

# ULTIMATE SOUTHEAST BRAZIL TOUR

## REPORT 2024

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Our Southeast Brazil Tour, including the Rio Grande do Sul extension, proved once again to be one of the most successful tours for observing a large number of endemic species in Brazil. We explored a variety of habitats—not limited to the Atlantic Forest—ranging from the spectacular Vale Reserve near Espírito Santo to Rio Grande do Sul. Along the way, we traversed diverse ecosystems such as Tabuleiro Forest, Restinga, Wetlands and Marshes, Bamboo Thickets, Araucaria Forest, Mangroves, Grasslands, Pristine Forests, and more. Our itinerary also included notable state parks and protected areas such as Serra dos Órgãos, Kaetés Reserve, Serra do Mar, Itatiaia, REGUA, Intervalles State Park, Pico da Caledônia, and others. Among the many highlights of the tour, some of the standout species encountered early on included the rare Pearly-breasted Cuckoo, Black-headed and Hooded Berryeaters, the endangered Red-billed Curassow, the endemic Ochre-marked and White-eared Parakeets, and several Solitary Tinamous. We also had close and prolonged views of the local and endemic Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher. A White-necked Hawk was seen flying over us from the tower at Vale Reserve, where we also encountered the unique East Brazilian Pygmy Owl. Additional highlights from the first week included the elegant Swallow-tailed Cotinga, the uncommon Cinnamon-vented Piha, the local Wied's Tyrant-Manakin, Rufous-brown Solitaire, and many Sharpbills. Other notable species were the Spot-billed Toucanet, Bare-throated Bellbird, Red-ruffed Fruitcrow, the impressive Black-billed Scythebill, and piculets such as the White-barred and Ochre-collared. These sightings made the first week truly memorable. Later in the trip, we encountered species such as the uncommon Long-tailed Potoo with a chick, several Giant Snipes near REGUA, Orange-eyed Thornbird, a pair of Tawny-browed Owls, and Rufous-sided Crake. Additional highlights included Long-billed Wren, Black-and-Gold and Grey-winged Cotingas, Itatiaia Spinetail, Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin, and various antbirds such as Rufous-tailed, Dusky-tailed, Ferruginous, and Ochre-rumped. We also observed Crescent-chested Puffbird, Hangnest Tody-Tyrant, Rufous Gnatcatcher, Spotted Bamboowren, Buff-throated Purplethroat, the endangered Black-hooded Antwren, Saw-billed Hermit, Frilled and Festive Coquettes, Red-necked Tanager, Brazilian Ruby, Rusty-barred Owl, Blue-bellied Parrot, White-bearded and Giant Antshrikes, Pileated Parrot, Saffron Toucanet, Black-capped Piprites, Brassy-breasted Tanager, and Green-crowned and Purple-crowned Plovercrests. The Atlantic Royal Flycatcher, Rufous-capped Antthrush, and Variegated Antpitta were also seen. Noteworthy sightings towards the end of the main tour included Red-tailed and Red-browed Amazons, Black-backed Tanager, Buff-bellied Puffbird, Squamate Antbird, Scarlet Ibis, Mangrove Rails, and Azure Jay. The Rio Grande do Sul extension was equally successful. We achieved all our target species, including the Black-bellied Seedeater, Straight-billed Reedhaunter, Long-tailed Cinclodes, Canebrake Groundcreeper, Sickle-winged Nightjar, Olive Spinetail, Mottled Piculet, Blacksmith Thrush, Saffron-cowled Blackbird, Glaucous-blue Grosbeak, Restinga Tyrannulet, Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant, Red-spectacled Amazon, Black-and-white Monjita, Chestnut-headed Tanager, Speckle-breasted Antpitta, and Tropeiro Seedeater. By the end of the tour, we had recorded an impressive total of 536 species, including 26 species of hummingbirds, 17 species of woodpeckers, 22 species of parrots and parakeets, and 35 species of antbirds, showcasing the incredible success of this expedition.

Our trip began at 10 AM in the city of Vitória. We headed to one of the regional reserves called Águia Branca. We arrived at the site shortly after lunch and began observing the first species of the trip, such as Picazuro Pigeons, Ruddy Ground Doves, Great Kiskadees, Smooth-billed Anis, Southern Lapwings, and Sick's Swifts. At the entrance lagoon, we spotted a Green Kingfisher, Lineated Woodpecker, Boat-billed Flycatchers, Western Cattle Egret, and Rufous-bellied Thrush. Other less common species in the same area included a Red-breasted Toucan and a Sooty Tyrannulet. We also found a Yellow-browed Tyrant and the spectacular Swallow-tailed Cotinga near the buildings. After spending some time in the semi-open areas and near the lagoon, we ventured further into the forest. We first

encountered Blue Manakin, followed by Long-tailed Tyrant, Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Yellow Tyrannulet, Masked Water Tyrant, Tropical Kingbirds, and Fork-tailed Flycatcher. Soon after, we encountered a mixed flock featuring species such as Chestnut-crowned Becard, White-necked Thrush, Spot-breasted Antwreio, Blue Dacnis, and Cinnamon-vented Piha. Other highlights included the Green-winged Saltator, Double-collared Seedeater, Ruby-crowned Tanager, Magpie Tanager, and, as we returned from the trail, Brassy-breasted Tanager, Saffron Finch, White-collared Swift, and the trip's only Yellow-eared Woodpecker. Later, we visited the Parque Estadual Forno Grande. Bird activity along the trail was slow, so we left and focused on observing birds at the main entrance. One of our objectives was to find the Serra Antwren, but we were unsuccessful. However, at the entrance and along the main road, we saw interesting species such as Gilt-edged Tanager, Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper, Dusky-throated Hermit, and Rufous Hornero. On the way to the wetland, we observed Hellmayr's Pipit and Burrowing Owls. Once at the wetland, we saw Brazilian Tanager, Crested Caracara, Striated Heron, Grey-breasted Martin, Southern House Wren, Hooded Siskin, Campo Troupial, Grassland Sparrow, Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch, and the uncommon Orange-breasted Thornbird. We stayed late, as our primary goal was to see the amazing Giant Snipe. The best time to observe it is at dusk, but the weather was uncooperative as it began to rain lightly. Despite this, one eventually emerged from the wetland. After several attempts, it settled on the grass not far from us, and with some effort, we got excellent views of this specialty. With no further targets, we departed for our lodge, where we would stay for the next two nights.

The following day, we spent the entire day at the Kaetés Reserve. Leaving the lodge early, we saw Blue-and-white Swallows, Rufous Horneros, Brazilian Teal, and a Whistling Heron foraging near the lodge. Upon arriving at the reserve, we heard a Brown Tinamou and saw a Dusky-legged Guan, one of the more common species during the first week of the tour. We then took a 4x4 jeep to reach the top of the reserve. In the forest, one of the first birds we observed was the Surucua Trogon. Other sightings included Scaly-headed Parrots, Maroon-bellied Parakeets, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, and Violet-capped Woodnymph. We also heard a Cryptic Antthrush. A mixed flock formed, and we saw Streak-capped Antwren, Greenish Tyrannulet, Ferruginous Antbird, Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet, Sharpbill, and Rufous-crowned Greenlet. Further along the trail, we had an elegant Pin-tailed Manakin, which took some effort to locate. Other species included Sepia-capped Flycatchers, Sibilant Sirystes, Greenish Schiffornis, and Black-tailed Myiobius, which was unique for the tour. Additional sightings included Rufous-browed Peppershrike, numerous Rufous-headed Tanagers, Blue Dacnis, Green-winged Saltator, Black-goggled Tanagers, Drab-breasted Bamboo Tyrant, and a pair of Azure-shouldered Tanagers. We also enjoyed spectacular views of a male Frilled Coquette. One of the most sought-after species, the White-bibbed Antbird, provided excellent views too. We also saw Spot-breasted Antwreio, Ochre-rumped Antbird, Scaled Woodcreeper, the stunning Black-billed Scythebill, Buff-fronted Foliage-Gleaner, Streaked Xenops, and Swallow-tailed Kite. After lunch, we observed Tropical Kingbird, Rufous-bellied Thrush, Maroon-bellied Parakeet, Grey-breasted Martin, Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher, and heard a distant Bare-throated Bellbird. In the late afternoon, we returned to the reserve to search for the ultra-rare Cherry-throated Tanager. Along the trail, we spotted Sharpbill again, Bananaquit, Green-barred Woodpecker, and a male Spot-billed Toucanet. It was a long day with a lot of ground to cover. Despite focusing on the best areas for the tanager, we sadly didn't succeed. Nonetheless, we recorded many special species for the trip. We then returned to the hotel to try again the next day.

As soon as we arrived at the famous Vale Reserve, we were greeted by an incredible abundance of birds. Parrots and parakeets immediately caught our attention, especially as some species here were unique to this trip. However, the main highlight of the day was the Red-billed Curassow, one of the primary reasons for visiting this reserve. Near the main building area, we began spotting notable species: Blue-headed Parrots (*reichenowi*), followed by our first Red-browed Amazons, a flock of Black-necked Aracaris, and some Blue-winged Macaws flying by. In the distance, we saw some perching parrots, and in the same area, we had our first sighting of the Red-billed Curassow. We were able to leave the vehicle and managed to observe it briefly, along with a female, but both quickly retreated into the forest. Later in the morning, we saw several more Red-billed Curassows, giving better views in open areas. Around the same spot, we also found the first Blond-crested Woodpecker. Still in the open areas, we observed more Blue-winged Macaws flying, as well as Orange-winged Amazons, Plain Parakeets, and six White-eared Parakeets that landed very close to us. This species was another target, and we also managed to find a few Mealy Parrots. After spending some time here, we slowly made our way into the forest. In the forest, we added several new species to our trip list, including a Gray-crowned Flatbill, Sooretama Slaty Antshrike, Eastern Olivaceous Flatbill, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Thrush-like Wren, and a Brown-winged Schiffornis, though getting a good look at the Schiffornis proved challenging. Not far from where we found the schiffornis, we heard the iconic Screaming Piha, a species primarily from the Amazon but with a population in this part of the Atlantic Forest. We then ascended the observation tower, where we had views of additional species. Highlights included a Plumbeous Kite, Black-crowned Tityra, a pair of Yellow-green Grosbeaks (a delightful surprise), and a White-necked Hawk that flew very low over us. From the tower, we also spotted White-bellied Tanagers, Rufous-margined Antwren, Chestnut-vented Conebill, Black-capped Becard, Blue Dacnis, Flame-crested Tanagers, and an exceptionally cooperative East Brazilian Pygmy Owl, which

gave us excellent views. Back on the trail, we tried again to get a better look at the Schiffornis and succeeded. We also had another sighting of the Sooretama Slaty Antshrike, a Black-headed Berryeater, and the rare Pearly-breasted Cuckoo singing high in the trees. We dedicated time to locating this rarity and were rewarded with great views through the spotting scope. This was a phenomenal morning at Vale Reserve. In the afternoon, we visited another site within the reserve with the Minute Hermit as our primary target. At the known spot for this species, we immediately heard their calls low in the understory. At least eight individuals were present in a small area, performing beautifully for us. Shortly after, we encountered another key species of this location: the Ochre-marked Parakeet. A small group of about ten individuals appeared briefly on the trail. Approaching cautiously, we managed to photograph this significant endemic species. Later in the afternoon, we visited a wetland area, where we found Southern White-fringed Antwren, Blue-chinned Sapphire, Yellow-fronted Woodpecker, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, and, unexpectedly, a King Vulture—a species not commonly seen in the Atlantic Forest. We stayed until late, as our plan was to return in the dark to search for the elusive Solitary Tinamou. On the way back, we spotted several Pauraques, and our strategy worked perfectly, as we saw at least four different Solitary Tinamous between the wetland and the reserve entrance. Without a doubt, this was an extraordinary day.

