



# **BRAZIL: MATA ATLÂNTICA**

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**RIO DE JANEIRO, SÃO PAULO & PARANÁ**

FEBRUARY 18<sup>th</sup> – MARCH 18<sup>th</sup>

DANIEL BRANCH & LIA KAJIKI

Christ the Redeemer, Rio de Janeiro



Brazil is a masterpiece of natural diversity, ranging from the dry Caatinga in the Northeast to the lush Amazon rainforest. One of its most biodiverse habitats is the Atlantic Forest, Mata Atlântica in Portuguese, but sadly it is also one of the most threatened with only around 10 percent of the original area remaining forested. Although the biome stretches as far north as Amapá and as far south as Rio Grande do Sul, the most accessible and popular regions are in São Paulo state and Rio de Janeiro state. Our trip was in February and March, due to carnival, but by far the best month to experience the region's birding is September when breeding season is in full swing and birds are more active. That said, our list for the trip still reached 416 species. We spent one month travelling through three states, not only birding but soaking up the culture and seeing the sights. If time allows, visit São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro to experience the manic atmosphere of a Brazilian city.

## Logistics

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### Language

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The language used in Brazil is Portuguese, although a different dialect to that from Portugal. Portuguese itself is somewhat similar to Spanish and a basic Spanish would probably suffice, but at least a limited

knowledge of either of these languages will be a great asset, although not essential. You are unlikely to find many English speakers, especially outside of cities.

### Transport

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Since Lia is Brazilian and lives in Brazil we were able to use her car for the trip, saving us an expense on car hire. The car we used was a 2013 reg. 1.0-liter Ford Focus, which was equipped with air-conditioning but not a great deal else. On its third day the clutch failed in the center of Rio leaving us without a vehicle for three days whilst it was repaired. It lacked power to such an extent that even trucks would overtake on uphill sections of road. It managed on just about every dirt road that we went on, but there were occasions when it would require a physical push to make it over certain potholes. In short, an SUV or 4WD would be far more suitable to remove the risk of being able unable to pass certain dirt tracks.

Roads in Brazil are generally fine, at least in these states. Highways normally have tolls so it's important to keep some change in the car to make this process as quick as possible. In

the cities of São Paulo and Rio the traffic is a major obstacle to traveling around, but we found Curitiba was much more well organized and fairly easy to move around in. We only used public transport when we were visiting São Paulo and Rio where the subway helped us avoid the traffic.



## Food

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The food in Brazil is best described as abundant! Breakfast, if provided by a hotel or pousada, is normally a mixture of breads, cheeses, meats, eggs, pastries, cakes and natural juices from an impressive variety of fruits. Lunch is normally the main meal of the day. A Brazilian restaurant will usually have a 'self-service' approach in the format of a buffet, where the plate is weighed and then charged by the kilogram, although some restaurants have an 'all-you-can-eat' for a set price. Rice and beans are a staple of a Brazilian lunch, but any number of pastas, meats and salads come with this. In the evening the meal can be similar to lunch, or a

takeaway, but it's normally another full-sized meal if you have managed to recover from your lunch. That said, Brazilian food is excellent and you will certainly not go hungry here.

As a side note, Lia and I are both vegetarians and we had no problems at all. Restaurants will often provide eggs if you ask, as an alternative to any meats at the buffet. Before this trip Lia was attempting to be vegan, which is easy in the city but nearly impossible once out in small towns and villages, and this diet had to be temporarily abandoned.

## Money

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Brazilian Reais are, at the time of writing, worth about £0.20 which means a trip to Brazil is generally very cheap. This trip lasted over two months and involved various tourist activities as well as birding, and for two people came to roughly £2000.00, excluding flights. Many places accept card, but notably PE Intervalles does not and neither do any of the guides. In urban areas cash machines can

usually be found inside supermarkets or shopping centers. In rural areas they become much more difficult to come by. Normally maximum withdrawal from an ATM at any one time is 1000 Reais. Normally there is a 24 Reais transaction fee for any withdrawal. With this in mind, it is often best to order Reais in your home country and bring them with you.

## Literature

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The recently (2016) published book *Birds of Brazil: The Atlantic forest of southeast Brazil* (ISBN: 978-1-5017-0453-6) by R.S. Ridgely, J.A. Gwynne, G. Tudor and M. Argel is the only literature resource required on this trip. The illustrations are excellent with insightful text, and is very useful for more challenging identifications.

The internet resource eBird is a very useful tool, specifically for checking distribution data, which is where the book can struggle a bit more. For species that can be more nomadic such as Swallow-tailed Cotinga, it can provide data on the most recent sightings, giving you a better chance of seeing them.

The photo library on eBird is also very useful for comparing to the illustrations in the book to help confirm identifications. Although lately eBird has become very popular in Brazil, most Brazilian birdwatchers use a website called Wikiaves which can be another good place to check for records.

For those interested in pan-listing, I also use a copy of the book *A guide to the Dragonflies and Damselflies of the Serra dos Orgaos* (ISBN: 978-0-9568291-1-5) by T. Kompier. This is a photographic guide but is quite a useful piece of literature for those interested in the Odonata they might see on their trip.





**Festive Coquette** *Lophornis chalybeus* Sítio Folha Seca

## Tapes

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The Merlin Bird ID app; Atlantic Forest package was the source of most of the calls we needed on this trip. This free resource also has photos that are useful for in-field reference. We cross-referenced the species on the app with our target list and any outstanding species we downloaded from Xeno Canto. Although Merlin is very useful, most of the time Lia used another app called “Ave”, quite popular among Brazilian birders. It only works on cellphones with Android or Windows. It is programmed to follow the

Brazilian Committee for Ornithological Records for taxonomy and bird names. It uses Xeno-canto and Wikiaves songs, images and distribution maps. There is a wide variety of songs and calls for each species, all recorded within Brazil (unlike the Merlin App) and covers most Brazilian birds. The app is a little bit difficult to install and use, since it does not provide species packages like Merlin. An English version of the manual for the Ave app can be found here: <http://luis.impa.br/ave/AveManual.html>.

## Guides

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We decided to use guides for a few locations. This was more to do with knowing where to find our targets rather than being shown birds. Without each of our guides we would have missed many birds, and their knowledge

of where to find specific species saved us a great deal of time and pressure. All were gentlemen and very knowledgeable about their region and craft.

### Cirilo Vieira

Cirilo has been guiding around Rio for a long time and knows where to find the birds in this region. He now works for a new company, Phibalura Birding, set up by a mutual friend of Lia's. He spent many years working at REGUA so he was able to help us find many of the birds we saw at the reserve. Helpfully he also speaks fluent English.

**Regions:** Rio de Janeiro state, especially REGUA  
**Contact:** WhatsApp +55 21 99888-3807 (company)  
**Price:** 400 Reais a day

### Alex Mesquita

Alex is an eBird reviewer for São Paulo state and was a friend of Lia's. His knowledge of the birds in the area was invaluable for us, as he was able to take us directly to the locations of several species that we would not have even considered for our itinerary otherwise. Unfortunately he does not speak English, although he was beginning lessons whilst we were there.

**Regions:** Itatiaia, Campos do Jordão & wetland sites around Pindamonhangaba  
**Contact:** WhatsApp +55 51 9314-7858  
**Price:** To be negotiated

### Betinho Rodrigues

Betinho is an absolute genius! To access some of the trails, specifically the Carmo Road, in Intervalles it is necessary to have a guide. That said, without Betinho's knowledge of the birds in the park, we would have missed a number of our key targets there. One key problem is that he does not know how to speak English, but knows many of the species' English names and has guided foreigners before (His binoculars were donated from a group of American tourists who were suitably impressed by his skills).

**Regions:** PE Intervalles  
**Contact:** WhatsApp +55 15 99643-4443  
**Price:** 200 Reais a day

# RIO DE JANEIRO



Guanabara Bay, Rio de Janeiro

## Cabo Frio

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The small town of Cabo Frio is located some 2.5 hours drive east of Rio. The main target species here is the **Restinga Antwren** *Formicivora serrana littoralis* which, despite being endangered, is common in the Restinga forest that surrounds this area of the coast. This species is regarded as a subspecies of Serra Antwren *Formicivora serrana* by several authorities (Including, at the time of writing, IOC), but its striking plumage make it well worth seeing regardless.

We headed to an area east of Cabo Frio called Ilha do Japonês, where there are large sections of Restinga forest adjacent to a network of Salt Pans. The site can become busy with tourists so the area is best enjoyed early morning. Parking is located at -22.876421, -42.002253 and from here we walked south through the Salt Pans and towards the forest. Access into the forest is easy, with a good network of paths, and this is where to look for the bird. We encountered a pair of Restinga Antwrens at -22.880393, -42.000598, clearly holding territory and showing well despite windy conditions. We then spent more time walking around the Restinga and adjacent beaches. Other good

birds that we encountered included **Sooretama Slaty Antshrike** *Thamnophilus ambiguus*, **Hangnest Tody-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus nidipendulus* and **Bicoloured Conebill** *Conirostrum bicolor*. The salt pans are excellent for waders and herons, and the bay near the island allowed for good views of the many of the area's common seabirds. Birding here lasted about an hour and a half, which was just about enough time before the first of the rowdy tourists arrived.

After a breakfast at our hostel we drove back along the coast to Rio. During our journey we made brief visits to a couple of sites along the main road. The first is a salt pan complex, accessed at -22.922615, -42.337262, which is excellent for waders and has good potential for vagrant species. The main track through the pans is easily drivable, and it is possible to turn the car at various points along the way. Another location we stopped at is Lagoa Vermelha, an hours drive from Cabo Frio. A track at -22.932887, -42.405317 leads into another area for Restinga Antwren, as well as potential migrant birds. Sadly it was already midday and extremely hot when we arrived, and there were no new species of note.



### Cabo Frio logistics

In this area it is not necessary to spend more than a day birding. The roads throughout the area are good, if not prone to the occasional pothole. We stayed in a small hostel booked online through Booking.com, but the town is popular with tourists and there are many hotels of varying degrees of quality. There are

also many restaurants throughout the town, making for a relatively easy stay. A problem we encountered was a lack of parking for our vehicle, with the roadside throughout the town packed with cars. If booking accommodation in advance, it may be worth contacting them about vehicle parking.

## Carmo

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Although little more than a dirt road through a forest fragment, this location offers excellent opportunities to see two more range-restricted species of the region; **Three-toed Jacamar** *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* and **Serra Antwren** *Formicivora serrana*. The subspecies here *F.s. interposita* (known as Paraiba Antwren) and is not considered split from the nominate by any authority (unlike *F.s. littoralis*).

After navigating the labyrinth that is Carmo, head up the slope and park the car at -21.947811, -42.603409. The final slope is not paved, and in wet conditions is likely to become slippery and difficult to ascend in a small car. We saw Three-toed Jacamar as soon as we parked the car, with a flock of six feeding from roadside vegetation. Head

through the gate and follow the road. After 50 meters, at -21.9476428, -42.6027157, we had a pair of Serra Antwrens showing extremely well, as well as our first **Chestnut-backed Antshrike** *Thamnophilus palliatus*. Another Serra Antwren was heard at -21.9494527, -42.6011996.

After 600 meters the track enters a fragment of Atlantic forest, -21.951627, -42.601202, through which it continues for roughly 500 meters before it returns to pasture. In this area, although we could not find it, look for **Rio De Janeiro Antbird** *Cercomacra brasiliana*. Another good bird to try and see here is **Uniform Finch** *Haplospiza unicolor*, which feeds on the bamboo seed heads adjacent to the path.



### Carmo logistics

Driving to Carmo from Rio is simple, with long tarmacked roads until you reach the town itself. As eluded to, the town is a maze and without use of a map would be difficult to navigate. This is not helped by the fact that a number of the town's roads are extremely steep, so much so that our small car was unable to climb them, even though the roads are paved. The site does not require more than a couple of hours, and given that the site is a four-hour detour (round trip) from any of the other sites we visited, may not be considered worthwhile by many.

## REGUA

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REGUA is one of the Atlantic forest's most famous reserves, it was developed in little over 20 years from pastureland into a beautiful expanse of secondary woodland, combined with stunning wetlands. Although many of the regions desirable species can be found here, our main target was the elusive **Brazilian Laniisoma** *Laniisoma elegans* (also known as Elegant Mourner or Shrike-like Cotinga). During none-breeding months this species can be found along the trails at lower altitude in the reserve, but it is still difficult and we were unable to locate it.

We spent most of our time birding the brown trail, a lowland footpath extending from the back of the reserve's small wetland. The trail starts at roughly -22.447591, -42.773019, although it can be accessed from numerous different points from different footpaths. There were a few smaller trails that branched off from our route but following signs for Torre São Jose will lead you around the trail to a tower, located at -22.438138, -42.774729, overlooking a large section of forest. Along the lower section of the trail, before the tower, good species to look for include **Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus orbitatus*, **Unicolored Antwren** *Myrmotherula unicolor* and **Chestnut-backed Antshrike** *Thamnophilus palliatus*. Before the tower the path heads steeply uphill, and from the tower onwards uphill it is good to look for **White-bibbed Antbird** *Myrmeciza loricata* (although we failed to find any).

The ponds and lakes that make up the small wetland are easy to find and access straight from the reserve's lodgings. Even though the wetlands are relatively new in development, the support and excellent array of wetland species. Check among the **Western Cattle**

**Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* roost for **Boat-billed Heron** *Cochlearius cochlearius*, where a few individuals like to linger. And in the reeds at -22.448469, -42.773151 it is worth looking for **Rufous-sided Crane** *Laterallus melanophaius* and **Blackish Rail** *Pardirallus nigricans*. Paths around the wetlands are well maintained and walking is easy.

