TOUR HIGHLIGHTS
Either for rarity value, excellent views or simply a group favourite.

- White-bellied Nothura
- Masked Duck
- East Brazilian Chachalaca
- White-browed Guan
- Pinnated Bittern
- Mangrove Rail
- Little Woodrail
- Giant Snipe
- Pearly-breasted Cuckoo
- Black-capped Screech-Owl
- Mottled Owl
- Tawny-browed Owl
- East Brazilian Pygmy Owl
- Pygmy Nightjar
- Hook-billed Hermit
- Ruby-topaz Hummingbird
- Frilled Coquette
- Hooded Visorbearer
- Crescent-chested Puffbird
- Black-necked Aracari
- Gould’s Toucanet
- Spot-billed Toucanet
- Spotted Piculet
- Ochraceous Piculet
- Tawny Piculet
- Yellow-fronted Woodpecker
- Ochre-backed Woodpecker
- Ringed Woodpecker
- Barred Forest-Falcon
- Red-browed Amazon
- Lear’s Macaw
- Caatinga Parakeet
- Golden-capped Parakeet
- Bahia Spinetail
- Grey-headed Spinetail
- Striated Softtail
- Pink-legged Graveteiro
- Caatinga Cachalote
- Ceara Leaf-tosser
- White-collared Foliage-Gleaner
- Great Xenops
- Scaled Woodcreeper
- Sincora Antwren
- Caatinga Antwren
- Silvery-cheeked Antshrike
- Tufted Antshrike
- Rio de Janeiro Antbird
- White-bibbed Antbird
- Slender Antbird
- Short-tailed Antshrike
- White-browed Antthrush
- Ceara Gnateater
- Diamantina Tapaculo
- Collared Crescentchest
- Grey-backed Tachuri
- Hangnest Tody-Tyrant
- Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant
- Ash-throated Casiornis
- Banded Cotinga
- White-winged Cotinga
- Araripe Manakin
- White-bearded Manakin
- Eastern Striped Manakin
- Sharpbill
- Greenish Schiffornis
- Buff-throated Pupletuft
- White-naped Jay
- Long-billed Wren
- Rufous-brown Solitaire
- Campo Troupial
- Scarlet-throated Tanager
- Rufous-headed Tanager
- Pale-throated Pampa-Finch
- Dubois’s Seedeater
SUMMARY:
Our NE Brazil tour produced a veritable feast of endemic and localised species to keep our group entertained in just over 2 weeks birding. Combine this with superb views of almost everything and the expert guiding of Ciro Albano and you have the perfect tour! We began our Brazil adventure in Fortaleza and were soon on the road to Serra de Baturite where we nailed goodies such as Grey-breasted Parakeet, Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant, Ceara Gnatater, Ceara Leaf-tosser and Red-billed Scythebill amongst others. Quixada and its Pygmy Nightjars and White-browed Guans were next up. Moving on to the Serra de Araripe we had our first encounter with the spectacular Scarlet-throated Tanager, and the added bonus of a pair of Pinnated Bitterns at a roadside marsh will live long in the memory. Following this we birded true ‘caatinga’ habitat where White-browed Antpitta and Great Xenops vied for bird of the day and we kept our hit rate of spectacular birds up by visiting a very special site that is home to one of THE birds of the tour – Araripe Manakin. We followed this with what is probably the highlight of the entire tour and a visit to the Lear’s Macaw Reserve where we spent an unforgettable morning amidst the dramatic canyons where this rare bird resides. The equally spectacular setting of Chapada de Diamantina was next up and what a time we enjoyed here with Collared Crescentchest at point-blank range, Diamantina Tapaculo equally obliging, and both Sincora Antwren and Grey-backed Tachuri also showing extremely well. I’m sure none of the group will forget the carpet of wildflowers and the attendant masses of hummers we spent admiring in the drizzle here and where the stunning Hooded Visorbearer definitely stole the show. A pleasant few days spent at Boa Nova will be remembered for numerous great birds such as East Brazilian Pygmy Owl, Tawny-browed Owl, Striated Softtail, Black-billed Scythebill and the delightful Rufous Gnatater. But possibly the awesome Giant Snipe that landed in front of us or the singing Slender Antbird were the top birds here? Continuing on to the lowlands of Serra Bonita we scored a superb Banded Cotinga, as well as Eastern Striped Manakin, whilst our stay in the highlands at a wonderful lodge produced Frilled Coquette, Buff-throated Purpletuft, Pink-legged Gravelotero, numerous Sharpbills, and cracking views of Short-tailed An thrush and a displaying White-bibbed Antbird. We ended a fantastic tour based at Porto Seguro and spent most of our time in the fantastic Veracel Reserve where the rare Hook-billed Hermit was seen very well, along with a young Common Potoo, White-winged Cotinga, and a superb Black-capped Screech-Owl. The nearby mangroves gave us a fitting finale with Mangrove Rail and Little Woodrail seen on our last couple of hours birding before heading to the airport and conclusion of a stunning tour where we saw 409 species, including 89 endemics.

Day 1 SERRA DE BATURITE
Finally, after much planning and revision today was THE day! NE Brazil is one of those destinations you just have to visit as its packed with endemics, rare and extremely localised birds. Throw in a whole bunch of future/potential splits and it’s high up on the ‘where next to go’ list. So, with everyone arriving a day early we all met in the lobby of our hotel and waited for our guide, Ciro Albano to arrive. At the meeting time he pulled up in our chariot for the next 15 days and we were soon off, getting out of the manic traffic Fortaleza has become known for with relative ease. We drove for just under 3 hours, seeing a few ‘drive by’ birds such as Southern Crested Caracara, Guira Cuckoo, Ruddy Ground-Dove, Neotropical Palm Swift, Shiny Cowbird and other dross!

The final stage of the drive was on a winding road through rolling hills covered in forest and the habitat looked amazing. We parked in a quiet lane and walked maybe a kilometre or a bit less, racking up some incredible birds. First up was an obliging endemic Ceara Gnatater that hoisted itself out of the shadows to come take a look at us, followed by Northern Lesser Woodcreeper, Glittering-throated Emerald, Pale-breasted Thrush bathing in a puddle right in front of us, several Fork-tailed Woodnymphs, and a Guianan Tyrannulet. Then an endemic Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant began calling and was soon lured in for decent views and pretty quickly after this we saw Planalto Hermit, Variegated Flycatcher, a flock of Red-necked Tanagers, Guira Tanager, and a superb endemic Ochraceous Piculet. Finally, just before reaching our minibus we found a couple of endemic Grey-breasted Parakeets perched in the canopy above us and ended the morning session with a perched Planalto Tyrannulet.
After lunch in a nearby village, we returned to the forest and birded our way in the opposite direction to this morning. A Black-capped Antwren was first up, followed by Pectoral Sparrow, Purple-throated Euphonia, and a magnificent Gould’s Toucanet. We continued walking slowly along the road seeing a few Rufous-tailed Jacamars, Streaked and Short-crested Flycatchers, a superb endemic Ceará Leaftossor that gave repeated views, and an awesome Pearly-breasted Cuckoo posing in the canopy high overhead. I think it is fair to say everyone was enjoying the sheer quality of birding in this corner of Brazil so far! Finally we reached the end of the road and a hotel complex surrounded by great forest. A few Cliff Flycatchers posed nearby, along with a group of endemic Wing-banded Hornero, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, a close Guianan Tyrannulet, and a Masked Water-Tyrant. We tried a trail here but it was closed so drove to another trail and hadn’t gone far when a pair of Variable Antshrikes were found, and were joined by another Black-capped Antwren. An Euler’s Flycatcher showed a few times and further along the trail we saw female Band-tailed Manakin, Rufous-breasted Hermit, a pair of Moustached Wrens, and had a brief view of an Ochre-cheeked Spinetail that simply refused to play ball and show itself well enough. And that was our day.

**Day 2  SERRA DE BATURITE - QUIXADA**

We set off at first light to walk another trail through yet more excellent forest and the first bird of the day was a Red-cowled Cardinal perched by the minibus. We had just started along the trail when a Pale-legged Hornero appeared and shortly after seeing this we began a protracted but ultimately frustrating battle with an Ochre-back Woodpecker. It showed several times but never out in the open, leaving most of the group with untickable views. So moving on we saw Straight-billed Woodcreeper, Common Waxbill, Caatinga Puffbird, Blue-winged Parrotlet, Orange-headed Tanager and Grey-headed Spinetail all quite well despite the low cloud and dull visibility. A Sooty-fronted Spinetail skulked low down in some bushes, a Plain Antvireo played hard to get, but a male Band-tailed Manakin showed very well. A Grey-lined Hawk flew around the hillside, and the next section of trail produced a Grey Elaenia that came in to check us out, there were further views of Ceará Gnatateater, a stunning Red-billed Scythebill showed really well, Lafresnaye’s Woodcreeper would have blotted the sun out if it was indeed out, a few Burnish-buff Tanagers appeared, followed by a Large Elaenia, and the action never slowed. We did battle with Ochre-cheeked Spinetail once again but this time it actually showed at eye-level for a little while, and on the return a male Violaceous Euphonia was perched next to a female Purple-throated Euphonia and a pair of Little Woodpeckers fed beside the path.

