ORNITHOLIDAYS TO BRAZIL

Atlantic Forest Special

06 – 15 September 2015

Leaders: David Walsh and Adilei Carvalho da Cunha
The Atlantic Forest of Brazil is one of the richest areas on earth for endemic birds and other wildlife, and the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge at REGUA (Reserva Ecológica de Guapiacu) once again provided us with a perfect base from which to explore it. Our flight to Rio was direct; REGUA is just 90 minutes from the airport and, this being a one-centre holiday, we only had to unpack once, a real treat on a long haul trip! There was so much so see close to our base that we spent several days simply enjoying the lodge gardens, exploring the trails on the reserve and marvelling at the newly created wetlands, and birding the lowland pastures and sections of primary and secondary rainforest in the foothills. In between, we made three rewarding day-trips to special habitats: coastal Restinga, Atlantic dry forest and the lush Macae de Cima mountains. We were unfortunate to experience above average rainfall during this tour, but the relatively cool conditions and lack of humidity actually had its advantages, and without rushing around we totalled over 300 species!

The local guide, Adelei, was with us throughout the week, as always on top form, sharing his intimate knowledge of the area; he was incredibly sharp at picking out bird calls in the forest. We saw 37 endemics and generally managed to find a high proportion of the ‘most-wanted’ species, including Giant Snipe in the wetlands, Frilled Coquette on the Waldenoor Trail, Green-crowned Plovercrest and Black-and-gold Cotinga at Macae de Cima, Three-toed Jacamar and Blue-winged Macaw at Carmo and Restinga Antwren near Cabo Frio. From the gaudy toucans, through brightly coloured tanagers, manakins and hummingbirds, to the secretive antbirds of the forest, furtive crakes, roosting owls and the daily spectacle of roosting herons and egrets, there really was something for everyone. As well as seeing wonderful birds, we also enjoyed sloths, marmosets, cabybaras and caimans, not forgetting our amazing encounter with a Crab-eating Fox on a forest trail!

REGUA is an inspiring place, a real success story in the world of conservation. We enjoyed finding out about the work on reforestation, research and education. We were splendidly looked after, with lovely home-cooked food. The new photographic guide to the birds of the region added to our splendidly enjoyable trip, from which each of us have taken so many happy memories.

Sunday 6th September
Our early afternoon British Airways flight from Heathrow’s Terminal 5 to Rio de Janeiro arrived on time. Having been warmly greeted by Alcenir, the same driver as on all our recent tours, we made the 90 minute journey to REGUA, seeing a Burrowing Owl on a roadside post, arriving at 10.15pm. Sandwiches and juice were available at the lodge before it was time to settle in to our rooms and look forward expectantly!

Monday 7th September
The first morning on any tour is exciting and today was no exception! Birds started to appear at the feeders in the half-light well before 6am. The hummingbirds all had their favoured perches: a dominant Swallow-tailed Hummingbird was clearly in charge, with Black Jacobin, Violet-capped Woodnymph and Glittering-throated Emerald whizzing around us and all very tame. The tables, positioned on the edge of the trees at the far side of the lawn, were soon filled with bananas and we enjoyed watching the White-tufted Marmosets which came and went in their family groups. We paused for breakfast at 6.45am with the fresh papaya popular alongside the more traditional fare.

At 7.30am we were joined by our guide Adelei and strolled down the hill towards the wonderful wetland which has been created in the last few years. Completed as recently as 2010, it comprises small lakes, marshland and replanted tapebuia trees. Along the way we heard and then glimpsed a Rufous-capped Motmot before scouring the roosting Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl and Tropical Screech-Owls. A fine start! It was important to get to grips with the common birds this morning and Picazuro Pigeon, House Wren, Sayaca Tanager, Blue Dacnis, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Social Flycatcher, Great Kiskadee, Tropical Kingbird, Pale-breasted Thrush and Smooth-billed Ani were ten in this category. Lots of birds were perching on bare branches which helped considerably, and a pair of Brazilian Tanagers provided extra colour! In the bushes and reeds around the lakes we saw some colourful butterflies and dragonflies as it warmed up. We also scrutinised Yellow-chinned
Spinetail, Wing-banded Hornero, Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher, Masked Water-Tyrant, White-headed Marsh-Tyrant and Black-capped Donacobius. Identifying the birds was actually easier than remembering their long names! Inevitably the birds on the lakes were more familiar and we noted Brazilian Teal, White-faced Whistling Duck, Anhinga, Common and Purple Gallinules and Wattled Jacana. We saw all three species of Kingfisher, Ringed, Amazon and Green: the latter was our only one of the trip. A stunning Striated Heron sat motionless, a Rufescent Tiger-Heron struggled with an eel, whilst the ‘spectacle of the morning’ was a Yellow-headed Caracara standing on a Capybara! There was time to look at diminutive White-barred Piculets and White-bearded Manakins plus a stunning Channel-billed Toucan before we sensibly made haste for the lodge with rain threatening. It was a very wise decision! A Fork-tailed Flycatcher, the first of the southern summer, flew over, whilst a party of Guira Cuckoos on the lawn greeted us as we returned.

We took advantage of the enforced break and studied the books to reinforce all the wonderful things we had seen during the morning before relaxing over the first of many lovely home-cooked meals. We decided to adjourn until 3pm, some having a siesta, others remaining glued to the feeders! A Rufous-breasted Hermit was an addition to the hummingbird list, Orange-winged Parrots and Red-rumped Caciques made themselves obvious and we compared Violaceous, Orange-bellied and Purple-throated Euphonias. A distant raptor across the valley proved to be a Great Black-Hawk, reward for our patient scanning.

Flexibility was going to be important on this tour given the weather and we decided to make the most of the dryish afternoon and head to the marshy fields and pasture a short drive away. It was a remarkably productive period and the scopes were in constant use. There were new common birds, including Cattle Tyrant, Savanna Hawk, Southern Lapwing, Rufous Hornero and Chalk-browed Mockingbird, but also species of real quality. Campo Flickers and White Woodpeckers were large and obvious, Bran-coloured Flycatcher, White-bellied Seedeater, Grassland Sparrow and Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch smaller and requiring more scrutiny. Stunning Streamer-tailed Tyrants and White-eared Puffbirds were coaxed in, and we were thrilled to locate a Striped Cuckoo before the light began to fade and we turned our attention to the dusk birds. Ash-throated Crakes called around us and one briefly showed itself. We made our way into the field itself and marvelled at the drumming South American Snipe. The best was saved until last. Giant Snipe is perhaps the best-known bird at REGUA and we were delighted to hear several and, eventually, see one in flight at very close range. A view on the ground would have to wait until next time but we returned to the lodge in excellent spirits. Our first round of complimentary caipirinhas, the Brazilian national cocktail, was well received as we reflected on a superb first full day. After dinner we carefully did our bird list before heading to bed well before 9pm. Would the weather be kind for our first excursion tomorrow?

