

# **SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

**PART I: IGUAÇU, COASTAL PARANÁ  
/SANTA CATARINA, RIO GRANDE DO  
SUL & ITATIAIA  
OCTOBER 1 – 17, 2007**

**PART II: ESPÍRITO SANTO & THE  
SEARCH FOR THE CHERRY-  
THROATED TANAGER  
OCTOBER 15-25, 2007**

**LEADERS: KEVIN ZIMMER & ANDREW WHITTAKER**

**COMPILED BY: KEVIN ZIMMER**

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

**October 1–17, 2007 (Part I)  
October 15–25, 2007 (Part II)**

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

**List compiled by Kevin Zimmer**

Once again, Southeastern Brazil Part I served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing over 400 species and a whopping 146 regional and/or Brazilian endemics.

We started in Iguazu, where, besides the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls, we were treated to exceptional views of the localized Russet-winged Spadebill, an impressive pair of Robust Woodpeckers, a lethargic Sharpbill, and an unusually cooperative pair of Mottled Owls. In between came close encounters and point-blank views of such avian eye candy as the improbably coiffed Blond-crested Woodpecker, spectacular Red-breasted Toucans, an elegant Black-throated Trogon, and the dressy Plush-crested Jay, not to mention Rusty-breasted Nunlet, Ochre-collared Piculet, Southern Antpipit, and the endearing São Paulo Tyrannulet. For all of that, 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. Over the next two days, the *restinga* woodlands yielded one highlight after another, including a skulking Yellow-legged Tinamou; a singing Spot-backed Antshrike; a family of Blond-crested Woodpeckers; a glaring Variable Screech-Owl; eye level views of dazzling Black-backed Tanagers; a point-blank Squamate Antbird and an equally cooperative Scaled Antbird; inquisitive Unicolored Antwrens; a stolid pair of Crescent-chested Puffbirds; 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, where the far-reaching calls of Bare-throated Bellbirds and Hooded Berryeaters presaged great looks of males of both species. Intermittent light rain literally dampened bird activity throughout our morning, but it didn't stop us from securing nice looks of a pair of Slaty Bristlefronts, a tape-responsive pair of Rufous-breasted Leaftossers, and a pair of stream-creeping Sharp-tailed Streamcreepers. Our morning birding was followed by a typically sumptuous Brazilian lunch, during which the weather improved slightly.

Our next stop was a visit to an active lek of Plovercrests, these being the black-breasted southern subspecies *Ioddigesii*. We enjoyed crippling views of multiple snazzy males on song perches before a look at our watches reminded us it was time to head to the next spot. Here, our quarry was the elusive Canebrake Groundcreeper, the resident individual of which might more aptly be renamed the "Curitiba Neckbreaker"! After some effort, everyone in our group had flight views and a bad case of whiplash, while several lucky individuals at least got their binoculars on the perched bird for a few seconds. We were more than happy to wave the white flag on this one in order to position ourselves for a dusk try at the rare, and seldom-seen, Sickie-winged Nightjar. The nightjars appeared on cue, and delighted us with brief spotlight views of a calling male (showing off its bizarrely shaped wings), and prolonged views of a female that was literally close enough to reach out and touch. The evening was capped by excellent views of a lovely Rusty-barred Owl.

On to São Francisco de Paula, where moss-draped araucaria woodlands and windswept, plateau grasslands treated us to a delightful mix of forest and open country birding. Our morning on the escarpment trails netted numerous prizes, from exceptional views of Mottled Piculet, Green-chinned Euphonia, and Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant, to impressive White-throated Woodcreepers and skulking Gray-bellied Spinetails. But the real stars were a pair of Vinaceous-breasted Parrots that I pulled in with the tape. Upon alighting in a nearby araucaria tree, the pair proceeded to treat us to a captivating repertoire of behaviors, ranging from allopreening to courtship-feeding to copulation, all while filling our scopes!

The grounds of our hotel, and another nearby, yielded a surprising duo of Swallow-tailed Cotingas, a most cooperative Long-tufted Screech-Owl (one of an impressive 7 species of owls seen during the tour), Speckle-breasted Antpitta, Chestnut-backed Tanager on the feeders, and a remarkably well-behaved Mouse-colored Tapaculo. Nearby open country yielded loads of new birds, including such perennial favorites as Plumbeous Rail, Long-tailed Cinclodes, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, Black-and-white Monjita, and Saffron-cowled Blackbird. One of the major trip highlights came when we found a Planalto Tapaculo, a species just described to science in 2005. The bird was quite tape-responsive, and provided everyone in the group with good views. This was the

second consecutive year that we have scored this species since its formal description.

