

FIELD REPORT

**SOUTHEASTERN BRAZIL: BEST OF
THE ATLANTIC FOREST**

OCTOBER 23–NOVEMBER 8, 2022



Saffron Toucanet, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

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By Kevin J. Zimmer



Red-necked Tanager (male), Sítio Folha Seca, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Once again, our **Southeastern Brazil Tour** delivered the bonanza of Atlantic Forest endemics and all-around great birding that we have come to expect from this region. But no two trips are ever exactly alike, and, as is always the case, the relative success of this tour in any given year, at least as measured in total species count and number of endemics seen, comes down to weather. And as we all know, the weather isn't what it used to be, anywhere! Weather had a larger than usual impact on us this year. While we enjoyed fairly typical conditions during our stay at Intervales, our three-and-a-half days based out of Ubatuba were plagued by nearly continuous rain, ultimately costing us a number of birds that we seldom, if ever, miss on this tour. Things were better at Itatiaia, where we lost only one afternoon and a couple of nights of planned owling to rain, but an unusual cold snap plunged temperatures far below the norm, which, literally, had a chilling effect on the levels of bird activity and vocalization.

Nonetheless, we tallied **360 species, a whopping 138 of which were regional and/or Brazilian endemics!** These figures become all the more impressive when you consider that **38** of the wider ranging species not included as “endemics” in the preceding tallies are represented in southeast Brazil by distinctive subspecies endemic to the Atlantic Forest region, and that several of these subspecies that we recorded during our tour are likely to be elevated to separate species status in the near future.

We convened in mid-morning at the hotel in São Paulo and then launched into the five-hour drive to **Intervales State Park**, my own personal favorite among the many great spots in southeast Brazil. Just getting across and out of metropolitan São Paulo is a chore, and most of the remainder of the drive is through pasturelands, small towns, and other rural, highly modified habitats, leaving little time or incentive for roadside birding. Accordingly, all birding on the day was opportunistic, mostly conducted from rest-stop and lunch-stop parking lots, for widespread, open country species. When our van blew a tire, we did get an unplanned 30 minutes or so of roadside birding, with nothing of particular note to show for it. Once we left the asphalt behind and began navigating the last 20+ km to the park, Alice produced what was, by far, *the* birding highlight of the day, when she spotted a magnificent Red-legged Seriema out the left side of the van – the only one we would see on the trip!

We arrived at the park gate at dusk, collected our room keys, deposited our bags in our rooms at Pica-Pau (= woodpecker) House, and then backtracked just under 1 km outside the park to the Taquinho Restaurant for dinner. This would be where we would eat all of our meals for the duration of our stay. Due to the pandemic, the previous park restaurant, situated just below Pica-Pau House, had shut down, along with the park, in 2020, and never reopened. Our late arrival on this night precluded any attempts at nocturnal birding, so we contented ourselves with dinner, sorting out plans for the next day’s birding with Gerson Rodriguez, our always smiling and extremely capable park guide, and getting settled in to our quarters at Pica-Pau House, our home for the next five days.

In what would become our routine, we headed out at 5:30 the next morning for breakfast at **Taquinho Restaurant**. We soon discovered that the minor inconvenience of having to drive a short distance to the restaurant was more than offset by the birding opportunities to be had right from the parking area. Set amid farmland, with nearby forest patches, a contiguous small marsh, and scattered big Araucaria trees, the immediate vicinity of the restaurant proved to be a most “birdy” spot indeed, particularly first thing in the morning. Accordingly, it became customary to spend 15–30 minutes at the conclusion of breakfast just birding out in front of the restaurant, or around the edges of the adjacent small marsh. On this first morning, the post-breakfast highlights included a Swallow-tailed Cotinga, incandescent Brazilian Tanagers, and a responsive pair of lovely Gray-throated Warbling-Finches, a rarity here, near the northern limit of their range.

After breakfast, we returned to **Pica-Pau** and spent the remainder of the morning birding on foot, initially, sticking within 50 m of our lodge. Since this was our first real day of birding, almost everything was new, and there were plenty of great birds to be seen right off the veranda, including a parade of colorful tanagers that took little time in discovering

the bananas and papayas with which we had baited the feeder out front. Gradually, we made our way over to the park headquarters, where Gerson pointed out an active Swallow-tailed Cotinga nest. We spent some time admiring these exquisite birds and got to see the male and female exchange places at the nest. From here, we made our way **around the big marsh to a small lake**, and then back past the soccer field, checking off one special bird after another. Highlights of this walk included extended, point-blank studies of a very responsive male Ochre-collared Piculet (at eye level no less); a snazzy Gray-hooded Attila; a skulking pair of Orange-breasted Thornbirds; and a confiding White-rumped Monjita. However, our real quarry of the walk around the marsh was the **Red-and-white Crake**, a secretive marsh phantom that is normally among the most difficult of a notoriously difficult family of birds to see. But, thanks to the efforts of the Intervales guides, there are a few resident pairs of crakes that have become habituated to being fed, and one of these lovely little birds materialized out of the reeds almost as soon as the site was baited.



Red-and-white Crake, Intervales SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

In the afternoon, we headed to a **trail near Onça Pintada House**, where the park guides have been feeding birds inside the forest for the past several years. Although several species visit the feeding station with varying degrees of regularity, the real stars of the show are the **Spot-winged Wood-Quail**. As with most other members of the genus *Odontophorus*, Spot-winged Wood-Quail are heard far more often than they are seen, and typically are among the more difficult of Atlantic Forest endemics to lay eyes on, or to photograph. But not here! Even though I've now seen these birds here on multiple occasions, I continue to be amazed on each successive visit by how thoroughly habituated to humans they have become. We hadn't even made it as far as the feeding station before

Gerson was mobbed by a covey of 9 wood-quail (4 adults and 5 youngsters that appeared to be about 2/3s grown) that nearly ran us over in their haste to receive a handout! The trail to the feeding station also treated us to an understory mixed-species flock led by multiple Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers, and which also included White-eyed Foliage-gleaner, Rufous-capped Spinetail, White-browed Warbler and others. Upon emerging from the gloom of the forest, we spotted a Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle soaring overhead and scored a Rufous Gnateater just inside another nearby forest patch. We then drove over to the **Sede de Pesquisas** for another hour of late afternoon birding, highlighted by a lovely pair of locally scarce Chestnut-backed Tanagers, a responsive pair of Dusky-tailed Antbirds, and a Striped Cuckoo that I managed to entice out into the open. With the gathering dusk, it was time to load up and drive outside the park along the entrance road to look for the spectacular Long-trained Nightjar. Unfortunately, a biting, cold wind had come up, and there was no sign of the nightjar at the staked-out spot. After a dusk vigil proved pointless, we headed back to the restaurant for dinner, knowing that we would have four more nights, if needed, to search for the nightjar.



Spot-winged Wood-Quail, Onça Pintada House trail, Intervales SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

The next day, following breakfast, we spent the morning hiking the nearby **Mirante da Anta Trail**, which passes through multiple tall stands of bamboo. Highlights were numerous, but foremost among them would be the three well-spaced pairs of White-bearded Antshrikes we encountered. There is no better place to see this rare Atlantic Forest endemic than Intervales, and, indeed, the pairs seen on this day would be our only ones of the tour. Competition for “bird of the morning” came in the form of multiple **Hooded Berryeaters**, a spectacular cotinga whose far-carrying song is, for me, *the*

defining avian voice of the Serra do Mar. Our destination on the trail was a large pond surrounded by forest, where “Atlantic” Royal Flycatchers have nested in the past, and where, Gerson informed us, a pair was actively constructing a new nest. We made it to the pond, and, in short order, located the nest, but it appeared to be incomplete, and there was no sign of the builders, so we made our way back, pausing at one point to sort through a big mixed-species flock that included both a Sharpbill and a female-plumaged Bare-throated Bellbird, some stunning Red-necked Tanagers, and three unrelated doppelgängers – Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, Brown Tanager, and Chestnut-crowned Becard.



Hooded Berryeater (male), Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Our planned afternoon walk out the Barra Grande Trail (below our lodge) ended up delayed by 30 minutes or so, when we discovered a lovely pair of **Pileated (Red-capped) Parrots** feeding in a *Solanum* tree off the back of the Pica-Pau veranda. These small parrots are most often seen only in commuting flight high overhead, so any opportunity to study perched individuals is welcome. Once on the Barra Grande Trail, we found afternoon activity inside the forest to be rather slow, but we still managed scope views of Rufous-capped Motmot, a frequently heard endemic that can be annoyingly difficult to pin down, and succeeded in taping in a Rufous-capped Anthrush and a male Green-backed Trogon.



Pileated Parrot (male), Pica-Pau House, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

With dusk approaching, it was time to head back out the entrance road and take another stab at our biggest nocturnal target, the endemic **Long-trained Nightjar**. Males of this spectacular nightjar tend to appear each evening at favorite spots on the forest roads, from which they hawk flying insects. Rainy conditions mean few or no flying insects, and it also means that nightjars sitting on the ground risk matting their magnificent tails with mud. But it was dry on this night, not to mention warmer, and without the brisk winds of the previous night, so conditions appeared to be in our favor. Sure enough, we had not been on site long before the male nightjar appeared, like an apparition, its incredibly long, white tail-streamers wafting on the slight breeze as it cruised up and down the road past us, before alighting on the roadside, frozen in our spotlight beams. We went first for scope views, and then, when it was apparent that the bird was not going anywhere, we all walked closer, for what proved, ultimately, to be mind-blowing views and photo-ops. Getting this bird on just our second try was a real coup – many trips require multiple attempts, and if the weather doesn't cooperate, it's an easy bird to miss entirely.



Long-trained Nightjar (male), Intervales State Park (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

After breakfast the following morning, we headed out to the **Carmo Road**, where we spent the rest of the morning walking along a jeep track through marvelous Atlantic Forest with abundant thickets of native bamboo. The number one highlight here for most of us was finding a male **Bare-throated Bellbird on his song perch**. We had been hearing bellbirds for the past two days, but none were particularly close, and even careful scoping of the forest canopy had failed to pick one out. This one was near the top of a small, spindly tree, isolated in a small clearing from the surrounding forest, and it was relatively close, as well as exposed. We watched this immaculately white-plumaged bird with the bare metallic-green face and throat through the scope for 30 minutes, marveling at the great, gaping yawn that preceded every hammer-on-anvil clank. The bellbird alone made the morning, but a Pavonine Cuckoo, a pair of Saffron Toucanets, a responsive pair of Bay-ringed Tyrannulets, a pair of Swallow Tanagers perched at eye level, tail-shivering Oustalet's Tyrannulets, and a Long-billed Gnatwren flaunting his namesake "lying Pinocchio" schnoz, all added substantial frosting to the cake.



Bare-throated Bellbird (male), Carmo Road, Intervalles SP(© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Our afternoon excursion was centered on a visit to a **Purple-crowned Plovercrest lek** outside of the park proper, beyond Porteria (Entrance Gate) #2. There were a couple of male plovercrests attending the lek, but, as usual, they were perching low, in dense thickets of second growth, and moving around a lot, which wasn't making it easy. There was only a narrow window in the vegetation allowing views of the favored song perches, which meant that we could squeeze only 1 or 2 people in at a time. But, with patience, we eventually got everyone good views of these elegant little hummers with the lapwing-like crest.

When the late afternoon birding slowed to a crawl, we backtracked into and through the park, exiting once again, this time, through Porteria #1, and headed out the entrance road for some owling. While waiting for night to fall, we had a grand time chasing down some big voices that were produced by relatively small frogs, the species of which were never identified. When it was appropriately dark, we set about trying to find a Long-tufted Screech-Owl, an Atlantic Forest endemic more typical of the southern Araucaria and Podocarpus forests of far southeastern Brazil, but one which has recently expanded its range as far north as Intervalles. It took some work, but we eventually managed to spotlight a vocalizing bird and obtained good views. On our way back to the restaurant for dinner, we made one more stop in a grove of tall, exotic conifers to try for **Rusty-barred Owl**. After just a spot of playback, one responded, and, in no time, it was showing nicely in my spotlight beam.



Rusty-barred Owl, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

The morning of **October 28th** was devoted to a fairly long trek out the **Lajeado Trail**, my personal favorite of the many trails and jeep tracks in the park. We encountered more mixed-species flocks along this trail, which treated us to pairs of Scalloped and White-throated woodcreepers, a nice variety of foliage-gleaners (including the fancy Black-capped Foliage-gleaner and the Sharp-billed Treehunter), and some fabulous comparisons of Oustalet's, São Paulo and Mottle-cheeked tyrannulets, among others. We also caught up with what had heretofore been only a persistent, distinctive voice – the Rufous-tailed Attila, which finally showed well. Other avian highlights were of a more terrestrial (and less neck-straining) variety, including some point-blank, extended studies of a Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser and a Mouse-colored Tapaculo. A Squamate Antbird and Star-throated Antwren also showed well, but the only Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher that we encountered was unusually uncooperative, offering only the briefest of views, while never approaching particularly close.

That afternoon, we walked a track near the beginning of the Carmo Road that led to what used to be a very active plovercrest lek. Gerson told me that the plovercrests abandoned this site over the past few years, but that there were now multiple Dusky-throated Hermits that had taken over the site. Sure enough, we neither heard nor saw any hint of a plovercrest, but we did see at least 5 male Dusky-throated Hermits displaying and chasing one another around. After spending some time with the hermits, we continued on the main trail a bit farther, where we succeeded in pulling in a male Slaty Bristlefront for fabulous views. After leaving the Bristlefront to his territory, we had enough daylight left for a return visit to the feeding station in the forest near Onça Pintada House. We

were hoping to find one of the Solitary Tinamous that periodically visit the site for food, but, on this afternoon, there were no tinamous to be had. However, we did get an encore performance from the wood-quail covey, and most folks got a great look at a Short-tailed Antthrush as compensation.

The following day was our last full day in the park. We devoted the morning to hiking the **Barra Grande Trail**, which we had previously visited only in the late afternoon. This decision paid big dividends, netting us good studies of a number of key birds that had, to this point, eluded us. Most exciting of all was the spectacular pair of **Giant Antshrikes** that came screaming down on top of us, offering prolonged studies of both male and female of this largest of all antbirds (roughly the size of a Squirrel Cuckoo) – one that, although not endemic to the Atlantic Forest, would definitely make my list of the 10 Coolest Birds of South America. Other highlights included another large antshrike, the Spot-backed, which we had heard on multiple occasions, but always distantly; Pale-browed Treehunter; “Atlantic” Royal-Flycatcher; male Pin-tailed Manakins (we had seen a female right outside of Pica-Pau House earlier, but no males) chasing one another about; a hyper-responsive Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin and Riverbank Warbler; Three-striped Flycatcher; and White-throated Spadebill.