The weather forecast for the following day wasn't promising, and the morning began with light but consistent rain. We heard a Yellow-legged Tinamou, though it was far from the trail. We also spotted a Versicolored Emerald, White-chinned Sapphire, Squirrel Cuckoo, Gray-cowled Wood-Rail, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, and Ochre-ored Flatbill. As we continued along the path, we managed to find a very important species for the trip, the Cream-colored Woodpecker. Despite the rain, we were treated to a nice view of an adult Black-cheeked Gnateater, which sang to us very close to the path, allowing us to watch it for several minutes. The rain continued steadily, and while walking, we startled a Pauraque. To our surprise, it had a nest right next to the path with two eggs. Afterward, we ventured a little further to a point near a wetland, where we saw a Grayish Mourner, Greater Ani, Pale-vented Pigeon, Green-backed Trogon, and several other species. Close to another lagoon, we spotted Swallow-winged Puffbirds, followed by White-barred Piculet, Short-crested Flycatcher, Red-stained Woodpecker, Yellow-headed Caracara, Peach-fronted Parakeet, and at the lagoon itself, we observed Cocoli Heron, Common Gallinule, Capped Heron, another Eared Pygmy Tyrant, Brazilian Tanager, and Moustached Wren. The last species we encountered in the forest today were Screaming Piha. We also spent some time successfully observing a Cinereous Mourner, a male Red-headed Manakin, several Chivi Vireos, Violaceous Euphonia, Red-rumped Cacique, Red-legged Honeycreeper, Buff-throated Saltator, Sayaca Tanagers, and a pair of Chestnut-bellied Seedeaters. Leaving the reserve in the late afternoon, we were fortunate to see at least five Red-billed Curassows along the way. Without a doubt, this was one of the highlights of the trip.

The next day, on our journey from Linhares to the Santa Teresa Reserve, we saw several common species along the road, including Southern Lapwing, Crested Caracara, Turkey Vulture, Rock Pigeon, Ruddy Ground Dove, Black Vulture, Grey-breasted Martin, and Saffron Finches. It wasn't until we were close to the reserve that we began to spot different species, such as Burnish-buff Tanager and East Brazilian Chachalaca. Before lunch and before entering the reserve, we visited the Santa Teresa Museum, known for its hummingbird feeders. Some of the species we saw for the first time included Planalto Hermit, White-vented Violetear, Scale-throated Hermit, and Amethyst Woodstar (at least two individuals). We also observed Swallow-tailed Hummingbird and Sombre Hummingbird. A few minutes later, a pair of juvenile Frilled Coquettes appeared, along with two shy Rufous-breasted Hermits, White-throated Hummingbirds, Versicolored Emeralds, and Violet-capped Woodnymphs. Not bad for such a small spot in the middle of the city! Upon arriving at the reserve, the weather started to change again, and rain began to fall. We had to leave the trail almost as quickly as we entered. While waiting for the rain to subside at the main building, we were able to see several interesting species, such as Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Yellow-backed Becard, Southern Tropical Pewee, Short-crested Flycatcher, and Band-tailed Hornero. Our key species for the day were the Rufous Brown Solitaire and Wied's Tyrant-Manakin. Fortunately, the rain let up, allowing us to return to the trail. We tried calling for both species, and soon we got a response from the Wied's Tyrant-Manakin. Initially, we thought there were two individuals, but we focused on one bird for several minutes. It moved and called from different locations but didn't come any closer, so we decided to give it a "rest" and try again later. Our strategy paid off because, after a few minutes, we tried again and one of the birds came closer. It stayed within view for a short time, allowing us to get some good looks and possibly even a few photos. However, the rain soon returned, and we had to leave the trail once again. By that time, it was quite late, and there were no signs of the Solitaire, so we decided to head back and try again the next day.

The day began with coffee and hummingbirds at the lodge, featuring the species we had seen the previous day, including Black Jacobin, Versicolored Emerald, Violet-capped Woodnymph, and another Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail hanging around near the lodge. After breakfast, we immediately set off for another attempt to see the Serra Antwren. Upon reaching the Antwren site, we encountered common species such as Rufous-bellied Thrush, Saffron Finches, and Blue-and-white Swallows. While searching for the antwren, we also added new

species to the trip list, including the endemic Hangnest Tody-Tyrant, Yellow-olive Flatbill, and another endemic, the Rufous Gnateater. Despite our efforts, we were unable to locate the antwren, so we decided to move on to a different site with new targets. The weather improved significantly that morning, which boosted our hopes for success. We entered the main road of the reserve in search of the Solitaire. After a while, one of the participants spotted a Solitaire crossing the road, though it wasn't interested in the playback. A few minutes later, we found another individual, which allowed us plenty of time for observation and provided excellent views. With this important target in hand, we continued our long drive towards Nova Friburgo. As we drove, we saw common species from the vehicle, including Buff-necked Ibis, Southern Lapwing, Blue-and-white Swallows, Crested Caracara, and Roadside Hawk. After lunch, we visited a nearby site to search for one of the day's key targets: the Pygmy Nightjar. The day was very hot, and we hiked up a trail to a large rocky area where the Nightjar is known to perch during the day. Nearby, there was a small lagoon where we observed Brazilian Teal, Wattled Jacana, more Roadside Hawks, Great Egret, and Crested Caracaras. At the rocky area, we initially found nothing, but after a few minutes of searching, we flushed a Pygmy Nightjar from its perch. It flew up and landed a short distance away, and although it was a bit tricky to photograph, we managed good views. With that species on the list, we continued our journey towards Nova Friburgo, looking forward to birding Pico da Caledonia the next day.

Today, we ascended Pico da Caledonia in 4x4 jeeps. We reached a viewpoint and began searching for one of the day's most important targets: the rare and local Gray-winged Cotinga. From the lookout, we spotted a large group of White-collared Swifts, abundant Rufous-collared Sparrows, Blue-billed Black Tyrants, the elegant Diademed Tanager, Black Vultures, White-tailed Hawk, Scaly-headed Parrot, and Thick-billed Saltator. In the distance, we heard two key species: the Black-and-Gold Cotinga and, soon after, several Gray-winged Cotingas. We couldn't locate them from the lookout, so we decided to drive down the road to a lower point where the Cotingas were still calling. After a few minutes, we found one individual feeding in the canopy of small trees near the road. With this rare Cotinga under our belt, we headed back up the road to bird the upper part of the reserve. Here, we found more Diademed Tanagers, Velvety Black Tyrant, Rufous-capped Antshrike, White-crested Tyrannulet, Serra do Mar Bristle Tyrant, Olivaceous Elaenia, and we heard Mouse-colored Tapaculo and Rufous-tailed Antthrush. Near the top of the trail, we also observed the endemic Itatiaia Spinetail, completing a very successful morning. In the afternoon, we returned to the lower section of Pico da Caledonia. Shortly after arriving, we heard the melodious song of the Large-tailed Antshrike near the road. After a few minutes, we got excellent views of this elegant bird. Later, we found Dusky-tailed Antbird, Squirrel Cuckoo, a shy Buff-browed Foliage-Gleaner, and the inconspicuous Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin. We also dedicated time to searching for the Black-and-Gold Cotinga, which we finally found after some hard work. Other species in the area included a flock of Brassy-breasted Tanagers, Orange-eyed Thornbird, and glimpses of Mouse-colored Tapaculo. As the day drew to a close, we heard several Brown Tinamou calls in the distance. In the final minutes of light near town, we saw Tropical Kingbird, Sick's Swifts, Sayaca Tanagers, White-eyed Parakeets, Southern House Wren, Plumbeous Pigeon, and Picazuro Pigeon among other common species.

We had no reason to return to Pico da Caledonia, so we left after breakfast and headed towards Regua. However, before getting there, we passed through a very different environment and had the opportunity to see a few species. One of the objectives for today was to find the Three-toed Jacamar, which led us to the village of Sumidouro. Upon arriving at the known spot, we tried calling for it but received no immediate response. While waiting, we observed other species such as the Guira Cuckoo and Savanna Hawk. Then, we heard the Jacamar responding. A pair was perched at mid-height along the bank of a stream. It was not difficult to spot the species, and this was a unique sighting for the trip. After enjoying the views, we continued our drive towards the next target for the morning: the Serra Antwren. After an hour's walk, we reached the village of Carmo, where we aimed to find the first territory of the Serra Antwren. We climbed a short path, about a kilometer long, to reach the site. It didn't take long before we heard the first bird responding, and shortly after, it came very close, allowing us a good view. We also spotted the lovely Chestnut-backed Antshrike in that area. Once we were satisfied with the views, it was time to head back and continue our journey towards REGUA. Upon arriving at REGUA, we immediately felt the humidity in the air, and though it was sunny, bird activity was relatively low. Nevertheless, we ventured out to one of the trails in the reserve after lunch. As we passed by the lagoons, we saw species commonly present in the area, including the Social Flycatcher, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, White-headed Marsh Tyrant, Common Gallinule, Wattled Jacanas, and Western Cattle Egrets. On the trail, we heard a Rufous-capped Motmot. We attempted to locate it but were unsuccessful. Afterward, we heard a Rufous-capped Antthrush singing. We tried to find it as well, but when the bird flew toward us, it stayed deep within the vegetation, making it difficult to get a good view, despite it flying right in front of us. Continuing along the same path, we came across a Long-tailed Potoo nest. This species was a key target for the tour, and we were excited to find it, especially since the nest contained a very large chick, which was nearly as big as an adult! Despite the intense humidity, it was definitely worth the hike, especially as we were only spending one night at REGUA, and there were several key species to find. After a short break at the lodge, we headed out again for the rest of the afternoon. The open areas around REGUA proved to be very

productive. We checked out a few places and saw several species including the Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Orange-winged Amazon, Savanna Hawk, Yellowish Pipit, a nice pair of Streamer-tailed Tyrants, White-browed Meadowlark, large flocks of White-eyed Parakeets, Rufous-fronted Thornbird, Cattle Tyrant, and Pantanal Snipe. Next, we moved to another part of REGUA to search for more key species. Our second stop was for the Lemon-chested Greenlet, which we found easily within the first few minutes at the site. Here, we also observed the first Long-billed Wren of the trip, along with Amazon Kingfisher and some Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks. At another open area, we waited for dusk and were rewarded with sightings of Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night-Heron, and a Common Potoo on its nest. In the marsh area, we also saw Pauraque, and as night fell, we heard the calls of Giant Snipes. At least three individuals flew overhead constantly, but none chose to land nearby. We continued on to another location to search for owls. The first spot we tried yielded no interesting results, so we moved to a different area, where we got a response from a Tropical Screech Owl. After a few minutes of waiting, we had excellent views of this owl. Continuing on, we reached another nearby area and received a response from a pair of Tawny-browed Owls. This was a major target for us, and it didn't take more than ten minutes before we were able to enjoy great views of this remarkable owl. It was an amazing day, with sightings of Long-tailed and Common Potoos, Tropical Screech Owl, and a pair of Tawny-browed Owls.