Then, it was on to Itatiaia National Park, a perpetual favorite. The park was drier than we had ever seen it (is the weather normal anyplace anymore?), and locals said there had not been a significant rain in over two months. Bird vocalization and flock activity seemed to be way down, and the trickle of birds visiting the hotel feeders was but a pale shadow of the norm. Although the weather clearly impacted us on a few birds, we still managed to see most of the expected species, along with a few bonus birds. The number one highlight for many of us had to be the male Black-and-gold Cotinga in full display, bowing and posturing with wings spread like a canopy, showing off the golden color to maximum advantage. In 17 years of birding the park, I had never witnessed this display behavior—SPECTACULAR!

Other highlights included a sensational pair of White-bearded Antshrikes (14 years in a row for this rare endemic on this trip) and an equally superb pair of Large-tailed Antshrikes on the Agulhas Negras Road. We also enjoyed exceptional studies of both subspecies of Red-eyed Thornbird (soon to be split as separate species), as well as the always-entertaining antics of displaying Streamer-tailed Tyrants in the lowland marshes below the park. The bamboo was seeding in a number of spots, which was responsible for the presence of both Uniform Finch and Temminck's Seedeater. Nice looks at both Rufous-tailed and Cryptic antthrushes, combined with our earlier studies of Short-tailed Antthrush at Iguaçu, once again gave us a hat trick on seeing the always-challenging *Chamaeza* antthrushes. A major emergence of winged ants presented us with the rare opportunity to watch massive White-collared Swifts feeding below canopy level, whereas the variety of large and colorful moths attracted by lights to the dining room windows provided a veritable smorgasbord for the resident pair of Ferruginous Pygmy-Owls. Perched Frilled Coquettes at minimum-focus-range, Rufous-backed Antvireos at eye level, and scope views of Black-capped Piprites were just a few of the many other highlights from Itatiaia.

All too soon, it was time to return to Rio, where some said their good-byes, while others embarked on **Part II, Espírito Santo**, where a whole new group of Atlantic Forest endemics awaited.

Along the way, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals (including visits to multiple *churrascarias*), sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality. All in all, a most congenial group of birders saw a bunch of really special birds, and had great fun in the process!

Espírito Santo was, as always, excellent. We began with a search for the Cherry-throated Tanager, an ultra-rare species that we had scored on 7 occasions out of 8 prior attempts. This time we were not so lucky. The region was in the midst of a severe drought, which dampened vocalization and the

responsiveness of many species. Although we heard the tanager, it was unresponsive, and eluded us despite much effort. 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 our previous level of success 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, and the seldom seen Black-legged Dacnis. A Brown Tinamou seen virtually at arm's-length was another real prize. 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 Frilled Coquette. It was here that we were treated to a Ruby Topaz Hummingbird—a species that we regularly see in northeast Brazil, but a first for this tour. Nova Lombardia gave us tail-quivering Oustalet's Tyrannulets, singing Wied's Tyrant-Manakins, a pair of enigmatic Rufous-brown Solitaires, a spectacular low-soaring White-necked Hawk, and a superb Tawny-browed Owl, among many other highlights.

Then, it was on to Linhares, where we concluded our tour with a bang. Linhares CVRD Reserve offered up exceptional views of the ultra-rare Red-billed Curassow (male and female) and Plumbeous Antvireos, fine studies of flashy Red-browed Parrots, tiny Minute Hermits, Black-headed Berryeater, White-crowned Manakin, and many others. But top highlights here were shared between a dramatic Long-tailed Potoo on a roost, and a flock of stunning Ochre-marked Parakeets that we taped into some palms at point-blank range in beautiful afternoon sun. The mammals even gave the birds a run for their money here, as we were treated to fine views of two Brazilian tapirs and a daytime ocelot, which vied with our earlier spectacular views of buffy-headed marmosets (from Caetés and Nova Lombardia) for best mammals of the trip.

Along the way, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals (including visits to multiple *churrascarias*), sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality. All in all, 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. Black-and-gold Cotinga and Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (tie)**
- 2. Large-tailed Antshrike**
- 3. White-bearded Antshrike and Blond-crested Woodpecker (tie)**

