

# **SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL**

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

**SEPTEMBER 29 – OCTOBER 16, 2008**

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

**OCTOBER 14-24, 2008**

**LEADER: ANDREW WHITTAKER**

**COMPILED BY: ANDREW WHITTAKER**

**VICTOR EMANUEL NATURE TOURS, INC.  
2525 WALLINGWOOD DRIVE, SUITE 1003  
AUSTIN, TX 78746  
[WWW.VENTBIRD.COM](http://WWW.VENTBIRD.COM)**

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

**September 29 – October 16, 2008 (Part I)**

**October 14 – 24, 2008 (Part II)**

**(LEADER: Part I and II: Andrew Whittaker)**

**List compiled by Andrew Whittaker**

Once again, Southeastern Brazil Part I served up its usual share of exciting birding, producing over 400 species and a whopping near 150 regional and/or Brazilian endemics.

We started in Iguaçú, where, besides the spectacle of the world's greatest waterfalls, we were treated to exceptional views of a pair of the endangered Black-fronted Piping Guan, an impressive pair of Robust Woodpeckers, and wonderful scope studies of an unusually cooperative Red-ruffed Fruitcrow. In between came close encounters and point-blank views of such avian eye candy as the improbably coiffed Blond-crested Woodpecker, spectacular Spot-billed Toucanets, Red-breasted Toucans, an elegant Black-throated Trogon, and the dressy Plush-crested Jay, not to mention, Collared Forest-Falcon, Common Potoo, Ochre-collared Piculet, Short-tailed Antthrush, Saffron-billed Sparrow, and an endearing pair of São Paulo Tyrannulets. For all of that, my personal favorite highlight was provided by our stunning encounters with an amazingly well-behaved Pearly-breasted Cuckoo that came in close right above our heads!

Curitiba was our next jumping-off point for exploring the *restinga* woodlands of Santa Catarina, as well as the cloud forests of the Serra da Graciosa. We got things off to a nice start on the first afternoon by securing great views of the recently described Marsh Antwren, not to mention incandescent male Brazilian Tanagers in the same marsh. Despite a cold front causing torrential rain the first day, dawn broke the following morning with sunshine, and the *restinga* woodlands yielded one highlight after another, including Yellow-throated Woodpecker (at eye level); a singing Spot-backed Antshrike; eye level views of dazzling Black-backed Tanagers; a point-blank Squamate Antbird and an equally cooperative Scaled Antbird; inquisitive Unicolored Antwrens; a wonderful Gray-hooded Attila; 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 tape-responsive pair of Rufous-breasted Leaf-tossers, a stunning Blue Manakin, Brazilian Ruby, Bertoni's Antbird, and a very inquisitive Scale-throated Hermit. 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 snazzy Plovercrests, these being the black-breasted southern subspecies *Iodidigeesii*. We followed that highlight with excellent studies of a pair of elusive Canebrake Groundcreepers. Dusk found us in position in scenic grassland for a try at the rare, and seldom-seen, Sickie-winged Nightjar. Despite the unseasonably cold weather, the nightjars appeared on cue and delighted us with excellent scope views of a calling male perched on a low stick (showing off its bizarrely shaped wings). The next day, exploration of Curitiba's marshes produced Freckle-breasted Thornbird, along with great looks at the seldom seen Marsh Tapaculo (one of Brazil's hardest-to-see species). Topping a wonderful day with dusk owling, we were teased by a calling, tantalizingly close Buff-fronted Owl that we just could not see in the thick bamboo. However, stunning views of a male Long-trained Nightjar with its amazingly long tail streamers was a spectacular consolation prize.

On to Rio Grande do Sul and quaint São Francisco de Paula, where prehistoric-looking moss-draped araucaria woodlands and windswept, plateau grasslands treated us to a delightful mix of forest and open country birding. Our mornings on the escarpment trails netted numerous prizes, from exceptional views of Mottled Piculet, Sharp-billed Treehunter, Araucaria Tit-Spinetail, and Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant to a well-behaved Mouse-colored Tapaculo and brief views of Blue-bellied Parrot. But the real stars were a pair of Vinaceous-breasted Parrots that alighted in a nearby araucaria tree and proceeded to treat us to a captivating repertoire of behaviors ranging from allopreening to courtship-feeding. However, that break with delicious homemade hot chocolate with cream came very close too!