After breakfast we left and drove some to hours to Quixada, driving through a scenery of caatinga habitat with low scrub and bushes. Species such as Savanna Hawk appeared and at a lake we scoped approx. 7 Masked Ducks amongst some White-faced Whistling-Ducks. At least 3 Southern Lapwings were also seen, as well as a pair of Yellow-chinned Spinetails. And then, after a further ten minute drive we were heading up onto an escarpment amidst dry, arid caatinga and watching a pair of Pygmy Nightjars at their day roost beside the swimming pool of our hotel! There was also a flock of Biscutate Swifts flying over the hillside and a Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle as well. Brazil rocks!

After a little siesta we walked along a trail and found Scaled Doves to be common, a pair of Common Tody-Flycatchers, Dark-billed Cuckoo, Variable Oriole and a pair of nesting Crested Becards. Luckily we dallied to watch the cuckoo as just then a pair of endemic White-browed Guans were spotted feeding across the pond and...
gave great views in the scope, along with endemic White-naped Jay and some White-tipped Doves. Walking up the hill we had several views of the endemic Ochre-backed Woodpecker, as well as Grey Pileated Finch, a pair of awesome Black-bellied Antwrens and a Rufous-browed Peppershrike. Scope views of the endemic Cactus Parakeet followed as we walked back down the track and just around the corner a Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl stared down at us from some bamboo. We walked to the edge of the escarpment and scoped a pool below where several Least Grebes were present and a Savanna Hawk was seen by all. The steep road down was productive with White-winged Becard and Greenish Elaenia in the same tree.

The open fields and bushes at the bottom of the hill were alive with birds. A mad half an hour produced White-browed Meadowlarks singing from exposed perches, endemic Caatinga Cachalotes were obvious, Chalk-browed Mockingbird and a Green-barred Woodpecker posed on some fence posts, a flock of endemic White-throated Seedeaters were scoped, endemic Pale Baywings flew into some bushes in front of us, a Grassland Sparrow sang from a sparse bush and a pair of Brazilian Teals were seen. Not too shabby huh?

Day 3 QUIXADA – SERRA DE ARARIBE
We had a quick walk around the grounds of the lodge seeing a few new birds such as Grey-necked Wood-Rail, Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Glittering-belling Emerald, and a flyover Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture. Leaving here we drove for a good 5 hours, stopping beside a decent sized lake where we saw our first Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks and Muscovy Ducks, as well as Coci Heron and Striated Herons, Purple Gallinule, White-headed Marsh-Tyrant, and quite a few commoner species. On the other side of the road a Dark-billed Cuckoo posed nicely and we were surprised and elated to see a White-naped Xenopsaris fly into the same tree. Scanning from the same spot also revealed Brown-crested Flycatcher, White-throated Seedeater, Chestnut-vented Conebill, Savanna Hawk, Tropical Gnatcatcher, Grey Pileated Finch, and a stunning Campo Troupial.

An hour later we pulled off the main road and drove for quite a while along a dirt track to our lodge. This place was a little rustic but was situated in the middle of nowhere. There were some feeders here with stacks of endemic Red-cowled Cardinals coming down, as well as some Pale Baywings and Shiny Cowbirds.

After a siesta we walked along the trails and out into the caating habitat. Close to the lodge we scored with a pair of Stripe-backed Antbirds and a pair of endemic Red-shouldered Spinetails. There was also a pair of Great Antshrikes here and despite the dense habitat everyone managed to see these birds. Nearby we saw both Lesser and Greater Wagtail-Tyrants in the same open area – both of which are due to be split in the near future. Continuing our walk we found Lined Seedeater, a Rufescent Tiger-Heron eating a huge frog, Hooded Tanager, and best of all a group of stunning endemic Scarlet-throated Tanagers. Initially only
seeing a flock of females we eventually had a male fly in to the tree in front of us. Scanning from beside a large lake was good with White Woodpecker, Western Osprey, Snail Kite, Neotropic Cormorant, and White-winged Swallow all being new additions to our list. Walking back to the lodge we saw a few more Masked Ducks in a small pool, both Green-backed and Crested Becards in the same tree and an impressive flock of Lined Seedeaters. We ended the day with a close perched Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture at the lodge, quaffed a few beers and watched several Least Nighthawks flying overhead.

**Day 4  SERRA DE ARARIPE**

After an overnight storm we woke to clearing skies and after a 5.30am breakfast we set off along the dirt road in the minibus. Our first stop was to check out an area of grassland that Ciro knew was good for Copper Seedeeater and sure enough we enjoyed fine views of this scarce species. However, this was completely overshadowed by the 3 Pinnated Bitterns we watched flying around the marsh below us and even had scope views of one stationery bird! Wow! Oh and I’m forgetting the pair of White-bellied Noturas that we watched from the minibus as they walked along the track next to us. Not a bad start huh?

Anyway, things got even better if that’s at all possible when on entering the trail through some great caatinga forest we heard and eventually saw well, a pair of endemic White-browed Antpittas. Stunning birds and one to get the pulse racing for sure. Next up was a pair of endemic Planalto Slaty Antshrikes posing well beside the path. An Ochre-cheeked Spinetail made a mockery of the previous poor views we’d had by prostituting itself in front of us! In between the mega birds we’d been finding consistently there were also some commoner things like Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Greenish Elaenia, Chestnut-vented Conebill etc. But next up was the mega endemic Great Xenops and we had repeated views of several individuals all along this trail. What a bird! An Ash-throated Casiornis was a real surprise, whilst the superb views of Ochre-backed Woodpecker were awesome and an endemic Caatinga Antwren was really cool too! A Golden-green Woodpecker, Flavescent Warbler and Sooty-fronted Spinetail rounded off our morning and we returned to the minibus by 11am in order to get back to the lodge for lunch and a long siesta, as boy its hot here!

At 3pm we set out in the minibus to another area of caatinga where the lodge owner knew about an active Spotted Piculet nest. We found the dead tree, saw the nest hole but no piculet. Instead we had a cracking
view of an **Ochre-backed Woodpecker** perched for quite a while at its nest hole! The same spot held both **White-crested** and **Mouse-coloured Tyrannulets** and a pair of **Chivi Vireos**. A short walk along the track was good as we had a pair of endemic **Silvery-cheeked Antshrikes**, and a fine ‘**Caatinga’ Barred Antshrike’ – a potential split. An endemic **Long-billed Wren** was also glimpsed here but at our next stop most of us saw the wren better. A **Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant** appeared, along with an **Ultramarine Grosbeak** and a

Photos Clockwise: Caatinga Antwren (top right), Caatinga Barred Antshrike, Glittering-bellied Emerald, Ash-throated Casiornis, Silvery-cheeked Antshrike, Planalto Slaty Antshrike (female).
female Ruby Topaz but it was a little late in the day and things had died down, although we also saw Burnished-buff and Hooded Tanagers and a flyover Least Nighthawk.

**Day 5  SERRA DE ARARIPE – LEAR’S MACAW LODGE**

We left ‘early doors’ and drove for a couple of hours to the famous water park where the extremely rare endemic Araripe Manakin resides. Along the way we made one stop where we found a pair of stunning endemic Tawny Piculets before reaching the site. A short walk into the forest soon has us watching up to 8 Araripe Manakins including a couple of stunning males feeding around us. Wow! There was also a brief Black-tailed Myobius, Euler’s Flycatcher, Pectoral Sparrow and Little Woodpecker here but not a lot else.

