



# BRAZIL: Atlantic Forest Highlights

1 - 8 July 2024

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



Locally called Tangará, the large **Swallow-tailed Manakin** is one of the various species of manakins we saw.

## INTRODUCTION:

This tour is designed as a short introduction to the incredible avifauna of Southeast Brazil, and I have to say that this week the minds of participants got blown away by the great variety of colors, shapes, and even weird sounds of the amazing birds we found. This tour takes place in the most endemic-dense region of Brazil, and a short tour to this rich region cannot get much better than this. From the tiny jewels like **Friilled** and **Festive Coquettes** and **Green-crowned Plovercrest**, to the color-saturated tanagers like **Brassy-breasted**, **Gilt-edged**, and **Brazilian**, plus the intricately patterned antbirds, the list of endemic birds of this country is not only vast but also gorgeous. We managed to get tons of these birds by visiting the two main biomes of this corner of Brazil, the **lowlands** and the **highlands** of the Atlantic Rainforest, between the country's biggest cities, São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.



The incredible **Brassy-breasted Tanager** (photo above) was seen much more commonly on this trip than on any of my previous tours.

This was a small-group tour (with only three participants) in which I drove around in a rented SUV. This made it a more agile tour and it allowed us to visit a couple locations that with a big van we normally cannot. It also was much more personalized to the targets of the three clients (the realistic ones I have to say).



This report does not have a daily description but rather a description of the birding we did along the two altitudinally distinct areas. After the first arrival night in São Paulo, we spent three nights in a hotel in the lowlands close to the town of Ubatuba in the northern coast of the state of São Paulo and later we had three nights in the highlands of the Mantiqueira Range, inside Itatiaia National Park located in the west of the state of Rio de Janeiro.



*I got an unexpected lifer with this **Long-tailed Reed-Finch** (photo above) on the first morning of the tour.*

However, I have to mention there were two areas in the whole trip that slip away from the altitudinal segregation of this report being either wetlands and reedbeds or dry disturbed grasslands that resemble more the dry Cerrado ecosystems of central Brazil than the Atlantic Rainforest. The first one of these sites we went to was during the first day of the tour while traveling between São Paulo and the coast. On this day we got to visit some wetlands and open areas that we did not see on the rest of the tour. This area produced **Campo Flicker**, **Streamer-tailed Tyrant**, **Wing-banded Hornero**, **Long-tailed Reed-Finch**, **Brazilian** and **Silver Teals**, **Blackish Rail**, **Rufous-sided Crake**, **Rufescent Tiger-Heron**, a distant **White-headed Marsh-Tyrant**, **Southern Yellowthroat**, **Chestnut-capped** and **Unicolored Blackbirds**, and a few more.

The same day we had lunch in Sitio Macuquinho, a long time “wish-list” site that I had not been able to visit for years due to the bad roads that are impassable in most vehicles when wet (which it often is!). Here we got amazing views of plenty of birds at feeders including **Azure-shouldered**, **Black-goggled**, **Brassy-breasted** and **Gilt-edged Tanagers**, as well as **Scaly-throated** and **Planalto Hermits**, **White-throated Hummingbird** and plenty more. The area also provided a very quick but unsatisfactory view of the ultra-localized **Marsh Antwren**.



*Planalto Hermit (photo above) was visiting feeders and flowers at Sitio Macuquinho.*

The second ecosystem not included on the lowland/highland categorization was the dry grasslands and open fields we encounter in a few locations, caused mainly by deforestation and agriculture. Some birds prefer these open areas, of which the most prominent ones we found were **White-eared Puffbird**, **Toco Toucan**, a pair of the dull but fancily named **Firewood Gatherer**, the unique **White Woodpecker**, **White-rumped Monjita**, **Hooded Tanager**, gorgeous **Curl-crested Jay**, **Yellow-rumped Marshbird** and, undoubtedly, the icing on the cake for these areas, a pair of displaying **Giant Snipes** that we waited until after dark to see on what ended up being a long but great day.