Another day of travel awaited us, but not before we enjoyed a little more of this incredible place. We returned to the lagoon, where we saw more Yellow-chinned Spinetails. We also heard the Blackish Rail and observed White-faced Whistling Ducks, Capped Heron, Ringed Kingfisher, Chestnut-capped Blackbird, Purple Gallinule, Striated Heron, Western Cattle Egret, Amazon Kingfisher, Campo Flicker, Toco Toucan, White-barred Piculet, Masked Water Tyrant, and many other species. Before reaching Itatiaia State Park, we made a stop at Praia Seca, near Arraial do Cabo. Our goal here was to find the local Restinga Antwren. As we neared Praia Seca, we started to enter a different environment, closer to the coast, with Neotropic Cormorants and Magnificent Frigatebirds. On our walk to the antwren site, we spotted Brown-chested Martins, Blue-and-white Swallows, Tropical Kingbirds, Saffron Finches, Bananaquits, and Fork-tailed Flycatchers. We didn't have much time to search for the antwren, but we were confident we would find it. A few minutes later, we began hearing calls from the antwren. The dense vegetation, known as restinga, made the search challenging. First, we spotted a female briefly emerging from the tangle. We saw her several times before a male appeared. This male was much shyer, hidden deeper within the vegetation. However, after some patience, we got some good views of this endangered species. With this goal accomplished, we continued on our way to Itatiaia State Park. We arrived at the park late in the afternoon and went straight to the hummingbird feeders. Among the species we expected to see were Brazilian Ruby, Ruby-crowned Tanager and White-throated Hummingbird. Dusky-legged Guans were everywhere, while several Maroon-bellied Parakeets and a Cliff Flycatcher made an appearance to close out the day.

The morning was rainy and misty as we headed up to the upper part of the park, along the Agulhas Negras road. Dusky-legged Guan was the first bird to show itself. We then heard a mixed flock that included the first Buff-throated Warbling Finch, Brazilian Ruby, Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet, Pallid Spinetail, and quick glimpses of the Sharp-billed Treehunter, which we saw better later in the morning. At this spot, we also found White-spotted Woodpecker, Gray-headed Tyrannulet, Scaled Woodcreeper, and Diademed Tanager. Our main goal was to find the spectacular Green-crowned Plovercrest, so we moved to a stakeout where we knew the bird was likely to appear. Once we arrived, the birds were calling, but the rain made it difficult to locate them. After a few minutes of searching, we finally got excellent views of one of the males performing beautifully on a bare branch not far from the road. We spent some time observing it closely, knowing this was our only chance to see it during the tour. Later, we moved to the upper part of the road to search for the Araucaria Tit-Spinetail, a species that is very local to this park. Here, we also found White-crested Tyrannulet, Blue-billed Black Tyrant, Bran-colored Flycatcher, Rufous-collared Sparrow, and other common species. On our way back, we searched for the Brown-breasted Bamboo Tyrant, but we only heard it. However, we had good views of Scaled Woodcreeper, Diademed Tanager, Greenish Tyrannulet, more Buff-throated Warbling Finches, and great looks at the Sharp-billed Treehunter. Next, we continued our search for Black-capped Piprites, a highly sought-after species. Despite the rain, we were able to get views of this rare and local bird. After this, we decided to return, but not before making a short stop at the place known as "Snipe Valley." At Snipe Valley, we saw Masked Water Tyrant, Shiny Cowbird, White-rumped Swallow, and Rufous Hornero. Our main target, the Tawny-headed Swallow, was found in the grass fields near the road. Additionally, we saw Campo Flicker, Toco Toucan, Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet, Yellow-rumped Marsbird, and Firewood Gatherer. On our way back to the lodge, we observed the usual hummingbirds and tanagers at the feeders, but we also saw the uncommon Olive-green Tanager and Green-headed Tanager. The road and trails provided views of White-eyed Parakeets, a Blue-winged Macaw near the lodge, a Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail crossing the road, Long-tailed Tyrants, Streaked Flycatchers, Cliff Flycatchers, and more Green-headed Tanagers.

It was a travel day, especially in the morning, but we managed to do a bit of birding along the road from Hotel do Ype towards the town of Itatiaia. We encountered some regular and common species such as Saffron Finches, Blue-and-White Swallows, Cliff Flycatchers, Dusky-legged Guans, and Rufous-collared Sparrows. We also had our best views of Olive-green Tanagers, which are sometimes common here, but not this time. Along the road, we saw Maroon-bellied Parakeets, heard Sibilant Sirystes calling from the canopy, and observed Green-headed Tanagers mixed with Blue Dacnis, Pallid Spinetails, and Ruby-crowned Tanagers. A couple of hundred meters further down, we heard the first response of Half-collared Sparrow, but unfortunately, we couldn't find it. Later, we heard the inconspicuous Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant. With some extra effort, we managed to get great views of it in the bamboo stands. Not far from there, we had spectacular views of the Slaty Bristlefront. After some effort, it stayed in the open for a few seconds, allowing us to appreciate this incredible bird. Other species we saw in Itatiaia before departing included Rufous-bellied Thrush, Plain Antvireo, Bananaquit, Streak-capped Antwren, and Blue Manakin. We then drove for nearly three hours to our next destination near Angra dos Reis to look for Black-hooded Antwren. At the stakeout, we left the vehicle and walked towards the bird's territory. The day was very sunny and hot, and it was almost noon when we arrived—definitely not the best time to look for this species. However, with persistence, we eventually found a responding individual. We tried several times but had difficulty seeing it, as it moved back and forth between the undergrowth and even crossed the road without us noticing. We gave it a few minutes of space, during which we saw a pair of Brazilian Tanagers, Long-tailed Tyrants, and a Buffy-fronted Seedeater, along with Squirrel Cuckoo, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, and Ruby-crowned Tanager. When we returned to the spot, the male we had been trying to see earlier was already on the opposite side of the road. We tried several times, but not everyone was able to see it. Unexpectedly, another individual began calling from the other side of the road, and we immediately moved to try and see it. This time, we had great success as the bird came out into less dense vegetation and stayed for several seconds, allowing us all to get good views. Afterward, we continued our journey to Ubatuba for the next two nights. In the village, while having lunch, we saw Neotropic Cormorants, Kelp Gulls, and Magnificent Frigatebirds. We had a great buffet lunch and then headed to our hotel to check in. Our afternoon program was in the town of Folha Seca. Once there, we focused on the hummingbirds that visit the feeders, which are known to be very active and attract some specialties like Brazilian Ruby and Festive Coquette. We spent a good amount of time at this wonderful location, where we also observed other species, including Black-throated Mango, the common White-chinned Sapphire, many Violet-capped Woodnymphs, White-vented Violetears, a single Sombre Hummingbird, many Versicolored Emeralds, Saw-billed Hermit, and a brief view of a Reddish Hermit, which didn't visit the feeders but was seen on nearby flowers. When the rain stopped, we decided to birdwatch along the main road, which is surrounded by forests and crossed by small rivers. We didn't see many species, but we did observe a few, including Red-rumped Caciques, Riverbank Warblers, and Blue Dacnis. The forest was very quiet after the rain, so we returned to the feeders for one last look. Other species we saw in the afternoon included Crested Oropendolas, Chestnut-bellied Euphonias, Green-winged Saltators, and Red-necked Tanagers, which came down to the feeders. It was time to leave after that.

The day began with a visit to Fazenda Angelim in Ubatuba, where one of our main targets was the Buff-throated Purpletuff. As soon as we arrived, we heard a Striped Cuckoo singing from far away. Once we entered the main entrance trail, we encountered a mixed flock that included Plain Antvireo, Chivi Vireo, Streak-capped Antwren, Scale Antbird, and White-winged Becard. After some effort, we also saw Trilling Gnatwren, Chestnut-crowned Becard, and a couple of the more sought-after species, Salvadori's Antwren and Unicolored Antwren, which were together in the same mixed flock. It wasn't long before we heard the call of the purpletuff, so we dedicated some time to locating this species. We tried repeatedly, but the bird was quite far away, and we didn't have the best position at that time to find it. The individual eluded us, and we couldn't locate it. We decided to return later to continue searching. Further along the trail, we saw a White-bearded Manakin, Crested Becard, Yellow-legged Thrush, Red-rumped Cacique, Red-crowned Ant-Tanager, and, with some effort, saw Scaled Antbird again. Then, we heard the skulking Spotted Bamboowren singing from inside a dense bamboo stand. This species is known to be extremely difficult to observe, so we had to put in extra effort to get even a short glimpse as it crossed the dense bamboo a couple of times. After the experience with the Spotted Bamboowren, we continued along the trail and heard Gray-hooded Attila singing. We called it, and it quickly appeared, giving us very good views of this species. We also heard a pair of Gray-headed Elaenias at this location and saw them as well.

As we were leaving the site, another species for the day appeared: a male Spot-billed Toucanet, which was eating fruit from a small tree at the edge of the garden. It was very close but surrounded by dense vegetation, making it difficult to photograph. Further along the trail, we observed a Sepia-capped Flycatcher, Plain-winged Woodcreeper, White-eyed Parakeet, Plain Antvireo, Streaked Flycatcher, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Unicolored Antwren, and Gray-hooded Flycatcher, among others. After finishing our time here, we decided to leave the trail and return to continue searching for the Buff-throated Purpletuff. After a few more minutes at the spot, we heard the purpletuff again. This time, it was deep in the same territory as earlier. It moved a couple of times, but this time, we were able to see it fly across an open area above the trail. Although it didn't perch nearby, we eventually got one of the birds (we think there were two) to perch a bit

closer. It was challenging to see clearly as they are canopy species, but it kept moving between the nearby canopy, and after some patience, we finally got better views of this Brazilian endemic. Once we had seen the purple tuff, it was time to return to Ubatuba for lunch. In the village, we saw Neotropic Cormorants, Magnificent Frigatebirds, Kelp Gulls, and Brown Boobies. In the afternoon, we visited another area a few minutes from Ubatuba, known as the "Casa Farinha" road. The part we explored near the forest was very quiet, and it began to rain lightly. We then spent more time in the open areas and wetlands along the main entrance, where we saw many Brazilian Tanagers, Double-collared Seedeaters, Red-rumped Caciques, Roadside Hawks, Long-billed Wrens, Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers, and others. When it started to rain again, we saw a new species for the trip: the Black-throated Grosbeak. It was quite active in the bushes by the wetland. As it was getting late and the rain was increasing, we decided to return to Ubatuba.

