

N E BRAZIL - 2014

9th Jan – 25th Jan 2014

HIGHLIGHTS

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

- Araripe Manakin
- Hooded Visorbearer
- Ochraceous Piculet
- Great Xenops
- Sincora Antwren
- Caatinga Antwren
- Spotted Piculet
- Horned Sungem
- Rio de Janeiro Antbird
- Bahia Spinetail
- Pygmy Nightjar
- Least Pygmy-Owl
- Banded Cotinga
- Band-tailed Antwren
- Hook-billed Hermit
- White-winged Potoo
- Plumbeous Antvireo
- Lear's Macaw
- 'Ceara' Rufous Gnateater
- Gould's Toucanet
- Caatinga Parakeet
- White-browed Antpitta
- Diamantina Tapaculo
- Sharp-tailed Tyrant
- Striated Softtail
- Slender Antbird
- Bahia Tyrannulet
- Broad-tipped Hermit
- Collared Crescentchest
- Bahia Antwren
- White-winged Cotinga
- Tawny-browed Owl
- Mantled Hawk
- Bare-throated Bellbird
- Pink-legged Gravietero
- 'Ceara' Rufous-breasted Leaf Tosser
- Grey-backed Tachuri
- Caatinga Barred Antshrike
- Red-shouldered Spinetail
- Grey-breasted Parakeet
- Greater Wagtail-Tyrant
- Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant
- Scarlet-throated Tanager
- Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant
- Fork-tailed Tody-Flycatcher
- Slender-billed Antwren
- Ruby-topaz Hummingbird
- Black-headed Berryeater
- Buff-throated Purpletuft
- Racket-tailed Coquette
- Rufous-brown Solitaire
- Weid's Black-eared Tufted Marmoset

SUMMARY:

Our first tour to the endemic rich North East Brazil was a resounding success with many rare and critically endangered birds all being seen well. We have checked many other company's trip reports to see just how well we did and it must be said we white-washed everyone else in the areas that we visited. Just about every target bird we looked for, we found! It was amazing just how many restricted and difficult birds could be found on this tour and we urge you to compare these specialities with our competitors. **Ciro Albano** our guide is a legend in this part of Brazil and no-one knows these birds better. We had fabulous views of many sought after species including Banded Cotinga, White-winged Potoo, Diamantina Tapaculo, Hook-billed Hermit, Black-headed Berryeater, Pink-legged Gravietero, close perched views of Lear's Macaws, male Hooded Visorbearer, Araripe Manakins, Great Xenops, Grey-breasted Parakeets, Striated Softtail, White-browed Antpitta, Pygmy Nightjar, Slender Antbird, Scarlet-throated Tanagers and a long list of many other wonderful species. What a trip!

One of the birds of the trip.



The superb and much sought after
Araripe Manakin

Fortaleza - 9th Jan

With everyone arriving roughly the same time at Fortaleza (except David) we set off to our coastal hotel.

Serra de Baturite - 10th Jan

This morning after breakfast we loaded our coach and set off toward the low lying mountain range of Serra de Baturite. We arrived at our lodge mid-morning, in time for a little birding around our cabins. We soon found **Red-necked Tanagers** of the race *cearensis* with a blue rump (a potential split). A **Rufous-breasted Hermit** fed on the Heliconias, then a couple of **Slender-footed Tyrannulets** showed well. Our next target soon appeared with three **Ochraceous Piculets** putting on a show, shortly followed by **Planalto Tyrannulet** and **Yellow-breasted Flycatcher**. We moved on just a few metres and were soon watching a **Large Elaenia** and then super views of a **Black-capped Antwren**. Next up was a close female **Variable Antshrike** of the race *cearensis* with no wingbars and another potential split. A **Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant** flew across the track and we soon located it and had pretty good views. A **Grey-headed Spinetail** came in and gave good views, but not as good as a **Green-barred Woodpecker** that sat out in the open. As we made our back down the track we could hear **Gould's Toucanet**, while nearby a **Sooty Grassquit** was a little out of place. After watching a **Pale-legged Hornero** we then drove the short distance to town for lunch. David was duly delivered to us after his missed flight and we noted a few **Sick's Swifts** flying around, and we saw a close **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl**. We then drove to an area to try and see the rare **Gray-breasted Parakeet**. Along a cobblestoned track we hit a crazy flock of birds and enjoyed super close up views of **Red-necked** and **Guira Tanagers**, **Bran-coloured Flycatcher**, **Variegated Flycatchers**, **Squirrel Cuckoo**, **Blue Dacnis**, **Moustached Wren** and **Orange-headed Tanager**. Nearby a **Pectoral Sparrow** appeared and several flycatchers included **Short-crested**, and **Yellow-bellied Elaenia**. A little further on we heard our main target species and were soon enjoying wonderful views of two **Grey-breasted Parakeets** in perfect light conditions. After our excellent views we returned to the coach and drove the short way to Hotel Remanso. Here we walked the track through the forest and soon found male **Variable Antshrike**, a close **Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant**, a **Plain Antvireo**, a **Gould's Toucanet** feeding on berries and then a pair of **Band-tailed Manakins**. A great first day in North East Brazil and our first target birds under the belt.