**White-eared Puffbirds** (*above*) and **Toco Toucans** (*below*) were photographed in quick succession.



**THE LOWLANDS:** The coastline of SE Brazil is gorgeous in terms of scenery, since the lush rainforest reaches all the way to the edge of the Atlantic Ocean, making this an incredible landscape. Not only that, the forest is filled with unique birds that live mostly near sea level, and these were the ones we targeted during the first half of the tour.

For this we stayed in the outskirts of the beach resort town of Ubatuba that happily during this time of the year is not as busy as during the hotter summer times. The temperature was very pleasant really, mostly warm and not at all cold during the middle of the austral winter.



*Saw-billed Hermit (photo above) with its unique bill is one of the main targets in the lowlands*

The hotel we typically stay at on this tour is very nice and comfortable colonial style, located just a few blocks from the beach, and **Magnificent Frigatebirds** fly above the grounds all the time. This proximity to the ocean through the first half of the tour meant that we got some other interesting coastal birds too like **South American Tern**, **Cocoi Heron**, **Whimbrel** (surprisingly for July), a very distant **Brown Booby**, and a couple more.





Hummingbirds like **Festive Coquette** (*photo above*) are a big deal on this tour.



*Long-billed Wren (above) and Scaled Antbird (below) are more examples of Brazilian endemics of the area.*





The lush forests surrounding the coastline are home to various birding hotspots that we visited on this trip like the famous Folha Seca road (and the feeders at the house of Jonas), the special Fazenda Angelim and the riparian forests of Sertão de Mambucaba. We had two full days (but three full mornings) to bird these areas and the results were very satisfactory.



One of my favorite birds of the lowlands is this **Black-cheeked Gnateater** (photo above).

To start our exploration of the lowlands, we visited Folha Seca where we got bunches of new birds in a matter of minutes. Our first birding stop gave us key birds like **Black-cheeked Gnateater**, **Unicolored Antwren**, **Scaled Antbird**, **Ferruginous Antbird**, and the rare and difficult **Buff-bellied Puffbird**. The feeders at Jonas's (a very nice guy that owns a house in the area and who welcomes birders to visit) provided as always great opportunities for photos and great views of things like **Saw-billed Hermit**, **Festive Coquette**, **Black Jacobin**, **White-chinned Sapphire**, **Sombre Hummingbird** and other hummers plus **Brazilian**, **Red-necked**, **Green-headed**, **Olive-green**, and **Golden-chevroned Tanagers** at the fruit feeders. We visited this spot twice since you can never get tired of seeing these birds so well. Nearby we also picked up other great birds like **Rufous-capped Motmot**, **Gray-hooded Attila**, **White-shouldered Fire-eye**, **Spot-breasted Antvireo**, and **Spot-backed Antshrike**.



*Red-necked Tanager (above) and Brazilian Tanager (below) visiting the fruit feeders at Jonas's.*





At Fazenda Angelim we had a great time with woodpeckers nailing **Blond-crested** and **Golden-fronted Woodpeckers** in the same bare tree right at the headquarters. We found a mixed species flock with **Lemon-chested Greenlet**, **Rufous-margined** and **Streak-capped Antwrens**, **Sao Paulo Bristle-Tyrant**, **Gray-hooded Flycatcher**, and **Rufous-tailed Jacamar**. A couple surprises were a pair of **Red-ruffed Fruitcrows** that gave us a show plus a last minute appearance of the tiny but highly desired **Buff-throated Purpletuft** that we heard and managed to track down for brief views that were OK but not very satisfying. A pair of **Channel-billed Toucans** also provided great entertainment plus we tracked down a couple difficult birds like **Bare-throated Bellbird** distantly and three species of foliage-gleaners out of which **White-collared** was the best, compared to **White-eyed** and **Black-capped** that were, shall we say, “fugacious”.



