

# **SOUTHEAST BRAZIL:**

**PART I:  
IGUAÇU, COASTAL PARANÁ /SANTA  
CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO SUL &  
ITATIAIA**

**September 16 - October 2, 2006**

**PART II:  
ESPÍRITO SANTO & THE SEARCH FOR THE  
CHERRY-THROATED TANAGER**

**September 30 - October 10, 2006**

**LEADERS: KEVIN ZIMMER (PART I)  
ANDREW WHITTAKER (PART II)**

**COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER**

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

September 16–October 10, 2006

**(LEADERS: Kevin Zimmer Part I, and Andrew Whittaker Part II)**

**List compiled by Kevin Zimmer**

Once again, Southeast Brazil served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing nearly 500 species and a whopping 164 regional and/or Brazilian endemics.

We started in Iguaçú, where, besides the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls, we were treated to prolonged close studies of a magnificent pair of Black-fronted Piping-Guans; spotlight views of a Barred Forest-Falcon; a male Violaceous Quail-Dove strolling down the jeep track, seemingly oblivious to our presence; a pair of foraging Brown Tinamous right next to the road; and numbers of Great Dusky Swifts clinging to the rock walls of the falls, so close that we could see the individual drops of water beading up on their feathers. In between came close encounters and point-blank views of such avian eye-candy as the improbably coiffed Blond-crested Woodpecker, the spectacular Toco Toucan, and the dressy Plush-crested Jay, not to mention Variable Screech-Owl, Rusty-breasted Nunlet, Ochre-collared Piculet, Rufous Gnateater, Southern Antpiper, Southern Bristle-Tyrant, and the endearing São Paulo Tyrannulet. My personal favorite highlight was provided by our stunning encounters with multiple Creamy-bellied Gnatcatchers, including one particularly yellowish male that descended nearly to eye level.

Curitiba was our jumping-off point for exploring the *restinga* woodlands of Santa Catarina, as well as for the cloud forests of the Serra da Graciosa. We got things off to a nice start on the first afternoon of what was largely a travel day by securing great views of the recently described Marsh Antwren, not to mention incandescent male Brazilian Tanagers in the same marsh, scope views of a male Bare-throated Bellbird, and a pair of Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails parading down the middle of the road. Over the next two days the *restinga* woodlands yielded one highlight after another, including a magnificent Spot-backed Antshrike at eye level; dazzling Black-backed Tanagers; skulking Squamate Antbirds and White-breasted Tapaculos; inquisitive Unicolored Antwrens; and count-the-feather studies of three localized endemic flycatchers—the Restinga Tyrannulet, Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant, and the very rare and only recently rediscovered Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant.

The Serra da Graciosa introduced us to an entirely different avifauna, that of the cool, wet slopes of the Serra do Mar. The far-reaching calls of Bare-throated Bellbirds and Hooded Berryeaters were a constant backdrop for a virtual parade of new birds, among them a less-than-cooperative Canebrake Groundcreeper. Our antshrike luck was far better, as we thrilled to crippling views of a male Large-tailed Antshrike, followed by a pair of spectacular Giant Antshrikes, and topped off by a knee-buckling encounter with a pair of White-bearded Antshrikes at the same spot where Andy Whittaker and I had found a male 5-6 years ago (making this 13 years in a row of seeing this rare endemic on this tour). Getting three of the so-called "Big 5" Atlantic Forest antshrikes in a single morning was nothing less than amazing, and was made all the more so by the prolonged, close studies that we enjoyed of each species.

Our morning birding was followed by a typically sumptuous Brazilian lunch, during which a storm front moved in. The resulting rain put a real crimp in our attempts to get better looks at the Canebrake Groundcreeper, but it didn't stop the Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper or the Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails and Blackish Rail from offering killer views. The weather cleared in time for a late afternoon attempt at the notoriously difficult-to-see Wetland Tapaculo, which lived up to its billing by teasing us from very close range, while managing to elude all binoculars except mine. The Sickie-winged Nightjars were more cooperative, and the evening ended with crippling views of a spotlighted Long-tufted Screech-Owl.

On to São Francisco de Paula, where strong winds and much colder than usual temperatures impacted our open-country birding, causing us to miss some birds that we have seldom or never missed before. Despite this, we still managed nice studies of such favorites as the Plumbeous Rail, Long-tailed Cinclodes, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, and Black-and-white Monjita.

One of the major trip highlights came when we found a Planalto Tapaculo, a species just described to science in the past year. The bird was extremely tape responsive, and provided everyone in the group with sensational views. To the best of my knowledge, we were the first organized tour group to have seen this species since its formal description (our 2005 group heard one distantly that we could not lure in).

