

Southern Brazil

Sunday 24 September – Monday 9 October 2006

Trip Report

Leaders:

Neil Arnold
Miguel Castelino

Drivers:

Manuel
Marcleil
Zitto

Introduction

I am sure we are marvelling at a holiday in which we were only rained on once and during which we were able to gain good views of over twenty species of mammals, hundreds of bird species and a mind numbing variety of plants. The success of the trip was due to the expert planning and leading of Miguel. His knowledge of the flora and fauna of Brazil is amazing and his leadership style ideal for the Travelling Naturalist. It was a great pleasure leading with him again, as was being driven once again, by Manuel. Our other drivers also played a vital part in the smooth running of the trip. My thanks go to them all. My sincere thanks also go to all of you, who were vigilant, enthusiastic and good company throughout. I hope we will meet again soon.

Daily diary

Sunday 24 September

The flight from London was delayed, so, therefore, was our arrival in Sao Paulo. Having found Johannes at the airport we flew to Cuiaba - late again. Here we met Miguel, our local leader, and Manuel, our driver. It was good to work with them again. We appreciated the air conditioning in the bus as we set off for the Pantanal.

We drove through cerrado, bush country, until we reached the unmade road into the Pantanal, the Transpantaneira.

Our journey was slow due to the nature of the road surface and the pleasure of stopping at frequent intervals to watch the wildlife. The water birds were wonderful, the variety of herons, ibis and storks providing a fascinating introduction to the Pantanal. We were particularly thrilled to watch the Jabiru in flight and on the ground. We even saw them at their nests.

Birds of prey were also common as were species of parrots including the wonderful Hyacinth Macaw. We noted several in flight and one at rest. We were able to appreciate the splendour of the biggest Macaw in the World through the telescopes. One of the other delights of the afternoon was the sighting of a Red-legged Seriema in the shade of a lone tree in the grassland.

One of the other stars of the day was the Toco Toucan, well known to us all from Guinness adverts.

We also enjoyed sightings of the first mammals of the trip, Crab-eating Fox, South American Coati, Red Brocket Deer and the very endearing Capybara.

We were welcomed to the Pousada Pouco Alegre, at Km thirty, by a pair of Sunbittern. As dusk was falling we hoped to have better views of these intriguing birds on the following day. The day closed as a *Necunda Nighthawk* flew over the lodge, its place in the scheme of things being taken over by a number of large insectivorous bats which treated the overhead lamps as a 'takeaway.'

We all scuttled off to bed as soon as dinner was over.

Monday 26 September

Pousada Pouce Alagre

Weather 1/8 Cirrus, Sunny, Calm. Very Hot.

Our day started at 05.30. We spent two hours in the grounds of the lodge, walking some two hundred metres.

The highlights of the morning were the parrots. The Hyacinth Macaw gave us a great display of squawking, flying and posing. At one stage a pair indulged in mutual preening. Whilst all this was happening several other parrot species came to entertain us. Seed eating birds also came in droves to gather around the horse feeding troughs, these included six species of pigeons and the superb Red-crested Cardinal. At one stage an Azara's Agouti made an appearance.

One of the other delights was the presence of three species of woodcreeper, Great Rufous, Narrow-billed and the rather spectacular Red-billed Scythebill. These were joined by three species of woodpecker, White, Cream-coloured and Golden-green.

There was never a dull moment. At one stage we had to choose between watching an overflying Roseate Spoonbill or Greater Rhea.

After breakfast we set off in the bus to drive around the roads within the estate. No sooner had we left the lodge we were watching a pair of Sunbittern, then displaying Capped Herons, their efforts being watched by an Amazon and a Ringed Kingfisher. We were also able to admire a Jabiru feeding two young at the nest.

Then a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl appeared, closely pursued by Brown-chested Martins and then, once it was perched by a lone Glittering-bellied Emerald. The tiny hummingbird seemed determined to make its mark on this owl which is well known for its bird killing abilities. Other moments to savour brought us into contact with Moustached Wren, Blue-crowned Trogon, Campo Oriel and a Whistling Heron.

We also enjoyed the display of Crested Oropendolas at the nest.

The mammal of the morning was a Hoary Fox which appeared to be quite comfortable with our presence.

We were soon back at the lodge trying to escape the mid-day heat. Lunch and a siesta followed.

At 15.30 we set off for the Pousada Santa Tereza at Km sixty on the Highway. The leisurely journey enabled us to refresh our experience of many species of birds and mammals. A male Greater Rhea with fifteen chicks 'in tow' captured our attention, as did an adult Capybara which was carrying a very small 'baby' on its back. A Red Brocket Deer and a Hoary Fox were also seen well. Once on the Highway we scanned the roadside vegetation and waterways in search of wildlife and were rewarded with sightings of a fine tortoise, a female Marsh Deer, which we were able to watch for some minutes, and yet more Hyacinth Macaws. We arrived at the pousada on the banks of the River Pixaim just as the sun painted the sky a fiery red. It was the perfect end to a very eventful day.

Tuesday 27 September

Pousada Santa Tereza

Weather 7/8 Cu. Dull and humid. Still

The first minutes of the day were spent by the river listening to the sounds of a host of birds: the inevitable Chaco Chachalaca, Piping Guans, Limpkin and a distant Blue-crowned Motmot. Howler Monkeys were also greeting the day.

At 05.10 the first Band-tailed Nighthawks took to the air, closely followed by a whole range of birds including kingfishers, herons, parrots and birds of prey. As the light improved both Glittering-throated Emerald and Glittering-bellied Emerald visited the hummingbird feeders. Two 'new' flycatchers then appeared, Piratic Flycatcher and White-rumped Monjita.

By 07.15 we had eaten breakfast and were ready for a trip on the river. In South America river trips are always fascinating because two worlds collide, the forest and the river. This trip more than lived up to expectation. In three hours we discovered ten species of herons, including Boat-billed, and four species of Kingfishers, including Green and Rufous. One of the delights of the trip was watching a Sungrebe within five metres. Later we saw a second individual. We also saw the first Neo-tropical Cormorant and Anhinga of the trip.

The forest edge was full birds including both Red and Blue-throated Piping Guan. At one stage we came across a flock of songbirds. This included the diminutive White-wedged Piculet, Large-billed Antwren and Rusty-backed Spinetail.

