



A [Tropical Birding Tours](#) SET DEPARTURE **BIRDING TOUR**

## BRAZIL: Atlantic Forest Highlights

25 June - 2 July, 2022

Report and photos by ANDRES VASQUEZ N., the guide for this tour



Tanagers of SE Brazil are simply incredible. This **Brassy-breasted Tanager** (*photo above*) is one of my favorites. It is mind-blowing and close to unfair the concentration of gorgeous members of this special family in this corner of the South America.

## INTRODUCTION:

The Mata Atlantica or Atlantic Rainforest of Southeast Brazil is home to an unparalleled host of superb birds, a lot of those even endemic to this portion of Brazil alone. During this tour we managed to find a large number of these endemics that together with the more spread out species made this short tour an extremely enjoyable week of birding; this was a birding holiday that will linger on the minds of the participants for a long time.



The minute but exceptionally beautiful **Frilled Coquette** (*photo above*) is one of the 18 species of hummer we saw.

There are various groups of birds in this region that really impressed the participants; hummingbirds, tanagers, antbirds, and toucans were the most treasured. Interestingly some furnariids were mentioned as well when we were talking about the best birds of the tour, specifically the **Firewood-gatherer**. Among other favorites mentioned were **Large-tailed Antshrike**, **Black-billed Scythebill**, **Frilled Coquette**, **White-bibbed Antbird**, and **Black-cheeked Gnateater**. A deserved mention was given to the feeders present in both highlands and lowlands and quite explicitly all participants loved the way how Jonas (explained further down in this report) takes care of his feeders to make them so intensely active, like no other feeders we had ever seen. This tour is designed as an easy, short, bird-packed, and very enjoyable tour; it lived to the expectations and surpassed them for sure.

**June 26th: Sao Paulo to Ubatuba:** after our welcome dinner the night before, on our first birding day we met early for one of Brazil's cultural shocks for the first-time visitors: the superb buffet breakfasts. All types of cakes are probably the most distinctive feature about these meals. It is always difficult to resist the temptation so the weight gain is typical in this tour.



Feeling stuffed we headed outside the hotel where we met Eduardo, our always joyful driver who was a great part of this tour too. We had ahead of us a longish drive towards the area of Ubatuba which is probably the best lowland rainforest birding area of São Paulo state. We broke the drive however with several stops that produced many birds, including several Brazilian endemic birds.

The first stop was on the outskirts of Mogi das Cruzes, a small city just southeast of São Paulo. The area holds a couple wetland sites that hold many cool birds. The very first one in fact for the tour was the boisterous and large **Streamer-tailed Tyrant**, a huge species of flycatcher that inhabits grassy open areas and prairies. The same stop produced **Black-capped Donacobious**, **White-crested Tyrannulet**, **Masked Yellowthroat** and the first of various **Toco Toucans** seen in this tour. This was not even the main stop I had in mind for the first birding of the tour, it was just that the obliging tyrant got us hitting the brakes early. We headed towards the well-known wetland where we found **Wing-banded Hornero**, the first of the country endemics of the tour. The site also held **Silver** and **Brazilian Teals**, **Chestnut-capped Blackbird**, **Masked Water-Tyrant**, **Green** and **Bare-faced Ibises**, **Rufescent Tiger-Heron**, **Yellow-chinned Spinetail**, **Vermilion Flycatcher**, and two species of rallids seen well, **Rufous-sided Crake** and **Blackish Rail**.



We saw these **Streamer-tailed Tyrants** (*photo above*) in three different days; this photos is from the last day of the tour.

We were heading farther south when another impressive flycatcher got us stopping unexpectedly again. This time the elegant **Crested Black-Tyrant** was the guilty party. We saw a pair of these on some fence posts of a *futebol* (soccer) field. This not very promising spot interestingly produced a male **White-bellied Seedeater**, **Peach-fronted Parakeet**, **Campo Flicker** and the large **Planalto Hermit**; all of these felt like bonus birds in this unconventional birding stop.

The next planned break was at a famous birding spot for one of the most range-restricted birds in Brazil, the now called Marsh Antwren. As the name implies, it only lives in marshland which in this area of Brazil is scattered and every time scarcer due to development. In this case, the reed area is each year more difficult to access as the vegetation around is uncontrollably overgrowing. This meant that we did not really have a good place to call the birds out and despite hearing a pair of these rare birds, we did not manage to get them to approach. We found though, in the vicinity, other cool passerines like **Rufous-capped Antshrike**, **Orange-headed Tanager**, **Brazilian Tanager** (which is near endemic to the country) and the bullfinch-like **Cinnamon Tanager** (which is a Brazilian endemic) plus a couple of other bigger birds like **Swallow-tailed Kite** and **Ringed Kingfisher**.

I had found in eBird a new spot for the Marsh Antwren near Salesopolis and decided to venture towards this site where I had never been before. We were sadly defeated in our intentions by a combination of a slick clay road and rain; we in fact descended down the road a little bit since initially you could not tell it was slippery and a couple of slides made us realize we cannot go any further down. The tricky thing was that we could not go back up again either but we luckily found a local farmer that pulled us back up the clay road; a happy end to our little adventure. While Eduardo was hooking the van to the truck we found our only **White Woodpeckers** of the trip and the first **White-rumped Monjita** too, which made the frustrated detour much easier to digest.