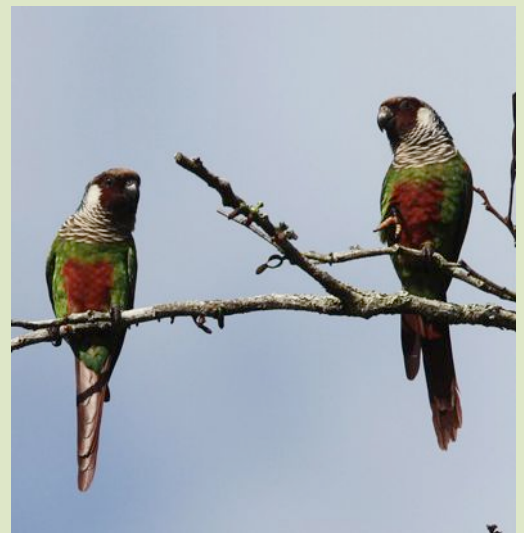
Serra de Baturite - 11th Jan

Today we set off before dawn so as to arrive at the forest at first light. We started off nicely with two **Wing-banded Horneros** displaying. We then walked into the forest and it

Gould's Toucanet



Gray-breasted Parakeet



Band-tailed Manakin



wasn't long before we were looking at a **Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser** sat on an open branch. The subspecies here looks like being a split into a new species - Ceara Leaf-tosser? A little further on we found four **Grey-breasted Parakeets** sat in a tree top and while watching these we had sandwich's and fruit juice. Moving on a **Rufous Gnateater** called but was only glimpsed by a couple of people. A **White-throated Spadebill** posed nicely and then we heard some close **Spot-winged Woodquail** but try as hard as we did to see them they only went further away. Another **Rufous Gnateater** was glimpsed and then with a little work it showed well to everyone. The subspecies here *carae* is likely to be a split in the near future – **Ceara Gnateater**. We then got great views of a **Blond-crested Woodpecker** yet another distinct race in N E Brazil. Several **Band-tailed Manakins** were seen, **Blue Dacnis**, and a catch up for David was **Ochraceous Piculet**. We then had **Blue-crowned Trogon** and a **Euler's Flycatcher**. We got back to our coach and drove back to our lodge for breakfast. Afterwards we walked the grounds and soon got the most stunning views ever of a "**Ceara**" **Gnateater** showing off its white ear coverts. Down by a couple of ponds was a marshy area and we enticed two **Rufous –sided Crakes** to show themselves. Back near the cabins a small flock contained **Slender-footed** and **Planalto Tyrannulet**, **Great Antshrikes**, **Grey-headed Spinetail**, **Black-capped Antwren**, **Little Woodpecker**, and further along the track we had stunning views of both **Sooty-fronted** and **Ochre-cheeked Spinetails**. It was then lunchtime. And after yet another fabulous lunch we called in on a small pond, here we found plenty of commoner species such as **White-faced Whistling Ducks**, **Common Gallinule**, two **Least Grebes**, **Striated Heron**, **Wattled Jacanas** and some showy **Yellow-chinned Spinetails**. We then departed and revisited the morning's forest. A **Straight-billed Woodcreeper** soon showed itself, both **Blue-chinned Sapphire** and **Fork-tailed Woodnymph** were watched bathing in a stream pool while **Red-necked Tanagers** gave superb close views. We then searched for **Spot-winged Wood Quail** and after an hour or so we heard a group calling. We positioned ourselves in the forest below where they were calling but only a couple of briefest of sightings were had. Well we had been very successful with the birding in this area and seen just about everything we had looked for so we returned to our lodge. In the evening Kev went out in the grounds of the lodge and found a **Baturite Porcupine**, a new species only described in 2013.

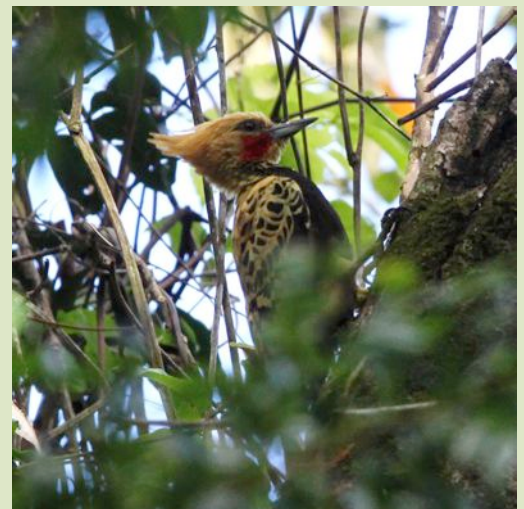
Baturite - Crato - 12th Jan

We had an early morning breakfast before setting off on the long drive to Chapada do Araripe. After about three hours we stopped beside a roadside lake teeming with waterbirds. There were lots of **Southern Pochard**, a few **Brazilian Teal**, **Masked Ducks**, **Purple Gallinule**, **American**

"Ceara" Rufous Gnateater



Blond-crested Woodpecker



Sooty-fronted Spinetail



Gallinules, Neotropic Cormorants, dozens of **Snail Kites**, **Plain-breasted Ground-Doves**, **White Mojitos**, **Black-backed Water-Tyrant**, and some very nice **Caatinga Parakeets** perched up. We continued on and later stopped beside another pond, where we found four **Comb Ducks**, **Fulvous Whistling-Ducks** amongst the many **White-faced** and a couple of **Black-bellied**, there was also two **White-cheeked Pintail**, **Pied** and **Southern Lapwings**, **White-winged Swallow** and **Savanna Hawk**. Moving on again we had lunch and then continued to our hotel near the town of Crato. We dropped our luggage of in our rooms and drove to a patch of forest where we soon connected with brief views of the stunning **Araripe Manakin**. What a bird! Over the next couple of hours we got more views of a number of males and everyone was of course highly delighted. After our success we made our way down the road towards our hotel seeing **Common Thornbird**, **Purple-throated Euphonia**, **Saffron Finch**, **Tropical Gnatcatcher**, a super **Tawny Piculet** and finally a male **Caatinga Barred Antshrike**.