Giant Antshrike (female), Barra Grande Trail, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)



Giant Antshrike (male), Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Intervalles is always a hard act to follow, but the next venue on our itinerary was the coastal resort of **Ubatuba**, which promised its own set of highlights. But first we had to get there – no mean feat, given that we had to drive all of the way back to São Paulo, and then on to Moji das Cruzes, where, with the clock ticking in the late afternoon, we needed and completed a surgical strike (successful!) on the recently described Marsh (“São Paulo”) Antwren before continuing on to Ubatuba.

The next morning found us at nearby **Fazenda Angelim**, where our primary target, among many, was a diminutive little endemic called the Buff-throated Purpletuft. It is an unobtrusive, canopy-dwelling species of uncertain affinities, formerly placed in the family Cotingidae. Angelim is usually a reliable spot for finding this rare bird, but, on this day, the weather Gods had other plans. We began birding under gloomy, foreboding skies, which suppressed the dawn chorus considerably and made it difficult to see color on small canopy birds. An hour or two into the process, it began to rain, and we were forced to seek shelter in a covered patio of one of the Fazenda houses. This was not totally without birding rewards, as we managed to pick off a new bird here and there. After another hour, the rain slacked off, and we went once more into the breach. Just as we started out, I heard a Spotted Bamboowren (not a wren at all, but, rather, a distinctive, endemic tapaculo) sing from some second growth not far from where we had been waiting out the rain. We had not heard even a single one during our 5 days at Intervalles, so I wanted to make sure and give this one a good effort. It took a little time, but we were eventually successful in maneuvering the bamboowren in for a series of brief but identifiable views. Leaving the main clearing behind, we headed in on a trail through the forest, where gloomy skies and intermittent showers continued to plague us for the

remainder of the morning. In spite of these less-than-ideal conditions, we did score some good finds, among them, Scaled Antbird, **Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant**, a perched Rufous-thighed Kite, and a singing Temminck's Seedeater.



Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant, Fazenda Angelim, Ubatuba area (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

After lunch, we ventured to the higher portions of the Serra do Mar, winding our way up through the fog and mist to **Pousada Oikos** at ca. 3500', where the feeders produced a nice variety of hummingbirds, tanagers, and others, and where we were treated to another active Swallow-tailed Cotinga nest, as well as a diverse mix of open-country and forest-edge birds that included Olivaceous and Small-headed elaenias, Chestnut-bellied Seedfinch, Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet, Spix's Spinetail, Brassy-breasted Tanager, and others.

My plan for the next day was to bird a new trail that led from a gated condominium complex into the Serra do Mar State Park. I had heard good things about this trail from one of my Brazilian friends and was really looking forward to checking it out. However, following off-and-on rain throughout the night, it was still coming down steady at breakfast, and it was clear that any attempt at trail birding was going to be simultaneously unproductive and unpleasant in the extreme. So, I went to Plan B, which was to visit **Sítio Folha Seca**, a private residence along the Folha Seca Road, where the owner, Jonas, has created his own little birding paradise. Jonas's beautifully landscaped yard is chock full of hummingbird feeders and fruit-feeders, and consistently produces *the most spectacular* hummingbird show that I've encountered anywhere. And, best of all, given the circumstances, he has a covered patio, allowing feeder watchers to stay dry even in downpours and still be able to watch and photograph birds from just a few feet away. Every trip to Ubatuba involves at least one visit to Folha Seca, but we usually visit in the

afternoon, when activity levels along forest trails are low. On this day, there was no good morning alternative, so we called Jonas to alert him to our change of plans and headed on over. We stayed for the entire morning, soaking up the spectacle of 11 species and hundreds of individual hummingbirds literally at arm's-length, among them, good numbers of showy **Festive Coquettes** and impressive Saw-billed Hermits, not to mention such gems as Brazilian Ruby, Black Jacobin, Violet-capped Woodnymph, White-chinned Sapphire, Black-throated Mango, Amethyst Woodstar and others. In addition to hummers, a steady procession of larger fare attended the fruit feeders, including Red-rumped Cacique; Brazilian, Azure-shouldered, Golden-chevroned, Green-headed, and Red-necked tanagers; Green Honeycreeper; Blue Dacnis; and Violaceous and Chestnut-bellied euphonias.



Festive Coquette (male), Sítio Folha Seca, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Upon leaving Folha Seca, we headed to lunch at a nearby por kilo Restaurant, where the hearty fare did much to dispel the cold and damp conditions. With the rain in temporary lull, we then drove to the Condomínio Verde Mar Trail, our original intended morning destination. By the time we arrived, it was raining once again, and we took it as a bad sign when we pulled up to the trailhead only to find four hardcore Hungarian birders with whom we had overlapped at Intervalles huddled under umbrellas and looking totally dispirited. Not only that, but a significant portion of the beginning of the trail was completely under water, and the rain was showing no sign of letting up. After a very brief foray, we gave up, called it a day, and headed back to our hotel.

After an early breakfast the next day, we headed up the coast on a day-trip to the town of **Perequê**. En route, we crossed the state boundary from São Paulo state into Rio de Janeiro state. There are a couple of dirt roads, at opposite ends of town, that traverse a

matrix of forest patches, second growth and brushy pastures, and each of these roads, under normal conditions, can produce exceptional birding for a host of Atlantic Forest specialties. The highest value target at Perequê was the endangered Black-hooded Antwren, a species lost to science for over 100 years and only rediscovered in 1987. Finding the antwren is typically just a matter of getting to the right spot and being familiar with its voice, but the task proved much more challenging on this day. The skies that had remained sodden throughout our drive to Perequê finally began to weep within minutes of us exiting the van at our first stop and continued, off-and-on, sometimes heavily, for the remainder of the morning. Bird vocalization and activity was minimal, and the gloomy light conditions resulted in suboptimal viewing of the relatively few birds that we could coax out between the heavier bouts of rain. But, this was our only day to bird this area, so we soldiered on and managed to find a pair of **Black-hooded Antwrens**, as well as an unexpected Pearly-breasted Cuckoo, to go with a few other treats, such as White-bearded Manakin and our first Magpie Tanagers. The afternoon was marginally drier, but under persistently heavy overcast skies that threatened imminent end to each dry spell, bird activity remained low, and viewing conditions remained poor. We did locate a second pair of Black-hooded Antwrens, had nice studies of our first **Orange-eyed Thornbirds**, enjoyed up-close looks at our first White-barred Piculet, picked off our only Rufous-tailed Jacamar of the trip, and, frustratingly, had a split-second view of a Buff-throated Purpletuft that flew just as I was calling it out.



Black-hooded Antwren (male), Perequê, Rio de Janeiro (© Kevin J. Zimmer)



Orange-eyed Thornbird (slightly soggy), Perequê, RJ (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

After more showers overnight, we awoke to overcast skies, but no rain. We had a last morning to spend in the Ubatuba region, and we were still missing some target birds, so I opted to head back to the **Condominio Verde Mar Trail** for another try. This time, except for one very brief and very light shower, the rain held off, and we were able to work a kilometer or so of trail in the time available to us. This decision paid-off in a big way, first, when I managed to tape in a pair of **Black-cheeked Gnateaters** for spectacular views (the males are gorgeous!), and then, when a bird that looked suspiciously like a puffbird flashed across the trail, it proved, indeed, to be the endemic Crescent-chested Puffbird, our first, and only one of the trip. The puffbird was not inclined to stick around for long, but I managed to bring it back a few times with playback, and everyone enjoyed exceptional views. This trail also produced some mixed-species flock activity treating us to a few new birds (Black-capped Becard, Gray Elaenia), as well as better views of some things seen earlier in the trip (Streak-backed Antwren); another Spot-backed Antshrike; Slaty-breasted Wood-Rails strolling down the center of the trail; and a swallow feeding frenzy over a small marsh that included multiple White-thighed Swallows among the more common Southern Rough-wings.



Black-cheeked Gnateater (male), Condomínio Verde Mar trail, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

We returned to town for 20 minutes of **scanning the bay** for Magnificent Frigatebirds, Brown Boobies, Kelp Gulls, and Royal Terns, then headed for lunch. After checking out of our hotel, we settled in for the afternoon drive to **Itatiaia National Park**, where we arrived just at dusk. Fortunately, the persistent rain that had plagued us in the Ubatuba region had not followed us to Itatiaia, but we did arrive to much colder than usual temperatures, which persisted throughout our stay, and which seemed to be part of the same unseasonably cold and wet weather system that had funneled up out of the south. Even the hotel staff was remarking on how unusual it was for it to be so cold in November, which is usually the height of spring. Never before, in 30 years of October–November visits to the park, had I ever had occasion to make use of the fireplace in my cabin, but I gladly took advantage of nightly roaring fires throughout our stay, as did most everyone in the group.

Two of our three full days in Itatiaia were spent at middle elevations, a short walk or drive from the **Hotel do Ypé**. Perhaps the hardest task was just getting away from the hotel, whose feeders swarmed with activity throughout the day, but especially during the breakfast hour. Between the bevy of colorful tanagers and hummingbirds at the feeders; the mobs of Dusky-legged Guans parading up and down the driveway; the stunning Saffron Toucanets and Red-breasted Toucans that had the potential of dropping in to the fruit feeders at any time; the **Frilled Coquettes** that alternated between the hummingbird feeders and the flowering Lantana; and the chattering groups of White-eyed and Maroon-bellied parakeets and Cobalt-rumped Parrotlets that frequented the fruiting trees and shrubs near the swimming pool, it was nearly impossible to get anywhere else on schedule!



Frilled Coquette (male), Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Park trails that I have been walking for nearly 30 years were, again, almost unrecognizable to me on this trip (as they were on our last visit) due to the disappearance of most of the bamboo thickets that were formerly such a conspicuous part of the landscape. Native bamboos are successional species in the Atlantic Forest, colonizing areas when disturbance – anthropogenic, fire, or landslide – opens light gaps in the forest. The resulting even-aged stands of bamboo each have their own species-specific lifecycle, during which they will mature to maximum height, seed, and then die. These mass seeding events serve as magnets for several nomadic species of specialist seed-eating birds (Temminck’s, Buffy-fronted, and Blackish-blue seedeaters, Uniform Finch, Sooty Grassquit, the now extremely rare Purple-winged Ground-Dove, and, to a lesser extent, some species of parakeets), which irrupt into areas of mass seeding, breed *en masse*, and then disappear when the seeding is over, often not to be seen in the same particular spot for another decade or two. There are many more species of primarily insectivorous birds (including many antbirds, flycatchers, and foliage-gleaners) which are also considered to be bamboo specialists, but not because they eat the seeds. Some structural feature, or combination of features, of bamboo thickets is apparently critical to the foraging or nesting adaptations of these species. These birds too, will colonize new areas where the bamboo has matured to suitable stages, and will remain for decades, even beyond the seeding and die-off of the bamboo. But, at some point, a few to several years after seeding, the now-dead bamboo thickets collapse, suddenly opening new light gaps in the forest, creating opportunities for the next successional wave of bamboo colonization to take hold. When this happens, the insectivorous species that depend on the bamboo for nesting and foraging end up abandoning long-held territories and move on to search for

more suitable stands of living bamboo. This kind of episodic transformation has been ongoing at Itatiaia over the past few years, and since 2015 most of the *Guadua* bamboo thickets in the park have collapsed and disappeared, significantly altering the landscape. Predictably, some of the bamboo specialist birds that were staples of previous tours here were either nowhere to be seen or heard (e.g. White-bearded Antshrike, which we've now missed here on our last two visits, after a successful streak of 24 years), or were significantly reduced in number (e.g. Ochre-rumped and Bertoni's antbirds, Large-headed Flatbill). Fortunately, we had seen most such species at Intervalas, where the bamboo thickets were still thriving. Concomitant with the disappearance of some species, others, not previously found in, or common to the park, seem to be colonizing or increasing in number. For example, Blue-winged Macaws, which first showed up in the park just several years ago, are now regularly nesting and are becoming increasingly common, with one pair nesting right behind our hotel.

Despite all of the changes, the park's trails continued to deliver great birding and a number of memorable sightings. **The Jeep (Maromba) Trail** produced an unusually cooperative Black-billed Scythebill, our first Scaled Woodcreeper, White-browed and White-collared foliage-gleaners, our best studies of Greenish Schiffornis and Yellow-olive Flycatcher, and others, and the **Tres Picos Trail** delivered such prizes as White-bibbed Antbird, Tufted Antshrike, and White-breasted Tapaculo. Best of all, we were treated to a mesmerizing performance from a male **Slaty Bristlefront**, right along the main park road.



Slaty Bristlefront (male), Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

The cherry on top of any visit to Itatiaia has to be the time spent in the higher reaches of the park, where breathtaking scenery constantly competes with many of the most sought-after endemic birds for one's attention. Our second morning saw us journeying to the **Agulhas Negras Road**. Despite the absence of rain, there were surprisingly few birds singing on this crisp, cold morning, and most notably absent from the usual early morning chorus was *the defining voice* of the Itatiaia highlands – that of the Black-and-gold Cotinga. The cotinga is the real avian jewel of these mountains, and on this morning it remained quiet for an uncomfortably long time before starting to sing. Sadly, the male cotinga that had reliably occupied the same territory and favored song perch for 10 years or more had seemingly passed on, because there was no evidence, visual or auditory, of that territory being occupied. We scanned appropriate perches in the canopy and subcanopy where we did hear more distant singing cotingas, a task made more challenging by intermittent fog obscuring our view, but to no avail. Seeing the cotinga is always the goal, of course, but it is the voice of this bird that really captures the imagination. Ernest G. Holt, who conducted the first real ornithological survey of the Itatiaia highlands in 1921–22, wrote evocatively of his first encounter with the bird. Brazilians call the “*Saudade*.” That account was later republished by David Snow (1982) in his classic monograph *The Cotingas*, and I include an excerpt here:

‘I had been long hours in the saddle. Now, amid lengthening shadows, I was traversing the upper reaches of the forest zone...Unexpectedly there floated out upon the thin, clear air a vibrant note, a long-drawn plaintive whistle that rose in pitch and intensity, and then faded away in a mere thread of sound – withal so sad, so mournful, that it seemed the cry of some languishing wood sprite rather than a vibration of purely organic origin. With every sense alive, I craned my neck to see the tallest treetops. Nothing moved except a great sparkling drop, which fell from a rosette of bromeliads high overhead to splash into a puddle in the trail. After a tense moment, the disembodied voice drifted again through the trees, this time joined by another, the two singing in unison. I turned in my saddle then, and looked back and down as well as up, for the air seemed filled with sound, but the notes died away, leaving on every hand only silent green gloom. It was not until weeks after, when I trudged those high trails day after day, that I stumbled by chance upon the owner of that wonderful voice.’