## Part II:

1. Ochre-marked Parakeet
2. Tawny-browed Owl, Red-browed Parrot, Long-tailed Potoo, and Brown Tinamou (four-way tie)

### Itinerary:

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

- 10/01 - connections to São Paulo or Iguazu (Most group members opted to arrive in Iguazu a day before the tour actually started, in order to have a day at leisure to recover from the overnight flight.)
- 10/02 - tour officially begins, with afternoon birding walk along the river to the Falls, and out onto the boardwalk to the Devil's Throat.
- 10/03 - Iguazu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling
- 10/04 - Iguazu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling
- 10/05 - Iguazu to Curitiba and then drive to Itapoá, with afternoon birding near Garuva.
- 10/06 - Itapoá to Volta Velha Reserve for all-day birding
- 10/07 - Itapoá to Volta Velha Reserve for morning birding; afternoon near Garuva, followed by return drive to Curitiba. Night at Curitiba.
- 10/08 - Curitiba to Serra da Graciosa and Morretes for morning and lunch; afternoon at various spots in and around Curitiba, with post-dusk night-birding.
- 10/09 - Curitiba to Porto Alegre, and drive to São Francisco de Paula, with some late afternoon birding in open country along the road to Canelo & Gramado.
- 10/10 - morning birding along the escarpment near the Hampel, afternoon in the open country nearby (road to Canela & Gramado)
- 10/11 - early morning birding on the Hampel grounds (until 0830) with remainder of the day birding open country en route to Cambará do Sul & Aparados da Serra NP
- 10/12 - drive back to Porto Alegre. Mid-day flight to Rio de Janeiro, followed by 3-hour drive to Itatiaia National Park.
- 10/13 - Itatiaia NP: entire morning on Jeep Trail; afternoon in open country below the park.
- 10/14 - Itatiaia NP: all day birding on the Agulhas Negras Road, with a few open-country stops on the return drive.
- 10/15 - Itatiaia NP: early morning near the Hotel Donati, with remainder of morning and afternoon on the trails out of the Hotel Simon (primarily on the Tres Picos Trail).
- 10/16 - Itatiaia NP: optional early morning birding around grounds of hotel; pack up; drive to Rio, with lunch in Rio airport; for most of group, late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Part II**. Remainder of group with international flights home.

10/17 - for participants headed home, flights arrive in U.S. airports in morning, with connections home later in the day.

## Part II: Espírito Santo

- 10/16 - fly from Rio to Vitoria, drive to Nova Imigrante
- 10/17 - all day at Caetés
- 10/18 - all day at Caetés
- 10/19 - morning at Caetés; afternoon drive to Santa Teresa
- 10/20 - morning at Nova Lombardia reserve; p.m. at Augusto Ruschi estate (hummingbird feeders) & owling excursion to Nova Lombardia
- 10/21 - morning at Nova Lombardia reserve; afternoon drive to Linhares CVRD Reserve
- 10/22 - Linhares CVRD Reserve
- 10/23 - Linhares CVRD Reserve
- 10/24 - return drive to Vitoria; flights to Rio/São Paulo, with evening connections to U.S.
- 10/25 - arrival in U.S., with connections to home

### **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.

- CA - Caetés, Espírito Santo
- 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 vicinity, Espírito Santo
- NL - Nova Lombardia, Augusto Ruschi estate and Santa Teresa area, Espírito Santo
- 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 (LI)

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

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - Part I\* (IG, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL\*) {Point-blank views!}

Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*) (**E**) - Part I (GI) {After a bit of work, seen by several people.}

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

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

Red-winged Tinamou (*Rynchotus rufescens*) - Part I (SF) {seen nicely}

Spotted Nothura (*Nothura maculosa*) - Part I (SF) {seen nicely}

### **GREBES (Podicipedidae)**

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) - Part II (LI)

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

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

### **DARTERS & ANHINGA (Anhingidae):**

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*) - Part I (IG)

### **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.}

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) - Part I (IG, GI) {also called "White-necked Heron"}

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

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (LI)

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA, LI)

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - Part I (IG)

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

**IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):**

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

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

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

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

White-faced Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna viduata*) - Part I (GI, CU), Part II (LI)

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck (*Dendrocygna autumnalis*) - Part II (LI)

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - Part I (GI, CU, SF) {also called "Brazilian Duck"}, Part II (LI)

Yellow-billed Pintail (*Anas georgica*) - Part I (SF)

White-cheeked Pintail (*Anas bahamensis*) - Part II (LI)

Silver Teal (*Anas versicolor*) - Part I (CU)

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

**VULTURES (Cathartidae):**

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

Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - Part I (daily, except for IT, where it was seen only once.), Part II (all locations)

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

King Vulture (*Sarcoramphus papa*) - Part I (IG)

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

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

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - Part I (GI, SG), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

White-necked Hawk (*Leucopternis lacernulatus*) **(E)** - Part II (NL) {Spectacular studies of a close, soaring bird.}

Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - Part I (SF), Part II (CA)

Crowned Eagle (*Harpyhaliaetus coronatus*) - Part I (SF) {Good spotting by Chris! Only the second time we have recorded this impressive raptor on this tour.}

Gray Hawk (*Asturina nitida*)\* - Part II (LI)

Roadside Hawk (*Buteo magnirostris*) - Part I (all locations), Part II (all locations)

Short-tailed Hawk (*Buteo brachyurus*) - Part I (Rio to IT, IT), Part II (CA, LI)

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - Part I (IT) {A nice soaring adult over the Hotel Simon.}

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

Southern Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - Part I (GI, CU, SF, IT), Part II (CA, 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 (CA, NL, LI)

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

Laughing Falcon (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) - Part I (GI), Part II\* (LI)

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

Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*)\* - Part I (IT) {rare here}

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

Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - Part I (SF)

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

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis canicollis*) - Part I (GI) {Great scope studies of two birds!}