Cerrado do Araripe - 13th Jan

We set off before dawn to reach the Caatinga (Cachinga) habitat at first light. It was damp with showers but we walked a track and soon found **Red Pileated Finches** plus awkward views of a **Great Xenops** that wouldn't stay still. In one tree top we had **Green-backed Becard** and **Cinnamon Tanager**, plus a couple of noisy **Mouse-coloured Tyrannulets** and then a male **White-winged Becard**. After a downpour of rain and some refreshment we found a male **Silvery-cheeked Antshrike** which showed well despite being wet. As we searched for **Black-bellied Antwren** we spotted a close **Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant** and then got good looks at the Antwren. A side track into the forest had us quietly positioned as we waited for a responsive **White-browed Antpitta** to come close and show itself, which is exactly what it did. A pair of **Ultramarine Grosbeaks** showed well on the main track and we got fantastic close looks at **Grey-eyed Greenlet**. Next up was a pair of **Caatinga Antwrens** followed by fantastic views of **Great Xenops**, **Planalto Slaty Antshrike** and then as we returned great looks at a pair of **Stripe-backed Antbirds**. A pair of **Rusty-margined Guans** on the track was interesting as many people think the only guan in the area is **White-browed** and the Rusty-margins here also have a white-brow! Beware! Moving on we visited Arajara water park which was closed to the public today and so no other people were around. An area set aside as a reserve gave us absolutely fantastic views of **Araripe Manakins**. We also saw three nests all finished and not in use. The views of this spectacular manakin were just as we had all hoped for and what a thrill to see such a rare bird, only discovered in 1996 and restricted to forested streams along a 60 kilometre

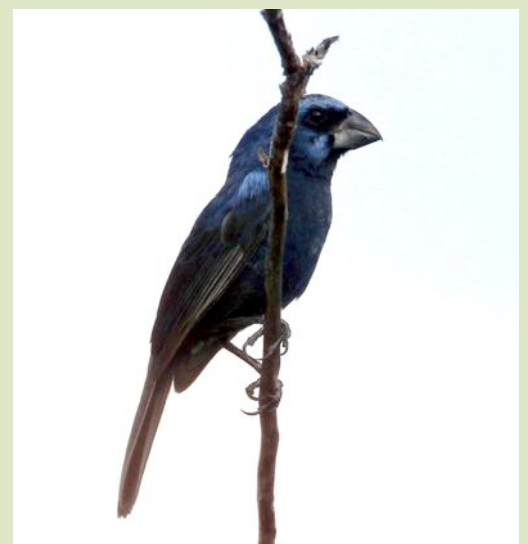
Araripe Manakin



Great Xenops



Ultramarine Grosbeak



escarpment. A couple of **Planalto Hermits** kept making appearances around the Heliconia flowers but it was hard for us to tear ourselves away from the showy manakins. We then had a nice lunch before returning to our hotel for a short break. After that we drove back to the Caatinga habitat and walk a different track. We soon located our first **Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin** followed shortly by a **Grey Elaenia**. A **Flavescent Warbler** gave us the run around but eventually showed and then back near our coach we found a group of **White-naped Jays** who seemed very excited to see us. The end of another great day and all our target birds were seen well.

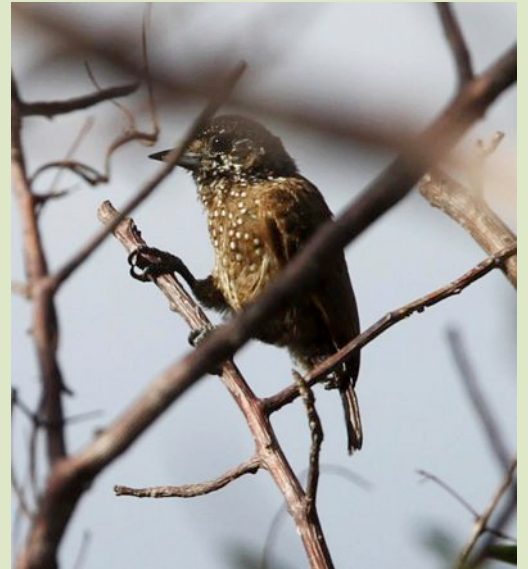
Canudos - 14th Jan

After early morning breakfast we set off on another long drive this time to Canudos. Passing through endless Caatinga habitat we eventually arrived just after lunchtime. We just dropped our luggage in our rooms and went straight out to a dirt track which cut through Caatinga habitat. A **Black-throated Saltator** soon appeared followed by **Tropical Gnatcatchers**, **Variegated Flycatcher** and some **Pileated Finches**. Next up were **Mouse-coloured Tyrannulets** and a showy **Green-barred Woodpecker** and then one of our targets a **Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant**. A little further along we had a nice **Spot-backed Puffbird** followed by both **Greater** and **Lesser Wagtail-Tyrants** together allowing good comparisons. A **Common Tody-Flycatcher** appeared along with **Glittering-bellied Hummingbirds**, a pair of **Ultramarine Grosbeaks** and then a superb **Red-shouldered Spinetail**. A couple of **Southern Scrub Flycatchers** showed well followed by **Grey-eyed Greenlet** and then a **Long-billed Wren**. We had done pretty well seeing most of our targets and as we moved further on a gorgeous little **Spotted Piculet** was seen and performed well. Where the cacti and scrub got a little larger we had a **Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant** and then a short while after both male and female **Ruby Topaz Hummingbird**. As huge black clouds rolled in we headed back to the coach seeing a very distant **Least Nighthawk** before ending a very productive afternoon.