The climax of the trip, though, occurred after we took a side channel. Here we discovered a party of Giant Otters. Suddenly the boat was surrounded by ten otters all crying out for their breakfast. The small amount of fish that was thrown to them was designed to give us an opportunity to see the otters but not to take the edge off their appetite. The otters displayed great maneuverability in their quest for food. We were also fortunate enough to encounter a Brown Capuchin Monkey and, later, a Black-and-gold Howler Monkey. Neither showed themselves for long, soon melting into the dense riverine foliage.

By 10.10 we were back at the pousada but we had another treat in store. We took a short bus ride and then a short walk in the riverine gallery forest. There Miguel set up his telescope and we took it in turns to marvel at the cryptic colouration of a Great Potoo that was roosting in the crook of a tree. This was the perfect end to the morning.

At 16.00 we started to explore the drive of the pousada and then the Highway. Song birds included Common and Greater Thornbird, Great Antshrike, Large Elaenia and Masked Gnatcatcher. We also spent some time watching a pair of Campo Flickers dustbathing with great vigour.

At dusk we started the first night drive. We drove slowly along the road using a spotlight to illuminate any wildlife that showed itself. For some time the major event was watching some one hundred night feeding herons. Then the light fell on an adult Ocelot that had come to a pond to drink. This lovely cat looked at the bus for a moment and then walked quietly along the bank of the pond until it was lost to sight. This was an unexpected pleasure.

Thursday 28 September

Pousada Santa Tereza

Weather 6/8 cu, mainly dull, S 1-2

The day was spent driving south towards Porto Jofre. After an early breakfast we drove to Jaguar Ecolodge at Km 110 on the Highway. En route we enjoyed sightings of a wide variety of wetland species, birds of prey and parrots. One of the most colourful events of the day, though, was finding a small group of Scarlet-headed Blackbirds. Three White-lipped Pecary were also noted as they scurried across the road. By 10.00 we had arrived at the lodge where we rested and enjoyed a cold drink. We then walked the grounds. Three large Common Tegu lizards attracted a great deal of attention. This walk coincided with a large gathering of storks high overhead. It was particularly exciting to see the huge Jabiru in flight. After a very traditional lunch we drove on south. As we moved on the landscape gradually changed to open marshy fields dotted with open areas of water and light woodland. On arriving at one of the woodlands an adult Crane Hawk flew up to a perch and posed for us. It was a pleasure to watch this most attractive raptor. The open marshland was dominated by dozens of stately Maguari Storks. The shallow pools

also held a handful of waders, including White-backed Stilt, Lesser Yellowlegs, Solitary Sandpiper and Southern Lapwing. They also made a good hunting ground for both Yellow-billed and Large-billed Terns. Perhaps the most handsome of the wetland species of the area was the Southern Screamer, numbering twenty nine in all.

Eventually we reached Porto Jofre, at Km 140, on the bank of the Cuiba River.

The journey back was punctuated by sightings of a group of Coati, and after dark, a number of Paraque and a lone Spot-tailed Nightjar.

As we travelled 'home' we could see a huge electric storm in the distant north. It had been a long day but one of great variety.

Friday 29 September

Pousada Penhasco

Weather Rain overnight.5/8 cu, dull, still.

At 05.30 we boarded the boat and made our way up river. After a while the boatman whispered 'Tapir' and there on the bank, in a gap in the forest, was a fine female Tapir. After smelling us it walked away along the riverbank. This was the last we expected to see of it, but it returned to the riverbank, gingerly made its way onto the narrow beach and into the water. All the time its nose was twitching as it tried to work out what we were. After a while it submerged, swam to the opposite bank of the river and clambered into the forest. We were breathless with excitement.

Further along the river we encountered an amazing collection of herons, seven species were in view at once, including Boatbilled Heron. As if that was not fascinating enough they were joined by three species of Kingfishers including Green and Rufous Kingfisher. The riverside woodland also revealed Band-tailed Antbird and Large-billed Antwren. As we returned to the lodge we found an American Pygmy Kingfisher. In an hour and a half we had recorded five species of kingfishers and ten species of heron.

The rest of the day was spent driving to Chapada dos Guimaraes, a small town on the edge on the canyon of the River Cuiaba.

En route to Cuiaba we stopped for coffee at Barara at Km 30. Here we were to see the last Hyacinth Macaws of the trip. We lunched at the Recanto Gaucho in Cuiaba where we enjoyed a particularly typical Brazilian meal. There was a huge choice of vegetarian dishes to which could be added meats which were carved by waiters, each of whom had a different variety.

As we approached Chapada we could see the steep sandstone walls of the canyon. On reaching the top of the canyon at the 'Gates of Hell' we made a short stop to enjoy the dramatic scenery and a variety of birds including Swallow Flycatcher and a perched Bat Falcon.

By 15.00 we had reached the 'Bride's Veil Waterfall' in the Chapada National park. The waterfall, which plunges three hundred metres to the valley floor, is a breeding place for Great Dusky and White-collared Swifts, both of which were seen well. A number of songbirds were also noted including the very attractive Swallow Tanager. The climax of the visit, though, came when ten Blue-winged Macaws flew over.

On our arrival at Pousada Penhasco a Burrowing Owl appeared by the gate and three Nacunda Nighthawks powered overhead.

The day closed with a mighty electric storm.

Once again it had been a very varied day.

Saturday 30 September

Poussada Penhasco

Weather 7/8 cu, dull, S1

The first part of the morning was spent in the cerrado, open countryside dominated by bush. Once again we had stunning views of Burrowing Owls and then the bushland started to reveal its birds, including Pale-breasted Spinetail, Plaincrested and Lesser Elaenia, Chapada Flycatcher, Black-throated Saltator, White-rumped and Black-faced Tanagers. The arrival of eight Red and Green Macaws then 'put icing on the cake.'

As we prepared to leave the area two Swallow-tailed Kites soared overhead.

Within minutes we were in the nearby gallery forest. Soon we had sighted two typical forest birds, Rufous-tailed Jacamar and Blue-crowned Motmot. We then enjoyed views of Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers, Grey-headed Tanager and Masked Tityra, whilst migrant Plumbeous Kites soared overhead. The thrill of the morning, though, was provided by a small troupe of Black-tailed Marmosets which demonstrated their agility high in a fruiting tree.

Lunch was taken at the Bride's Veil Waterfall. Red and green Macaws and a flock of White-collared Swifts were the highlights there.

During the siesta, back at the hotel, one of the group saw a King Vulture whilst he was relaxing on his balcony. The rest of us were envious.