*Orange-headed Tanager (photo above) overwhelmed the participants but was soon eclipsed by other species of tanagers later.*

It was time for lunch already and the restaurant I usually aim to have our meal at was still happily functioning (you never know after this pandemic) and so we stopped there and right at the parking lot, which is surrounded by secondary forest, we found **Planalto Tyrannulet**, **Azure-shouldered Tanager**, and **Orange-breasted Thornbird**. After a nice lunch, we started descending from the highland plateau that São Paulo and the areas we birded in the morning are located towards the coast. At a leg stretching stop, we were casually birding in a neighborhood on the outskirts of Caraguatatuba when a local neighbor invited us to see his feeders and the first **Green-headed Tanager** blew the minds of the participants. We also saw there **Burnished-buff** and **Brazilian Tanagers**, **Violaceous** and **Chestnut-bellied Euphonias**, and **Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail**.



*Green-headed Tanager (photo above) eclipsed the Orange-headed Tanager but again it was going to be surpassed later.*

We finished the day in the outskirts of Ubatuba where we had a few productive minutes of birding before we were washed away by rain. In this last spot we found the first of several **Black-cheeked Gnateaters**, **Spot-breasted** and **Plain Antvireos**, and one of Southeast Brazil's great antbirds, the cute **Scaled Antbird**. We called it a day and headed to our hotel for dinner and a nice Caipirinha, Brazil's national cocktail.

**June 27th: Ubatuba area, Folha Seca Road:** It was gray and still a bit dark when we started birding this day despite being already close to 7am, mostly due to the mild cold front that hit the area the day before. These conditions were keeping birds quiet early in the day but regardless, we had a superb birding morning. The first lifer of the day was the living reflection of the weather, the **Sombre Hummingbird**; it did not brighten up our day despite being another Brazilian endemic. It was followed by yet another couple of country endemics, **Orange-eyed Thornbird** and **Gray-hooded Attila**; things started to look more colorful. Only a few minutes later a gorgeous **Blond-crested Woodpecker** made a noisy entrance and then our spirits were warm and filled with joy.

After this succession of easy-to-see birds we lost a battle with the skulking Slaty Bristlefront. Regardless of our prolonged efforts none of the participants got to see the birds, only I had a short view. Soon after we had a contrastingly responsive **White-barred Piculet** (*photo below*) to bring our pace back to normal.



After this, a succession of other nice birds came in fast and furious. Among those we had **Spot-backed Antshrike**, **Lesser Woodcreeper**, **White-eyed Foliage-gleaner**, **Chestnut-crowned Becard**, **Riverbank** and **Golden-crowned Warblers**, **Flame-crested Tanager** and the elegant **Black-throated Grosbeak**. By midmorning however, the cold front struck back and we had some rain. I decided to head to a set of feeders that belong to a super nice Brazilian guy named Jonas who opens his garden to visitors in exchange of no payment at all. I normally bring him a gift from Ecuador and buy locally some bananas and sugar for the feeders. The activity in these feeders is the definition of insane. It had to be a combination of the cold front and the time of year I guess that made the feeders so overwhelmingly active; not only due to the numbers of birds but also due to the diversity and bright colors. The species list goes like this: **Brazilian**, **Ruby-crowned**, **Red-necked**, **Golden-chevroned**, **Green-headed**, **Olive-green**, and **Azure-shouldered Tanagers**, both euphonias already mentioned, **Red-rumped Caciques** and 6 species of hummers: **Saw-billed Hermit**, **Festive Coquette**, **Brazilian Ruby**, **Violet-capped Woodnymph**, **Sombre Hummingbird**, and **Glittering-throated Emerald**. Hundreds of each species it seemed.



*Brazilian Tanager (above) and Red-necked Tanager (below) were constantly around the feeders.*





The crazy looking **Festive Coquette** (*above*) and the unique **Saw-billed Hermit** (*below*) are the most sought after hummers .



We had lunch that day at a local restaurant as famous for its bird feeders as it is for its food. There we got a new hummer, **Swallow-tailed Hummingbird**, a new parrot, **Plain Parakeet**, and a noisy show of hundreds of hungry **Bananaquits** (*photo below*) feeding frantically like I have never seen before. Lunch was great; we had the local *moquecas* of fish and shrimp that were really tasty.



Days are shorter during this time of the year and therefore we don't normally have a siesta in the middle of the day. Instead we drove towards an area that I had seen lately in eBird producing some interesting records. This is a private conservation project called Projecto Dacnis. When we arrived the site was closed and we learnt it was not really open to public but the surroundings of the property were nicely forested and so we birded the road above and below this site. Among the nicest things we found here were **Ferruginous Antbird**, **Brassy-breasted Tanager**, **Green-backed Trogon**, **Channel-billed (Ariel's) Toucan**, **White-bearded Manakin**, **Streak-capped Antwren**, **Plain-winged Woodcreeper**, and **Tropical Pewee**. We also heard a Least Pygmy-Owl that never came in, sadly. Another stop close by produced a **Rufous-breasted Hermit**, a shy **Red-crowned Ant-Tanager**, a pair of **White-shouldered Fire-eyes**, and one of the favorite birds for the group, the difficult **Rufous-capped Anthrush** which was seen very well by most participants.