Tuesday 8th September
We met for breakfast at 6am and set off 40 minutes later, heading inland to the hills with the weather set fair: cloudy and windy, but dry. We drove for an hour, passing the sadly defunct roadside tanager feeders, before turning off the main road, making a pit stop at a hotel and then meandering up a track. Alcenir was our ‘guide’ at this point and he did us proud. First we stopped to admire some Crested Oropendola nests, finding one with a superb young Cattle Tyrant and White-bellied Parakeets before we sensibly made haste for the lodge.

At 8.30am we reached a gate and met up with Adilei who had driven the truck to ferry us up the last part of the route. The recent rains meant the track was rutted and a bit soft but, after a hiatus which saw us walk up a short distance (and find Maroon-bellied Parakeets) we decided that it was driveable: good news! Soon we stopped and, as planned, we walked the last 500 metres or so. Giant Antshrike was one of a number of ‘heard-only’ species as we got off to a slow start, but soon the birds were more co-operative and we scored well. Olivaceous, Planalto and Lesser Woodcreepers were noted on either side of the road, whilst the tree-tops held Shear-tailed Grey-Tyrant and Green-winged Saltator. We were pleased we had our scopes. A Hooded Berryeater was frustratingly brief, but we were thrilled to see Black-and-gold Cotinga through the leaves. Its eerie call was much more enjoyable once we had seen the actual bird! Golden-crowned Warbler and, best of all, Bertoni’s Antbird showed low down at very close range.

We arrived at a fine house in a garden, filling up the hummingbird feeders. This was the former home of the late David Miller, renowned for his study of orchids. We had a wonderful couple of hours enjoying the hummers which not only used the feeders but sat up obligingly in the adjacent shrubs. Scale-throated Hermit and White-throated Hummingbird were stunning before being trumped by both Plovercrest and Brazilian Ruby! Eventually we relaxed and enjoyed our picnic, disturbed only by the wonderful Surucua Trogon.
At 1pm we tore ourselves away and spent 45 minutes walking back down to the truck, seeing White-browed Woodpecker along the way. We drove back to the minibus before stopping again in a relatively open area. Here Orange-eyed Thornbird and Cinnamon Tanager were relatively obliging, but the Spix’s Spinetail refused to play ball. It wasn’t long before morale was restored. One of several Bare-throated Bellbirds sang right out in the open and allowed prolonged scope views: how could a bird be that white? Blue Manakins were equally photogenic and a Rufous-browed Peppershrike came to join the party. Buoyant, we began our return journey, returning to the main road at 4pm and arriving back at base an hour and a half later having stopped for coffee along the way.

A couple of us sat quietly in the tower watching the egrets coming in to their roost and had a bonus in the form of a point blank Rusty-margin Guan. Drinks, bird list and dinner followed in their usual format before we declared, pleased with the many and varied rewards on our day out.

**Wednesday 9th September**

Breakfast reverted to its normal time of 6.30am, and there was certainly no rush to depart this morning as it was raining heavily. Having donned our waterproofs, we made for the shelter of the hide overlooking one of the lakes. We enjoyed revising some of the species seen earlier but also added new ones. A Black-crowned Night Heron was found roosting, Pale-vented Pigeon and Squirrel Cuckoo were scoped, a White-chinned Sapphire fed at close range to the right and hirundines included Grey-breasted Martin. With the rain easing, the group made for the reserve centre (seeing a Blond-crested Woodpecker along the way) whilst I returned to base to collect walking poles for the trail.

Still patient, we remained close to our vehicle for an hour or so and birded the fields. We had our first proper looks at White-eyed Parakeet, Chestnut-backed Antshrike and Double-collared Seedeater, whilst one particular flowering tree held a multitude of hummingbirds including both Sapphire-spangled and Versicolored Emerald as well as our first Bananaquit.

By 10.15am the rain had stopped, and it was considerably brighter as we started up the Waterfall Trail, named as such because of a spectacular waterfall 2.5 km from the start. It is birdy along the way, and our intention was simply to get as far as a clearing 1.1 km along, picnicking along the way. We started well, with a Temminck’s Seedeater by the track and then several birds in an open area including an inquisitive Southern Antpipit and a showy Red-legged Honeycreeper in a mixed feeding flock. After a lull birds came thick and fast, with a sought-after White-bellied Tanager above us and a Black-throated Trogon sitting typically motionless; then a Dusky-capped Flycatcher made way for a Crescent-chested Puffbird on a branch across the track! Azure-shouldered and Golden-chevroned Tangars were numerous, Flame-crested and others scarcer and harder to see in the foliage. We persevered and, at our lunch spot, found Saw-billed Hermit and Black-capped Becard as well as the day’s star bird, a fabulous Spot-billed Toucanet which posed for photographs! Refreshed, we made for the clearing, where a fig tree held loads of birds virtually all of which were good at hiding! Eventually we found Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner as well as a Chestnut-bellied Euphonia and Blue-naped Chlorophonia. A stunning Black-cheeked Gnateater low down restored morale by showing superbly.