We also spent an afternoon birding outside the reserve and were able to visit several sites with notable species worth looking for. Roughly 15 minutes drive from REGUA is an area of pasture with a network of small drainage ditches. In the ditch at -22.491732, -42.724062 we were able to find a very nice **Ash-throated Crane** *Porzana albicollis*. In the evening we headed to another section of pastureland some 10 minutes drive from REGUA. Park at -22.484218, -42.761454 and enter the field of wet pastureland on the right-hand side as you drive from REGUA via the gate. The time to visit this site is just before dark when the **South American Snipe** *Gallinago paraguaiae* and **Giant Snipe** *Gallinago undulata* become more active. South American Snipe was very common and showed very well, whilst our views of Giant Snipe were restricted to two individuals flying high overhead displaying. After darkness fell we also heard a **Tawny-browed Owl** *Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana* in the forest to the south of the field. After some playback we picked out the bird perched in the open. On our way back to REGUA we stopped at a forest track beginning at -22.468211, -42.761537 which is the place to look for **Black-banded Owl** *Ciccaba huhula*. Walk a few hundred meters along the track before beginning playback. Unfortunately it began to rain when we arrived at the site and the Owl did not respond.



## REGUA logistics

The reserve entrance, -22.454272, -42.770249, is roughly 90 minutes drive from the center of Rio. There are two different lodgings on-site; the main lodge and a set of smaller dorms. We stayed in the latter due to the high cost of the main lodge. This was arranged by contacting [Info@regua.org](mailto:Info@regua.org), but can also be done by contacting [Thomas.locke@hotmail.com](mailto:Thomas.locke@hotmail.com). We specifically requested the dorms which were of excellent quality, with meals provided, for a cost of 90 reais per person. The birding outside the reserve required driving on a number of dirt roads, but these were all suitable for any type of car. REGUA is a fantastic reserve, and the two days we spent there felt insufficient to appreciate everything. Check the website, <http://regua.org/>, for more information.



**Three-toed Jacamar** *Jacamaralcyon tridactyla* Carmo

## Pico da Caledônia

A good location to visit whilst birding sites north of Rio is Pico da Caledônia. This is the most accessible site where it is possible to find the rare and endemic **Grey-winged Cotinga** *Tijuca condita*. The bird frequents the edges of the forest near the top of the peak, where it can occasionally be seen flying between trees. The best locations to look for it are -22.349565, -42.584693 and -22.351072, -42.584233 which are vantage points with excellent views. Only at these higher altitudes does the Grey-winged Cotinga replace the **Black-and-gold Cotinga** *Tijuca atra*, which is far more common in the forests around the peak. We were unable to see the Grey-winged Cotinga during our visit, although we did hear a bird singing distantly.

There are several other desirable species that can be found in the forests adorning the mountainside. At -22.347075, -42.585870 we saw both **Mouse-colored Tapaculo** *Scytalopus speluncae* and **Rufous-tailed Antthrush** *Chamaeza ruficauda*, both showing very well

from the road. A good species to look for in mixed flocks is **Serra do Mar Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes difficilis*, which we only encountered at this site. **Green-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis lalandi*, **Rufous-tailed Antbird** *Drymophila genei*, **Giant Antshrike** *Batara cinerea* and **Orange-eyed Thornbird** *Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus* are other notable species that we observed at this site, but we did not record these in the company of mixed flocks.

At the time of our visit there was a small group of **Swallow-tailed Cotingas** *Phibalura flavirostris* residing on the lower sections of the mountain. We staked out the valley at -22.332825, -42.580430, which was a regular haunt of the species, but in the hour we spent there we had no sight of the birds. However, another birder on site sent us a message after we had left that four had appeared later in the afternoon. It is worth remembering that this species is very nomadic and in other years they may not be frequenting this site



**Rufous-tailed Antbird** *Drymophila genei* Pico da Caledônia

### **Pico da Caledônia logistics**

We travelled to Caledônia from REGUA, a journey of some 90 minutes, but the town of Nova Friburgo has many hotels due to its popularity with tourists visiting the peak. The road that climbs the peak is extremely steep, but it is paved and it is possible to reach the vantage points for the Grey-winged Cotinga

using a strong car. Our car could only just make it to -22.345346, -42.585159, but this worked nicely as we encountered many of the species listed above on our walk from this position to the top. It is not necessary to spend more than a morning at this site.

## **Mambucaba**

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The small town of Mambucaba is located on the coast road between São Paulo (4.5 – 5 hours drive) and Rio de Janeiro (3 – 3.5 hours drive). It is easily incorporated into a few days birding in the Ubatuba (2 hours drive) general area. The forests immediately surrounding the town are home to the **Black-hooded Antwren** *Formicivora erythronotos*, which is one of the Atlantic Forests rarest birds. Although it occurs at several sites around the town, we searched for the bird along a section of dirt road (Estrada do Chapéu do Sol) with easy access from the main highway at -23.028107, -44.540950. We birded here until we found a pair of Antwrens at -23.025991, -44.556890, with both male and female showing well.

The area itself was very lively with a number of mixed flocks passing through, making the birding very enjoyable. Another endangered species that can be found here is **Fork-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus furcatus*, which is also extremely range-restricted. We found a bird showing well at -23.024332, -44.551025. Other notable species recorded include two **Buff-bellied Puffbird** *Notharchus swainsoni* and **Orange-eyed Thornbird** *Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus*. The road continues through forest until it breaks into small homesteads with small gardens, -23.024632, -44.559882. We found a few hummingbirds in this area, but did not continue further due to the change of habitat.



**Black-hooded Antwren** *Formicivora erythronotos* Mambucaba

### **Mambucaba logistics**

There is no need to spend more than a few hours birding around Mambucaba. We stayed in the town of Perequê overnight on our journey from REGUA to Ubatuba, and found more than adequate affordable pousadas (specifically Pousada Estrada do Ouro, - 23.011019, -44.537187), which we booked

through Booking.com. In the morning it is roughly a 10-minute drive out of town to the site for the bird. Although the road is a dirt track, it is drivable with any vehicle, and easy walking to bird from.





# SÃO PAULO

*Araucaria forest, Campos do Jordão*

## Ubatuba

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Ubatuba is a coastal municipality in Brazil's São Paulo state, surrounded by the rainforest of the Serra do Mar National Park. Within the forest there a number of small sites worth visiting for birding.

### Ninho da Cambacica

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Located at -23.300257, -44.879870 this was our pousada for most of the time we stayed in Ubatuba and it offered some excellent birding opportunities. We spent many hours here birding the garden, forests and nearby pastures. The balcony at the pousada has a great Tanager feeding station and overlooks a brilliant setup of hummingbird feeders. We recorded nine species of Hummingbird visiting these feeders, including both **Festive Coquette** *Lophornis chalybeus* and **Fried Coquette** *Lophornis magnificus* (although only a female of the latter). All the tanagers that visit the feeders are common species, but the feeders' proximity to the pousada offers outstanding views. There lodge also offers good views across the valley and from it we were able to see both **Grey-rumped Swift** *Chaetura cinereiventris* and **Lesser Swallow-**

**tailed Swift** *Panyptila cayennensis*, the latter being the only recorded here on our trip. **Yellow-fronted Woodpecker** *Melanerpes flavifrons* breeds nearby and during our time here we watch a party of five pass through the garden, showing well. At night we tried various owls and recorded both **Black-capped Screech Owl** *Megascops atricapilla* and **East Brazilian Pygmy Owl** *Glaucidium minutissimum* (also called Least Pygmy Owl) from the lodge balcony. The habitat surrounding the lodge did not yield anything of particular note, but the birding was very pleasant and certainly has the potential for Atlantic Forest specialties (Spotted Bamboowren *Psilorhamphus guttatus* and Slaty Bristlefront *Merulaxis ater* occur here, but we could not find them).



### Ninho da Cambacica logistics

The lodgings only opened in November 2019 but is already very popular with birdwatchers, several Brazilian birders recommended it to us, and is easy to book through booking.com. It does not cater for large tours, and is far more suited to small independent birding trips. The rooms are of excellent quality and all-round facilities make staying here very enjoyable. Our room cost us 180 reais, although prices range depending on the room type, with hostel-type bunks from as low as 60 reais. Food is not included in this price, with an additional cost of 15 reais per person for breakfast and 30 reais per person for an evening meal. Lunch is not provided for, although you are fed well and there is often no need for lunch. There are restaurants 1.5 kilometers away, -23.305098, -44.868847,



which serve lunch, and there are also small shops at the same location. The only drawback to using this site for lodgings is that it is 4.5 kilometers along a dirt track off the main road. For our car this track was a bit of a struggle in a couple of places, but we were able to manage each time we departed and returned.

### Sítio Folha Seca

The site itself is little more than a gentleman's garden, but his setup and the surrounding forest make this one of the best locations for birding in Ubatuba. The garden is full of Hummingbird feeders attracting a fantastic range of species. A notable addition to the feeders at Ninho da Cambacica is **White-chinned Sapphire** *Hylocharis cyanus* with a few individuals present, as well as exceptional views of **Festive Coquette** *Lophornis chalybeus*. There is also a very busy Tanager feeder setup which attracts a wide range of commoner species, including **Azure-shouldered Tanager** *Thraupis cyanopectus*.

The road to the house is surrounded by thick forest and here there are good target birds. We decided to walk up the road, and here there are both **Rufous-capped Antthrush** *Formicarius colma* and **Slaty Bristlefront** *Merulaxis ater*. The Antthrush responded very strongly to playback at -23.469121, -45.167730 and good views were obtained as it walked through the thick undergrowth. At the

same location the Bristlefront was heard, seemingly very close, but it did not show. Just 100 meters further along the road at -23.469227, -45.166664 another Bristlefront was heard. The song seemed distant, but we descended the steep bank and got excellent views of the bird singing in the open. A number of Brazilian birders informed us that due to vocal differences the Slaty Bristlefront at Ubatuba and PE Intervalas were likely to be split, but there is no basis for this in literature and they not currently regarded as different subspecies.

Although these species are the two main targets in the woods here, the mixed flocks that passed us had a few interesting species in them. **São Paulo Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes paulista* is a good bird to look for here as this was the only place on our trip that we saw it. Also check for **Spot-backed Antshrike** *Hypoedaleus guttatus* which we found common in the company of mixed-species flocks.

Top left: **Violet-capped Woodnymph** *Thalurania glaucopis* Ninho da Cambacica. Top right: **Saw-billed Hermit** *Ramphodon naevius* Sítio Folha Seca. Middle left: **Black Jacobin** *Florisuga fusca* Ninho da Cambacica. Middle right: **Brazilian Ruby** *Clytolaema rubricauda* Pico da Caledônia. Bottom left: **Green-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis lalandi* Campos do Jordão. Bottom right: **Versicolored Emerald** *Amazilia versicolor* Sítio Folha Seca.





### Sítio Folha Seca logistics

The site is a 90-minute drive from Ninho da Cambacica, but the suggested route from google diverts from the main coastal highway and heads over a mountain. Unless you have a strong car this is not a recommended route as the road is difficult in a number of places. Stick to the coast highway and take the exit at -23.491630, -45.172408. The track from here

to the site itself is also challenging but our car did manage it. We visited the site twice, once in the morning and once during late afternoon but on a successful trip it should require no more than a few hours here. Jonas who owns the house and gardens is a very pleasant man who refuses any payment offered for parking in his garden and viewing the birds.

### Casa de Farinha

We visited this site as it was recommended to us as the best place to see **Tawny-throated Leaf Tosser** *Sclerurus mexicanus*. To see this bird, you must arrive at the Casa de Farinha very early, preferably before first light, and then pray the bird responds to playback in the

forest immediately behind the Casa. Sadly we had no response from the bird in the hour that we spent birding here. This was the only location that we saw **Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper** *Lochmias nematura*, although we heard it in other places.

### Casa de Farinha logistics

As mentioned before, to make the most of this site it is necessary to be on site early, ideally before first light. It takes nearly 30 minutes to reach the site from Ninho da Cambacica. The Casa itself is located at -

23.341122, -44.837691 and there is parking available at this location. There is no need to spend too long here, if the Leaf Tosser does not respond then it is unlikely that you will find it.

### Ilhabela

The town of Ilhabela situated on the island of Ilha de São Sebastião (although more commonly known as just Ilhabela), is a rather picturesque destination for the trip; a small coastal town surrounded by swathes of forest. **Southern Mealy Amazon** *Amazona farinosa* is the target here and this is the only location in the southern Atlantic Forest where this species can reliably be seen (it can also be found in Espírito Santo). Despite this rather local Atlantic Forest (it is widespread across northern South America) distribution the parrot is very common all across the island, and can easily be seen flying across the mountains behind the town itself. We drove north from the town and found a few small groups of parrots feeding in the trees next to the road.



## Ilhabela logistics

Travel to the island is easier than it may first appear. São Sebastião, the mainland town, is a two-hour drive from the town of Ubatuba. The terminal for the ferry, -23.8090008, -45.3988861, is well signposted through São Sebastião (Although the signs are in Portuguese) and ferries depart regularly, so no need to check times or book in advance. A price of 19 Reais for a single crossing with a car is exceptional value and the journey lasts

around half an hour. Once on the island there is little need to travel far due to the parrots regularly flying across the mountains near the town, although roads are in good condition and driving is easy. There are many restaurants and hotels throughout the island's small towns, but there is no need to spend more than a few hours on Ilhabela to ensure good views of the parrots.

## **Pousada Oikos**

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This was a rather last-minute addition to the trip, but was well worth our time. The main target here is the elusive **Speckle-breasted Antpitta** *Hylopezus nattereri*. In time gone by, Josiel, who runs the Pousada, fed the Antpittas here but those birds have since stopped coming to feeders and the task of finding them is much more difficult. That said, with his help, we obtained brilliant views of one individual. The Antpitta territory is in the forest at -23.307377, -45.143347 but the vegetation along the road make viewing almost impossible. At -23.307592, -45.142737 there is a peccary trail that leads into the forest. Use this track to enter the forest and then use playback to draw the bird in. When we first visited the site the bird did not respond, but after some more birding in the area we returned and it responded well. We also had brought some mealworms and no doubt these helped to lure the bird in. We saw the bird at around 09.00, so there is no need to rush to be in position before first light. IF YOU HEAR THE PECCARIES COMING YOU MUST LEAVE QUICKLY!