*Rufous-breasted Hermit (above) and Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (below).*



**June 28th: Ubatuba area, Fazenda Angelim:** we had a little earlier departure today as we needed to drive further out to reach one of the key birding sites of the region, the famed Fazenda Angelim. This private reserve is the only location where we usually find a few targets that are very hard elsewhere. Probably the main one is the shy and difficult **Spotted Bamboowren**, a type of tapaculo that is quite unique and different looking. It took us the entire morning to actually get to see one after having heard and tried repeatedly for various individuals without success. Another of the key targets was sadly only heard, the tiny Buff-throated Purpletuft since we were inside tall closed forest when the bird was singing from the canopy of a distant enough tree. We did find however another of the birds I tend to see here and nowhere else, the ornate **Ochre-rumped Antbird** (*photo below*) which contrastingly was very responsive and conspicuous.



The last of the key species of the place was seen very well after a superb spotting from one of the participants, it was a pristine **White-necked Hawk** which was perched atop of a tree in the distance. Walking the narrower trails we found a ton of great birds like **Squamate Antbird**, **Rufous Gnateater**, **White-collared Foliage-gleaner**, **Pale-browed Treehunter**, **Black-capped Foliage-gleaner**, **Whiskered Flycatcher**, **White-throated Spadebill**, **Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant**, **Rufous-margined Antwren**, **Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant**, **White-necked Thrush**, **Ruddy Quail-Dove**, **Star-throated Antwren**, **Bertoni's Antbird**, and two species of nice-looking woodpeckers, **Yellow-**

**throated** and **Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers**. Nonetheless, maybe the best one was the rare and unpredictable **Red-ruffed Fruitcrow** that flew in quietly but luckily into a tree that we were all looking at while searching for another smaller bird; a really fortunate sighting. Without realizing, it was already 1pm when we finished up our birding; this was due to the constant flow of birds throughout the morning.



*White-throated Spadebill (photo above) was one of the many passerines that morning.*

We headed for lunch and immediately after we went back to the feeders at Folha Seca area to get some more photos but this time thinking that the afternoon sun was going to be better than the gray rainy weather that we had the previous time. We did not add any new birds there but managed to fill the memory cards some more. Afterwards we moved farther inside the forested road and there we did get a couple lifers like the gorgeous **Spot-billed Toucanet**, the modest **Grayish Mourner**, and the unbelievably shy **Rufous-capped Motmot**. We headed back to our hotel for the last night in the area, very happy after a successful day.



*White-necked Thrush (above) and Rufous-margined Antwren (below) from Fazenda Angelim trails.*





*Pale-browed Treehunter* (above) and *Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher* (below) from Fazenda Angelim trails.



**June 29th: Paraty and Pereque to Itatiaia NP:** A very early start was required today as the next birding location was about 2 hours away from our hotel en route to our final destination of the day, the highlands of Itatiaia National Park. After driving in the dark for about an hour we witnessed an amazing sunrise scenario along the gorgeous forested coastline of Brazil before stopping near the town of Paraty for gas and bathrooms. In here I always have some nice coastal birding too. The gas station that I usually stop at has a balcony that overlooks the ocean and with the help of my Swarovski scope we found a bunch of new trip birds, among those **Roseate Spoonbill, Cooi and Little Blue Herons, Yellow-crowned Night-Heron, Royal Tern, Brown Booby, Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, American Oystercatcher, and Kelp Gull**, to name a few.



We resumed our driving and arrived to the only site where **Black-hooded Antwren** is possible, an area called Sertão de Mambucaba (aka Pereque). This site holds some secondary rainforest mixed with gallery forests, gardens, and only a few mature patches of old growth forest. Weirdly this is the only site for this endemic antwren that does not even like the less-disturbed ecosystems. Anyway, we did find this bird without any trouble and on the side we got a bunch of new birds for us. The most conspicuous were **Robust Woodpecker, Lemon-chested Greenlet (photo above), Green-backed Becard, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, Sao Paulo and Gray-capped Tyrannulets** (endemic), and **Chestnut-backed Antshrike**.



A female **Spot-billed Toucanet** (**above**) from Folha Seca road and **Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant** (**below**) from Pereque area.





The male **Green-backed Becard** (above) was very territorial.

We spent the better part of the morning birding this area and later we started the long journey towards the highlands in the west side of the state of Rio de Janeiro. Several stops were made, including an important one for lunch and another just as imperative for bathrooms to break the four and a half hour journey. On these stops we always managed to find at least one or two new birds for the tour. Those included **Rusty-margined Guan**, **Curly-crested Jay**, **Biscutate Swift**, and tbest of all, the always wanted “*aracari banana*”, AKA **Saffron Toucanet**.

The drive was even longer than expected due to some road closures that made us take longer loops to climb up the mountains. We could see how the rains had affected the roads quite evidently. This meant that we arrived to our hotel inside the beautiful Itatiaia National Park well after dark. It was a long day for sure but some of the avian rewards we found made the journey well worth it. The next three nights we were going to spend in the famed Hotel do Ypê to explore the highlands of the Mata Atlantica.