We descended gradually, seeing a female Pin-tailed Manakin and a noisy Grey-hooded Attila. Much of the afternoon was spent trying to lure out hard-to-see species which Adelei had located on call. He would tell me what he had heard, I would show the group the relevant picture in the book, and we would stand still, look and hope. From time to time we would come across a feeding flock; Adelei would whistle the call of Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, or ‘fish’, and we would do our best to get onto as many of the birds as possible as they moved through the canopy. He called various thrushes, flycatchers, antbirds and antwrens, many of which proved frustratingly elusive, but we enjoyed Scaled Antbird, the diminutive Streak-capped Antwren and White-throated Spadebill, as well as Ochre-bellied Flycatcher and a number of Yellow-legged Thrushes. A White-eyed Foliage-gleaner remained in the bamboo and a Pale-browed Treehunter posed high above us before, satiated, we headed for the vehicle, pleased to see our only sloth along the way. One further stop at the hummingbird tree produced better views of the same species as well as a couple of Roadside Hawks and our only Green-barred Woodpecker. Via a pair of Burrowing Owls, we returned to the lodge at 5pm, meeting at 6.15pm for drinks and a lengthy bird log! Experience had paid off once again; by staying dry in the first part of the morning we had made the most of the trail and seen a remarkable list of splendid birds, many (if not all) extremely well.
Thursday 10th September

Today we made our eagerly anticipated trip to the coast where, as we hoped, it was mainly dry if rather cloudy. We broke the journey for a quick comfort stop before beginning our birding by a coastal lagoon near the town of Cabo Frio. We particularly enjoyed scrutinising the terns, with yellow-billed resident Cayenne Terns alongside mainly dark-billed migrant Cabot’s Terns. The Royal Tern looked enormous by comparison. Kelp Gull, White-cheeked Pintail, Neotropic Cormorant, Snowy Egret and Cocoí Heron were also present, as expected. We made a longer stop just down the road where, although the traffic noise was an irritant, there were lots of birds to occupy us. The small pools close by held good numbers of White-backed Stilts as well as Semipalmated and Grey Plovers, Greater and Lesser Yellowlegs and single Solitary and White-rumped Sandpipers. A dark-rumped Whimbrel was instructive and we found distant Pied-billed Grebes and Yellow-billed Terns before, having tracked down a Yellowish Pipit, it was time to move on. The driver knew which species were missing from our list so diverted to an area of mangroves, which proved an inspired decision. Little Blue Heron and Roseate Spoonbills were both present at close range, but they were trumped by both Clapper and Grey-necked Wood-Rails out in the open on the far side of the pool!

It was only a short drive to our main birding spot. We parked up, donned insect repellent and sunhats (ever-optimistic!) and prepared for a couple of hours strolling through the special habitat. Restinga comprises bushes, ferns and palms rich in bromeliads, all growing on sand dunes. Found only in this corner of Brazil, there is very little left due to development, which is why the star bird, Restinga Antwren, is classed as ‘Endangered’ by BirdLife International. At our location, however, it was clearly quite numerous and we had some fine views. Sooretama Slaty Antshrike and Hangnest Tody-Tyrant showed splendidly, whilst those who had previously visited Texas were delighted to recognise Tropical Parula, a wonderfully colourful and obliging bird. Southern Beardless Tyrannulet and Short-crested Flycatcher were also well-watched. Adelei was pleased to find a Black-backed Tanager, the rarest of the 22 species of tanager we were to see during the tour. There were literally thousands of Black Vultures and a few Turkey Vultures. Magnificent Frigatebirds were surprisingly scarce but we had superb views overhead; the Brown Boobies fishing offshore were most distant.

Our driver had organised a table and coffee by the beach, most welcome for our picnic. Pale-breasted and Ruddy Ground-Doves showed splendidly nearby before we headed off. Pausing to admire Grey-hooded Gulls in the bay, we decided to make haste for the lodge but were momentarily delayed by an impromptu demonstration by local youngsters. We were baffled. At REGUA a pair of Whistling Herons were roosting in a tree by the reserve centre, whilst there was time for another look at the Cattle Egret roost, with our first Capped Heron a bonus.

The decision to head to the sea had been a very good one and we were buoyant as we tucked into the caipirinhas in the lounge. We completed the bird list before another enjoyable dinner and an early night, very happy with our sightings at the coast.

Friday 11th September

Our plan today was to head to the high hills, so we set off at 6.45am and made the 90 minute journey to Nova Friburgo where we adjourned for coffee. It was very wet, and cold. What to do? Nicholas Locke, the REGUA owner, had come with us and suggested that we abandon going higher and push on to the dry forest, which we had planned to visit later in the tour, even though that would mean a very long drive. This proved in the end to be another inspired move. Initially progress was very slow, with roadworks in the town a problem. A large group of Saffron Finches feeding by the road at just the right spot entertained us for a while and kept the spirits up.

Once out into the countryside we started seeing new species, making a number of impromptu stops along our journey with the weather gradually improving. An area of bushes and trees held Giant Cowbird, Scaly-headed Parrot and both Ruby-crowned and Burnished-buff Tanagers; a little further along, a Long-tailed Tyrant was found high up in a tree. Our good form continued with several special species. We had splendid views of a group of Black-necked Aracaris, one of which was demolishing a baby pigeon. The aptly named Firewood-gather was located near its nest before a party of Blue-winged Macaws flew over calling noisily. Another White-tailed Hawk gave super views showing its upper- and under-sides.

It seemed to take an eternity to get to the town of Carmo and out the other side, but eventually we made it and relaxed over our picnic, American Kestrel and Yellow-browed Tyrant being welcome distractions. We got into the truck for the short drive to the top of the hill before disembarking and beginning our birding proper.
main target, Three-toed Jacamar, was found sitting in the open almost immediately! This species is listed as ‘Vulnerable’ by BirdLife due to habitat loss and is clearly localised in the degraded remnants of Atlantic dry forest. We were privileged to be able to watch a pair for ages before heading slowly along the track. Despite the drizzle there were plenty of birds to enjoy. Pileated Finch, Blue-black Grassquit and Grey-eyed Greenlet all played supporting cast to the splendid Serra Antwren, Yellow-eared Woodpecker and Crescent-chested Puffbird. Flycatchers were well represented with Boat-billed, Yellow-olive and Sepia-capped all seen well, whilst a pair of Rufous-fronted Thornbirds was especially inquisitive. A Glittering-bellied Emerald was an addition to our hummingbird list.

A short cut along a track provided more excellent birds. Top of the bill was the wonderful Campo Troupial, seen in the vicinity of a thornbird nest: a write-in! Then we returned to the main road and headed towards Teresopolis, seeing a super Crested Black-Tyrant on the way, making haste in order to allow enough time to bird a reedy area near the toll station. It didn’t look like a top site, but it was very productive! A Masked Yellowthroat performed splendidly, whilst our first Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail and an unexpected Sooty Tyrannulet were seen on the other side of the road. Hirundines seen during the afternoon included Brown-chested Martin and good numbers of Blue-and-white Swallows.

Inevitably our long day meant that we arrived back at the lodge later than planned, but our revised itinerary had been a masterstroke and we had seen some top quality birds. We enjoyed our dinner and looked forward to a local day tomorrow.

