as I was getting the scope on it. Most people saw it only in flight.); Part II (NL – Much better behaved here. We had excellent looks at this rare endemic)

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC)

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius mastacalis*) (**E**) - Part II (PC, NL – This is a split from Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher.)

Black-tailed Flycatcher (*M. atricaudus*) - Part I (IT)

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL) {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon as distinct from nominate *ferruginea*, calling these eastern/southern birds “Swallow Flycatcher”, a treatment that is not universally accepted.}

Fuscos Flycatcher (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*) - Part I (IG)

Euler’s Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT\*); Part II (PC, NL) {formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*}

Tropical Pewee (*Contopus cinereus*) - Part II (PC, NL)

Vermilion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) - Part I (RG)

Gray Monjita (*Xolmis cinerea*) - Part I (SF)

White-rumped Monjita (*X. velata*) (**E**) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

White Monjita (*X. irupero*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC – a surprise here; believed to be only the 2<sup>nd</sup> state record!)

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

Blue-billed Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus cyanirostris*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (PC)

Velvety Black-Tyrant (*K. nigerrimus*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, IT)

Crested Black-Tyrant (*K. lophotes*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Spectacled Tyrant (*Hymenops perspicillatus*) - Part I (RG)

Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - Part II (PC to NL – always a crowd-pleaser!)

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - Part I (IG, RG)

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - Part I (IT); Part II\* (NL)

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Part I (RG); Part II (en route to PC, PC to NL)

Shear-tailed Gray-Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Bright-rumped Attila (*Attila spadiceus*)\* - Part II\* (LI)

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) **(E)\*** - Part I\* (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

Grayish Mourner (*Rhytipterna simplex*) - Part II (NL, LI)

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator*) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II (PC, NL)

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*)\* - Part II (LI)

Swainson's Flycatcher (*M. swainsoni*)\* - Part I\* (SF)

Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL\*, LI)

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*M. tyrannulus*)\* - Part II (LI)

Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - Part I & II (almost everywhere)

Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - Part I (IG\*, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*) - Part I (IG\*, IT)

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - Part I (IT)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - Part I (IT – the bulk of the population obviously hadn't arrived back on their breeding grounds yet); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*T. savana*) - Part I (IT)

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*P. castaneus*) (e) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, LI)

Green-backed Becard (*P. viridis*) - Part II ((PC)

White-winged Becard (*P. polychopterus*) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (LI)

Black-capped Becard (*P. marginatus*) - Part II (NL, LI\*)

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, LI)

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana*) - Part II (PC)

### **SHARPBILLS (Oxyruncidae):**

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - Part I\* (IG); Part II (PC, NL – good studies)

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

Brown-chested Martin (*Phaeoprogne tapera*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC)

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - Part I (IG, RG, IT); Part II (LI)

White-winged Swallow (*Tachycineta albiventer*) - Part I (IG); Part II (LI)

White-rumped Swallow (*T. leucorroha*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC)

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC)

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Bank Swallow (*Riparia riparia*) - Part I (RG)

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) - Part I (RG)

**PIPITS (Motacillidae):**

Hellmayr's Pipit (*A. hellmayri*) - Part I (SF – superb looks)

Yellowish Pipit (*A. lutescens*) - Part I (RG); Part II (PC)

**WRENS (Troglodytidae):**

Thrush-like Wren (*Campylorhamphus turdinus*)\* - Part II (LI)

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

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

**THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):**

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (en route to PC, PC, en route to NL, NL to LI)

White-banded Mockingbird (*Mimus triurus*) - Part I (RG – yet another austral migrant that we had never before seen on this tour)

**THRUSHES (Turdidae):**

Rufous-brown Solitaire (*Cichlopsis leucogenys*) (e) - Part II (NL)

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

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

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*T. rufiventris*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Pale-breasted Thrush (*T. leucomelas*) - Part I (IG, IT)

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*T. amaurochalinus*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

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

White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL) {The nominate race is much brighter in coloration, having rich rufous flanks and an extensively bright yellow bill, than are northern populations, although vocalizations do not seem to differ much.}

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

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*)\* - Part II (LI)

Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila lactea*) (E) - Part I (IG – repeated good looks at this difficult-to-find gnatcatcher!)