With another day of travel ahead of us but full of energy we started the day birding a new part of the city. We explored a very nice path through Araucaria forests, and the weather was much more stable this morning as well. One of the first species to be seen was an Aplomado Falcon, we also saw some Pica-zuro Pigeon, Surucua Trogon, Rufous-thighed Kite, Red-breasted Toucan, Maroon-bellied Parakeet, Rufous Hornero and others. A little further down the road we saw Crested Caracara, White-crested Tyrannulet, Rufous-capped Spinetail, we heard another Brown-breasted Bamboo Tyrant but we couldn't see it. Also, in that area we saw a young male Crested Becard but the best was yet to come, a pair of White-throated Woodcreepers calling near the road, which immediately caught our interest. Actually, it wasn't that difficult to see this excellent woodcreeper, which gave us some spectacular views, and one of them started eating what looked like a katydid very close to us. But, at that very moment another very important species appeared in the area, the magnificent Robust Woodpecker! The incredible thing happened, at that precise moment, while we were finishing watching the woodcreeper and the woodpecker was still there, a beautiful male Green-crowned Plovercrest appeared, landed in front of us and stayed there for several minutes! This was hard to believe, having three such special species in such a short time. On the way back to our vehicle we found more species such as Blue-and-White Swallow, Southern House Wren, another Rufous-capped Spinetail, Rufous-bellied Thrush and a pair of Scalloped Woodcreeper at what seemed to be the entrance to their nest. Well, it was time to go to another place before leaving this beautiful town. The last part of the morning was spent looking for the Pileated Parrot. On one of the paths, we went we saw Red-breasted Toucans, Plain Parakeet, Swallow-tailed Kites and a nesting Yellow-olive Flatbill, there we also heard Rufous-tailed Antthrush. At the end of the morning, we had some Pileated Parrots flying overhead, very high and not landing close. We stayed in place trying to call them but we didn't get to see them the way we wanted, luckily, we saw others when we went to Intervalas. Basically, the morning was already over and it was time to continue the trip to the next town, Conceicao dos Ouros for one night as well. Arriving at the village in the afternoon, the 4x4 jeeps were already waiting for us. The adventure began and we set out in search of the targets. One of the first new species to be seen was the noisy Curl-crested Jay followed by a Rufous-thighed Hawk that had a nest nearby. We continued in the Jeeps and crossed several rural and open areas until we made another stop at a "fazenda" or "ranch" that had a corral and some fairly large gardens where we saw many species that were congregated around the corral such as Shiny Cowbirds, the first Narrow-billed Woodcreeper was seen here, Guira Cuckoo, Saffron Finches, the endemic Red-cowled Cardinal, Chopi Blackbird, a family of Great Horned Owls were hiding in the big trees near the house, few Buff-necked Ibis, Social Flycatcher, a solitary White-throated Kingbird, Eared Doves, Pica-zuro Pigeons and Rufous-browed Peppershrike. After the fazenda, and at the next stop on the way we saw Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture, Crested Caracaras, White Woodpecker, Black Vulture, Yellow-headed Caracara and a small group of Golden-capped Parakeet, a Brazilian endemic. Further along the path we had the surprise of seeing a pair of Blackish Rails up close, in a marsh near the road. Further along the path we had the surprise of seeing a pair of Blackish Rails up close, in a marsh near the town.

Today, we had only a few minutes to bird the lodge grounds before beginning our journey to the coastal city of Peruíbe. Some of the first birds we saw included the abundant Saffron Finches, Rufous Hornero, White-eyed Parakeet, and Tropical Kingbird. Other species observed during this time included a distant Toco Toucan, Buff-necked Ibis flying over the lodge, flocks of Hooded Siskins, Neotropic Cormorants (our first of the trip), Brown-chested and Gray-breasted Martins, Crested Caracara, a nice pair of Narrow-billed Woodcreepers, Yellow-chevroned Parakeets, and two new species for the trip: Grassland Yellow-Finch and Lined Seedeaters. We then headed toward the coastal city of Santos. We didn't have time for birding along the way, but upon arrival south of Santos, at Peruíbe, we encountered our first species for the afternoon, including Magnificent Frigatebird, Rufous-bellied Thrush, and Palm Tanagers. One of our main targets for the afternoon was the Black-backed Tanager, which we only caught a brief glimpse of on the first attempt. Shortly after, we tried for Bicolored Conebill in the mangrove forest, where we were rewarded with excellent, close-up views of this beautiful bird. The clearing near the mangrove forest gave us sightings of Glittering-throated Emerald, Violet-capped Woodnymph, Black Jacobin, Sayaca Tanager, Bananaquit, and the stunning Blue Dacnis. After a while, we tried again for the Black-backed Tanager, but only got quick and poor views. From there, we moved to another area to search for the next targets. While driving along the beach, we saw Kelp Gull, Semipalmated Sandpipers, American Golden-Plovers, and the showy American Oystercatcher. Not far from there, we spotted a

Burrowing Owl by the beach, and of course, we took pictures. The forest edge near the mangrove forest was our final destination for the evening, where our main target was the local Red-tailed Amazon. After a few minutes, we saw a Hook-billed Kite soaring over the area. We also observed Crested Becard, Black-tailed Tityra, more Blue Dacnis, and near the mangrove forest, we saw an Azure Jay, which was alarming at our presence. To finish the day, we saw the first parrot fly over us, but unfortunately, we missed good looks at it. While waiting for more parrots, we also saw Flame-crested Tanager, Creamy-bellied Thrush, a nice Blond-crested Woodpecker, Short-crested Flycatcher, and we heard a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl. Luckily, another pair of Red-tailed Amazons appeared quietly and perched in a tree in front of us, allowing us great views for more than ten minutes. We were also able to take some wonderful photos of them—simply spectacular views of an increasingly rare parrot.

One of our first targets this morning was the Mangrove Rail. On our way to the mangrove forest, we stopped for a few minutes along the road to observe a small river that crosses the town. We saw Neotropic Cormorants, Spotted Sandpipers, a single Cocoi Heron, a few Black-crowned Night Herons, Kelp Gulls, and Yellow-crowned Night-Herons for our trip list. After that, we stopped at some small mangroves near the road, and after a few minutes of searching, we were lucky enough to see the first Mangrove Rail walking patiently along the riverbank. Five minutes later, we spotted another individual in the same area, plus one more singing on the other side of the mangrove, for a total of three birds cooperating very well for us. From there, we headed to another area of Peruíbe with much larger trees. Once there, we called for some species, but without success. Later, we moved down the hill and found a Rufous-thighed Kite perched for a long time. We also saw Brazilian Tanager and Bananaquit. To finish the morning, we moved to another location near town, where we saw the exquisite Squamate Antbird. A few minutes later, we saw the highly sought-after Buff-necked Puffbird, which allowed us to have great views for more than ten minutes, even giving us the opportunity to take some good photos of the bird. In the afternoon, we spent most of the time driving toward Interales. We made a short stop a few kilometers before the park, where we observed a Short-tailed Nighthawk. At the lodge, we tried to find some owls, but we only heard the local Black-capped Screech Owl and Pauraque, and we finished our day there.

One of the most anticipated locations of the trip had finally arrived. On a very sunny morning, birds were calling constantly, but it wasn't until almost the end of the morning when we saw the first Rufous-tailed Attila, accompanied by the spectacular Giant Antshrike and distant views of a male Bare-throated Bellbird. Our trail proved to be very productive, with sightings of São Paulo Bristle Tyrant, Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet, Spot-backed Antshrike, Oustalet's Tyrannulet, Swallow-tailed Kite, and Olivaceous Woodcreeper. Along the same trail, we also spotted White-throated Spadebill and a wonderful Rufous-capped Antshrike that cooperated beautifully, giving us excellent views. Not satisfied with just the Antshrike, we stumbled upon an active nest of the Variegated Antpitta. One adult was sitting on the nest, and we were fortunate to get terrific views of this special species. On our way back to the vehicle, we added a noisy White-browed Foliage-Gleaner, a shy Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser, more Oustalet's Tyrannulets, Rufous-tailed Attila, Ochre-collared Piculet, and Green-chinned Euphonia to our list. We then got into the van and headed toward a known location for Green-crowned Plovercrest. The birds were present, and one single individual came into the open and perched for a while. It was amazing, and we were able to take numerous photos of this beautiful bird. Back at the lodge, we did a short exploration behind the main building area, where we had heard about a nest of the uncommon Red-ruffed Fruitcrow. We waited for a while until one bird appeared, but it was very shy and quickly left. While we waited for it to return, we saw Swainson's Flycatcher, White-tipped Dove, and Sayaca Tanagers. A few minutes later, the adult bird returned and decided to stay longer, allowing us to enjoy great views. However, it didn't stay too long before returning to the nest, but fortunately, we saw it again the following day. The lunch break was accompanied by heavy rain, which lasted about two hours. Luckily, we were able to head out again after the rain had stopped and continued exploring the lodge grounds. We found a flowering tree with many Black Jacobins, a couple of Versicolored Emeralds, and Violet-capped Woodnymphs. Once we realized the rain had cleared, we moved on to our next birding spot, Lejano das Pedras, where we were lucky enough to see the rare Pileated Parrot flying overhead. We also observed White-collared Swifts and heard Bare-throated Bellbirds calling in the distance. A short walk from there led us to hear a Gray-bellied Spinetail. We tried to see it, but the rain had made it difficult. Although the rain had lightened, it was enough to make us decide to leave. A few minutes after we returned to the path, a Blue-bellied Parrot flew quickly above us and disappeared into the mist. Fortunately, we managed to bring it back and enjoyed incredible views of this elusive species. What a spectacular way to end the birding day!

The day began with a short drive in a 4x4 vehicle to access another birding area of the reserve. Some of our main targets for the day were the Saffron Toucanet, which we had missed at Itatiaia National Park due to heavy rain. Our visit to Carmo Road was aimed at finding rare, deep-forest species and quality birds. The road trail did not disappoint, with sightings of Rufous-crowned Greenlet, Oustalet's Tyrannulet, Euler's Flycatcher, Ocellated Piculet, and Black-goggled Tanager. After just a few minutes on this trail, we encountered one of

the day's highlights—the rare White-bearded Antshrike, a bamboo specialist. We worked hard to get decent views, managing to see it at least three times. Other birds in the nearby mixed flock included Rufous-headed Tanager, Plain Antvireo, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, and a pair of Brown Tanagers in the canopy. Shortly after this flock, we heard the Antshrike once again, and it finally gave us phenomenal views. As we continued along the trail, we spotted White-collared Foliage-Gleaner, the shy Tufted Antshrike, Plain Antvireo, Lesser Woodcreeper, and a nesting Surucua Trogon. Continuing into more pristine forest areas of Intervalles, we tried for the Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser, which performed very well for us. By mid-morning, we had already added Bay-ringed Tyrannulet, Atlantic Black-throated Trogon, Golden-crowned Warbler, and Sooty Grassquit to our list. A little further down the hill, we finally found the rare Black-fronted Piping-Guan, which was out in the open, perched in a Cecropia tree drying its wings. The walk down the hill also rewarded us with our first Saffron Toucanet of the tour. Other birds seen along Carmo Road that day included Plain Antvireo, Rufous-capped Motmot, Ferruginous Antbird, Ruby-crowned Tanager, and Red-necked Tanager. After lunch, we moved on to a new trail for us, which we had heard was very active earlier in the morning. Our target here was the Atlantic Royal Flycatcher. The road leading to the trail was relatively quiet, with only a few Blue and White Swallows and a Rufous-browed Peppershrike. However, as we entered the trail, the activity was dead. At the nest site, we decided to wait for any sign of activity. After some time, we were finally rewarded with sightings of both the male and female Atlantic Royal Flycatcher perched on a branch right above the stream where they were building the nest. On our way back to the access road for Intervalles, we tried for White-breasted Tapaculo, but only heard it. We also tried for the elusive Half-collared Sparrow, but only got a brief glimpse of it. We ended the day by spotting a Planalto Woodcreeper. As evening approached, we staked out for Rusty-barred Owl. At first, we heard a Long-tufted Screech Owl, but it was not cooperating. We moved to the owl's usual location, and after some waiting, we finally ended a great day with fantastic views of the superb Rusty-barred Owl.