The grounds of our hotel yielded a most cooperative group of Azure Jays, close studies of a lovely Long-tufted Screech-Owl, Green-chinned Euphonia, White-throated Woodcreeper, and stunning Chestnut-backed Tanager. 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, Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch, and flocks of colorful Saffron-cowled Blackbirds. The late spring rewarded us with a "trip first" in the form of a White-banded Mockingbird, as well as an immaculate White Monjita.

Then, it was on to Itatiaia National Park, a perpetual favorite. However, very dry conditions dampened vocalization, and flock activity also seemed to be way down. 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. This is only the second time in 18 years of birding the park that I had witnessed this display behavior—SPECTACULAR!

Other highlights included a sensational pair of White-bearded Antshrikes (15 years in a row for this rare endemic on this trip), and an equally superb male Large-tailed Antshrike 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. A nice hike produced exceptional looks at a bowing male Slaty Bristlefront in full song. That voice is my personal favorite of all the neat Atlantic rainforests sounds. Picturesque trails clad with bromeliads and multiple bamboo species rewarded us with excellent views of a hard-to-see Cryptic Antthrush; an in-your-face pair of enigmatic Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrants; a stunning White-bibbed Antbird; an outrageous Black-billed Scythebill; and an amazingly responsive White-browed Foliage-gleaner (an easily missed species). The feeders at our hotel treated us to Filled Coquettes at minimum-focus-range, as well as the antics of a family of lovely Saffron Toucanets as they stuffed themselves at the fruit feeders and plucked insects from the veranda lights. Rufous-backed Antwrens at eye level, exceptional views of Black-capped Piprites, and Plovercrests (this time the purple-breasted nominate form) at their lek were just a few of the many other highlights from Itatiaia. My personal trip favorite, however, was a wonderful Bicolored Hawk that I taped in, rewarding us exceptional studies of this rarely seen forest raptor. Finally, we should not forget to mention the delightfully bright orange "Sapo Pingo de Ouro" (drop of gold frog).

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.

Espírito Santo offered, as always, superb birding. Our new Fazenda hotel was excellent, with very birdy gardens and a breathtaking view of the magnificent Blue Rock. We began with a search for the Cherry-throated Tanager, an ultra-rare species that we had scored on 7 occasions out of 9 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 neat 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 (we even found two nests), multiple Sharpbills, Crescent-chested Puffbird, and the seldom seen Black-legged Dacnis. However, a very responsive Variegated Antpitta stole the show for many, followed by excellent studies of Brown Tinamou and a delightful Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper. The area near the photogenic Blue Rock rewarded us with scope views of a perched Aplomado Falcon, as well as an excellent Red-legged Seriema, and a nearby marsh provided wonderfully responsive Ash-throated and Rufous-sided crakes. The mammals at Caetés gave the birds a run for their money, as we were treated to spectacular views of the endangered buffy-headed marmosets and a sleeping collared anteater.

The quaint town of Santa Teresa provided a hummingbird feeder extravaganza wherein one had to decide whether to ogle the whopping-big Swallow-tailed Hummingbird or the bee-sized Frilled Coquette. Nova Lombardia gave us my trip highlight (and voted top bird), an exquisite displaying male Pin-tailed Manakin that came into tape-playback within a few feet of us on multiple occasions! Other notable observations were tail-quivering Oustalet's Tyrannulets, singing Wied's Tyrant-Manakins, and spectacular Red-necked and Gilt-edged tanagers among many other highlights.

We finished with a visit to the lovely Linhares lodge and its huge forest reserve, again drier than we had ever seen it (is the weather normal anyplace anymore?), having not had a significant rain in over six months until two days before we arrived. We concluded our tour with a bang with exceptional views of a record-breaking 13 ultra-rare Red-billed Curassows and an up-close-and-personal Solitary Tinamou. Forested roads provided fine studies of flashy White-eared Parakeets, Blue-winged Macaws, Red-browed Parrots, tiny Minute Hermits, Black-cheeked Gnateater, Black-headed Berryeater, White-crowned Manakin, Yellow-backed Tanager, and many others. Dusk owling produced neat views of Tawny-browed Owl, Brazilian Pygmy-Owl, and Ocellated Poorwill. However, the highlight here was a flock of stunning endemic Ochre-marked Parakeets that displayed and allopreened at point-blank range in beautiful afternoon sun.

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. Bicolored Hawk**
- 2. Wetland Tapaculo**

3. Pearly-breasted Cuckoo
4. Long-trained Nightjar
5. Black-billed Scythebill

**Part II:**

1. Pin-tailed Manakin
2. Ochre-marked Parakeet
3. Variegated Antpitta
4. Red-billed Curassow
5. Elegant mourner

**Itinerary:**

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

9/29 - connections to São Paulo or Iguaçú (Most group members opted to arrive in Iguaçú a day before the tour actually started, in order to have a day at leisure to recover from the overnight flight.)