Slowly, but surely, most of the rest of the highland specialties presented themselves over the course of the morning. Restless groups of Diademed and Brassy-breasted tanagers and Buff-throated and Bay-chested warbling-finches offered little resistance, whereas skulking Rufous-tailed Antbirds and Rufous-backed Antvireos had to be patiently lured out from hiding. I was particularly pleased to hit on a stunning pair of **Black-capped Piprites** early on – always a relief to get this important bird under our belts as quickly as possible – and even more pleased when both male and female dropped from the canopy to less than 15’ above ground to inspect us.



Black-capped Piprites (male), Agulhas Negras Road, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

After thoroughly working the lower portion of the road, we climbed higher, eventually driving above the clouds and topping out at 2,450 m (8038') in elevation. A stop en route at a traditional lek site for the Green-crowned Plovercrest offered no evidence of current occupation by that species – a pattern that would be repeated at other known lek sites at still higher elevations. It seemed as though the current cold-front that we were experiencing had forced the plovercrests to warmer, if not greener, pastures, because we heard nary a one of these typically vocal hummingbirds.

Our picnic lunch stop, adjacent to a tree-line, bunchgrass-dotted marsh in the 'paramo' zone, and in close proximity to some stands of Araucaria forest, treated us to exceptional studies of Rufous-capped Antshrike, Serra do Mar Tyrannulet, and Thick-billed Saltator, among others. Farther down the road, we picked off a pair of Velvety Black-Tyrants and the signature bird of the park, the Itatiaia Spinetail. While engrossed in my search for the spintail, I overheard some discussion between Eugenio and other members of the group concerning whether a mammal strolling down a nearby sideroad was a "wild dog" or a fox. When directed to the mystery canid, I took one glance at its stature and stilt-legged profile and shouted something to the effect of "That's no dog or fox, that's a Maned Wolf!!" And so it was – distant, but very identifiable, and strolling along the dirt road beyond the park entrance gate, pausing every now and then to look around before, eventually, leaving the road and disappearing into the alpine scrub. This was the first time that we've seen this iconic mammal on our SE Brazil Tour. I've seen it many times to the west, in Serra do Caraça and Serra da Canastra in Minas Gerais, and in Emas NP in Goiás, but this was a first for me for this region, and a most unexpected bonus for the tour.

We left the Agulhas Negras Road on a high, but there was little time to celebrate. We had one last important stop to make in the highlands before heading back to our hotel. This time, we were in open, marshy country, in a place that has come to be known as “**Snipe Valley.**” Our quarry was the **Giant Snipe**, and we needed to be on site by dusk, in the hopes of seeing the crepuscular snipe displaying. With dusk fast approaching, we jumped out of the vehicles, and several of us took the opportunity to change into our rubber boots in preparation for a march out into the marsh. Once we were in position, and it was appropriately dark, I began playback of the snipe’s calls and aerial display sounds. I played the recording just a couple of times, and then David spotted it in dim silhouette as it flew toward and over us at some height, before banking back toward us and dropping from sight, into the marsh. Although lost from our view after dropping from the sky, its general location was revealed by its grating calls, always given from the ground, and I directed my spotlight in that direction. Sure enough, there it was, crouched low, a truly impressive beast of a bird that seldom fails to dazzle, frozen in the spotlight! We put the scope on it, and everyone took turns, taking in the details of the striking plumage and the impressively long and thick-based bill. Although the snipe remained frozen in place, securing scope views for everyone proved a challenge due to the treacherous nature of the marsh itself, which had been churned into a muddy obstacle course, deeply pockmarked by cattle hoofprints. Just taking a step without falling over was a minor triumph, but fortunately the snipe wasn’t going anywhere, and everyone was able to get to the scope for amazing views. The snipe was still crouched as we turned off the lights and walked away!



Giant Snipe, “Snipe Valley” near Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

On our last day, we spent a final hour enjoying the feeder action at the Hotel do Ypé and then began our return drive to Rio, with a couple of important, open-country birding stops en route. These were highlighted by **wildly displaying Streamer-tailed Tyrants**, duetting White-eared Puffbirds and Wing-banded Horneros, Snail Kites and Savanna Hawks, Ash-throated Crake, Green-barred Woodpecker, White-rumped Monjita, Whistling Heron, and rare views of a perched Tawny-headed Swallow, among many others.



Streamer-tailed Tyrants, Resende Marsh, RJ (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

All too soon, our time at Itatiaia had come to an end, and, along with it, so had our time in Brazil's amazing Atlantic Forest. Along the way, we enjoyed numerous wonderful meals (including some excellent *churrasco*, or Brazilian barbecue), sinfully good icy *caipirinhas*, and loads of famously friendly Brazilian hospitality. All in all, our group saw a bunch of really special birds, in spite of the challenging weather, and had great fun in the process! I particularly want to thank Eugenio, who served as co-leader/local guide throughout the trip, our always cheerful driver Felipe, and Gerson Rodriguez (our amazing park guide at Intervales), each of whom added greatly to our trip. It was great fun birding with you all, and I look forward to seeing you on future trips.

Favorite Birds of the Trip (as voted by the group)

1. Black-cheeked Gnateater & Bare-throated Bellbird (tied)

2. **Giant Antshrike, Giant Snipe & Slaty Bristlefront (tied)**
3. **Spot-winged Wood-Quail, Crescent-chested Puffbird & Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (tied)**

ITINERARY

10/23 - flights depart US for São Paulo, Brazil

10/24 - The group officially convenes at 0930h to check-out of the hotel, load up, and hit the road, for the all-day drive from São Paulo to Intervales State Park. En route, we had lunch at a good Kilo restaurant at Km 121.5 on the Costella Branca, before continuing on to the park. En route, we had one unplanned roadside birding stop due to a flat tire. We made another brief stop along the entrance road for a Red-legged Seriema on the way in, then entered the park at dusk. Night at Intervales.

10/25 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast 0530h–0630h, including about 20 minutes of birding after/during breakfast in the immediate vicinity of the Taquinho Restaurant (where we would eat all meals during our stay in the park). After breakfast, we returned to Pousada Pica-Pau, where we birded in the immediate vicinity of the lodge until ca. 0830h, after which, we spent the remainder of the morning on foot, birding our way to the Reception area (nesting Swallow-tailed Cotingas) and beyond, to Porteria #1 (entrance gate), and completely around the big marsh, until 1145h. Lunch & break until 1530h, when we went to Pousada Onça Pintada and birded the short trail to the feeding station until 1700h; then to Sede de Pesquisas until 1800h, before driving outside the park at Porteria #1 and making a first try along the entrance road for Long-trained Nightjar.

10/26 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast 0530–0630; remainder of morning spent birding, on foot, along the Mirante da Anta Trail (ca. 2km one-way), from 0650h–1230h; lunch at Taquinho Restaurant; checklist session and break until 1600h; parrot watching off the rear veranda of the lodge, from 1600h–1630h; birding on foot along the Barra Grande Trail from 1630h–1800h; we drove outside of the park (exiting at Porteria #1) along the entrance road in another targeted search for Long-trained Nightjar, from 1830h–1930h.

10/27 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast 0530h–0630h, followed by 15 minutes of birding around Taquinho Restaurant; remainder of the morning spent birding the Carmo Road on foot (our van was unable to make it up the first big hill), from 0730h–1200h; lunch & break until 1600h; we then drove outside of the park, exiting at Porteria #2 (road to Lajeado), to a known plovercrest lek, where we birded until 1715h; then, back into the park to Onça Pintada House, where we birded for 20 minutes, before exiting the park again, this time out Porteria #1, for owling along the entrance road, until 1945h, prior to dinner.

10/28 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast 0530h–0630h; the remainder of the morning was spent birding on foot along the Lajeado Trail, from 0700h–1230h; to Taquinho Restaurant for lunch, followed by a brief stop back at Reception to look at the nesting Swallow-tailed Cotingas; then back to Pica-Pau for checklist session and break until 1600h; then to the trail opposite the entrance to the Carmo Road, checking out the old plovercrest lek (now a Dusky-throated Hermit lek), and then

continuing a short distance to a known Slaty Bristlefront territory until 1715h; back to the feeding station near Onça Pintada House until 1840h, before heading to dinner.

10/29 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast 0530h–0630h; the remainder of the morning was spent birding on foot along the Barra Grande Trail, from 0700h–1200h; lunch and break until 1530h; planned late afternoon birding was thwarted by rain, so we remained at Pica-Pau House and birded off the covered veranda as best as we could (very little activity, given heavy overcast and persistent rain).

10/30 - Intervales State Park (Ribeirão Grande, São Paulo): Breakfast at 0530h, after which, we returned to the lodge to pack-up and do some last-minute birding off the veranda, from 0650h–0800h, then drove all day, back through São Paulo and beyond, to Ubatuba, stopping only for lunch, and then again at Moji das Cruzes/Biritiba Mirim, for what needed to be (and was) a fairly surgical strike on the “São Paulo” (Marsh) Antwren. Night in Ubatuba.

10/31 - Ubatuba (São Paulo): 0530h breakfast, with 0630h departure for Fazenda Angelim, where we birded all morning (0715h–1300h), before returning to town for lunch at 1330h. After lunch, we drove to Serra do Mar State Park and Pousada Oikos, where we watched feeders, birded nearby, and ate an early dinner, before returning to Ubatuba at 1800h.

11/01 - Ubatuba (São Paulo): breakfast at 0530h, depart 0630h with the intent of birding a new trail at Condomínio Verde Mar. However, following rain throughout the night, and persisting through the morning, it was clear that forest birding was going to be hopeless. Instead, we went to Jonas’s property on the Folha Seca Road and spent a very enjoyable and productive morning of feeder watching from beneath the shelter of a covered porch. After lunch at a nearby por kilo restaurant, we went to Condomínio Verde Mar and attempted to bird a trail there that leads into the Serra do Mar State Park, but the beginning of the trail was flooded, and persistent, steady rain made continued efforts at birding unproductive, so we packed it in early, following one more brief stop at the “Puffbird Paradise Trail.”

11/02 - Ubatuba (São Paulo): breakfast 0500h, departed 0545h for day trip to Perequê, where we birded two sideroads, one in the morning, the other in the latter part of the afternoon (with lunch in Perequê, at another “por kilo” restaurant). Off-and-on rain throughout the day made for poor light and greatly diminished bird activity along both roads. We drove back to Ubatuba in the late afternoon.

11/03 - Ubatuba (São Paulo) to Itatiaia NP (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0530h, departure at 0620h for another attempt at birding the Condomínio Verde Mar Trail. This time, the weather cooperated better, and although the trail & forest were pretty soggy, rain this morning was intermittent and very light, allowing us to bird the trail from 0745h–1100h. Afterwards, we returned to Ubatuba, where we spent 20 minutes or so scanning the bay opposite our lunch restaurant, followed by lunch and checkout from the hotel, and an entire afternoon spent driving to Itatiaia NP, Rio de Janeiro, and on to the Hotel do Ypé near the top of the main park road.

11/04 - Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast from 0530h–0630h, followed by birding on the hotel grounds from 0630h–0745h, before heading to the nearby Jeep (Maromba) Trail, where we walked/birded until 1215h, before birding on foot back down the road to the hotel driveway until 1300h. Following lunch and a break until 1530h, we drove down the park road and exited the park to bird some pasturelands

between the park and the town of Itatiaia, until 1800h. Return to the hotel for dinner at 1930h.

11/05 - Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0500h, departed 0545h for all-day birding up the Agulhas Negras Road (1670 m elevation at the beginning), to 2450 m elevation (ca. 15+ km up the road), where we remained until 1600h, and back down (returning to the highway at 1700h), before a late afternoon run to “Snipe Valley” off the BR-354 (Km 18), where we remained from 1800h–1830h, before heading back to the hotel, where we arrived at ca. 1945h.

11/06 - Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro): breakfast at 0530h, followed by birding on the hotel grounds from 0630h–0730h, before departing for birding around the Hotel Simon and along the Tres Picos Trail from 0800h–1245h, before returning to the hotel for lunch and break. Back out at 1530h, when we drove to the Hotel Donati (inside the park) and birded for just 45 minutes (1600h–1645h) before rain forced an early return to the hotel.

11/07 - Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia National Park (Rio de Janeiro) to GIG airport at Rio de Janeiro: breakfast at 0530h, followed by checkout and departing at 0730h for the return drive to Rio, with a couple of planned birding stops en route. Upon exiting the park, we drove to the city of Resende, where we birded the Brejão de Kodak marsh for an hour or so, before continuing on the Dutra to near Piraí and the Casa de Mamão for lunch. After lunch, we drove to the nearby RJ-139, where we enjoyed some productive birding through some farmland with a couple of small lakes and marshes, before continuing on to Rio and the international airport, where the trip officially ended. Some participants flew out this evening, whereas others remained in Rio for another day of city tours, and KJZ stayed on for another week of scouting and book-related fieldwork.

11/08 - Morning arrival back in the USA, with connections home.

KEY

IN - Intervalles State Park (Riberão Grande, São Paulo) (including the entrance roads beyond park boundaries at Porteria #1 and #2)

IT - Itatiaia National Park (Including the Jeep Trail; Tres Picos Trail; grounds of the hotels do Ypé, Donati and Simon; Agulhas Negras Road; Snipe Valley, and pastures and marshes below the park on the outskirts of the town of Itatiaia.)

MO - antwren marsh at Mogi das Cruzes

PA - Paraty (We made rest stops en route to and from Perequê.)

PE - Perequê

Rio - Seen on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro, en route to the airport on the last day.

RJ139 - Our two wetland stops along state highway 139 that we birded on the final afternoon en route to the Rio airport.

RM - Resende Marshes (Brejão de Kodak)

SP - Seen along the highway as we navigated our way through and out of metropolitan São Paulo, including some things seen by people at our airport hotel on the first morning.

UB - Ubatuba & Vicinity (Including Fazenda Angelim, Folha Seca (Jonas’s yard/feeders), Serra do Mar State Park, the Condominio Verde Mar trail, Pousada Oikos and all roads in between.)

E - Species endemic to the Atlantic Forest biogeographic region including and surrounding southeast Brazil (including northern Argentina -- mostly Misiones -- and eastern Paraguay). A few of these designated species are endemic to a slightly broader area that includes the Atlantic Forest of northeast Brazil, and/or adjacent Planalto regions of interior southern Brazil.

e - subspecies endemic to this biogeographic region (see above). Many of these taxa are geographically isolated from (and morphologically and vocally distinct from) other forms currently considered to be conspecific. Many of these represent potential “splits”, and many are already treated as specifically distinct by some taxonomists.

X - Exotic/Introduced species not native to the region.