Lear's Macaw Reserve - Lencois - 15th Jan

This morning we were up very early to meet our 4x4's which would take us up into the hills before dawn. We duly arrived as expected and walked a few metres to an area of wooden seats where we quietly awaited the sunrise. A **Scissor-tailed Nightjar** flew around us and was seen very close. As the day dawned around 5.00am we started to hear the distant calls of our target bird the endangered **Lear's Macaw**. Brought back from the brink of extinction and a mere 250 individual birds there are now around 1,000 in two

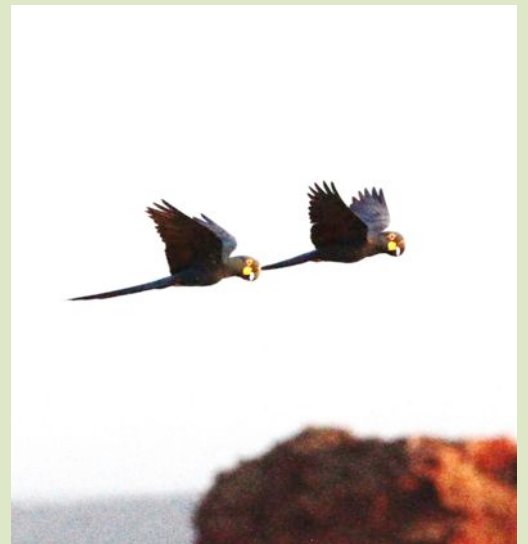
Spotted Piculet



Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant



Lear's Macaws



separate areas. Over the next couple of hours we were treated to a true spectacle as around 250 birds flew over splitting off into smaller groups and some eventually landing on a nearby cactus where we enjoyed fabulous views. As the daylight improved so did the views and we all agreed that this was one of those birding moments we will never forget. It was hard to tear ourselves away as birds continued to fly around to the backdrop of red rocks and some amazing scenery. Nevertheless we had to leave as we had a very long journey ahead of us. With breakfast over we then set off toward Chapada de Diamantina and our next destination. There were a few birds seen from the coach on our journey including plenty of **Burrowing Owls**. We eventually arrived at our fabulous Pousada in the early evening.

Chapada de Diamantina - 16th Jan

We left early in the morning to drive to an area of the Cerrado in Diamantina National Park. It was misty with a very light drizzle but this didn't affect the birds too much although a few species did look wet. We started off with **Chopi Blackbirds** but things soon improved with a male **Campo Troupial**, **White-bellied Seedeater** and some **Hooded Siskins**. In the low Cerrado scrub we found **Wedge-tailed Grassfinch**, **Rufous-winged Antshrike** and **Pale-breasted Spinetail** as well as **Masked Yellowthroat**. A superb **Collared Crescentchest** put on a great show and in the distance both **White-eared Puffbird** and **Speckled Chachalaca** were seen. Next up was a very obliging female **Sincora Antwren** a species only discovered in 2007 which has a very restricted range. The male soon appeared and showed well and nearby a **Buff-throated Pampa-Finch** posed nicely. A little further on and the star of the show appeared in the shape of a male **Hooded Visorbearer** that flew around like a rocket and landed close by for amazing looks. At one point it flew right between Steve and Derek's heads. What a fantastic bird! We slowly made our way back to the coach seeing a pair **Grey-backed Tachuris** very well along the way. A **Red-legged Tinamou** called and a group of **Gilt-edged Tanagers** put on a colourful show. We then drove to a small village and had a cup of coffee before heading to a dirt track where we then walked. A **Broad-tipped Hermit** showed well in flight but never quite landed in view. Our target **Sao Francisco Sparrow** could be heard calling from deep in the forest but it never gave itself up. As compensation for our efforts we were treated to fantastic views of a group of six **Scarlet-throated Tanagers**. We then had lunch and returned to our very nice lodge. Afterwards we walked a trail that led eventually to a waterfall. We found **Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin**, **Greenish Elaenia**, **Golden-crowned Warblers**,

Lear's Macaws



Female Sincora Antwren



Hooded Visorbearer



Surucua Trogon, White-collared Jays, Sepia-capped Flycatcher and some enormous caterpillars that will one day hatch out to be **Great Grey Sphinx Moths**. A few other commoner species were noted before we returned to our lodge and one of the best dinners of our trip so far.

Chapada de Diamantina - Boa Nova 17th Jan

This morning we were up early to make the long drive to Boa Nova. Our first scheduled stop along the way was in an area of very low cerrado where we walked a dusty track. We soon found our first **Plumbeous Seedeater** plus a few **Grassland Yellow-Finches**. Several **Grey-backed Tachuris** were seen well and good numbers of **Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrants**. As we moved along we found several **White-banded Tanagers**, and then a female **Horned Sungem** that posed on some low shrub right beside us. It was now pretty hot but we did find a **Lesser Elaenia** and two **White-tailed Hawks**. Then as we slowly walked back, Ciro heard the call of a really good species and it wasn't long before we were watching a family of **Sharp-tailed Tyrants**. Nearly back to the coach we added an **Aplomado Falcon** perched on a low tree. We then continued our journey to a roadside stop where a tangled forest followed a small section of stream. A **Spix's Spinetail** was seen but the real star was a **Diamantina Tapaculo** that needed a bit of work but eventually everyone saw it. This endemic was only described in 2006 and is only found in a few spots in the Cerrado de Diamantina. We then continued our long journey to Boa Nova arriving in the early evening.

Boa Nova National Park - 18th Jan

We left our hotel very early to arrive at the National Park at dawn. Once out of the coach we set off on a walk along a track that entered areas of Atlantic Rainforest. The first birds we saw were **Brazilian Tanager**, followed by **Gilt-edged Tanager**, **Common Thornbirds** and a pair of **Rufous Horneros**. We only ended up walking about 400 metres all morning but birds never stopped coming. We found **Black Jacobins**, two **Pale-legged Horneros**, and then a showy **White-crested Tyrannulet**. Flying overhead were groups of **Blue-winged Macaws**, but we soon got distracted by **Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher**, several **Bahia Spinetails**, **Euler's Flycatcher** and a calling **Spotted Piculet**. A little further on a **Rio de Janerio Antbird** showed itself, but a couple of **Striated Softtails** disappeared before we had decent views. Just over a bank was a **Crescent-chested Puffbird**, and then a group of **Rufous-headed Tanagers** came into a tree top, while a red-throated form of **Yellow-throated**

Grey-backed Tachuri



Horned Sungem - female



Sharp-tailed Tyrant



Woodpecker showed really well and might one day be a split. Low down were a pair of **Ferruginous Antbirds** and then a pair of **White-eyed Foliage-Gleaners** were seen.