9/30 - Tour officially begins, with afternoon birding walk along the river to the Falls, and out onto the boardwalk to the Devil's Throat.

10/01 - Iguacu Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling

10/02 - Iguaçú Falls National Park: Poço Preto Road, with predawn owling

10/03 - Iguacu to Curitiba and then drive to Volta Velha, with afternoon birding in nearby marshes.

10/04 - Volta Velha Reserve for morning birding between showers, with afternoon trip to tidal area.

10/05 - Volta Velha Reserve for morning birding; afternoon birding onto to Curitiba. Night at Curitiba.

10/06 - Curitiba to Serra da Graciosa and Morretes for morning and lunch; afternoon at various spots in and around Curitiba, with post-dusk night-birding.

10/07 – Curitiba area birding marshes and parks with a dusk owling/nightjar trip

10/08 - 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.

10/09 - cold morning birding along the escarpment near the Hampel, afternoon in the open country nearby (road to Canela & Gramado)

10/10 - early morning birding on the Hampel grounds (until 0830) with remainder of the day birding open country en route to Cambará do Sul & spectacular Aparados da Serra NP

10/11 - early birding the escarpment then drive back to Porto Alegre. Mid-day flight to Rio de Janeiro, followed by 3-hour drive to Itatiaia National Park.

10/12 - Itatiaia NP: entire morning on lower trails by Hotel Simon and afternoon at hummingbird feeders.

- 10/13 - Itatiaia NP: all day birding on the Agulhas Negras Road, with a visit to a lowland marsh area.
- 10/14 - Itatiaia NP: early morning Tres Picos trail with afternoon in open country below the park.
- 10/15 - Itatiaia NP: optional early morning birding around grounds of hotel; pack up; drive to Rio; for most of group, late afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria to begin **Part II**. Remainder of group with international flights home.
- 10/16 - for participants headed home, flights arrive in U.S. airports in morning, with connections home later in the day.

## **Part II: Espírito Santo**

- 10/15 - afternoon flight from Rio to Vitoria, drive onto Aracê
- 10/16 - all day birding at Caetés forest with lunchbreak
- 10/17 - morning at Caetés forest afternoon birding near the spectacular Pedra Azul.
- 10/18 - morning at Caetés; afternoon drive to Santa Teresa with birding stops on route.
- 10/19 - morning at Nova Lombardia reserve; p.m. at Augusto Ruschi estate (hummingbird feeders)
- 10/20 - Morning drive to Linhares CVRD Reserve with birding in route, late afternoon birding CVRD with dusk owling.
- 10/21 - Linhares CVRD Reserve with dusk owling
- 10/22 - Sooretama reserve early am with rest of the day Linhares CVRD Reserve
- 10/23 - return drive to Vitoria; flights to Rio/São Paulo, with evening connections to U.S.
- 10/24 - 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 and Pedra Azul region, 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 Sooretama an 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), Part II (LI) (Wonderful studies at dusk in our headlights as it flew down off its roosting perch.)

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

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*) (e) - Part I\* (IG, SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL\*) {Excellent studies twice!}

Yellow-legged Tinamou (*Crypturellus noctivagus*)\* (**E**) - Part I (GI) Part 2 (LI)

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

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

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

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

### **GREBES (Podicipedidae)**

Pied-billed Grebe (*Podilymbus podiceps*) - Part I (CU, SF) Part II (LI)

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

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - Part I (GI)

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

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

**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 (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 (IG, GI, SF, IT), Part II (LI)

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

Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - Part I (IG, CU), Part II (NL, LI)

Black-crowned Night-Heron (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) - Part I (IG, CU), Part II (NL)

**IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):**

Plumbeous Ibis (*Theristicus caerulescens*) - Part I (SF) {Up to 8 birds; not common on this tour.}

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Speckled Teal (*Anas flavirostris*) - Part II (SF)

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

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) ( leader only)

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

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

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

White-tailed Kite (*Elanus leucurus*) - Part I (CU, SF)

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

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

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

Rufous- thighed Hawk (*Accipiter erythronemius*) - Part I (SF, NL) (Excellent studies of a low soaring bird against a blue sky; a recent split from Sharp-shinned Hawk.)