**Saturday 12th September**

The weather was, once again, looking distinctly threatening this morning but any rain was light and intermittent, at least at first, so as planned we got in the truck and headed in a different direction, through fields and the local village of Malumbo and up into the foothills. The Waldenoor trail starts by a house in a clearing, and we had a productive half hour enjoying some fine birds in the open area. A White-necked Hawk showed well enough for us to confirm its identity, whilst a Blond-crested Woodpecker was nicely responsive. Both Green-backed and Chestnut-crowned Becards were scoped in the tops of the bare trees. Eventually we set off along the trail, Golden-tailed and Blue-winged Parrotlets whizzing over. A quiet period followed before we glimpsed Star-throated Antwren to the left and Red-crowned Ant-Tanager and Grey-hooded Flycatcher to the right.

Soon we reached another house, with yet more birds to scope. A distant hirundine was a White-thighed Swallow, whilst the numerous Plain Parakeets belied their name. A Black-goggled Tanager showed briefly at close range. Round the corner, we stopped to enjoy the marvellous Yellow-fronted Woodpeckers at their nest, also finding Channel-billed Toucans and a Black-necked Aracari sequentially using the same perch! I was eager to push on, so we didn’t have long to chase the calling White-tailed Trogon, rare in these parts. The path became steeper and more slippery but Adelei assured me we were ‘nearly there’. We had a specific target, and it was important to give it time, despite the onset of rain. Things didn’t look promising but, suddenly, that all changed. Initially I wasn’t sure whether a flash of colour over the flowers was a bird or an insect, but a second look confirmed I was looking at a Frilled Coquette, a tiny hummer and our ‘most-wanted’! I called the group together and not only did we see it in flight but scoped, perched, in a tree. Truly amazing!

The same spot held a number of other goodies, Planalto Hermit and both Red-necked and Rufous-headed Tanagers all too brief but Green-headed, Yellow-backed, Hooded and Olive-green Tanagers more obliging. We gingerly descended the steepest section and paused to admire a Dusky-legged Guan by the house before it was time to make for the truck. A little damp, but ecstatic to have achieved our target, we returned for lunch.

The garden was productive in the early afternoon with Chivi Vireo and our first White-winged Becard much enjoyed. Despite the rain we made the short walk down to the wetlands and were pleased to have made the effort, with a superb Rufous-sided Crake showing right by the path, the egrets typically magical and Lesser Swallow-tailed Swifts overhead.

**Sunday 13th September**

We woke up to find that it was raining very heavily; the cloud base was so low we couldn’t see across the valley. It was another morning to be patient and consider how to make the best of the situation. We decided to take a drive round the lowlands in a vehicle and hope that the rain would ease off. We soon found Red-cowled Cardinal and White-rumped Monjita and even heard a Red-legged Seriema which was most unexpected. The
raptors weren’t enjoying the weather any more than us, with numerous Black and small numbers of Lesser Yellow-headed Vultures grounded. Hirundines were finding plenty of food and we studied several species including White-rumped Swallow. Further on, a wetish area right by the road held Whistling Herons so we stopped, and in the distance a large bird was spotted in flight: Limpkin! We were continuing to add new birds, and were still relatively dry and in good spirits.

Miraculously, the heavy rain stopped (it had been forecast to continue all day). This allowed us to stop and scan at various points, and the next couple of hours were sensationally good, especially as we were only in this area because of the weather. At one spot we found Long-billed Wren, Sooty Grassquit, Lemon-chested Greenlet and another Masked Yellowthroat; all four showed superbly. A group of Peach-fronted Parakeets whizzed over before a Harris’s Hawk perched up for us, whilst one of the many Southern Caracaras had a wing-tag. Chopi, Chestnut-capped and White-browed Blackbirds were noted at various stages and allowed good comparison. From a slightly elevated vantage point we surveyed a large area of fields and some big trees. A pigeon in one of them looked ‘different’ so we scoped it: Eared Dove, a life bird for Adilei! His beaming smile was testament to his excitement. We were perhaps even more thrilled with the Toco Toucan which flew in and sat up for us: what a beak! Grassland Yellow-Finches were rather more subtle. We were on a roll, and the guide had one more bird up his sleeve. Incredibly, a Blackish Rail responded to his tape and paraded itself in the open in a grassy field. We headed back for lunch almost in shock. Things had seemed so bleak when we had set off, seemingly ‘going through the motions’, but we had had a wonderful morning by any standards.

Our good form continued in the afternoon, with the trees in and around the garden full of birds. Some proved elusive, but a Buff-throated Saltator and yet another Crescent-chested Puffbird showed well. We were also pleased to get good looks at Chestnut-vented Conebills. Black-legged Dacnis is one of the rarest birds at REGUA and is thought of as a winter visitor, so we were very surprised to find at least two in the tree tops. Adelei was on fire as we headed into the wetland from the reserve centre, producing new species to order, with Rufous-tailed Jacamar, Moustached Wren, Yellow Tyrannulet and Yellow-breasted Flycatcher all seen splendidly. We were particularly pleased with the jacamar as this beautiful bird was the most obvious gap on our list. We finally found a Muscovy Duck but were more impressed with the views of Channel-billed Toucan. Sick’s Swifts were plentiful as we positioned ourself to savour the sights and sounds of the Cattle Egrets coming in to their roost. We did our bird list feeling very fortunate to have had another excellent day.

Monday 14th September

The weather was set fair! As a result, we decided to spend our final morning having a leisurely walk from the lodge, which allowed us to have another look at the wetlands but also explore new territory on the circular Forest Trail. Adelei found a Swallow Tanager in the garden, and a Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail in the open continued our cracking start! We scoped the roosting owls by the reserve centre and had seconds of both Rufous-tailed Jacamar and Black-legged Dacnis before feeling very privileged to find a Common Pauraque on its nest. A Yellow-bellied Elaenia was well-watched before we spent time comparing Biscutate and White-collared Swifts as they whizzed over the lake and wondered where they had been on previous days! It was great to feel confident in identifying virtually all the birds as we ambled between the lakes; so many had been totally new to us only a week ago. We were also pleased that the caimans were providing excellent photo opportunities.