Backtracking a few metres we got great looks at a **Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant** and then across the track there was a male **White-shouldered Fire-Eye**. A pair of **Yellow-olive Flycatchers** led us to a pair of **White-collared Foliage-Gleaners** and two **Lesser Woodcreepers**.

Behind us over a stream was a **Rufous Gnateater** that showed well, a **White-throated Thrush** and then at last fabulous looks at several **Striated Softtails**. In the same spot we had a **Scale-throated Hermit**, followed by **Red-stained Woodpecker** and then the very high pitched call of several **Wied's Black-tufted Marmosets** which eventually gave us all fabulous views. Trying to get back on track with the birds a pair of **Yellow Tyrannulets** showed and a small flock contained **Golden-chevroned Tanagers**, **White-crested Tyrannulet** and **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**. A **Campo Troupial** flew over as did two **Channel-billed Toucans**. As we slowly made our way back towards the coach we had **Black-goggled Tanager**, a **Scaled Woodcreeper**, **Blue Manakin** and **White-bearded Manakin** females, a female **Rio de Janeiro Antbird** and then a **Spot-breasted Antwreio**. Better views of **Rufous-headed Tanagers** were had, while most people missed a group of **Golden-capped Parakeets** that flew past. We then headed back to the coach and went back to the hotel for lunch. We then had a short break before going out again but this time to a transition habitat between Atlantic rainforest and Caatinga. Our first stop produced **Caatinga Cachalote**, **White-chinned Seedeater**, **Grassland Sparrow**, and **Mouse-coloured Tyrannulets**. Moving on we overlooked a pond that held **Guira Cuckoos**, and a pair of **Chestnut-capped Blackbirds**. There was also **Burrowing Owls** and **Grassland Yellow Finches** around and then a **White Monjita**. Overhead flew an **Aplomado Falcon** and a **Short-tailed Hawk**. We then entered a rather unique habitat with tangled vines and Bromeliads. Here we had absolutely stunning views of the very localised **Slender Antbird** shortly followed by a pair of **Slender-billed Antwrens**. From here we walked up to a protected area of flat rocks and low flowering cactus. A beautiful area made even more magical by the huge number of hummingbirds feeding right in front of us. Star place had to go to the many stunning male **Ruby-topaz Hummingbirds** that perched just a few feet away and then flew down and fed on the cactus flowers sometimes just inches away from us. When these males caught the light they simply burst into a red and orange fireball. Fantastic! Other hummingbirds present and offering equally good views were **Glittering-bellied Emerald**,

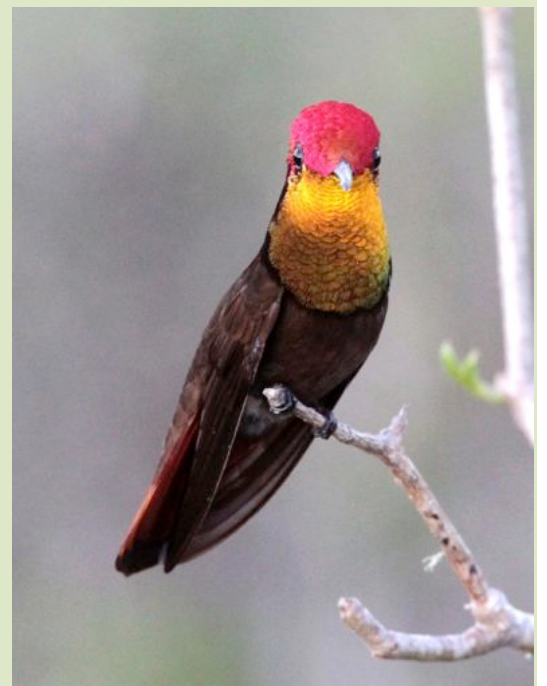
Wied's Black-tufted Marmoset



Slender Antbird



Ruby-topaz Hummingbird



Swallow-tailed Hummingbird, Black-throated Mango and Sapphire-spangled Emerald. Nearby we walked into the scrub and were soon watching a **Pygmy Nightjar** which scuttled away and disappeared. We later returned to the same area of scrub and had superb close flight views of the nightjar as well as seeing it perched on a rock. It was now near to dusk so we made our way back to the coach and back to the hotel. Another fantastic dinner was prepared by a local lady and after doing this evening's checklist it was realised that we had recorded an amazing 163 species today!