We parked our car on the track at -23.311597, -45.144821, 500 meters before the patch of

forest containing the Antpitta. Walking along this section of we found other interesting species. At -23.309072, -45.143687 there is a territory of **Cryptic Antthrush** *Chamaeza meruloides* but unfortunately the vegetation on the edge of the road is thick and viewing the bird is difficult. We saw it briefly, but did not try to enter the forest to obtain views. In the bamboo along the road we encountered a pair of **Bertoni's Antbirds** *Drymophila rubricollis* which showed very nicely.

The Pousada itself has a nice setup of Hummingbird and Tanager feeders. The species visiting are similar to most of the other sites visited around Ubatuba but there were a few additions. In addition to the Tanagers visiting the fruit were a few **Golden-winged Cacique** *Cacicus chrysopterus* and at the Hummingbird feeders we got our best views of **Amethyst Woodstar** *Calliphlox amethystina*. This was the only setup that we visited where this tiny hummingbird was regularly visiting. Driving along the road to the Pousada, check roadside posts for **White-eared Puffbird** *Nystalus chacuru*, which we found common here.

### Pousada Oikos logistics

It takes 50 minutes to travel to the Pousada from the town of Ubatuba. For the most part this drive is easy following the main road out of Ubatuba, but the final 7.5 kilometers diverge from this highway onto a dirt track. This track is in reasonable condition and is not difficult to drive. You reach the pousada at -23.319338, -45.163592. It is 3.5 Kilometers between the Pousada and the coordinates for the Antpitta, which we decided to drive due to time pressure on our visit. We could only spend a morning here, and while this was ample time, had we more time we would have been able to explore other patches of forest in the area.

To arrange overnight stay at the lodging the Pousada is best contacted by message (Facebook or WhatsApp: +55 12 99178-0046). The lodgings are fairly basic, but more than adequate and food is provided. It cost us 150 reais per person for one night in a double room with food and another 200 reais for Josiel's guiding to take us to the Antpitta territory. One potential issue logistically is that Josiel does not speak English.



Speckle-breasted Antpitta *Hylopezus nattereri* Pousada Oikos

## Parque Nacional do Itatiaia

Itatiaia is Brazil's oldest national park, and a place of real beauty. The forest and upland habitat around the park are home to various rare and range-restricted species. Most of the desirable species are found at the higher altitudes, once the forest clears into more open scrub, around -22.366521, -44.7143947. It is in this habitat that you can easily find the **Itatiaia Spinetail** *Asthenes moreirae*, a species not uncommon but extremely restricted to this region. We found our first Spinetails at -22.369077, -44.711368, but we saw many more as birded around, often showing very well.

Look in this habitat for **Thick-billed Saltator** *Saltator maxillosus*, which can be best found at the park entrance -22.372825, -44.703870 where we also found **Large-tailed Antshrike** *Mackenziaena leachii*. Both **Buff-throated Warbling Finch** *Poospiza lateralis* and **Bay-chested Warbling finch** *Castanozoster thoracicus* are common, although Buff-throated is also common further down the mountain. The **Green-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis lalandi* can also be found in this more open upland habitat. Also keep an eye open for the Maldonada Redbelly Toad *Melanophryniscus moreirae* which is endemic to this particular park, although unfortunately we were not lucky enough to find one.





**Itatiaia Spinetail** *Asthenes moreirae* Parque Nacional do Itatiaia

To reach the higher elevations it is necessary to drive through a large expanse of upland forest. In this forest there are also species to target, that are easiest to see at this location.

**Black-capped Piprites** *Piprites pileata* is worth looking for in mixed flocks, although we did not record it. We did however find **Buff-**

**browed Foliage-Gleaner** *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*, which was not uncommon, and **Greenish Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias virescens*, which is rarer, in these flocks. Pairs of **Rufous-tailed Antbird** *Drymophila genei* can be regularly encountered holding territories in this forested habitat.

### Parque Nacional do Itatiaia logistics

The road up the mountain begins at -22.376552, -44.760690, which is a 40-minute drive from the highway 116. There are no towns near the park, so it is necessary to look further afield for cheap accommodation. We stayed in Pindamonhangaba which is roughly a 100-minute drive from the start of the track up the mountain. The park entrance is at -22.372825, -44.703870, and payment is required to go beyond this point, although all of the bird species can be seen without passing this point.

Once at the beginning of the road you drive 11 kilometers up the track to get to the edge of the forest and beginning of the open habitat. This journey is broken up by frequent stops to check for the presence of mixed

flocks. The road is in reasonable condition to begin with, but becomes more challenging at higher altitudes. We were able to make it all the way in our vehicle, but at one point we were required to maneuver a number of large rocks so that it was possible to cross a particularly large pothole. It was raining heavily during our visit, and we were eventually stopped by a rather large puddle but this was once we had already arrived at the forest edge. A 4x4 is not necessary but would make this ascent easier.

You only require one full day to bird the site. Although due to the appalling weather conditions on our visit, it would have been nice to have a second day where it was not raining.

## Campos do Jordão

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The town of Campos do Jordão sits in the Itatiaia mountains surrounded by stunning Araucaria forest, home to the rare species dependent on these trees. The endangered **Vinaceous-breasted Amazon** *Amazona vinacea* has a patchy distribution due to this dependence, but is quite common around the town. We arrived early morning to hopefully spot birds still perched in their roost trees. We were quite successful as we found a few nice birds perched at -22.695082, -45.506642 and -22.691550, -45.497185. During the afternoon we also found a feeding flock at -22.710970, -45.535982. The best strategy is to drive around the forests on the eastern side of the town and scan the tops of Araucaria Trees.

In between looking for the parrots we headed up into the forests above the town. The road we took begins at -22.6917972, -45.4912379. Check Araucaria plantations for **Plush-crested Jay** *Cyanocorax chrysops* and the aptly named **Araucaria Tit-Spinetail** *Leptasthenura setaria*. We found a single Tit-Spinetail at -22.702517, -45.482192 but any Araucaria trees could house this species. As we continued to ascend

the track the forest gives way to more conventional upland Atlantic Forest. In the patches of forest check for **Rufous-backed Antvireo** *Dysithamnus xanthopterus*. We found a pair holding territory at -22.718297, -45.453683. Forest targets that were missed at Itatiaia can also be searched for here, although we were still unable to find **Black-capped Piprites** *Piprites pileata*.

As the road continues it passes through some small patches of grassland and pasture between the forests, before entering into a more consistent open habitat. The first patches of grassland are worth checking for **Hellmayr's Pipit** *Anthus hellmayri*, -22.717683, -45.458786, and in these open areas we had two nice bonus birds in **Black Hawk-Eagle** *Spizaetus tyrannus* (perched!) and **Short-eared Owl** *Asio flammeus suinda*. Continue along the road into the more open habitat to a small river at -22.709161, -45.429800 where it is possible to find **Long-tailed Reed Finch** *Donacospiza albifrons* and **Lesser Grass-Finch** *Emberizoides ypiranganus*, although we only saw the former.

### Campos do Jordão logistics

This is a unique town in Brazil, as it is structured and designed in a European style, as opposed to a regular South American town. As a consequence, the town is also far more expensive than a regular town. There are various hotels here, but if they are out your price range other nearby towns are cheaper. We travelled from Pindamonhangaba again, a journey of roughly 50 minutes.

All the roads that were travelled whilst scanning for parrots are paved but the road

that we took above the town is not paved and beyond -22.705437, -45.470576 is not passable without a 4WD (and due to the heavy rain, it reached a point where even that was not enough). Our guide, Alex, had a 4WD. It is a 7-kilometer walk from this position to the furthest point we ventured (Long-tailed Reed-Finch) but the road is fairly easy walking and passes through all the locations aforementioned.

## Wetland sites around Pindamonhangaba

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From our base in Pindamonhangaba we visited a number of small wetland sites within a two-hours drive radius of the town. Although the majority of the species we saw at these sites are common and widespread across, not only Brazil, but the whole of South American, we found a few species which are more difficult and worth seeking out if time allows.

### Guaratinguetá

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In the NE corner of this small town are located a few small ponds, -22.765756, -45.191278, amidst a large number of rice plantations. We initially visited the site due to a vagrant Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis* that had been seen but alas it was not there when we twitched it. The ponds were still extremely productive for birds, with **Pinnated Bittern** *Botaurus pinnatus* and **Long-winged Harrier** *Circus buffoni* the standouts among the commoner wetland birds.

Just down the road from these ponds begin the rice plantations. These are worth driving around to scan for other wetland species. Although we found nothing particularly different the fields are a good place to look to **Comb Duck** *Sarkidiornis sylvicola*. The plantations begin at -22.741787, -45.204895 when driving from the ponds. At the junction - 22.737373, -45.204122 turn left to reach more rice fields, but also check the bamboo for **Sooty Grassquit** *Tiaris fuliginosus*. We found three at this point.

### Guaratinguetá logistics

The ponds are a 45-minute drive from Pindamonhangaba but most of the drive is on the 116 highway. The ponds are best viewed from the dirt road beginning at -22.765804, -45.192765. The track is drivable with any vehicle but it is difficult turning around to

drive out. Given the short distance of the track, it is probably worth walking. The roads around the rice plantations are all well-maintained dirt tracks and there should be no problems. The site requires no more than a couple of hours birding.

**Sooty Grassquit** *Tiaris fuliginosus* Guaratinguetá





## Arrozais de Tremembé

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This large area of rice fields offers more excellent wetland birding. There is a much wider range of species in these fields than is found at Guaratinguetá, but the real difference is the huge numbers of ducks that can be found here around the network of lakes located at -22.934474, -45.554705. We only made as far as the lake directly in front of the given coordinates but here we found **Southern Pochard** *Netta erythrophthalma* and

**Comb Duck** *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* among the large numbers of Whistling Ducks. The causeway down to the lake passes many excellent flooded fields full of herons and wading birds. Check these fields for **Yellowish Pipit** *Anthus lutescens* which are more often heard than seen due to their obvious descending song.

## Arrozais de Tremembé logistics

The fields are 25-minutes outside of Pindamonhangaba. Come off the main road at -22.943197, -45.578814 and drive along the dirt track until you reach -22.924032, -45.567977, a distance of 2.5 kilometers. At this latter point you will find a large metal gate that blocks access to a causeway. We climbed over this gate (the gates are usually

open until 4.00pm, but we arrived on site late) and then walked down the causeway to the lakes, a walk of around 2 kilometers. Our visit was, unfortunately, cut short by a very heavy tropical storm, as it would have been nice to have a bit longer than the 1.5 hours we were able to spend, which would have allowed us to explore the other lakes in the area.

## Estrada Municipal Anhanguera

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Although the habitat at this site is mainly closed reedbed as opposed to open marsh, there are a few species of interest that can be found here. As you drive along the road from Pindamonhangaba you first reach a section of reedbed at -22.871626, -45.545702 which is a good place to look for **Rufous-sided Crane** *Laterallus melanophaius*. While birding this area check for species more akin to open habitats; this was the only place on our trip that we encountered **White Woodpecker** *Melanerpes candidus* and **Curl-crested Jay** *Cyanocorax cristatellus*.

Roughly 5-kilometers further along the road at -22.842582, -45.560623 you will find a large expanse of reedbed on the right-hand side of

the road, as you drive up. This habitat is where you will find the **Orange-breasted Thornbird** *Phacellodomus ferrugineigula* and **Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis*. The latter, while not regarded as threatened by the IUCN, has suffered local declines as a consequence of trapping pressures due to its beautiful song. Around 50 meters further up the road on the left side of the road is a small stream and floodplain. Here we found **Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch** *Emberizoides herbicola* and **Sooty Tyrannulet** *Serpophaga nigricans*, neither of which is particularly uncommon but this was the only place we found them on our trip.

### Estrada Municipal Anhanguera logistics

The start of the Estrada Municipal Anhanguera road itself, -22.886722, -45.539639, is a 20-minute drive from Pindamonhangaba. The first location is just 1.5 kilometers further up this road. The first half of the road is paved, but then turns into a fairly standard dirt road which is easy to drive with any vehicle. The birding here requires no more than a couple of hours; we had wrapped up all our site targets in that time.

### São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho

Although this small wetland is the furthest away from Pindamonhangaba, it is arguably the most important to visit due to it being one of the few locations where it is possible to find the critically endangered **São Paulo Marsh Antwren** *Stymphalornis acutirostris paludicola*. Discovered in 2014, the taxonomy of this species is contested by different authorities. Currently its status with the IOC has it lumped with the Parana Antwren (a taxon occurring further south, described in 1995) as Marsh Antwren *Stymphalornis acutirostris*, but various authorities treat these as two separate species. Recent studies have also suggested that it belongs in the genus *Formicivora*.

The site itself requires very little work. Park the car at -23.1017674, -46.0175547 and walk

### São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho logistics

It is a 90-minute drive from Pindamonhangaba to the site, but the route passes through the town of São José dos Campos which offers options on cheap hotels. The road continues from where we parked the car along the edge of the marsh, but there



around the overgrown river valley. We found the bird roughly half a kilometers walk from the car at -23.098380, -46.013259, where we had a single male singing and showing nicely. Due to the bird's reedy habitat it can be difficult to see well, and it is more difficult to see in rainy conditions. Also at this site we found both **Orange-breasted Thornbird** *Phacellodomus ferrugineigula* and **Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis* again.

are few places to turn the car around when departing and because it is a short and easy walk there is little point in driving to the coordinates where we found the bird. Overall, only a couple of hours is required to ensure that you see the bird.