We entered the forest and, inevitably, the birthing was harder, but eventually we added a new species as a Greyish Mourner sat out obligingly for us. A foray up a side trail proved very productive with Yellow-throated Woodpecker seen splendidly; we also managed better looks at Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant, Whiskered Flycatcher and both White-flanked and Rufous-winged Antwrens. We returned to the main path and turned right; almost immediately came one of the highlights of the tour as a Crab-eating Fox was spotted in front of us. We moved into position and, although it was very much aware of our presence, it remained in view for ages: awesome! Eventually it disappeared allowing us to move on, and after another lull we added both Plain-winged Woodcreeper and Black-capped Foliage-gleaner to our list. A White-bibbed Antbird remained hidden, but a splendidly birdy tree held both White-winged and Crested Becards, Yellow-green Grosbeak and Piratic Flycatcher. As we headed for home a Unicolored Antwren allowed wonderfully close views. A distant perched raptor detained us before, with the temperature rising, it was time to declare.

We thoroughly enjoyed our final lunch and there was plenty of time to pack and enjoy last looks at the hummers. Then it was time to say our goodbyes and head off with Alcenir to the airport. Our senior status
meant that we were moved to the front of the queue and, in some cases, upgraded! We did our last bird list and found the total had moved well past 300 species.

Tuesday 15th September
The flight itself went smoothly and we landed in London at lunchtime before going our separate ways at the end of an excellent tour which had been full of birds despite the weather. I will be hoping to make return visits to REGUA, somewhere I found hugely inspiring as well as wonderful for its bird life.

Acknowledgements
Our holiday was highly successful, and a number of people played their part. At REGUA Thomas Locke was a thoroughly professional host, whilst his father Nicholas kept an eye on our itinerary and offered sage advice to ensure we made the best decisions given the weather. The ladies cooked us super meals and cleaned our rooms beautifully. Alceni not only drove carefully but attended to us courteously and Adilei was a premier division bird guide, finding and showing us the birds and understanding what each of us were looking for. The other guests in the lodge also added to our tour, and we were extremely fortunate to have the services of Clive Saunders, one of the volunteer bird guides, for virtually the whole trip. Thanks to all of you for being so positive and interested, and simply being good company both when birding and over dinner: I look forward to travelling with you again. Special thanks to Gill Flinn and Paul Davis for allowing us to use some of their photos in this report.

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October 2015

Dusky-legged Guan
Itinerary and Weather

6th Sep
Flight from London Heathrow to Rio de Janeiro; onward drive to REGUA.

7th Sep
Morning in REGUA wetlands; lunch and early afternoon in and around the lodge; late afternoon/dusk at the Giant Snipe fields.
Cloudy with rain/thunder late am and occasional showers pm, 19-22°C.

8th Sep
Whole day visit to Macae de Cima (mountain forest).
Cloudy, windy but dry, clear skies by the evening. 18-24°C in lowlands, 14°C in the mountains.

9th Sep
Early morning in the wetlands hide; late morning until mid-afternoon along the Waterfall Trail as far as 1100m.
Rain until mid-morning then cloudy but mainly dry, 20-23°C.

10th Sep
Whole day visit to Cabo Frio (coastal lagoons, Restinga and mangroves); lunch at Praia de Conches beach.
Cloudy, mainly dry, 20-23°C.

11th Sep
Whole day visit via Nova Friburgo to Sumidouro (grasslands) and Carmo (dry forest), returning via Teresopolis.
Heavy rain then cloudy with occasional showers, 18-23°C in lowlands, cooler in the hills.

12th Sep
Morning along the Waldenoor Trail; lunch at the lodge; afternoon in the wetlands.
Cloudy with showers, 19-21°C.

13th Sep
Morning driving a local circuit through fields via Boa Sorte; lunch at the lodge; afternoon in the wetlands.
Rain then drizzle, 19-20°C.

14th Sep
Morning along the Forest Trail; lunch at the lodge; late afternoon transfer to Rio de Janeiro for evening flight to London.
Cloudy, bright intervals, 17-21°C.

15th Sep
Arrive at London Heathrow early afternoon.