Boa Nova National Park - 19th Jan

This morning we revisited the Boa Nova National Park but this time took a different trail. We started off with views of **Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant**, and heard a **Black-billed Scythebill** but it never showed. Moving along we had **Spot-breasted Antvireo** and the first of at a dozen **White-shouldered Fire-Eyes** for the day. A small group of birds in front of us included **Yellow-green Grosbeaks**, **Red-crowned Ant-Tanagers**, **Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher**, **Spotted Piculet** and two **Pallid Spinetails**. We then heard a very close **Least Pygmy-Owl** and soon found it just 10ft away where it remained for all the photographers. A **Reddish Hermit** zipped past, and we found another **Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant**. As we continued higher into the forest a **Sharpbill** was heard, and we saw **Black-necked Aracari** plus **Cinnamon-vented Piha** and then great looks at a **Black-billed Scythebill**, which was Del's 5,000th bird. Continuing on we had very nice male **Pin-tailed Manakin**. A **Scaled Antbird** showed well, followed by **Plain Xenops**, a pair of **Ochre-breasted Foliage-Gleaners** and then a **Pale-browed Treehunter**. High up in the canopy a **Yellow-legged Thrush** flew around singing while lower down was a **White-collard Foliage-Gleaner**. A **Buff-throated Purpletuft** called from the canopy but could not be located, but a **Planalto Woodcreeper** did show. As we tried to see a group of **Maroon-bellied Parakeets**, two **White-throated Woodcreepers** appeared. We then reached the summit of this forested hill and birds came thick and fast as a **Least Pygmy-Owl** sat in a nearby tree drew them in. amongst the attendees were **Sombre Hummingbird**, **Black-goggled** and **Gilt-edged Tanagers**, **Black-eared Fairy**, a **Bahia Tyrannulet**, a superb **Sharpbill** and then two **Buff-throated Purpletufts**. After all this excitement we had a **Grey-hooded Attila** before setting off back down the way we had come. On the way back we had fantastic views of a **White-bibbed Antbird**. We returned to the coach and headed back to our hotel for lunch and a short break. In the afternoon we went to a different area of forest. Following a

Pygmy Nightjar



Least Pygmy-Owl



Gilt-edged Tanager



trail we started off seeing **Blackish Rail** in a marsh. Up into the forest we started with a group of **Red-rumped Caciques**, **Masked Yellowthroat** and **Long-tailed Tyrant**. Then high up into the forest through a seldom used trail we eventually scored with good views of a **Black-headed Berryeater**. As we came back down a **Spot-billed Toucanet** was seen and some of the group got to see a **Brown Tinamou**. Finally we staked out an area of damp grassland and near to dusk a **Giant Snipe** flew out giving pretty poor flight views.

Boa Nova - Porte Segura - 20th Jan

Today was simply a driving day with many commoner species seen by different people from the coach between sleeping.

Veracel Reserve - 21st Jan

Today we had an early breakfast – nothing unusual there! and then set off to the nearby Veracel Reserve an area of 6,000 ha that protects pristine Atlantic rainforest. Natural clearing of white sand and low vegetation hold many special birds and after our arrival we were greeted by four **Blue-throated Parakeets** flying over. Next up was a female **White-winged Cotinga** sat atop a dead tree and then our first **White-bellied Tanagers**. There were plenty of **Swallow-wings** sat around and **Grey-rumped Swifts** flying overhead and a group of noisy **Red-browed Parrots** could be heard but remained out of sight. Both **White-chinned** and **Rufous-throated Sapphires** were seen well and we scoped a **Plain Parakeet**. In between showers of rain we found a **Red-browed Parrot** perched, a showy **White-lored Tyrannulet**, **Red-legged Honeycreepers**, and then a female **Racket-tailed Coquette**. A little while later a superb male **Racket-tailed Coquette** fed on a flowering tree and then perched for us. A **Double-toothed Kite** was seen perched and then further on Gina found a male **Banded Cotinga** perched on top of a distant tree. Our first **Reichenow's Blue-headed Parrots** were seen and then we got super views of a young **Yellow-throated Woodpecker**. After only hearing one or two earlier we then had fabulous views of a perched **Hook-billed Hermit**. A **Sooretama Antshrike** showed along with **Long-billed Gnatwren**, **White-crowned Manakin** and then a group of **Red-headed Manakins** with several nice males. More **White-winged Cotingas** were seen, there was a pair of **Band-tailed Antwrens**, good looks at **Eared Pygmy-Tyrant** and some very nice **Silver-breasted Tanagers** (a split from Opal-rumped). We then had a pair of **Bahia Antwrens**, **Greyish Mourner** and a very showy **Thrush-like Schiffornis**, and a little further on a **King Vulture** was spotted and then a pair of **Golden-**

Silver-breasted Tanager



Greyish Mourner



Thrush-like Schiffornis



spangled Piculets showed well. We returned to our beachside hotel, had lunch and a break before returning to the same area in the afternoon. Walking the sandy track **Ciro** whistled in a flock of birds that included **Eastern Striped Manakin**, **White-crowned Manakins** and **Red-headed Manakins**, **Orange-bellied Euphonias** and **Red-legged Honeycreepers**. Further along we had a perched **Reddish Hermit**, **Blue Dacnis**, and a **Plumbeous Kite** flying over. A Pair of (Eastern) **White-flanked Antwrens** showed well, and after a bit of a battle we eventually saw a perched **Screaming Piha**. A little further along we got good looks at a **Red-billed Scythebill** an almost certain future split. We then waited until dusk and were treated to a fly over **Short-tailed Nighthawk**, followed by good views of a **Collared Forest Falcon**. **Pauraques** were seen but we had to content ourselves with only hears for both **Ocellated Poorwill** and **White-winged Potoo**.