Araripe Manakin

From here we set out on the 350kms drive to our next lodge stopping at a couple of pools along the way to pick up some new trip birds. The first one had Comb Duck, as well as Brazilian Teal, whilst the next one after lunch had our first White-cheeked Pintail, Wood Stork, Pied Lapwing and Collared Plovers. As we neared the lodge we walked along the track through caatinga bush country and found hummers to be more plentiful here with Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Glittering-bellied Emerald, Stripe-breasted Starfrontlet, Ruby Topaz and Broad-tipped Hermit. A superb pair of endemic Spotted Piculets were much appreciated by everyone, and we also saw White-lined Tanager, Caatinga Barred and Silvery-cheeked Antshrikes, Brown-crested Flycatcher and Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet. At the end of a long day we arrived at the Lear’s Macaw Lodge with a stunning vista from our rooms. Oh and pizza and beer in the local town was also pretty awesome tonight!
Day 6 LEAR’S MACAW RESERVE - LENCOS
After a quick cup of coffee at 04:20 we left in a couple of 4-wheel drives and drove to a viewpoint to wait for daybreak. Walking along the path we disturbed a Scissor-tailed Nightjar and had a couple of brief views. As the day slowly brightened we could hear the macaws stirring in the canyons below us and once it was light enough Ciro put his scope on a pair of endemic Lear’s Macaws perched in a cactus not too far away. We watched them for quite a while before walking in a different direction and down to the edge of a big red sandstone canyon where dozens of macaws suddenly took flight and flew along the canyon below us. Wow! Over the course of the next couple of hours we watched several pairs of Lear’s Macaws flying to and fro below us and often at eye level. What stunning birds they are! There were also several pairs of Turquoise-fronted Amazons flying around and several groups of Blue-crowned Parakeets, as well as an endemic Campo Troupial feeding below us. We returned to the lodge for a 07:30 breakfast during which time Dexter spotted a Laughing Falcon perched some distance away. We eventually had to leave this wonderful area and set out on the 550km drive to Lencois and our next hotel, arriving at 6.30pm. A long drive indeed!

Day 7 CHAPADA DE DIAMANTINA
Our first taste of birding in the rain was this morning as we birded a wide valley in the Chapada Diamantina. It was only a shower in truth and once the weather cleared we saw some great birds with the endemic Sincora Antwren showing amazingly well just a few feet in front of us. A calling Rufous-winged Antshrike was also pretty impressive but is a much more widespread species, and we also saw Lesser Elaenia, Cinnamon Tanager, flyover Sooty Swift, the endemic Pale-throated Pampa-Finch, Green-winged and Black-throated Saltators, Gilt-edged Tanager, Violet-capped Woodnymph, and at the bus we saw a Lowland Hepatic Tanager. But the star performer was a pair of Collared Crescentchest that Ian first spotted and which provided point-blank views. Then we drove to another area but failed to locate Sao Francisco Sparrow but a showy Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant and Plain-crested Elaenia was a little compensation.

Lunch was in the nearby town and
then we decided to keep on birding so headed to a particularly dry area of cerrado where Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant and an endemic Grey-backed Tachuri proved easy to find despite the high temperature and blue midday skies. There was also American Kestrel, Plumbeous Seedeater, Stripe-tailed Yellow Finch, and Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch. We checked out an area for Blue Finch without getting response so headed back down to another area to look for Hooded Visorbearer, seeing 3 Red-legged Seriemas along the way (and good spotting from Gill and Mark). This was particularly scenic but as it was Sunday there were lots of people, although the steep walk up to the escarpment and subsequent views across several canyons was very impressive but the visorbears were just not here. However, we did find the endemic Velvety Black-Tyrant and there were a few Chopi Blackbirds present.

**Day 8  CHAPADA DE DIAMANTINA**

Well, what a night that was! Driving rain began before midnight and it was still chucking it down at breakfast and throughout the 2 hour drive to our first stop of the day. It eased quite a bit by the time we arrived but it was still steady drizzle and not the best conditions to find hummers and in particular the endemic Hooded Visorbearer. One of Ciro’s contacts had informed him last night about an area where there was a profusion of flowers particularly attractive to hummers and so we altered our plans and headed straight there. But man it was raining. So donning ponchos and wielding those pesky umbrellas we set off along a flat track and within 2 minutes we’d found a Hooded Visorbearer – huge relief all round and big smiles from everyone. In fact, there were hummers everywhere. I would ay we saw at least 6 or 7 visorbears and the views were quite exceptional as the males were on territory and utilising any prominent perch to watch over their domain. There was also a couple individuals of Brown Violetear – this is an isolated population and the subject of much discussion regarding whether it is in fact a separate species. We saw one of these birds constantly harassing a Swallow-tailed Hummingbird as it tried to feed on its territory. The most abundant hummer was White-vented Violetear and we also enjoyed crippling close-ups of this pretty bird as well, and there was a few Glittering-bellied Emeralds to complete the picture. As well as this spectacular hummingbird spectacle we also saw Spix’s Spinetail, White-bellied Seedeater, Masked Yellowthroat, Rufous Hornero and a flyover Aplomado Falcon.
By the time we left here the weather had totally cleared up so we drove to another area of cerrdo and walked along another flat track with a wide open vista. A pair of Rusty-backed Antwrens appeared close by, a few Shrike-like Tanagers were really nice, a Pale-breasted Spinetail came in to check us out, there was a group of at least 6 Fork-tailed Flycatchers, and several White-eared Puffbirds were dotted around. So leaving here we began our search for the endemic Diamantina Tapaculo but it wasn’t until our second attempt that we found this species and were treated to crippling views as one bird appeared just a few feet away. Wow! A group of East Brazilian Chachalacas in the same area tried their best to remain unseen but failed! I must say the views we have been getting of most species on this tour have been outstanding. So from here we drove a short distance to a restaurant and afterwards set out on a 250kms drive to our base for the next 3 nights at Boa Nova.

Day 9  BOA NOVA
This was our busiest morning of the tour so far as we followed a trail into the Atlantic Rainforest and were bowled over by the volume of new trip birds with a constant flow of new species making it hard at times to keep up. We started birding the trail at 06:30am with Saffron Finch, endemic Brazilian Tanager, Rufous-winged Antwren and the endemic Yellow-lobed (Grey-headed) Tody-Flycatcher all showing well. The endemic Bahia Spinetail then showed reasonably well as it crept up a vine tangle and whilst watching this an endemic Rio de Janeiro Antbird appeared. Moving on Ciro called in an endemic Crescent-chested Puffbird that posed nicely in front of us, and we followed this with several sightings of Red-crowned Ant-Tanager, Greyish Mourner, flyover Channel-billed Toucan, Variable Antshrike and an endemic Rufous-headed Tanager fed quietly high up in the canopy above us.

And the birds kept on coming with the endemic Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant skulking in the tangles in front of us, followed by a Moustached Wren, a superb endemic White-collared Foliage-Gleaner that showed really well, and a pair of Tufted Antshrikes also came into the same spot. Following a few gulps of water there wasn’t much time for a pause in proceedings as female Pin-tailed Manakin was seen a few times, along with a scoped Long-tailed Tyrant, the endemic race of Golden-spangled Piculet, which is sometimes known as Bahia Piculet. Nearby a Whiskered Myiobius showed, and just then a Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper appeared in the small stream below us.

What followed this was simply amazing as we came across a large mixed feeding flock with a number of really great birds present. We began with a pair of Chestnut-crowned Becards overhead, followed by a couple of endemic Striated Softtails feeding in the tree above us, Tropical Pewee and Rufous-winged Antwren. And more birds kept appearing with the endemic Pallid Spinetail, another Spotted Piculet (endemic), Black-eared Fairy, White-necked Thrush and another Rufous-headed Tanager (endemic). A trio of woodcreepers passed by: Northern Lesser and Scaled (both endemics) and a huge White-throated Woodcreeper. The action was relentless with Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers, Plain Xenops, Squirrel Cuckoo, Little Woodpecker, a superb Spot-backed Antshrike, and a Golden-crowned Warbler. Phew! It was getting pretty hot by now but we continued walking a little further seeing Euler’s Flycatcher, Pectoral Sparrow, a pair of Yellow Tyrannulets, a Scale-throated Hermit flew around us, Violet-capped Scale-throated Hermit
Woodnymph posed and a superb East Brazilian Pygmy-Owl flew in that attracted Rufous-browed Peppershrike, Yellow-olive Flatbill and other common birds to mob it. Next up was a Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant showing quite well in the shadows, female White-bearded Manakin, Violaceous Euphonia, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Golden-chevroned Tanager and Sooty Grassquit before we decided it was way too hot to continue and started walking back to the minibus. Along the way we saw Short-crested Flycatcher, White-shouldered Fire-Eye and a superb Black-billed Scythebill that showed just a couple of times but never perched out in the open. Near the waiting minibus we found a group of Black-necked Aracaris feeding in a fruiting tree and a pair of Striated Softtails performing well in front of us. And that was our morning, so we drove 25 minutes back to the hotel arriving just after 11am for an early lunch and a siesta.