Campo Troupial
CHECKLIST OF BIRDS SEEN

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>No of days recorded</th>
<th>Locations</th>
<th>Abundance Scale (max. seen on 1 day)</th>
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The order and nomenclature mainly follows ‘A Field Guide to the Birds of Brazil’ by Ber van Perlo, but the taxonomy of Brazil’s birds has advanced considerably since its publication; see the notes at the end of the checklist for the species marked. Species marked in bold are endemic to Brazil.
Grey Plover 1 C 1 Pluvialis squatarola
Semipalmated Plover 1 C 2 Charadrius semipalmatus
Wattled Jacana 6 R C 3 Jacana jacana
South American Snipe 1 R 1 Gallinago paraguaiae
Gianna Snipe 1 R 1 Gallinago undulata
Whimbrel 1 C 1 Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus
Greater Yellowlegs 1 C 1 Tringa melanoleuca
Lesser Yellowlegs 1 C 2 Tringa flavipes
Solitary Sandpiper 1 C 1 Tringa solitaria
White-rumped Sandpiper 1 C 1 Calidris fuscicolis
Yellow-billed Tern 1 C 2 Sterna superciliaris
Royal Tern 1 C 1 Thalasseus maximus
Sandwich Tern (Cabot’s) 1 C 2 Thalasseus sandvicensis acutiflavidus
Sandwich Tern (Cayenne) 1 C 3 Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnathus
Kelp Gull 1 C 3 Larus dominicanus
Grey-hooded Gull 1 C 2 Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus
Plain-breasted Ground Dove 1 C 1 Columbina minuta
Ruddy Ground-Dove 7 R C S 3 Columbina talpacoti
Rock Dove 2 C S 3 Columbia livia
Picazoero Pigeon 8 R M C S 3 Patagioenas picazero
Pale-vented Pigeon 4 R S 1 Patagioenas cayennensis
White-tipped Dove 2 3h R S 1 Leptotila verreauxi
Grey-fronted Dove - 3h R M 1 Leptotila rufaaxilla
Eared Dove 1 R 1 Zenaida auriculata
Blue-winged Macaw 2 R S 2 Primolius maracana
White-eyed Parakeet 4 R S 3 Psittacara leucophthalmus
Peach-fronted Parakeet 1 R 3 Eupsittula aures
Maroon-bellied Parakeet 4 R M 3 Pyrrhura frontalis
Plain Parakeet 1 1h R 3 Brotogeris tirica
Blue-winged Parrotlet 1 R 1 Forpus xanthopterygius
Golden-tailed Parrotlet - 1h R 1 Toot surdus
Scaly-headed Parrot 2 M S 2 Pionus maximiliani
Orange-winged Parrot 3 R 2 Amazona azaricana
Squirrel Cuckoo 2 R 1 Piaya cayana
Greater Ani 2 R 2 Crotaphaga major
Smooth-billed Ani 8 R C S 3 Crotaphaga ani
Guira Cuckoo 4 R S 2 Guira guira
Striped Cuckoo 1 2h R S 1 Tapera naevia
Tropical Screech-Owl 3 R 1 Megascolops choliba
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl 3 5h R 1 Athene cunicularia
Burrowing Owl 2 R 1 Nyctidromus albicollis
Common Pauraque 1 3h R 1 Streptoprocne zonaris
White-collared Swift 3 R M S 4 Streptoprocne bicuicata
Biscuate Swift 1 R 3 Chaetura cinereiventris
Grey-rumped Swift 4 R S 3 Chaetura meridionalis
Sick’s Swift 3 R C 4 Panpitilla cayennensis
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift 2 R 3 Ramphodon naevius
Saw-billed Hermit 1 R 1 Glaucis hirsutus
Rufous-breasted Hermit 2 R 1 Phaethornis ruber
Reddish Hermit 1 R 1 Phaethornis pretrei
Planalto Hermit 1 R 1 Phaethornis euryne
Scale-throated Hermit 1 M 1 Stephanoxis island
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird 8 R 2 Eupetomena macroura
Black Jacobin 8 R 2 Florisuga fusca
Green-crowned Plovercrest 1 M 1 Lophornis magnificus
Frilled Coquette 1 R 1 Thalurania glaucopis
Crimson-capped Woodnymph 8 R M 2 Hylocharis cyanus
White-chinned Sapphire 2 R 1 Leucocloris albicollis
White-throated Hummingbird 2 R M 1 Amazilia versicolor
Vesicolored Emerald 2 R 1 Amazilia fimbriata
Glittering-throated Emerald 5 R 1 Amazilia lactea
Sapphire-spangled Emerald 1 R 1 Chlorostilbon lucidus
Brazilian Ruby 1 M 1 Clytolaema rubricauda
Green-backed (White-tailed) Trogon - 1h R 1 Trogon viridis
Surucua Trogon 1 1h R M 1 Trogon surrucurra
Black-throated Trogon 1 R 1 Trogon rufus
Rufous-capped Motmot 1 3h R 1 Barphythengus ruficapillus
Ringed Kingfisher 4 R S 1 Megaceryle torquata
Amazon Kingfisher 4 R S 1 Chloroceryle amazona
Green Kingfisher 1 R 1 Chloroceryle americana
Rufous-tailed Jacamar 2 R 1 Galbula ruficauda
**Three-toed Jacamar** 1 S 1 Jacanaralcyon triactyla
White-eared Puffbird 1 R 1 Nystalus chacuru
**Crescent-chested Puffbird** 3 R S 1 Malacoptila striata
Black-necked Aracari 2 R S 1 Pteroglossus aracari
Channel-billed Toucan 4 R 2 Ramphastos vitellinus
Toco Toucan 1 R 1 Ramphastos toco
Spot-billed Toucanet 1 R 1 Selenidera maculirostris
White-barred Piculet 4 R S 1 Picumnus cirratus
White Woodpecker 2 R 1 Melanerpes candidus
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker 1 R 1 Melanerpes flavifrons
**Yellow-eared Woodpecker** 1 S 1 Veniliornis maculifrons
Yellow-throated Woodpecker 1 R 1 Picus flavigula
White-browed (Yellow-browed) Woodpecker 1 M 1 Picus auridentus
Green-barred Woodpecker 1 R 1 Colaptes melanocholors
Campo Flicker 2 R 1 Colaptes campestris
Blond-crested Woodpecker 3 R 1 Celeus flavesens
Plain-winged Woodcreeper 1 R 1 Dendrocincla tundra
Oliveaceous Woodcreeper 2 R M 1 Sittasomus griseicapillus
Planalto Woodcreeper 1 M 1 Dendrocolaptes platyrostris
Lesser Woodcreeper 3 R M 1 Xiphorynchus fuscus
Wing-banded Hornero 4 R S 1 Furnarius rufus
Rufous Hornero 5 R C S 2 Furnarius rufus
Rufous-capped Spinetail 1 R 1 Synallaxis figulas
Spix's Spinetail - 1h M 1 Synallaxis spixi
Yellow-chinned Spinetail 6 R C 1 Certhiasis cinnamomeus
Rufous-fronted Thornbird 1 S 1 Phacelodomus rufifrons
**Orange-eyed Thornbird** 1 M 1 Phacelodomus erythropthalmus
Firewood-gatherer 1 S 1 Anumbius annambi
Black-capped Foliage-gleaner 1 R 1 Philydor atricapillus
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner 1 R 1 Philydor rufum
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner 1 1h R 1 Automolus leucophthalmus
**Pale-browed Treehunter** 1 R 1 Cichlocolaptes leucopsch anus
Streaked Xenops 3 R M 1 Xenops rutilans
Giant Antshrike 1 1h M 1 Batara cinerea
Chestnut-backed Antshrike 3 R S 1 Thanampholis palliatus
**Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike** 1 1h R C 2 Thanampholis ambigus
Variable Antshrike - 1h M 1 Thanampholis caerulescens
**Star-throated Antwren** 1 R 1 Rhopias gularis
White-flanked Antwren 2 R 1 Myrmotherula asillaris lactuosa
**Unicoloured Antwren** 2 R 1 Myrmotherula unicolor
Streak-capped Antwren 1 R 1 Terena maculata
Rufous-winged Antwren 1 1h R 1 Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus
**Restinga Antwren** 1 C 2 Formicivora litoralis
**Serra Antwren** 1 S 1 Formicivora serrana
Bertoni's Antbird 1 M 1 Drymophila rubricollis
**Scaled Antbird** 2 R 1 Drymophila squamata
White-bibbed Antbird - 1h R 1 Myrmeciza loricata
Rufous-tailed Antshrike - 1h M 1 Chamaeza ruficauda
**Black-cheeked Gnateater** 1 R 1 Conopophaga melanops
Bare-throated Bellbird 1 2h R M 3 Procynis nudicolis
**Black-and-gold Cotinga** 1 M 2 Tijuca atra
**Hooded Berryeater** 1 M 1 Carpornis cucullata
Green-backed Becard 1 R 1 Pachyramphus viridis
Chestnut-crowned Becard 1 R 1 Pachyramphus castaneus
White-winged Becard 3 R 1 Pachyramphus polychopterus
Black-capped Becard 1 R 1 Pachyramphus marginatus