BIRDS

TINAMOUS (Tinamidae):

Solitary Tinamou (*Tinamus solitarius*)* (**E**) - IN*

Brown Tinamou (*Crypturellus obsoletus obsoletus*)* (**e**) - IN* (Including a calling bird frustratingly close to our lodge, which we could not lure into view.), UB* (Condominio Verde Mar Trail), IT*

Tataupa Tinamou (*Crypturellus tataupa*)* - UB* (Condominio Verde Mar Trail)

DUCKS, GEESE & WATERFOWL (Anatidae):

Brazilian Teal (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*) - UB (Seen by David at dawn on 10/31)

CHACHALACAS, GUANS & CURASSOWS (Cracidae):

Dusky-legged Guan (*Penelope obscura*) (**e**) - IN (1-4 seen daily at the fruit feeder at our lodge.) {These birds may have been of the more southerly distributed nominate subspecies *obscura*.}, IT (Including 20–45 seen daily around the Hotel do Ypé.) {These birds were of the subspecies *bronzina*.}

NEW WORLD QUAILS (Odontophoridae):

Spot-winged Wood-Quail (*Odontophorus capueira*) (**E**) - IN (Incredible views of a habituated covey of 9 birds [4 adults and 5 half-grown juveniles] on two different days.), IT*

PIGEONS & DOVES (Columbidae):

Rock Pigeon (*Columba livia*) **X** - Widespread, in towns and cities throughout; yawn.

Pale-vented Pigeon (*Patagioenas cayennensis*) - MO, IT, RM

Picazuro Pigeon (*Patagioenas picazuro*) - SP to IN, IN, MO, UB, IT, RM, RJ139

Plumbeous Pigeon (*Patagioenas plumbea plumbea*) (e) - IN, IT {Keep track of where you see “Plumbeous Pigeons” because vocal differences strongly suggest that more than one species is involved.}

Ruddy Ground-Dove (*Columbina talpacoti*) - SP, SP to IN, IN, MO, UB, PE, IT, RM, RJ139

Ruddy Quail-Dove (*Geotrygon montana*) - IN (A lone bird that flushed from the trail in front of us, as we walked to the feeding station near Onca Pintada House on 10/28.)

White-tipped Dove (*Leptotila verreauxi*) -

Gray-fronted Dove (*Leptotila rufaxilla*) - UB* (Condominio Verde Mar trail), IT (Seen by some along the lower Agulhas Negras Road.)

Eared Dove (*Zenaida auriculata*) - SP, SP to IN, IN

CUCKOOS & ANIS (Cuculidae):

Guira Cuckoo (*Guira guira*) - SP to UB (Seen only in passing by some, along the highway, on our big travel day on 10/30.)

Smooth-billed Ani (*Crotophaga ani*) - SP, SP to IN, IN to UB, PE, UB to IT, RM, RJ139

Striped Cuckoo (*Tapera naevia*) - IN, RM*

Pavonine Cuckoo (*Dromococcyx pavoninus*) - IN, UB,

Squirrel Cuckoo (*Piaya cayana*) - IN, PE, IT

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo (*Coccyzus euleri*) - PE (Very uncommon on our route.)



Pearly-breasted Cuckoo, Perequê, RJ (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS (Caprimulgidae):

Short-tailed (Chestnut-banded) Nighthawk (*Lurocalis semitorquatus nattereri*) - IN*, IT {Some authorities advocate splitting this species into three allospecies: nominate birds from the lowlands of Central America and northern S. America (= Short-tailed), a highland form that ranges through much of the Andes from Colombia and Venezuela to Bolivia (= Rufous-bellied), and a lowland form that ranges east of the Andes south to Argentina, but which occurs north of the Amazon to Venezuela as an austral migrant (= Chestnut-banded). The AOS hasn't acted on this, mainly because no real analysis has ever been published. }

Common Pauraque (*Nyctidromus albicollis*) - IN (Nightly at Pica-Pau House), PE (Flushed in daylight.), IT* (Snipe Valley)

Long-trained Nightjar (*Macropsalis forcipata*) (E) - IN (Crippling views of a magnificent male on the evening of 10/26 – seen sitting, and in flight.)

POTOOS (Nyctibiidae):

Common Potoo (*Nyctibius griseus*)* - IN* (Heard nightly.) {The “Mother of the Moon”! }

SWIFTS (Apodidae):

Sooty Swift (*Cypseloides fumigatus*) (E) - IN, RM

White-collared Swift (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) - IN, RM

Biscutate Swift (*Streptoprocne biscutata*) - IN (Seen only by David, while the rest of us were still on the Lajeado Trail.)

Sick's Swift (*Chaetura meridionalis*) (E) - UB, PE, IT, RM {This form was previously considered a subspecies of what was called “Ashy-tailed Swift”, *C. andrei*.

Reexamination of the type specimen of the nominate race of Ashy-tailed Swift revealed that it was a misidentified Vaux's Swift! Thus, Ashy-tailed Swift ceased to exist as a valid taxon. However, the disjunct Brazilian “race” *C.a. meridionalis* was recognized as distinct from all other taxa, and elevated to separate species status. It is named after Helmut Sick, the Brazilian ornithologist. This form is an endemic breeder, but occurs as an austral migrant to the Amazon. }

Gray-rumped Swift (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) - IN, UB

HUMMINGBIRDS (Trochilidae):

Black Jacobin (*Melanotrochilus fuscus*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT

Saw-billed Hermit (*Ramphodon naevius*) (E) - UB



Saw-billed Hermit, Sítio Folha Seca, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Dusky-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis squalidus*) (E) - IN

Reddish Hermit (*Phaethornis ruber*) - UB

Scale-throated Hermit (*Phaethornis eurnome*) (E) - IN, UB, IT

White-vented Violet-ear (*Colibri serrirostris*) - IT (Hotel do Ypé feeders)

Black-eared Fairy (*Heliostyris auritus*) - IT (Seen at the Hotel do Ypé feeders by Mimi.)

Black-throated Mango (*Anthracothorax nigricollis*) - IN (Including a female on an active nest at the edge of the big marsh on 10/25.), UB, PE

Frilled Coquette (*Lophornis magnifica*) (E) - IT (At least 1 male and 1 female attending feeders and planted Lantana flowers at the Hotel do Ypé.)

Festive Coquette (*Lophornis chalybeus chalybeus*) (E) - UB (At least 15 at Jonas's feeders at Folha Seca on 11/1, and a single adult male at Pousada Oikos feeders on 10/31.) {Note that species, is now treated as a monotypic endemic of the Atlantic Forest of e Brazil, having been recently split from the highly disjunct subspecies *klagesi* (se Venezuela) and *verreauxii* (w Amazonia), which differ in several plumage characters. Among other differences, males of the latter two forms have a fairly pronounced crest, which is lacking in males of the Atlantic Forest birds. The two Amazonian/Guianan taxa are now treated as a distinct species, Butterfly Coquette (*L. verreauxii*).}

Brazilian Ruby (*Clytolaema rubricauda*) (E) - UB, IT



Brazilian Ruby (male), Sítio Folha Seca, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Stripe-breasted Starthroat (*Heliomaster squamosus*) - UB (1 bird, seen perched in a tree-top at Fazenda Angelim was a surprise. This species is typically found to the north and west, and is only a wanderer to this region.)

Amethyst Woodstar (*Calliphlox amethystina*) - IN, UB

Glittering-bellied Emerald (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*) - SP, IN, UB, RJ139

Purple-crowned Plovercrest (*Stephanoxis loddigesii*) (E) - IN {Recently split from an expanded species called “Plovercrest”. Males of this southern species *loddigesii* [s São Paulo south into NE Argentina and N Paraguay] differ from those of more northerly *lalandi* (Green-crowned Plovercrest) in having a darker and more restricted breast patch, and a bluish-purple crest. The latter species [endemic to Brazil], which we typically see in Itatiaia (a persistent cold front during our stay this year was probably responsible for the absence of Green-crowned Plovercrests from their leks), are much brighter and more extensively purple on the breast and have a green crest. There are also some vocal differences.}



Purple-crowned Plovercrest (male at lek), Intervals SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Violet-capped Woodnymph (*Thalurania glaucopis*) (E) - IN, UB, IT

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird (*Eupetomena macrourus*) - SP, SP to IN, UB, PE

Sombre Hummingbird (*Eupetomena cirrochloris*) (E) - UB (Lone individuals at Pousada Oikos on 10/31, and at Folha Seca on 11/1.)

Versicolored Emerald (*Amazilia versicolor*) - IN, UB, PE, IT

White-throated Hummingbird (*Leucochloris albicollis*) - IN (Seen different days feeding in flowers near Taquinho Restaurant.), UB (Several at Pousada Oikos feeders.), IT



White-throated Hummingbird, Pousada Oikos, Serra do Mar SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Sapphire-spangled Emerald (*Amazilia lactea*) - IN (1 perched at the edge of the big marsh, near Reception, on 10/26, was our only record.)

White-chinned Sapphire (*Hylocharis cyanus cyanus*) (e) - IN (1 male seen near the Taquinho Restaurant by KJZ on 10/29.), UB (2 at Folha Seca feeders on 11/1.)

RAILS, COOTS & GALLINULES (Rallidae):

Ash-throated Crake (*Mustelirallus albicollis*) - RM

Blackish Rail (*Pardirallus nigricans*)* - IN*

Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail (*Aramides saracura*) (E) - IN, UB, PE*, IT

Common Gallinule (*Gallinula chloropus*) - IN, RJ139 {This bird is back to being called a “Gallinule” instead of a “Moorhen”, now that recent molecular studies have demonstrated that the Old World “Common Moorhen” and the New World “Common Gallinule” are not only different species, but also not even closest relatives to one another!}

Purple Gallinule (*Porphyrio martinica*) - RM

Red-and-white Crake (*Laterallus leucopyrrhus*) - IN (Great looks at a pair coming in to feed on 10/25. Normally one of the most difficult crakes to actually see.)

LIMPKIN (Aramidae):

Limpkin (*Aramus guarauna*) - RJ139 (2)

PLOVERS & LAPWINGS (Charadriidae):

Southern Lapwing (*Vanellus chilensis*) - Almost daily (missed only on 11/6), and seen at all major stops on the tour, as well as in open country and on lawns in many areas in between.

JACANAS (Jacanidae):

Wattled Jacana (*Jacana jacana*) - RJ139 (2)

SANDPIPERS & ALLIES (Scolopacidae):

Giant Snipe (*Gallinago undulata*) - IT (A fabulous individual that we taped in and spotlighted for amazing, scope-filling studies in “Snipe Valley”, at dusk, on 11/5.)

GULLS & TERNS (Laridae):

Kelp Gull (*Larus dominicanus*) - UB

Royal Tern (*Thalasseus maximus*) - UB

FRIGATEBIRDS (Fregatidae):

Magnificent Frigatebird (*Fregata magnificans*) - UB, RJ

BOOBIES & GANNETS (Sulidae):

Brown Booby (*Sula leucogaster*) - UB

ANHINGAS (Anhingidae):

Anhinga (*Anhinga anhinga*) - RM

CORMORANTS (Phalacrocoracidae):

Neotropic Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) - UB, PA (Rest stop on 11/2), RJ139

HERONS & EGRETS (Ardeidae):

Rufescent Tiger-Heron (*Tigrisoma lineatum*) - IN (1 seen by a few of us, and heard by all, at the small pond next to Taquinho Restaurant on 10/27.)

Cocoi Heron (*Ardea cocoi*) - MO to UB, UB

Great Egret (*Ardea alba*) - SP, MO to UB, UB to PE, PE, RJ139

Snowy Egret (*Egretta thula*) - SP

Cattle Egret (*Bubulcus ibis*) - IT (pasturelands below the park, on the outskirts of town)
Striated Heron (*Butorides striatus*) - RJ139 (6)
Whistling Heron (*Syrigma sibilatrix*) - RJ139 (1)

IBISES & SPOONBILLS (Threskiornithidae):

Green Ibis (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*) - IN (Seen or heard almost daily.)
Buff-necked Ibis (*Theristicus caudatus*) - IN (3-5 birds roosting in the Araucaria trees near the restaurant every morning when we went to breakfast.), PE (3), IT (2 in pastures below the park on 11/4.)
Bare-faced Ibis (*Phimosus infuscatus*) - SP (Seen only by Dave and Mimi (?), from the Marriott, on the first day.)

NEW WORLD VULTURES (Cathartidae):

Black Vulture (*Coragyps atratus*) - Seen daily, and at all locales visited.
Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*) - IN, IN to UB, MO, UB, PE, IN, RJ139 (Scattered singles seen at several locales, but this species is much less common than Black Vulture in this region.)
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture (*Cathartes burrovianus*) - RM (3), RJ139 (1)

HAWKS, KITES & EAGLES (Accipitridae):

Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*) - IN, UB (Pousada Oikos), RJ139
Black Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus tyrannus*) - IN, IT
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle (*Spizaetus melanoleucus*) - IN
Snail Kite (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*) - RJ139 (2)
Rufous-thighed Kite (*Harpagus diodon*) - IN (Seen on 3 days, including a pair of birds soaring together on two occasions.), UB (Nice views of a perched bird at Fazenda Angelim), PE
Plumbeous Kite (*Ictinia plumbea*) - IN
Savanna Hawk (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) - RM, RJ139
Roadside Hawk (*Rupornis magnirostris*) - SP to IN, IN, MO, UB, PE, RJ139
White-rumped Hawk (*Parabuteo leucorrhous*) - PA (A puzzling subadult bird seen at our gas station rest stop en route to PE on 11/2.)
White-tailed Hawk (*Geranoaetus albicaudatus*) - SP to IN, IN (Seen along the entrance road on our way out of the park on 10/30.), RJ139

TYPICAL OWLS (Strigidae):

Tropical Screech-Owl (*Megascops choliba*) - IN (Day-roosting birds seen next to Reception on two occasions, and a vocal pair heard different nights around Pica-Pau House [seen by a few of us on our last night].)
Long-tufted Screech-Owl (*Megascops sanctatarinae*) (E) - IN (This was only the 2nd time [my first record was from 2018] that I've ever recorded this species in/near the

park – it’s primary distribution is in the Araucaria forests well to the south, and the recent records from Intervalles suggest a very recent range expansion.)

Black-capped Screech-Owl (*Megascops atricapillus*)* (E) - IN (Heard on 4 different nights, from the dense, low-stature forest along the Barra Grande Trail below Pica-Pau, in the same area where Andy Whittaker and I had a territorial pair many years ago.)

Tawny-browed Owl (*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*) (E) - IT (After multiple failed attempts and inconveniently rainy evenings, Mimi and I independently tracked down the resident pair by the swimming pool at the Hotel do Ypé on our last night. The darned birds finally became very vocal about an hour after our last group attempt, long after we had disbanded for the evening and everyone had gone back to their cabins for the night. They were heard by others, but only Mimi and I actually saw them.)

Burrowing Owl (*Athene cunicularia*) - IT (7 in the pastures below the park on 11/4.)

Mottled Owl (*Ciccaba virgata*)* - IN* (Heard only, from Pica-Pau House, on the night of 10/27, when I managed to tape-record its voice from the veranda.)

Rusty-barred Owl (*Strix hylophila*) (E) - IN (Great looks at one member of a pair, seen along the entrance road, on the night of 10/27.)