In the afternoon we visited a drier area of habitat and spent a while finding the endemics Narrow-billed Antwren and the stunning Slender Antbird – but we did. Also seen here were the endemic Hangnest Tody-Tyrant, and a female endemic Planalto Slaty Antshrike. Walking on we saw a flyover Crane Hawk before driving to an open area where some hummingbirds were feeding on flowering cacti. New for us was a Sapphire-spangled Emerald and also a Rufous-fronted Thornbird was
seen, and the endemic Dubois Seedeater was a bonus here. Then we drove to a marsh in the forest, timing our arrival just at dusk where we had a flyover Short-tailed Nighthawk before incredibly a Giant Snipe flew down and landed right in front of us. A much-wanted bird for everyone including yours truly who had dipped on this species in Brazil some 9 years ago. A Common Pauraque on the track as we drove out was the last new trip bird of the day! What another incredible day in Brazil.

Day 10  BOA NOVA
So how do you follow yesterday? No idea but it was always going to be slower and it sure was. We followed a trail uphill through excellent forest and began with a female White-bellied Seedeater in the open area before entering the forest. A Black-necked Aracari was spotted by Mark and gave good views, whilst a pair of Black-capped Donacobius posed nicely in the marsh. Moving into the forest we had another view of Scale-throated Hermit and a Lineated Woodpecker appeared before we headed up the hill into dark and gloomy forest on a narrow trail. Always a group favourite! Anyhow a perched Rufous Gnateater was a good find and this race is likely to be split as it’s restricted to the mountains of Bahia state. Nice one! A Spot-breasted Antvireo was next up, followed by Red-stained Woodpecker, Greyish Mourner, Lesser Woodcreeper, a group of Flame-crested Tanagers and a few Yellow-green Grosbeaks. An East Brazilian (Least) Pygmy Owl showed much better and closer than yesterday’s individual, whilst Rufous-headed Tanager was also nice to see again and a Black-billed Scythebill also showed better than before. A cracking male endemic Scaled Antbird was new for us, as was Blue Manakin, and there was also Black-throated Trogon and an awesome Yellow-throated Woodpecker of the red-throated race. Hmmm...

We walked up as far as we could go before the trail became too overgrown and steep, and at this point a Greenish Schiffornis appeared before we turned around and headed downhill. Our walk back was enlivened by Channel-billed Toucan, Sepia-capped Flycatcher, White-collared Foliage-Gleaner, a pair of Sibilant Sirystes high overhead in the canopy, Streaked Xenops, a few Black-throated Grosbeaks, Long-tailed Tyrant, and both Bahía and Sooty-fronted Spinetails. Beside the minibus a Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher showed very well in the shade of a Cecropia tree.
After a long siesta back at the hotel we headed to the cerrado zone and tracked down the endemics Long-billed Wren and Grey-eyed Greenlet that had pretty much eluded us until now. A group of endemic Scarlet-throated Tanagers were also here, along with the endemic Campo Troupial, a Black-capped Antwren and others. We drove further along the dirt track and came to the same spot as yesterday afternoon and this time found Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet, Swainson’s Flycatcher, Silvery-cheeked Antshrike, Black-billed Scythebill, female Planalto Slaty Antshrike, Black-billed Scythebill, Little Woodpecker and White-shouldered Fire-eye. We waited for dark and then Ciro called in a superb Tawny-browed Owl that gave fine views to end the day on a big high.

**Day 11  SERRA BONITA**

Left at 6am and drove for almost 5 hours to the lowlands of Serra Bonita Reserve, where for the past couple of months fruiting palm trees have been playing host to some Banded Cotingas, one of the rarest endemics in Brazil. We bowled up in the heat of the day and after a short wait a superb male flew in for a brief time before being ‘buzzed off’ by some White-eared Parakeets. This spot was pretty good with a Silver-breasted Tanager (split from Opal-rumped Tanager) sat on a nest, a group of Yellow-rumped and Red-rumped Caciques, Grey-rumped Swifts flying over, Grey-crowned Flycatcher, a few beautiful Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers, the endemic Sombre Hummingbird and we also had some distant endemic Golden-capped Parakeets in the scope.

We had two 4-wheel drive vehicles to take us up to the lodge in the mountains and upon arrival we dumped our bags into the rooms and then had lunch at the main house. The feeders here enticed some Maroon-bellied Parakeets, both Red-necked and Green-headed Tanagers, Purple and Green Honeycreepers, and a
pair of **Wied’s Black-tufted Marmosets**. At least 2 endemic **Frilled Coquettes** fed on some flowers in the garden as well and we had decent views of them perched in a nearby tree. Walking back to the rooms along the mountain road found us a **Blue Manakin** sat on a nest over the road, a pair of **Pin-tailed Manakins**, **Greyish Mourner**, **Grey-capped Tyrannulet** and a **Green-backed Trogon**.

After an hour’s siesta we set off walking along the mountain track again but hadn’t got far when a **Surucua Trogon** was found. A viewpoint really got our pulses racing when Ciro exclaimed he had found a pair of endemic **Buff-throated Purpletufts**, and amazingly they flew in to some nearby trees to check us out. Walking on there was **Blue-naped Chlorophonia**, endemic **Pale-browed Treehunter**, **Plain-winged Woodcreeper**, **Yellow-throated Woodpecker**, and another **Tufted Antshrike**. We also tracked down a singing endemic **Rufous-brown Solitaire** and a calling **White-eyed Foliage-Gleaner**, as well as spotting a **King Vulture** circling overhead. We spent the remainder of the late afternoon staking out an area where we could see some **Pink-legged Graveteiro** nests but there was no sign of their occupants so returned to the lodge for a shower before dinner.

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**Day 12  SERRA BONITA**

We were told when we arrived yesterday that Serra Bonita was having a drought and we need to conserve our water for showers etc. Well today it poured down with several very heavy showers whilst we were out on the trails! Anyway, the day began with a **Short-tailed Nighthawk** flying around the clearing near our rooms and walking to the main building for breakfast a **Barred Forest-Falcon** showed pretty well in the early morning gloom right beside the path. After breakfast a 4-wheel drive took us up to the radar tower and we began walking down the road, and low and behold the first bird was the endemic **Bahia Tyrannulet**. Nearby a **Sharpbill** was sitting out in the open, a **Three-striped Flycatcher** didn’t want to be seen and a **Reddish Hermit** was equally elusive. Continuing on a **Surucua Trogon** appeared, along with **Yellow-legged Thrush**, endemic **Grey-hooded Attila** at last, endemic **Yellow-lobed Tody-Flycatcher**, and a male **Spot-billed Toucanet** was displaying over the road. We then followed an excellent trail and at a cleared area we saw our first endemic **Azure-shouldered Tanager**, as well as **Lemon-chested Greenlet**, female **Green-backed Trogon**, **Buff-throated Saltator**, **Variegated Flycatcher**, **Black Jacobin**, endemic **Sombre Hummingbird**, **Long-tailed Tyrant**, and two more **Sharpbills**. The trail wound its way through excellent forest and we hadn’t gone very far before coming across a pair of the elusive endemic **Pink-legged Graveteiro** feeding in the canopy above us. Wow! We’d looked hard for this bird yesterday and here we were getting pretty decent views. Next up was **Black-capped Foliage-Gleaner** that
shot off before everyone could get on it. But when Ciro heard the endemic White-bibbed Antbird calling we couldn’t have expected to get such stunning views of this forest floor skulker, but this bird just sang away from its spot beside the trail and gave awesome views. At the same time a Short-tailed Antthrush began singing and this too posed very nicely indeed from its song perch. Wow again! A short time later we had another White-bibbed Antbird displaying beside the track, puffing his white mantle feathers up and bowing up and down. Unbelievable! The walk back to the lodge began to get quieter and the showers seemed to have stopped, but we still saw a pair of Spot-billed Toucanets along the way before Vito picked us up and took us to lunch.

The afternoon session was quieter but we still enjoyed views of Crescent-chested Puffbird, White-necked Thrush, Lesser Woodcreeper, Black-throated Grosbeak, Grey-hooded Attila, and best of all a Mantled Hawk that we saw a couple of times.

**Day 13  SERRA BONITA LOWLANDS - VERACEL RESERVE**

We left after the usual 5.30am breakfast and headed down to the steamy lowlands for better views of Banded Cottinga. Well, we waited an hour and had a female come into the palm fruits but not the male we hoped for. We did scope some endemic Golden-capped Parakeets feeding in a huge tree and see some commoner species including Scaly-headed Parrot, Rufous-breasted Hermit and Cliff Flycatcher, before setting out on a trail where we quickly found our main target, Eastern Striped Manakin. What a corker this is and this bird performed amazingly well and kept coming back to the same branch. A Buff-throated Woodcreeper seen along the trail was also new for the trip. Once we’d had our fill of this bird we walked back to the clearing and Mark spotted a fantastic male Banded Cottinga in a large tree. Again, what a bird!