**June 30th: Itatiaia NP, mid and lower portions:** we had a later start today since the beauty of this hotel comes mainly from the fact that you start birding from the doorstep of your cabin, which combined with the late sunrise meant we only had a 6h30am breakfast. Due to the drastic change in elevation, the amount of new birds for the tour was astonishing. We had a short walk just around the hotel grounds for the first hour of the day in which we found **Dusky-legged Guans, Velvety and Blue-billed Black-Tyrants, Red-breasted Toucan, Pallid Spinetail, Blue-winged Macaw, Yellow-legged Thrush, Golden-winged Cacique, Magpie Tanager, Black-goggled Tanager, and Green-winged Saltator.**



Not far from the hotel is one of the best spots of birding in the park, the Tres Picos trail, which we visited next. The bamboo dominated forest here is home to various species that love this ecosystem. One of those was a big target for one of the participants and so we paid special attention to get good views of **Black-billed Scythebill** (*photo above*). This was our good omen bird at the start of the trail. Once inside we started getting several of the forest interior species like **Rufous Gnateater, Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher, Eared Pygmy-Tyrant, Scaled Woodcreeper, White-throated Woodcreeper,** and another of the birds of the trip, the delightful **Pin-tailed Manakin** among several others we had already seen. We had another lost battle with a skulker, Such's Antthrush which again was only seen by me as I approached to pick up my speaker already thinking we lost the duel. The

trail leads to an abandoned hotel, and in the open areas around the rotting buildings we always find something good. This time there were a couple predators, a **Black Hawk-Eagle** soaring at close range, and a **Tayra** climbing the trees of the garden and running across the patio.



*This male **Pin-tailed Manakin** (above) got selected as one of the birds of the trip; no wonder.*

We headed back to the lodge when it was close to noon to take advantage of better light and do some photography from the restaurant balcony where the feeders are placed. From this advantage point we had great opportunities to photograph all of the species of passerines mentioned before and also, the hummingbird feeders held new species for the trip. The new ones for us were **Dusky-throated** and **Scale-throated Hermits** (it was great to compare sizes), **White-throated Hummingbird**, and **Black-eared Fairy**. I had not seen a couple of these species visiting feeders before; it was a nice surprise.



The subspecies of *Magpie Tanager* (*above*) found in this region has a nice scaly dark back.

After a delicious lunch we headed towards the lower portions of the park; in fact we left just briefly through the lower gate to bird the forest edge vegetation present just outside the park. I was looking particularly for two species endemics to Brazil that don't really like the mature forest. The first one, the elegant Half-collared Sparrow we sadly never got to see or hear. The second one, the tiny **Hangnest Tody-Tyrant**, gave us trouble but eventually it showed up. The little quest however produced unexpectedly one of the birds of the tour, the ornate **Frilled Coquette** (*photo below*). We lucked out with this one as we caught it feeding on a tree full of tiny flowers in an unexpected site after having missed it in two regular sites and having lost all hope on it honestly.



These secondary forest and gardens also gave us a couple other trip birds like the small **Double-collared Seedeater**, **Yellow-olive Flycatcher**, and **Variable Antshrike** plus eye-height (photo-friendly) views of a group of **Gilt-edged Tanagers** that were glowing with the warm afternoon light. We then moved back inside the park and visited the *Mirante do Último Adeus* (Last Goodbye Viewpoint) to enjoy the awesome views of the mountains close to sunset. We managed an extra new bird, the dark and unadorned **Greenish Schiffornis** that cooperated very well for photos. I nice end to our first day in the highlands.



Golden light on the **Gilt-edged Tanager** (above) and challenging dark scenario for this **Greenish Schiffornis** (above).



**July 1st: Itatiaia NP, Algulhas Negras Road:** We required a very early start today to drive to an even higher portion of the park in an area called Algulhas Negras. The higher altitude brings a whole set of new birds for the tour that can exclusively be seen there. After the nearly hour and a half ride we started our birding in a chilly, brisk environment. The first stop we did was very productive since we managed to get several of the target birds starting with **Rufous-tailed Antbird** (endemic) followed by a sequence of other passerines like **White-browed Warbler**, **Rufous-crowned Greenlet**, **Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant**, **Rufous-backed Antvireo** (endemic), and one of my all-time favorites, **Black-capped Piprites**; all these on the first walk.



We started driving up the hill doing various stops, some planned and some based on the activity. The first two stops actually produced the two biggest antbirds of Brazil. First the ani-sized **Large-tailed Antshrike** (*photo above*) which cooperated quite nicely for photos and then the big momma of all antbirds, the massive **Giant Antshrike** that compares in size to a roadrunner. Other special birds seen in various stops include **Araucaria Tit-Spintail**, **Fawn-breasted Tanager**, **Greenish Tyrannulet**, **Buff-throated** and **Bay-chested Warbling-Finches** (both endemic), the bright **Diademed Tanager**, and the tiny endemic jewel, **Green-crowned Plovercrest**; sadly the male was only seen well by one participant since its lek was not very active.



The beautiful *Diademed Tanager* (above) is always one of the favorites of the area.