The afternoon was spent driving through the cerrado. One of the undoubted highlights was the sighting of a White-tailed Hawk being attacked by an Aplomado Falcon. A pair of Burrowing Owls at the nest were also mobbed by a pair of Chalk-browed Mockingbirds, adding more drama to the afternoon. Then a pair of Red and green Macaws were found perched alongside the road giving us wonderful views.

By 17.00 we had reached 'Cidade de Pedra', the City of Stones. Here the sandstone had been wind sculptured into pillars. Nearby was the edge of the gorge, a precipice which plunged three hundred metres to the valley floor. As we reached the edge the sky darkened and we were overtaken by a dramatic electric storm, lightning flashing within a couple of Km. We stayed long enough to see a few Red and green Macaws fly into roost and then we scurried back to the bus. Our intention was to have a 'party' on the cliff edge but we opted for the car park. I'm glad to say that it was dry whilst we drank Chilean Conchay Toro Reservado Merlot 2004 and ate our snacks. At one stage we were joined by uninvited, yet welcome, guests: two Red-winged Macaws.

The thunder storm persisted throughout much of the night.

Sunday 1 October

Pousada Penhasco

Weather 8/8 cu, dull, still

The day started with a sighting of a Hoary Fox. We then spent an hour exploring the gallery forest on the slope beneath our chalets. The stars of the morning were Purple-throated Euphonia, Sooty-fronted Spinetail, Green-winged Saltator and the stunning Saffron-billed Sparrow.

By 08.30 we were on our way to Cuiaba airport. The drive was made interesting by encounters with Brazilian Teal, Swallow-tailed Kite, Campo Flicker and Burrowing Owl. The most unexpected sighting, though, was of a Small-billed Tinamou running across the road in front of the bus. Thankfully it stayed near the kerb for a moment.

Once at the airport we said our goodbyes to Manuel.

The middle of the day was spent flying to Belo Horizonte via Brazilia.

At 16.40 we met our driver Marcleil who drove us to the beautiful Eighteenth Century city of Ouro Preto. The evening was spent in a fine restaurant before we settled into the historic, very well appointed, Pousada Mondego right in the middle of the city.

Monday 2 October

Ouro Preto

Weather 8/8 cu, rain early, clearing to 3/8 cu, sunny later in the afternoon.

Our intention was to walk in the centre of the historic town but we were frustrated by steady rain. By 08.30 we were on our way to Ipanema. We drove through agricultural land which had once been covered in Atlantic forest. There were a few remnants but the landscape was dominated by pasture, coffee and sugar cane plantations.

We stopped at Real Leza for lunch.

Two Km outside the village was the coffee plantation of George and Graciama. Here, in a remnant of the forest, this retired couple fed the wildlife. Almost as soon as we arrived a troupe of eight White-faced Marmosets assembled at the feeding station. George fed them on bananas. The bird table attracted a wide variety of birds including Dubois's Seedeater and Ruby-crowned and Burnished-brass Tanagers. Band-tailed Hornero and Blue-winged Parrotlets were perched in the nearby trees. It was a great privilege to be invited into the house where we enjoyed very fine coffee and cake. It was with regret that we had to tear ourselves away and continue our journey.

We reached Ipanema by 16.00, giving us time to explore a nearby marsh before going to the hotel.

The marsh produced some surprises, especially Blackish Rail. More predictable species included Slaty-breasted Wood-rail, Grassland Sparrow, Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Masked Water-tyrant and Planalto Hermit.

What was essentially a travelling day had produced some thrills.

Tuesday 3 October

Ipanema

Weather 8/8 cu, dull, still

At 06.45 we set off for the Caratinga Preserve, the last remaining thousand hectares of the drier Atlantic Forest. En route we followed the River Ipanema. Here we had grand views of displaying Streamer-tailed Tyrants. We also saw Yellow-rumped Marshbird, Swallow Flycatchers and Vinaceous Parrots. Unfortunately the latter were only seen in flight.

Almost as soon as we had entered the Preserve we came across a troupe of Black-capped Capuchin Monkeys complete with a tiny baby being carried on its mothers back. Then within minutes we saw two Buffy-headed Marmosets high in a leafless tree.

A call moved our attention to a Rufous-thighed Kite, a small, usually secretive bird of prey. It was then that we were overpowered by about fifty Red-rumped Casique that were flying to and from two nesting colonies.

Then it was the turn of Brown Howler Monkeys to take the stage. Two troupes, both with young, were watched at length.

Birds then became the focus, ranging from arboreal Sepia-capped Flycatcher and Eared Pygmy-Tyrant to overflying White-tailed and Grey-headed Kites.

At the Field Station we met Brigas, the manager. Within minutes he led us thirty metres down the road where one of the researchers was waiting to show us a wonderful band of Muriqui Monkeys. As they were crossing from one side of the road to the other we had marvellous views of this extremely rare mammal. The band consisted of adult males and females, juveniles and three babies. Apparently the babies were over three months old as they were being carried on the backs of the females instead of the front. At one stage an adult female stretched from one branch to another, holding one with her hands and one with her prehensile tail. This allowed the baby to run across the mother's tail and the branch in order to cross the road. We were spellbound; we had seen four 'new' species of monkey in just over an hour.

Once we had watched the Muriqui until they stopped feeding and moved quietly into the forest, we spent a couple of hours looking for plants and insects on the roadside. Inevitably we came across a number of birds as well. The highlights were White-bearded Manakin, Soontama Slaty Antshrike and Scaled Antbird. We also found yet more monkeys, a troupe of Capuchins.

Before returning to the research station for lunch we visited a huge fallen Jequitiba tree (*Cariniana legalis*) which had fallen in 2000. It measured 40 metres in height and 2.16 metres in diameter. Miguel told us of the splendour of the tree when it was standing, it must have been very impressive.

Prior to lunch we were told more about the Northern Muriqui. The World population is five hundred, half of which are at Caratinga and half scattered around the surrounding area. The Preserve population has grown from twenty animals since it was created. This is entirely due to conservation management.

After a fine picnic lunch we made for the edge of the Preserve where it abutted on to the river. There were, to my mind, three really memorable events here. One was the sighting of a male Blue Dacnis, a most colourful bird; another was the discovery of a somewhat cryptic, but no less attractive Crescent-chested Puffbird but the stars were two Buffy-headed Marmosets which allowed us to watch them at a range of five metres or so. They seemed as keen to watch us as we were them. Cute isn't a word much used in my vocabulary but I feel compelled to use it here.

The events on the drive to the hotel included watching a Red-legged Seriema cross the road, climb the bank and set off across a pasture. No sooner had it left the road it was set upon by a Southern Lapwing that mobbed it unmercifully until it had left the wader's breeding territory.