*It is always a pleasure to see **Red-ruffed Fruitcrows** (photo above).*

The last of the main birding sites we visited in the coastal areas was Sertão de Mambucaba where the inexplicably rare and local **Black-hooded Antwren** resides. We had great views of a pair of these along with tons of other cool species like **Green-backed Trogon**, **White-barred Piculet**, **Slaty Bristlefront** (the humble owner of a gorgeous song), **Yellow-eared Woodpecker**, **Chestnut-backed Antshrike**, **Long-billed Wren**, **White-throated Spadebill**, very cooperative **Flame-crested** and **Rufous-headed Tanagers**, **Black-throated Grosbeak** and a cooperative but shy **Rufous-capped Antthrush** that even allowed some nice ambient photos.



*Rufous-capped Antthrush (above) and Rufous-headed Tanager (below) photographed only a few meters apart*





**THE HIGHLANDS:** We moved on to the Mantiqueira mountain range for the next part of the trip. We stayed in the famous Hotel do Ypê, a “must-stop” site for any birder that visits this corner of Brazil. The place is a magnificent location for birding the high elevations of SE Brazil. It often feels very cold here during the winter months, but this being a very weird one weather wise, it was not very cold at all. I love staying in this place. The folks that own this place are always there to greet guests and serve them the best way possible, making our time here relaxed and special.



*Blue-naped Chlorophonia (photo above) is not easy in this tour but it came once right next to the feeders*

The balcony of the hotel has feeders that attracts lots of birds. The very busy fruit and nectar feeders basically had all of the expected species, along with a couple surprises like a pair of **Blue-naped Chlorophonias** that hung out together with **Chestnut-bellied** and **Violaceous Euphonias**. The fruit also attracts many **Dusky-legged Guans** that are the dominant species here, but smaller species of tanagers make their way in too. To name a few of those, we saw **Green-headed**, **Brazilian**, **Black-goggled**, **Golden-chevroned**, **Ruby-crowned**, **Olive-green** and the hulking and striking **Magpie Tanager**. Hummers were also prevalent with **Brazilian Ruby**, **Violet-capped Woodnymph**, and **White-throated Hummingbird** being the most common, but also a couple times we saw **Black-eared Fairy** and **Scale-throated Hermit**.

Not at feeders, but also around the lodge, we saw a bunch of other great birds. My personal favorite was a pair of **Red-breasted Toucans** but it is difficult to be sure about that when we also saw the gorgeous little jewel **Frilled Coquette**. This latter one was actually a surprise for this time of the year, since it is only regular in warmer months. There was also an active nest of **Blue-winged Macaws** nearby, plus **Plain** and **Maroon-bellied Parakeets** were always hanging around.



*Maroon-bellied Parakeets (photo above) can be photographed from the restaurant sometimes.*

Other interesting birds that we found in the vicinities of the lodge include the always difficult **Half-collared Sparrow**, the elegant **Velvety Black-Tyrant**, the cute **Masked Water Tyrant** and the loud **Red-rumped Cacique**. Also just behind the restaurant, on the very last night of the tour, after we had already done the checklist and said good night, I heard the beautiful **Tawny-browed Owl** on my walk back to my cabin. I had to run back to find everyone, who happily were still all at the restaurant, and we rushed out to search for it. We were very lucky, since there was a pair of them for a short time, and we hadn't even heard one the previous two nights.





*Blue-winged Macaws (photo above) were feeding on this fiery flowered tree in front of the restaurant.*

We explored the trails below the lodge which cut right through some really nice bamboo-dominated forest, with palms full of nuts that provided food for plenty of birds. This gave us chances to see various species that are much more reclusive and that required some effort to be coaxed out of the bush. We managed to find things like the nicely-patterned **White-bibbed Antbird**, the shy **Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper**, and the gorgeous **Pin-tailed Manakin**, to name the most memorable of the bunch.



One of the coolest birds of the place was this **Pin-tailed Manakin** (photo above) that cooperated really well.