The highest areas have stunted vegetation and some grassy wetland habitats. This is the only location on the trip to find the extremely localized **Itatiaia Spinetail**, which looks more like a thistletail. We had to work quite a bit for it and at times I thought we were not going to see it but persistence pays off and after some extra effort we found three of them! The views were short but good; they felt like nice rewards. In the same area we found a **Small-headed Elaenia**, a fairly recent split from Highland Elaenia.

We picked up a couple extra trip birds after that, like the widespread **Gray-headed Kite**, the large **White-collared Swift**, the very skulking **Mouse-colored Tapaculo**, and the near endemic **Thick-billed Saltator**. It was starting to get very quiet since it was also very sunny, without a single cloud in the skies. We decided to have our packed lunches at a very scenic bridge overlooking the valleys and mountains; the coffee was still hot so we got some energy back in our bodies. Then we proceeded to try again at the lek of the Plovercrest but it was dead quiet; although a female was seen briefly, it felt like a bad second prize. With this sunny and warm weather, even in the highlands, there was no rush to reach our next birding site since it was mostly open grassland and pastures very little shade, so we took our time getting there.

This lower elevation site does not really look very promising at all and in terms of pure scenery it feels like quite a step down. Regardless, the birding here can be very rewarding despite the looks. During the first hour or so we did not find much, only distant views of **White-vented Violetear** and a **Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture**. Then we found the **Firewood-gatherer** (*photo below*), a sought after species that, despite its modest plumage, is desired just due to its name. This is one of the few cases I know where the funky name is more attractive than the bird. Its huge, elaborate nest is a large mass of sticks and branches that are piled up together atop of bare dead trees; from the distance it looks like a disproportionate blob alerting birders of the presence of this otherwise inconspicuous bird.



Birding was still very slow, I was getting frustrated since most things I was trying for did not respond. But just when we sort of gave up, I managed to spot from the van one of the targets, **Tawny-headed Swallow**, and we climbed out to see it well. This was kind of a good omen bird since after that many species and individuals appeared out of the blue in the same areas we had tried and failed before. Dozens of **Yellow-rumped Marshbirds** flew in, then the beautiful **White-eared Puffbird** started calling, followed by **Chopi Blackbirds**, **Yellow-bellied Elaenia**, **Yellow-chevroned Parakeet**, **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, **Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch**, **Hooded Siskin**, and a few nice repeats from previous days like **Streamer-tailed Tyrant**, **Cinnamon Tanager**,

**White-bellied Seedeater, Curl-crested Jay, Boat-billed Flycatcher, White-rumped Monjita, Toco Toucan, and Swallow-tailed Hummingbird.** Everything we missed in the first couple of hours we got in quick succession in about 20 frantic minutes. We even managed some nice photos of several of these. More than satisfied with the great birding, we started to head back to our hotel in Itatiaia NP but we still had about an hour of driving to do. It was a long day but for sure a very memorable one.



Another of the mentioned as favorites of the tour, **White-eared Puffbird** (*above*).

**July 2nd: Itatiaia NP to São Paulo and departure:** The last day of this very enjoyable tour had arrived sooner than expected. At this point the gaps on the list of birds that we could still find were scattered here and there in the park so we decided to do some targeted birding touching a couple places. We had a more leisurely breakfast and birded for a bit from the balcony of the restaurant before checking out. We tried to bird in the early morning in the lower portions of the park which we had only visited one previous afternoon. This paid off since we managed some memorable species like the intricate **White-bibbed Antbird** that cooperated very nicely. Then we got the yellow-bellied morph of **Surucua Trogon**, followed by the deceiving **Brown Tanager** that looks more like a thick-billed foliage-gleaner than a tanager. We also found a couple other birds that we targeted for better views; that was the case with **Greenish Schiffornis** and **Rufous-capped Spinetail** (*photo below*). Another

stop lower down produced **Sibilant Sirystes**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**, and better views of **Star-throated Antwren** which is another of the country endemics.



It was already time to leave the national park and start the long drive to the airport. We had a couple of planned birding stops plus one more for lunch. There are not many birding sites between Itatiaia and São Paulo, but I had found a couple wetland sites (rice fields) in eBird that we decided to go check only to sadly find these were dry and did not hold any water related birds. We did manage to squeeze in a few new trip birds and lifers for the participants; those were **White-rumped Swallow**, **Grassland Yellow-Finch**, **Rusty-collared Seedeater**, **Sooty Grassquit**, and the funky **Guira Cuckoo** which was the very last trip bird. The farewell lunch was at a typical Brazilian steakhouse (*rodizio*) which made everybody happy. We got to the airport on time and said our goodbyes. It was a great tour!

**FINAL CHECKLIST:**

A total of **301** species of **BIRDS** were recorded on the 7 full days of **BIRDING** we had on this tour. Out of this total, **279** were **SEEN** by at least one participant, **17** were **Heard Only (H)** and **5** species were seen only by the **Tour Leader (L)**. In terms of **MAMMALS**, we only found **4** species; this is not meant to be a good mammal tour really.

See the final list below these **Red-breasted Toucans** (*photo below*) which were a constant presence at Hotel do Ypê. These were photographed that last morning of the tour from the restaurant balcony.