The magnificent araucaria woodlands of the region produced many additional highlights, including perched Vinaceous-breasted Parrots, eye level views of rare Mottled Piculets and Green-chinned Euphonias, a beautiful male Chestnut-headed Tanager that waited until the eleventh hour to put in an appearance, a rare Blue-bellied Parrot, dazzling Chestnut-backed Tanagers, acrobatic Araucaria Tit-Spinetails, and a most confiding Speckle-breasted Antpitta. Setting the stage for the Planalto Tapaculo (and setting the tone for the trip as a whole, which yielded an impressive list of six tapaculos seen), was the Mouse-colored Tapaculo that performed so well on our hotel grounds.

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 mind-blowing looks at such specialties as Black-capped Piprites, Rufous-backed Antwreos, Itatiaia Thistletail, Brown Tanager, and many more. We enjoyed exceptional studies of both subspecies of Red-eyed Thornbird (soon to be split as separate species) in the same marsh in the lowlands below the park, not to mention the always entertaining antics of displaying Streamer-tailed Tyrants. We were treated to encore performances from the Giant and White-bearded antshrikes, and completed our sweep of the Big 5 with good looks at a male Tufted Antshrike that had to be coaxed into view. One morning provided us with nice looks at both Cryptic and Rufous-tailed antthrushes, and a jaw-dropping performance by a pair of Slaty Bristlefronts that paraded about at our feet. 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! And then there were those spooky Tawny-browed Owls that became amorous while our scopes were trained on them!

Espírito Santo was, as always, excellent. We once again scored great looks at the Cherry-throated Tanager, upping our success record to 7 out of 8 attempts. Given that the entire known population of this species consists of fewer than 20 birds, finding it is never a given, and to have enjoyed this level of success was 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, multiple encounters with the rare White-necked Hawk, a most cooperative Spotted Bamboowren, dapper Pin-tailed Manakins, and a show-stopping Variegated Antpitta.

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 Filled Coquette. Tail-wagging Oustalet's Tyrannulets, rare Wied's Tyrant-Manakins, and the enigmatic 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 (a singing male!) and Plumbeous Antwreos; and fine studies of flashy Red-browed Parrots, Ocellated Poorwill, Brazilian Pygmy-Owl, Striated Softtail, Black-tailed Leaf-tosser, Black-headed Berryeater, White-crowned Manakin, and many others.

In between, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals (including visits to multiple *churrascarias*), 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!

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

#### **Part I:**

- 1. Planalto Tapaculo**
- 2. Giant Antshrike and Red-necked Tanager (tie)**
- 3. Frilled Coquette and Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (tie)**

#### **Part II:**

- 1. Cherry-throated Tanager**
- 2. Red-billed Curassow**
- 3. White-necked Hawk, Robust Woodpecker, Shrike-like Cotinga, Great Antshrike (4-way tie)**

### **Itinerary:**

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

- 09/15 - connections to São Paulo  
09/16 - arrival in São Paulo, late flight to Iguacu (Note that everyone opted to fly one day early to Iguaçu this year, in order to have a day to recover from the overnight flight. It worked to our advantage, giving us an extra day of leisurely birding and sightseeing near the falls.)  
09/17 - Iguacu Falls National Park: relaxed birding near the Falls  
09/18 - Iguacu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling  
09/19 - Iguaçu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling  
09/20 - Iguacu to Curitiba and then drive to Itapoá, with afternoon birding near Garuva.  
09/21 - Itapoá to Volta Velha Reserve for all-day birding  
09/22 - Itapoá to Volta Velha Reserve for morning birding; afternoon near Garuva, followed by return drive to Curitiba. Night at Curitiba.  
09/23 - Curitiba to Serra da Graciosa and Morretes for morning and lunch; afternoon at various spots in and around Curitiba.  
09/24 - Curitiba to Porto Alegre, and drive to São Francisco de Paula  
09/25 - morning birding along the escarpment near the Hampel, afternoon in the open country nearby (road to Canela & Gramado)

09/26 - early morning birding on the hotel grounds (until 0830) with remainder of the day birding open country en route to Cambará do Sul & Aparados da Serra NP

09/27 - early morning birding (until 0730) near the Hampel, followed by checkout and the drive back to Porto Alegre. Mid-day flight to Rio de Janeiro, followed by 2.5-hour drive to Itatiaia National Park, with some late afternoon birding at a marsh below the park.

09/28 - Itatiaia NP: entire morning on Jeep Trail; afternoon in open country below the park.