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - Part I (IG) {Seen by some participants at IG the day before the tour officially began.}, Part II (LI)

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF, IT) {Repeated great looks.}, Part II (CA)

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (**E**) - Part I (IG) {Seen only by Chris.}

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (**E**) - Part II (LI) {Wonderful studies of both sexes.}

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

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*)\* (**E**) - Part I (GI\*, IT\*), Part II\* (NL\*)

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

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

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

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*)\* - Part I (SF) {Always nasty to see.}

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*A. saracura*) (**E**) - Part I (GI, CU, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Uniform Crake (*Amaurolimnas concolor*)\* - Part II\* (LI\*)

Blackish Rail (*R. nigricans*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, IT), Part II (NL)

Plumbeous Rail (*Rallus sanguinolentus*) - Part I (SF) {Nice views of this attractive rail.}

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

Common Moorhen (*Gallinula chloropus*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU), Part II (LI)

### **SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):**

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - Part I (SF) {Including great studies of a pair at close range.}, Part II\* (NL)

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

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU), Part II (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*) - Parts I & II (almost daily)

American Golden-Plover (*Pluvialis dominica*) - Part I (GI, SF)

Semipalmated Plover (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) - Part I (GI)

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

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiiae*) - Part I (CU\*, SF\*, IT) {Seen multiple times on our final birding stop.}

Lesser Yellowlegs (*Tringa flavipes*) - Part I (GI) {20+ in a flooded rice field}

Spotted Sandpiper (*Actitis macularia*) - Part I (GI)

## **GULLS (Laridae):**

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

## **TERNS (Sternidae):**

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) - Part I (GI) {These 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 it was difficult to determine bill color accurately.}

## **PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):**

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

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - Parts I & II {Seen at all locations and almost daily.}

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (LI)

Plumbeous Pigeon (*P. plumbea plumbea*) (e) - Part I (SF\*, IT) {Seen nicely.}, Part II\* (CA\*, NL\*)

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, SF)

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Red-shouldered Macaw (*Diopsittica nobilis*) - Part II (CA)

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

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

Ochre-marked Parakeet (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - Part II (LI) {Magnificent! A flock taped into the palms at point-blank range in wonderful afternoon sun.}

Maroon-bellied (= Reddish-bellied) Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - Part I (IG, SG\*, SF, IT); Part II (CA, 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)

Blue-winged Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II\* (CA\*)

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - Part I (GI), Part II (LI)

Yellow-chevroned Parakeet (*Brotogeris chiriri*) - Part I (IT)

Golden-tailed Parrotlet (*Touit surda*) (E) - Part I (CA, NL\*)

Red-capped Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - Part I (SF, IT\*) {Nice views at SF.}, Part II (CA\*, NL) {also known as "Pileated Parrot"}

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, LI)

Red-browed Parrot (*Amazona rhodocorytha*) (E) - Part II (LI) {Pair taped into a tree, affording tremendous close views.}

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

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

Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (*Amazona vinacea*) (E) - Part I (SF) {Incredible point-blank studies of a pair engaged in courtship feeding and copulation – one of the true highlights of the trip!}

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

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, IT\*), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

Greater Ani (*Crotophaga major*) - Part II (LI)

Smooth-billed Ani (*C. ani*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT), Part II (CA)

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

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

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*)\* - Part I (IG, GI) {This species was clearly not in a territorial mode.}

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*) (E) - Part I (GI) {Crippling views of a very responsive individual. Also known as “Black-capped Screech-Owl”.}

Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*O. sactaecatarinae*) (E) - Part I (CU\*, SF) {Excellent studies of a male.}

Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*) (E) - Part I (CU) {Outstanding looks at this impressive owl!}

Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*) - Part I (IG) {Prolonged close study of this widespread, but often hard-to-see owl.}

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - Part I (IT) {Less cooperative than usual. Seen perched briefly by most people in the group. This was our 7<sup>th</sup> owl species seen on the Part I of the trip!}, Part II (NL) {Superb studies.}

Brazilian Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) - Part II (NL) {This one made it 8 species of owls seen for the entire trip!}

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) - Part I (IG, IT) {This fierce little predator made daily rounds off the hotel restaurant balcony, where it mostly feasted on the abundance of large moths attracted to the restaurant lights.}, Part II\* (LI\*)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - Part I (GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, LI)

## **POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):**

Long-tailed Potoo (*Nyctibius aethereus aethereus*) (e) - Part II (LI) {A roosting individual of this distinctive form was a true highlight.}

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\*, IT), Part II (NL) {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 (GI), Part II (NL, LI)

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

Sickle-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - Part I (CU) {Some of us were treated to nice looks at a male with its oddly shaped wings, while everyone enjoyed spotlight views of a female that was close enough to touch! A poorly known and rarely seen nightjar.}

## **SWIFTS (Apodidae):**

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - Part I (SG, SF, IT)