Bicolored Hawk (*Accipiter bicolor pileatus*) - Part I (IT) (A spectacular look at this rarely seen forest raptor, that came into tape-playback. A tour first. We were even able to see the rufous wing-linings that are characteristic of this subspecies. Certainly a trip highlight for your leader, and one of the few records for the park.)

Crane Hawk (*Geranospiza caerulescens*) - Part II (CA) (Brief, and in flight.)

Great Black Hawk (*Buteogallus urubutinga*) - Part I (IG)

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

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

White-tailed Hawk (*Buteo albicaudatus*) - Part I (CU, IT)

Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - Part I (On our way to Rio.) Part II (NL) {A nice perched adult.}

### **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, IT), Part II (LI) (Seen coming out of a nesting hole. What a great song from this snake-eating specialist.)

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

Collared Forest-Falcon (*Micrastur semitorquatus*) - Part I (IG, IT\*) {Rare here and seen well after tape-playback. The first time we've actually seen the species on this tour. What a great song!}

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

Aplomado Falcon (*Falco femoralis*) - Part II (CA) {Nice scope studies; probably nesting.}

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

Speckled Chachalaca (*Ortalis canicollis*) - Part I (GI)

Rusty-margined Guan (*Penelope superciliaris*) - Part I (IG) Part II (LI) {Many good looks.}

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF, CU, IT) {Repeated great looks at two forms: nominate *obscura*, the darkest, at the Hampel; and *bronzina*, elsewhere.}, Part II (CA)

Black-fronted Piping-Guan (*Pipile jacutinga*) (E) - Part I (IG, SF) {Wonderful studies of this magnificent endangered species, with a pair near a still-under-construction nest. A real surprise on our way to San Fransisco de Paula, with very few recent state records from Rio Grande do Sul.}

Red-billed Curassow (*Crax blumenbachii*) (E) - Part II (LI) {Wonderful studies of both sexes of this very rare Cracid, and a trip record with 13 different birds seen.}

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

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*) (E) - Part I (IG, IT\*), (What luck, when a lone bird landed close by on the road just after dawn.)

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

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*) - Part I\* (IG\*) Part II (LI)

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

Rufous-sided Crake (*Laterallus melanophaius*) - Part I\* (IG\*, IT\*), Part II (CA) (Spectacular studies of a responsive bird climbing in a bush!)

Gray-breasted Crake (*L. exilllis*) - Part II\* (LI\*)

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*)\* - Part I\* (SF, CU) {We tried. This bird is almost always nasty to see.}

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

Ash-throated Crake (*Porzana albicollis*) - Part II (CA) {Excellent studies after some work with the tapes.}

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*) - Part I (IG\* GI\*, CU\*, IT), Part II (NL\*) {Nice looks on a marsh in the high elevation of Itatiaia.}

Plumbeous Rail (*Rallus sanguinolentus*) - Part I (SF) {Nice views of this attractive rail. Almost too close to focus on as it came into tape-playback.}

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), Part II (NL) {Including great studies of birds at close range.}

**JACANAS (Jacanidae):**

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU), Part II (LI)

**STILTS & AVOCETS (Recurvirostridae):**

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

**PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):**

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Parts I & II (almost daily) {Many cute, tiny chicks this year.}

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

**SANDPIPERS (Scolopacidae):**

South American Snipe (*Gallinago paraguaiiae*) - Part I (CU, SF\*) {Several observed displaying.}

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

Ruddy Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*) - Part I (GI)

Sanderling (*Calidris alba*) - Part I (GI)

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

Solitary Sandpiper (*Tringa solitaria*) - Part I (GI)

**SKUAS (Stercorariidae):**

Parasitic Jaeger (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) - Part I (GI) {Two dark-morph birds represented only the second time we've seen this species on this tour. }

## **GULLS (Laridae):**

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

## **TERNS (Sternidae):**

Common Tern (*Sterna hirundinacea*) - Part I (GI)

Arctic Tern (*S. paradisaea*) - Part I (GI) (A tour first; two perched birds in the tern flock on beach.)

Snowy-crowned Tern (*Sterna trudeau*) - Part I (GI)

Sandwich Tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*) - Part I (GI) {These were Cayenne Terns" with all yellow bills, which replace the *sandvicensis* types to the south.}

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

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

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

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), Part II (CA, NL\*) {Seen nicely.},

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

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 (IG) (Leader only. A male almost hit me!)

## MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) e - Part I (IT), Part II (LI) {Great scope looks at perched intimate pair.}

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

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

Ochre-marked Parakeet (*Pyrrhura cruentata*) (E) - Part II (LI) {Magnificent! A flock of 15+ taped into the understory at point-blank range in wonderful sunlight .}

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) {Good scope studies.}

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) {Simply stunning looks at a pair that we taped in; perched close and flaring out those flashy golden tails!}

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

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

Reichenow's Blue-headed Parrot (*Pionus reichenowi*) (E) - Part II (LI) (Nice scope studies, recently split from Blue-headed Parrot and an endemic to eastern Brazil.)

Red-spectacled Parrot (*Amazona pretrei*) (E) - Part I (SF), {A pair in flight.}

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

Turquoise-fronted Parrot (*A. aestiva*) - Part I (CU)

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

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

Vinaceous-breasted Parrot (*Amazona vinacea*) **(E)** - Part I (SF) {Again an incredible nice study of a pair engaged in courtship feeding and copulation – one of the true highlights of the trip! An amazing 6 species of big *Amazona* parrot seen well this year!}

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

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (*Coccyzus euleri*) - Part I (IG) {Scope view of an incredibly tape- responsive bird. We even ended up walking away while it was still perched. Another trip highlight for your leader; especially getting that new voice taped at last.}

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

Greater Ani (*Crotophaga major*) - Part I (IG), Part II\* (LI\*)

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

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

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*)\* - Part I\* (GI\*, CU\*, IT\*)

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

Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*) \* - Part I\* (GI\*)

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

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Otus choliba*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*, GI\*) {This species was clearly not in a territorial mode, as could be said of most owls on this trip.}

Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*)\* **(E)** - Part I\* (GI\*) {Alas, not responsive to tape. Also known as “Black-capped Screech-Owl”.}

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

Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*)

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - Part I (IT), Part II (NL)  
{Superb studies at both locales. The Itatiaia birds had fully fledged young.}

Brazilian Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium minutissimum*) (E) - Part II (NL) {Great spotting by Bill resulted in wonderful scope studies!}

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl (*Glaucidium brasilianum*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*, IT\*) {Not responsive at all.} Part II\* (LI\*)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - Part I (GI, SF, IT), Part II (CA, LI) {What neat chicks! Good spotting Laura!}

Buff-fronted Owl (*Aegolius harrisi*)\* – Part I\* (CU) { Right on top of us but we could not see the little devil – how frustrating! A trip first for this very poorly known nocturnal beauty.}

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

Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus cornutus*) - Part I (IG), Part II\* (LI\*) (Great looks. Common Potoo has been split into two species: “Northern Potoo” {Mexico south to the Pacific Slope of central Costa Rica plus the Greater Antilles} and “Common” or “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 allopecies: 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)

Long-trained Nightjar (*Macropsalis forcipata*) – Part I (CU) {Magnificent views of a crippling male. What a tail!!!!}

Sickle-winged Nightjar (*Eleothreptus anomalus*) - Part I (CU) {Exceptional scope views of a male perched on a stick, allowing us to observe its oddly shaped wings. A poorly known and rarely seen nightjar.}

## **SWIFTS (Apodidae):**

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

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)

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) {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.}

Fork-tailed Swift (*Tachornis squamata*) - Part II (LI)

## **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 eunome*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

Minute Hermit (*Phaethornis idaliae*) **(E)** - Part II (LI) {Close scope 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; up to 15 dominating feeders in ES.}

White-vented Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - Part II (NL) {Nice looks at birds flaring their violet eartuftss in response to Black Jacobins at the feeders.}

“Purple-breasted” Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis lalandi lalandi*) (E) - Part I (IT) {Magical studies! 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) {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)

Rufous-throated Sapphire (*Hylocharis sappharina*) – Part II (LI) {Good looks at a perched female}.

White-chinned Sapphire (*H. cyanus*) – Part II (LI) {Scoped on song perch.}

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

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, we had great scope studies.}

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, IT)

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

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

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

White-eared Puffbird (*Nystalus chacuru*) - Part I (IT) {Nice scope studies.}

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

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*)

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 into the genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*.}

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) **(E)** - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (CA, 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)

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

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

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.}

White Woodpecker (*Melanerpes candidus*) – Part I (CU), Part II (LI)

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) **(E)** - Part I (IG\* IT), Part II (CA, LI) {Stunning looks at birds on the hotel fruit feeders.}

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 (CA, NL\*) {This endemic subspecies actually has a stunning red throat.}

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

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (LI) {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. We saw birds of both types at GI, which, apparently, is within the contact zone along with some hybrids.}

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\*)

### **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 (CA, to Santa Teresa, 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) {Great looks at low down birds.}