09/29 - Itatiaia NP: all day birding on the Agulhas Negras Road

09/30 - Itatiaia NP: morning on the trails out of the Hotel Simon (primarily on the Tres Picos Trail) until 1300; afternoon around hotel feeders; late afternoon around grounds of Hotel Donati and Hotel Simon.

10/01 - Itatiaia NP: early morning birding around grounds of Hotel Donati and main park road; return to hotel to pack up; lunch en route to Rio; late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to meet Andy Whittaker and begin **Part II**.

## **Part II: Espírito Santo**

10/01 - all participants continued on from **Part I** by flying from Rio to Vitoria, where they were met by Andy, following which, the group drove to Nova do Imigrante.

10/02 - all day search for Cherry-throated Tanager & other birding at Caetés

10/03 - all morning at Caetés; afternoon visit to Pedra Azul.

10/04 - morning at Caetés; then to Venda Nova and Santa Teresa.

10/05 - morning birding at Nova Lombardia; afternoon visit to the Augusto Ruschi Estate for the hummingbird show.

10/06 - morning at Nova Lombardia; afternoon drive to Linhares, with birding around lodge.

10/07 - all day birding Linhares CVRD Reserve

10/08 - all day birding Sooretama Biological Reserve

10/09 - drive from Linhares to Vitoria (with some birding in mangroves near airport) for flights to Rio and São Paulo, connecting to evening flights back to the U.S.

10/10 - 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.

CU - Curitiba area (areas in and around Curitiba visited in the afternoon/evening)

GI - Garuva/Itapoá region, including the Volta Velha Reserve

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)
- SF - São Francisco de Paula (includes Aparados da Serra NP, the escarpment forests near the hotel, the hotel grounds & all roads between these areas.)
- SG - Serra da Graciosa, Paraná
- 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 I\* (IG\*, SG\*); Part II (NL, LI\*)

Little Tinamou (*Crypturellus soui*) - Part II (LI) (Close studies of one in the road, standing on one leg!)

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI\*, SG\*, SF\*, IT\*) (Nice looks at a pair on the Poço Preto Road); Part II\* (PC\*, NL\*)

Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)\* (E) - Part I\* (GI\* - It was close, but just wouldn't show itself!)

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

Tataupa Tinamou (*Crypturellus tataupa*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*)

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

Spotted Nothura (*Nothura maculosa*)\* - Part I\* (SF\*)

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

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) - Part I (SF – on a nest); Part II (drive from NL to LI)

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

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - Part I (GI – seen from our hotel!)

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

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT)

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

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

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

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

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

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) - Part I (IG) (also called “White-necked Heron”)

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

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - Part I (GI, SF, IT); Part II (NL to LI)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - Part I (GI, IT); Part II (NL to LI, LI)

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - Part I (IG, GI); Part II (NL)

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - Part I (IG)

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron (*Nyctanassa violacea*) - Part II (mangroves near Vitoria airport)

Rufescent Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) - Part I (IG)

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

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

Green Ibis (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*) - Part I (IG)

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

Muscovy Duck (*Cairina moschata*) - Part I (IG)

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

Yellow-billed Teal (*Anas flavirostris oxyptera*) - Part I (SF) {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)

## **VULTURES (Cathartidae):**

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Part I (daily); Part II (daily)

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Part I (all locations); Part II (PC)

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC to NL, LI)

King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) - Part II (LI)

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

Gray-headed Kite (*Leptodon cayanensis*) - Part I\* (IG\*, GI\*); Part II (PC, LI\*)

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - Part I (SG); Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulata*) (**E**) - Part II (PC, NL. This rare endemic was actually seen on 4 different days, including great looks at a displaying bird. Good spotting Rachel!)

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

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

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) - Part I (SF); Part II (PC. Both light and dark morphs.)

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

Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle (*Spizastur melanoleucus*) - Part II (NL) {Based on recent molecular studies, the genus *Spizastur* is about to be subsumed into the genus *Spizaetus*.}

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - Part I (IT – a distant one well-spotted by Leon, followed by a low-flying bird over the Agulhas Negras Road that was first spotted by Rachel); Part II (NL)

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

Southern Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, SG, SF, 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 (IG, GI, CU, SG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) - Part II (LI)

Barred Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur ruficollis ruficollis*) (e) - Part I (IG. Great looks in the spotlight both days on the Poço Preto Road!); Part II\* (PC\*) {This, the nominate race, is somewhat different in voice, and quite different in plumage, from other races, and may be specifically distinct. This rufous-collared form is found in se Brazil, Paraguay, and n Argentina.}

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

Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - Part II (PC. Nice scope views.)