Birding time was limited this morning, but we decided to return to try for the Half-collared Sparrow. Shortly after breakfast, we headed to the location we visited the previous day, and it took us no more than ten minutes to get excellent views of this special bird. In fact, this was our last opportunity to see this species for the remainder of the tour. We spent most of the morning driving toward the city of Curitiba. During the drive, we made regular rest stops where we saw common species like Blue and White Swallows, Rufous Hornero, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Crested Caracara, Chalk-browed Mockingbird, and Tropical Kingbirds throughout the journey. Upon arriving in Curitiba, we checked in and immediately headed out to our first birding location. There, we saw the abundant Picazuro Pigeon, Black Vultures, and Double-collared Seedeaters. However, the main target was the local Glaucous-blue Grosbeak, which, after some effort, appeared and gave us excellent views for a long time! Afterward, we ventured closer to the marsh area to search for Marsh Tapaculo, which we managed to catch a glimpse of as it crossed a small open area between the grasses. At the end of the afternoon, we went to a known spot to wait for one of the most anticipated species of the day: the Sickle-winged Nightjar. The walk through the wetland was quite challenging, but we reached a slightly higher area, hoping one of the nightjars would appear at twilight. While waiting, we saw other species such as Great Egret, Brazilian Teal, Southern Yellowthroat, and Roseate Spoonbill. We also heard a Common Potoo and Brown Tinamou calling from the nearby forest.

Our target bird was slow to arrive, but unexpectedly, one flew very low and passed by us several times before finally landing not far away. This gave us the chance to approach and take some photographs of this special bird. After a few minutes, another individual appeared and also landed nearby, allowing us to take more photos while it sat on the ground. This one stayed there for more than five minutes! It was a perfect way to end our day.

This day was mostly a traveling morning with a couple of stops along the route to target two species: the Canebrake Groundcreeper and the range-restricted Marsh Antwren. First, we left Curitiba and headed toward a place called Itapoa. We made a strategic stop to search for one of our targets, the Canebrake Groundcreeper. While looking for the Groundcreeper, we encountered several other species, including the common Olivaceous Elaenia, Diademed Tanager, Thick-billed Saltator, Sayaca Tanager, Hooded Siskin, Olive Spinetail, Great Kiskadee, Crested Caracara, Rufous Hornero, and a Green Kingfisher. The Groundcreeper was spotted inside the dense bamboo near the main road. After that, we arrived at a known bird territory, and within moments, we heard one calling from inside the bamboo. After a short wait, we finally got good views of it moving through the thick vegetation. It was challenging to photograph, but we managed some decent looks. At that point, it was time to continue on toward Itapoa. A couple of hours later, we arrived at the wetland where we would search for the next target, the Marsh Antwren. Despite the bright sun, local knowledge assured us that the weather wouldn't affect our plan. Within 15 minutes, we heard a response from one of the antwrens. A male emerged from the tall grass and moved through the vegetation near the road, offering us great views. Another target successfully ticked off the list, and it was time to find a place for lunch. By mid-afternoon, we arrived at our hotel in Joinville. After a short rest, we headed out for more birding. The first target was the uncommon and threatened Restinga Tyrannulet, a coastal scrub and woodland species. At the site, we encountered some difficulty due to roadwork, with trucks constantly passing by, creating a lot of dust. Nevertheless, we persisted and walked through the bird's habitat,

and after a few minutes, we were rewarded with fantastic views of yet another Brazilian endemic! After the tyrannulet, our next target was the Scaled Chachalaca. We drove for a few minutes to reach a secluded area within the city, a mix of forest edge, houses, and gardens, which is the preferred habitat of most Chachalacas. We spotted two birds, although we suspect there were three. Regardless, we had another endemic on the list! Next, we moved on to an area with more forest to look for the tiny Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant. Upon arriving at its territory, we quickly heard a response from an individual nearby. As expected, it took some patience to track the bird in the dense vegetation, but soon enough, we saw two of them moving at low and medium altitudes. Another successful sighting! We decided to explore this habitat a bit more and continued down the trail. We spotted a calm Rufous-thighed Kite perched on a dry branch and heard several Blue Manakins calling. We also found a pair of Olive-green Tanagers eating a katydid. To wrap up this portion of the day, we saw a White-throated Spadebill. As the day neared its end, we visited a mangrove area where we encountered several Yellow-crowned Night-Herons, Great Egrets, Black-crowned Night-Herons, Bare-faced Ibis, and large flocks of Scarlet Ibis flying toward their roosting site for the night.

This was a complicated day due to the rain, and it also involved quite a long drive. We left early after breakfast, making several stops along the way to rest and stretch. During these stops, we observed the usual common species, such as Gray-breasted Martins, many Saffron Finches, Great Kiskadees, Tropical Kingbirds, Chalk-browed Mockingbirds, and other species typical of open areas. Upon arriving at the lodge in the afternoon, we had a few minutes to birdwatch around the cabins. We knew this area was a good spot for several key species of the trip, including the Chestnut-backed Tanager. Other species observed around the lodge included Red-legged Seriemas, Azure Jays, Araucaria Tit-Spinetails, Blue-and-white Swallows, and, importantly, Long-tailed Cinclodes. As night fell, we focused on another very important target species: the Long-tufted Screech Owl. We prepared ourselves to start the search as the evening began. Before it got completely dark, a Pampas Fox appeared near the lodge, offering us a bit of entertainment while we waited. When we began searching for the Screech Owl, it didn't take long for it to respond. Everything seemed normal, but the owl remained in the same spot and didn't move. We decided to get a little closer to see what was happening. The bird shifted slightly, so we began searching with flashlights. Finding it wasn't easy, and the hardest part was keeping it in one spot. After a little while, we managed to get a couple of good views, but they were brief and too fast to photograph. At that point, we decided it was enough and headed back to our rooms.

We started the day early in front of the restaurant, where we had our first sighting of Red Tanager on the trip. Shortly after, other species appeared, including Blue-and-white Swallows, Saffron Finches, and Rufous-collared Sparrows. One new bird for the trip was the Gray-throated Warbling, and while observing it, we heard a Planalto Tapaculo singing nearby. We immediately tried to spot it, and after a short playback, the bird was very cooperative, giving us excellent views, and even showed us carrying nesting material. There was also a Gray-bellied Spinetail in the area, but unfortunately, we didn't have the same luck with it as we did with the Tapaculo; we only saw a couple of fleeting glimpses. Further down the entrance road, we observed the Araucaria Tit-Spinetail again, a bird we had seen earlier in the tour. We also found one of the key targets of the day, the lovely Mottled Piculet, which appeared very close to the road, allowing us great views.

Another bird we sought this morning was the Striolated Tit-Spinetail. While walking through the lodge's garden, looking for it, we encountered several other species, including Campo Flicker, Chestnut-backed Tanager, Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, Swainson's Flycatcher, Chimango Caracara, and White-spotted Woodpecker. By the lagoon, we finally located a pair of Striolated Tit-Spinetails. After breakfast, we set off to the marsh areas near Urupema. Upon arrival, we were greeted by Chalk-browed Mockingbird, Crested Black Tyrant, and Pampa Finches. We also heard Red-winged Tinamou from the upper part of the road. As we continued through the marsh, we observed Black and Rufous Warbling-Finch, Black and White Monjita, American Kestrel, and a flock of Saffron-cowled Blackbirds. We also saw Long-tailed Reed Tyrant, Fork-tailed Flycatcher, Gray Monjita, Yellow-rumped Marshbird, Pampa Finch, and had excellent looks at the local Freckle-breasted Thornbird. We then left the marsh and visited a road near town, located at a higher elevation. There, we heard Rufous-tailed Antthrush, Olivaceous Elaenia, and Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper, which we had made a special effort to find after only spotting it early in the tour. Fortunately, the bird cooperated well, and we all had excellent views. Other species at the site included Blue-billed Black Tyrant, Black Vultures, Chivi Vireo, Turkey Vulture, Fawn-breasted Tanager, and Black Hawk-Eagle soaring above us. Just as bird activity was winding down, we had one last raptor sighting—a Rufous-thighed Kite. In the afternoon, birding was quieter, but we visited another marsh near town. Here, we found Gray Monjita, Yellow-browed Tyrant, White-rumped Swallow, and once again, heard the distant calls of Red-winged Tinamou. Other species included Pampa Finch with Long-tailed Reed-Finch, Hooded Siskin, Roadside Hawk, Chopi Blackbirds, Grassland Yellow-Finch, and close-up views of Firewood Gatherer to cap off our visit. At the end of the day, we headed to "Las Torres Road," hoping to find some raptors. Upon arrival, we observed Sick's Swifts, Crested Caracara, and three White-tailed Hawks that flew overhead, offering a nice way to conclude a great birding day.

After a quick breakfast, we left the lodge early, as a long day lay ahead with several important stops along the way. A few hours into the drive, we entered a dirt road near the Palanquinho region. Our first stop was at the bridge over the Rio Antas, where we saw some common birds like Neotropic Cormorant, Black Vulture, and a juvenile Crested Becard. Although we heard a White-winged Becard, bird activity was relatively quiet, so we continued on our journey. As we drove on, we arrived at one of the day's most crucial stops—the territory of the Tropeiro Seedeater. The sun was high, and it was quite hot, but as soon as we stepped out of the car, we heard one singing! That was great news for us, and we quickly made our way to the bird's territory. It wasn't long before we spotted an adult Tropeiro Seedeater, singing and engaged in a territorial dispute with a Sayaca Tanager. We never figured out what exactly was going on between them, but it didn't matter. The Tropeiro Seedeater put on a fantastic show, providing excellent views, and even flew toward us and perched for a considerable time. It was better than I had hoped for, and with that target achieved, we moved on. After about an hour's drive, we reached a wetland, known for being the territory of the local Tawny-bellied Seedeater. We got out of the car and began searching the dense vegetation nearby. The bird activity was minimal, with only a Spotted Nothura calling and a few swallows flying by. After some careful searching, we spotted an adult Tawny-bellied Seedeater perched on a bush, its plumage in perfect condition. We had great views through the telescope, but after a few minutes, the bird disappeared back into the vegetation. With another target successfully ticked off, we continued our journey to São Francisco de Paula. Before checking into our hotel, we made a quick stop to search for a new species for the trip—the Straight-billed Reedhunter. The weather had shifted by then, with fog and light rain moving in. We had a brief window before the weather worsened, so we searched two wetlands for the reedhunter. Though we didn't find it that day, we were able to see it the following morning in better conditions. Upon arrival at our hotel, we checked in and headed straight to the location known for Red-spectacled Parrots. While searching for them, we saw several familiar species in the area, such as Picazuro Pigeon, Bare-faced Ibis, and Crested Caracara. A pleasant surprise came when we spotted a White Monjita perched on the wires near a eucalyptus plantation. Soon enough, the first Red-spectacled Parrots began to arrive. Over the next few minutes, around 30 to 35 individuals gathered in the area, providing an incredible display. It was a fantastic way to end the day.