## Parque Estadual Intervales

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The birdlife of Intervales is well documented due to the reserve's natural diversity and popularity. It is easy to be skeptical when reading birding accounts of the park due to the great variety of species on offer, but having now spent four days here I can safely say the park is well-deserving of its reputation. In our four days here we recorded in excess of 100 species every day, peaking at nearly 180 species on our first day (Although maybe 50 of these were heard only). In order to access a number of areas in the park it is required to have a guide. We recruited a guide called Betinho who was an actual wizard and conjured up some outstanding species for us.

When breaking down the birding at the park it is difficult to know where to start, but as good a place as any are the feeding stations set up to attract a number of elusive forest species. In times gone by **Solitary Tinamou** *Tinamus solitarius*, **Variegated Antpitta** *Grallaria varia*,

**Short-tailed Antthrush** *Chamaeza campanisona* and **Spot-winged Wood-Quail** *Odontophorus capoeira* all visited the feeders. For us, however, it was the wrong season for the Tinamou and the Antthrush (although it was not uncommon around the park) and our guide thought the Antpitta had been predated, since it had now stopped visiting the feeders. However the Wood-Quails were still present at their feeder (-24.268767, -48.414351) and we enjoyed a party of six individuals at the feeders. Groups of Wood-Quails are not difficult to encounter whilst birding around the forest, normally because they are a split from the feeding group, and so are quite habituated to people. We also had our first Short-tailed Antthrush in the woods around this feeder. Out of the forest there are also feeding stations for wetland birds, and we enjoyed excellent views of **Blackish Rail** *Pardirallus nigricans*, **Rufous-sided Crake** *Laterallus melanophaius* (-24.265533, -48.413067) and the parks specialty **Red-and-white Crake** *Laterallus leucopyrrhus* (-24.265043, -48.411374).

These feeders are within walking distance of the parks pousadas. The open areas around the pousadas and offices are good for common species to bulk up a day-list, but there are also a few other species to target.

**Dusky-tailed Antbird** *Drymophila malurais* not uncommon, and we found pairs at both -24.267017, -48.411570 and -24.267953, -48.409462. **Rufous-capped Antshrike** *Thamnophilus ruficapillus* is another species to find here, especially in the reedbeds near the offices. We found a very showy female **Slaty Bristlefront** *Merulaxis ater* at -24.266791, -48.415852, which was willing to walk across the track in front of us. In the garden of the pousada at this position we had a **Wing-barred Piprites** *Piprites chloris*. After dark **Rusty-barred Owl** *Strix hylophila* is common, we found a pair right outside our lodge at -24.267845, -48.409945, but







strangely only ever seemed to respond to the tape of Tawny-browed Owl, a species we could not find.

On our first day we birded the Carmo Road, one of the most famous tracks for birding in the park. The road can only be accessed by a guide. The road begins with a locked wooden gate at -24.276177, -48.417898. Our guide opened this gate and we were able to drive a few kilometers down the road before starting birding. Along the road there are many species to target; **Black-fronted Piping Guan** *Aburria jacutinga*, **Blue-bellied Parrot** *Triclaria malachitacea*, **Saffron Toucanet** *Pteroglossus bailloni*, **Tufted Antshrike** *Mackenziaena severa*, **White-bearded Antshrike** *Biatas nigropectus*, **Ochre-rumped Antbird** *Drymophila ochropyga*, **Cinnamon-vented Piha** *Lipaugus lanioides*, **Bay-ringed Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes sylviolus*, **Rough-legged Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias burmeisteri*, **Large-headed Flatbill** *Ramphotrigon megacephalum*, **Olive-green Tanager** *Orthogonyx chloricterus* and **Brown Tanager** *Orchesticus abeillei*. Although all these are key targets for a visit for the park, we had two exceptional bonus species during our morning

on the trail. First was a **Tiny Hawk** *Accipiter superciliosus* which had just made a kill, allowing us fantastic views. The other was a **Bare-throated Bellbird** *Procnias nudicollis* perched in a *Cecropia* tree. This Cotinga is one of the loudest birds in the world, and during the breeding season can be heard in most Atlantic forest reserves. However, even with the assistance of vocalizations, they can be nearly impossible to find, and since they were not calling due to the time of year we were visiting, we were extremely lucky to see this individual.

On our second day, and last day with Betinho, we headed down a different forest track for which you do not require a guide. The track begins at -24.262019, -48.441881, 3.5 kilometers from the intervalles complex, but there is parking available here so it is worth driving this distance. It was once again brilliant birding, but our target, **Russet-winged Spadebill** *Platyrinchus leucoryphus*, was 4 kilometers down the track so needed more haste to reach the site before the birds stopped being as active. Once we reached the location for the bird, -24.280012, -48.444409, it took some time before an individual appeared. It is worth noting that it never responded vocally. On the way down we had heard Variegated Antpitta at -24.2676929, -48.4365887 but the bird did not seem to respond to tape. On our way back we climbed into the forest itself, stationing ourselves to see if the bird would walk to us, which it duly did. On this trail at -24.270815, -48.435699 we also had another Short-tailed Antthrush. Other notable species recorded on this walk included; **Ruddy Quail-Dove** *Geotrygon montana*, **Ochre-collared Piculet** *Picumnus temminckii*, **Squamate Antbird** *Myrmeciza squamosa*, **Mouse-colored Tapaculo** *Scytalopus speluncae*, **Rufous-breasted Leaftosser** *Sclerurus scansor*, **Sharp-billed Treehunter** *Heliobletus contaminatus* and **Three-striped Flycatcher** *Conopias trivirgatus*. Two species that we did not see that Betinho told us to look for on this trail in the right

season (September) are **Atlantic Royal Flycatcher** *Onychorhynchus swainsoni*, which breeds not far from the coordinates for the Spadebill, and **Pavonine Cuckoo** *Dromococcyx pavoninus*, which can be found in the area around the metal chain roughly 2 kilometers along the track. Once you return to the car it is worth continuing to drive down the road another 2.5 kilometers to -24.248698, -48.458288 where there is a lek of **Purple-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis loddigesii*. We spent the last two days birding forest trails around the hotel. The birding was extremely pleasant with lots of nice mixed flocks to search through for other species. The Mirante de Anta tower -24.2726578, -48.4055495 is a good place to visit to scan for raptors, and the trail on the way up is good to look for Short-tailed Antthrush.

#### **Parque Estadual Intervales logistics**

The park can be accessed from the main road at two points. From the south it is best accessed from -24.178138, -48.507660 where you drive 18.5 kilometers before reaching the park. Helpfully there are signposts at every junction so it is difficult to get lost. There is a checkpoint gate at -24.256435, -48.448294 which serves as an entrance to the park. If visiting from São Paulo the best access is at -24.096228, -48.362950 in the town of Ribeirão Grande, followed by 24 kilometers of dirt road. Again, the park is well signposted. From this direction the checkpoint gate is right in front of the park complex at -24.264735, -48.412724. The park is roughly four hours drive from São Paulo and nearly five hours from Curitiba in the south.



**Variegated Antpitta** *Grallaria varia* PE Intervales

We stayed in Pousada Pica Pau which is the closest pousada to the site restaurant (and also the only one with a pool). The room cost us 700 reais for four nights, but meals were an additional cost to this figure. In Pica Pau there is a fridge but no cooking facilities or utensils, but the food is good and ample at the restaurant. We brought food of our own for breakfast, since the restaurant only serves breakfast after 07.30. It is also worth bringing some bananas for feeding the tanagers and parakeets of the park, as there is not a feeder set up for them. We spent three and a half days in Intervales, which was just about enough but would have enjoyed more had we the option. Betinho cost us 200 reais a day, but he was worth it and he is an excellent guide. Unfortunately, he does not speak English but has guided foreign birders before.





Top left: **Bare-throated Bellbird** *Procnias nudicollis* PE Intervalles. Top right: **Spot-billed Toucanet** *Selenidera maculirostris* PE Intervalles. Middle left: **Wing-barred Piprites** *Piprites chloris* PE Intervalles. Middle right: **Tiny Hawk** *Accipiter superciliosus* PE Intervalles. Bottom left: **Blackish Rail** *Pardirallus nigricans* PE Intervalles. Bottom right: **Red-and-white Crake** *Laterallus leucopyrrhus* PE Intervalles.



# PARANÁ



Rio São João on the way to Bicudinho-do-Brejo

## Várzea na Estrada do Currallinho

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Although little more than an overgrown wetland to the east of Curitiba, this location is one of the best places in Paraná state to find **Marsh Tapaculo** *Scytalopus iraiensis*. As a member of the *Scytalopus* genus its appearance is not unfamiliar but this species is endangered, known from only 24 locations across Minas Gerais, Paraná, Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

The marsh itself is extremely overgrown, with precious little in the way of open water. The thick vegetation makes it an absolute nightmare to see the Tapaculo, but the bird is not uncommon at the site. We got to the site around 09.00 and after a short walk found a minimum of three different birds singing at -

### Várzea na Estrada do Currallinho logistics

The site is a roughly 30 – 45-minute drive from Curitiba depending on traffic and the starting point within the city. Once you leave the 277 highway -25.5415128, -49.0613935 the route becomes a dirt track, but the conditions of the road are good and passable with any car. The road was surprisingly busy

25.570602, -49.056943, from both sides of the road. At least one of the birds responded very strongly to our playback, but finding it in the vegetation was challenging, and we were only able to obtain poor views.

The site also has an excellent backup cast of interesting species. **Olive Spinetail** *Cranioleuca obsoleta* replaces Pallid Spinetail *Cranioleuca pallida* in this region, but is not uncommon and we found three showing very well in the trees along the edge of the marsh. **Pampa Finch** *Embernagra platensis* is another excellent species that can be found here, and we also had a surprise with a male **Ultramarine Grosbeak** *Cyanocompsa brissonii*.

and there is a lack of obvious parking locations, so it is worth parking the car on a wide and straight section of track (we parked less than 100m from where we found the Tapaculos). Depending on your success with the birds the site requires no more than one to two hours.

## Parque Tanguá

On the north side of Curitiba is the suburban park of Tanguá. At first glance its mown lawns and heavy footfall might give the impression this is not the ideal place to find some of the region's endemic species. However, though it can be found in many of Curitiba's parks, this is an excellent place to find the **Canebreak Groundcreeper** *Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides*, a relative of foliage gleaners. We found one at -25.380461, -49.284711 which responded extremely well to tape. We tried so many different angles and positions but the bird refused to leave the thickest, darkest clumps of vegetation. We managed to get nice clear views on occasion but they were always brief and never in the open.

### Parque Tanguá logistics

Curitiba is well organized so it is not difficult to drive to the park, and there are car parking options at -25.380938, -49.284542 and -25.380938, -49.284542. The paths are all paved and in excellent condition, making the park extremely accessible and easy walking.

For the most part other species we saw were common species for such a habitat. The lake at the center of the park had a few interesting water birds but nothing different. Not far from the Groundcreeper we had a stunning male **Blue-and-yellow Tanager** *Pipraeidea bonariensis*. This species is widespread across southern South America, but in Brazil is restricted to this region in the Southwest. After dark we returned to the park to try for some night birds. Our main target was **Long-tufted Screech Owl** *Megascops sanctaecatarinae* which can only be found in this small region of Southwest Brazil and Uruguay. It did not take much effort, and we had a showy individual responding at -25.380572, -49.285342.

There is no need to spend more than a few hours here, although seeing the owl will obviously require a night visit. We felt very safe in the park at night, all the paths have streetlights and there were various people, including families, still walking around.

## Reserva Bicudinho-do-brejo

Before describing this reserve it is crucial to mention that this is a private reserve that we were very lucky to be able to access. With this in mind, it seems pointless describing what we recorded here but there are two reasons why I would disagree. First, there are accessible forests nearby which will also contain many of the reserve's regional endemics and second, a number of the species that we recorded here would be targets at reserves such as Intervalles. We saw species such as **White-breasted Tapaculo** *Eleoscytalopus indigoticus* and **Spotted Bamboowren** *Psilorhamphus guttatus* here, so we did not prioritize seeing them at other accessible locations where they occur.





Opened as recently as 2009, the reserve was bought privately to protect the **Parana Antwren** *Stymphalornis acutirostris acutirostris*, which was discovered here and after which the reserve is named. Parana Antwren has disputed taxonomy, elaborated on when describing São Paulo Marsh Antwren *Stymphalornis acutirostris paludicola*, but regardless of its current status, it seems likely that IOC will split these birds in the future. Although the Parana Antwren is very common at the reserve itself, it can be seen without visiting the reserve at -25.869754, -48.748145. At the docks here the bird shows very nicely, and these are also the docks where the boat departs with visitors to the reserve itself.

The journey to the reserve takes an hour and a half by boat and passes through the brackish Baía de Guaratuba channel before taking a tributary into the forest. The channel is tidal and at low tide many herons and spoonbills feed on the mudflats. The reedbeds along the channel margins are home to the stunning

#### Reserva Bicudinho-do-brejo logistics

The reserve is only accessible by boat. The docks for the boat, where it is possible to find the Parana Antwren, is a two and a quarter-hour drive from Curitiba with an additional 90-minutes on the boat to reach the reserve. Once at the reserve you are effectively left on your own, although there are basic supplies such as toilet paper and the gas to cook. You

**Many-colored Rush Tyrant** *Tachuris rubrigastra*, but it is not known to occur anywhere accessible by anything other than a boat along this water body.