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

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

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis canicollis*) - Part I (GI. Great looks at one bird perched on a fence post!)

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - Part I (IG\*, GI); Part II (LI)

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - Part I (IT. Repeated great looks.); Part II (PC)

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (**E**) - Part I (IG. Prolonged close studies of this spectacular endemic!)

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (**E**) - Part II (LI – Wonderful studies of a singing male, thanks to great spotting by Judy! 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 II\* (LI\* – heard distantly)

### **LIMPKIN (Aramididae):**

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*) - Part I (IG)

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

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*)\* - Part I\* (GI\*, CU\*, SF\*, IT\*)

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*A. saracura*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, CU, SF, IT. Lots of great looks this year, including birds on the hotel grounds at SF and IT!); Part II (PC, NL)

Ash-throated Crake (*Porzana albicollis*) - Part I\* (GI\*); Part II (PC, LI\*. Great looks near Pedra Azul.)

Blackish Rail (*R. nigricans*) - Part I (GI, CU – seen nicely; IT\*); Part II (PC, NL\*, LI\*)

Plumbeous Rail (*Rallus sanguinolentus*) - Part I (SF –close looks)

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*) - Part II (NL to LI)

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) - Part I (IG, SF); Part II (NL to LI)

**SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):**

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - Part II (PC – Amazing spotting by Bob!)

**JACANAS (Jacanidae):**

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - Part I (IG, GI); Part II (PC, NL to LI)

**OYSTERCATCHERS (Haematopodidae)**

American Oystercatcher (*Haematopus palliatus*) - Part I (GI)

**STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):**

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

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):**

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Part I (daily); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

**SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):**

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiae*) - Part I (CU, SF)

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) - Part II (NL)

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) - Part II (Vitoria)

**GULLS (Laridae):**

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - Part I (GI, Rio)

**TERNs (Sternidae):**

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) - Part I (GI, Rio. The birds at GI were presumably “Cayenne Terns” with all yellow bills, which replace the *sandvicensis* types to the south. Unfortunately, all of the ones we saw were so far offshore that we really couldn’t determine bill color accurately.)

**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 (IG, GI, SF, IT – Unusual numbers at IT, including many much higher up the road around the hotel, where seldom seen in past years.); Part II (throughout)

Plumbeous Pigeon (*C. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - Part I (SG\*, IT. Lots of nice studies on the hotel grounds at IT.); Part II (PC, NL\*, LI\*)

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

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, IT); Part II (throughout)

Scaled Dove (*Columbina squammata*) - Part II (LI)

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

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) - Part I (IG, CU); Part II (NL)

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Violaceous Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon violacea*) - Part I (IG. Nice, prolonged studies of an adult male in the road! It was a real treat to see this widespread yet seldom-seen bird.)

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - Part I (IG. A pair seen nicely.); Part II (NL, LI)

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

Blue-winged Macaw (*Ara maracana*) - Part II (LI)

Red-shouldered Macaw (*Diopsittaca nobilis*)\* - Part II\* (LI\*)

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - Part I (IG, IT)

Peach-fronted Parakeet (*Aratinga aurea*) - Part II (NL to 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, SG\*, 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) {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.}

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - Part I (GI); Part II\* (LI\*)

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

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

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

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

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, CU, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Red-browed Parrot (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - Part II (LI – Fabulous scope views of 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 perched birds, with nape feathers flared and tail spread. Others seen in flight.)

Blue-bellied Parrot (*Triclaria malachitacea*) (E) - Part I (SF. I pointed out the decidedly un-parrotlike song a moment before the bird bolted from cover and flew right past us. It was a fairly typical *Triclaria* experience, which is to say, a fast fly-by. We were lucky to see it at all, and at least the bird was close and we got to hear it sing.)

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

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (*Coccyzus euleri*)\* - Part I\* (GI\*)

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

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

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

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

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

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*. Owls in general were unusually unresponsive on this trip. This species is typically very responsive, but this year they showed little interest.)

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*) (E) - Part I (IG – Short but sweet looks. Also known as “Black-capped Screech-Owl”)

Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*O. sactaecatarinae*) (E) - Part I (CU – 1 brown-eyed bird was seen extremely well.)

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - Part I (IT – Great studies of a pair engaged in some unusual interaction.); 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. We had great spotlight views!)