Other species worth mentioning included **Lesser** and **Scaled Woodcreepers**, **Pallid** and **Rufous-capped Spinetails**, **Variable Antshrike**, **Rufous Gnateater**, **Ochre-breasted** and **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaners**, **White-throated Spadebill**, **Blue-billed Black-Tyrant**, **Sibilant Sirystes**, **Greenish Schiffornis**, the scarce **Blacksmith Thrush**, **Ochre-rumped Antbird**, **Brown Tanager**, a shy **White-spotted Woodpecker**, a swift **Dusky-throated Hermit**, and probably the most photogenic of the group, a cooperative pair of the beautiful **Surucua Trogon**. I can't forget that a famous scenic vista inside the park gave us chances to see up close and photograph a pair of **Swallow Tanagers** which were among the favorite birds of the group despite being a very widespread species in South America.





*Magpie Tanager (above) and Ferruginous Antbird (below) were daily seen in the highlands*





*Swallow Tanager (above) from the view point, and Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (below) inside the forest*





Finally, on one of our days in the highlands, we did a day trip to another corner of Itatiaia National Park called Algulhas Negras that reaches the highest elevations on this trip, with a distinctly different bird list. Happily it was not as cold as it tends to be during this time of year. We birded the road that goes up to the highest peaks of the mountains but we only got to about 2200 m. asl (7000 ft.) since that is where the targets that we needed were.



*This Rufous-tailed Antbird (photo above) was the last of the antbirds we needed from the region.*

Little by little we picked up the targets with every stop. The first one was the dull and difficult **Mouse-colored Tapaculo** but quickly we found some more colorful birds like **Bay-chested** and **Buff-throated Warbling Finches**, followed by the large **Diademed Tanager**. We also worked for some of the skulkers, and we managed to pull out species like **Serra do Mar Bristle-Tyrant**, **Rufous-tailed Antbird**, and **Rufous-backed Antwreio**. There were various mixed flocks with lots of **Brassy-breasted Tanagers** which were incredibly abundant, we got at least a hundred of them. However, scattered among them we also picked up other birds like **White-browed Warbler**, **Greenish** and **Gray-capped Tyrannulets**, **Golden-winged Cacique**, **Green-winged Saltator**, and the scarce **Sharp-billed Treehunter**.

There were three stops that are a “must do” when I visit the area. Two of those are for a couple of very localized furnariids that require very specific habitat and one of those even one specific tree. The first one of those we found was the “neck-breaking” **Araucaria Tit-Spinetail** that only lives in the tall namesake tree, a very distinctive looking conifer. The other, the dull but extremely localized **Itatiaia Spinetail**, loves brushy stunted vegetation, and for that we visited the Brejo da Lapa, a wetland located in the highest elevations we reached; we had to work for it but we finally got views of it skulking in dense bushes.



A male **Green-crowned Plovercrest** (*photo above*) at his lek.

The last of these specific stops was for the ultra-cute **Green-crowned Plovercrest**, later on picked as one of the top three birds of the trip. This hummingbird happily has some favorite leks where several males perch and chirp, trying to attract females to mate with. We spent a good amount of time enjoying views and taking photos of these gorgeous birds.

After it got a bit hot close to noon, we started heading back down and happily, I heard the piercing song of the unique **Black-and-gold Cotinga** nearby, which we had only distantly heard before. We tracked it down and managed to call it in for good views, as a “farewell bird” for the morning.



The trip ended after a drive between the Itatiaia NP and São Paulo's Guarulhos Airport, after one last morning of birding. The drive is long and it can be a little boring since it is done during the dead time of the day in terms of bird activity, and it goes along the busiest highway in Brazil and there are no birding stops that we can do. However, there was of course time for our group to share thoughts about their best memories of the tour, the best birds, the most interesting impressions about this corner of Brazil. It was a good end to a great tour that we all enjoyed very much.



The endemic **Azure-shouldered Tanager** (photo above) was photographed the first day of the tour.

Please see on the next page the final list of birds and mammals seen on the tour.

**FINAL LIST:**

A total of **276** species of **BIRDS** were recorded on the 7 full days of BIRDING we had on this tour. Out of this total, **257** were SEEN by at least one participant, **19** were Heard Only (**H**) and **6** species were seen only by the Tour Leader (**L**). In terms of **MAMMALS**, we found **6** species which is actually fairly high for this tour really.

But before the list, I can't help but sharing this **Red-breasted Toucan** which was a constant presence at Hotel do Ype. It was photographed that last morning of the tour from the window of my cabin.