**TINAMOUS**

- 1 H Solitary Tinamou
- 2 H Brown Tinamou

**DUCKS, GEESE, & WATERFOWL**

- 3 Brazilian Teal
- 4 Silver Teal

**GUANS, CURASSOWS, & ALLIES**

- 5 Rusty-margined Guan
- 6 Dusky-legged Guan

**TINAMIDAE**

- Tinamus solitarius*
- Crypturellus obsoletus*

**ANATIDAE**

- Amazonetta brasiliensis*
- Spatula versicolor*

**CRACIDAE**

- Penelope superciliaris*
- Penelope obscura*

		<b>NEW WORLD QUAIL</b>		<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>
7	H	Spot-winged Wood-Quail		<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>
		<b>PIGEONS AND DOVES</b>		<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>
8		Rock Pigeon (I)		<i>Columba livia</i>
9		Picazuro Pigeon		<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
10	H	Plumbeous Pigeon		<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
11		Ruddy Ground Dove		<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
12		Ruddy Quail-Dove		<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
13		White-tipped Dove		<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
14		Gray-fronted Dove		<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
15		Eared Dove		<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>
		<b>CUCKOOS</b>		<b>CULIDAE</b>
16		Guira Cuckoo		<i>Guira guira</i>
17		Smooth-billed Ani		<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
18		Squirrel Cuckoo		<i>Piaya cayana</i>
		<b>SWIFTS</b>		<b>APODIDAE</b>
19		White-collared Swift		<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
20		Biscutate Swift		<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>
21		Sick's Swift		<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>
22		Gray-rumped Swift		<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
23	L	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift		<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>
		<b>HUMMINGBIRDS</b>		<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>
24		Saw-billed Hermit (E)		<i>Ramphodon naevius</i>
25		Rufous-breasted Hermit		<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>
26		Dusky-throated Hermit (E)		<i>Phaethornis squalidus</i>
27		Reddish Hermit		<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>
28		Planalto Hermit		<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
29		Scale-throated Hermit		<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>
30		White-vented Violetear		<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
31		Black-eared Fairy		<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>
32		Frilled Coquette (E)		<i>Lophornis magnificus</i>
33		Festive Coquette		<i>Lophornis chalybeus chalybeus</i>
34		Brazilian Ruby (E)		<i>Clytolaema rubricauda</i>
35		Glittering-bellied Emerald		<i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i>
36		Green-crowned Plovercrest (E)		<i>Stephanoxis lalandi</i>
37		Swallow-tailed Hummingbird		<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>
38		Violet-capped Woodnymph		<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>
39		Sombre Hummingbird (E)		<i>Eupetomena cirrochloris</i>
40		White-throated Hummingbird		<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>
41		Glittering-throated Emerald		<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>
		<b>RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS</b>		<b>RALLIDAE</b>
42		Blackish Rail		<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>
43		Gray-cowled Wood-Rail		<i>Aramides cajaneus</i>
44		Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail		<i>Aramides saracura</i>
45		Common Gallinule		<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
46		Rufous-sided Crake		<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>
		<b>STILTS AND AVOCETS</b>		<b>RECURVIROSTRIDAE</b>
47		Black-necked (White-backed) Stilt		<i>Himantopus mexicanus melanurus</i>
		<b>PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS</b>		<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>
48		Southern Lapwing		<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
		<b>JACANAS</b>		<b>JACANIDAE</b>

49	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
	<b>GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS</b>	<b>LARIDAE</b>
50	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>
51	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
	<b>BOOBIES AND GANNETS</b>	<b>SULIDAE</b>
52	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
	<b>CORMORANTS</b>	<b>PHALACROCORACIDAE</b>
53	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>
54	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
55	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
56	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
57	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
58	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
59	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
60	Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
61	Yellow-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
	<b>IBISES AND SPOONBILLS</b>	<b>THRESKIORNITHIDAE</b>
62	Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>
63	Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>
64	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD VULTURES</b>	<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>
65	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
66	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
67	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
	<b>HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES</b>	<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>
68	Gray-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
69	Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
70	Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>
71	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
72	White-necked Hawk (E)	<i>Buteogallus lacernulatus</i>
73	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
	<b>OWLS</b>	<b>STRIGIDAE</b>
74	H Least Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium minutissimum</i>
75	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
	<b>TROGONS</b>	<b>TROGONIDAE</b>
76	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>
77	Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>
78	Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>
	<b>MOTMOTS</b>	<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>
79	Rufous-capped Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>
	<b>KINGFISHERS</b>	<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>
80	Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>
81	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
	<b>PUFFBIRDS</b>	<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>
82	White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>
	<b>JACAMARS</b>	<b>GALBULIDAE</b>
83	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
	<b>TOUCANS</b>	<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>
84	Saffron Toucanet (E)	<i>Pteroglossus bailloni</i>
85	Spot-billed Toucanet	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>
86	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>