Because the reserve is further south than any of the other sites on our itinerary, and is located in a rather large expanse of lowland Atlantic forest there are a handful of rare and local species to target if attempting to visit other nearby forests. **Restinga Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes kronei* and the endangered **Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus kaempferi* are two species that are common in the reserve but are extremely restricted to the coastal forest in this region. **Azure Jay** *Cyanocorax caeruleus* is not rare but is also restricted to this area, although it can be found in the southern coastal regions of São Paulo state. There are other more widespread Atlantic forest species that we only recorded here on our trip; **King Vulture** *Sarcoramphus papa*, **Great Black Hawk** *Buteogallus urubitinga*, **Mottled Owl** *Ciccaba virgate* and **Unicolored Blackbird** *Agelasticus cyanopus*.

bring your food and other necessities, and are then left in a small house to experience the forest and all its birdlife. The house is fully equipped with cooking utensils, beds and washing facilities. It is a brilliant and unique birding experience that will hopefully become more accessible for birders in the future.

**Parana Antwren** *Stymphalornis acutirostris acutirostris* Bicudinho-do-brejo







Top left: **Mottled Owl** *Ciccaba virgata* Bicudinho-do-brejo. Top right: **Rusty-barred Owl** *Strix hylophila* PE Intervalles. Middle left: **Black-capped Screech Owl** *Megascops atricapilla* Bicudinho-do-brejo. Middle right: **Long-tufted Screech-Owl** *Megascops sanctaecatarinae* Parque Tanguá. Bottom left: **East Brazilian Pygmy Owl** *Glaucidium minutissimum* Bicudinho-do-brejo. Bottom right: **Tawny-browed Owl** *Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana* REGUA.



# COMPLETE SPECIES LIST

BIRDS, MAMMALS, REPTILES, AMPHIBIANS, BUTTERFLIES,  
DRAGONFLIES & DAMSELFLIES

**Velvety Black Tyrant** *Knipolegus nigerrimus* Campos do Jordão



## BIRDS

- 1 **Solitary Tinamou** *Tinamus solitarius*  
Recorded at Intervalles and Campos do Jordão, but heard only
- 2 **Brown Tinamou** *Crypturellus obsoletus*  
Commonly heard in forest reserves. One was seen at Intervalles, feeding on the roadside during early evening
- 3 **Tataupa Tinamou** *Crypturellus tataupa*  
One was heard at Carmo
- 4 **Rusty-margined Guan** *Penelope superciliaris*  
A single was seen at Intervalles
- 5 **Dusky-legged Guan** *Penelope obscura*  
Most abundant at Itatiaia, Campos do Jordão and Intervalles
- 6 **Black-fronted Piping Guan** *Pipile jacutinga* **Endangered**  
Two individuals were seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles
- 7 **Spot-winged Wood Quail** *Odontophorus capueira*  
Common at Intervalles. A small group was also seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 8 **White-faced Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna viduata*  
Very common at Arrozaís de Tremembé, but also present at other wetland sites
- 9 **Black-bellied Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna autumnalis*  
Very common at Arrozaís de Tremembé, but also present at other wetland sites
- 10 **Fulvous Whistling Duck** *Dendrocygna bicolor*  
Very common at Arrozaís de Tremembé
- 11 **Comb Duck** *Sarkidiornis sylvicola*  
Two were seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé
- 12 **Brazilian Teal** *Amazonetta brasiliensis*  
The most common duck species on our trip, often encountered on ponds and wetlands
- 13 **White-cheeked Pintail** *Anas bahamensis*  
Small groups present on the saline lagoons around Cabo Frio
- 14 **Southern Pochard** *Netta erythrophthalma*  
Three were on the large lakes at Arrozaís de Tremembé
- 15 **Short-tailed Nighthawk** *Lurocalis semitorquatus*  
A single was hawking along the main forest road at Intervalles
- 16 **Pauraque** *Nyctidromus albicollis*  
Common around the Pousadas at Intervalles
- 17 **White-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne zonaris*  
Encountered occasionally during the trip, but most often at Intervalles
- 18 **Grey-rumped Swift** *Chaetura cinereiventris*  
Encountered occasionally during the trip, but the best views were around Ubatuba
- 19 **Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift** *Panyptila cayennensis*  
One was seen from the balcony at Ninho da Cambacica
- 20 **Saw-billed Hermit** *Ramphodon naevius*  
Common at hummingbird feeders around Ubatuba, as well as occasionally at sites in Rio de Janeiro state
- 21 **Scale-throated Hermit** *Phaethornis eurynome*  
Not uncommon in forest reserves
- 22 **Planalto Hermit** *Phaethornis pretrei*  
One was seen feeding on flowers at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho
- 23 **Dusky-throated Hermit** *Phaethornis squalidus*  
Encountered in forest at Intervalles and Bicudinho-do-brejo



- 24 **Reddish Hermit** *Phaethornis ruber*  
At least two individuals were encountered at REGUA
- 25 **Sombre Hummingbird** *Aphantochroa cirrochloris*  
Common visitor to feeders at Ninho da Cambacica and Sítio Folha Seca
- 26 **Swallow-tailed Hummingbird** *Eupetomena macroura*  
Common hummingbird in parks and gardens, also visiting feeders at REGUA and Pousada Oikos
- 27 **Black Jacobin** *Florisuga fusca*  
Occasional throughout, but common visitor to feeders at Ninho da Cambacica and Sítio Folha Seca
- 28 **Black-throated Mango** *Anthracothonax nigricollis*  
Uncommon visitor to feeders at Ninho da Cambacica
- 29 **Green-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis lalandi*  
Scarce inhabitant of open areas at altitude, specifically Pico da Caledônia, Itatiaia and Campos do Jordão
- 30 **Purple-crowned Plovercrest** *Stephanoxis loddigesii*  
Only seen at the lek site in Intervalles
- 31 **Friiled Coquette** *Lophornis magnificus*  
A female was visiting the feeders at Ninho da Cambacica
- 32 **Festive Coquette** *Lophornis chalybeus*  
Common visitor to feeders at Ninho da Cambacica and Sítio Folha Seca
- 33 **Glittering-bellied Emerald** *Chlorostilbon lucidus*  
A female was seen at Intervalles
- 34 **Violet-capped Woodnymph** *Thalurania glaucopis*  
Common throughout, especially at hummingbird feeders in Ubatuba
- 35 **White-chinned Sapphire** *Hylocharis cyanus*  
A male and female were visiting the feeders at Sítio Folha Seca
- 36 **White-throated Hummingbird** *Leucochloris albicollis*  
Seen occasionally, but best encountered at Pousada Oikos
- 37 **Versicolored Emerald** *Amazilia versicolor*  
Common at hummingbird feeders around Ubatuba
- 38 **Glittering-throated Emerald** *Amazilia fimbriata*  
Common at hummingbird feeders around Ubatuba
- 39 **Brazilian Ruby** *Clytolaema rubricauda*  
Visitor to hummingbird feeders in Ubatuba, but occasionally seen throughout the trip
- 40 **Amethyst Woodstar** *Calliphlox amethystina*  
Visitor to hummingbird feeders at Pousada Oikos
- 41 **Guira Cuckoo** *Guira guira*  
Common in open habitats
- 42 **Greater Ani** *Crotophaga major*  
Abundant around the wetlands at REGUA
- 43 **Smooth-billed Ani** *Crotophaga ani*  
Very common throughout
- 44 **Striped Cuckoo** *Tapera naevia*  
Ghost bird, commonly heard but rarely seen. We saw two on separate occasions whilst driving
- 45 **Squirrel Cuckoo** *Piaya cayana*  
Common forest resident throughout
- 46 **Feral Pigeon** *Columba livia*  
Yes
- 47 **Picazuro Pigeon** *Patagioenas picazuro*  
Abundant throughout the trip

- 48 **Plumbeous Pigeon** *Patagioenas plumbea*  
A single was heard singing at Intervalles
- 49 **Plain-breasted Ground Dove** *Columbina minuta*  
Can be encountered in the restinga forests around Cabo Frio
- 50 **Ruddy Ground Dove** *Columbina talpacoti*  
Abundant throughout the trip
- 51 **White-tipped Dove** *Leptotila verreauxi*  
Common forest resident throughout
- 52 **Eared Dove** *Zenaida auriculata*  
Rare in Rio de Janeiro state, but common elsewhere
- 53 **Rufous-sided Crake** *Laterallus melanophaius*  
Seen at REGUA and various wetland sites, but currently visiting feeders at Intervalles
- 54 **Grey-breasted Crake** *Laterallus exilis*  
Heard only at Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 55 **Red-and-white Crake** *Laterallus leucopyrrhus*  
One individual visiting a feeder at Intervalles
- 56 **Grey-necked Wood Rail** *Aramides cajaneus*  
One swam across a channel near Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 57 **Slaty-breasted Wood Rail** *Aramides saracura*  
Seen occasionally throughout, notably at Itatiaia and Intervalles
- 58 **Ash-throated Crake** *Porzana albicollis*  
One was seen in fields near REGUA
- 59 **Blackish Rail** *Pardirallus nigricans*  
Seen at REGUA and various wetland sites, but currently visiting feeders at Intervalles
- 60 **Common Gallinule** *Gallinula galeata*  
Common at any wetland site
- 61 **Limpkin** *Aramus guarauna*  
One was present at Guaratinguetá Marsh
- 62 **American Oystercatcher** *Haematopus palliatus*  
Common along the coast around Cabo Frio
- 63 **White-backed Stilt** *Himantopus melanurus*  
Common in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 64 **Southern Lapwing** *Vanellus chilensis*  
Very common throughout
- 65 **Semipalmated Plover** *Charadrius semipalmatus*  
Common around Cabo Frio, also a single on Ilhabela
- 66 **Collared Plover** *Charadrius collaris*  
Two were seen in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 67 **Wattled Jacana** *Jacana jacana*  
Common at various wetland sites
- 68 **Ruddy Turnstone** *Arenaria interpres*  
Common in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 69 **Sanderling** *Calidris alba*  
Very common in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 70 **White-rumped Sandpiper** *Calidris fuscicollis*  
Uncommon in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 71 **South American Snipe** *Gallinago paraguaiiae*  
Common in the snipe field near REGUA

- 72 **Giant Snipe** *Gallinago undulata*  
At least two were seen in the snipe field near REGUA
- 73 **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius*  
Common in salt pans and along beaches around Cabo Frio
- 74 **Solitary Sandpiper** *Tringa solitaria*  
Seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé and Guaratinguetá
- 75 **Lesser Yellowlegs** *Tringa flavipes*  
Common in salt pans around Cabo Frio, also seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé and Guaratinguetá
- 76 **Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca*  
Common in salt pans around Cabo Frio
- 77 **Grey-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*  
Common on beaches around Cabo Frio
- 78 **Kelp Gull** *Larus dominicanus*  
Very common around Cabo Frio
- 79 **Royal Tern** *Thalasseus maximus*  
Large roosting flock around Ilha do Japonês, Cabo Frio
- 80 **Cabot's Tern** *Thalasseus acuflavidus*  
Two roosting with Royal Terns around Ilha do Japonês, Cabo Frio
- 81 **Wood Stork** *Mycteria americana*  
Common at Arrozaís de Tremembé
- 82 **Magnificent Frigatebird** *Fregata magnificens*  
Very common in coastal regions, even the Copacabana beach in Rio
- 83 **Brown Booby** *Sula leucogaster*  
Small numbers fishing offshore around Cabo Frio
- 84 **Neotropic Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*  
Common at any wetland site
- 85 **Anhinga** *Anhinga anhinga*  
One was perched at Arrozaís de Tremembé
- 86 **Bare-faced Ibis** *Phimosus infuscatus*  
Not uncommon around Curitiba, especially on the boat journey to Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 87 **Roseate Spoonbill** *Platalea ajaja*  
Common in salt pans around Cabo Frio, also seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé

**Grey-headed Gull** *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* Cabo Frio





88	<b>Rufescent Tiger Heron</b> Common at REGUA	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>
89	<b>Boat-billed Heron</b> Three individuals roosting with the Western Cattle Egrets at REGUA	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>
90	<b>Pinnated Bittern</b> One was showing at the wetland in Guaratinguetá	<i>Botaurus pinnatus</i>
91	<b>Black-crowned Night Heron</b> Occasional throughout at suitable wetland habitats	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>
92	<b>Striated Heron</b> Common at suitable wetlands	<i>Butorides striata</i>
93	<b>Western Cattle Egret</b> Yes	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
94	<b>Cocoi Heron</b> Individuals were seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé, Guaratinguetá and on the boat journey to Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>
95	<b>Great Egret</b> Encountered at suitable wetlands	<i>Ardea alba</i>
96	<b>Whistling Heron</b> Two were found roosting in trees at REGUA	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>
97	<b>Little Blue Heron</b> Occasional throughout, notably at Cabo Frio and Arrozaís de Tremembé	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>
98	<b>Snowy Egret</b> Occasional throughout, notably at Arrozaís de Tremembé and Guaratinguetá	<i>Egretta thula</i>
99	<b>Turkey Vulture</b> Very common throughout	<i>Cathartes aura</i>
100	<b>Black Vulture</b> Very common throughout	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>
101	<b>King Vulture</b> One spent an evening soaring over Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>
102	<b>Western Osprey</b> Two were seen from the boat journey to Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>
103	<b>Grey-headed Kite</b> One was seen from the view-tower in Intervalles	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>
104	<b>Swallow-tailed Kite</b> Two flew over Ninho da Cambacica, and four were seen on the drive from São Paulo to Curitiba	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>
105	<b>Black Hawk-Eagle</b> One was perched above Campos do Jordão and another was heard at Intervalles	<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>
106	<b>Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle</b> One flew over Carmo	<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>
107	<b>Ornate Hawk-Eagle</b> One flew over Intervalles calling	<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>
108	<b>Tiny Hawk</b> One with a fresh kill showed very well on the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Accipiter superciliosus</i>
109	<b>Rufous-thighed Hawk</b> One was seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Accipiter erythronemius</i>
110	<b>Long-winged Harrier</b> One was hunting the marsh at Guaratinguetá	<i>Circus buffoni</i>
111	<b>Savanna Hawk</b> Common at Arrozaís de Tremembé and Guaratinguetá	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>