Leaving here we drove some 200kms to the coastal town of Porto Seguro in southern Bahia state. After lunch and a siesta, because boy it’s hot here, we headed to Veracel Reserve some 25 minutes away. This white-sand forest patch was quite productive despite the mid-afternoon heat and the first bird we saw was a Grey-crowned Flatbill. A mad 15 minute spell resulted in Band-tailed Antwren, Silvery-flanked Antwren, Sooretama Slaty Antshrike and a Bahia Antwren – all endemics. A flock of White-bellied Tanager (split from Turquoise Tanager), female White-chinned Sapphire and a Brown Schiﬀornis. We stayed until dark but failed to get a whiff of White-winged Potoo.

**Day 14  VERACEL RESERVE**

Breakfast at 5am was followed by a 25 minutes journey to Veracel Reserve again and we enjoyed another excellent morning’s birding. At the entrance we scoped an endemic Red-browed Amazon perched at the top of a tree, and we followed this with Swallow-wing, some Reichenow’s Parrots flying over (split from Blue-headed Parrot), Black-necked Aracari, perched Peach-fronted Parrot, and then we called in an endemic Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher. Walking along the sandy track, a cracking White-crowned Manakin posed nicely, and shortly after we found one of the rarest endemic hummers in Brazil – Hook-billed Hermit perched next to the track. Wow! We then spent some time scanning the edges of some open clearings for cotingas and eventually we had a couple views of an endemic male White-winged Cottinga. Oh yes!

Probably the weirdest find of the morning was a very young and recently fledged white-fluffy Common Potoo perched in a trackside tree. This spot also held Ochre-bellied Flycatcher, Red-legged Honeycreeper and some Blue Dacnis. At the next clearing a Zone-tailed Hawk and a King Vulture flew over.
The next area we checked out along a side track held 4 species of manakin: a male Blue-backed, female Red-headed, female White-bearded and male White-crowned and nearby a pair of Sooretama Slaty-Antshrikes showed well. Moving on we found 2 Screaming Pihas, called in an Eared Pygmy-Tyrant and a Wedge-billed Woodcreeper also appeared. By now it was 10:45am and the temperature was up in the 90’s so we headed back to the hotel for a long siesta.

In the late afternoon we headed back to the reserve and staked out an open area but didn’t really have any joy with parakeets coming in to roost. However, we walked a side trail and had fabulous views of a very bold Black-cheeked Gnateater that called and called from a branch very close to our astonished faces. A short distance away we had some decent looks at a Ringed Woodpecker. Interestingly, HBW splits this species into Amazonian and Atlantic Black-breasted Woodpeckers – the bird we saw being the latter species. We saw a few other common species but basically we waited until dark before calling in a fantastic Black-capped Screech-Owl that posed beautifully in a dense tangle. We literally had to crunch our way across the dry leaf litter to get into position and it didn’t care a jot! Ecstatic with this, we had just returned to the main track when a Mottled Owl began calling and sure enough, and yes you guessed it, this bird flew in and stared balefully down at us….. giving great views! A nice end to a good day… yet another on our NE Brazil tour..!

Day 15  PORTO SEGURO
A bonus couple of hours was fitted in as all of our flights were later in the day saw us visiting some nearby mangroves where the first bird of the day was the delightful endemic Little Wood-Rail walking slowly below us. Wow! If that wasn’t enough, a pair of Mangrove Rails suddenly appeared and chased the wood-rail away. But no worries as we saw both species several times on our short walk, as we searched and found both Bicolored Conebill and Plain-bellied Emerald. After a successful little visit we headed back to the hotel, stopping along the way to see a trio of Bat Falcons, a bird that had eluded us until now. New trip birds either side of breakfast were Tropical Mockingbird, Semipalmated Plover, Sanderling, and Orange-winged Amazon bringing our trip list up to 409 species seen, including 89 Brazilian endemics. We also had only our second sighting of East Brazilian Chachalaca and a Geoffrey’s Black-tufted Marmoset as well.

This had been a most amazing tour with the incomparable Ciro Albano at the helm and without his expert local knowledge none of this would have been possible.
Photos clockwise: Tawny Piculet (top right), White-bibbed Antbird, Short-tailed Antthrush, Black-capped Screech-Owl, Striated Softtail, Ochre-backed Woodpecker.

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SYSTEMATIC LIST – NE BRAZIL FEBRUARY 2019

TINAMIFORMES: Tinamidae
Solitary Tinamou (H)  
Little Tinamou (H)  
Brown Tinamou (H)  
Yellow-legged Tinamou (H)  
Variegated Tinamou (H)  
Small-billed Tinamou (H)  
White-bellied Nothura

Tinamus solitarius  
Crypturellus soui  
Crypturellus obsoletus  
Crypturellus noctivagus  
Crypturellus variegatus  
Crypturellus parviostris  
Nothura boraquira

ANSTERIFORMES: Anatidae
White-faced Whistling Duck  
Black-bellied Whistling Duck  
Comb Duck  
Muscovy Duck  
Brazilian Teal  
White-cheeked Pintail  
Masked Duck

Dendrocygna viduata  
Dendrocygna autumnalis autumnalis  
Sarkidiornis sylvicola  
Cairina moschata  
Amazonetta brasiliensis  
Anas bahamensis  
Nemonyx dominicus

GALLIFORMES: Cracidae
East Brazilian Chachalaca  
White-browed Guan

Ortalis araucan  
Penelope jacuca

PODICIPEDIFORMES: Podicipedidae
Least Grebe  
Pied-billed Grebe

Tachybaptus dominicus brachyrhynchus  
Podilymbus podiceps

CICONIIFORMES: Ciconiidae
Wood Stork

Myceria americana

PELECANIFORMES: Ardeidae
Rufescent Tiger Heron  
Pinnated Bittern  
Striated Heron  
Western Cattle Egret  
Cocoi Heron  
Great Egret  
Little Blue Heron  
Snowy Egret

Tigrisoma lineatum  
Botaurus pinnatus  
Butorides striata  
Bubulcus ibis  
Ardea cocoi  
Ardea alba  
Egretta caerulea  
Egretta thula

SULIFORMES: Phalacrocoracidae
Neotropic Cormorant

Phalacrocorax brasilianus brasilianus
ACCIPITRIFORMES: Cathartidae
Turkey Vulture  
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture  
Black Vulture  
King Vulture

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Pandionidae
Western Osprey

ACCIPITRIFORMES: Accipitridae
Grey-headed Kite  
Bicolored Hawk  
Snail Kite  
Crane Hawk  
Savanna Hawk  
Roadside Hawk  
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle  
Mantled Hawk  
Grey-lined Hawk  
Zone-tailed Hawk

CARIAMIFORMES: Cariamidae
Red-legged Seriema

GRUIFORMES: Rallidae
Mangrove Rail  
Little Wood Rail  
Grey-necked Wood Rail  
Purple Gallinule  
Common Gallinule

GRUIFORMES: Aramidae
Limpkin

CHARADRIIFORMES: Recurvirostridae
Black-necked Stilt

CHARADRIIFORMES: Charadriidae
Southern Lapwing  
Semipalmated Plover  
Collared Plover  
Pied Plover

Cathartes aura  
Cathartes burrovianus urubutinga  
Coragyps atratus  
Sarcoramphus papa  
Pandion haliaetus  
Leptodon cayanensis  
Accipiter bicolor  
Rostrhamus sociabilis sociabilis  
Geranospiza caerulescens  
Buteogallus meridionalis  
Rupornis magnirostris  
Geranoaetus melanoleucus melanoleucus  
Pseudastur polionotus  
Buteo nitidus  
Buteo albonotatus  
Cariama cristata  
Rallus longirostris crassirostris  
Aramides mangle  
Aramides cajaneus  
Porphyrio martinica  
Gallinula galeata galeata  
Aramus guarauna  
Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus  
Vanellus chilensis  
Charadrius semipalmatus  
Charadrius collaris  
Hoploxypterus cayanus
**CHARADRIIFORMES: Jacanidae**
Wattled Jacana  
*Jacana jacana*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Scolopacidae**
Sanderling  
*Calidris alba*
Giant Snipe  
*Gallinago undulata*