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

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - Part I (SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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 (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, LI) {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 I (GI), Part II (NL)

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

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

Planalto Hermit (*Phaethornis pretrei*) - Part II (CA, NL)

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) **(E)** - Part II (LI) {Close studies of this tiny endemic.}

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

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

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) **(E)** - Part I (GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL) {Repeated close views of this flashy endemic.}

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

Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - Part I (SF)

“Purple-breasted” Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Alas, the ongoing draught at Itatiaia seemed to have curtailed activity at the lek, which was unattended this year for the first time in recent memory. We did see a few foraging females away from the lek. Males of this nominate subspecies differ from those of *loddigesii* in having a brighter and more extensively purple breast and a green crest. The subspecies *loddigesii*, which we saw in Curitiba, and which occurs farther south {s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay}, has a darker and more restricted breast patch, and a blue crest. It is a potential split.}

“Black-breasted” Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi loddigesii*) **(E)** - Part I (CU) {Multiple spectacular males on the lek!}

Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) **(E)** - Part I (IT), Part II (NL) {Point-blank looks at dazzling males on both parts of the tour.}

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - Part I (SF) {Common this year.}, Part II (NL)

Fork-tailed Woodnymph (*Thalurania furcata*) - Part II (LI)

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

White-tailed Goldenthrout (*Polytmus guainumbi*) - Part I (SG)

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

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Amazilia lactea*) - Part II (NL)

Glittering-throated Emerald (*Polyerata fimbriata*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (NL)

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (**E**) - Part I (SG, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystine*) - Part I (SF, IT), Part II (NL)

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

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

Collared Trogon (*Trogon collaris castaneus*) - Part II (LI) {This species is rare and local in the Atlantic Forest.}

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

Surucua Trogon (*T. surrucura*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, SG, SF\*, IT), Part II (CA) {Both the orange-bellied race *aurantius*, and the red-bellied race *surrucura* were seen.}

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

Ringed Kingfisher (*Ceryle torquata*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF), Part II (LI)

Amazon Kingfisher (*Chloroceryle amazona*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, GI\*, IT)

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

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

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

White-eared Puffbird (*Nystalus chacuru*) - Part I (IT)

Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - Part I (GI) {Great looks!}, Part II\* (CA)

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 (LI)

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA)  
{Recently subsumed to the genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Bailloni*.}

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 (CA, NL, LI)

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Veniliornis spilogaster*) (E) - Part I (GI, SG\*, SF, IT)

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

Yellow-eared Woodpecker (*Veniliornis maculifrons*) (**E**) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Yellow-throated Woodpecker (*Piculus flavigula erythropis*) (e) - Part I (GI), Part II (NL, LI) {This endemic subspecies actually has a red throat!}

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

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

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*) – Part I (GI, IT), Part II (LI) {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 (GI, SF) {See preceding species. The two forms differ vocally and in throat color, which may act as an isolating mechanism. We saw birds of both types at GI, which, apparently, is within the contact zone.}

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, GI) {A stunning bird!}, Part II\* (LI\*)

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI)

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (**E**) - Part I (IG), Part II (CA\*, LI)

### **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 I (IT) {Seen by some at our last birding stop on the way back to Rio.}, Part II (NL)

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

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

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

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

Spix's (= Chicli) Spinetail (*S. spixi*) - Part I (GI, SG, SF, IT), Part II\* (LI\*)

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*S. ruficapilla*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF\*, IT), Part II (CA\*, NL)

Gray-bellied Spinetail (*S. cinerascens*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, IT) {As usual, a devil to see well, but we ended up with good views.}

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, IT), Part II (CA)

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

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - Part I (IG, GI)

Itatiaia Thistletail (*Oreophylax moreirae*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Formerly known as "Itatiaia Spine-tail" – less cooperative than usual.}

Rufous-fronted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*) - Part II (NL)

Red-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus 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.}

Red-eyed Thornbird (*P. e. ferrugineiguls*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {see above}

Canebrake Groundcreeper (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) **(E)** - Part I (CU) {More skulking and difficult than usual.}

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - Part I (SF) {We pulled this one out at the 11<sup>th</sup> hour!}

Plain Xenops (*Xenops minutus minutus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, SG) {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 (SG), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF, IT) {We encountered two different subspecies: 1) *camargoii* 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.}

White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - Part I (IT)  
(Unfortunately, this one was only seen by Keir on the last morning.)