112	<b>Great Black Hawk</b> One flew low over Bicudinho-do-brejo early morning	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	
113	<b>Roadside Hawk</b> Common throughout	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	
114	<b>Harris's Hawk</b> One was perched in the restinga not far from Cabo Frio	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	
115	<b>White-tailed Hawk</b> Occasional throughout	<i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i>	
116	<b>Short-tailed Hawk</b> One was perched in farmland near Pousada Oikos	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	
117	<b>Tropical Screech Owl</b> Two roost in the palm trees outside reception at Intervalles. Heard elsewhere	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	
118	<b>Black-capped Screech Owl</b> Tape-lured at Ninho da Cambacica and Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Megascops atricapilla</i>	
119	<b>Long-tufted Screech Owl</b> Tape-lured at Parque Tanguá, Curitiba	<i>Megascops sanctaecatarinae</i>	
120	<b>Rusty-barred Owl</b> Tape-lured at Intervalles, where it is common	<i>Strix hylophila</i>	
121	<b>Mottled Owl</b> Tape-lured at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Strix virgata</i>	
122	<b>Tawny-browed Owl</b> One at the snipe fields, near REGUA	<i>Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana</i>	
123	<b>East Brazilian Pygmy Owl</b> Tape-lured at Ninho da Cambacica and Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Glaucidium minutissimum</i>	
124	<b>Ferruginous Pygmy Owl</b> Tape-lured at REGUA	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	
125	<b>Burrowing Owl</b> Not uncommon in open areas, notably around REGUA and Parque Tanguá, Curitiba	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	
126	<b>Short-eared Owl</b> One was flushed from grassland above Campos do Jordão	<i>Asio flammeus</i>	
127	<b>Green-backed Trogon</b> Common around Ubatuba, also one seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	
128	<b>Surucua Trogon</b> Common at Intervalles, one was also seen in forests above Campos do Jordão	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>	
129	<b>Black-throated Trogon</b> Common at Intervalles	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	
130	<b>Green Kingfisher</b> Common at REGUA, also recorded on the boat trip to Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	
131	<b>Amazon Kingfisher</b> One was seen on the boat trip to Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	
132	<b>Ringed Kingfisher</b> Seen occasionally throughout, notably REGUA and Intervalles	<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	
133	<b>Rufous-capped Motmot</b> More often heard than seen at REGUA and Intervalles	<i>Baryphthengus ruficapillus</i>	
134	<b>Three-toed Jacamar</b> Common at Carmo	<i>Jacamara cyon tridactyla</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
135	<b>Rufous-tailed Jacamar</b> Occasional throughout in forested habitats	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	



136	<b>Buff-bellied Puffbird</b> Two showed well at Mambucaba	<i>Notharchus swainsoni</i>	
137	<b>White-eared Puffbird</b> Common along the road around Pousada Oikos	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	
138	<b>Rusty-breasted Nunlet</b> Heard only at Intervalles	<i>Nonnula rubecula</i>	
139	<b>Saffron Toucanet</b> Four were seen along the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Pteroglossus bailloni</i>	
140	<b>Spot-billed Toucanet</b> Common at Intervalles	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	
141	<b>Green-billed Toucan</b> Two were seen at Campos do Jordão, one at Pousada Oikos and two at Intervalles	<i>Ramphastos dicolorus</i>	
142	<b>Channel-billed Toucan</b> Common at REGUA and around Ubatuba	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
143	<b>Toco Toucan</b> A handful were seen at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	
144	<b>White-barred Piculet</b> Common around REGUA, Cabo Frio and Ubatuba	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	
145	<b>Ochre-collared Piculet</b> Common at Intervalles and Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Picumnus temminckii</i>	
146	<b>White Woodpecker</b> Seen at REGUA and at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	
147	<b>Yellow-fronted Woodpecker</b> A group of five visited the garden at Ninho da Cambacica, and singles were seen at Intervalles	<i>Melanerpes flavifrons</i>	
148	<b>White-spotted Woodpecker</b> One was seen at Intervalles, others were heard	<i>Veniliornis spilogaster</i>	
149	<b>Yellow-eared Woodpecker</b> Birds were recorded at Carmo, REGUA and Mambucaba	<i>Veniliornis maculifrons</i>	
150	<b>Yellow-throated Woodpecker</b> Common around Ubatuba	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	
151	<b>Yellow-browed Woodpecker</b> Was recorded at Intervalles and Pousada Oikos	<i>Piculus aurulentus</i>	
152	<b>Campo Flicker</b> Commonly encountered in open areas	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	
153	<b>Blond-crested Woodpecker</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo, also suburban São Paulo city	<i>Celeus flavescens</i>	
154	<b>Lineated Woodpecker</b> One was seen at Intervalles	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	
155	<b>Southern Crested Caracara</b> Common throughout	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	
156	<b>Yellow-headed Caracara</b> Common throughout	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	
157	<b>Laughing Falcon</b> One was heard and then seen at REGUA	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	
158	<b>Collared Forest Falcon</b> One was heard at REGUA, and one was heard and seen at Intervalles	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	
159	<b>American Kestrel</b> Uncommon in open areas and from roadsides	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	

160	<b>Plain Parakeet</b>	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>	
	Common around Ubatuba, Curitiba and Intervales		
161	<b>Yellow-chevroned Parakeet</b>	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	
	Seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé, also suburban São Paulo city		
162	<b>Pileated Parrot</b>	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	
	Seen at Intervales and Campos do Jordão		
163	<b>Blue-bellied Parrot</b>	<i>Triclaria malachitacea</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
	Two were seen on the Carmo road, Intervales		
164	<b>Scaly-headed Parrot</b>	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	
	Common around Ubatuba and at Intervales		
165	<b>Vinaceous-breasted Amazon</b>	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	<b>Endangered</b>
	Common around Campos do Jordão		
166	<b>Southern Mealy Amazon</b>	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	
	Common on the island of Ilhabela		
167	<b>Blue-winged Parrotlet</b>	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	
	Reasonably common throughout, notably at Intervales		
168	<b>Maroon-bellied Parakeet</b>	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>	
	Recorded at Ubatuba and Campos do Jordão, but most common at Intervales		
169	<b>White-eyed Parakeet</b>	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>	
	Not uncommon throughout, but more often in open areas		
170	<b>Rufous-breasted Leaftosser</b>	<i>Sclerurus scansor</i>	
	Reasonably common at Intervales		
171	<b>Olivaceous Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	
	Common in forested habitats		
172	<b>Plain-winged Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Dendrocincla turdina</i>	
	Most commonly seen at Ubatuba, but can be found in most forested reserves		
173	<b>Planalto Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>	
	One was seen at Intervales		
174	<b>White-throated Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>	
	One was seen at Intervales		
175	<b>Lesser Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i>	
	Common in forested habitats		
176	<b>Scaled Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>	
	Two were seen at Carmo and one at Itatiaia		
177	<b>Scalloped Woodcreeper</b>	<i>Lepidocolaptes falcinellus</i>	
	Two were seen at Intervales		
178	<b>Plain Xenops</b>	<i>Xenops minutus</i>	
	One was seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo and another at Intervales		
179	<b>Streaked Xenops</b>	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	
	Was seen at REGUA and Intervales		
180	<b>Band-tailed Hornero</b>	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	
	Common at REGUA and at Mambucaba		
181	<b>Rufous Hornero</b>	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	
	Common throughout, but only in open habitats		
182	<b>Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper</b>	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	
	Heard at most small woodland rivers, but only seen at Casa de Farinha		
183	<b>White-collared Foliage-gleaner</b>	<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>	
	Common at Intervales		

- |     |  |                                       |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 184 | <b>Pale-browed Treehunter</b><br>Heard only at Intervals   | <i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i>      |
| 185 | <b>Sharp-billed Treehunter</b><br>One was seen in a mixed flock at Intervals   | <i>Heliobletus contaminatus</i>       |
| 186 | <b>Black-capped Foliage-gleaner</b><br>Common around Ubatuba and at Intervals  | <i>Philydor atricapillus</i>          |
| 187 | <b>Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner</b><br>Common at Intervals   | <i>Philydor rufum</i>                 |
| 188 | <b>Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner</b><br>Heard only at Intervals   | <i>Anabacerthia lichtensteini</i>     |
| 189 | <b>Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner</b><br>One was seen at Itatiaia and another in the forests above Campos do Jordão                             | <i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>    |
| 190 | <b>Canebrake Groundcreeper</b><br>One was seen in Parque Tanguá  | <i>Clibanornis dendrocolaptoides</i>  |
| 191 | <b>White-eyed Foliage-gleaner</b><br>Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo and Intervals  | <i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>       |
| 192 | <b>Araucaria Tit-Spinetail</b><br>One was seen in Araucaria trees above Campos do Jordão   | <i>Leptasthenura setaria</i>          |
| 193 | <b>Orange-eyed Thornbird</b><br>Two were seen at Pico da Caledônia, and more were heard at Mambucaba   | <i>Phacellodomus erythrophthalmus</i> |
| 194 | <b>Orange-breasted Thornbird</b><br>One was seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera and more were heard at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho | <i>Phacellodomus ferrugineigula</i>   |
| 195 | <b>Itatiaia Spinetail</b><br>Common at high altitude in Itatiaia   | <i>Asthenes moreirae</i>              |
| 196 | <b>Olive Spinetail</b><br>Birds were seen at Várzea na Estrada do Curralinho and Parque Tanguá   | <i>Cranioleuca obsoleta</i>           |
| 197 | <b>Pallid Spinetail</b><br>Regular feature of mixed-species flocks in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo states                                    | <i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>            |
| 198 | <b>Yellow-chinned Spinetail</b><br>Common in wetland habitats  | <i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i>         |
| 199 | <b>Grey-bellied Spinetail</b><br>Two were seen at Intervals  | <i>Synallaxis cinerascens</i>         |
| 200 | <b>Rufous-capped Spinetail</b><br>Common at most forest sites  | <i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>         |

**Bertoni's Antbird** *Drymophila rubricollis* Pousada Oikos





201	<b>Spix's Spinetail</b>	<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>	
	Two were seen in forest at low altitude in Itatiaia		
202	<b>Silvery-flanked Antwren</b>	<i>Myrmotherula luctuosa</i>	
	Heard only at REGUA		
203	<b>Unicolored Antwren</b>	<i>Myrmotherula unicolor</i>	
	Seen in mixed flocks at REGUA and Bicudinho-do-brejo		
204	<b>Streak-capped Antwren</b>	<i>Terenura maculata</i>	
	One was seen in a mixed flock at REGUA		
205	<b>Black-hooded Antwren</b>	<i>Formicivora erythronotos</i>	<b>Endangered</b>
	A pair was seen well at Mambucaba		
206	<b>Serra Antwren</b>	<i>Formicivora serrana</i>	
	<b>Serra Antwren</b>	<i>F. s. interposita</i>	
	Can be found at Carmo		
	<b>Restinga Antwren</b>	<i>F. s. littoralis</i>	<b>Endangered</b>
	Common in the restinga forests around Carmo		
207	<b>Marsh Antwren</b>	<i>Stymphalornis acutirostris</i>	
	<b>São Paulo Marsh Antwren</b>	<i>S. a. paludicola</i>	<b>Critically Endangered</b>
	Two were seen at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho		
	<b>Parana Antwren</b>	<i>S. a. acutirostris</i>	
	Can be seen at the docks at -25.869754, -48.748145, but otherwise only encountered at Bicudinho-do-brejo		
208	<b>Star-throated Antwren</b>	<i>Rhopias gularis</i>	
	Common at Intervalles		
209	<b>Rufous-winged Antwren</b>	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	
	Common in mixed flocks around Ubatuba, also seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo		
210	<b>Spot-breasted Antvireo</b>	<i>Dysithamnus stictothorax</i>	
	Common around Ubatuba, also seen at Intervalles		
211	<b>Plain Antvireo</b>	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	
	Common along the Carmo road, Intervalles		
212	<b>Rufous-backed Antvireo</b>	<i>Dysithamnus xanthopterus</i>	
	One was seen in forest above Campos do Jordão		
213	<b>Chestnut-backed Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>	
	Was seen at Carmo, REGUA and Mambucaba		
214	<b>Sooretama Slaty Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus ambiguus</i>	
	Three were seen in restinga around Cabo Frio		
215	<b>Variable Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	
	Recorded at Itatiaia, Bicudinho-do-brejo and Intervalles		
216	<b>Rufous-capped Antshrike</b>	<i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i>	
	Two birds were seen around the pousadas at Intervalles		
217	<b>White-bearded Antshrike</b>	<i>Biatas nigropectus</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
	A pair was seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles		
218	<b>Large-tailed Antshrike</b>	<i>Mackenziaena leachii</i>	
	One was seen around the park gate at Itatiaia		
219	<b>Tufted Antshrike</b>	<i>Mackenziaena severa</i>	
	Common at Intervalles		
220	<b>Spot-backed Antshrike</b>	<i>Hypoedaleus guttatus</i>	
	Common at Sítio Folha Seca, also seen at Intervalles		
221	<b>Giant Antshrike</b>	<i>Batara cinerea</i>	
	A pair was seen at Pico do Caledônia, and another was heard at Intervalles		