	<b>Tinamous (Tinamidae)</b>	
1	H Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>
	<b>Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl (Anatidae)</b>	
2	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>
3	Silver Teal	<i>Spatula versicolor</i>
	<b>Guans, Chachalacas, and Curassows (Cracidae)</b>	
4	Dusky-legged Guan	<i>Penelope obscura</i>
	<b>Grebes (Podicipedidae)</b>	
5	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>
	<b>Pigeons and Doves (Columbidae)</b>	



6		Rock Pigeon (I)	<i>Columba livia</i>
7	L	Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
8		Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>
9		Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
10		Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>
11	H	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
12		White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>
		<b>Cuckoos (Cuculidae)</b>	
13		Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>
		<b>Nightjars and Allies (Caprimulgidae)</b>	
14	L	Common Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
		<b>Swifts (Apodidae)</b>	
15		Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
		<b>Hummingbirds (Trochilidae)</b>	
16		Black Jacobin	<i>Florisuga fusca</i>
17		Saw-billed Hermit (E)	<i>Ramphodon naevius</i>
18		Dusky-throated Hermit (E)	<i>Phaethornis squalidus</i>
19		Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>
20		Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>
21		Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>
22		White-vented Violetear	<i>Colibri serrirostris</i>
23	L	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliothryx auritus</i>
24		Frilled Coquette (E)	<i>Lophornis magnificus</i>
25		Festive Coquette (E)	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>
26		Brazilian Ruby (E)	<i>Heliodoxa rubricauda</i>
27		Green-crowned Plovercrest (E)	<i>Stephanoxis lalandi</i>
28		Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>
29		Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>
30		Sombre Hummingbird (E)	<i>Eupetomena cirrochloris</i>
31		Versicolored Emerald	<i>Chrysuronia versicolor</i>
32		White-throated Hummingbird	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>
33		Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Chionomesa fimbriata</i>
34		White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes cyanus</i>
		<b>Rails, Gallinules, and Coots (Rallidae)</b>	
35	H	Ash-throated Crake	<i>Mustelirallus albicollis</i>
36		Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>
37		Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides saracura</i>
38		Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>
39		Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>
		<b>Plovers and Lapwings (Charadriidae)</b>	
40		Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>
41		Collared Plover	<i>Anarhynchus collaris</i>
		<b>Jacanas (Jacanidae)</b>	
42		Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>
		<b>Sandpipers and Allies (Scolopacidae)</b>	
43		Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>
44		Giant Snipe	<i>Gallinago undulata</i>
		<b>Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers (Laridae)</b>	
45	L	Royal Tern	<i>Thalasseus maximus</i>
46		South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>

	<b>Cormorants (Phalacrocoracidae)</b>	
47	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasilianum</i>
	<b>Frigatebirds (Fregatidae)</b>	
48	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>
	<b>Boobies and Gannets (Sulidae)</b>	
49	Brown Booby	<i>Sula leucogaster</i>
	<b>Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns (Ardeidae)</b>	
50	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
51	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
52	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>
53	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>
54	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
55	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
56	Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
57	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
58	Yellow-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nyctanassa violacea</i>
59	Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>
	<b>Ibises and Spoonbills (Threskiornithidae)</b>	
60	Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>
	<b>New World Vultures (Cathartidae)</b>	
61	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
62	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
63	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>
	<b>Hawks, Eagles, and Kites (Accipitridae)</b>	
64	Black Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>
65	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>
66	Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>
	<b>Owls (Strigidae)</b>	
67	H Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>
68	Tawny-browed Owl	<i>Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana</i>
69	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>
	<b>Trogon (Trogonidae)</b>	
70	Green-backed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>
71	Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>
	<b>Motmots (Mototidae)</b>	
72	Rufous-capped Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>
	<b>Kingfishers (Alcedinidae)</b>	
73	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>
74	Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>
	<b>Puffbirds (Bucconidae)</b>	
75	Buff-bellied Puffbird	<i>Notharchus swainsoni</i>
76	White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>
	<b>Jacamars (Galbulidae)</b>	
77	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>
	<b>Toucans (Ramphastidae)</b>	
78	Spot-billed Toucanet	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>
79	Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>
80	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>
81	Red-breasted Toucan	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>