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - Part I (IG, IT – great looks); Part II\* (PC\*, LI\*)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - Part I (GI, SF); 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\* (IG\*); Part II (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 II (LI)

Sickle-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - Part I (CU – we saw and heard a pair of these rare and poorly known nightjars)

Ocellated Poorwill (*Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*) - Part II (LI)

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

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - Part II (PC)

Great Dusky Swift (*Cypseloides senex*) - Part I (IG – We had excellent scope views of numbers of these large swifts clinging to the rock walls behind the falls.)

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 (GI, SF); Part II (NL, LI)

Sick's Swift (*C. meridionalis*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL) {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\*)

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

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

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

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) (E) - Part II (LI)

Reddish Hermit (*Phaethornis ruber*) - Part II (PC)

Sombre Hummingbird (*Campylopterus cirrochloris*) (E) - Part II (NL)

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

Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) (E) - Part I (IT – spectacular males on the lek at point-blank range!) {We saw the endemic nominate birds, which have more extensively purple breasts and a green crest. The subspecies *loddigesii*, which occurs farther south {s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay}, has a darker and more restricted breast patch, and a blue crest. It is a potential split. We have recorded it at the Hampel on some past tours, but no such luck this year.)

Frisled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - Part I (IT – Close enough to touch!); Part II (PC, NL)

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (PC)

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

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

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

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

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

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystine*) - Part II (NL)

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

White-tailed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - Part I (GI); Part II (LI)

Black-throated Trogon (*T. rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - Part I (IG, I\*); Part II (PC, NL\*, LI) {This subspecies is endemic to E Brazil, NE Argentina and E Paraguay.}

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

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

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - Part I (IG)

Green Kingfisher (*C. american*) - Part II (NL to LI)

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

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG)

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

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

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

Buff-bellied Puffbird (*Notharchus swainsoni*) **(E)\*** - Part II\* (LI\*) {This form was recently elevated to full-species status. It was formerly treated as conspecific with White-necked Puffbird, but vocal and morphological differences clearly favor separate species status. It can be one of the tougher AF endemics to find on any given trip, and this year it was only heard.}

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

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) - Part I (IG – Nice studies!)

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 (NL, 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, GI\*); Part II (NL)

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

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - Part I (IG, SG\*, SF, IT); 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, NL, LI\*)

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

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

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) - Part I (SG); Part II\* (NL to LI, LI) {This species is expanding its range into eastern Brazil with increasing deforestation. A regular feature of our Pantanal trips, it is still a bonus bird here in the southeast.}

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

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI\*, 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 I (GI); Part II (NL) {This endemic subspecies actually has a red throat!}

Yellow-browed Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - Part I (SF); Part II (PC, NL). {Formerly called “White-browed Woodpecker”, a most misleading name, given that the brow is distinctly yellowish}

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - Part I (IG, IT\*)

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

Field Flicker (*C. campestris*) - Part I (GI, 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, GI); Part II (LI)  
{A stunning bird!}

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*) - Part I (IG)

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (**E**) - Part I\* (IT); Part II (NL)  
{This species was harder to come by than usual.}

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

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

Tail-banded Hornero (*Furnarius figulus*) (**E**) - Part II (PC, NL)

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

Striolated Tit-Spintail (*Leptasthenura striolata*) (**E**) - Part I (SF – Pulled out at the last minute!)

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

Straight-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnoctites rectirostris*) - Part I (SF)

Sooty-fronted Spintail (*Synallaxis frontalis*) - Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-capped Spintail (*S. ruficapilla*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, SG, IT); Part II\* (PC\*)

Gray-bellied Spintail (*S. cinerascens*) (**E**) - Part I (SF\*, IT – Perhaps the best and most prolonged views we have ever had of this normally skulky species!)

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

Olive Spintail (*C. obsoleta*) (**E**) - Part I (IG\*, SG, CU, SF)

Yellow-chinned Spintail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT); Part II (PC, LI)

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 II (PC) {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.}

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.)

Canebrake Groundcreeper (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) (**E**) - Part I (SG – I thought we had it made when one came roaring in to tape and started to sing back. The next thing we knew, the bird had retreated, and we couldn’t get it back. A brief look was the best any of us could do. Then the rain came, and messed up our chances at the “sure thing” spot. Darn!)

Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus minutus*) (e) - Part I (GI) {This, the nominate form, is endemic to the Atlantic Forest, and differs vocally and morphologically from other populations of this wide-ranging “species”. It is a good candidate for a split.}

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

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) (**E**) - Part I (SG, SF, IT) {We encountered two different subspecies: 1) *camargoi* in SG and SF (distinguished primarily by its more extensively streaked back and underparts), and 2) *contaminatus* at IT. The two forms apparently intergrade in N São Paulo state.}

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - Part I (SG, SF, IT); Part II (PC)

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, SG\*); Part II (PC, NL, LI) {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw at GI, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we saw in Espírito Santo.}

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

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

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*P. atricapillus*) (E) - Part I (IG\*, GI, IT); 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, GI\*); Part II (NL, LI\*)

Black-tailed Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus caudacutus umbretta*) (e) - Part II (LI) {This subspecies is endemic to coastal E Brazil. This was a first for this tour!}

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - Part I (SG)

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

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

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, IT\*); Part II (PC\*, 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, GI, 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 (GI, IT); Part II (PC, NL\*)

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

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

Lesser Woodcreeper (*X. fuscus*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL, LI\*) {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and

likely to be split into multiple species in the future. We saw nominate *fuscus* on Part I, and *tenuirostris* on Part II.}

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

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

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypodaleus guttatus*) (E) - Part I (IG\*, GI – Fabulous studies of a bird taped down to eye-level! The first of the “Big 5 Antshrikes” seen on the trip.); Part II\* (NL\*)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*)- Part I (SG, SF\*, IT – We couldn’t have asked for better looks at this spectacular bird than the pair that we taped in at SG. But then we were treated to an encore performance at IT that was nearly as good. It is seldom this easy with this often elusive beast.)

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - Part I (IT – It took some work, but this one eventually came in for good looks. Chronologically, this one completed our sweep of the Big 5 Antshrikes.); Part II\* (PC\*)

Large-tailed Antshrike (*M. leachii*) (E) - Part I (SG – Crippling views of a singing male. My personal favorite among the Big 5. Our Brazilian escort on the 1991 tour eloquently likened the black male with his white highlights as looking like “a star-filled night sky, viewed from above” – a truly evocative description.)

Great Antshrike (*Taraba major*) - Part II (LI – a tour first!)

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - Part I (SG, IT – We had the best and most prolonged looks of this rare endemic that we’ve ever had at Serra da Graciosa, when a pair popped into plain view. Then, we topped it at IT, when a male decided to sit still and start preening right in front of us! This made 13 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, SG, SF, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL) {Buff-bellied *gilvigaster* in SG and SF, gray-bellied *caerulescens* at IG, IT & NL.}

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

Spot-breasted Antvireo (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Plain Antvireo (*D. mentalis*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, IT); Part II (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 (SG, IT – more elusive than usual this trip.); Part II\* (\*PC)

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”.)

Unicolored Antwren (*Myrmotherula unicolor*) (E) - Part I (GI – Excellent close studies of this localized endemic antwren.)

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

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

Marsh Antwren (*Stymphalornis acutirostris*) (E) - Part I (GI – Sensational views of this endemic antwren! It was just described to science in 1995, and placed in the monotypic genus *Stymphalornis*. Recent molecular work indicates that it is more properly placed in the genus *Formicivora*, which correlates nicely with observed morphological, vocal and ecological similarities with several of the *Formicivora* species. Amazingly, a new (as yet unnamed) population of closely related birds has recently been discovered in São Paulo state. Whether they are different enough to warrant separate species status is a matter of some debate. We see that one on our Brazilian Highlights Tour.)

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - Part I (GI, SG\*, IT); Part II (PC\*, NL)

Bertoni's (= Rufous-necked) Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*) (E) - Part I (IG\*, SG, IT\* – One of six beautiful and endemic members of this genus that were seen on the trip.)

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

Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - Part I (SG\*, IT); Part II\* (PC\*)

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

Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - Part I (GI); Part II (LI)

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

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

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

Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - Part I (GI – great studies)

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

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma ruficeps*)\* (e) - Part I\* (GI\*); Part II\* (LI\*) {They just wouldn't respond this year.}

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - Part I (IG; SG\*, SF\*); Part II (NL) {Good looks at this skulker.}

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*) (E) - Part I (IT – Excellent views of a pair that taped right into the trail!) {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 – It took a bit of work, but we finally got good looks at this difficult-to-see species, giving us a clean sweep of

all three possible *Chamaeza antthrushes* seen well on the trip!); Part II\* (PC\*) {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\* (SG\*, IT\*); Part II (PC, NL\* – Stunning views of this spectacular antpitta!) {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) - Part I (SF, IT\* – After a bit of work, we were finally treated to nice looks of this cool little bird.)

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

Rufous (= Silvery-tufted) Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - Part I (IG, SG\*, 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.}

Black-cheeked Gnateater (*Conopophaga melanops*) (E) - Part II (LI – Nice looks at this little beauty.)

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

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E) - Part II (PC – Sensational looks at this odd little endemic.)