TROGONS (Trogonidae):

Green-backed Trogon (*Trogon viridis melanopterus*) (e) - IN (Calling male seen nicely along the Barra Grande Trail on 10/26.), UB* (Heard at Fazenda Angelim.) {Formerly considered part of the wide-ranging “White-tailed Trogon”, but birds on either side of the Andes are now considered separate species.}

Surucua Trogon (*Trogon surrucura*) (E) - IN (Seen/heard daily.), IT (Seen/heard all but one day.) {We saw both the orange-yellow bellied northern race *aurantius* (IT), and the red-bellied southern race *surrucura* (IN).}

Black-throated Trogon (*Trogon rufus chrysochloros*) (e) - IN {This subspecies is endemic to E Brazil, NE Argentina and E Paraguay. There is a pending Proposal before the AOS South American Classification Committee that would split what is currently called Black-throated Trogon into as many as 5 different species, one of which would be the Atlantic Forest birds. There seems to be fairly strong support for treating *chrysochloros* as a separate species, but the change is not yet finalized, and there will still be the matter of determining English names for any of the resulting splits. Stay tuned.}

MOTMOTS (Momotidae):

Rufous-capped Motmot (*Baryphengus ruficapillus*) (E) - IN (Heard frequently, but seen only along the Barra Grande Trail on 10/26.), UB*, IT

PUFFBIRDS (Bucconidae):

White-eared Puffbird (*Nystalus chacuru*) - RJ139 (2 pairs)

Crescent-chested Puffbird (*Malacoptila striata*) (E) - UB (Great looks along the Condomínio Verde Mar trail on 11/3.)

Rusty-breasted Nunlet (*Nonnula rubecula*) - IN (Brief looks of a calling bird along the Mirante da Anta trail on 10/26.)



Crescent-chested Puffbird, Condomínio Verde Mar trail, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

JACAMARS (Galbulidae):

Rufous-tailed Jacamar (*Galbula ruficauda*) - PE

TOUCANS & ARACARIS (Ramphastidae):

Saffron Toucanet (*Pteroglossus bailloni*) (E) - IN (Pair seen along the Carmo Road on 10/27.), IT (4 at the Hotel do Ypé on 11/4.) {Recently subsumed to genus *Pteroglossus* from the monotypic *Baillonius*. These cool birds are much more reliable visitors to the Ypé feeders in July-August, when there are fewer fruiting trees in the forest. Nonetheless, we had great views.}

Spot-billed Toucanet (*Selenidera maculirostris*) (E) - IN (This species was much less conspicuous than usual. Our only record was a brief, naked-eye look at a bird that bombed out of a tree along the Carmo Road on 10/27.)

Toco Toucan (*Ramphastos toco*) - RM, RJ139

Channel-billed Toucan (*Ramphastos vitellinus ariel*) (e) - UB (Seen only by KJZ, along the Condomínio Verde Trail, on 11/3. Sadly, it flew, just as I was calling it out, and everyone else was just catching up on the trail.)

Red-breasted Toucan (*Ramphastos dicolorus*) (E) - IN, IT

WOODPECKERS (Picidae):

White-barred Piculet (*Picumnus cirratus cirratus*) (E) - PE, IT

Ochre-collared Piculet (*Picumnus temminckii*) (E) - IN



Ochre-collared Piculet (male), Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker (*Melanerpes flavifrons*) (E) - IN*, UB

White-spotted Woodpecker (*Dryobates spilogaster*) (E) - IN, IT

Little Woodpecker (*Dryobates passerines*) - MO (Seen by David at the antwren marsh.)

Robust Woodpecker (*Campephilus robustus*) (E) - IN, IT

Lineated Woodpecker (*Dryocopus lineatus erythroptus*)* (e) - IN* (Heard from the restaurant, but not seen.)

Blond-crested Woodpecker (*Celeus flavescens*) (E) - IN, UB

White-browed (Yellow-browed) Woodpecker (*Piculus aurulentus*) (E) - (“White-browed Woodpecker” is a most misleading name, given that the brow, in most individuals, is distinctly yellowish.)

Green-barred Woodpecker (*Colaptes melanochloros*) - IN*, IT (Hotel do Ypé), RJ139

Campo Flicker (*Colaptes campestris campestris*) - SP (Seen by some folks at the Marriott.), IN (Seen from the restaurant.), IT (pasturelands below the park), RM, RJ139 {Most authorities treat this black-throated form as conspecific with *C. campestris*, the “Field Flicker”. In that case, “Campo Flicker” would have nomenclatural priority.}

SERIEMAS (Cariamidae):

Red-legged Seriema (*Cariama cristata*) - IN (Seen nicely along the entrance road on Day 1, thanks to great spotting by Alice!)

FALCONS & CARACARAS (Falconidae):

Crested Caracara (*Caracara plancus*) - SP to IN, IN, UB, UB to PE, IT, RM, RJ139
Yellow-headed Caracara (*Milvago chimachima*) - IT (Pasturelands below the park.)

MACAWS, PARROTS & PARAKEETS (Psittacidae):

Brown-backed Parrotlet (*Touit melanonotus*)* (E) - UB* (Distinctive flight calls heard over Folha Seca on 11/1.)

Plain Parakeet (*Brotogeris tirica*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT

Yellow-chevroned Parakeet (*Brotogeris chiriri*) - SP (Seen by several folks on the grounds of the Marriott.)

Pileated (Red-capped) Parrot (*Pionopsitta pileata*) (E) - IN (Seen/heard on 4 days, including fabulous studies of a feeding pair off the veranda of Pica-Pau House on 10/26 and again on 10/29.)

Scaly-headed Parrot (*Pionus maximiliani*) - IN, UB, IT

Cobalt-rumped Parrotlet (*Forpus xanthopterygius*) - UB, IT {Formerly known as “Blue-winged Parrotlet”, but recently split from *F. crassirostris* of upper Amazonia, which now goes by the English name of Riparian Parrotlet.}

Maroon-bellied Parakeet (*Pyrrhura frontalis*) (e) - IN, UB, PE, IT {At IT we saw nominate *frontalis*. At IN, I believe we saw the subspecies *chiripepe*, which lacks red on the upper surface of the tail and has red-orange at the bend of the wing.}

Blue-winged Macaw (*Primolius maracana*) - IT, RM, RJ139

White-eyed Parakeet (*Aratinga leucophthalmus*) - SP to IN, UB, UB to IT, IT, RJ139

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS (Thamnophilidae):

Spot-backed Antshrike (*Hypodaleus guttatus*) (E) - IN (Heard several places, but we finally got good looks along the Barra Grande Trail on 10/29.), PE*, UB (Seen nicely along the Condominio Verde Mar Trail on 11/3.)

Giant Antshrike (*Batara cinerea*) - IN (Heard distantly on several occasions, and glimpsed by some near the plovercrest lek on 10/27, but we finally secured some crippling studies of a pair along the Barra Grande Trail on 10/29.), IT* (Heard along the Agulhas Negras Road, but distant.)

Tufted Antshrike (*Mackenziaena severa*) (E) - IT (Curiously non-vocal at Intervalles [where not uncommon] this trip, and the weather hurt us elsewhere. I finally managed to call a pair in along the Tres Picos Trail on 11/6, but as soon as they got a look at us, they hightailed it out of there without offering much of a view. David, who was on the shortcut trail down below, did manage some good looks.)

White-bearded Antshrike (*Biatas nigropectus*) (E) - IN (Nice looks at both male and female of this rare, Atlantic Forest endemic, along the Mirante da Anta trail on 10/26. We actually had 3 different pairs in different stands of bamboo along that trail!)



White-bearded Antshrike (male), Mirante da Anta Trail, Intervaes SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)



White-bearded Antwren (female), Mirante da Anta Trail, Intervales SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Rufous-capped Antwren (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*) (e) - MO (At the antwren marsh.), IT (In the alpine “heath” zone at the top of the Agulhas Negras Road.)

Variable Antwren (*Thamnophilus caeruleus caeruleus*) (e) - IN, IT

Star-throated Antwren (*Myrmotherula gularis*) (E) - IN (Carmo Road and Lajeado Trail), UB (Seen nicely at Fazenda Angelim.), IT* (Heard along the Jeep Trail.)

Spot-breasted Antwren (*Dysithamnus stictothorax*) (E) - IN, UB, IT

Plain Antwren (*Dysithamnus mentalis*) (e) - IN, IT

Rufous-backed Antwren (*Dysithamnus xanthopterus*) (E) - IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Rufous-margined Antwren (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*) (E) - IN*, UB, IT {Formerly known as “Rufous-winged Antwren”, but the vocally distinctive, nominate, Atlantic Forest population of that widespread species (found from E Panama to Argentina) has been split from the others, which now, collectively, go by the name of Rusty-winged Antwren (*H. frater*).}

Black-hooded Antwren (*Formicivora erythronotos*) (E) - PE {This species, which was known from ca. 20 specimens collected in the latter half of the 1800s, was lost to science for over 100 years, until rediscovered in 1987.}

Marsh (“São Paulo”) Antwren (*Formicivora acutirostris paludicola*) (E) - MO {This taxon was just formally described in 2013. Although it was described as a distinct species (São Paulo Antwren, *Formicivora paludicola*) by its discoverers, the South American Classification Committee (SACC) of the American Ornithologists Society (AOS) has chosen instead to treat it as a subspecies of the Marsh (or Paraná) Antwren, the clear sister taxon found in similar habitats to the south in Paraná and Santa Catarina. Females of the two forms are essentially indistinguishable, and each form responds well

to playback of the other -- I know I can't tell their voices apart! However, males of "São Paulo" Antwren are nearly black below, whereas male "Paraná" Antwrens are medium gray. It is pretty clear that the two taxa are descended from the same common ancestor, which likely inhabited marshes up and down the coast from at least São Paulo to Santa Catarina before anthropogenic habitat changes resulted in habitat fragmentation and isolation of two populations. The two forms are disjunctly distributed with respect to one another, so, barring an unlikely range expansion by one or the other, they are likely on different evolutionary trajectories. }

Ferruginous Antbird (*Drymophila ferruginea*) (E) - IN, UB, IT

Bertoni's Antbird (*Drymophila rubricollis*) (E) - IN (I was struck by how uncommon most of the *Drymophila* antbirds were throughout our trip, compared to years past. This is a direct result of episodic die-offs of different bamboo species over large parts of our route in recent years. Ferruginous Antbirds are not as bamboo-dependent as are Bertoni's, Ochre-rumped and Rufous-tailed, and, accordingly, it was the *Drymophila* species that we encountered most frequently.)

Rufous-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila genei*) (E) - IT (Perhaps the most striking of the six species of beautiful and endemic members of this genus that were seen on the trip.)

Ochre-rumped Antbird (*Drymophila ochropyga*) (E) - IN (Seen only along the Carmo Road, on 10/27.)

Dusky-tailed Antbird (*Drymophila malura*) (E) - IN (Seen right from the driveway at Pica-Pau, and, again, at Sede de Pesquisas.)

Scaled Antbird (*Drymophila squamata*) (E) - UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condomínio Verde Mar.)



Scaled Antbird (male), Fazenda Angelim, Ubatuba (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Streak-capped Antwren (*Terenura maculata*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT
White-shouldered Fire-eye (*Pyriglena leucoptera*) (E) - IN, UN, PE, IT
White-bibbed Antbird (*Myrmeciza loricata*) (E) - IT (Tres Picos Trail)
Squamate Antbird (*Myrmeciza squamosa*) (E) - IN (Lajeado Trail), UB* (Heard along the Condominio Verde Mar Trail.)

GNATEATERS (Conopophagidae):

Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher (*Conopophaga melanops*) (E) - IN (Lajeado Trail), UB (Condominio Verde Mar Trail – Superb views!)
Rufous Gnatcatcher (*Conopophaga lineata*) (E) - IN (One seen in the woods near Onça Pintada House on 10/25, was, surprisingly, our only sighting of this not-uncommon species. They were unusually quiet throughout our stay, perhaps because of all of the unusually cold, rainy weather, or, possibly, because they were deeper into their nesting cycles than usual, and no longer particularly vocal.)

ANTPITTAS (Grallaridae):

Variiegated Antpitta (*Grallaria varia imperator*)* (e) - IN* (Heard daily at Intervalles, including a tantalizingly close individual near Onça Pintada House on 10/28, and then, not again for the rest of the trip, which was surprising.) {This much larger race from e Brazil differs vocally from other populations, and may be a valid species, *G. imperator*, the “Imperial Antpitta”.}

Speckle-breasted Antpitta (*Hylopezus nattereri*)* (E) - IT* (Unfortunately, we just couldn’t get any birds at Itatiaia to respond this year. This was yet another species whose vocal activity patterns seemed to be “off” this visit, perhaps due to unusually cold weather and persistent rain during our time in Itatiaia.)

TAPACULOS (Rhinocryptidae):

Spotted Bamboowren (*Psilorhamphus guttatus*) (E) - UB (Fazenda Angelim)
“Southern” Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (e) - IN (Fantastic studies of a male.) {As I explained at the time, this monotypic “species” is likely to be split. Southern and northern populations, although morphologically nearly indistinguishable, are very different in all of their various vocalizations. The break between the two forms occurs in central São Paulo.}

“Northern” Slaty Bristlefront (*Merulaxis ater*) (E) - IT (Even better looks at a male of the northern vocal type!) {See taxonomic note above.}

White-breasted Tapaculo (*Eleoscytalopus indigoticus*) (E) - IN*, IT (Tres Picos Trail)

“Southern” Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus sp. novum*) (e) - IN (Great looks at a territorial male along the Lajeado Trail.) {There is some support for splitting this monotypic species based on published differences in pace of the loudsongs between northern and southern populations, and, upon unpublished qualitative differences in some calls, but to this point the published evidence hasn’t been sufficient to swing the AOS.}



Mouse-colored Tapaculo (southern vocal type), Lajeado Trail, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

“Northern” Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) (E) - IT (Agulhas Negras Road) {See taxonomic note above.}

ANTTHRUSHES (Formicariidae):

Rufous-capped Antthrush (*Formicarius colma*) - IN (Barra Grande Trail), UB*

Short-tailed Antthrush (*Chamaeza campanisona campanisona*) (e) - IN (Seen nicely at the feeding station near Onça Pintada House on 10/28.)