222	<b>Ferruginous Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila ferruginea</i>	
	Common around Ubatuba and at Intervalles		
223	<b>Bertoni's Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila rubricollis</i>	
	A pair was seen at Pousada Oikos, and another at Intervalles		
224	<b>Rufous-tailed Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila genei</i>	
	Birds were seen at Pico da Caledônia, Itatiaia and in forest above Campos do Jordão		
225	<b>Ochre-rumped Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila ochropyga</i>	
	Common along the Carmo road, Intervalles		
226	<b>Dusky-tailed Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila malura</i>	
	Common around the pousadas at Intervalles		
227	<b>Scaled Antbird</b>	<i>Drymophila squamata</i>	
	Reasonably common throughout, notably around Ubatuba		
228	<b>Squamate Antbird</b>	<i>Myrmoderus squamosus</i>	
	Seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo and Intervalles		
229	<b>White-shouldered Fire-eye</b>	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>	
	Reasonably common in forest habitats, notably at Intervalles		
230	<b>Rufous-capped Antthrush</b>	<i>Formicarius colma</i>	
	One showed well at Sítio Folha Seca		
231	<b>Short-tailed Antthrush</b>	<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>	
	Common at Intervalles, four birds seen		
232	<b>Cryptic Antthrush</b>	<i>Chamaeza meruloides</i>	
	One was seen at Pousada Oikos, another was heard at Intervalles		
233	<b>Rufous-tailed Antthrush</b>	<i>Chamaeza ruficauda</i>	
	One was seen at Pico da Caledônia		
234	<b>Variegated Antpitta</b>	<i>Grallaria varia</i>	
	One was seen at Intervalles, others were heard		
235	<b>Speckle-breasted Antpitta</b>	<i>Hylopezus nattereri</i>	
	One was seen at Pousada Oikos, another was heard distantly at Campos do Jordão		
236	<b>Rufous Gnatcatcher</b>	<i>Conopophaga lineata</i>	
	Seen occasionally in forest throughout the trip		
237	<b>Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher</b>	<i>Conopophaga melanops</i>	
	Seen occasionally in forest throughout the trip		
238	<b>Spotted Bamboowren</b>	<i>Psilorhamphus guttatus</i>	
	One was seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo and another was heard at Intervalles		
239	<b>Slaty Bristlefront</b>	<i>Merulaxis ater</i>	
	One was seen at Sítio Folha Seca and another at Intervalles		
240	<b>White-breasted Tapaculo</b>	<i>Eleoscytalopus indigoticus</i>	
	One was seen at Bicudinho-do-brejo and two were heard at Intervalles		
241	<b>Marsh Tapaculo</b>	<i>Scytalopus iraiensis</i>	Endangered
	One was seen and two more were heard at Várzea na Estrada do Currallinho		
242	<b>Mouse-colored Tapaculo</b>	<i>Scytalopus speluncae</i>	
	One was seen at Pico da Caledônia and another at Intervalles		
243	<b>Wing-barred Piprites</b>	<i>Piprites chloris</i>	
	Two were seen at Intervalles		
244	<b>Planalto Tyrannulet</b>	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	
	Common at Intervalles		
245	<b>Rough-legged Tyrannulet</b>	<i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i>	
	One was seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles		

246	<b>Greenish Tyrannulet</b> One was seen in lower altitude forest at Itatiaia	<i>Phyllomyias virescens</i>	
247	<b>Grey Elaenia</b> One was seen at Intervalles	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	
248	<b>Yellow-bellied Elaenia</b> One was seen in restinga around Cabo Frio	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	
249	<b>Chilean Elaenia</b> One was seen in the forest at Itatiaia	<i>Elaenia chilensis</i>	
250	<b>Olivaceous Elaenia</b> Two were seen in the forest at Itatiaia	<i>Elaenia mesoleuca</i>	
251	<b>Small-headed Elaenia</b> One was seen at Intervalles	<i>Elaenia sordida</i>	
252	<b>Southern Beardless Tyrannulet</b> Two were seen around the pousadas at Intervalles	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	
253	<b>Sooty Tyrannulet</b> One was seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera	<i>Serpophaga nigricans</i>	
254	<b>Southern Antpitt</b> Heard only at Carmo	<i>Corythopsis delalandi</i>	
255	<b>Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet</b> Common around Campos do Jordão	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>	
256	<b>Restinga Tyrannulet</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Phylloscartes kronei</i>	
257	<b>Sao Paulo Tyrannulet</b> Two were seen at Sítio Folha Seca and more were heard at Intervalles	<i>Phylloscartes paulista</i>	
258	<b>Oustalet's Tyrannulet</b> Common at Intervalles	<i>Phylloscartes oustaleti</i>	
259	<b>Serra do Mar Tyrannulet</b> Two were seen at Pico da Caledônia and more were heard at Itatiaia	<i>Phylloscartes difficilis</i>	
260	<b>Bay-ringed Tyrannulet</b> Two were seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Phylloscartes sylviolus</i>	
261	<b>Grey-hooded Flycatcher</b> Seen in mixed flocks around Ubatuba and at Intervalles	<i>Mionectes rufiventris</i>	
262	<b>Sepia-capped Flycatcher</b> Common in mixed flocks in forest habitat	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	
263	<b>Bran-colored Flycatcher</b> One was seen at Itatiaia and another at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	
264	<b>Many-colored Rush Tyrant</b> A female was seen on the boat journey to Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	
265	<b>Drab-breasted Bamboo Tyrant</b> One was seen at Intervalles	<i>Hemitriccus diops</i>	
266	<b>Brown-breasted Bamboo Tyrant</b> One was seen in the forests above Campos do Jordão and another at Intervalles	<i>Hemitriccus obsoletus</i>	
267	<b>Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant</b> Three were seen on the Brown trail, REGUA	<i>Hemitriccus orbitatus</i>	
268	<b>Hangnest Tody-Tyrant</b> Common around Cabo Frio, also seen at Intervalles	<i>Hemitriccus nidipendulus</i>	
269	<b>Kaempfer's Tody-Tyrant</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Hemitriccus kaempferi</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>



270	<b>Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant</b> One was seen at Mambucaba, another was heard at Ninho da Cambacica	<i>Hemitriccus furcatus</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
271	<b>Eared Pygmy Tyrant</b> Common at Intervales	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>	
272	<b>Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher</b> Reasonably common throughout, notably at Intervales	<i>Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps</i>	
273	<b>Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo, also heard at Intervales	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>	
274	<b>Common Tody-Flycatcher</b> Heard only at Guaratingueta	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	
275	<b>Yellow-olive Flatbill</b> Reasonably common through	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	
276	<b>White-throated Spadebill</b> Common at Intervales	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	
277	<b>Russet-winged Spadebill</b> Scarce forest inhabitant at Intervales, see passage for details	<i>Platyrinchus leucoryphus</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
278	<b>Cliff Flycatcher</b> One was seen along the roadside at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	
279	<b>Euler's Flycatcher</b> Common in forest habitat	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	
280	<b>Velvety Black Tyrant</b> Common in upland habitats around Campos do Jordão and Itatiaia	<i>Knipolegus nigerrimus</i>	
281	<b>Yellow-browed Tyrant</b> Two were seen at Mambucaba	<i>Satrapa icterophrys</i>	
282	<b>White-rumped Monjita</b> Two were seen in open areas around REGUA	<i>Xolmis velatus</i>	
283	<b>Streamer-tailed Tyrant</b> Birds were heard from the snipe field at REGUA	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>	
284	<b>Masked Water Tyrant</b> Common at wetland and coastal sites	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	
285	<b>White-headed Marsh Tyrant</b> Common at REGUA	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	
286	<b>Long-tailed Tyrant</b> Occasionally seen throughout, notably four at Mambucaba	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	
287	<b>Cattle Tyrant</b> Not uncommon in open habitats	<i>Machetornis rixosa</i>	
288	<b>Rusty-margined Flycatcher</b> One was seen at REGUA	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	
289	<b>Social Flycatcher</b> Common throughout	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	
290	<b>Great Kiskadee</b> Common throughout	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	
291	<b>Three-striped Flycatcher</b> Four were seen flycatching from the canopy in Intervales	<i>Conopias trivirgatus</i>	
292	<b>Streaked Flycatcher</b> Occasionally seen throughout, notably at Intervales	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	
293	<b>Boat-billed Flycatcher</b> Common throughout	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	

294	<b>Variegated Flycatcher</b> Most often seen around Ubatuba	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	
295	<b>Tropical Kingbird</b> Very common throughout	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	
296	<b>Sibilant Sirystes</b> Two were seen at Intervalles	<i>Sirystes sibilator</i>	
297	<b>Swainson's Flycatcher</b> One was seen at Campos do Jordão and two were seen at Intervalles	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	
298	<b>Short-crested Flycatcher</b> One was seen at Carmo, one at Itatiaia and another at Intervalles	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	
299	<b>Brown-crested Flycatcher</b> One was seen at Carmo	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	
300	<b>Large-headed Flatbill</b> Common along the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Ramphotricon megacephalum</i>	
301	<b>Grey-hooded Attila</b> Heard in most forest reserves, but only seen at REGUA	<i>Attila rufus</i>	
302	<b>Hooded Berryeater</b> Common at Intervalles, although more often heard than seen	<i>Carpornis cucullata</i>	
303	<b>Bare-throated Bellbird</b> A male was seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles. Curiously, none were heard during our trip	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
304	<b>Black-and-gold Cotinga</b> Three were seen at Pico da Caledônia and another above Campos do Jordão	<i>Tijuca atra</i>	
305	<b>Grey-winged Cotinga</b> One was heard singing at Pico da Caledônia	<i>Tijuca condita</i>	<b>Vulnerable</b>
306	<b>Cinnamon-vented Piha</b> Three birds were seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Lipaugus lanioides</i>	
307	<b>Red-ruffed Fruitcrow</b> Four individuals seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles, also one at Campos do Jordão	<i>Pyroderus scutatus</i>	
308	<b>Serra do Mar Tyrant-Manakin</b> One was seen around the pousadas in Intervalles	<i>Neopelma chrysolophum</i>	
309	<b>Blue Manakin</b> Common throughout in forest, a lek was observed at Intervalles	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>	
310	<b>Pin-tailed Manakin</b> Single males were seen at Sítio Folha Seca, Pousada Oikos and Intervalles	<i>Ilicura militaris</i>	
311	<b>White-bearded Manakin</b> Seen in most forest reserves, notably at REGUA	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	
312	<b>Sharpbill</b> Common at Intervalles	<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>	
313	<b>Whiskered Myiobius</b> Two were seen at Sítio Folha Seca	<i>Myiobius barbatulus</i>	
314	<b>Black-tailed Myiobius</b> One was seen on the Carmo road, Intervalles	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	
315	<b>Black-crowned Tityra</b> One was seen from the view-tower in Intervalles	<i>Tityra inquisitor</i>	
316	<b>Black-tailed Tityra</b> One was seen from the view-tower in Intervalles	<i>Tityra cayana</i>	
317	<b>Greenish Schiffornis</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo and Intervalles	<i>Schiffornis virescens</i>	

318	<b>Green-backed Becard</b> One was seen at Intervales	<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>
319	<b>Chestnut-crowned Becard</b> One was seen at Pico da Caledônia, but common at Intervales	<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>
320	<b>White-winged Becard</b> Singles were seen at Carmo, REGUA, Itatiaia, Sítio Folha Seca and Intervales	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>
321	<b>Crested Becard</b> Two were seen at Ninho da Cambacica and another at Itatiaia	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>
322	<b>Rufous-browed Peppershrike</b> Reasonably common throughout, but more often heard than seen	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>
323	<b>Chivi Vireo</b> Common at Intervales	<i>Vireo chivi</i>
324	<b>Rufous-crowned Greenlet</b> One was seen at Pico da Caledônia and three were seen at Várzea na Estrada do Curralinho	<i>Hylophilus poicilotis</i>
325	<b>Azure Jay</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Cyanocorax caeruleus</i>
326	<b>Curl-crested Jay</b> A small group was seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>
327	<b>Plush-crested Jay</b> A small group was seen in Araucaria trees around Campos do Jordão	<i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i>
328	<b>Purple Martin</b> One flew over Ilha do Japonês, Cabo Frio	<i>Progne subis</i>
329	<b>Grey-breasted Martin</b> Seen occasionally throughout, but very common at Intervales	<i>Progne chalybea</i>
330	<b>Brown-chested Martin</b> Common at Mambucaba	<i>Progne tapera</i>
331	<b>Blue-and-white Swallow</b> Common throughout	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>
332	<b>Southern Rough-winged Swallow</b> Common throughout	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>
333	<b>Barn Swallow</b> Small groups were seen on Ilhabela and Bicudinho-do-brejo	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>
334	<b>Black-capped Donacobius</b> Heard only at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>
335	<b>Moustached Wren</b> Common along the Brown trail at REGUA	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>
336	<b>Long-billed Wren</b> Common at Bicudinho-do-brejo, also heard at Mambucaba	<i>Cantorchilus longirostris</i>
337	<b>House Wren</b> Common throughout	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>
338	<b>Chalk-browed Mockingbird</b> Common throughout, in open areas	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>
339	<b>Yellow-legged Thrush</b> Common around Ubatuba and at Intervales	<i>Turdus flavipes</i>
340	<b>Rufous-bellied Thrush</b> Common throughout	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>
341	<b>Pale-breasted Thrush</b> Common throughout	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>