Straight-billed Reedhaunter (*Limnoctites rectirostris*) - Part I (SF) {A wonderfully behaved bird.}

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)

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

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

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (CA\*, LI)

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

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

Freckle-breasted Thornbird (*P. striaticollis*) - Part I (CU) {Good looks at this skulker.}

Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {We had excellent studies of both forms of what used to be called “Red-eyed Thornbird”. This has recently been split into two species, the reddish-brown-eyed *ferrugineigula* and the orange-eyed nominate *erythrophthalmus*. Three species of thornbirds in one afternoon is not too shabby!}

Chestnut-eyed Thornbird (*P. ferrugineigula*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {see above}

Canebrake Groundcreeper (*Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*) **(E)** - Part I (CU) {Wonderful looks at a new site.}

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*) - Part I (SF) {Nice studies of birds at a nest.}

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) *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.}

White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) **(E)** - Part I (IT), Part II (CA) {Wow! One of the best trips ever for this species, with close looks at several birds on both trips.}

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

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus holti*) **(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, IT), Part II (CA, 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 (IG, SG, SF) {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 great studies.}

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

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

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

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 recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper. First advocated in a paper by Jose Maria da Silva, and adopted in Vol. 8 of Handbook of Birds of the World (HBW).}

Black-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) (E) - Part I (IT),  
(Excellent studies of this odd bird foraging in bamboo.) Part II (CA\*)

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

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypodaleus 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\*), {The only disappointment among the “Big 5” antshrikes this year. We heard only one very distant bird and despite much tape playback none were interested in responding.}

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - Part I (IT) {A nice male at the eleventh hour gave great views from within bamboo.}

Large-tailed Antshrike (*M. leachii*) (E) - Part I (IT) {Good find Bill! We had crippling views of a very responsive male. 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 a pair of these spectacular antshrikes. This made 15 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, GI, SG, SF, IT)  
{Buff-bellied *gilviger* in IG, GI, SG and SF, gray-bellied *caerulescens* at IT.}, Part II (CA)

Rufous-capped Antshrike (*T. ruficapillus*) (e) - Part I (CU, SF\*), Part II (CA\*)

Spot-breasted Antwreio (*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) {Brief looks this year 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 (*Formicivora 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 been discovered recently 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 Specialties Tour.)

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) **(E)** - Part I (SG\*, 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) {Stunning views of a pair foraging.}

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

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

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\*)  
{What a stunner!}

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\*)

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona*) (e) - Part I (IG, SF\*) {Good looks at this skulker, which, amazingly, climbed up to 40 feet above the floor!}, Part II\* (NL\*)

Rufous-tailed (= Brazilian) Antthrush (*C. ruficauda*) (E) - Part I\* (IT\*) {This year they were just not vocal (only one heard the entire trip) and would not respond. 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) {Great looks at this difficult-to-see species.} 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.}

Variiegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)\* (e) - Part I (IT\*), Part II (CA) {Amazingly good studies of this hard-to-see beauty. 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\*)  
{No luck, despite a lot of work on multiple pairs. They were just not in the mood this year.}

## **GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):**

Rufous (= Silvery-tufted) Gnateater (*Conopophaga lineata*) **(E)** - Part I (IG\*, SG\*, CU, SF\*, IT), 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 performed for us!}

## **TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):**

Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) **(E)** - Part I (SG, IT\*) {It took a good walk, but it paid off when we got a male parading around in front of us and bowing as it sang. This one gets my vote for best song of the Atlantic Forest.}

Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) **(E)** - Part I (SF, IT) {Finally, excellent views of a singing bird at SF.}

Planalto Tapaculo (*Scytalopus pacheco*)\* **(E)** - Part I\* (SF\*) {Alas, only heard this year despite much work. 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) {Wonderful studies by all of this little marsh ghost! Probably the second hardest Brazilian bird to see after Elusive Antpitta! }

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Scytalopus indigoticus*)\* **(E)** - Part I\* (GI\*, IT\*) Part II\* (CA\*) {Not interested in responding to tape this year.}

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*)\* **(E)** – Part II\* (CA\*) (Being a little bamboo devil this year.)