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

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus leucophrus*) (E) - Part I (GI) {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 on Part II of the tour.}

Pale-browed Treehunter (*C. l. leucophrus*) (E) - Part II (CA, NL) {see above}

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

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

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

White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA)

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II\* (NL\*, LI\*)

Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - Part I (SG) {Nice studies.}

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*) - Part I (SG, SF\*, IT) {Nice looks at this species on a couple of occasions, including one bird feeding young.}, Part II (CA) {Several nests, and good studies.}

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

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, IT) {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\*, SG\*, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI\*) {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 (SG\*, SF), Part II (CA\*, NL)

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

Lesser Woodcreeper (*X. fuscus fuscus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF, IT)  
{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.}

Lesser Woodcreeper (*X. f. tenuirostris*) **(E)** - Part II (CA, NL, LI) {See above.}

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

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, 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 (CA, NL)

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

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*) **(E)** - Part I (GI) {After some effort, we finally got a well behaved male to sit and sing in plain view for several minutes – it was worth the wait!}, Part II\* (NL\*)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*)\* - Part I\* (SG\*, SF\*, IT\*), Part II\* (CA\*) {The only disappointment among the “Big 5” antshrikes this year. We heard distant birds at four locations, but none were interested in responding.}

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {A pair in the bamboo.}, Part II\* (CA\*)

Large-tailed Antshrike (*M. leachii*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Crippling views of both sexes. 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.}

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {We had some of the best and most prolonged studies ever of this spectacular antshrike. This made 14 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 (GI, SG, SF, IT) {Buff-bellied *gilvigaster* in GI, SG and SF, gray-bellied *caerulescens* at IT.}, Part II (CA\*, NL)

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

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

Plain Antvireo (*D. mentalis*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Rufous-backed Antvireo (*D. xanthopterus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Great looks at this attractive endemic.}

Plumbeous Antvireo (*D. plumbeus*) **(E)** - Part II (LI) {Wonderful looks at this rare endemic.}

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) **(E)** - Part I (IT), Part II\* (CA\*)

White-flanked Antwren (*Myrmotherula axillaris luctuosa*) (e) - Part II (LI) {This morphologically and vocally distinct form is likely to be split from White-flanked Antwren in the future.}

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

Rufous-winged Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus rufimarginatus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II\* (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.)

Serra Antwren (*Formicivora serrana*) (E) - Part II (NL) {A tour first! This is a bird that is somewhat more typical of the *serras* of south-central Brazil (we typically see it on our Brazilian Highlights Tour), so this was a bonus!}

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA)

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

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

Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - Part I (GI), Part II\* (NL\*)

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

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

White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II\* (CA\*, NL\*)

Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - Part I (GI) {Point-blank views of a super responsive male.}

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

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

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

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*) (E) - Part I (IT) {Good 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 the AOU and 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\* (CA\*) {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the common name “Such’s Antthrush”, which the AOU has followed. We are following Ridgely & Tudor.}

Variegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)\* (e) - Part I (SF\*, IT\*), Part II\* (CA\*) {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 (SG\*, SF, IT\*) {After a bit of work, almost everyone was treated to nice looks of this cool little bird.}

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

Rufous (= Silvery-tufted) Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, SG\*, SF), Part II (CA, NL\*) {Sibley & Monroe treat this taxon of se Brazil, Paraguay, and ne Argentina as distinct from birds of ne Brazil, *C. cearae*, to which they apply the common name of “Caatinga Gnateater”. They use “Silvery-tufted” as the modifier for southern birds. The AOU and Ridgely & Tudor have elected to stand pat on this one for the time being.}

Black-cheeked Gnateater (*Conopophaga melanops*) **(E)** - Part II (LI) {A stunning male!}

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

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, IT\*) {We had a pair of these super cool birds parading around in front of us at SG. 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, and again at IT. This was the first of 4 species of tapaculos seen on the trip, 3 of them from the genus *Scytalopus*.}

Planalto Tapaculo (*Scytalopus pacheco*) **(E)** - Part I (SF) (Great views for everyone, and the second consecutive year that we have seen it on this tour since its description as a new species just two years ago!) {Just described to science in 2005, although there were many specimens in collections. Formerly confused with, and treated as part of, Mouse-colored Tapaculo, *S. speluncae*, which overlaps with this species in Rio Grande do Sul. Planalto is distinguished by its paler overall color and extensively buff belly and flanks, which are boldly barred. Voices of the two species also differ.}

Wetland Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) (E) - Part I (SF) {Good spotting by Chris! It is always amazing whenever even part of the group can get on this skulky little marsh rat!}

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

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

Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus*) - Part I (IG), Part II (CA, NL) (Good looks at this strange bird, which some authorities regard as belonging in its own monotypic family.)