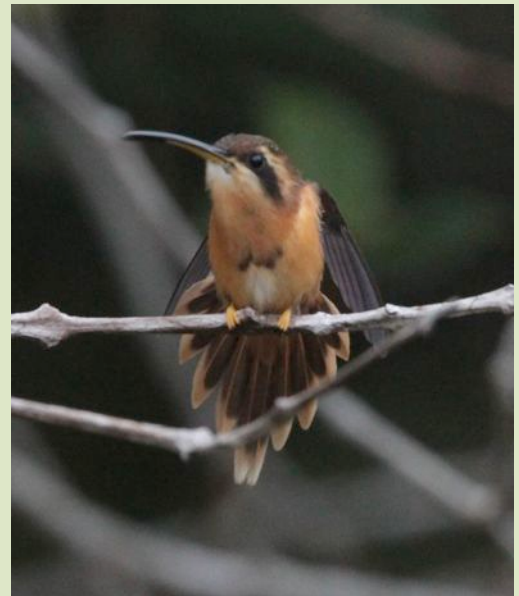
Veracel Reserve - 22nd Jan

This morning we revisited the Veracel Reserve and walked the dusty track. A pair of **Racket-tailed Coquettes** showed well feeding on a flowering tree and we saw both **Rufous-throated** and **White-chinned Sapphires**. A **Rufous-capped Anthrush** was heard calling and we soon located it and had stunning views as it flew up onto a branch and posed for us. Back along the trail **White-winged Cotinga** was seen flying over and then we got great looks at several rare **Hook-billed Hermits**. Nearby a **Black-eared Fairy** was seen and a **Laughing Falcon** landed briefly on a dead tree top. **Blue-throated Parakeets**, **Plain Parakeets** and **Peach-fronted Parakeets** all flew over at different times but none of them were seen perched. A male **Banded Cotinga** flew over but could not be relocated. A **Chestnut-bellied Euphonia** was seen well as was an Atlantic race of **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**. A couple of **Lesser Swallow-tailed Swifts** were seen, **White-bellied Tanagers** and lastly a couple of male **Blue-backed Manakins** that put on a nice display. It was too hot now so we returned by late morning to our hotel. After lunch and a rest we revisited the reserve again. We scanned the many tree tops and found a few **White-winged Cotingas**, plus a distant **Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle** and a close **Zone-tailed Hawk**. Later on a **Greyish Mourner** was found and then we relaxed and waited for dusk. Two **Common Nighthawks** flew overhead, but without doubt the prize for perseverance had to go to the mythical **White-winged Potoo** that was spotlighted on a thin, close branch for all to see, albeit for only a few seconds. Not quite finished we then had super but again brief views of a **Tawny-browed Owl** sat on an open branch.

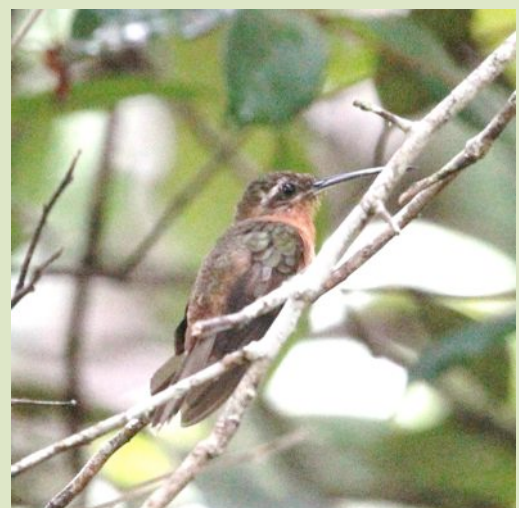
Eared Pygmy-Tyrant



Reddish Hermit



Hook-billed Hermit



Serra Bonito Reserve - 23rd Jan

After an early breakfast we set off on the relatively short drive to Serra Bonito Reserve. This private reserve and research centre protects a superb area of montane Atlantic rainforest which includes a wonderful variety of rare and special birds. Once settled into our rooms we took a short walk and were firstly treated to great looks at an **Amethyst Woodstar**. A group of tanagers included **Red-necked** and **Green-headed**, and nearby was **Grey-headed Tyrannulet**, **Rufous-brown Solitaire**, **Blue Manakins** and **Sepia-capped Flycatcher**. Two **White-shouldered Fire-Eyes** showed well, as did **Chestnut-crowned Becard**, **Pallid Spinetail** and **Sharpbill**. We then had our lunch and afterwards as we walked back towards our rooms we spotted **Grey-hooded Attila**, **Maroon-bellied Parakeets** and **Crescent-chested Puffbird**. We then walked out along the approach track, seeing **Thrush-like Schiffornis**, **Plain Xenops**, **White-necked Thrush**, and then a small mixed flock that contained **Sharpbill** and our main target bird the **Pink-legged Graveteiro**, a unique species only discovered in 1996 and put into its own family. Nearby a **Greyish Mourner** showed well and in the sky above was a superb **Mantled Hawk**. We then heard a **Variegated Antpitta** and over the period of 1 hour we tried our best to see this bird but to no avail. We returned to our rooms and then quickly walked toward the restaurant where a family of **Crab-eating Foxes** were seen and birds included **Swallow-tailed Hummingbird**, **Black Jacobin**, **Violet-capped Woodnymph** and **Sombre Hummingbirds**. As our hosts treated us to a Capairinia we also added **Maroon-bellied Parakeet**, **Green-headed**, and **Golden-chevroned Tanagers**, **Violaceous Euphonia** and **Pin-tailed Manakins**.

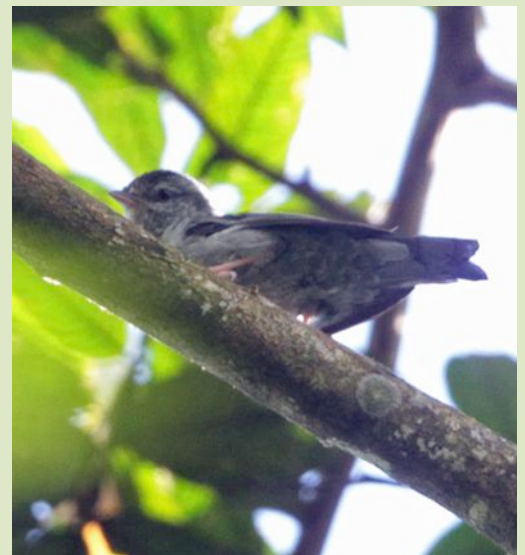
Serra Bonito Reserve - 24th Jan

After an early breakfast this morning we set off by 4x4 truck which took us up to the communication towers situated right on the top ridge of the forest. It was a little misty but we soon spotted **Long-tailed Tyrants**, **Three-striped Flycatcher**, a **Bahia Tyrannulet**, **Black-throated Grosbeak**, **Scale-throated Hermit**, and then a **Spot-backed Antshrike**. As we moved down the hill we came across a **White-wedged Piculet**, a **Lemon-chested Greenlet** and a small group of birds that included **Rufous-headed Tanagers**, **Yellow Tyrannulets** and **Magpie Tanager**. A few **White-bearded Manakins** showed as we entered a trail into the forest. We then came across a **Streak-headed Antwren**, another **Spot-backed Antshrike**, really good looks at **Pink-legged**