**Woodpeckers (Picidae)**

- 82 White-barred Piculet  
 83 White Woodpecker  
 84 Yellow-fronted Woodpecker  
 85 White-spotted Woodpecker  
 86 Yellow-eared Woodpecker (E)  
 87 H Lineated Woodpecker  
 88 Blond-crested Woodpecker  
 89 Campo Flicker

*Picumnus cirratus*  
*Melanerpes candidus*  
*Melanerpes flavifrons*  
*Dryobates spilogaster*  
*Dryobates maculifrons*  
*Dryocopus lineatus*  
*Celeus flavescens*  
*Colaptes campestris*

**Seriemas (Cariamidae)**

- 90 H Red-legged Seriema

*Cariama cristata*

**Falcons and Caracaras (Falconidae)**

- 91 Crested Caracara  
 92 Yellow-headed Caracara  
 93 H Laughing Falcon

*Caracara plancus*  
*Milvago chimachima*  
*Herpetotheres cachinnans*

**New World and African Parrots (Psittacidae)**

- 94 Plain Parakeet (E)  
 95 Yellow-chevroned Parakeet  
 96 Pileated Parrot  
 97 Scaly-headed Parrot  
 98 Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet  
 99 Maroon-bellied Parakeet  
 100 Blue-winged Macaw  
 101 White-eyed Parakeet

*Brotogeris tirica*  
*Brotogeris chiriri*  
*Pionopsitta pileata*  
*Pionus maximiliani*  
*Forpus xanthopterygius*  
*Pyrrhura frontalis*  
*Primolius maracana*  
*Psittacara leucophthalmus*

**Typical Antbirds (Thamnophilidae)**

- 102 Spot-backed Antshrike  
 103 H Giant Antshrike  
 104 Tufted Antshrike  
 105 H Rufous-capped Antshrike  
 106 Chestnut-backed Antshrike  
 107 Variable Antshrike  
 108 Star-throated Antwren (E)  
 109 Spot-breasted Antvireo (E)  
 110 Plain Antvireo  
 111 Rufous-backed Antvireo (E)  
 112 Unicolored Antwren (E)  
 113 Rufous-margined Antwren  
 114 Black-hooded Antwren (E)  
 115 Marsh Antwren (E)  
 116 Ferruginous Antbird (E)  
 117 Bertoni's Antbird  
 118 Rufous-tailed Antbird (E)  
 119 Ochre-rumped Antbird (E)  
 120 Scaled Antbird (E)  
 121 Streak-capped Antwren  
 122 White-shouldered Fire-eye  
 123 White-bibbed Antbird (E)  
 124 H Squamate Antbird (E)

*Hypoedaleus guttatus*  
*Batara cinerea*  
*Mackenziaena severa*  
*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*  
*Thamnophilus palliatus*  
*Thamnophilus caeruleus*  
*Rhopias gularis*  
*Dysithamnus stictothorax*  
*Dysithamnus mentalis*  
*Dysithamnus xanthopterus*  
*Myrmotherula unicolor*  
*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*  
*Formicivora erythronotos*  
*Formicivora acutirostris*  
*Drymophila ferruginea*  
*Drymophila rubricollis*  
*Drymophila genei*  
*Drymophila ochropyga*  
*Drymophila squamata*  
*Terenura maculata*  
*Pyriglena leucoptera*  
*Myrmoderus loricatus*  
*Myrmoderus squamosus*

**Gnateaters (Conopophagidae)**

- 125 Black-cheeked Gnateater (E)