We began the day by walking the hotel trail, but the weather was far from ideal—overcast skies with high chances of rain. Bird activity was quite low, and we tried for the Blacksmith Thrush, though it remained elusive. We pressed on along the trail, which was quiet, until about 30 minutes in, when we spotted a vibrant male Chestnut-headed Tanager. The bird was active and singing by the side of the trail, confirming that this spot is one of the best for seeing this species. While watching the tanager, we also heard the distant song of a very important species for the trip—the spectacular Speckled-breasted Antpitta. We decided to focus on finding the antpitta and began to look for the best spot. Along the way, we also heard a Variegated Antpitta in the distance, but this one wasn't our priority as we had already seen it in a nest at Intervalas State Park. After some persistence, we finally spotted the Speckled-breasted Antpitta, which had been staying in one spot. With a bit of patience, everyone managed to get good views of this Southern Brazilian specialty. In the afternoon, we continued birding the wetlands of the region, where we found most of the species from the previous day. Highlights included the Yellow-rumped Marsbird and the cooperative Black-bellied Seedeater, which perched by the side of the road, offering us exceptional views. We also saw the Straight-billed Reedhunter again, as well as Saffron-cowled Blackbirds, many Sick's Swifts flying alongside White-collared Swifts, Rufous Hornbirds, and Chalk-browed Mockingbirds. Additionally, we encountered Grayish Baywing and some first-time sightings, such as Red-crested Cardinal and Monk Parakeets. On our way back to the hotel, we spotted a few Yellow-billed Pintails. Later in the afternoon, we visited São Francisco de Paula Park, where the weather forecast proved accurate—heavy rain, some wind, and thick fog. Despite the challenging conditions, we made the best of it after a very successful morning. A short way into the trail, we heard the calls of Blue Manakins and the persistent song of a Short-tailed Antthrush from the dense vegetation. We tried to track it down, but unfortunately, the antthrush did not approach and instead flew deeper into the forest. With no further opportunities, we decided to head back to town, bringing an end to another eventful day.

The weather forecast proved accurate this morning, with rain and some wind. By this point in the trip, we didn't have any key species left to target, and with travel plans ahead, we were preparing to head to Duque de Caxias airport. However, with a brief lull in the weather, some of us managed to return to the trail for one last opportunity to bird and photograph. One highlight was the beautiful Chestnut-backed Tanager, which appeared in a bush very close to the hotel. The bird was quite active, constantly moving back and forth, offering those who had stayed behind a chance to see it for the first time. Despite the bad weather, the trail still delivered some great moments. We were fortunate to spot the rare Chestnut-headed Tanager once again, in the same spot as the previous day. This gave us another chance to enjoy excellent views of this special species. By mid-morning, it was time to leave for the airport, marking the end of our successful trip to the Southeast of Brazil.

#### **SYSTEMATIC LIST OF SPECIES RECORDED DURING THE TOUR**

Species marked with the diamond symbol (◊) are either endemic to the country or local region or considered 'special' birds for some other reason (e.g., it is only seen on one or two Birdquest tours; it is difficult to see across all or most of its range; the local form is endemic or restricted-range and may in future be treated as a full species).

The species names and taxonomy used in the bird list follows Gill, F., Donsker, D., & Rasmussen, P.(Eds). **2024. IOC World Bird List (v14.1)**.

Where the subspecies seen is/are known, these are often given in parentheses at the end of the species comment.

## **BIRDS**

**Solitary Tinamou** ◊ *Tinamus solitarius*

**Little Tinamou** *Crypturellus soui*

**Brown Tinamou** *Crypturellus obsoletus*

**Yellow-legged Tinamou** ◊ *Crypturellus noctivagus* Heard only.

**Variegated Tinamou** *Crypturellus variegatus* Heard only.

**Red-winged Tinamou** *Rhynchotus rufescens* Heard only.

**Spotted Nothura** *Nothura maculosa* Heard only.

**White-faced Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna viduata*

**Black-bellied Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna autumnalis*

**Muscovy Duck** *Cairina moschata*

**Brazilian Teal** *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

**Yellow-billed Pintail** *Anas georgica*

**East Brazilian Chachalaca** ◊ *Ortalis araucuan* Endemic.

**Scaled Chachalaca** ◊ *Ortalis squamata* Endemic.

**Rusty-margined Guan** ◊ *Penelope superciliaris*

**Dusky-legged Guan** ◊ *Penelope obscura*

**Black-fronted Piping Guan** ◊ *Pipile jacutinga*

**Red-billed Curassow** ◊ *Crax blumenbachii* Endemic.

**Spot-winged Wood Quail** ◊ *Odontophorus capueira*

**Short-tailed Nighthawk** *Lurocalis semitorquatus*

**Pygmy Nightjar** ◊ *Nyctipolus hirundinaceus* Endemic.

**Pauraque** *Nyctidromus albicollis*

**Little Nightjar** *Setopagis parvula*

**Sickle-winged Nightjar** ◊ *Eleothreptus anomalus*

**Long-tailed Potoo** *Nyctibius aethereus*

**Common Potoo** *Nyctibius griseus*

**White-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne zonaris*

**Grey-rumped Swift** *Chaetura cinereiventris*

**Sick's Swift** ◊ *Chaetura meridionalis*

**Black Jacobin** *Florisuga fusca*

**Saw-billed Hermit** ◊ *Ramphodon naevius* Endemic.

**Rufous-breasted Hermit** *Glaucis hirsutus*

**Dusky-throated Hermit** ◊ *Phaethornis squalidus* Endemic.

**Minute Hermit** ◊ *Phaethornis idaliae* Endemic.

**Reddish Hermit** *Phaethornis ruber*

**Planalto Hermit** *Phaethornis pretrei*

**Scale-throated Hermit** ◊ *Phaethornis eurynome*

**White-vented Violetear** *Colibri serrirostris*

**Black-throated Mango** *Anthracothorax nigricollis*

**Frilled Coquette** ◊ *Lophornis magnificus* Endemic.

**Festive Coquette** ◊ *Lophornis chalybeus*

Brazilian Ruby ◇ *Heliodoxa rubricauda* Endemic.  
Amethyst Woodstar *Calliphlox amethystina*  
Glittering-bellied Emerald *Chlorostilbon lucidus*  
Green-crowned Plovercrest ◇ *Stephanoxis lalandi* Endemic.  
Purple-crowned Plovercrest ◇ *Stephanoxis loddigesii*  
Violet-capped Woodnymph *Thalurania glaucopis*  
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird *Eupetomena macroura*  
Sombre Hummingbird ◇ *Eupetomena cirrochloris* Endemic.  
Versicolored Emerald *Chrysuronia versicolor*  
White-throated Hummingbird *Leucochloris albicollis*  
Glittering-throated Emerald *Chionomesa fimbriata*  
Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Chionomesa lactea*  
White-chinned Sapphire *Chlorestes cyanus*  
Blue-chinned Sapphire *Chlorestes notata*  
Guira Cuckoo *Guira guira*  
Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*  
Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*  
Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia* Heard only.  
Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*  
Pearly-breasted Cuckoo *Coccyzus euleri*  
Rock Dove (introduced) *Columba livia*  
Scaled Pigeon *Patagioenas speciosa*  
Picazuro Pigeon *Patagioenas picazuro*  
Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*  
Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*  
Scaled Dove *Columbina squammata*  
Ruddy Ground Dove *Columbina talpacoti*  
Picui Ground Dove *Columbina picui*  
Blue Ground Dove *Claravis pretiosa*  
White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*  
Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*  
Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*  
Blackish Rail *Pardirallus nigricans*  
Mangrove Rail *Rallus longirostris*  
Uniform Crake *Amaurolimnas concolor* Heard only.  
Grey-cowled Wood Rail *Aramides cajaneus*  
Slaty-breasted Wood Rail ◇ *Aramides saracura*  
Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata*  
Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius*  
Red-and-White Crake *Rufirallus leucopyrrhus*  
Ash-Throated Crake *Mustelirallus albicollis* Heard only.  
Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*  
Least Grebe *Tachybaptus dominicus* Leader only.  
American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*  
White-backed Stilt *Himantopus melanurus*  
Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*  
Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*  
Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*  
Giant Snipe *Gallinago undulata*  
Pantanal Snipe *Gallinago paraguaiae*

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*  
Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*  
White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*  
Red Knot *Calidris canutus*  
American Golden-Plover *Pluvialis dominica*  
Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*  
Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*  
Brown Booby *Sula leucogaster*  
Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*  
Neotropic Cormorant *Nannopterum brasilianum*  
Buff-necked Ibis *Theristicus caudatus*  
Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*  
Bare-faced Ibis *Phimosus infuscatus*  
Scarlet Ibis *Eudocimus ruber*  
Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja*  
Rufescent Tiger Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*  
Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius*  
Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea*  
Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*  
Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*  
Whistling Heron *Syrigma sibilatrix*  
Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*  
Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*  
Striated Heron *Butorides striata*  
Great Egret *Ardea alba*  
Western Cattle Egret *Ardea ibis*  
Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*  
King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*  
Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*  
Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*  
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus*  
Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus*  
Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*  
Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*  
Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*  
Rufous-thighed Kite ◇ *Harpagus diodon*  
Rufous-thighed Hawk *Accipiter erythronemius*  
Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*  
Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*  
Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*  
White-necked Hawk ◇ *Buteogallus lacernulatus* Endemic.  
Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris*  
White-tailed Hawk *Geranoaetus albicaudatus*  
Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*  
Burrowing Owl *Athene cucularia*  
East Brazilian Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium minutissimum*  
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*  
Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba*  
Long-tufted Screech Owl ◇ *Megascops sanctaecatarinae*  
Black-capped Screech Owl ◇ *Megascops atricapilla* Heard only.