On reaching Ipanema we had time to shop and visit the post office.

This brought a fascinating day in the field to a close.

Wednesday 4 October

Ipanema

Weather 5/8 cu, dull at first, sunny by 08.00. Hot in the afternoon.

We returned to the Caretinga Preserve. As we were driving we came across a flock of Chestnut-capped Blackbirds, delightful little birds which are rarely well depicted in fieldguides.

Once at the Preserve we drove past the Research Centre until we reached the edge of the forest. Our arrival coincided with that of a number of raptors. Black and Turkey Vultures and a Plumbeous Kite were soaring above the forest as was a magnificent Black and White Hawk-eagle. There was great drama when the kite mobbed the eagle. Roadside and Savannah Hawks were perched nearby. We also had wonderful views of White-winged Becard.

Once in the forest there appeared to be little birdlife but with patience we did find three Golden-capped Parakeet, four Red-shouldered Macaws and Rufous-tailed Jacamar. We were also lucky enough to find a Rufous-thighed Kite again.

During lunch at the Centre a troupe of Black-capped Capuchin Monkeys decided to come and join us, well not literally I'm glad to say. Later, as we walked towards the Preserve entrance we were lucky enough to find another troupe of Muriqui. We spent ages enjoying a full range of Muriqui behaviour including swinging from tree to tree, feeding on fruit whilst supported only by their tails and resting. The scene somewhat resembled a gentlemen's club, some were lying on their fronts as though waiting for a massage, others as though they were reclining in a comfortable arm chair. We were totally captivated.

As we prepared to return to Ipanema two White-rumped Hawks arrived on the scene.

By 14.00 we were back at the hotel enjoying a siesta.

At 16.30 we drove the short distance to the marshes of the River Ipanema.

The salient species here were Blackish Rail, Striped Cuckoo and White-browed Blackbird. Then came a surprise, an Ash-throated Crake ran out between two patches of rush. One or two people saw it well but the rest had to put the bird together like a jigsaw puzzle, a bit of the body here, a beak there and so on!

I'm glad to say that we were eventually rewarded for all our hard work during a somewhat hot day.

Thursday 5 October

Ipanema

Weather 8/8 cu, dull, still

The morning was spent driving on the main road to Belo Horizontes and then turning off towards Santa Barbara and then Caraca.

During the journey we came across White-tailed Kite, White-rumped Hawk, Savannah Hawk and Crested Caracara.

At 12.00 we arrived at the entrance to the Parque do Caraca, a Preserve run by the Roman Catholic Church. The eleven thousand hectares of Atlantic forest and serra vegetation at 2,300 m. above sea level is a gem in an area under great pressure from the mining industry.

Once we had settled into the Seminary Caraca, now a hotel, we enjoyed a very traditional lunch.

After lunch we set off on foot to explore the garden. Straight away we were introduced to the delightful Guianan Squirrel, an instant 'hit' with us all. Short-tailed Hawk and Velvety-black Tyrant were also noted. The next source of wonder was a fat Tropicurus Lizard.

The rest of the afternoon was spent walking in the forest. A pair of Golden-chevrons Tanagers appeared before we had walked ten metres. These were followed by a pair of very attractive Rufous-capped Spinetails.

Soon after we were overwhelmed by a flock of birds twenty species strong. It was difficult to know where to look first. Tanagers, flycatchers, woodcreepers, antshrikes, piculets and warblers all vied for our attention. Once the flock had moved on so did we. A wonderful Blue Manakin was our next find. On our return to the seminari we came across another flock containing tanagers, honeycreepers and yet more flycatchers. As we approached the garden we passed through a dark glade of trees adjacent to a stream. A dozen or so bats were hunting in the dim light. Once back in the garden we looked out over the forest finding a pair of Dusky-legged Guan, White-collared and Sooty swift. Just as we were going to 'call it a day' a Lineated Woodpecker flew into a huge tree overlooking the garden. This might have been deemed a fitting end to the day but there was more to come.

At 19.00 the priest came out to the small square in front of the church. He was carrying a tray of food. He was soon joined by an elegant, long legged, Maned Wolf who proceeded to consume the food with some relish. We were able to stand within a few metres of this stylish wild animal, in fact close enough to hear the sound of crunching as the meal progressed. At one point a second wolf appeared, soon to be 'seen off' by the former, who would seem to be a dominant male.

Once again the day had ended on an unforgettable highlight.

Friday 6 October

Seminari Caraca

Weather 7-8/8 low cu, dull with occasional sunny spells. N1-2

A pre-breakfast watch in the garden gave us great views of Dusky-legged Guan, Magpie Tanagers and Short-tailed Hawk, amongst others.

At 08.00 we set off along the road and on to a trail which led to a lake. The dull, cool weather persisted. At the bridge over the river we encountered a beautifully subtle Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper that appeared to be visiting a nest. We also found two rather elusive Spinetails, Pallid and Chicli. The forest also held White-barred Piculet and White-throated Thrush, the latter being very hard to see.

We sat at the lake in the hope of seeing birds of prey and River Otter; neither came to light though.

As we returned to the Seminari we came across two mammal researchers who were kind enough to show us three Masked Titi Monkey. They were busy feeding, their location revealed by their very long hanging tails. Eventually we were able to see them through the telescope. It was exciting to see yet another species of monkey.

Later in the walk we spent some time watching a pair of Ochre-rumped Antbirds and a flock of Dubois's Seedeaters. One of the jewels of the bird world was then discovered, a perched Swallow-tailed Cotinga that was obliging enough to wait for everyone in the group to gain telescope views. The morning ended with a walk around the vegetable garden at the Seminari. White-winged Parakeets, Scaly-headed Parrots, Sapphire-spangled Emerald and Pileated Finch were all noted.

Yet another pair of Blackish Rails was in the duck pond together with some rather aggressive domestic Geese.

As we walked to lunch we found an 'eared bat' flying around the inner atrium. Eventually it came to ground in a flower bed so we assumed it might be injured. It soon hid.

In the afternoon we walked in the rather more open serra. We were soon watching a pair of rather elusive White-shouldered Fire-eye and then another pair of Swallowtailed Cotinga popped up on top of a bush, this time in rather better light. In the open grassland we found a pair of Wedge-tailed Grassfinch. Whilst we were watching an Olivaceous Elaenia and a Serra Antwren, swifts flew over. They were below the level of the hills so they had a dark background. This enabled us to see the features well; there were White Collared, Sooty and Biscutate Swifts. We then came across a pair of sparkling little Gray-eyed Greenlets and a rather subtle Creamy-bellied Thrush.