Such’s (Cryptic) Antthrush (*Chamaeza meruloides*)* (E) - UB* (Heard near Pousada Oikos.), IT* (We had singing birds very close to us along the Tres Picos Trail on a couple of occasions, but we couldn’t coax them into view.) {E. Willis, who first pointed out the presence of this previously “nested” taxon, proposed the English name “Such’s Antthrush”, which the AOS has followed. “Cryptic Antthrush” is the name used by Ridgely & Tudor in *Birds of South America*.}

Rufous-tailed (Brazilian) Antthrush* (*Chamaeza ruficauda*) (E) - IT* (*Chamaeza* antthrushes are always a challenge to see, but the three species proved especially difficult this trip compared to normal. None of them were nearly as vocal as they usually are at this time, which could have been a result of the unusually cold, rainy weather, or, an indication that they were deeper into their breeding season than normal, and more occupied with nesting activities than with territorial defense or advertising.) {This taxon is restricted to se Brazil, and is now considered to be specifically distinct from the geographically far-removed *C. turdina* and *C. chionogaster* of the Colombian and Venezuelan Andes. The latter two forms are currently lumped under the common name

of “Scalloped Antthrush”, although they too may prove to be distinct! Sibley & Monroe use the common name of “Brazilian Antthrush” for nominate *ruficauda*, whereas the AOS and Ridgely & Tudor retain the established name of Rufous-tailed. }

OVENBIRDS & WOODCREEPERS (Furnariidae):

Rufous-breasted Leaftosser (*Sclerurus scansor*) (E) - IN (Great looks at one along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28.), IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Olivaceous Woodcreeper (*Sittasomus griseicapillus sylviellus*) (e) - IN (Seen/heard daily.), PE, IT (Seen daily.) {This subspecies is so different in voice and plumage from more northern and western populations of “Olivaceous Woodcreeper” as to be unrecognizable. This complex is a sure bet for future splitting. }

Plain-winged Woodcreeper (*Dendrocincla turdina*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail), UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condominio Verde Mar Trail), IT (Jeep Trail & lower Agulhas Negras Road) {This species has, in the past, been lumped with the widespread, but allopatric Plain-brown Woodcreeper. However, its vocalizations are quite different, and work by E. Willis argues convincingly for treatment as a separate species, a course followed by Sibley & Monroe, Ridgely & Tudor, and now (based partly on recent molecular evidence), also by the South American Classification Committee of the AOS. This form is restricted to e Brazil, Paraguay, and Argentina. Also known as “Thrush-like” Woodcreeper or “Plain” Woodcreeper. }

Planalto Woodcreeper (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris platyrostris*) (e) - IN (Seen well along the trail to the feeding station behind Onça Pintada House on 10/28. Amazingly, this vocal individual was the only one seen or heard on the entire trip! Normally fairly vocal and conspicuous at this season, when there is usually a territory right around the Hotel do Ypé in Itatiaia.)

White-throated Woodcreeper (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*) (E) - IN (Pair seen nicely along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28.), PE*, IT (Seen well by David along the Shortcut Trail and along the main park road on 11/6, while the rest of us were on the Tres Picos Trail.) (The “Beast of the East”!)

Lesser Woodcreeper (*Xiphorhynchus fuscus*) (E) - IN (Seen/heard daily.), UB (Condominio Verde Mar trail), IT (lower Agulhas Negras Road & Tres Picos Trail) {Recently moved to the genus *Xiphorhynchus* from *Lepidocolaptes*, and, more recently, split into two species (Populations from NE Brazil, referable to *atlanticus*, are now treated as a distinct species.). We saw nominate *fuscus* at IN and UB, but I believe the birds found at IT are referable to the subspecies *tenuirostris*. Both of these subspecies are very different vocally from *atlanticus* of northeastern Brazil. }

Black-billed Scythebill (*Campylorhamphus falcularius*) (E) - IT (Fabulous studies of this improbable looking bird along the Jeep Trail!)



Black-billed Scythebill, Jeep Trail, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Scaled Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*) (E) - IT (Jeep Trail, Tres Picos Trail, and, by David, along the main park road.)

Scalloped Woodcreeper (*Lepidocolaptes falcinellus*) (E) - IN (Lajeado Trail) {This is a relatively recent split from Scaled Woodcreeper.}

Streaked Xenops (*Xenops rutilans*) (e) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail and Barra Grande Trail) {All of the subspecies of Streaked Xenops sound pretty similar to my ears [although I've never made a quantitative analysis of their voices], but these Atlantic Forest birds are markedly different in plumage from birds found elsewhere in Central & South America. Hmmm...}

Wing-banded Hornero (*Furnarius figulus*) (E) - RJ139

Rufous Hornero (*Furnarius rufus*) - SP, SP to IN, IN, IT (pasturelands below the park), RM, RJ139

Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper (*Lochmias nematura*)* - IN* (Lajeado Trail), IT* (Agulhas Negras Road)

White-collared Foliage-gleaner (*Anabazenops fuscus*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail, Carmo Road, Barra Grande Trail), IT (Jeep Trail & Tres Picos Trail)

Pale-browed Treehunter (*Cichlocolaptes leucophrus holti*) (E) - IN (Heard along the Lajeado Trail and seen beautifully along the Barra Grande Trail.) {This polytypic species will likely be split. Birds from the southern part of the range, *C. l. holti*, which we saw at IN, are morphologically and vocally distinct from the nominate birds, which we often see at UB or IT, although not on this trip. The break between the two forms seems to be in northern São Paulo state.}

“Southern” Sharp-billed Treehunter (*Heliobletus contaminatus camargoi*) (e) - IN (Lajeado Trail) {We saw the more southerly subspecies *camargoi* (distinguished by its more extensively streaked back and underparts, and by the stronger yellowish tinge to the supercilium, face and throat) at IN. We usually see the northern nominate subspecies *contaminatus* (unstreaked mantle and lightly streaked underparts, without strong yellowish or buff tones to the face, throat and supercilium) at IT, but did not encounter any this trip. The two forms supposedly intergrade in n São Paulo state, but vocal and morphological differences suggest that they could represent distinct species.}

Black-capped Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor atricapillus*) (E) - IN (1 seen well along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28 was, amazingly, the only one seen or heard on the entire trip.)

White-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia amaurotis*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail; also seen by David near the plovercrest lek.), IT (Jeep Trail)

Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner (*Anabacerthia lichtensteini*) (E) - IN (Carmo Road & Lajeado Trail), UB (Condominio Verde Mar Trail) {Note that, based on recently published molecular work, this species has been transferred out of the genus *Philydor*, and placed in *Anabacerthia*, despite its extreme similarity in plumage to Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner.}

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*) (e) - IT (Aguilhas Negras Road)

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner (*Philydor rufus*) - IN (4-10 daily), IT (Jeep Trail & Tres Picos Trail)



Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, Carmo Road, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

White-eyed Foliage-gleaner (*Automolus leucophthalmus*) (E) - IN (Daily.), UB* (Condominio Verde Mar Trail), IT (Jeep Trail) {This species was recently split into two: birds from Bahia south (= White-eyed), and birds from Sergipe north to Pernambuco in ne Brazil (= Pernambuco Foliage-gleaner). The two look nearly identical in the field, but have very different voices.}

Orange-eyed Thornbird (*Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*) (E) - PE, IT (Hotel Simón & Hotel Donati) {What was called “Red-eyed Thornbird” is now recognized to have consisted of two species that are very distinct vocally and morphologically. The two forms are even known to nest in many of the same marshes in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states without interbreeding. We had excellent studies of both species. This, the species with the glaring orange eye and less orange on the underparts, was seen at PE and IT. Both species are endemic to the Atlantic Forest region.}

Orange-breasted Thornbird (*Phacellodomus ferrugineigula*) (E) - IN, MO (antwren marsh), UB* (Heard in the high country of Serro do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos.) {See preceding taxonomic discussion.}

Firewood-gatherer (*Anumbius annumbi*)* - IT* (Heard in Snipe Valley at dusk.)

Itatiaia Spinetail (Thistletail) (*Oreophylax moreirae*) (E) - IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Pallid Spinetail (*Cranioleuca pallida*) (E) - IN, IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Yellow-chinned Spinetail (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*) - RM, RJ139

Rufous-capped Spinetail (*Synallaxis ruficapilla*) (E) - IN, PE, IT

Spix’s (Chicli) Spinetail (*Synallaxis spixi*) (E) - UB (Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos), IT (Glimpsed by a few, but mostly just heard, in the alpine portion of the Agulhas Negras Road.), RM*

MANAKINS (Pipridae):

Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin (*Neopelma chrysolophum*) (E) - IN (Barra Grande Trail), IT (Agulhas Negras Road) {This form has recently been treated as specifically distinct from Wied’s Tyrant-Manakin, *N. aurifrons*. The name “Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin” is not really accurate, since the species is not confined to the Serra do Mar. Because of this, some authors have taken to calling it simply “Serra Tyrant-Manakin”.]

Swallow-tailed (Blue) Manakin (*Chiroxiphia caudata*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT

Pin-tailed Manakin (*Ilicura militaris*) (E) - IN (1 female right outside of Pica-Pau House on 10/27; 3 birds, 2 males and a female chasing one another around along the Barra Grande Trail on 10/29.)

White-bearded Manakin (*Manacus manacus*) - UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condominio Verde Mar trail), PE

COTINGAS (Cotingidae):

Hooded Berryeater (*Carpornis cucullatus*) (E) - IN (Seen or heard daily, but our best studies came along the Mirante da Anta Trail on 10/26, when we saw several males.), UB* (Heard in the Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos.)

Swallow-tailed Cotinga (*Phibalura cristata*) (E) - IN (Seen near the restaurant a couple of times, as was a pair at an active nest next to Reception.), UB (A female sitting on a nest in the Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos.) {With the recent rediscovery of

the isolated Bolivian population, and possible elevation of those birds to species-level, the nominate birds will represent yet another Atlantic Forest endemic. }



Swallow-tailed Cotinga (male), Intervaes SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)



Swallow-tailed Cotinga (female on nest), Pousada Oikos, Serra do Mar SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Red-ruffed Fruitcrow (*Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*) (e) - IN (Seen by some in a tree right next to Pica-Pau House on the first morning. Quick looks at one along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28.), UB (1 seen distantly by some folks near Pousada Oikos, in the Serra do Mar SP on 10/31.), IT* (Heard “booming” well off the lower portion of the Agulhas Negras Road.)

Cinnamon-vented Piha (*Lipaugus lanioides*)* (E) - IN* (Heard along the Carmo Road on 10/27, but it did not respond to playback.)

Black-and-gold Cotinga (*Tijuca atra*)* (E) - IT (At least 3 different males heard along the Agulhas Negras Road, but all were at least somewhat distant, and persistent fog made attempts at scanning likely song perches in the canopy problematic. Birding friends from Rio tell me that this species has become difficult to see in the park, now that birds from long occupied territories have seemingly died.)

Bare-throated Bellbird (*Procnias nudicollis*) (E) - IN (Multiple males heard daily during our stay in Intervales. We finally caught up with a vocalizing/displaying male on his favorite song perch along the Carmo Road, and watched him do his thing for 30-45 minutes. Most of us also saw a female-plumaged bird moving with a mixed-species flock along the Mirante da Anta Trail.), UB* (Heard in the Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos.)

TITYRAS & ALLIES (Tityridae):

Black-tailed Tityra (*Tityra cayana braziliensis*) - IN, UB, IT

Black-crowned Tityra (*Tityra inquisitor*) - IN, IT

Greenish Schiffornis (*Schiffornis virescens*) (E) - IN (Heard most days, but we didn't see one until 10/29, when we had a number of quick looks at a couple of birds blasting back and forth across the Barra Grande Trail in response to playback.), UB*, IT (We finally got one to sit still for multiple great views along the Jeep Trail on 11/4.)

{Formerly called “Greenish Manakin” or “Greenish Mourner”}.

Buff-throated Purpleuft (*Iodopleura pipra*) (E) - PE (Barely glimpsed by a couple of us on the rainy afternoon of 11/2. Someone called my attention to a tiny bird sitting upright in the crown of a tall emergent tree, and as soon as I identified it, the darned thing flew, never to be seen again. Rain, both at Perequé and at Fazenda Angelim (the two places where we usually find this species) really hurt us on this one.)

Chestnut-crowned Becard (*Pachyramphus castaneus castaneus*) (e) - IN, UB*, IT

White-winged Becard (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*) - IN (Barra Grande Trail), UB (Fazenda Angelim)

Black-capped Becard (*Pachyramphus marginatus*) - UB (Condominio Verde Mar trail.)

Crested Becard (*Pachyramphus validus*) - IN, MO (antwren marsh), UB (Fazenda Angelim)

SHARPBILL (Oxyruncidae):

“Sooretama” Sharpbill (*Oxyruncus cristatus cristatus*) (e) - IN (In a mixed-species flock along the Mirante da Anta Trail on 10/26.), IT (Seen by David along the main park

road on 11/6, while the rest of us were on the Tres Picos Trail.) {Sharpbill has a large, but highly fragmented distribution, and there are marked plumage and [especially] vocal differences between some of the populations. The isolated Atlantic Forest population [nominat subspecies] is very different from all of the others, and I have little doubt that it will prove to be a distinct species.}

ONYCHORHYNCHIDAE (Royal Flycatchers):

“Atlantic” Royal Flycatcher (*Onychorhynchus coronatus swainsoni*) (e) - IN (We saw a nest, still under construction, by a small pond, way out the Mirante da Anta Trail on 10/26, but didn't see an actual Royal Flycatcher until 10/29, when we found two along the Barra Grande Trail.) {The AOS/SACC still treats all of the Royal Flycatchers, which, collectively, range from Mexico to Argentina, as a single species, largely because there has never been a published taxonomic analysis showing otherwise. Many taxonomists split the complex into as many as four species: trans-Andean *mexicanus* of Central America (Northern Royal Flycatcher), cis-Andean *coronatus* and *castelnaui* (Amazonian Royal Flycatcher), the range-restricted *occidentalis* of w Ecuador & nw Peru (Pacific Royal Flycatcher), and *swainsoni* of Brazil's Atlantic Forest (Atlantic Royal Flycatcher). Plumage differences between the various groups are fairly pronounced, with the two most brightly colored taxa (*occidentalis* and *swainsoni*) being the rarest and most range-restricted, and with their ranges separated by that of the dull-plumaged and widespread Amazonian group. Vocal differences are subtle, and more qualitative, but require rigorous analysis. My personal view is that the 4-species treatment is the one that makes the most sense.}

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS (Tyrannidae):

Wing-barred Piprites (*Piprites chloris*) - IN

Black-capped Piprites (*Piprites pileata*) (E) - IT (Repeated great views of a pair along the Agulhas Negras Road.)

White-throated Spadebill (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*) - IN, IT*

Gray-hooded Flycatcher (*Mionectes rufiventris*) (E) - IN (Barra Grande Trail), IT* (Surprisingly inconspicuous this trip.)

Sepia-capped Flycatcher (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*) - IN, IT

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) - IN (Lajeado Trail), IT (Agulhas Negras Road; also seen by David along the main park road)

São Paulo Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes paulistus*) (E) - IN (Lajeado Trail) (Great looks at this rare and hyperactive little sprite, whose Brazilian nickname (*não pode parar*) means “he can't stop”).)