Tawny-browed Owl ◇ *Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*  
Rusty-barred Owl ◇ *Strix hylophila*  
Great-horned Owl *Bubo virginianus*  
Green-backed Trogon *Trogon viridis*  
Surucua Trogon *Trogon surrucura*  
Amazonian Black-throated Trogon *Trogon rufus*  
Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*  
Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*  
Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*  
Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*  
Rufous-capped Motmot ◇ *Baryphthengus ruficapillus*  
Three-toed Jacamar ◇ *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* Endemic.  
Rufous-tailed Jacamar *Galbula ruficauda*  
Buff-bellied Puffbird ◇ *Notharchus swainsoni*  
White-eared Puffbird *Nystalus chacuru*  
Crescent-chested Puffbird ◇ *Malacoptila striata* Endemic.  
Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*  
Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*  
Saffron Toucanet ◇ *Pteroglossus bailloni*  
Spot-billed Toucanet ◇ *Selenidera maculirostris*  
Red-breasted Toucan ◇ (Green-billed T) *Ramphastos dicolorus*  
Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*  
Toco Toucan *Ramphastos toco*  
White-barred Piculet *Picumnus cirratus*  
Ochre-collared Piculet *Picumnus temminckii*  
Mottled Piculet ◇ *Picumnus nebulosus*  
White Woodpecker *Melanerpes candidus*  
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpes flavifrons*  
White-spotted Woodpecker *Veniliornis spilogaster*  
Red-stained Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis*  
Yellow-eared Woodpecker ◇ *Veniliornis maculifrons* Endemic.  
Yellow-throated Woodpecker ◇ *Piculus flavigula*  
Yellow-browed Woodpecker ◇ *Piculus aurulentus*  
Green-barred Woodpecker *Colaptes melanochloros*  
Campo Flicker *Colaptes campestris*  
Blond-crested Woodpecker ◇ *Celeus flavescens*  
Cream-colored Woodpecker ◇ *Celeus [flavus] subflavus*  
Ringed Woodpecker ◇ *Celeus [torquatus] tinnunculus*  
Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*  
Robust Woodpecker ◇ *Campephilus robustus*  
Red-legged Seriema *Cariama cristata*  
Crested Caracara *Caracara plancus*  
Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*  
Chimango Caracara *Milvago chimango*  
Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans* Heard only.  
Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis* Heard only.  
American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*  
Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*  
Golden-tailed Parrotlet ◇ *Touit surdus* Heard only.  
Monk Parakeet *Myiopsitta monachus*

**Plain Parakeet** ◇ *Brotogeris tirica* Endemic.  
**Pileated Parrot** ◇ *Pionopsitta pileata*  
**Blue-bellied Parrot** ◇ *Triclaria malachitacea* Endemic.  
**Scaly-headed Parrot** *Pionus maximiliani*  
**Blue-headed Parrot** ◇ *Pionus [menstruus] reichenowi* Endemic.  
**Vinaceous-breasted Amazon** ◇ *Amazona vinacea*  
**Red-spectacled Amazon** ◇ *Amazona pretrei*  
**Red-browed Amazon** ◇ *Amazona rhodocorytha* Endemic.  
**Mealy Amazon** *Amazona farinosa*  
**Red-tailed Amazon** ◇ *Amazona brasiliensis* Endemic.  
**Orange-winged Amazon** *Amazona amazonica*  
**Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet** *Forpus xanthopterygius*  
**Ochre-marked Parakeet** ◇ *Pyrrhura cruentata* Endemic.  
**Maroon-bellied Parakeet** *Pyrrhura frontalis*  
**White-eared Parakeet** ◇ *Pyrrhura leucotis* Endemic.  
**Peach-fronted Parakeet** *Eupsittula aurea*  
**Golden-capped Parakeet** *Aratinga auricapillus*  
**Blue-winged Macaw** ◇ *Primolius maracaná*  
**Red-shoulder Macaw** *Diopsittaca nobilis*  
**White-eyed Parakeet** *Psittacara leucophthalmus*  
**Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser** ◇ *Sclerurus scansor*  
**Olivaceous Woodcreeper** *Sittasomus griseicapillus*  
**Plain-winged Woodcreeper** ◇ *Dendrocincla turdina*  
**Planalto Woodcreeper** ◇ *Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*  
**White-throated Woodcreeper** ◇ *Xiphocolaptes albicollis*  
**Lesser Woodcreeper** ◇ *Xiphorhynchus fuscus*  
**Buff-throated Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*  
**Black-billed Scythebill** ◇ *Campylorhamphus falcularius*  
**Narrow-billed Woodcreeper** *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*  
**Scaled Woodcreeper** ◇ *Lepidocolaptes squamatus* Endemic.  
**Scalloped Woodcreeper** ◇ *Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*  
**Atlantic Plain Xenops** *Xenops minutus*  
**Streaked Xenops** *Xenops rutilans*  
**Band-tailed Hornero** ◇ *Furnarius figulus* Endemic.  
**Rufous Hornero** *Furnarius rufus*  
**Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper** ◇ *Lochmias nematura*  
**Long-tailed Cinclodes** ◇ *Cinclodes pabsti* Endemic.  
**Buff-winged Cinclodes** *Cinclodes fuscus*  
**White-collared Foliage-gleaner** ◇ *Anabazenops fuscus* Endemic.  
**Pale-browed Treehunter** ◇ *Cichlocolaptes leucophrus* Endemic.  
**Sharp-billed Treehunter** *Heliobletus contaminatus*  
**Black-capped Foliage-gleaner** ◇ *Philydor atricapillus*  
**White-browed Foliage-gleaner** ◇ *Anabacerthia amaurotis*  
**Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner** ◇ *Anabacerthia lichtensteini*  
**Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner** *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*  
**Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner** *Dendroma rufa*  
**Canebrake Groundcreeper** ◇ *Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*  
**White-eyed Foliage-gleaner** ◇ *Automolus leucophthalmus*  
**Striolated Tit-Spinetail** ◇ *Leptasthenura striolata*  
**Araucaria Tit-Spinetail** ◇ *Leptasthenura setaria*

Rufous-fronted Thornbird *Phacellodomus rufifrons*  
 Freckle-breasted Thornbird *Phacellodomus striaticollis*  
 Orange-eyed Thornbird ◊ *Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus* Endemic.  
 Orange-breasted Thornbird ◊ *Phacellodomus ferrugineigula*  
 Firewood-gatherer *Anumbius anumbi*  
 Itatiaia Spinetail ◊ *Asthenes moreirae* Endemic.  
 Straight-billed Reedhaunter ◊ *Limnortyx rectirostris*  
 Olive Spinetail ◊ *Cranioleuca obsoleta*  
 Pallid Spinetail ◊ *Cranioleuca pallida* Endemic  
 Yellow-chinned Spinetail *Certhiaxis cinnamomeus*  
 Grey-bellied Spinetail ◊ *Synallaxis cinerascens*  
 Rufous-capped Spinetail ◊ *Synallaxis ruficapilla*  
 Spix's Spinetail *Synallaxis spixi*  
 Silvery-flanked Antwren ◊ *Myrmotherula luctuosa* Endemic.  
 Salvadori's Antwren ◊ *Myrmotherula minor* Endemic.  
 Unicolored Antwren ◊ *Myrmotherula unicolor* Endemic.  
 Streak-capped Antwren ◊ *Terenura maculata*  
 Black-hooded Antwren ◊ *Formicivora erythronotos* Endemic.  
 Southern White-fringed Antwren *Formicivora grisea*  
 Serra Antwren ◊ *Formicivora serrana* Endemic.  
 Serra Antwren ◊ (Restinga A) *Formicivora [serrana] littoralis* Endemic.  
 Marsh Antwren ◊ *Formicivora [acutirostris] acutirostris* Endemic.  
 Star-throated Antwren ◊ *Rhopias gularis* Endemic.  
 Rufous-margined Antwren *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*  
 Spot-breasted Antwren ◊ *Dysithamnus stictothorax* Endemic.  
 Plain Antwren *Dysithamnus mentalis*  
 Rufous-backed Antwren ◊ *Dysithamnus xanthopterus* Endemic.  
 Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus*  
 Sooretama Slaty Antshrike ◊ *Thamnophilus ambiguus* Endemic.  
 Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens*  
 Rufous-capped Antshrike *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*  
 Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*  
 White-bearded Antshrike ◊ *Biatas nigropectus*  
 Great Antshrike *Taraba major*  
 Large-tailed Antshrike ◊ *Mackenziaena leachii*  
 Tufted Antshrike ◊ *Mackenziaena severa*  
 Spot-backed Antshrike ◊ *Hypoedaleus guttatus*  
 Giant Antshrike ◊ *Batara cinerea*  
 Ferruginous Antbird ◊ *Drymophila ferruginea* Endemic.  
 Bertoni's Antbird ◊ *Drymophila rubricollis*  
 Rufous-tailed Antbird ◊ *Drymophila genei* Endemic.  
 Ochre-rumped Antbird ◊ *Drymophila ochropyga* Endemic.  
 Dusky-tailed Antbird ◊ *Drymophila malura*  
 Scaled Antbird ◊ *Drymophila squamata* Endemic.  
 White-bibbed Antbird ◊ *Myrmoderus loricatus* Endemic.  
 Squamate Antbird ◊ *Myrmoderus squamosus* Endemic.  
 White-shouldered Fire-eye *Pyriglena leucoptera*  
 Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*  
 Short-tailed Antthrush *Chamaeza campanisona* Heard only.  
 Cryptic Antthrush ◊ *Chamaeza meruloides* Heard only.

Rufous-tailed Antthrush ◊ *Chamaeza ruficauda* Heard only.  
 Variegated Antpitta *Grallaria varia*  
 Speckle-breasted Antpitta ◊ *Cryptopezus nattereri*  
 Rufous Gnateater ◊ *Conopophaga lineata*  
 Black-cheeked Gnateater ◊ *Conopophaga melanops* Endemic.  
 Spotted Bamboowren ◊ *Psilorhamphus guttatus*  
 Slaty Bristlefront ◊ *Merulaxis ater* Endemic.  
 White-breasted Tapaculo ◊ *Eleoscytalopus indigoticus* Heard only.  
 Marsh Tapaculo ◊ *Scytalopus iraiensis* Endemic  
 Planalto Tapaculo ◊ *Scytalopus pachecoi*  
 Mouse-colored Tapaculo ◊ *Scytalopus speluncae* Endemic.  
 Wing-barred Piprites *Piprites chloris*  
 Black-capped Piprites ◊ *Piprites pileata*  
 Greenish Tyrannulet ◊ *Phyllomyias virescens*  
 Planalto Tyrannulet ◊ *Phyllomyias fasciatus*  
 Grey-capped Tyrannulet ◊ *Phyllomyias griseocapilla* Endemic.  
 Rough-legged Tyrannulet ◊ *Acrochordopus burmeisteri*  
 Grey-headed Elaenia *Myiopagis caniceps*  
 Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*  
 Olivaceous Elaenia ◊ *Elaenia mesoleuca*  
 Small-headed Elaenia ◊ *Elaenia sordida*  
 Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*  
 Sooty Tyrannulet *Serpophaga nigricans*  
 White-crested Tyrannulet *Serpophaga subcristata*  
 Yellow Tyrannulet *Capsiempis flaveola*  
 Grey-backed Tachuri ◊ *Polystictus superciliaris* Endemic.  
 Sao Paulo Bristle Tyrant ◊ (S P Tyrannulet) *Pogonotriccus paulista*  
 Serra do Mar Bristle Tyrant ◊ (S d M Tyrannulet) *Pogonotriccus difficilis* Endemic.  
 Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes ventralis*  
 Restinga Tyrannulet ◊ *Phylloscartes kronei* Endemic.  
 Oustalet's Tyrannulet ◊ *Phylloscartes oustaleti* Endemic.  
 Bay-ringed Tyrannulet ◊ *Phylloscartes sylviolus*  
 Grey-hooded Flycatcher ◊ *Mionectes rufiventris*  
 Sepia-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*  
 Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*  
 Drab-breasted Bamboo Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus diops*  
 Brown-breasted Bamboo Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus obsoletus*  
 Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus orbitatus* Endemic.  
 Hangnest Tody-Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus nidipendulus* Endemic.  
 Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus kaempferi* Endemic.  
 Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant ◊ *Hemitriccus furcatus* Endemic.  
 Eared Pygmy Tyrant ◊ *Myiornis auricularis*  
 Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps*  
 Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher ◊ *Todirostrum poliocephalum*  
 Eastern Olivaceous Flatbill *Rhynchocyclus olivaceus*  
 Yellow-olive Flatbill *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*  
 Grey-crowned Flatbill ◊ *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*  
 Ochre-lored Flatbill *Tolmomyias flaviventris*  
 White-throated Spadebill *Platyrinchus mystaceus*  
 Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea*