87		Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus ariel</i>
88		Red-breasted (Green-billed) Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>
		<b>WOODPECKERS</b>	<b>PICIDAE</b>
89		White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>
90		White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>
91		Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>
92		White-spotted Woodpecker	<i>Dryobates spilogaster</i>
93		Robust Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus robustus</i>
94		Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
95		Blond-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>
96		Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula erythropis</i>
97		Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris campestris</i>
		<b>FALCONS AND CARACARAS</b>	<b>FALCONIDAE</b>
98	H	Barred Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>
99	H	Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>
100		Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>
101		Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>
102	H	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>
103		Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>
		<b>PARROTS</b>	<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>
104		Plain Parakeet (E)	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>
105		Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>
106		Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>
107		Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>
108		Maroon-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>
109		Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Eupsittula aurea</i>
110		Blue-winged Macaw	<i>Primolius maracana</i>
111		White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>
		<b>TYPICAL ANTBIRDS</b>	<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>
112		Spot-backed Antshrike	<i>Hypoedaleus guttatus</i>
113		Giant Antshrike	<i>Batara cinerea</i>
114		Large-tailed Antshrike	<i>Mackenziaena leachii</i>
115		Rufous-capped Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus r. ruficapillus</i>
116		Chestnut-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus palliatus vestitus</i>
117		Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus c. caerulescens</i>
118		Star-throated Antwren (E)	<i>Rhopias gularis</i>
119		Spot-breasted Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus stictothorax</i>
120		Plain Antvireo	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis mentalis</i>
121		Rufous-backed Antvireo (E)	<i>Dysithamnus xanthopterus</i>
122		Unicolored Antwren (E)	<i>Myrmotherula unicolor</i>
123		Rufous-margined Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>
124		Black-hooded Antwren (E)	<i>Formicivora erythronotos</i>
125	H	Marsh Antwren (E)	<i>Formicivora acutirostris</i>
126		Ferruginous Antbird (E)	<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i>
127		Bertoni's Antbird	<i>Drymophila rubricollis</i>
128		Rufous-tailed Antbird (E)	<i>Drymophila genei</i>
129		Ochre-rumped Antbird (E)	<i>Drymophila ochropyga</i>
130		Scaled Antbird (E)	<i>Drymophila squamata</i>
131		Streak-capped Antwren	<i>Terenura maculata</i>
132		White-shouldered Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>
133		White-bibbed Antbird (E)	<i>Myrmoderus loricatus</i>

134	Squamate Antbird (E)	<i>Myrmoderus squamosus</i>
	<b>GNATEATERS</b>	<b>CONOPOPHAGIDAE</b>
135	Black-cheeked Gnateater (E)	<i>Conopophaga melanops</i>
136	Rufous Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga lineata vulgaris</i>
	<b>TAPACULOS</b>	<b>RHINOCRYPTIDAE</b>
137	Spotted Bamboowren	<i>Psilorhamphus guttatus</i>
138	L Slaty Bristlefront (E)	<i>Merulaxis ater</i>
139	Mouse-colored Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus spelunca</i>
	<b>ANTTHRUSHES</b>	<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>
140	Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>
141	L Such's (Cryptic) Antthrush (E)	<i>Chamaeza meruloides</i>
142	H Rufous-tailed Antthrush	<i>Chamaeza ruficauda</i>
	<b>OVENBIRDS &amp; WOODCREEPERS</b>	<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>
143	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus sylvillus</i>
144	Plain-winged Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla turdina</i>
145	White-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>
146	Lesser Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i>
147	Black-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus falcularius</i>
148	Scaled Woodcreeper (E)	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>
149	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
150	Wing-banded (Band-tailed) Hornero (E)	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>
151	Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
152	White-collared Foliage-gleaner (E)	<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>
153	Pale-browed Treehunter (E)	<i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i>
154	Black-capped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor atricapillus</i>
155	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>
156	H Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia lichtensteini</i>
157	White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus l. leucophthalmus</i>
158	Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
		<i>Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus</i>
159	Orange-eyed Thornbird (E)	<i>Phacellodomus ferrugineigula</i>
160	Orange-breasted Thornbird (E)	<i>Anumbius anumbi</i>
161	Firewood-gatherer	<i>Asthenes moreirae</i>
162	Itatiaia Spinetail (E)	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>
163	Pallid Spinetail (E)	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
164	Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>
165	Rufous-capped Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>
166	H Spix's Spinetail	<b>PIPRIDAE</b>
	<b>MANAKINS</b>	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>
167	Swallow-tailed (Blue) Manakin	<i>Ilicura militaris</i>
168	Pin-tailed Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
169	White-bearded Manakin	<b>COTINGIDAE</b>
	<b>COTINGAS</b>	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>
170	Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>
171	H Bare-throated Bellbird	<b>TITYRIDAE</b>
	<b>TITYRAS AND ALLIES</b>	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>
172	Greenish Schiffornis	<i>Iodopleura pipra</i>
173	H Buff-throated Purpletuft (E)	<i>Pachyramphus viridis viridis</i>
174	Green-backed Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
175	Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Myiobius barbatus mastacalis</i>
176	Whiskered (Yellow-rumped) Flycatcher	