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Hrs</th>
<th>Color</th>
<th>Status</th>
<th>Common Name</th>
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*Ornitholidays’ Tour to Brazil 06 - 15 September 2015 Page 12*
### Ornitholidays’ Tour to Brazil

#### 22 - 21

**Long-billed Wren**  
Yellow-legged Thrush  
Rufous-bellied Thrush  
Pale-breasted Thrush  
Creamy-bellied Thrush  
White-necked Thrush  
Chalk-browed Mockingbird  
Crested Oropendola  
Red-rumped Cacique  
** campo tropial**  
Chopi Blackbird  
Chestnut-capped Blackbird  
Giant Cowbird  
Shiny Cowbird  
White-browed Meadowlark (White-browed Blackbird)  
Cinnamon Tanager  
Hooded Tanager  
Olive-green Tanager  
Black-goggled Tanager  
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager  
Flame-crested Tanager  
Ruby-crowned Tanager  
** brazilian tanager**  
Sayaca Tanager  
Azure-shouldered Tanager  
Golden-chevroned Tanager  
Palm Tanager  
Fawn-breasted Tanager  
Turquoise (White-bellied) Tanager  
Green-headed Tanager  
Red-necked Tanager  
Brassy-breasted Tanager  
Burnished-buff Tanager  
Black-backed Tanager  
Swallow Tanager  
Black-legged Dacnis  
Blue Dacnis  
Red-legged Honeycreeper  
Rufous-headed Tanager  
Yellow-backed Tanager  
Chestnut-vented Conebill  
Bananaquit  
Yellow-green Grosbeak  
Buff-throated Saltator  
Green-winged Saltator  
Common Waxbill  
House Sparrow  
Purple-throated Euphonia  
Violaceous Euphonia  
Orange-bellied Euphonia  
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia  
Blue-naped Chlorophonia  
Rufous-collared Sparrow  
Grassland Sparrow  
Grassland Yellow-Finch  
Saffron Finch  
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch  
Blue-black Grassquit  
Temminck’s Seedeater  
Double-collared Seedeater  
White-bellied Seedeater  
Sooty Grassquit  
Pileated Finch  
** red-cowled cardinal**  

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OTHER SPECIES
Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth  Bradypus variegatus
Crab-eating Fox  Cercopithecus arctoides
Capybara  Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris
White-tufted (Common) Marmoset  Callithrix jacchus
Broad-snouted Caiman  Caiman latirostris

Notes on the bird list
This gives some further information on the taxonomy and nomenclature of the species listed on the Ornitholidays’ checklist for the REGUA area, including some which were not seen on the 2015 tour. The sources referred to are listed in the references section at the end of the notes.

1 Mangrove Rail (Clapper Rail)
Both the South American Classification Committee (SACC) and Clements split Mangrove Rail Rallus longirostris of coastal South America from Clapper Rail Rallus crepitans of North and Central America. The race R. l. crassirostris occurs in coastal east Brazil from the Amazon estuary to Santa Catarina.

2 Common Gallinule
It is generally recognised that Common Gallinule Gallinula galeata of the Western Hemisphere is now split as a distinct species from Eurasian Moorhen G. chloropus on the basis of morphological, genetic and vocal differences.

3 Black-necked Stilt (White-backed Stilt)
Many authorities split White-backed Stilt Himantopus melanurus, found in north Chile and east-central Peru to south-east Brazil and Argentina, from the Black-necked Stilt H. mexicanus of western and southern USA to Ecuador, south-west Peru and north-east Brazil. Mello follows this split but the SACC and Clements are awaiting the outcome of further study and still consider melanurus as a race of mexicanus.

4 Whimbrel
The SACC and Clements consider the dark-rumped Hudsonicus, breeding in Alaska and north Canada and wintering as far as southern South America, as a race of Whimbrel Numenius phaeopus. However, other authorities, including the British Ornithologists’ Union (BOU), consider it as a full species Hudsonian Whimbrel N. hudsonicus, split from the Whimbrel breeding in Europe and Asia.

5 Sandwich Tern (Cabot’s/Cayenne Tern)
Clements lists three subspecies of Sandwich Tern Thalasseus sandvicensis, including Cabot’s Tern T. s. acutiflavidus and Cayenne Tern T. s. eurynathus. Cabot’s, with a black, yellow-tipped bill, breeds in east North America to the south Caribbean, wintering to south Peru and Uruguay (including south-east Brazil). The yellow-billed Cayenne Tern is a South American breeder on the islands off Venezuela, the Guianas, east Brazil and north Argentina. Other authorities, including the BOU, split Cabot’s/Cayenne from Sandwich Tern, leaving the latter purely as the bird of Europe, north Africa, the Persian Gulf and India. They use the name Cabot’s Tern T. s. acutiflava and treat Cayenne T. s. eurynatha as a subspecies of Cabot’s. It is possible to see both Cabot’s and Cayenne in Brazil in September, so they are listed separately on the checklist.

6 Green-crowned Plovercrest
In accord with the recent SACC proposal 664, Clements splits Plovercrest into two species: Green-crowned Plovercrest Stephanoxis lalandi and Violet-crowned Plovercrest Stephanoxis loddigesii. Green-crowned is endemic to east Brazil (south Minas Gerais to Espírito Santo and north-east Sao Paulo), with Violet-crowned occurring in east Paraguay and north-east Argentina (Misiones) to southern Brazil.

7 Green-backed Trogon (White-tailed Trogon)
Clements and the SACC both list the trogon of the REGUA region as Green-backed Trogon, still using the scientific name Trogon viridis. Its full range is Colombia east of the Andes to north Bolivia and Brazil, as well as Trinidad. They use the name White-tailed Trogon T. chionurus for the bird occurring in the lowlands of east Panama to west Colombia and west Ecuador. Both van Perlo and Mello also use T. viridis, but retain the English name White-tailed Trogon.