Masked Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila dumicola*) - Part I (RG)

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

Azure Jay (*Cyanocorax caeruleus*) (E) - Part I (SF)

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

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

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - Part I & II (widespread)

### **VIREOS AND GREENLETS (Vireonidae):**

Red-eyed Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) (e) - Part I\* (IG); Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

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

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - Part I (SF, RG)

**WARBLERS (Parulidae):**

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG); Part II (LI)

Masked Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - Part I (IG\*, SF, IT\*); Part II (PC, LI)

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC)

White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*B. leucoblepharus*) (E) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II\* (PC)

Neotropical River Warbler (*B. rivularis*) - Part I (IG)

**BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):**

Bananaquit (*Coerebe flaveola*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

Chestnut-vented Conebill (*Conirostrum speciosum*) - Part I (IG); Part II (LI)

Bicolored Conebill (*Conirostrum bicolor*) - Part II (mangroves near Vitoria)

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - Part I (IT – great views of this bizarre, foliage-gleaner-like tanager); Part II (PC)

Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) (E) - Part II (NL) {Although not an Atlantic Forest endemic, this tanager is endemic to Brazil, being more common in the *cerrado/caatinga* regions of the northeast and the Planalto Central.}

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopsis leveriana*) (e) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC)

Chestnut-headed Tanager (*Pyrrhocomma ruficeps*) (E) - Part I (SF – exceptional views of this easily missed bird)

Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*) - Part I (IG)

Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*) **(E)** - Part II (PC – **The** bird of the trip! We had stunning scope views, and a total of 9 in one day! Only recently rediscovered, and still known from only a couple of locations. This remains one of the rarest birds in all of South America.)

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II\* (PC, NL)

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

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

White-lined Tanager (*Tachyphonus rufus*) - Part II (PC)

Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (e) - Part I\* (IG); Part II (NL)

Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (LI)

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (throughout)

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) **(E)** - Part II (PC, NL)

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*T. ornata*) **(E)** - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*) - Part II (LI)

Blue-and-yellow Tanager (*T. bonariensis*) - Part I (RG)

Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, RG, IT)

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT)

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - Part I\* (IG)

Violaceous Euphonia (*E. violacea*) - Part I (IG); Part II (NL, LI)

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euphonia chalybea*) **(E)** - Part I (SF – one of the harder endemics to find. We got this one at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour.)

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*E. pectoralis*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) Part I (IT) {This endemic race is more extensively blue above than some of the more northern races, which are green-backed with blue restricted to the nape. SE Brazil birds also lack the yellow frontlet that characterizes most other races.}

Turquoise Tanager (*Tangara mexicana brasiliensis*) (e)\* - Part II (LI – This white-bellied form, endemic to SE Brazil, is very distinctive, and could eventually be split.)

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (NL)

Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - Part II (NL)

Brassy-breasted Tanager (*T. desmaresti*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Gilt-edged Tanager (*T. cyanoventris*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (NL)

Burnished-buff Tanager (*T. cayana*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

Chestnut-backed Tanager (*T. preciosa*) (E) - Part I (SF)

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - Part II (NL)

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

#### **EMBERIZIDS (Emberizidae):**

Long-tailed Reed-Finch (*Donacospiza albifrons*) - Part I (SF)

Bay-chested Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza thoracica*) (E) - Part I (IT)

Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch (*P. nigrorufa*) - Part I (SF, RG)

Red-rumped Warbling-Finch (*P. lateralis*) (E) - Part I (SF, IT) {We saw two very different races of this bird, the more northern *lateralis* at IT, and the more southern *cabinisi* in RG. The former, which is restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro), is grayer-backed with a buffy throat and extensively 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. Ridgely suggests that the two forms are distinct at the species level, and offers the

common names of Buff-throated Warbling-Finch for nominate birds, and Gray-throated Warbling-Finch for *cabinisi*.)