**CHARADRIIFORMES: Laridae**
Cabot’s Tern  
*Thalasseus acuflavidus*

**COLUMBIFORMES: Columbidae**
Rock Dove  
*Columba livia*
Picazuro Pigeon  
*Patagioenas picazuro*
Plumbeous Pigeon  
*Patagioenas plumbea*
Scaled Dove  
*Columbina squammata squammata*
Plain-breasted Ground Dove  
*Columbina minuta minuta*
Ruddy Ground Dove  
*Columbina talpacoti talpacoti*
Picui Ground Dove  
*Columbina picui*
Blue Ground Dove  
*Claravis pretiosa*
Ruddy Quail-Dove (H)  
*Geotrygon montana montana*
White-tipped Dove  
*Leptotila verreauxi*
Grey-fronted Dove  
*Leptotila rufaxilla*
Eared Dove  
*Zenaida auriculata*

**CUCULIFORMES: Cuculidae**
Guira Cuckoo  
*Guira guira*
Greater Ani  
*Crotophaga major*
Smooth-billed Ani  
*Crotophaga ani*
Striped Cuckoo (H)  
*Tapera naevia*
Squirrel Cuckoo  
*Piaya cayana*
Dark-billed Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus melacoryphus*
Pearly-breasted Cuckoo  
*Coccyzus eveler*

**STRIGIFORMES: Strigidae**
Tropical Screech Owl  
*Megascops choliba*
Black-capped Screech Owl  
*Megascops atricapilla*
Mottled Owl  
*Strix virgata*
Tawny-browed Owl  
*Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana*
East Brazilian (Least) Pygmy Owl  
*Glaucidium minutissimum*
Ferruginous Pygmy Owl  
*Glaucidium brasilianum*
Burrowing Owl  
*Athene cunicularia*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Nyctibiidae</td>
<td>Common Potoo <em>Nyctibiidae griseus</em></td>
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<td><strong>CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Least Nighthawk</td>
<td><em>Chordeiles pusillus</em></td>
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<td>Short-tailed Nighthawk</td>
<td><em>Lurcoalis semitorquatus</em></td>
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<td><strong>Pygmy Nightjar</strong></td>
<td><em>Nyctipolus hirundinaceus</em></td>
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<td>Pauraque</td>
<td><em>Nyctidromus albicollis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scissor-tailed Nightjar</td>
<td><em>Hydropsalis torquata</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>CAPRIMULGIFORMES: Caprimulgidae</strong></td>
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<td><strong>APODIFORMES: Apodidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sooty Swift</td>
<td><em>Cypseloides fumigatus</em></td>
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<td>Biscutate Swift</td>
<td><em>Streptoprocne biscutata</em></td>
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<td>Grey-rumped Swift</td>
<td><em>Chaetura cinereiventeris</em></td>
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<td>Sick's Swift</td>
<td><em>Chaetura meridonialis</em></td>
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<td>Neotropical Palm Swift</td>
<td><em>Tachornis squamata</em></td>
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<td><strong>APODIFORMES: Trochilidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hook-billed Hermit</td>
<td><em>Glaucis dohrnii</em></td>
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<td>Broad-tipped Hermit</td>
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<td>Scale-throated Hermit</td>
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<td>Planalto Hermit</td>
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<td>Reddish Hermit</td>
<td><em>Phaethornis ruber</em></td>
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<td><strong>Sombre Hummingbird</strong></td>
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<td>Swallow-tailed Hummingbird</td>
<td><em>Eupetomena macroura</em></td>
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<td>Black Jacobin</td>
<td><em>Florisuga fusca</em></td>
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<td>Brown Violetear</td>
<td><em>Colibri delphinae</em></td>
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<td>White-vented Violetear</td>
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<td>Ruby-topaz Hummingbird</td>
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<td><strong>Frilled Coquette</strong></td>
<td><em>Lophornis magnificus</em></td>
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<td>Glittering-bellied Emerald</td>
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<td>Fork-tailed Woodnymph</td>
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<td>Violet-capped Woodnymph</td>
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<td>White-chinned Sapphire</td>
<td><em>Hylocharis cyanus</em></td>
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<td>Plain-bellied Emerald</td>
<td><em>Amazilia leucogaster</em></td>
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<td>Sapphire-spangled Emerald</td>
<td><em>Amazilia lactea</em></td>
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<td><strong>Hooded Visorbearer</strong></td>
<td><em>Augastes lumachella</em></td>
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<td>Black-eared Fairy</td>
<td><em>Heliothrix auritus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Stripe-breasted Starthroat</strong></td>
<td><em>Heliomaster squamosus</em></td>
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**TROGONIFORMES: Trogonidae**

- Green-backed Trogon *Trogon viridis*
- Surucua Trogon *Trogon surrucura*
- Black-throated Trogon *Trogon rufus*

**CORACIIFORMES: Alcedinidae**

- Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

**PICIFORMES: Galbulidae**

- Rufous-tailed Jacamar *Galbula ruficauda*

**PICIFORMES: Bucconidae**

- White-eared Puffbird *Nystalus chacuru*
- Caatinga (Spot-backed) Puffbird *Nystalus maculatus*
- Crescent-chested Puffbird *Malacoptila striata*
- Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

**PICIFORMES: Ramphastidae**

- Black-necked Aracari *Pteroglossus aracari*
- Gould's Toucanet *Selenidera gouldii*
- Spot-billed Toucanet *Selenidera maculirostris*
- Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

**PICIFORMES: Picidae**

- Golden-spangled (Bahia) Piculet *Picumnus exilis*
- Spotted Piculet *Picumnus pygmaeus*
- Ochraceous Piculet *Picumnus limae*
- Tawny Piculet *Picumnus fulvescens*
- White Woodpecker *Melanerpes candidus*
- Yellow-fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpes flavifrons*
- Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus*
- Red-stained Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis*
- Yellow-throated Woodpecker *Picus flavigula*
- Golden-green Woodpecker *Picus chrysochloros*
- Green-barred Woodpecker *Colaptes melanochloros*
- Ochre-backed Woodpecker *Celeus ochraceus*
- Ringed Woodpecker *Celeus torquatus*
- Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

**FALCONIFORMES: Falconidae**

- Southern Crested Caracara *Caracara plancus*
- Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima*
- Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*
- Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis*
| **American Kestrel** | *Falco sparverius* |
| **Aplomado Falcon** | *Falco femoralis femoralis* |
| **Bat Falcon** | *Falco rufigularis* |

**PSITTACIFORMES: Psittacidae**

| **Golden-tailed Parrotlet** (H) | *Touit surdus* |
| **Plain Parakeet** | *Brotogeris tirica* |
| **Yellow-chevroned Parakeet** | *Brotogeris chiriri* |
| **Scaly-headed Parrot** | *Pionus maximiliani* |
| **Reichenow's Parrot** | *Pionus reichenowi* |
| **Red-browed Amazon** | *Amazona rhodocorytha* |
| **Turquoise-fronted Amazon** | *Amazona aestiva* |
| **Orange-winged Amazon** | *Amazona amazonica* |
| **Blue-winged Parrotlet** | *Forpus xanthopterygius* |
| **Ochre-marked Parakeet** (H) | *Pyrrhura cruentata* |
| **Maroon-bellied Parakeet** | *Pyrrhura frontalis* |
| **Grey-breasted Parakeet** | *Pyrrhura griseiceps* |
| **Maroon-faced (White-eared) Parakeet** | *Pyrrhura leucotis* |
| **Lear's (Indigo) Macaw** | *Anodorhynchus leari* |
| **Peach-fronted Parakeet** | *Eupsittula aurea* |
| **Caatinga (Cactus) Parakeet** | *Eupsittula cactorum* |
| **Golden-capped Parakeet** | *Aratinga auricapillus* |
| **Blue-winged Macaw** | *Primolius maracana* |
| **Blue-crowned Parakeet** | *Thectocercus acuticaudatus* |