**Golden-winged Cacique** *Cacicus chrysopterus* Pousada Oikos

- |     |   |                              |
|-----|---|------------------------------|
| 342 | <b>Creamy-bellied Thrush</b>  | <i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> |
|     | One was seen at Ninho da Cambacica and another at Itatiaia                        |                              |
| 343 | <b>White-necked Thrush</b>  | <i>Turdus albicollis</i>     |
|     | Common at Sítio Folha Seca and at Intervalles                                     |                              |
| 344 | <b>House Sparrow</b>  | <i>Passer domesticus</i>     |
|     | There were some House Sparrows seen   |                              |
| 345 | <b>Common Waxbill</b>   | <i>Estrilda astrild</i>      |
|     | Seen at Cabo Frio, REGUA and at Arrozaís de Tremembé                              |                              |
| 346 | <b>Yellowish Pipit</b>  | <i>Anthus lutescens</i>      |
|     | Two were seen at Arrozaís de Tremembé   |                              |
| 347 | <b>Hellmayr's Pipit</b>   | <i>Anthus hellmayri</i>      |
|     | One was seen in grassy pastures above Campos do Jordão                            |                              |
| 348 | <b>Hooded Siskin</b>  | <i>Spinus magellanicus</i>   |
|     | Seen at Pico da Caledônia and Pousada Oikos                                       |                              |
| 349 | <b>Purple-throated Euphonia</b>   | <i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>   |
|     | Heard only at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho                                |                              |
| 350 | <b>Violaceous Euphonia</b>  | <i>Euphonia violacea</i>     |
|     | Common visitor to feeders around Ubatuba, also seen at Intervalles                |                              |
| 351 | <b>Chestnut-bellied Euphonia</b>  | <i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>   |
|     | Common visitor to feeders around Ubatuba  |                              |
| 352 | <b>Blue-naped Chlorophonia</b>  | <i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>   |
|     | One was seen at Intervalles   |                              |
| 353 | <b>Rufous-collared Sparrow</b>  | <i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>  |
|     | Common throughout   |                              |
| 354 | <b>Grassland Sparrow</b>  | <i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>  |
|     | One was seen in restinga around Cabo Frio, more were heard in fields around REGUA |                              |
| 355 | <b>White-browed Blackbird</b>   | <i>Leistes superciliaris</i> |
|     | Common at Guaratinguetá and Arrozaís de Tremembé                                  |                              |
| 356 | <b>Crested Oropendola</b>   | <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> |
|     | Common around Ubatuba   |                              |
| 357 | <b>Golden-winged Cacique</b>  | <i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i>  |
|     | Visitor to feeders at Pousada Oikos, also seen at Intervalles                     |                              |

- 358 **Red-rumped Cacique** *Cacicus haemorrhous*  
Reasonably common throughout, notably at REGUA and around Ubatuba
- 359 **Shiny Cowbird** *Molothrus bonariensis*  
Common at Arrozaís de Tremembé and around Curitiba
- 360 **Chopi Blackbird** *Gnorimopsar chopi*  
Reasonably common in open habitats throughout
- 361 **Unicolored Blackbird** *Agelasticus cyanopus*  
Two were seen in the reedbeds around Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 362 **Chestnut-capped Blackbird** *Chrysomus ruficapillus*  
Common at wetland sites throughout
- 363 **Yellow-rumped Marshbird** *Pseudoleistes guirahuro*  
One was seen from the 116 highway near Pindamonhangaba
- 364 **Southern Yellowthroat** *Geothlypis velata*  
Not uncommon at wetland sites, notably around Ubatuba
- 365 **Tropical Parula** *Setophaga pitiaiyumi*  
Common at Intervalles
- 366 **White-rimmed Warbler** *Myiothlypis leucoblephara*  
Reasonably common in forest habitats, notably at Intervalles, Itatiaia and Pico da Caledônia
- 367 **Riverbank Warbler** *Myiothlypis rivularis*  
Common around Ubatuba and Bicudinho-do-brejo, also seen at Intervalles
- 368 **Golden-crowned Warbler** *Basileuterus culicivorus*  
Common in forest habitat throughout
- 369 **Olive-green Tanager** *Orthogonys chloricterus*  
Reasonably common in mixed flocks at Intervalles
- 370 **Red-crowned Ant Tanager** *Habia rubica*  
Recorded at Intervalles and Bicudinho-do-brejo
- 371 **Ultramarine Grosbeak** *Cyanocompsa brissonii*  
A male was seen at Várzea na Estrada do Curralinho
- 372 **Brown Tanager** *Orchesticus abeillei*  
Reasonably common at Intervalles, especially along the Carmo road
- 373 **Cinnamon Tanager** *Schistochlamys ruficapillus*  
Two were seen at Pico da Caledônia
- 374 **Magpie Tanager** *Cissopis leverianus*  
Common in the canopy at Intervalles
- 375 **Hooded Tanager** *Nemosia pileata*  
One was seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera
- 376 **Orange-headed Tanager** *Thlypopsis sordida*  
One was seen at Guaratinguetá
- 377 **Black-goggled Tanager** *Trichothraupis melanops*  
Common at Intervalles
- 378 **Flame-crested Tanager** *Tachyphonus cristatus*  
Common around Ubatuba
- 379 **Ruby-crowned Tanager** *Tachyphonus coronatus*  
Reasonably common throughout, especially at feeders in Ubatuba
- 380 **Brazilian Tanager** *Ramphocelus bresilia*  
Very common at Ubatuba, especially at feeders
- 381 **Sayaca Tanager** *Thraupis sayaca*  
Common throughout except at Intervalles

- 382 **Azure-shouldered Tanager** *Thraupis cyanoptera*  
Common at Intervalles, also seen at Sítio Folha Seca
- 383 **Golden-chevroned Tanager** *Thraupis ornata*  
Common at Intervalles and feeders in Ubatuba, also at Itatiaia
- 384 **Palm Tanager** *Thraupis palmarum*  
Common throughout
- 385 **Blue-and-yellow Tanager** *Thraupis bonariensis*  
A male was seen at Parque Tanguá, Curitiba
- 386 **Diademed Tanager** *Stephanophorus diadematus*  
Common at upland sites, specifically Pico da Caledônia, Itatiaia and Campos do Jordão
- 387 **Green-headed Tanager** *Tangara seledon*  
Common in forest habitats throughout, especially at feeders in Ubatuba
- 388 **Red-necked Tanager** *Tangara cyanocephala*  
Seen in small numbers around Ubatuba and Intervalles
- 389 **Brassy-breasted Tanager** *Tangara desmaresti*  
Seen at Intervalles, Pico da Caledônia, Itatiaia and Pousada Oikos
- 390 **Gilt-edged Tanager** *Tangara cyanoventris*  
A small group was seen at São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho
- 391 **Burnished-buff Tanager** *Tangara cayana*  
Seen at Carmo and Pousada Oikos
- 392 **Swallow Tanager** *Tersina viridis*  
A female was seen at Ninho da Cambacica
- 393 **Blue Dacnis** *Dacnis cayana*  
Common throughout, regular visitor to feeders in Ubatuba
- 394 **Red-legged Honeycreeper** *Cyanerpes cyaneus*  
A pair was seen on the Brown trail at REGUA
- 395 **Green Honeycreeper** *Chlorophanes spiza*  
Common around Ubatuba where it regularly visited feeders
- 396 **Rufous-headed Tanager** *Hemithraupis ruficapilla*  
Common around Ubatuba and Intervalles
- 397 **Yellow-backed Tanager** *Hemithraupis flavicollis*  
One was seen at REGUA
- 398 **Chestnut-vented Conebill** *Conirostrum speciosum*  
A pair was seen at Carmo, singles were seen at REGUA and São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho







**Buff-throated Warbling Finch** *Poospiza lateralis* Parque Nacional do Itatiaia

- 399 **Bicolored Conebill** *Conirostrum bicolor*  
Two were seen in the restinga at Cabo Frio
- 400 **Uniform Finch** *Haplospiza unicolor*  
Common along the Carmo road, Intervalles, another was seen at Carmo
- 401 **Long-tailed Reed Finch** *Donacospiza albifrons*  
Four were seen in the grassland above Campos do Jordão
- 402 **Bay-chested Warbling Finch** *Castanozoster thoracicus*  
Common at higher altitudes at Itatiaia
- 403 **Buff-throated Warbling Finch** *Poospiza lateralis*  
Common at Itatiaia and Campos do Jordão
- 404 **Saffron Finch** *Sicalis flaveola*  
Common throughout
- 405 **Wedge-tailed Grass Finch** *Emberizoides herbicola*  
Encountered in fields near REGUA and at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera
- 406 **Pampa Finch** *Embernagra platensis*  
Seen at high altitude at Itatiaia and Campos do Jordão, and at Várzea na Estrada do Currallinho
- 407 **Black-throated Grosbeak** *Saltator fuliginosus*  
Often heard but only seen at Intervalles
- 408 **Green-winged Saltator** *Saltator similis*  
One was seen at Parque Tanguá, Curitiba and another at Intervalles
- 409 **Thick-billed Saltator** *Saltator maxillosus*  
A female was seen at high altitude at Itatiaia
- 410 **Blue-black Grassquit** *Volatinia jacarina*  
Reasonably common in open habitats throughout
- 411 **Lined Seedeater** *Sporophila lineola*  
Occasionally seen throughout, notably at Intervalles
- 412 **Double-collared Seedeater** *Sporophila caerulescens*  
Common throughout
- 413 **White-bellied Seedeater** *Sporophila leucoptera*  
A handful were seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera
- 414 **Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis*  
Seen at Estrada Municipal Anhanguera and São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho
- 415 **Bananaquit** *Coereba flaveola*  
Common throughout
- 416 **Sooty Grassquit** *Tiaris fuliginosus*  
Two were seen at -22.737373, -45.204122, Guaratinguetá

## MAMMALS

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1	Big-eared Opossum	<i>Didelphis aurita</i>
2	Bare-tailed Woolly Opossum	<i>Caluromys philander</i>
3	Tapeti	<i>Sylvilagus brasiliensis</i>
4	Capybara	<i>Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris</i>
5	Guianan Squirrel	<i>Sciurus aestuans</i>
6	Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth	<i>Bradypus variegatus</i>
7	Black-pencilled Marmoset	<i>Callithrix penicillate</i>
8	Black Capuchin	<i>Sapajus nigritus</i>
9	Grey Brocket	<i>Mazama gouazoubira</i>

## REPTILES

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1	Green Sea-Turtle	<i>Chelonia mydas</i>
2	Common Slider	<i>Trachemys scripta</i>
3	Broad-snouted Caiman	<i>Caiman latirostris</i>
4	Amazon Lava Lizard	<i>Tropidurus torquatus</i>
5	Argentine Black-and-white Tegu	<i>Salvator merianae</i>
6	Tropical House Gecko	<i>Hemidactylus mabouia</i>
7	Neuwied's False Fer-de-Lance	<i>Xenodon neuwiedii</i>

## AMPHIBIANS

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1	Criolla Frog	<i>Leptodactylus latrans</i>
2	-	<i>Physalaemus signifer</i>
3	Clay Robber Frog	<i>Haddadus binotatus</i>
4	Fuscous-blotched Snouted Tree Frog	<i>Scinax fuscovarius</i>
5	Blacksmith Tree Frog	<i>Boana faber</i>
6	Yellow Cururu Toad	<i>Rhinella icterica</i>
7	Cope's Toad	<i>Rhinella diptycha</i>
8	-	<i>Rhinella ornata</i>
9	-	<i>Rhinella hoogmoedi</i>

*Physalaemus signifer* REGUA







**Epinome Cracker** *Hamadryas epinome* São José dos Campos: Sítio Bicudinho

## BUTTERFLIES

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1	-	<i>Parides tros</i>
2	-	<i>Saliana antoninus</i>
3	<b>Broad Banded-Skipper</b>	<i>Autochton neis</i>
4	<b>Common Mormon</b>	<i>Mylon maimon</i>
5	<b>Red Rim</b>	<i>Biblis hyperia</i>
6	<b>Variegated Skipper</b>	<i>Gorgythion begga</i>
7	-	<i>Burnsius orcynoides</i>
8	<b>Epinome Cracker</b>	<i>Hamadryas epinome</i>
9	<b>Red Cracker</b>	<i>Hamadryas amphinome</i>
10	<b>Astarte Eighty-Eight</b>	<i>Callicore astarte</i>
11	<b>Widespread Eighty-Eight</b>	<i>Diaethria clymena</i>
12	<b>Number Eight</b>	<i>Diaethria candrena</i>
13	<b>Tithian Sailor</b>	<i>Dynamine tithia</i>
14	<b>Edged Sailor</b>	<i>Dynamine agacles</i>
15	<b>Cytherea Sister</b>	<i>Adelpha cytherea</i>
16	<b>Bella Mapwing</b>	<i>Hypanartia bella</i>
17	<b>Red Peacock Butterfly</b>	<i>Anartia amathea</i>
18	<b>White Peacock</b>	<i>Anartia jatrophae</i>
19	<b>Malachite</b>	<i>Siproeta stelenes</i>
20	<b>White Morpho</b>	<i>Morpho epistrophus</i>
21	<b>Achilles morpho</b>	<i>Morpho achilles</i>
22	-	<i>Dasyophthalma creusa</i>
23	-	<i>Dasyophthalma rusina</i>
24	-	<i>Blepolenis batea</i>
25	-	<i>Pierella lamia</i>
26	<b>Gulf Fritillary</b>	<i>Agraulis vanilla</i>
27	-	<i>Heliconius besckei</i>
28	<b>Southern Monarch</b>	<i>Danaus erippus</i>
29	-	<i>Melinaea ludovica</i>
30	<b>Fatal Metalmark</b>	<i>Calephelis nemesi</i>
31	<b>Aulestes Swordtail</b>	<i>Ancyluris aulestes</i>





**Austral Dasher** *Micrathyria hypodidyma* Bicudinho-do-brejo

## DRAGONFLIES

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1	Red-faced Dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax fusca</i>
2	Mottled Dragonlet	<i>Erythrodiplax avittata</i>
3	Pin-tailed Pondhawk	<i>Erythemis plebeja</i>
4	Pond Amberwing	<i>Perithemis mooma</i>
5	Carmine Skimmer	<i>Orthemis discolor</i>
6	Swamp Skimmer	<i>Orthemis cultriformis</i>
7	Red-tailed Blackwing	<i>Diastatops obscura</i>
8	-	<i>Diastatops intensa</i>
9	Austral Dasher	<i>Micrathyria hypodidyma</i>
10	Square-spotted Dasher	<i>Micrathyria ocellata</i>

## DAMSELFLIES

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1	Rosy Rubyspot	<i>Hetaerina rosea</i>
2	Celeste Wedgetail	<i>Acanthagrion lancea</i>