8 White-browed (Yellow-browed) Woodpecker
Mello uses Yellow-browed Woodpecker as its English name for the species called White-browed Woodpecker by the SACC and Clements. Both are used in van Perlo.

9 Wing-banded Hornero
Furnarius figulus appears to have a variety of English names, most authorities using Wing-banded Hornero but the International Ornithological Committee (IOC) and others using Band-tailed Hornero.

10 Orange-eyed Thornbird
The birds seen on Macae de Cima are Orange-eyed Thornbird Phacelodomus erythropthalmus as opposed to Orange-breasted Thornbird P. ferrugineigula which occurs further south. Previously both were lumped as Red-eyed Thornbird, and Orange-breasted is still called Red-eyed in van Perlo, a potential source of confusion amongst our guides, compounded by the fact that erythropthalmus actually translates as ‘red-eyed’!

11 White-flanked Antwren
Ridgely/Tudor follows the IOC, splitting Silvery-flanked Antwren Myrmotherula luctuosa of east Brazil from White-flanked Antwren M. axillaris of Columbia, Venezuela, Amazonia and the Guianas. van Perlo illustrates both: ‘Silvery-
flanked”, found in the REGUA area, is shown as 107.3b. The book, along with Mello and the SACC, follows Clements in listing *luctuosa* as a race of White-flanked.

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

Clements and the SACC use the name Brown-winged Schiffornis, whilst van Perlo and Mello use Thrush-like Schiffornis.

13 **Shrike-like Cotinga**

Ridgely/Tudor follows the IOC, splitting this into two species, Brazilian Laniisoma *Laniisoma elegans* of eastern Brazil and Andean Laniisoma *L. buckleyi* of Venezuela to Bolivia. Clements, the SACC, Mello and van Perlo lump the two together as *L. elegans*.

14 **Swallow-tailed Manakin (Blue Manakin)**

Van Perlo’s alternative name Swallow-tailed Manakin is used by Clements, the SACC and Mello. Blue Manakin is also given in the checklist as it is the name most often used by the guides at REGUA.

15 **Grey-headed (Yellow-ored) Tody-Flycatcher**

The English name Grey-headed Tody-Flycatcher is used by the SACC and Clements, but Mello uses Yellow-ored Tody-Flycatcher so both names are given in the checklist.

16 **Whiskered Flycatcher (Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher)**

The taxonomy and nomenclature of this is somewhat confusing. Van Perlo, Mello and Clements list *Myobius barbatus mastacalis* as the subspecies found in south-east Brazil and it is illustrated as 142.6a in van Perlo. The SACC lumps Whiskered with Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher, split by Clements as *M. sulphureipygius*, occurring in Columbia and Ecuador. To my knowledge it is the only species on our REGUA tour checklist where the SACC currently doesn’t follow Clements.

17 **Tropical Pewee**

The nominate subspecies *Contopus cinereus cinereus* which occurs in south-east Brazil, south-east Paraguay and north-east Argentina is darker/greyer than the ones in the rest of its range. It is illustrated in Ridgely/Tudor but not in van Perlo.

18 **Masked Yellowthroat**

The race which occurs in south-east Brazil is *G. a. velata*, split as a full species Southern Yellowthroat *Geothlypis velata* by some authorities although not by Clements, the SACC, Mello or van Perlo.

19 **Red-eyed Vireo (Chivi Vireo)**

Van Perlo mentions two forms, the nominate subspecies which is a migrant from North America (with red eyes and white vent) and the ‘chivi’ group (with brown eyes and yellow vent) which is a resident/local migrant. The latter is the one most likely to be seen at REGUA. Mello treats it as a full species Chivi Vireo *Vireo chivi* but Clements and the SACC consider it as one of ten subspecies of Red-eyed.

20 **House Wren (Southern House Wren)**

Mello splits Southern House Wren *Troglodytes musculus* from the House Wren of North America *T. aedon*. However, the SACC and Clements continue to consider them conspecific, Clements listing *T. a. musculus* of south-east Brazil as one of 33 subspecies of House Wren!

21 **White-browed Meadowlark (White-browed Blackbird)**

Clements and the SACC (in accord with Proposal 641) have changed the English name of *Sturnella superciliaris* from White-browed Blackbird to White-browed Meadowlark. The former is still used in van Perlo and Mello.

22 **Turquoise Tanager (White-bellied Tanager)**

Both van Perlo and Mello split White-bellied Tanager *Tangara brasiliensis* from Turquoise Tanager *T. mexicana*, thus making the former a Brazilian endemic. However, both the SACC and Clements lump the two, considering White-bellied as a race of Turquoise Tanager *T. m. brasiliensis*.

23 **Copper Seedeater (Capped Seedeater)**

This species is named Capped Seedeater in both van Perlo and Mello, but has been renamed as Copper Seedeater by the SACC and Clements. The scientific name remains the same.

24 **Hepatic Tanager**

Ridgely/Tudor splits Lowland Hepatic Tanager *Piranga flava* from Highland Hepatic Tanager *Piranga lutea*. These are lumped as one species by the SACC and this is followed in van Perlo. The former, which is the one illustrated/mapped in van Perlo, occurs in the REGUA area. The IOC splits the two, but calls *flava* Red Tanager and *lutea* Tooth-billed Tanager. Interestingly, this species, along with Red-crowned Ant-Tanager, is no longer considered as a true tanager but is placed with cardinals and allies.

**References:**

- *A Field Guide to the Birds of Brazil* by Ber van Perlo (Oxford University Press, 2009)
- *The Birds of South America Passerines* by Robert S Ridgely and Guy Tudor (Christopher Helm, 2009)
- The online species list of the South American Classification Committee (SACC)
- Clements world checklist
- The online World Bird List of the International Ornithological Committee (IOC) (http://www.worldbirdnames.org/)
- The British list of the BOU (http://www.bou.org.uk/british-list/)
- http://museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCprop664.htm (Plovercrest)
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl

Striated Heron

White-eared Puffbird

Bertoni’s Antbird

Scale-throated Hermit

Green-crowned Plovercrest

Green-headed Tanager

Black-and-gold Cotinga
Capybara and Yellow-headed Caracara

Blue Manakin

Roseate Spoonbill

Three-toed Jacamars

Yellow-fronted Woodpecker

Rufous-tailed Jacamar

Crested Oropendola

Surucua Trogon

Front cover: Wetland at REGUA

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