*Conopophaga melanops*

126		Rufous Gnateater	<i>Conopophaga lineata</i>
		<b>Antpittas (Grallariidae)</b>	
127	H	Speckle-breasted Antpitta	<i>Cryptopezus nattereri</i>
		<b>Tapaculos (Rhinocryptidae)</b>	
128	H	Spotted Bamboowren	<i>Psilorhamphus guttatus</i>
129		Slaty Bristlefront (E)	<i>Merulaxis ater</i>
130		Mouse-colored Tapaculo (E)	<i>Scytalopus speluncae</i>
		<b>Antthrushes (Formicariidae)</b>	
131		Rufous-capped Antthrush	<i>Formicarius colma</i>
132	H	Such's Antthrush (E)	<i>Chamaeza meruloides</i>
		<b>Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers (Furnariidae)</b>	
133		Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>
134		Plain-winged Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocicla turdina</i>
135		Lesser Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i>
136		Narrow-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i>
137		Scaled Woodcreeper (E)	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>
138		Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>
139		Wing-banded Hornero (E)	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>
140		Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>
141		Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>
142		White-collared Foliage-gleaner (E)	<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>
143	H	Pale-browed Treehunter (E)	<i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i>
144		Sharp-billed Treehunter	<i>Heliobletus contaminatus</i>
145	L	Black-capped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor atricapillus</i>
146		Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia lichtensteini</i>
147		Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Dendroma rufa</i>
148		White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>
149		Araucaria Tit-Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura setaria</i>
150		Rufous-fronted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>
151		Orange-eyed Thornbird (E)	<i>Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus</i>
152	H	Orange-breasted Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ferrugineigula</i>
153		Firewood-gatherer	<i>Anumbius annumbi</i>
154		Itatiaia Spinetail (E)	<i>Asthenes moreirae</i>
155		Pallid Spinetail (E)	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>
156		Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>
157		Rufous-capped Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>
		<b>Manakins (Pipridae)</b>	
158		Swallow-tailed Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>
159		Pin-tailed Manakin (E)	<i>Ilicura militaris</i>
160		White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>
		<b>Cotingas (Cotingidae)</b>	
161		Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>
162		Black-and-gold Cotinga (E)	<i>Lipaugus ater</i>
163		Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>
		<b>Tityras and Allies (Tityridae)</b>	
164		Greenish Schiffornis	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>
165		Buff-throated Purpletuft (E)	<i>Iodopleura pipra</i>
166		Chestnut-crowned Becard	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
167		Black-capped Becard	<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>



**Sharpbill, Royal Flycatcher, and Allies (Oxyruncidae)**

168 Whiskered Flycatcher *Myiobius barbatus*

**Tyrant Flycatchers (Tyrannidae)**

169 White-throated Spadebill *Platyrinchus mystaceus*  
 170 Gray-hooded Flycatcher *Mionectes rufiventris*  
 171 Sepia-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*  
 172 Serra do Mar (Tyrannulet) Bristle-Tyrant *Pogonotriccus difficilis*  
 173 Sao Paulo (Tyrannulet) Bristle-Tyrant *Pogonotriccus paulista*  
 174 Eared Pygmy-Tyrant *Myiornis auricularis*  
 175 Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (E) *Hemitriccus furcatus*  
 176 H Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps*  
 177 Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher (E) *Todirostrum poliocephalum*  
 178 Yellow-olive Flatbill *Tolmomyias sulphureus*  
 179 Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea*  
 180 Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*  
 181 Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola*  
 182 Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*  
 183 Greenish Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias virescens*  
 184 Planalto Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias fasciatus*  
 185 Gray-capped Tyrannulet (E) *Phyllomyias griseicapilla*  
 186 H Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*  
 187 Southern Tropical Pewee *Contopus cinereus*  
 188 Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*  
 189 Velvety Black-Tyrant (E) *Knipolegus nigerrimus*  
 190 Blue-billed Black-Tyrant *Knipolegus cyanirostris*  
 191 Yellow-browed Tyrant *Satrapa icterophrys*  
 192 White-rumped Monjita *Xolmis velatus*  
 193 White-headed Marsh Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala*  
 194 Masked Water-Tyrant *Fluvicola nengeta*  
 195 Streamer-tailed Tyrant *Gubernates yetapa*  
 196 Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*  
 197 Gray-hooded Attila (E) *Attila rufus*  
 198 Sibilant Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator*  
 199 Grayish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex*  
 200 Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*  
 201 Cattle Tyrant *Machetornis rixosa*  
 202 Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*  
 203 Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*  
 204 Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*  
 205 Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