Oustalet's Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes oustaleti*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail, Carmo Road, and Lajeado Trail) (The tail shiverer!)



Oustalet's Tyrannulet, Lajeado Trail, Intervaes SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Serra do Mar Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes difficilis*) (E) - IT (Fabulous, point-blank views in the Agulhas Negras high country – at our picnic lunch stop!)



Serra do Mar Tyrannulet, Agulhas Negras Road, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Bay-ringed Tyrannulet (*Phylloscartes sylviolus*) (E) - IN (Excellent studies of a pair of these canopy dwelling tyrannulets along the Carmo Road.)

Eared Pygmy-Tyrant (*Myiornis auricularis*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail, Carmo Road & Lajeado Trail)

Drab-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus diops*) (E) - IN (Carmo Road), IT (Jeep Trail & Tres Picos Trail) {Also known as “Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant”.}

Brown-breasted Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus obsoletus*)* (E) - IN (Heard on 4 different days, but we never managed to see one. The species was not heard along the Agulhas Negras Road in IT this trip [where we usually see it], probably due to the unusually cold weather. {Also known as “Brown-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant”. We heard the subspecies *zimmeri* at IN; nominate *obsoletus* was MIA at IT.}

Hangnest Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus nidipendulus*) (E) - IN (Seen/heard almost daily, usually in the scrub somewhere along the driveway of Pica-Pau House.)

Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus furcatus*) (E) - UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condomínio Verde Mar trail.) {Also known as “Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant”.}

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps plumbeiceps*) (e) - IN (Seen/heard daily, most often right off the driveway at Pica-Pau House.), UB* (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Agulhas Negras Road)



Ochre-faced Tody Flycatcher, Pica-Pau House, Intervals SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Gray-headed (Yellow-lored) Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum poliocephalum*) (E) - IN, UB (Fazenda Angelim), PE (Particularly common here, along both roads.), IT (Jeep Trail & Hotel do Ypé grounds)

Common Tody-Flycatcher (*Todirostrum cinereum*) - RM, RJ139

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens sulphurescens*) (e) - IN, UB, IT (Best views were of a responsive pair along the Jeep Trail on 11/4.) {Look for this complex to be split multiple ways in the near future – as soon as I can wrap up the paper!}

Cliff Flycatcher (*Hirundinea ferruginea bellicosa*) - IN (Seen daily.), PA (Seen at our gas station stop, en route to and from Perequê.), IT (Seen daily.), RJ139 {Sibley & Monroe treated this taxon as distinct from nominate *ferruginea*, calling these eastern/southern birds “Swallow Flycatcher”, a treatment that hasn’t gained much support.}

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) - IN, IT, RJ139

Yellow Tyrannulet (*Capsiempis flaveola*)* - IT* (Heard from bamboo thickets along the Tres Picos Trail, but not seen.)

Gray Elaenia (*Myiopagis caniceps caniceps*) (e) - UB (Condominio Verde Mar trail), IT (Seen by David along the main park road on 11/6.) {This, the nominate race, shows relatively little sexual dimorphism, and differs vocally from Amazonian birds. A split seems likely.}

Yellow-bellied Elaenia (*Elaenia flavogaster*) - SP (Recorded from the grounds of the Marriott Hotel by some.), IN (Seen very well at the edge of the big marsh.), UB (Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos), IT* (Heard from the pasturelands below the park.)

Small-billed Elaenia (*Elaenia parvirostris*) - IN (Seen most days around the various clearings in the park, including around the big marsh.), UB (Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos)

Olivaceous Elaenia (*Elaenia mesoleuca*) - IN (Seen along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28, and heard from the Pica-Pau veranda on 10/30.), UB (Seen nicely at Pousada Oikos.), IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Small-headed Elaenia (*Elaenia sordida*) (E) - IN (A very responsive pair, the male of which was completely lacking a tail, was seen nicely at the big marsh on 10/25.), UB (A pair seen in Serra do Mar SP, near Pousada Oikos.) {This species, was, until recently, treated as a disjunctly distributed subspecies of Highland Elaenia (*E. obscura*), the nominate subspecies of which, is found only in the Andes. The two taxa are quite different vocally, and occupy different habitats and elevations, and are now known to differ genetically.}

Sooty Tyrannulet (*Serpophaga nigricans*) - IN (Seen at the edge of the small lake, at the back of the soccer field, on 10/25.)

Rough-legged Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias burmeisteri burmeisteri*) (e) – IN (Seen along the Carmo Road, and heard along the Lajeado Trail.) {Generic and species limits within this group remain controversial. This species was formerly placed in a monotypic genus, *Acrochordophus* (named for a type of wart, and referencing the rough-scaled appearance of the legs of these tyrannulets), which was later subsumed into *Phyllomyias*. That genus, as currently constituted, is almost certainly polyphyletic, and will likely be split up. Meanwhile, taxonomists cannot agree on species limits within “Rough-legged Tyrannulet”, with some authorities recognizing only a single, wide-ranging species (Rough-legged Tyrannulet) from Central America to Argentina, whereas others treat *zeledoni* of Costa Rica/Panama as one species, the various Andean populations as another, and the nominate birds, which are largely restricted to the Atlantic Forest region,

as a third. I personally favor this latter approach, but, pending a published analysis, the AOS is sticking with the one-species treatment for the time being.}

Greenish Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias virescens*) (E) - IT (David saw one in the alpine zone of the Agulhas Negras Road, an area where we virtually always find them. One of many insectivorous species of the Itatiaia high country whose vocal and general activity patterns seemed to be dampened by the unusually cold weather that preceded our arrival and which persisted throughout our stay.)

Planalto Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias fasciatus brevirostris*) (e) - IN*, UB* (Fazenda Angelim), PE*, IT (Seen daily, including some incredible, point-blank studies of a bird at the Hotel do Ypé that descended to within inches of the ground!)

Gray-capped Tyrannulet (*Phyllomyias griseocapilla*) (E) - {Repeated great looks at this little mistletoe-specialist, which I really believe is incorrectly placed in the genus *Phyllomyias*. Everything about it, from its bill structure, to wing pattern, to voice, and its general behavior and strong association with mistletoe, points to it being a *Zimmerius*, like the Paltry Tyrannulet of Central America.}

Bran-colored Flycatcher (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) - IN*, IT* (Heard in the scrubby paramo of the upper Agulhas Negras Road.)

Euler's Flycatcher (*Lathrotriccus euleri*) - IN, IT

Crested Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus lophotes*) - IT (Pasturelands below the park.), RJ139 (Several seen here on our last day.)

Velvety Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus nigerrimus*) (E) - IT (upper Agulhas Negras Road)

Blue-billed Black-Tyrant (*Knipolegus cyanirostris*) (E) - IT (5 [4 females, 1 male] seen, all of them along the upper portions of the Agulhas Negras Road.)

White-rumped Monjita (*Xolmis velatus*) - IN (Soccer field), RM

Masked Water-Tyrant (*Fluvicola nengeta*) - IN (Pair seen daily around our restaurant; David found their nest in an Araucaria tree.), UB, PA (Seen at our gas station stop en route to PE.), IT (Seen daily, particularly on the grounds of the Hotel do Ypé, and in the pasturelands below the park.), RJ139 (The “washer woman”.)

Shear-tailed Gray Tyrant (*Muscipipra yetapa*) (E) - IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Streamer-tailed Tyrant (*Gubernetes yetapa*) - RM (Not a regional endemic, but this one is always a big hit!)

Long-tailed Tyrant (*Colonia colonus*) - UB (Fazenda Angelim), PE, IT (Hotel do Ypé & Hotel Donati)

Large-headed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon megacephala megacephala*) (e) - IN (Glimpsed by some along the Mirante da Anta Trail on 10/26, and heard elsewhere, but we never really managed a satisfactory view for the whole group.), IT* {This subspecies differs vocally and morphologically from the more widespread Amazonian populations, and represents a potential split.}

Rufous-tailed Attila (*Attila phoenicurus*) - IN (Multiple birds heard daily, but, as is typical for this species, it remained elusive and difficult to see. We finally caught up with one responsive bird along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28 and enjoyed some excellent views.) (This species breeds in southeastern Brazil, then spends the Austral winter in the Amazon Basin. It is one of the last arriving migrants to make its way back south to the breeding grounds.), IT* (Heard distantly from the Jeep Trail.)



Rufous-tailed Attila, Lajeado Trail, Intervalles SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Gray-hooded Attila (*Attila rufus*) (E) - IN (Seen on the back side of the big marsh, and along the Lajeado Trail; heard along the Carmo Road and Barra Grande Trail.), UB* (Heard daily.), PE, IT* (Heard daily.)

Sibilant Sirystes (*Sirystes sibilator*) (E) - IN (Seen or heard daily.), IT (Pair seen along the Jeep Trail, and heard from the grounds of the Hotel do Ypé, but much less conspicuous here than normal.) {What was called simply “Sirystes”, has now been split into 4 species, a move that was long overdue given the significant vocal and morphological differences between the various populations. Ridgely had long treated the complex as two species, with the break on either side of the Andes, but the situation was clearly more complicated than a simple two-way split. This, the nominate form, is essentially a regional endemic that extends from the Atlantic Forest into adjacent southcentral Brazil. }

Swainson’s Flycatcher (*Myiarchus swainsoni*) - IN (Seen daily, including a pair right around Pica-Pau House that came early each morning to feed on moths and other insects attracted to the light at the top of the driveway.), UB (Fazenda Angelim)

Short-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus ferox*) - IT (Seen daily, particularly around the hotel.)

Brown-crested Flycatcher (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*) - IN (1 calling bird seen and photographed along the Carmo Road on 10/27 was a surprise to me. Although it is not rare in the region as a whole, this species is usually found in gallery forest and scrubby second-growth habitats, and I have never seen it in the heavily forested state park before. Gerson was surprised to see it too. It’s distinctive, liquid, single-note call, often repeated, was a dead give-away, and unlike the calls given by the preceding two species of *Myiarchus*.)

Cattle Tyrant (*Machetornis rixosus*) - SP, IN, UB, PE, IT, RJ139
Great Kiskadee (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) - Seen daily, and at all sites visited, except for the Agulhas Negras Road in the Itatiaia high country.
Boat-billed Flycatcher (*Megarhynchus pitangua*) - IN, UB, PE, IT
Social Flycatcher (*Myiozetetes similis*) - IN, UB, IT
Three-striped Flycatcher (*Conopias trivirgatus trivirgatus*) (e) - IN (Carmo Road & Barra Grande Trail)
Streaked Flycatcher (*Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*) - IN (Multiple birds seen & heard daily.), UB (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Daily, except for our day on the Agulhas Negras Road,) {More than one species is almost certainly included within the “Streaked Flycatcher complex”. The birds we saw are austral migrants that breed throughout se Brazil, but range widely (particularly to the Amazon Basin) during the austral winter. They are much more boldly streaked and darker overall than are other populations from Central America and northern South America.}
Piratic Flycatcher (*Legatus leucophaeus*) - IN (Seen most days, particularly around the restaurant.), UB (Fazenda Angelim & Folha Seca), IT* (Hotel Simón)
Variiegated Flycatcher (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*) - IN (Sede de Pesquizas), UB (Fazenda Angelim)
Tropical Kingbird (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) - SP, SP to IN, IN, MO, UB, PE to UB, IT, RM, RJ139
Fork-tailed Flycatcher (*Tyrannus savana*) - SP to IN, IN, IN to UB, MO, IT (Pasturelands below the park.), RM, RJ139

VIREOS, GREENLETS & ALLIES (Vireonidae):

Rufous-browed Peppershrike (*Cyclarhis gujanensis ochrocephala*) (e) - IN (Recorded daily, mainly by voice.), UB* (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Recorded daily; great eye-level views of a pair near the parking lot for the Jeep Trail on 10/4.)
Rufous-crowned Greenlet (*Hylophilus poecilotis*) (E) - IN (Daily.), UB* (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Daily.)
Chivi Vireo (*Vireo chivi*) - SP to IN, IN (Multiple birds seen/heard daily.), MO, UB (Daily.), PE, IT (Curiously inconspicuous here, being seen only by David, at the Hotel Simón, while we were on the Tres Picos Trail.) {Recently (finally) split from Red-eyed Vireo. As we talked about during the tour, these are not migrants from North America. Rather, they are a separate taxon that breeds in this region and spends the austral winter in Amazonia.}

SWALLOWS (Hirundinidae):

Blue-and-white Swallow (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*) - Seen daily, and everywhere we went!
Tawny-headed Swallow (*Alopochelidon fucata*) - RJ139 (Thanks to a nice spot by David! We were lucky to get this uncommon swallow perched – we don’t always see it on this tour, and when we do, it is typically just a brief fly-by.)
White-thighed Swallow (*Atticora tibialis*) - UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condominio Verde Mar trail)

Southern Rough-winged Swallow (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RJ139
Gray-breasted Martin (*Progne chalybea*) - SP to IN, IN (Daily.), IN to UB, MO, UB, PE, IT (pasturelands below the park)

White-winged Swallow (*Tachycineta albiventer*) - RJ139

White-rumped Swallow (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*) - IN (Seen around the big marsh, soccer field and main clearing.)

WRENS (Troglodytidae):

House Wren (*Troglodytes aedon*) - Seen/heard daily, and at all major stops on the tour, as well as at various roadside stops on the travel days.

Long-billed Wren (*Thryothorus longirostris longirostris*) (E) - IT (Seen in gallery forest along a stream below the park on 11/4.), RJ139*

GNATWRENS & GNATCATCHERS (Poliioptilidae):

Long-billed Gnatwren (*Ramphocaenus melanurus melanurus*) (e) - IN (Heard daily, from 10/26–29, but seen only along the Carmo Road, on 10/27, when we were treated to good looks.), UB* (Heard at Fazenda Angelim, and along the Condominio Verde Mar trail.) {SACC recently split Long-billed Gnatwren into 2 species, based on solid genetic evidence, striking vocal differences, and the documented sympatry (without evidence of interbreeding) of two subspecies (from different clades) in upper Amazonia. The subspecies *obscurus* and *sticturus* (ranging from W Amazonia to Mato Grosso, Brazil) have been shown to be sister to all other *Ramphocaenus*, and differ from the others most notably, by voice. They have been renamed Chattering Gnatwren (*R. sticturus*). Interestingly, the genetic data indicates a deep node separating the various subspecies found west of the Andes to Mexico (the *rufiventris*-group), from those found east of the Andes (the *melanurus*-group, including the nominate birds that we saw, which are endemic to coastal E Brazil), suggesting that another split (across the Andes) is in order. However, there are some populations in Colombia whose genetic affinities remain unresolved, resulting in SACC and NACC taking a conservative approach to further splitting. I still think there is a strong chance that the trans-Andean *rufiventris* group will be split from the *melanurus* (“Trilling Gnatwren”) group once the Colombian populations are more broadly sampled, at which point, the name “Long-billed Gnatwren” will be retired, and both split populations will be given new English names. Stay tuned...}

THRASHERS & MOCKINGBIRDS (Mimidae):

Chalk-browed Mockingbird (*Mimus saturninus*) - SP to IN, IN, MO, RJ139

THRUSHES (Turdidae):

Pale-breasted Thrush (*Turdus leucomelas*) - SP to IN, IN, UB (Fazenda Angelim), PE, IT (pasturelands below the park)

Yellow-legged Thrush (*Turdus flavipes*) (e) - IN (Seen/heard daily.), IT

White-necked Thrush (*Turdus albicollis albicollis*) (e) – IN (Seen/heard daily.), IT {This, the nominate race, along with *crotopezus*, is much brighter in coloration, having rich rufous flanks and an extensively bright yellow bill, than are northern and western populations, although vocalizations do not seem to differ much.}

Rufous-bellied Thrush (*Turdus rufiventris*) - Seen daily, and at all stops on the tour.