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC to NL)

Temminck's Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - Part I (IG – a rare, and poorly known endemic of SE Brazil, E Paraguay, and NE Argentina. Missed more than it is seen on our trips.)

Yellow-bellied Seedeater (*S. nigricollis*) - Part II (NL)

Dubois' Seedeater (*S. ardesiaca*) (E) - Part II (PC) {This form may turn out to be a morph of Yellow-bellied Seedeater, from which it differs in being white bellied and grayer backed. For now, it is maintained as a separate species.}

Double-collared Seedeater (*S. caerulescens*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

White-bellied Seedeater (*Sporophila leucoptera*) - Part I (IT)

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*S. luteola*) - Part I (SF, RG)

Lesser (= Dark-cheeked) Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) (E)- Part I (SF) {This handsome bird has only recently been recognized as being distinct from Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch.}

Great Pampa-Finch (*Embernagra platensis*) - Part I (SF, RG); Part II (PC)

Red-crested Cardinal (*Paroaria coronata*) - Part I (RG)

Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - Part I\* (SF\*); Part II (PC)

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - Part I (IG, SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

### **SALTATORS, GROSBEAKS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):**

Buff-throated Saltator (*Saltator maximus*)\* - Part II (LI)

Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - Part II (NL)

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - Part I (IG\*, IT); Part II (PC)

Thick-billed Saltator (*S. maxillosus*) (E) - Part I (IT)

Yellow-green Grosbeak (*Caryothraustes canadensis*) - Part II (NL, LI)

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

Saffron-cowled Blackbird (*Agelaius flavus*) - Part I (SF – although this species ranges just a bit far into Uruguay & Argentina to claim it as a regional endemic, it is nonetheless range-restricted and rare. We had repeated fabulous studies.)

Yellow-winged Blackbird (*A. thilius*) - Part I (RG)

Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*A. ruficapillus*) - Part I (RG)

White-browed Blackbird (*Leistes superciliaris*) - Part I (RG)

Bay-winged Cowbird (*Molothrus badius*) - Part I (RG – some authors are using the name “Baywing” for this bird, which is uncrowbird-like in that it is not a brood parasite. There is also good evidence that the disjunct northern subspecies *fringillarius* of NE Brazil is worthy of elevation to distinct species status; the name “Pale Baywing” has been suggested for this population.)

Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - Part I (SF, RG, IT); Part II (PC)

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - Part I (IT)

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (LI)

Golden-winged Cacique (*C. chrysopterus*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT)

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - Part II (PC)

Yellow-rumped Marshbird (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*) - Part I (SF, IT)

Brown-and-yellow Marshbird (*P. virescens*) - Part I (RG)

Scarlet-headed Blackbird (*Amblyramphus holosericeus*) - Part I (RG)

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - Part II (PC)

**TOTAL = 498 species, including 151 regional and/or Brazilian endemics**  
(not to mention many more endemic subspecies that are likely to be split in future taxonomic changes)

Mammals & Significant Others:

Pampas Fox – SF  
Crab-eating Fox – Part II  
South American Coatiundi – IG  
Nutria – RG  
Capybara – RG  
Red-rumped Agouti – LI  
Agouti sp. – IG  
Cavi sp. – RG  
Brazilian Rabbit – LI  
Red Brocket Deer – Part II  
Gray Brocket Deer – Part II  
Armadillo sp. – IG  
Guianan Squirrel – IG, IT, LI  
Masked Titi Monkey\* – IT, PC  
Dusky Titi Monkey\* – LI  
Brown Capuchin Monkey – IG, PC, LI  
Brown Howler Monkey\* – PC  
bat spp.  
Broad-nosed Caiman – RG  
turtle spp. – RG  
Coral Snake sp. or coral snake mimic ) – IG  
Red Caninana – LI  
Tegui Lizard – LI