Shrike-like Cotinga (*Laniisoma elegans elegans*) (e) - Part II (CA) {It is always a red-letter day when this rare bird is seen! This nominate subspecies, which may warrant specific recognition from *L. e. buckleyi* of the Andes, is endemic to the Atlantic Forest.}

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura flavirostris*) (E) - Part I (SF) (Thanks to good spotting by Chris! This is the first time we have seen this spectacular bird in the SF area.), Part II (CA, NL) (Including a nesting pair – WOW!) {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) {Always a highlight, but seeing a male in full display, bowing with spread wings, was electric!}

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - Part I (SG), Part II (CA, NL\*) {Multiple great views!}

Black-headed Berryeater (*Carpornis melanocephalus*) (E) - Part II (LI) {After some searching, we finally secured great looks.}

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

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

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - Part I (IG) (Seen by some.), Part II (CA)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - Part I (GI\*, SG) (Nice looks at a displaying male.), SF\*, Part II (CA, NL\*)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) **(E)** - Part II (CA, NL)

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

Wied's Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma aurifrons*) **(E)** - Part II (NL) {Great looks at a singing bird.}

Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileatus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Good looks at this attractive specialty.}

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*) - Part I (IG), Part II\* (CA\*, NL\*)

Thrush-like Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdinus*)\* - Part II\* (\*LI)

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) **(E)** - Part I (IG) (Nice looks.), GI\*, SG\*, IT\*, Part II\* (CA, NL) {Formerly called "Greenish Manakin" or "Greenish Mourner".}

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

White-lored Tyrannulet (*Ornithion inerme*) - Part II (LI)

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

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

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

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT\*) {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 (CA, NL)

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

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*)\* - Part I\* (SF\*)

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

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

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

Southern Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes eximius*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*) {Unresponsive and generally non-vocal this year.}

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*P. paulistus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG) {Great looks at this uncommon and localized little flycatcher.}

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

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) {Much less cooperative than usual. It was seen by a couple of folks, and heard by all.}

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*P. ventralis*) - Part I (SF, IT), Part II (CA)

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - Part I (SF, IT) {Too-close-to-focus-on!}

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*P. burmeisteri*) - Part I (IT) (Superb studies of this species, which is often one of the more difficult of SE Brazil's many tyrannulets to see well.), Part II (CA, NL)

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

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*P. griseocapilla*) **(E)** - Part I (GI, SG\*, IT) (Exceptional studies of this canopy tyrannulet at GI, where we had it down nearly to eye-level.), Part II\* (CA\*, NL\*)

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

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

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

Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus orbitatus*) (E) - Part I (GI) {Nice studies.}

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

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*) - Part I (IG) {Somewhat of a surprise to find this species out in the marsh here. Seen by Keir and Andy; heard by others.}

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.}

Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus furcatus*) (E) - Part I (IT) {This rare endemic was less cooperative than usual. We had a pair in the bamboo that gave us one pass, and then seemed content to bury themselves in cover and just call back. The fog didn’t help!}

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

Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher (*T. poliocephalum*) (E) - Part I (GI, IT) {Also known as “Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher” .}, Part II (CA, NL)

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*T. cinereum*)\* - Part II\* (LI\*)

Southern Antpiper (*Corythopis delandi*) - Part I (IG)

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

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

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI\*, SG\*, SF\*, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI) {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 (CA\*, NL)

Russet-winged Spadebill (*Platyrinchus leucoryphus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG)  
{Sensational studies of this rare flycatcher! This one is easily missed.}

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - Part I (GI, SG, SF)

Yellow-rumped Flycatcher (*Myiobius mastacalis*) **(E)** - Part I (GI), Part II (CA)  
{This is a split from Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, *M. barbatus*.}

Black-tailed Flycatcher (*M. atricaudus*) - Part I (IT) (This one popped up when we were in the middle of the Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant ordeal. I think only one or two people besides me actually saw it.), Part II (NL)

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - Part I (SF, IT), Part II (CA)  
{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. Future splits in this complex are likely.}

Euler’s Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - Part I (GI, SG, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI\*) {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

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

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

White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velata*) **(E)** - Part I (IT)

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 (CA)

Velvety Black-Tyrant (*K. nigerrimus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {Unusually scarce this year. Seen only by Andy.}

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

Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - Part I (IT) {Always a crowd-pleaser!}

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - Part I (GI, SF)

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

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (LI)

Shear-tailed Gray-Tyrant (*Muscipipra vetula*) **(E)** - Part II (CA, NL)

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

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) **(E)** - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA\*, NL, LI)

Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

Dusky-capped Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*) - Part I (IG), Part II (NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

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

Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgata*) - Part I (GI)

Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

Variiegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - Part I (GI)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - all locations, and almost daily

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

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*P. castaneus*) (e) - Part I (IG, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

White-winged Becard (*P. polychopterus*) - Part II (NL\*, LI)

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - Part I (GI\*, SG), Part II (CA)

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana*) - Part I (GI), Part II (CA, LI\*)

Black-crowned Tityra (*T. inquisitor*) - Part I (GI), Part II (LI)

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

Brown-chested Martin (*Progne tapera*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA)

Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - all locales, and most days

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

White-rumped Swallow (*T. leucorrhoa*) - Part I (GI, SF)

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Part I (GI, SG, SF, IT),  
Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

Hellmayr's Pipit (*A. hellmayri*) - Part I (SF) {Superb looks.}

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

Black-capped Donacobius (*Donacobius atricapillus*) - Part I (IG) {There is a  
good chance that this odd bird will soon be moved to its own family.}