**PASSE RIFORMES: Furnariidae**

<p>| <strong>Wing-banded (Band-tailed) Hornero</strong> | <em>Furnarius figulus</em> |
| <strong>Pale-legged Hornero</strong> | <em>Furnarius leucopus</em> |
| <strong>Rufous Hornero</strong> | <em>Furnarius rufus</em> |
| <strong>Ochre-cheeked Spinetail</strong> | <em>Synallaxis scutata</em> |
| <strong>Bahia Spinetail</strong> | <em>Synallaxis cinerea</em> |
| <strong>Sooty-fronted Spinetail</strong> | <em>Synallaxis frontalis</em> |
| <strong>Pale-breasted Spinetail</strong> | <em>Synallaxis albescens</em> |
| <strong>Spix's Spinetail</strong> | <em>Synallaxis spixi</em> |
| <strong>Red-shouldered Spinetail</strong> | <em>Gyalophylax hellmayri</em> |
| <strong>Pallid Spinetail</strong> | <em>Cranioleuca pallida</em> |
| <strong>Grey-headed Spinetail</strong> | <em>Cranioleuca semicinerea</em> |
| <strong>Yellow-chinned Spinetail</strong> | <em>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</em> |
| <strong>Striated Softtail</strong> | <em>Thripophaga macroura</em> |
| <strong>Rufous-fronted Thornbird</strong> | <em>Phacelodomus rufifrons</em> |
| <strong>Pink-legged Graveteiro</strong> | <em>Acrobatornis fonsecai</em> |
| <strong>Caatinga Cacholote</strong> | <em>Pseudoseisura cristata</em> |
| <strong>Black-capped Foliage-gleaner</strong> | <em>Philydor atricapillus</em> |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-collared Foliage-gleaner</td>
<td>Anabazenops fuscus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pale-browed Treehunter</td>
<td>Cichlocolaptes leucocephrus</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-eyed Foliage-gleaner</td>
<td>Automolus leucophthalmus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceara (Rufous-breasted) Leaf tossing</td>
<td>Sclerurus scirpus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper</td>
<td>Lochmias nematrua nematrua</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plain Xenops</td>
<td>Xenops minutus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Streaked Xenops</td>
<td>Xenops rutilans</td>
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<td>Great Xenops</td>
<td>Megaxenops parnaguae</td>
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<td>Plain-winged Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Dendrocinclu turnicru turnicru</td>
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<td>Olivaceous Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Sittasomus griseicapillus</td>
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<td>Wedge-billed Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Glyphorynchus spirurus</td>
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<td>White-throated Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</td>
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<td>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</td>
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<td>Dendroplex picus</td>
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<td>Northern Lesser Woodcreeper</td>
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<td>Lesser Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Xiphorynchus fuscus</td>
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<td>Buff-throated Woodcreeper</td>
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<td>Lafresnaye’s Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Xiphorynchus guttatoides</td>
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<td>Narrow-billed Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</td>
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<td>Scaled Woodcreeper</td>
<td>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</td>
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<td>Red-billed Scythebill</td>
<td>Campylorhamphus trochirostris</td>
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<td>Black-billed Scythebill</td>
<td>Campylorhamphus falcarius</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PASSERIFORMES: Thamnophilidae</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stripe-backed Antbird</td>
<td>Myrmochilus strigilatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silvery-flanked Antwren</td>
<td>Myrmotherula luctuosa</td>
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<td>Band-tailed Antwren</td>
<td>Myrmotherula urosticta</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narrow-billed Antwren</td>
<td>Formicivora iheringi</td>
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<td>Black-bellied Antwren</td>
<td>Formicivora melanogaster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rusty-backed Antwren</td>
<td>Formicivora rufa</td>
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<td>Sincora Antwren</td>
<td>Formicivora grantsauri</td>
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<td>Bahia Antwren</td>
<td>Herpsilochmus pileatus</td>
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<td>Caatinga Antwren</td>
<td>Herpsilochmus sellowi</td>
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<td>Black-capped Antwren</td>
<td>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-winged Antwren</td>
<td>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</td>
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<td>Spot-breasted Antvireo</td>
<td>Dysithamnus stictothorax</td>
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<td>Plain Antvireo</td>
<td>Dysithamnus mentalis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Barred (Caatinga) Antshrike</td>
<td>Thamnophilus doliatus capistratus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Planalto Slaty Antshrike</td>
<td>Thamnophilus pelzelni</td>
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<td>Sooretama Slaty Antshrike</td>
<td>Thamnophilus ambiguus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Variable Antshrike</td>
<td>Thamnophilus caerulescens</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-winged Antshrike</td>
<td>Thamnophilus torquatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Silvery-cheeked Antshrike</td>
<td>Sakesphorus cristatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bird Name</td>
<td>Scientific Name</td>
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<td>---------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>Great Antshrike</td>
<td>Taraba major</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tufted Antshrike</td>
<td>Mackenziaena severa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Spot-backed Antshrike</td>
<td>Hypoedaleus guttatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scaled Antbird</td>
<td>Drymophila squamata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rio de Janeiro Antbird</td>
<td>Cercomacra brasiliana</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-bibbed Antbird</td>
<td>Myrmoderus loricatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-shouldered Fire-eye</td>
<td>Pyriglena leucoptera</td>
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<tr>
<td>Slender Antbird</td>
<td>Rhopornis ardesiacus</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Formicariidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Short-tailed Antthrush</td>
<td>Chamaea campanisona</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Grallariidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-browed Antpitta</td>
<td>Hylopezus ochroleucus</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Conopophagidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rufous Gnateater</td>
<td>Conopophaga lineata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ceara Gnateater</td>
<td>Conopophaga cearae</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-cheeked Gnateater</td>
<td>Conopophaga melanops</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Rhinocryptidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Diamantina Tapaculo</td>
<td>Scytalopus diamantinensis</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Melanopareiidae**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Collared Crescentchest</td>
<td>Melanopareia torquata</td>
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**PASSERIFORMES: Tyrannidae**

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Bird Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Planalto Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllomyias fasciatus</td>
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<td>Grey-capped Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phyllomyias griseocapilla</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey Elaenia</td>
<td>Myiopagis caniceps</td>
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<td>Greenish Elaenia</td>
<td>Myiopagis viridicata</td>
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<td>Yellow-bellied Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia flavogaster</td>
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<td>Large Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia spectabilis</td>
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<td>Lesser Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia chiriquensis</td>
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<td>Plain-crested Elaenia</td>
<td>Elaenia cristata</td>
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<td>Southern Beardless Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Camptostoma obsoletum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Suiriri Flycatcher</td>
<td>Suiriri suiriri</td>
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<tr>
<td>White-crested Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Serpophaga subcrisata</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mouse-colored Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Phaeomyias murina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow Tyrannulet</td>
<td>Capsiempis flaveola</td>
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<td>Grey-backed Tachuri</td>
<td>Polystictus superciliaris</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tawny-crowned Pygmy Tyrant</td>
<td>Euscarthmus meloryphus meloryphus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-sided Pygmy Tyrant</td>
<td>Euscarthmus rufomarginatus</td>
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</table>
Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant
Greater Wagtail-Tyrant
Guianan Tyrannulet
**Bahia Tyrannulet**
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher
Sepia-capped Flycatcher
Bran-colored Flycatcher
Sharp-tailed Grass Tyrant
Drab-breasted Pygmy Tyrant
**Hangnest Tody-Tyrant**
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant
**Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant**
**Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant**
Eared Pygmy Tyrant
**Yellow-lored (Grey-headed) Tody-Flycatcher**
Common Tody-Flycatcher
Yellow-olive Flatbill
Grey-crowned Flatbill
Cliff Flycatcher
Euler's Flycatcher
Tropical Pewee
**Velvety Black Tyrant**
White-rumped Monjita
Black-backed Water Tyrant
Masked Water Tyrant
White-headed Marsh Tyrant
Long-tailed Tyrant
Cattle Tyrant
Piratic Flycatcher
Social Flycatcher
Great Kiskadee
Three-striped Flycatcher
Streaked Flycatcher
Boat-billed Flycatcher
Variegated Flycatcher
Tropical Kingbird
Fork-tailed Flycatcher
Greyish Mourner
Sibilant Sirystes
**Ash-throated Casiornis**
Swainson's Flycatcher
Short-crested Flycatcher
Brown-crested Flycatcher

Stigmatura napensis
Stigmatura budytoides
Zimmerius acer
Phylloscartes beckeri
Mionectes oleagineus
Leptopogon amaurocephalus
Myiophobus fasciatus
Culicivora caudacuta
Hemitriccus diops
Hemitriccus nidipendulus
Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer
Hemitriccus mirandae
Hemitriccus furcatus
Myiornis auricularis
Todirostrum poliocephalum
Todirostrum cinereum
Tolmomyias sulphurescens
Tolmomyias poliocephalus
Hirundinea ferruginea
Lathrotriccus euleri
Contopus cinereus
Knipolegus nigerrimus
Xolmis velatus
Fluvicola albiventer
Fluvicola nengeta nengeta
Arundinicola leucocephala
Colonia colonus
Machetornis rixosa
Legatus leucophaius leucophaius
Myiozetetes similis
Pitangus sulphuratus
Conopias trivirgatus
Myiodynastes maculatus
Megarynchus pitangua
Empidonomus varius
Tyrannus melancholicus
Tyrannus savana
Rhytipterna simplex
Sirystes sibilator
Casiornis fuscus
Myiarchus swainsoni
Myiarchus ferox
Myiarchus tyrannulus
Grey-hooded Attila  
*Attila rufus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Cotingidae**