Prior to dinner we sat outside the church waiting to see if the Maned Wolves would turn up. This time the subordinate animal arrived first and was able to feed for a short while before being driven away by the dominant wolf. Once again we were captivated by the elegance of this wild animal.

In the evening we took a short drive around the area looking for night birds. The fact that there was a full moon didn't help our quest. We heard Scissor-tailed Nightjar, Parake and Maned Wolf.

Saturday 7 October

Caraca Seminari

Weather 8/8 cu, dull early, N 2-3. The steady rain of mid-morning fell almost continuously throughout the day.

We were well acquainted with the pre-breakfast birds. We also noted Guianan Squirrel and heard the Titi Monkeys.

After breakfast we set off for Cipo, arriving at the Fazenda Monjolos Pousada at 11.15.

As soon as we arrived we were met by five very lively Tufted Marmosets. We enjoyed their antics and then marvelled at the fact that we had seen ten species of monkeys during the trip. The garden was very productive despite the light rain. At one stage a Ferruginous Pygmy Owl was mobbed by a number of birds including two Black-throated Mango. We also had a 'flyby' of some thirty White-eyed Parakeets and about twenty Blue-winged Parrotlets.

After lunch we drove through the rain to a suburban area and found yet more bird species with which we were familiar, although it was a pleasure to find the first male Pileated Finch of the trip.

We then drove up into the serra, reaching 1290 m above sea level. In the more open grassy serra the flowers were magnificent and totally unaffected by the rain. The same could not be said for the birds, most of which seemed to be hiding. We were fortunate, though, to see Yellow-beaked Blue Finch in all its glory, Cinnamon Tanager, and a rather wet Hyacinth Visorbearer. The latter was a little disappointing as it failed to show off its true colours. More time was spent photographing plants some of which were sensational.

After dinner we packed and turned in, in readiness for an early start to our journey home on the next day.

Sunday 8 October

Cipo

Weather Clear, dry, sunny, still, after a foggy start.

Having taken our leave of Marciel we took an early flight from Belo Horizontes to Sao Paulo and were met by Zitto, our driver for the morning. He drove us around the city showing us the major features. These included the Old Railway Station, various civic buildings, the theatre and the opera house. Then we toured the commercial centre. We were all highly amused when we came across an electronic monitor which was recording the rate at which taxes were accumulating. There was some speculation as to how that would be viewed in Whitehall. Then we visited the affluent area adjacent to the commercial centre. Grand houses were surrounded by electric fences, guarded by dogs, floodlights and closed circuit television. We all concluded that perhaps the wealthy were welcome to their riches if they had to live in such circumstances. The original Jesuit School and the Cathedral were impressive in contrast to the down at heel, graffiti strewn image of the city in general. We were grateful to Miguel for arranging the tour as it gave us an insight into urban life in Brazil. Lunch was taken in a restaurant with the usual array of vegetables backed up by hovering waiters trying to tempt you with a fine selection of meat dishes. It was a fine end to the holiday.

On arriving at the airport we said our goodbyes to Johannes and Miguel and flew to London.

Monday 9 October

We were early arriving in London. All the luggage arrived so we parted in good spirits!

ANNOTATED LIST OF SPECIES SEEN

BIRDS

E denotes endemic species. M denotes migratory species.

CAR	Caraca	CARA	Caratinga	CHA	Chapada	CIP	Cipo
IPA	Ipanema	OUR	Ouro Preto	PAN	Pantanal		
	[]		number of sightings in a locality	()	Total number of sightings		

Tinamous

Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>	Heard PAN
Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	One seen near CHA
Tataupa Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	Heard - forest CHA
Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	Heard - cerrado CHA

Rheas

Greater Rhea	<i>Rhea americana</i>	Ten records PAN and one - cerrado CHA
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Cormorants

Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	Mainly PAN [55] and a few Sao Paulo
Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>	Only PAN [56]

Waterfowl and Screamers

Screamers

Southern Screamer	<i>Chauna torquata</i>	Only PAN [29]
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Waterfowl

White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	Six IPA
Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>	Only PAN [34]
Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	Widespread [21]

Herons, Egrets and Bitterns

Whistling Heron	<i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i>	Mainly PAN [8] and one en route CAR
Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	Scarce PAN [7]
Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	Only PAN [c160]

Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>	Mainly PAN [25] and one near CHA
Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	Mainly PAN [c 120] and one near CHA
Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	Mainly PAN [c180], two en route CIP and two Sao Paulo
Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>	Widespread [c 260]
Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striatus</i>	Mainly PAN [c70] and one IPA
Black-crowned Night-Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	Only PAN [33] with a lot more glimpsed in the spotlight
Boat-billed Heron	<i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i>	Only PAN [5] and probably more on the night drives
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	Only PAN [40]
Ibis and Spoonbills		
Bare-faced Ibis	<i>Phimosus infuscatus</i>	Only PAN [21]
Plumbeous Ibis	<i>Theristicus caerulescens</i>	Only PAN [25]
Buff-necked Ibis	<i>Theristicus caudatus</i>	Only PAN [16]
Green Ibis	<i>Mesembrinibis cayennensis</i>	Only PAN [19]
Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Ajaja ajaja</i>	Only PAN [8]
Storks		
M Wood Stork	<i>Mycteria americana</i>	Only PAN [c 300]
M Maguari Stork	<i>Ciconia maguari</i>	Only the wetter parts PAN [c 50]
Jabiru	<i>Jabiru mycteria</i>	Only PAN [63]
<u>Hawks, Eagles, Falcons, etc</u>		
New World Vultures		
Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Common and widespread, noted daily
Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Common & widespread
Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	
King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	One CHA
Osprey		
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>	One PAN
Hawks, Eagles and Kites		
Gray-headed Kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>	Two CARA
Swallow tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Seven CHA
White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	One CARA and one en route CAR
Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	Only PAN [10]
Rufous-thighed Kite	<i>Harpagus diodon</i>	Two sightings CARA
Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Two PAN, eight CHA and two CARA
Crane Hawk	<i>Geranoospiza caerulescens</i>	One PAN
Great Black-Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>	Only PAN [23]
Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	Common PAN [40] and six scattered records
Black-collared Hawk	<i>Busarellus nigricollis</i>	Only PAN [23]
Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	Common PAN [26] and five scattered records
Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Four sightings CAR
White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	Nine sightings in the hills
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizastur melanoleucus</i>	One splendid adult CARA
White-rumped Hawk		Two sightings CAR
Falcons and Caracaras		
Southern crested Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>	Very widespread (76)
Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	Widespread (25)
American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	Widespread except PAN
Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	One CHA
Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	Two CHA
<u>Pheasants, Guineafowl, Cracids, etc</u>		
Guans, Chachalacas and Curassows		
Chaco Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis canicollis</i>	Common PAN
Dusky-legged Guan	<i>Penelope obscura</i>	Only CAR [16]