## **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 so well! 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 II (CA, NL) {Two nesting pairs this year – 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. Again we were treated to a male in full display, bowing with spread wings. It was electric!}

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - Part I (SG, SF\*), 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) {Wow! We got Phia overload with 4 in one binocular view near the lek where they were feeding on *Melastoma* berries.}

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

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI\*) {Best we have seen this for years with prolonged scope studies of a male and several more later.}, Part II (CA\*)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - Part I (GI\*, SG, SF) {Nice looks at a displaying male, even seeing him spit during the song and his warm breath condensing. Also the rarely seen female was observed at close range in low stature forest.}, Part II (CA, NL\*, LI\*)

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

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

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) (Leader only; not at all vocal this year)

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (**E**) - Part II (CA, NL) {Simply stunning, and my favorite bird of this tour. The exquisite male was so bold responding to playback, landing repeatedly on bare branches within feet of us as we all drooled over its beauty.}

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 close looks at this critically endangered endemic as it foraged and sang.}

Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileatus*) (**E**) - Part I (IT) {A great start to the day when your first bird is this attractive specialty.}

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

Thrush-like Schiffornis (*Schiffornis turdinus*)\* - Part II (LI) (Kept amazingly high .)

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

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

White-lored Tyrannulet (*Ornithion inermis*)\* - Part II\* (LI\*)

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

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

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

Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura*) - Part II (CA)

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

Olivaceous Eleania (*E. mesoleuca*) - Part I (SF)

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - Part II (CA) {Alan only}

White-crested Tyrannulet (*S. subcristata*) - Part I (GI, IT\*, SF), Part II (CA)  
{Displaying birds showing the concealed white crest.}

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

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

Southern Bristle-Tyrant (*Phylloscartes eximius*) - Part I (IG\*) {Nice studies.}

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) {Good looks at this  
tail-quivering flycatcher.}

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) {Nice studies.}

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 (SG, 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.}

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 (IG\* 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 I\* (IT\*), Part II\* (NL\*) {Not responsive}

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*)\* - Part I\* (IG\*)

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 amazingly cooperative this year. We had crippling views of a pair }

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) {Wonderful looks.} Part II (LI\*)

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

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

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), Part II (NL) {Visiting a nest.}

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 (IG\*, GI, SG, IT), Part II (CA) {Formerly placed in the genus *Empidonax*.}

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

Vermillion Flycatcher (*Pyrocephalus rubrinus*) - Part I (GI, CU)

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

White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velata*) **(E)** - Part I (IT) {At the 11<sup>th</sup> hour, and at the end of the road!}

White Monjita (*X. irupero*) – Part I (SF) {Good spotting Don! This neat flycatcher is not often seen on this tour.}

Black-and-white Monjita (*Heteroxolmis dominicana*) - Part I (SF) {Good numbers of this increasingly rare bird. It 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.}

Crested Black-Tyrant (*K. lophotes*) - Part I (SF, IT) Part II {On the drive to Santa Teresa.}

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

White-headed Marsh Tyrant (*Arundinicola leucocephala*) - Part II (LI)

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

Yellow-browed Tyrant (*Satrapa icterophrys*) - Part I (SG) Part II (CA)

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

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, SF, IT), Part II (CA)

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

Bright-rumped Attila (*Attila spadiceus*) - Part II (LI) {Nice pair at a nest site.}

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) **(E)** - Part I (GI, IT\*), Part II (CA, NL\*) {By far the best looking Attila.}

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\*)

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

Short-crested Flycatcher (*M. ferox*) - Part I (IG, GI), Part II (CA, NL)

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*M. tyrannulus*) – Part II (NL, LI)

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

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

Rusty Margined Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes cayanensis*) - Part II (CA)

Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - Part I (IG, CU, GI, 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) {Very late arriving from wintering grounds this year.}

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

Variegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus varius*) - Part I (GI, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - all locations, but numbers were lower than usual

Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*T. savana*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, SF, IT) Part II (CA, NL, LI)

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*Pachyramphus castaneus*) (e) - Part I (IG\*, IT), Part II (CA)

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

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

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

Crested Becard (*P. validus*) - Part I (IG, GI, CU), Part II (CA)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

White-thighed Swallow (*Neochelidon tibialis*) – Part I (IT)

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

Tawny-headed Swallow (*Alopochelidon fucata*) - Part I (IT)

Barn Swallow (*Hirundo rustica*) - Part I (IT), Part II (LI)

**PIPITS (Motacillidae):**

Yellowish Pipit (*Anthus lutescens*) - Part II (LI)

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

**DONACOBIUS (Donacobiidae):**

Black-capped Donacobius (*Donacobius atricapillus*) - Part I (IG), Part II (LI\*)  
{Recently placed in its own monotypic family.}

**WRENS (Troglodytidae):**

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

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

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris*) (**E**) - Part I (IT)

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)