Euler's Flycatcher *Lathrotriccus euleri*  
 Southern Tropical Pewee *Contopus cinereus*  
 Yellow-browed Tyrant *Satrapa icterophrys*  
 Blue-billed Black Tyrant ◊ *Knipolegus cyanirostris*  
 Crested Black Tyrant *Knipolegus lophotes*  
 Velvety Black Tyrant ◊ *Knipolegus nigerrimus*  
 White-rumped Monjita *Xolmis velatus*  
 White Monjita *Xolmis irupero*  
 Grey Monjita *Nengetus cinereus*  
 Streamer-tailed Tyrant ◊ *Gubernetes yetapa*  
 Shear-tailed Grey Tyrant ◊ *Muscipipra vetula*  
 Masked Water Tyrant *Fluvicola nengeta*  
 White-headed Marsh Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala*  
 Black-and-white Monjita ◊ *Heteroxolmis dominicana*  
 Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*  
 Cattle Tyrant *Machetornis rixosa*  
 Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*  
 Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis*  
 Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*  
 Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*  
 Three-striped Flycatcher *Conopias trivirgatus*  
 Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*  
 Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*  
 Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius*  
 Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*  
 White-throated Kingbird *Tyrannus albogularis*  
 Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana*  
 Greyish Mourner *Rhytipterna simplex*  
 Sibilant Sirystes (Eastern S) *Sirystes sibilator*  
 Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*  
 Swainson's Flycatcher *Myiarchus swainsoni*  
 Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*  
 Brown-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus*  
 Large-headed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon megalcephalum*  
 Rufous-tailed Attila ◊ *Attila phoenicurus*  
 Grey-hooded Attila ◊ *Attila rufus*  
 Bright-rumped Attila *Attila spadiceus* Heard only. Leader Only.  
 Hooded Berryeater ◊ *Carpornis cucullata* Endemic.  
 Black-headed Berryeater ◊ *Carpornis melanocephala* Endemic.  
 Swallow-tailed Cotinga ◊ *Phibalura flavirostris*  
 Red-ruffed Fruitcrow *Pyroderus scutatus*  
 Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*  
  
 Cinnamon-vented Piha ◊ *Lipaugus lanioides* Endemic.  
 Black-and-gold Cotinga ◊ *Lipaugus ater* Endemic.  
 Grey-winged Cotinga ◊ *Lipaugus conditus* Endemic.  
 Bare-throated Bellbird ◊ *Procnias nudicollis*  
 Wied's Tyrant-Manakin ◊ *Neopelma aurifrons* Endemic.  
 Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin ◊ *Neopelma chrysolophum* Endemic.  
 Blue Manakin ◊ *Chiroxiphia caudata*

Pin-tailed Manakin ◊ *Ilicura militaris* Endemic  
White-bearded Manakin *Manacus manacus*  
Red-headed Manakin *Ceratopipra rubrocapilla*  
Sharpbill *Oxyruncus cristatus*  
Atlantic Royal Flycatcher ◊ *Onychorhynchus swainsoni* Endemic.  
Whiskered Myiobius ◊ *Myiobius barbatus*  
Black-tailed Myiobius *Myiobius atricaudus*  
Black-crowned Tityra *Tityra inquisitor*  
Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*  
Brown-winged Schiffornis *Schiffornis turdina*  
Greenish Schiffornis ◊ *Schiffornis virescens*  
Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrra*  
Buff-throated Purpletuft ◊ *Iodopleura pipra* Endemic.  
Green-backed Becard *Pachyramphus viridis*  
Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus castaneus*  
White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*  
Black-capped Becard *Pachyramphus marginatus*  
Crested Becard *Pachyramphus validus*  
Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*  
Rufous-crowned Greenlet ◊ *Hylophilus poicilotis*  
Lemon-chested Greenlet ◊ *Hylophilus thoracicus*  
Chivi Vireo *Vireo chivi*  
Azure Jay ◊ *Cyanocorax caeruleus*  
Curl-crested Jay *Cyanocorax cristatellus*  
White-rumped Swallow *Tachycineta leucorrhoa*  
White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*  
Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera*  
Purple Martin *Progne subis*  
Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*  
Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
Blue-and-white Swallow *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*  
Tawny-headed Swallow *Alopocheilidon fucata*  
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*  
Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapilla*  
Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*  
Blue-and-white Swallow *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*  
Tawny-headed Swallow *Alopocheilidon fucata*  
Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*  
Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapilla*  
Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*  
Grass Wren *Cistothorus platensis*  
Moustached Wren *Pheugopedius genibarbis*  
Long-billed Wren ◊ *Cantorchilus longirostris* Endemic.  
Southern House Wren *Troglodytes musculus*  
Trilling Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus*  
Creamy-bellied Gnatcatcher *Poliophtila lactea*  
Chalk-browed Mockingbird *Mimus saturninus*  
Rufous-brown Solitaire ◊ *Cichlopsis leucogenys*  
Blacksmith Thrush *Turdus subalaris*  
Creamy-bellied Thrush *Turdus amaurochalinus*

Yellow-legged Thrush *Turdus flavipes*  
White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis*  
Pale-breasted Thrush *Turdus leucomelas*  
Cocoa Thrush *Turdus fumigatus* Heard only  
Rufous-bellied Thrush *Turdus rufiventris*  
House Sparrow (introduced) *Passer domesticus*  
Common Waxbill (introduced) *Estrilda astrild*  
Yellowish Pipit *Anthus chii*  
Hellmayr's Pipit *Anthus hellmayri*  
Hooded Siskin *Spinus magellanicus*  
Golden-rumped Euphonia *Chlorophonia cyanocephala*  
Blue-naped Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia cyanea*  
Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica*  
Green-chinned Euphonia ◊ *Euphonia chalybea*  
Violaceous Euphonia *Euphonia violacea*  
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia ◊ *Euphonia pectoralis*  
Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis*  
Half-collared Sparrow ◊ *Arremon semitorquatus* Endemic.  
Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*  
White-browed Meadowlark *Leistes superciliaris*  
Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*  
Golden-winged Cacique *Cacicus chrysopterus*  
Red-rumped Cacique *Cacicus haemorrhous*  
Campo Troupial ◊ *Icterus jamaicai* Endemic.  
Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*  
Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*  
Chopi Blackbird *Gnorimopsar chopi*  
Greyish Baywing *Agelaioides badius*  
Unicolored Blackbird *Agelasticus cyanopus*  
Chestnut-capped Blackbird *Chrysomus ruficapillus*  
Saffron-cowled Blackbird ◊ *Xanthopsar flavus*  
Yellow-rumped Marshbird ◊ *Pseudoleistes guirahuro*  
Southern Yellowthroat *Geothlypis velata*  
Tropical Parula *Setophaga pitiaiyumi*  
White-rimmed Warbler ◊ *Myiothlypis leucoblephara*  
Riverbank Warbler *Myiothlypis rivularis*  
Golden-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus culicivorus*  
Olive-green Tanager ◊ *Orthogonys chloricterus* Endemic.  
Red Tanager *Piranga flava*  
Red-crowned Ant Tanager *Habia rubica*  
Yellow-green Grosbeak *Caryothraustes canadensis*  
Glaucous-blue Grosbeak *Cyanoloxia glaucoerulea*  
Brown Tanager ◊ *Orchesticus abeillei* Endemic.  
Pampa Finch *Embernagra platensis*  
Lesser Grass Finch ◊ *Emberizoides ypiranganus*  
Wedge-tailed Grass Finch *Emberizoides herbicola*  
Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*  
Yellow-backed Tanager *Hemithraupis flavicollis*  
Rufous-headed Tanager ◊ *Hemithraupis ruficapilla* Endemic.  
Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis*

Red-legged Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes cyaneus*  
Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*  
Green-winged Saltator *Saltator similis*  
Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*  
Black-throated Grosbeak ◊ *Saltator fuliginosus*  
Thick-billed Saltator ◊ *Saltator maxillosus*  
Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*  
Sooty Grassquit ◊ *Asemospiza fuliginosa*  
Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*  
Black-goggled Tanager *Trichothraupis melanops*  
Flame-crested Tanager *Loriotus cristatus*  
Ruby-crowned Tanager *Tachyphonus coronatus*  
Brazilian Tanager ◊ *Ramphocelus bresilia* Endemic.  
Lined Seedeater *Sporophila lineola*  
Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caerulescens*  
Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch *Sporophila angolensis*  
Temminck's Seedeater ◊ *Sporophila falcirostris*  
Buffy-fronted Seedeater ◊ *Sporophila frontalis*  
White-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila leucoptera*  
Tawny-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila hypoxantha*  
Marsh Seedeater *Sporophila palustris*  
Black-bellied Seedeater ◊ *Sporophila melanogaster* Endemic.  
Trapeiro Seedeater *Sporophila beltoni* Endemic.  
Black-and-rufous Warbling Finch *Poospiza nigrorufa*  
Chestnut-headed Tanager ◊ *Thlypopsis pyrrhocoma*  
Bay-chested Warbling Finch ◊ *Castanozoster thoracicus* Endemic.  
Long-tailed Reed Finch ◊ *Donacospiza albifrons*  
Buff-throated Warbling Finch ◊ *Microspingus lateralis* Endemic.  
Grey-throated Warbling Finch ◊ *Microspingus cabanisi*  
Bicolored Conebill *Conirostrum bicolor*  
Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum*  
Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola*  
Grassland Yellow Finch *Sicalis luteola*  
Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota*  
Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Rauenia bonariensis*  
Diademed Tanager ◊ *Stephanophorus diadematus*  
Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leverianus*  
Red-crested Cardinal *Paroaria coronata*  
Red-cowled Cardinal ◊ *Paroaria dominicana* Endemic.  
Sayaca Tanager *Thraupis sayaca*  
Azure-shouldered Tanager ◊ *Thraupis cyanoptera* Endemic.  
Golden-chevroned Tanager ◊ *Thraupis ornata* Endemic.  
Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*  
Black-backed Tanager ◊ *Stilpnia peruviana* Endemic.  
Chestnut-backed Tanager ◊ *Stilpnia preciosa*  
Burnished-buff Tanager *Stilpnia cayana*  
Green-headed Tanager ◊ *Tangara seledon*  
Red-necked Tanager ◊ *Tangara cyanocephala*  
Brassy-breasted Tanager ◊ *Tangara desmaresti* Endemic.  
Gilt-edged Tanager ◊ *Tangara cyanoventris* Endemic.

**Turquoise Tanager** ◊ (White-bellied T) *Tangara mexicana*

**MAMMALS**

**Pampas Fox** *Lycalopex gymnocercus*

**South American Coati** *Nasua nasua*

**Tayra** *Eira barbara*

**Black-horned Capuchin** *Sapajus nigritus*

**Buffy-headed Marmoset** *Callithrix flaviceps*

**Geoffroy's Tufted-ear Marmoset** *Callithrix geoffroyi*

**Brown Howler** *Alouatta guariba*

**Common Red-rumped Agouti** *Dasyprocta leporina*

**Greater Capybara** *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*

**Paraguayan Hairy Dwarf Porcupine** *Coendou spinosus*

**Guianan Squirrel** *Sciurus aestuans*