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - Part I (IT – We had a pair of these super cool birds parading around at our feet. This one may get my vote for best song of the Atlantic Forest.)

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - Part I (SF, IT\* – Excellent views of a singing bird at SF. This was the first of an amazing 6 species of tapaculos seen on the trip, 4 of them from the genus *Scytalopus*!); Part II\* (PC\*)

Planalto Tapaculo (*Scytalopus pacheco*) (E) - Part I (SF – Crippling views for everyone, and to my knowledge, the first time this recently described species has been seen by an organized tour group since its description as a new species!) {Just described to science in the past year, although there were many specimens in collections. Formerly confused with, and treated as part of, Mouse-colored Tapaculo, *S. speluncae*, which overlaps with this species in Rio Grande do Sul.

Planalto is distinguished by its paler overall color and extensively buff belly and flanks, which are boldly barred. Voices of the two species also differ.}

Wetland Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) (E) - Part I (CU – We didn't do as well on this one. Although we all heard it right in front of us for an extended period, I may have been the only one to lay glasses on the bird when it moved through a narrow gap in the vegetation. I think a couple of you just saw the rustle of grass as it vacated its perch.)

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Scytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - Part I (GI, SG\*); Part II\* (PC\*)

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

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

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) - Part II (PC – Thanks to great spotting by Rachel!) {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 – Nice looks at a male.)

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - Part I (SG, SF – multiple great views!); Part II (PC, NL\*)

Black-headed Berryeater (*Carpornis melanocephalus*) (E) - Part II (LI – Nice scope studies.)

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 – None of our birds lingered quite long enough!)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - Part I (GI, SG, IT\* – scope looks at adult males); Part II (PC\*, NL)

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

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

White-crowned Manakin (*Dixiphia pipra cephalucos*) (e) - Part II (LI) {This form differs vocally from other members of the complex, and is a good candidate for a future split.}

Band-tailed Manakin (*Pipra fasciicauda*) - Part I (IG)

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 – Possibly our best looks ever at this attractive bird, when a gorgeous male dropped in on top of us, just 3 meters above the ground!)

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, GI, SG\*, IT\*); Part II (PC\*, NL) {formerly called "Greenish Manakin" or "Greenish Mourner"}

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

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

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

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

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) - Part I (IG, IT\*); Part II\* (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 (IG\*, GI\*, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura*) - Part I (GI, IT)

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - Part I (IG, SF); Part II (PC)

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

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, GI\*)

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

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 – The tail wagger!)

Restinga Tyrannulet (*P. kronei*) **(E)** - Part I (GI – Repeated great studies of this range-restricted endemic.)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*) **(E)** - Part I (IT – the “Wicked Witch of the East”); Part II\* (PC, NL) {also known as “Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”}

Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant (*H. obsoletus*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, IT\* – the “Wicked Witch of the West”) {Also known as “Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant”. We had nice studies of the subspecies *zimmeri* at the Hampel, but only heard nominate *obsoletus* at IT.}

Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) **(E)** - Part I (GI – nice studies)

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

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*H. nidipendulus*) **(E)** - Part II (NL)

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

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

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

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

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

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, 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 (*Platyrrinchus mystaceus*) - Part I (IG\*, SG); Part II (NL)

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - Part I (GI, SF, IT); Part II (PC)

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

Black-tailed Flycatcher (*M. atricaudus*) - Part I (IT – including a bird at an active nest)

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

Fuscous Flycatcher (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*) - Part I (IG, GI) {We saw two different subspecies, *bimaculatus* at IG, and *fuscatus* at GI.}

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

Tropical Pewee (*Contopus cinereus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

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

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

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 (IT – including on the grounds of our hotel!)

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

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

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

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - Part II (PC to NL)

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF, IT); Part II (PC to NL)

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

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

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

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

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

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*)\* - Part I\* (IT\*); Part II\* (PC\*, LI\*)

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

Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - Part I (IG, GI\*, IT\*)

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

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

Rusty-margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*) - Part II (PC)

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

Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgata*) - Part I (IG, GI); Part II\* (LI\*)

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

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

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - Part II (PC)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - Part I (GI, 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 (IG, IT)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SHARPBILLS (Oxyruncidae):**

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - Part II (PC, NL – good studies)

**SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):**

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

White-winged Swallow (*Tachycineta albiventer*) - Part I (IG, GI)

White-rumped Swallow (*T. leucorrhoa*) - Part I (GI, SF); Part II (NL to LI)

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

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

**PIPITS (Motacillidae):**

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

Yellowish Pipit (*A. lutescens*) - Part I (GI)

**WRENS (Troglodytidae):**

Black-capped Donacobius (*Donacobius atricapillus*) - Part I (IT – leader only); Part II (LI)

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

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

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris*) (E) - Part I (GI\*, IT – great scope studies!)