E Chestnut-bellied Guan	<i>Penelope ochrogaster</i>	Only PAN [56]
Blue-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>	Only PAN [10]
Red-throated Piping-Guan	<i>Pipile cujubi</i>	Only PAN [8]
Bare-faced Curassow	<i>Crax fasciolata</i>	Only PAN [14]
<u>Rails, Cranes, Bustards, etc</u>		
Rails and Coots		
Gray-necked Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides cajanea</i>	Only PAN [32]
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	<i>Aramides saracura</i>	Two IPA
Ash-throated Crane	<i>Porzana albicollis</i>	One IPA
Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	Four sightings IPA and two CAR
Sungrebes		
Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>	Three records PAN
Sunbittern		
Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>	Only PAN [16]
Limpkin		
Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	Pleasingly common PAN [c 150]
Seriamas		
Red-legged Seriema	<i>Cariama cristata</i>	One PAN, heard CHA and one IPA
<u>Gulls, Terns, Alcids, Sandpipers, etc</u>		
Jacanas		
Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	Common PAN [58] and two IPA
Sandpipers		
M Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>	One PAN
M Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	Twelve sightings PAN
Avocets and Stilts		
White-backed Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i>	One PAN
Plovers and Lapwings		
Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	Common, noted almost daily
Gulls and Terns		
Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>	One PAN
Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sterna superciliaris</i>	One PAN
<u>Pigeons, Doves, Solitaires, and Dodo</u>		
Pigeons and Doves		
Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	Common in built up areas
Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Columba picazuro</i>	Very widespread
Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Columba cayennensis</i>	Widespread
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Columba plumbea</i>	Three sightings CAR
Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	Scarce PAN and OUR
Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	Only PAN
Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	Widespread
Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	Only PAN
Long-tailed Ground-Dove	<i>Uropelia campestris</i>	Two PAN
White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	Only PAN
Gray-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	One CARA
<u>Parrots, Cockatoos, Lories, etc</u>		
Parrots and Macaws		
Hyacinth Macaw	<i>Anodorhynchus hyacinthinus</i>	Only PAN [57]
Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Only CHA [12]
Blue-winged Macaw	<i>Ara maracana</i>	Only CHA, IPA & CARA [26]
Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	Two PAN
White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>	Widespread (65)
E Golden-capped Parakeet	<i>Aratinga auricapilla</i>	Three CARA
Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	Widespread but nowhere common (19)
Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	Only PAN [54]
Blue-winged Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	Three George's and twenty CIP
Yellow-chevrons Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	Common PAN only [160]
Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Fifteen scattered records

Scaly-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus maximiliani</i>	Scattered records (12)
Blue-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	Only PAN [c 100]
Vinaceous Parrot	<i>Amazona vinacea</i>	Seven CARA
<u>Cuckoos, Anis, Coucals, etc</u>		
New World Cuckoos		
Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Twelve scattered records
Anis		
M Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>	Only PAN [10]
Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Widespread
Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	Common in grasslands
Ground-Cuckoos and Allies		
Striped Cuckoo	<i>Tapera naevia</i>	One heard PAN & one seen IPA
Owls		
Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Seen on three days, heard on a fourth
Burrowing Owl	<i>Speotyto cunicularia</i>	Only CHA [12]
<u>Nightjars, Potoos, Frogmouths, etc</u>		
Potoos		
Great Potoo	<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	One PAN
Nightjars		
Band-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Nyctiprogne leucopyga</i>	Only PAN [16]
Nacunda Nighthawk	<i>Podager nacunda</i>	One PAN, three CHA
Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	Three PAN and heard CAR
Spot-tailed Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus maculicaudus</i>	One PAN
Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis brasiliana</i>	One heard CAR
Swifts		
Sooty Swift	<i>Cypseloides fumigatus</i>	Noted IPA and CAR
Great Dusky Swift	<i>Cypseloides senex</i>	Only CHA [c 40]
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	Widespread in the hills. Common CHA & CAR
Biscutate Swift	<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>	A flock CAR
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	Over towns in the hills
Hummingbirds		
Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>	One IPA, one CAR and one CIP
Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	Four CHA and two CIP
Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	Two CIP
Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	Four scattered records
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Three CHA
Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopsis</i>	One CARA & one CAR
Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Amazilia fimbriata</i>	One PAN
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Amazilia lactea</i>	One CAR
E Hyacinth Visorbearer	<i>Augastes scutatus</i>	One CIP
Trogon and Quetzals		
Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Three PAN
<u>Kingfishers, Bee-Eaters, Rollers, etc</u>		
Kingfishers		
Ringed Kingfisher	<i>Ceryle torquata</i>	Only PAN [50]
Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Mainly PAN [31] and one IPA
Green Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Only PAN [12]
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle inda</i>	Two PAN
American Pygmy Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle aenea</i>	One PAN
Motmots		
Blue-crowned Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>	Heard PAN & two CHA
<u>Woodpeckers, Toucans, Honeyguides, etc</u>		
Jacamars		
Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	Nine scattered records in the forests
Puffbirds		