White-banded Mockingbird (*M. triurus*) – Part I (SF) {A trip first. This austral migrant was probably still around due to the cold and late spring.}

**THRUSHES (Turdidae):**

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Platycichla flavipes*) (e) - Part I (GI, CU, 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 (daily)

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

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

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

White-necked Thrush (*T. albicollis albicollis*) (e) - Part I (IG, GI, SF), 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):**

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus*) – Part I (GI)

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

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

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

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

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, NL, LI)

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

Lemon-chested Greenlet (*H. t. thoracicus*) (e) – Part II (NL) {A nice surprise. This is the endemic nominate form from eastern Brazil, which could be split from Amazonian populations.}

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - Part I (IG\*, 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, GI, CU), Part II (CA, NL, LI)

Green-chinned Euphonia (*Euponia chalybea*) **(E)** - Part I (SF) {One of the harder endemics to find. }

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

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) Part I (IG, IT\*), Part II (CA,) {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, CU, SF, IT), Part II (CA)

### **WAXBILLS (Estrididae):**

Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) – Part I (IT) {Introduced and widespread in Brazil.}

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

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - Part I (IG, GI, SG, SF) {Some coming down too-close-to-focus on at owl mob scenes.}

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

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, LI)

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

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

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

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

Guira Tanager (*Hemithraupis guira*) - Part II (LI\*)

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

Yellow-backed Tanager (*Hemithraupis flavicollis*) - Part II (LI) { Superb study of a lovely male very low.}

Cherry-throated Tanager (*Nemosia rourei*) **(E)\*** - Part II\* (CA\*) {Alas, we only heard this ultra-rare bird this year. This was only our 3rd miss in nine 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 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)

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

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

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, CU, IT), 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)

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 (White-bellied Tanager) by some authorities.}

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, CU, SG, 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 very nice find. There are old specimens from Espírito Santo, but this is only the second recent state record that we are aware of.}

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

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

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

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

Long-tailed Reed-Finch (*Donacospiza albifrons*) - Part I (CU, 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) restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro), is gray-backed with a buffy throat and extensively rufous chest and flanks.

Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*P. cabinisi*) – Part I (SG, SF) {Recently split from Red-rumped Warbling-Finch}

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - Part I (IG\* IT), Part II (CA, NL)

Buffy-fronted Seedeater (*S. frontalis*)\* (E) – Part I (IT)

Temminck's Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - Part I (IG, GI, 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.}

Rusty-collared Seedeater (*S. collaris*) – Part II (LI), {Nice find Bill! This is a first for this trip and our male was of the gray-backed form.}

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

Dubois' Seedeater (*Sporophila ardesiaca*) (E) - Part II (CA)

Blackish-blue-Seedeater (*Amauospiza moesta*) (e) – Part I (IG, SG\*)

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - Part I (IG) {Another bamboo specialist that is often missed. First time we've had it on a fall trip at Iguazu, where we were treated to nice views of male and female.}

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.}

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, CU, SF, IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Saffron-cowled Blackbird (*Xanthospar flavus*) - Part I (SF) {Good numbers this year of this declining and exceptionally attractive species.}

Chestnut-capped Blackbird (*A. ruficapillus*) - Part I (GI, CU, IT), Part II (CA)

White-browed Blackbird (*Leistes superciliaris*) - Part I (GI, CU), Part II (CA)

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

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - Part I (IG\*, IT)

Epaulet Oriole (*Icterus jamacaii*) - 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 I (IT), Part II (CA, NL)

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

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

**TOTAL = 512 species, including over 170 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)

Unknown Opossum sp - Part II (near hotel) {Boldly striped on upper sides of back; 12 inches including tail, fairly big bare ears; found near water.}

South American Coati (*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)

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) {Variation in color, some being almost black; probable splits coming up!}

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

Jaguar (*Panthera onca*) - Part I (IG) {Fresh tracks!}

Brazilian Tapir (*Tapirus terrestris*) - Part II (LI) {Fresh tracks}

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

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

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

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

Capybara (*Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*) - Part I (CU)

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

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

bat spp.

Collared Anteater (*Tamandua tetradactyla*) - Part II (CA) {Rare here; a nice find!}

Porcupine species unknown - Part II (CA)

Broad-nosed Caiman - Part I (IG)

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

Cane Toad - Part II (LI)

Golden Toad (Pingo de Ouro) (*Brachycephalum epiphiem*) - Part I (IT) {A spectacular little beauty that I have never seen before!}

Fish Migration at Iguacu - Part I