**Vireos, Shrike-Babblers, and Erpornis (Vireonidae)**

206 Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*  
 207 Rufous-crowned Greenlet *Hylophilus poicilotis*  
 208 Lemon-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus thoracicus*

**Crows, Jays, and Magpies (Corvidae)**

209 Curl-crested Jay *Cyanocorax cristatellus*

**Swallows (Hirundinidae)**

210 Blue-and-white Swallow *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*  
 211 Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
 212 Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

213		White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>
		<b>Gnatcatchers (Polioptilidae)</b>	
214	L	Long-billed Gnatwren	<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>
		<b>Wrens (Troglodytidae)</b>	
215		House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
216		Long-billed Wren (E)	<i>Cantorchilus longirostris</i>
		<b>Mockingbirds and Thrashers (Mimidae)</b>	
217		Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
		<b>Thrushes and Allies (Turdidae)</b>	
218		Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>
219		Yellow-legged Thrush	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>
220		White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>
221		Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
222		Blacksmith (Eastern Slaty) Thrush	<i>Turdus subalaris</i>
223		Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>
		<b>Old World Sparrows (Passeridae)</b>	
224		House Sparrow (I)	<i>Passer domesticus</i>
		<b>Finches, Euphonias, and Allies (Fringillidae)</b>	
225		Blue-naped Chlorophonia	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
226		Violaceous Euphonia	<i>Euphonia violacea</i>
227		Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>
228		Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>
		<b>New World Sparrows (Passerellidae)</b>	
229		Half-collared Sparrow (E)	<i>Arremon semitorquatus</i>
230		Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>
		<b>Troupials and Allies (Icteridae)</b>	
231		Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
232		Golden-winged Cacique	<i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>
233		Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>
234		Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>
235		Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>
236		Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>
237		Yellow-rumped Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>
		<b>New World Warblers (Parulidae)</b>	
238		Southern Yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis velata</i>
239	H	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiauyumi</i>
240		Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>
241		White-browed Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis leucoblephara</i>
242		Riverbank Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis rivularis</i>
		<b>Mitrospingid Tanagers (Mitrospingidae)</b>	
243		Olive-green Tanager (E)	<i>Orthogonys chloricterus</i>
		<b>Tanagers and Allies (Thraupidae)</b>	
244		Brown Tanager (E)	<i>Orchesticus abeillei</i>
245		Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>
246		Hooded Tanager	<i>Nemosia pileata</i>
247		Buff-throated Warbling Finch (E)	<i>Microspingus lateralis</i>
248		Black-goggled Tanager	<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>
249		Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Loriotus cristatus</i>
250		Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>
251		Brazilian Tanager (E)	<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>



252	Diademed Tanager	<i>Stephanophorus diadematus</i>
253	Fawn-breasted Tanager	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
254	Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>
255	Golden-chevroned Tanager (E)	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>
256	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
257	Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Stilpnia cayana</i>
258	Green-headed Tanager	<i>Tangara seledon</i>
259	Red-necked Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara cyanocephala</i>
260	Brassy-breasted Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara desmaresti</i>
261	Gilt-edged Tanager (E)	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>
262	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
263	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>
264	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>
265	Rufous-headed Tanager (E)	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>
266	Long-tailed Reed Finch	<i>Donacospiza albifrons</i>
267	Bay-chested Warbling Finch (E)	<i>Castanozoster thoracicus</i>
268	Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>
269	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>
270	White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>
271	Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>
272	H Buffy-fronted Seedeater	<i>Sporophila frontalis</i>
273	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>
274	Sooty Grassquit	<i>Asemospiza fuliginosa</i>
275	Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>
276	Black-throated Grosbeak	<i>Saltator fuliginosus</i>
<b>MAMMALS</b>		
1	Buffy-tufted-ear Marmoset	<i>Callithrix aurita</i>
2	Black-horned Capuchin	<i>Cebus nigratus</i>
3	Brazilian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>
4	Nutria (Coypu)	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>
5	Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>
6	Pallas's Long-tongued Bat	<i>Glossophaga soricina</i>