White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	Eleven CHA and one CIP
E Crescent-chested Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila striata</i>	Two CARA
Toucans		
Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Common PAN and CHA
Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	Only seen from the bus IPA [5]
Yellow-ridged Toucan	<i>Ramphastos culminatus</i>	Heard CHA
Toco Toucan	<i>Ramphastos toco</i>	Common PAN & CHA (36)
Woodpeckers		
White-barred Piculet	<i>Picumnus cirratus</i>	Five records CAR
White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	Two PAN
White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	Two PAN, two IPA
Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Two CHA
Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	Six PAN
Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	One PAN & one CAR
Campo Flicker	<i>Colaptes campestris</i>	Widespread (19)
Cream-colored Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavus</i>	Three PAN
Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	One CARA
Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Heard PAN
<u>Perching Birds</u>		
Woodcreepers		
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Two CAR
Great Rufous Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphocolaptes major</i>	One PAN
Scaled Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>	Four PAN
Black-billed Scythebill	<i>Campylorhamphus falcularius</i>	One CARA & three CAR
Furnarids		
Tail-banded Hornero	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	Seven IPA
Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	Six PAN
Rufous Hornero	<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	Widespread, common PAN
Rufous-capped Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i>	Two CAR
Sooty-fronted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>	One CHA and one CIP
Pale-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	Two CHA
Chicli Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>	One CAR
Cinereous-breasted Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis hypospodia</i>	One PAN
White-lored Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis albilora</i>	Heard PAN
E Pallid Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>	One CAR
Rusty-backed Spinetail	<i>Cranioleuca vulpina</i>	Four PAN
Yellow-chinned Spinetail	<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>	Three IPA
Common Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	Two PAN
Greater Thornbird	<i>Phacellodomus ruber</i>	Two PAN & one CHA
Grey-crested Cacholote	<i>Pseudoseisura unirufa</i>	Only PAN, where common
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufus</i>	Heard CAR
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	One CAR
Antbirds		
Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	One PAN
Barred Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i>	One PAN, two CHA & heard IPA
Eastern Slaty Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus punctatus</i>	Five records CARA
Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	A pair CAR
E Rufous-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	One CHA
Large-billed Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus longirostris</i>	Three PAN
E Serra Antwren	<i>Formicivora serrana</i>	One CAR
Rusty-backed Antwren	<i>Formicivora rufa</i>	One PAN
E Ochre-rumped Antbird	<i>Dryophila ochropyga</i>	Two CAR
E Scaled Antbird	<i>Dryophila squamata</i>	A male CARA
Mato Grosso Antbird	<i>Cercomacra melanaria</i>	A pair PAN
White-shouldered Fire-eye	<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>	Two CAR
Band-tailed Antbird	<i>Hypocnemoides maculicauda</i>	Two PAN
E White-bibbed Antbird	<i>Myrmeciza loricata</i>	Heard CAR
Tapaculos		
E White-breasted Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus indigoticus</i>	Heard CAR
Collared Crescentchest	<i>Melanoareia torquata</i>	Heard CHA

Cotingas

Swallow-tailed Cotinga	<i>Phibalura flavirostris</i>	Three CAR
E Cinnamon-vented Piha	<i>Lipaugus lanioides</i>	Heard CAR

Manakins

E Helmeted Manakin	<i>Antilophia galeata</i>	A male PAN & a female CHA
Blue Manakin	<i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i>	A male & a party calling CAR
White-bearded Manakin	<i>Manacus manacus</i>	Two CARA

Tyrant Flycatchers

Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Three CARA & heard CAR
E Hangnest Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus nidipendulus</i>	Heard CAR
Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	Heard PAN
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum plumbeiceps</i>	Heard CAR
E Yellow-lored Tody-flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>	Two CARA and two CAR
Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	Two PAN
Planalto Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	Two CAR
Greenish Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias virescens</i>	One CAR
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	Two CARA, one CAR & one CIP
Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	One CAR
Chapadas Flycatcher	<i>Suiriri islerorum</i>	Two CHA
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	Three PAN, one IPA, one CARA & heard IPA
Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	One PAN
Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>	One PAN
Olivaceous Elaenia	<i>Elaenia mesoleuca</i>	Two CAR
Plain-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	Two CHA & one CIP
Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	Three CHA & two CIP
Highland Elaenia	<i>Elaenia obscura</i>	Three CAR
White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>	One IPA
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>	Two CAR
Eared Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>	Two CARA
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	One PAN, one CARA & heard CAR
Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Three CAR
Swallow Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea bellicosa</i>	Scattered records. Nesting on cliffs & buildings
Fuscous Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	One PAN
Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	One CARA
Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	Only PAN [5]
Gray Monjita	<i>Xolmis cinerea</i>	Four records CHA
White-rumped Monjita	<i>Xolmis velata</i>	Only PAN [5]
E Velvety Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus nigerrimus</i>	Only CAR [6]
Crested Black-Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus lophotes</i>	Only CHA [4]
Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	One PAN
Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	Ten records IPA
White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	Only PAN [6]
Streamer-tailed Tyrant	<i>Gubernetes yetapa</i>	Only PAN [6]
Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	Four CAR / IPA
Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	Common PAN
Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	Six scattered records
Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	Only PAN & CIP [3]
Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Common, noted daily
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	Common in open country
Variiegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	Two CARA, two CAR & one CIP
Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	Widespread
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Widespread
Rusty-margined Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes cayanensis</i>	PAN [6] & CAR [3]
Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Only CARA [4]
Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	Two PAN
Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>	Nine PAN
Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Common, noted daily
White-winged Becard	<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	A pair CARA
Crested Becard	<i>Pachyramphus validus</i>	Two pairs CARA
Black-tailed Tityra	<i>Tityra cayana</i>	Only PAN

Masked Tityra	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Two CHA
Crows and Jays		
Purplish Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</i>	Only PAN
Curl-crested Jay	<i>Cyanocorax cristatellus</i>	One, very elusive bird CHA
Vireos and Allies		
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Widespread, usually heard & not seen. Two Seen CHA
Red-eyed Vireo	<i>Vireo chivi</i>	One CHA
E Gray-eyed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus amaurocephalus</i>	Two CARA
Ashy-headed Greenlet	<i>Hylophilus pectoralis</i>	Two PAN
Thrushes		
Rufous-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	Common
Pale-breasted Thrush	<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	Common away from PAN
Creamy-bellied Thrush	<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	Only PAN
White-necked Thrush	<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	One CAR
Mockingbirds and Thrashers		
Chalk-browed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	Widespread
Wrens		
Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapillus</i>	Only PAN [20]
Thrush-like Wren	<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	Only PAN [6]
Moustached Wren	<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	One PAN, heard CHA & CARA
Buff-breasted Wren	<i>Thryothorus leucotis</i>	Heard PAN, one CHA
House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	Common in the hills
Gnatcatchers		
Masked Gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila dumicola</i>	One PAN
Swallows		
White-winged Swallow	<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	Fairly common PAN [36] & two IPA
M White-rumped Swallow	<i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i>	A few PAN & two IPA
Brown-chested Martin	<i>Progne tapera</i>	Common in the early stages of the trip
Gray-breasted Martin	<i>Progne chalybea</i>	Often seen in the towns, fairly common
Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Common in the hills, including inside Belo Horizontes Airport
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	Widely distributed
Old World Sparrows		
House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	Only in built up areas
Wagtails and Pipits		
Yellowish Pipit	<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	Heard PAN
New World Warblers		
Golden-crowned Warbler	<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	One CARA
White-bellied Warbler	<i>Basileuterus hypoleucus</i>	Four CAR
White-rimmed Warbler	<i>Basileuterus leucoblepharus</i>	Heard CAR
Tanagers, Buntings, Sparrows and Allies		
Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	Only IPA & CARA
Grassland Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	One IPA
Pectoral Sparrow	<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	Heard CHA
Saffron-billed Sparrow	<i>Arremon flavirostris</i>	One CHA
Red-crested Cardinal	<i>Paroaria coronata</i>	Only PAN [11]
Yellow-billed Cardinal	<i>Paroaria capitata</i>	Only PAN, where very common
Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	One IPA, three CAR & one CIP
Chestnut-vented Conebill	<i>Conirostrum speciosum</i>	Three CARA
E Cinnamon Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>	Two CIP
Black-faced Tanager	<i>Schistochlamys melanopis</i>	Three CHA
White-banded Tanager	<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>	One CHA & one CIP
White-rumped Tanager	<i>Cypsnagra hirundinacea</i>	Ten CHA
Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	Only CAR [10]
E Rufous-headed Tanager	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>	One CARA
Gray-headed Tanager	<i>Eucometis penicillata</i>	Two CHA
Flame-crested Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	One CARA