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

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

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Part I (seen/heard daily), Part II (CA, NL)

## **THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):**

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - Part I (IG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

## **THRUSHES (Turdidae):**

Rufous-brown Solitaire (*Cichlopsis leucogenys leucogenys*) (e) - Part II (NL) {Nice views of a pair. This enigmatic species has an oddly patchy distribution, with disjunct populations in the Andes, the tepui region, and SE Brazil. It is highly localized, and nowhere is it particularly common. We usually get it, but it is easily missed. Good spotting by Chris!}

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - Part I (GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Eastern Slaty-Thrush (*Turdus subalaris*) (**E**) – Part I (IG) {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, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **JAYS (Corvidae):**

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

Curl-crested Jay (*Cyanocorax cristatellus*) - Part I (IT) (distant)

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

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

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) - widespread

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

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA)

Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poeilotis*) (**E**) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, IT), Part II (CA) {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 (GI\*, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

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 were treated to multiple good looks this year, including one responsive pair that perched at eye-level almost too-close-to-focus-on!}

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

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

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

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

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF)

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

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

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, SG, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II\* (CA\*)

Cinnamon Tanager (*Schistochlamys ruficapillus*) (E) - Part II (NL) {Although not an Atlantic Forest endemic, this species is endemic to Brazil. It is more common and widespread in the interior NE and SC regions.}

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

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

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

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

Hooded Tanager (*Nemosia pileata*) - Part I (IT), Part II (LI)

Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*) (E)\* - Part II (CA) {Alas, we only heard this ultra-rare bird this year. This was only our 2<sup>nd</sup> miss in eight attempts. No doubt, the severe drought impacted the breeding cycles and therefore the tape responsiveness of many species in the region, including this one.}

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

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

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, GI, SG, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI)

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

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

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

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

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

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

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - Part I (GI, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Turquoise Tanager (*Tangara mexicana brasiliensis*) (e) - Part II (LI) {This distinctive, white-bellied subspecies is endemic to the Atlantic Forest, and is considered a separate species by some authorities.}

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

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

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

Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) **(E)** - Part I (IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

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

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - Part II (CA) {This rare endemic was a big surprise. There are old specimens from Espírito Santo, but this is the first recent state record that we are aware of. Good spotting Chris!}

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

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

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - Part I (IG, GI, IT)

### **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)

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 (GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Temminck's Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - Part I (IT) {This nomadic species is a specialist on seeding bamboo, undergoing cyclic invasions to an area where bamboo is seeding, only to disappear for years in between seeding events. We were lucky our visit coincided with a seeding event.}

Double-collared Seedeater (*S. caerulescens*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - Part I (IT) {Another bamboo specialist that is often missed. We were treated to nice views.}

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - Part I (GI, CU, SF), Part II (CA, NL)

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

Lesser (= Dark-cheeked) Grass-Finch (*Emberizoides ypiranganus*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, 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, SF)

Saffron-billed Sparrow (*Arremon flavirostris*) - Part I (IG)

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - Part I (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saffron-cowled Blackbird (*Xanthospar flavus*) - Part I (SF) {After missing it for the first time ever last year, it was certainly nice to see numbers of this declining and exceptionally attractive species this year.}

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

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

Shiny Cowbird (*M. bonariensis*) - all locations and near daily

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - Part I (IT), Part II (CA)

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

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

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - Part II (CA, NL)

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

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - Part I (IT), Part II (LI)

**TOTAL = 482 species, including 171 regional (mostly Atlantic Forest) and/or Brazilian endemics** (not to mention many more endemic subspecies that are likely to be split in future taxonomic changes)

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

Common Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*) - Part I (IG)

South American Coatimundi (*Nasua nasua*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI)

Geoffroy's (White-faced) Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus geoffroyi*) - Part II (LI)

Buffy-headed Marmoset (*Callithrix jaccus flaviceps*) - Part II (CA, NL)

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

Masked Titi Monkey (*Callicebus personatus*) - Part I (IT), Part II\* (NL\*)

Brown (Black-capped) Capuchin Monkey (*Cebus apella*) - Part I (IT), Part II (LI)

Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta fusca*) - Part I\* (SF\*), Part II (NL)

Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*) - Part II (LI) {Superb views in the daytime!}

Brazilian Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) - Part II (LI)

Red Brocket Deer (*Mazama Americana*) - Part I (IG)

Brown Brocket Deer (*Mazama gouazoubira*) - Part II (LI)

Nutria (*Myocastor coypus*) - Part I (CU)

Agouti sp. (*Dasyprocta spp.*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI)

Brazilian Cottontail (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI)

European Hare (*Lepus europaeus*) - Part I (SF)

Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - Part I (IT), Part II (LI)

bat spp.

Broad-nosed Caiman - Part I (IG)

Tegu Lizard - Part I (IG, IT), Part II (LI)

Cane Toad - Part II (LI)