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Part I (throughout); Part II (PC, NL\*)

**THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):**

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - Part I (SF, IT); Part II (PC)

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

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

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - Part I (GI, SG, IT)

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

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

Pale-breasted Thrush (*T. leucomelas*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT); Part II (NL)

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*T. amaurochalinus*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, CU, SF); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila lactea*) (**E**) - Part I (IG – Repeated crippling views of this difficult-to-find gnatcatcher!)

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

Azure Jay (*Cyanocorax caeruleus*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, SG\*, SF\* – nice looks)

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 (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, CU); Part II (LI)

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, GI, SG\*, 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 (SG\*, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

Hooded Siskin (*Carduelis magellanica*) - Part I (SG, SF); Part II (PC)

### **WARBLERS (Parulidae):**

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG\*, SF, IT); Part II (LI)

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

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

White-rimmed (= White-browed) Warbler (*B. leucoblepharus*) (**E**) - Part I (SG, SF, IT)

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

### **BANANAQUIT (Coerebidae):**

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

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

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

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

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (**E**) - Part I (IT – Great scope views {from my room!} of this bizarre, foliage-gleaner-like tanager)

Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) (**E**) - Part II (PC) {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; picked up at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour!)

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

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

Yellow-backed Tanager (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - Part II (LI)

Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*) (**E**) - Part II (PC – **The** bird of the trip! We had excellent views of a responsive pair. Only recently rediscovered, and still known from only a couple of locations. This remains one of the rarest birds in all of South America, with a known global population of fewer than 20 birds.)

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

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, IT)

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 (IG, SG, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

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

Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, IT)

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

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*T. cyanoptera*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, SG); Part II (PC)

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

Palm Tanager (*T. palmarum*) - Part I (GI, CU, IT); Part II (LI)

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

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - Part I (CU, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL)

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

Violaceous Euphonia (*E. violacea*) - Part I (IG); Part II (PC)

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euphonia chalybea*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF – One of the harder endemics to find. We were treated to multiple good looks this year, including one responsive male that perched at eye-level almost too-close-to-focus-on!)

Golden-rumped Euphonia (*Euphonia cyanocephala*) - Part I (SF, IT)

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

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) Part I (IG, IT); Part II (PC). {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, LI)

Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) **(E)** - Part I (GI, CU – Stunning!)

Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, IT); Part II (PC)

Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) **(E)** - Part I (IT – leader only); Part II (PC, NL)

Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC, NL)

Black-backed Tanager (*Tangara peruviana*) **(E)** - Part I (GI – Exceptional views of this range-restricted and very beautiful endemic tanager.)

Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF)

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

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - Part I (GI); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT); Part II\* (PC\*)

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

Gray Pileated Finch (*Coryphospingus pileatus*) - Part II (PC) {Also known as “Pileated Finch”.}

Red Pileated Finch (*Coryphospingus cucullatus*) - Part I (IG) {Also known as “Red-crested Finch”.}

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

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

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

Red-rumped Warbling-Finch (*P. lateralis*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF, IT) {We saw two very different races of this bird, the more northern *lateralis* at IT, and the more southern *cabinisi* at SG and SF. 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, NL)

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)

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

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

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

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides herbicola*) - Part I (IT)

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

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, CU, SF, IT); Part II (PC, NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

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

Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*A. ruficapillus*) - Part II (PC)

White-browed Blackbird (*Leistes superciliaris*) - Part I (GI); Part II (NL)

Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - Part I (throughout); Part II (PC, NL)

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - Part II (PC)

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

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

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - Part I (IT); Part II (PC)

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

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

**TOTAL = 471 species, including 164 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:**

Opossum sp. - IG (pregnant female), PC  
Maned Sloth - PC (excellent spotting by Bill)  
South American Coatiundi - IG, LI  
Capybara - São Paulo airport  
Red-rumped Agouti - LI  
Agouti sp. - IG  
Cavi sp. - RG  
Brazilian Rabbit - IG, LI  
Armadillo sp. - IG  
Guianan Squirrel - IG, IT, LI  
Buffy-headed Marmoset - PC  
Masked Titi Monkey - IT (spectacular views)  
Dusky Titi Monkey\* - LI  
Brown Capuchin Monkey - IG, PC, NL  
Brown Howler Monkey\* - PC\*, LI\*  
bat spp.  
Yellow-spotted Tortoise - LI  
Tegui Lizard - LI  
Cane Toad - IT