Black-headed Berryeater (H)  
*Carpornis melanocephala*

Banded Cotinga  
*Cotinga maculata*

Bare-throated Bellbird (H)  
*Procnias nudicollis*

Screaming Piha  
*Lipaugus vociferans*

White-winged Cotinga  
*Xipholena atropurpurea*

**PASSERIFORMES: Pipridae**

Araripe Manakin  
*Antilophia bokermanni*

Blue-backed Manakin  
*Chiroxiphia pareola*

Blue (Swallow-tailed) Manakin  
*Chiroxiphia caudata*

Pin-tailed Manakin  
*Ilicura militaris*

White-bearded Manakin  
*Manacus manacus*

Band-tailed Manakin  
*pipra fasciicauda*

Eastern Striped Manakin  
*Machaeropterus regulus*

White-crowned Manakin  
*Pseudopipra pipra*

Red-headed Manakin  
*Ceratopipra rubrocapilla*

**PASSERIFORMES: Tityridae**

Sharpbill  
*Oxruncus cristatus*

Whiskered Myiobius  
*Myiobius barbatus*

Black-tailed Myiobius  
*Myiobius atricaudus*

Black-tailed Tityra  
*Tityra cayana*

Brown-winged (Thrush-like) Schiffornis  
*Schiffornis turdina*

Greenish Schiffornis  
*Schiffornis virescens*

Buff-throated Purpletuft  
*Iodopleura pipra*

White-naped Xenopsaris  
*Xenopsaris albinucha*

Green-backed Becard  
*Pachyramphus viridis*

Chestnut-crowned Becard  
*Pachyramphus castaneus*

White-winged Becard  
*Pachyramphus polychropterus*

Crested Becard  
*Pachyramphus validus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Vireonidae**

Rufous-browed Peppershrike  
*Cyclarhis gujanensis*

Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo  
*Vireo olivaceus chivi*

Grey-eyed Greenlet  
*Hylophilus amaurocephalus*

Lemon-chested Greenlet  
*Hylophilus thoracicus*

**PASSERIFORMES: Corvidae**

White-naped Jay  
*Cyanocorax cyanopogon*
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>PASSERIFORMES: Hirundinidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White-winged Swallow</td>
<td>Tachycineta albiventer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey-breasted Martin</td>
<td>Progne chalybea</td>
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<td>Blue-and-white Swallow</td>
<td>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southern Rough-winged Swallow</td>
<td>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Donacobiidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Black-capped Donacobius</td>
<td>Donacobius atricapilla</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Troglodytidae</th>
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<td>Thrush-like Wren (H)</td>
<td>Campylorhynchus xtrudinus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Moustached Wren</td>
<td>Pheugopedius genibarbis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Long-billed Wren</td>
<td>Cantorchilus longirostris</td>
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<td>Southern House Wren</td>
<td>Troglodytes aedon musculus</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Polioptilidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Gnatcatcher</td>
<td>Polioptila plumbea</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Mimidae</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tropical Mockingbird</td>
<td>Mimus gilvus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chalk-browed Mockingbird</td>
<td>Mimus saturninus</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Turdidae</th>
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<td>Rufous-brown Solitaire</td>
<td>Cichlopus leucogenys leucogenys</td>
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<td>Yellow-legged Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus flavipes</td>
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<td>Rufous-bellied Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus rufiventris</td>
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<td>Pale-breasted Thrush</td>
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<td>Creamy-bellied Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus amaurochalinus</td>
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<td>White-necked Thrush</td>
<td>Turdus albicollis</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Passeridae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
<td>Passer domesticus domesticus</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Estrildidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Common Waxbill</td>
<td>Estrilda astrild</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Fringillidae</th>
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<td>Purple-throated Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia chlorotica</td>
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<td>Violaceous Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia violacea</td>
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<td>Orange-bellied Euphonia</td>
<td>Euphonia xanthogaster</td>
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<td>Blue-naped Chlorophonia</td>
<td>Chlorophonia cyanea</td>
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<th>PASSERIFORMES: Passerellidae</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rufous-collared Sparrow</td>
<td>Zonotrichia capensis</td>
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Grassland Sparrow
Pectoral Sparrow
*Sao Francisco Sparrow (H)*

PASSERIFORMES: Icteridae
- White-browed Meadowlark
- Yellow-rumped Cacique
- Red-rumped Cacique
- *Campo Troupial*
- Variable Oriole
- Shiny Cowbird
- Chopi Blackbird
- *Pale Baywing*
- Chestnut-capped Blackbird

PASSERIFORMES: Parulidae
- Masked Yellowthroat
- Tropical Parula
- Flavescent Warbler
- Golden-crowned Warbler

PASSERIFORMES: Cardinalidae
- Red (Hepatic) Tanager
- Red-crowned Ant Tanager
- Yellow-green Grosbeak
- Ultramarine Grosbeak

PASSERIFORMES: Thraupidae
- Red-cowled Cardinal
- Cinnamon Tanager
- Magpie Tanager
- *Scarlet-throated Tanager*
- Hooded Tanager
- Orange-headed Tanager
- Black-goggled Tanager
- Silver-breasted Tanager
- Flame-crested Tanager
- White-lined Tanager
- *Brazilian Tanager*
- White-bellied Tanager
- Sayaca Tanager
- *Azure-shouldered Tanager*
- Golden-chevroned Tanager

*Passeriformes: Icteridae*
- *Leistes superciliaris*
- *Cacicus cela*
- *Cacicus haemorrhous*
- *Icterus jamacaii*
- *Icterus pyrrhopterus*
- *Molothrus bonariensis*
- *Gnorimopsar chopi*
- *Agelaioides fringillarius*
- *Chrysomus ruficapillus*

*Passeriformes: Parulidae*
- *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*
- *Setophaga pitiayumi*
- *Myioborus flavoala*
- *Basileuterus culicivorus*

*Passeriformes: Cardinalidae*
- *Piranga flava*
- *Habia rubica*
- *Caryothraustes canadensis*
- *Cyanocompsa brissonii*

*Passeriformes: Thraupidae*
- *Paroaria dominicana*
- *Schistochlamys ruficapillus*
- *Cissops leverianus*
- *Compsothraupis loricata*
- *Nemosia pileata*
- *Thlypopsis sordida*
- *Trichothraupis melanops*
- *Tangara cyanomelas*
- *Tachyphonus cristatus*
- *Tachyphonus rufus*
- *Ramphocelus bresilia*
- *Tangara brasilienensis*
- *Thraupis sayaca*
- *Thraupis cyanoptera*
- *Thraupis ornata*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bird Name</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palm Tanager</td>
<td><em>Thraupis palmarum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Shrike-like (White-banded) Tanager</td>
<td><em>Neothraupis fasciata</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green-headed Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara seledon</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-necked Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara cyanocephala</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Gilt-edged Tanager</strong></td>
<td><em>Tangara cyanoventris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Burnished-buff Tanager</td>
<td><em>Tangara cayana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue Dacnis</td>
<td><em>Dacnis cayana</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-legged Honeycreeper</td>
<td><em>Cyanerpes cyanus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green Honeycreeper</td>
<td><em>Chlorophas spiza</em></td>
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<td>Guira Tanager</td>
<td><em>Hemithraupis guira</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rufous-headed Tanager</strong></td>
<td><em>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chestnut-vented Conebill</td>
<td><em>Conirostrum speciosum</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bicolored Conebill</td>
<td><em>Conirostrum bicolor</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grey Pileated Finch</td>
<td><em>Coryphospingus pileatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Stripe-tailed Yellow Finch</td>
<td><em>Sicalis citrina</em></td>
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<td>Saffron Finch</td>
<td><em>Sicalis flaveola</em></td>
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<td>Grassland Yellow Finch</td>
<td><em>Sicalis luteola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Wedge-tailed Grass Finch</td>
<td><em>Emberizoides herbicola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Pale-throated Pampa (Serra) Finch</strong></td>
<td><em>Embernagra longicauda</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-throated Grosbeak</td>
<td><em>Saltator fuliginosus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Buff-throated Saltator</td>
<td><em>Saltator maximus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Green-winged Saltator</td>
<td><em>Saltator similis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Black-throated Saltator</td>
<td><em>Saltator atricollis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Blue-black Grassquit</td>
<td><em>Volatinia jacarina</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Plumbeous Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila plumbea</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Lined Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila lineola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-bellied Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila nigricolliis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dubois's Seedeater</strong></td>
<td><em>Sporophila ardesiaca</em></td>
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<tr>
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<td><em>Sporophila albogularis</em></td>
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<td><em>Sporophila leucoptera</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Copper Seedeater</td>
<td><em>Sporophila bouvreuil</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bananquit</td>
<td><em>Coereba flaveola</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sooty Grassquit</td>
<td><em>Tiaris fuliginosus</em></td>
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