White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>	Two CHA
Ruby-crowned Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus coronatus</i>	Two George's & seven CAR
White-lined Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	Only CHA [6]
Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Common PAN & CAR
Sayaca Tanager	<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	Common throughout
E Golden-chevroned Tanager	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>	Only CAR [5]
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Common throughout
Purple-throated Euphonia	<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	A pair CHA & a female CIP
Golden-rumped Euphonia	<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	A female CAR
E Brassy-breasted Tanager	<i>Tangara desmaresti</i>	Five CAR & four CIP
E Gilt-edged Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>	Twelve CAR
Burnished-buff Tanager	<i>Tangara cayana flava</i>	Widespread away from PAN
Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	One CARA, three CAR & one CIP
Red-legged Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	Two CARA
Swallow-Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>	Six CHA, three CAR
Pileated Finch	<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>	A female CAR & two males CIP
Red-crested Finch	<i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i>	Six CHA
Saffron Finch	<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	Common
Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch	<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	Two CAR & two CIP
Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	Common away from PAN
Plumbeous Seedeater	<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	Only CHA [4]
Rusty-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila collaris</i>	Only PAN [4]
E Dubois's Seedeater	<i>Sporophila ardesiaca</i>	At CARA [4], CAR [10] & CIP [1]
Double-collared Seedeater	<i>Sporophila caerulea</i>	Scattered records
White-bellied Seedeater	<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	One PAN
Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>	One CHA
Grayish Saltator	<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Only PAN
Green-winged Saltator	<i>Saltator similis</i>	One CHA, one CARA & seven CAR
Black-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator atricollis</i>	Four CHA & one CIP
E Yellow-billed Blue Finch	<i>Porphyrospiza caerulea</i>	A stunning bird CIP

Troupials and Allies

Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Scattered records
Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Only PAN [c 60]
Red-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	Only CAR [c 100]
Solitary Cacique	<i>Cacicus solitarius</i>	Only PAN
Epaulet Oriole	<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	Only PAN
Orange-backed Oriole	<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	Only PAN [8]
Campo Oriole	<i>Icterus jamacaii</i>	Two IPA
Unicolored Blackbird	<i>Agelaius cyanopus</i>	Only PAN
Chestnut-capped Blackbird	<i>Agelaius ruficapillus</i>	Only IPA [22]
White-browed Blackbird	<i>Leistes superciliosus</i>	One PAN & one IPA
Yellow-rumped Marshbird	<i>Pseudoleistes guirahuro</i>	Four IPA
Scarlet-headed Blackbird	<i>Amblyramphus holosericeus</i>	Four PAN
Chopi Blackbird	<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	Common in open country
Bay-winged Cowbird	<i>Molothrus badius</i>	Common PAN
Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	Common PAN & scattered records
Giant Cowbird	<i>Scaphidura oryzivora</i>	Only PAN & CIP

MAMMALS

Names after "Mammals of the World." Duff & Lawson 2004

RODENTIA

SCIURIDAE (Squirrels)

Guianan Squirrel *Sciurus aestuans* Six records CAR

AGOUTIDAE (Agoutis & Pacas)

Azara's Agouti *Dasyprocta azarae* Two records PAN

HYDROCHOERIDAE (Capybara)

Capybara *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris* Common PAN & one en route IPA

CARNIVORA

FELIDAE (Cats)

Ocelot	<i>Felis pardalis</i>	One adult PAN
CANIDAE (Dogs & Foxes)		
Hoary Fox	<i>Lycalopex vetulus</i>	Three PAN, one CARA
Maned Wolf	<i>Chrysocyon brachyurus</i>	Two CAR
Crab-eating Fox	<i>Cerdocyon thous</i>	Two PAN
PROCYONIDAE (Raccoons)		
South American Coati	<i>Nasua nasua</i>	Nine PAN
PRIMATES (Monkeys)		
CALLITRICHIDAE (Marmosets & Tamarinds)		
Buffy-headed Marmoset	<i>Callithrix flaviceps</i>	Four CARA
White-faced (Geoffroy's) Marmoset	<i>Callithrix geoffroyi</i>	Eight George's garden
White-tufted (Tufted) Marmoset	<i>Callithrix jacchus</i>	Five CIP
Black-tailed (Bare-eared) Marmoset	<i>Callithrix melanura</i>	Five CHA
ATELIDAE (New World Monkeys)		
Brown Tufted Capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>	One PAN
Black Tufted (capped) Capuchin	<i>Cebus nigrinus</i>	Thirty two CARA
Masked Titi	<i>Callicebus personatus</i>	Three CAR
Northern Muriqui	<i>Brachyteles hypoxanthus</i>	Twenty three CARA
Black (Black & gold) Howler	<i>Alouatta caraya</i>	One PAN
Brown Howler	<i>Alouatta guariba</i>	Twentyone CARA
UNGULATA (Ungulates)		
ARTIODACTYLA (Even-toed Ungulates)		
TAYASSUIDAE (Peccary family)		
White-lipped Peccary	<i>Tayassu pecari</i>	Three PAN
CERVIDAE (Deer)		
Red Brocket Deer	<i>Mazama americana</i>	Four records PAN
Marsh Deer	<i>Blastocerus dichotomous</i>	A female PAN
PERISSODACTYLA (Odd-toed ungulates)		
TAPIRIDAE (Tapirs)		
Brazilian Tapir	<i>Tapirus terrestris</i>	A female PAN

Neil Arnold, September 2006