177	Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus ridgwayi</i>
	<b>TYRANT FLYCATCHERS</b>	<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>
178	Black-capped Piprites	<i>Piprites pileata</i>
179	White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>
180	Gray-hooded Flycatcher (E)	<i>Mionectes rufiventris</i>
181	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>
182	Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>
183	Sao Paulo Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes paulista</i>
184	H Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (E)	<i>Phylloscartes difficilis</i>
185	Eared Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>
186	Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant (E)	<i>Hemitriccus orbitatus</i>
187	Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (E)	<i>Hemitriccus nidipendulus</i>
188	Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (E)	<i>Hemitriccus furcatus</i>
189	Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps</i>
190	Gray-headed (Yellow-lored) Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>
191	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>
192	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias s. sulphurescens</i>
193	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa</i>
194	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>
195	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>
196	White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>
197	H Rough-legged Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias b. burmeisteri</i>
198	Greenish Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias virescens</i>
199	Planalto Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>
200	Gray-capped Tyrannulet (E)	<i>Phyllomyias griseocapilla</i>
201	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>
202	Small-headed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia sordida</i>
		<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>
203	Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>flammiceps</i>
204	H Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>
205	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus cinereus</i>
206	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>
207	Crested Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>
208	Velvety Black-Tyrant (E)	<i>Knipolegus nigerrimus</i>
209	Blue-billed Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus cyanirostris</i>
210	L Gray Monjita	<i>Nengetus cinereus</i>
211	White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>
212	Streamer-tailed Tyrant	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>
213	Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant	<i>Muscipipra vetula</i>
214	Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta nengeta</i>
215	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>
216	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>
217	Gray-hooded Attila	<i>Attila rufus</i>
218	Sibilant Sirystes	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>
219	Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>
220	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>
221	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>
222	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
223	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
	<b>VIREOS</b>	<b>VIREONIDAE</b>
224	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>

225	Rufous-crowned Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>
226	Lemon-chested Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus thoracicus thoracicus</i>
227	Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi diversus</i>
	<b>CROWS, JAYS, AND MAGPIES</b>	<b>CORVIDAE</b>
228	Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
	<b>DONACOBIUS</b>	<b>DONACOBIIDAE</b>
229	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
	<b>SWALLOWS</b>	<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>
230	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
231	Tawny-headed Swallow	<i>Alopochelidon fucata</i>
232	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
233	Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
234	White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>
	<b>WRENS</b>	<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>
235	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
236	Long-billed Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus longirostris</i>
	<b>MOCKINGBIRDS</b>	<b>MIMIDAE</b>
237	Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
	<b>THRUSHES AND ALLIES</b>	<b>TURDIDAE</b>
238	Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
239	Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>
240	White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>
241	Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
242	L Blacksmith (Eastern Slaty) Thrush	<i>Turdus subalaris</i>
243	Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
	<b>WAXBILLS</b>	<b>ESTRILDIDAE</b>
244	Common Waxbill (I)	<i>Estrilda astrild</i>
	<b>OLD WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>PASSERIDAE</b>
245	House Sparrow (I)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
	<b>FINCHES, EUPHONIAS, &amp; ALLIES</b>	<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>
246	Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>
247	Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>
248	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD SPARROWS</b>	<b>PASSERELLIDAE</b>
249	Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>
250	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
	<b>TROUPIALS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>ICTERIDAE</b>
251	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
252	Golden-winged Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>
253	Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>
254	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>
255	Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
256	Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>
257	Yellow-rumped Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>
	<b>NEW WORLD WARBLERS</b>	<b>PARULIDAE</b>
258	Masked Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis velata</i>
259	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i>
260	Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus azarae</i>
261	White-browed (White-rimmed) Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis leucoblephara</i>
262	Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>
	<b>MITROSPINGID TANAGERS</b>	<b>MITROSPINGIDAE</b>

263	Olive-green Tanager (E)	<i>Orthogonys chloricterus</i>
	<b>CARDINALS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>
264	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	<i>Habia rubica</i>
	<b>TANAGERS AND ALLIES</b>	<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>
265	Brown Tanager (E)	<i>Orchesticus abeillei</i>
266	Cinnamon Tanager (E)	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>
267	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
268	Orange-headed Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>
269	Buff-throated Warbling Finch (E)	<i>Microspingus lateralis</i>
270	Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>
271	Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Loriotus cristatus</i>
272	Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>
273	Brazilian Tanager (E)	<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>
274	Diademed Tanager	<i>Stephanophorus diadematus</i>
275	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
276	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
277	Azure-shouldered Tanager (E)	<i>Thraupis cyanoptera</i>
278	Golden-chevroned Tanager (E)	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>
279	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
280	Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>
281	Green-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara seledon</i>
282	Red-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanocephala</i>
283	Brassy-breasted Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara desmaresti</i>
284	Gilt-edged Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>
285	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
286	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
287	Rufous-headed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>
288	Uniform Finch	<i>Haplospiza unicolor</i>
289	Bay-chested Warbling Finch (E)	<i>Castanozoster thoracicus</i>
290	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
291	Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>
292	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>
293	White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>
294	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulescens</i>
295	Buffy-fronted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila frontalis</i>
296	Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>
297	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
298	Sooty Grassquit	<i>Asemospiza fuliginosa</i>
299	Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>
300	Thick-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator maxillosus</i>
301	Black-throated Grosbeak	<i>Saltator fuliginosus</i>
	<b>MAMMALS</b>	
1	Black-horned Capuchin	<i>Cebus nigritus</i>
2	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>
3	Brazilian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>
4	Tayra	<i>Eira barbara</i>