Creamy-bellied Thrush (*Turdus amaurochalinus*) - IN (Daily.), UB (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Hotel do Ypé)

WEAVERS & ALLIES (Ploceidae):

Common Waxbill (*Estrilda astrild*) X - UB, RM

OLD WORLD SPARROWS (Passeridae):

House Sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) X - Widespread in cities (including Ubatuba), towns and highway rest stops throughout our route.

FINCHES, SISKINS, EUPHONIAS & ALLIES (Fringillidae):

Golden-rumped Euphonia (*Chlorophonia cyanocephala*) - IN (1 male, seen near the restaurant on 10/28.)

Blue-naped Chlorophonia (*Chlorophonia cyanea cyanea*) (e) - IT (A pair seen briefly at the Hotel do Ypé on 11/6, was, surprisingly, our only record. During the austral winter months, when there are fewer trees fruiting in the forest, this species is very common at the Ypé fruit feeders.) {This endemic race is more extensively blue above than some of the more northern races, which are green-backed with blue restricted to the nape. SE Brazil birds also lack the yellow frontlet that characterizes most other races.}

Purple-throated Euphonia (*Euphonia chlorotica*) - SP to IN, IN, IT

Violaceous Euphonia (*Euphonia violacea*) - IN, UB (Folha Seca)

Chestnut-bellied Euphonia (*Euphonia pectoralis*) (E) - IN*, UB (Folha Seca & Condomínio Verde Mar*), IT

Hooded Siskin (*Spinus magellanicus*) - IN (Restaurant), IT (Agulhas Negras Road), RJ139

NEW WORLD SPARROWS (Passerellidae):

Grassland Sparrow (*Ammodramus humeralis*) - IT (pasturelands below the park), RJ139*

Rufous-collared Sparrow (*Zonotrichia capensis*) - SP to IN, IN, UB, IT

TROUPIALS, BLACKBIRDS & ALLIES (Icteridae):

Crested Oropendola (*Psarocolius decumanus*) - UB (Fazenda Angelim), IT (Hotel Donati)

Golden-winged Cacique (*Cacicus chrysopterus*) - IN, IT (Hotel do Ypé & Agulhas Negras Road*)

Red-rumped Cacique (*Cacicus haemorrhous*) - UB, PE, IT

Shiny Cowbird (*Molothrus bonariensis*) - Seen all but 3 days (11/1-3) and at all major stops on the tour.

Giant Cowbird (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) - IN (Seen with Chopi Blackbirds near the restaurant, on 10/28.)

Chopi Blackbird (*Gnorimopsar chopi*) - IN (Small flock seen near the restaurant, on 10/28.), IT* (Heard in Snipe Valley.), RM*, RJ139

Unicolored Blackbird (*Agelasticus cyanopus*) - RM

Yellow-rumped Marshbird (*Pseudoleistes guirahuro*) - RM

NEW WORLD WARBLERS (Parulidae):

Southern (Masked) Yellowthroat (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*) - IN (Big marsh in the park and near the restaurant.), RJ139

Tropical Parula (*Parula pitiayumi*) - IN, UB (Condominio Verde Mar trail)

Golden-crowned Warbler (*Basileuterus culicivorus*) - IN, IT

White-browed (White-rimmed) Warbler (*Basileuterus leucoblepharus*) (E) - IN, IT

Riverbank Warbler (*Phaeothlypis rivularis*) - IN (Barra Grande Trail), PE, UB (Condominio Verde Mar trail on 11/3) {Previously known by the names of “River Warbler” and “Neotropical River Warbler”.}

MITROSPINGID TANAGERS (Mitrospingidae):

Olive-green Tanager (*Orthogonys chloricterus*) (E) - IN (Coming to the fruit we put out at Pica-Pau House), UB (Folha Seca feeders), IT (Seen daily.)



Olive-green Tanager, Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

CARDINALS & ALLIES (Cardinalidae):

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager (*Habia rubica*) - IN (Trail to feeding station behind Onça Pintada House; Carmo Road; Barra Grande Trail & Lajeado Trail)

TANAGERS, HONEYCREEPERS & ALLIES (Thraupidae):

Brown Tanager (*Orchesticus albeillei*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail and Lajeado Trail) (Very inconspicuous this trip compared to usual, and totally MIA at Itatiaia, where we always see it. In general, there were very few big mixed-species flocks encountered throughout the trip, and, consequently, species that typically associate with these flocks were seemingly much scarcer than usual.)

Magpie Tanager (*Cissopis leverianus*) - PE, IT (Seen daily, including right on the grounds of the Hotel do Ypé.)

Buff-throated Warbling-Finch (*Microspingus lateralis*) (E) - IT (Aguilhas Negras Road) {As we talked about during the tour, what was called “Red-rumped Warbling-Finch [*Poospiza lateralis*] has recently been split into two species: the more northern *lateralis*, and the more southern *cabinisi*. The former, which is restricted to the mountains of coastal se Brazil (states of São Paulo, Minas Gerais and Rio de Janeiro), has very little supercilium, and is grayer-backed with a buffy throat and extensively deep-rufous chest and flanks. The latter form is found farther south (we have recorded it as far

north as Intervalles) and into Paraguay, Uruguay, and n Argentina, and is browner-backed with a distinct white superciliary and a gray throat and chest. The AOS has accepted the split. Ridgely suggested the modifiers of “Buff-throated” for *lateralis* and “Gray-throated” for *cabanisi*, and the AOS has adopted these as well.}

Gray-throated Warbling-Finch (*Microspingus cabanisi*) - IN (Territorial pair around the restaurant, where seen almost daily.) (See taxonomic note under previous species above. Intervalles is essentially at the northern limit of this species’ range.)



Gray-throated Warbling-Finch, Taquinho Restaurant, Intervalles SP area (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Black-goggled Tanager (*Trichothraupis melanops*) - IN, IT

Flame-crested Tanager (*Tachyphonus cristatus brunneus*) (e) - UB (Fazenda Angelim & Condominio Verde Mar trail) {This is a disjunct race that occurs only in coastal Brazil from Paraíba to São Paulo.}

Ruby-crowned Tanager (*Tachyphonus coronatus*) (E) - IN, UB, PE, IT, RJ139 (Several seen daily throughout the trip, and at all major stops.)

Brazilian Tanager (*Ramphocelus bresilius*) (E) - IN (Seen almost daily near the restaurant.), UB (Daily.), PE, IT (David saw one male at the Hotel Simón garden on 11/6.), RM

Diademed Tanager (*Stephanophorus diadematus*) (E) - IN (Seen/heard daily.), UB (Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos), IT (Seen daily; particularly common in the higher elevation forest and forest-edge along the Agulhas Negras Road.)

Fawn-breasted Tanager (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) - IN (Near the restaurant, on 10/27.), IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Sayaca Tanager (*Thraupis sayaca*) - Common; seen daily, and at all venues, although not typically found within continuous forest.

Azure-shouldered Tanager (*Thraupis cyanoptera*) (E) - IN (Seen daily here, including right around Pica-Pau House, where a pair regularly came to feed on the fruit that we put out on the feeders.), UB (Folha Seca feeders.), IT (David saw 1 around the hotel on 11/6.)

Golden-chevroned Tanager (*Thraupis ornata*) (E) - IN (With mixed-species flocks along forest trails, and also attending feeders at Pica-Pau House and the restaurant.), UB (Fazenda Angelim & Folha Seca), IT (Common; seen daily.)

Palm Tanager (*Thraupis palmarum*) - SP (Marriott Hotel), IN, UB, PE, IT

Chestnut-backed Tanager (*Tangara preciosa*) (E) - IN (Pair seen nicely at Sede de Pesquisas on the afternoon of 10/25. This species is very uncommon here near the northern limit of its range. It is much more common in the Araucaria-dominated forests from Paraná south to Rio Grande do Sul.)

Burnished-buff Tanager (*Tangara cayana*) - IN (A lone female came to the fruit we put out at Pica-Pau House on 10/25.), MO (Residential yard across from the antwren marsh.), IT (Hotel do Ypé feeders)

Green-headed Tanager (*Tangara seledon*) (E) - Common; seen daily (except for the initial long travel day of 10/24), and at all forested locales visited, including many stunning, point-blank studies at the various feeding stations (Pica-Pau House, the restaurant at Intervalles, Folha Seca and Hotel do Ypé).



Green-headed Tanager, Hotel do Ypé, Itatiaia NP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Red-necked Tanager (*Tangara cyanocephala*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail & Pica-Pau feeders), UB (Fazenda Angelim, Folha Seca, Condominio Verde Mar trail), PE (This is my personal favorite of Southeastern Brazil's many flashy endemic tanagers!)

Brassy-breasted Tanager (*Tangara desmaresti*) (E) - IN (1 seen near the old restaurant, below Pica-Pau House, on 10/25 was our only record from the park.), UB (Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos), IT (Agulhas Negras Road and Tres Picos Trail)

Gilt-edged Tanager (*Tangara cyanoventris*) (E) - IT (Seen by David only, along the main park road, on 11/6, while the rest of us were birding the Tres Picos Trail. We usually see this tanager in the lower elevation forest of the park, closer to the Hotel Donati, but our afternoon visit there got rained out shortly after we started.)

Swallow-Tanager (*Tersina viridis*) - IN (Seen around the edge of the main clearing on 10/25, and a pair near a likely nest site at the beginning of the Carmo Road on 11/27 offered fabulous views.), IT (Seen around the Hotel do Ypé on 11/4, the Hotel Simón on 11/6, and the Hotel Donati on 11/6.)



Swallow Tanager (male), Carmo Road, Intervales SP (© Kevin J. Zimmer)

Black-legged Dacnis (*Dacnis nigripes*) (E) - IN (Always a red-letter day when this rarity is seen! We had a pair seen gathering nesting material right off the veranda of Pica-Pau House on the morning of 10/25 and 10/26, after which, we never saw them again.)

Blue Dacnis (*Dacnis cayana*) - SP to IN, IN (Seen 4 days.), UB (Pousada Oikos, Folha Seca & Condominio Verde Mar), PE, IT (Seen daily.)

Green Honeycreeper (*Chlorophanes spiza*) - UB (Folha Seca)

Rufous-headed Tanager (*Hemithraupis ruficapilla*) (E) - IN (Stunning views from the veranda at Pica-Pau House.), IT

Uniform Finch (*Haplospiza unicolor*) (E) - IN (A singing male seen in tall bamboo along the Carmo Road on 10/27 was our only one, and a lucky find. This species is a nomadic specialist that exploits episodic mass seeding and die-off events of bamboo, by rapidly colonizing areas experiencing such events, and then breeding immediately, to take advantage of abundant resources while feeding young. Once the seeding bamboo is depleted, the birds move on to greener pastures, and may not be seen in the area again for years. There was no obvious mass seeding event going on this year, but it was my impression that there had been a big die-off of bamboo since my last visit, so this male Uniform Finch probably represented the “dregs” of what may have been a big irruption a year or two ago, possibly when the park was closed due to the pandemic.)

Bay-chested Warbling-Finch (*Poospiza thoracica*) (E) - IT (Agulhas Negras Road)

Saffron Finch (*Sicalis flaveola*) - Common; seen daily in open country, forest clearings, and around human habitation, and at all major venues.

Grassland Yellow-Finch (*Sicalis luteola*) - IN (Seen only along the entrance road on 10/24, when we stopped to look at the Red-legged Seriema.)

Blue-black Grassquit (*Volatinia jacarina*) - SP to IN, RM

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch (*Sporophila angolensis*) - UB (A singing male seen at Serra do Mar SP near Pousada Oikos on 10/31 was our only one. This species is highly prized as a cage bird for its lovely song, fueling a regionwide population decline.)

Double-collared Seedeater (*Sporophila caerulescens*) - IN, UB (Fazenda Angelim), PE, IT, RM

Temminck’s Seedeater (*Sporophila falcirostris*) (E) - UB (1 singing subadult male seen at Fazenda Angelim on 10/31 was a good find.) (This is another nomadic bamboo specialist, like the Uniform Finch.)

Bananaquit (*Coereba flaveola*) - SP, SP to IN, IN, UB, PE, IT (Common; seen most days of the tour, and at all major venues visited.)

Green-winged Saltator (*Saltator similis*) (e) - IN (Seen & heard daily.), UB (Fazenda Angelim & Pousada Oikos), IT (Seen/heard daily.)

Thick-billed Saltator (*Saltator maxillosus*) (E) - IT (Seen only along the Agulhas Negras Road, where we enjoyed prolonged, close studies of a male bird, one of 4 seen on the day.)

Black-throated Grosbeak (*Saltator fuliginosus*) (E) - IN (Mirante da Anta Trail & Carmo Road), IT (Seen/heard daily at the Hotel do Ypé.)

TOTAL = 360 species, including 138 regional (mostly Atlantic Forest) and/or Brazilian endemics (Not to mention at least 38 more endemic subspecies, many of which are certain to be split in future taxonomic changes.)

MAMMALS

Southern Masked Titi-Monkey (*Callicebus personatus*)* - IT*

Brown (Tufted) Capuchin (*Cebus apella*) - IN, IT

Brazilian (Guianan) Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) - IN, IT

Maned Wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) - IT (An individual strolling along a side track near the park guard station at the top of the Agulhas Negras Road on 11/5 was a complete surprise, and the first time I have seen this striking animal in the park, and even in the region. I've seen them many times in the drier *serra* forests of Serra do Caraça in Minas Gerais, and in the *campos/cerrados* region of SC Brazil, but never anywhere along the route covered on this tour.)

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

Marine (Cane) Toad (*Bufo marinus*) - IN

Smooth Horned Frog (*Proceratophrys boiei*) E - IN (Seen nicely along the Lajeado Trail on 10/28.)

Frog spp?? - Several different species (by voice) seen along various forest trails, and in the marsh along the entrance road at IN during our owling excursion on 10/27, were left unidentified.

Argentine Black-and-white Tegu (*Salvator merianae*) - IN