Rufous-brown Solitaire



Pink-legged Graveteiro



Large-headed Flatbill



Graveteiro. Further on a **Striated Softtail** gave superb views. Next along was some displaying **Blue Manakins**, followed by **Red-stained Woodpecker** and a **Greyish Mourner**. We then found a **Salvadori's Antwren**, a **Large-headed Flatbill**, several **Thrush-like Wrens**, a female **Eastern-striped Manakin**, two perched **Maroon-bellied Parakeets**, and then we got absolutely stunning close views of **Ferruginous Antbird**. Further along we got an **Ochre-rumped Antbird** and a **Fer-de-Lance** laying quietly in the leaf-litter. Up at a lookout over the forest we could hear **Bare-throated Bellbirds** calling but way out of sight. Then one flew in and landed on a close tree where it absolutely deafened us. We got superb views of it although never right out in the open. A **Short-tailed Antthrush** was heard and the later on the main track we got good views of **Rufous-brown Solitaire**. During the afternoon we relaxed a little and saw many of the species seen previously. The orphaned Brown Howler made friends with everyone while a slightly domesticated Coati did his best to not make friends. A real treat of staying at this lodge was to see the Moth collection that Vitor had collected from the area. This has to be one of the largest collection in the Neotropics with over 5,000 species and somewhere I think it was near 300,000 specimens. A fantastic finale to a truly outstanding tour where we saw just about everything we had hoped to see. A special thank you to **Ciro** for producing so many superb birds!



Many thanks to Kevin Bryan for producing the details information on our mammal sightings.

Steve & Gina

BIRDLIST FOR N E BRAZIL 2014

1 = Number of species recorded on tour 2 = Number of days out of 16 recorded

3 = Highest daily count E=Bold – Endemic

N/C = No Count C = Common F/C = Fairly Common H = Heard only

1	SPECIES	SCIENTIFIC NAME	2	3
1	Little Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	3	Heard
2	Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	3	1
3	Yellow-legged Tinamou E	<i>Crypturellus noctivagus</i>	1	Heard
4	Variegated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	2	Heard
5	Small-billed Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus parvirostris</i>	1	Heard
6	Tataupa Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus tataupa</i>	2	Heard
7	Red-winged Tinamou	<i>Rhynchotus rufescens</i>	1	Heard
8	Fulvous Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i>	2	12
9	White-faced Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna viduata</i>	3	30
10	Black-bellied Whistling-Duck	<i>Dendrocygna autumnalis</i>	1	4
11	Comb Duck	<i>Sarkidiornis melanotos</i>	1	4
12	Brazilian Teal	<i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i>	2	4
13	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	1	2
14	Southern Pochard	<i>Netta erythrophthalma</i>	1	60

15	Masked Duck	<i>Nomonyx dominica</i>	1	6
16	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	1	2
17	Rusty-margined Guan	<i>Penelope supercilialis</i>	2	2
18	White-browed Guan	<i>Penelope jacucaca</i>	1	1
19	Spot-winged Wood-Quail	<i>Odontophorus capueira</i>	1	Heard
20	Magnificent Frigatebird	<i>Fregata magnificens</i>	1	1
21	Least Grebe	<i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i>	4	12
22	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	2	2
23	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	4	50
24	Rufescent Tiger-Heron	<i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i>	2	2
25	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	5	3
26	Cattle Egret	<i>Ardea ibis</i>	8	1000
27	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>	1	1
28	Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	8	12
29	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	5	N/C
30	Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	1	1
31	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	13	C
32	Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes burrovianus</i>	9	F/C
33	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	15	C
34	King Vulture	<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	3	1
35	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>	1	2
36	Snail Kite	<i>Rostrhamus sociabilis</i>	1	30
37	Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	1	1
38	Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	1	1
39	Sharp-shinned Hawk	<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	1	1
40	Mantled Hawk	<i>Leucopternis polionotus</i>	2	1
41	Savanna Hawk	<i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i>	1	2
42	Roadside Hawk	<i>Buteo magnirostris</i>	8	2
43	White-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albicaudatus</i>	2	2
44	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>	1	1
45	Short-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	1	1
46	Zone-tailed Hawk	<i>Buteo albonotatus</i>	4	1
47	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	<i>Spizastur melanoleucus</i>	2	1
48	Southern Caracara	<i>Polyborus plancus</i>	9	20
49	Yellow-headed Caracara	<i>Milvago chimachima</i>	9	N/C
50	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>	4	1
51	Collared Forest-Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>	1	1
52	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	7	2
53	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco rufigularis</i>	1	1
54	Aplomado Falcon	<i>Falco femoralis</i>	2	1
55	Limpkin	<i>Aramus guarauna</i>	1	4
56	Rufous-sided Crake	<i>Laterallus melanophaius</i>	1	2½
57	Blackish Rail	<i>Pardirallus nigricans</i>	2	1
58	Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	7	100
59	Purple Gallinule	<i>Porphyrio martinicus</i>	1	20
60	Pied Lapwing	<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	1	1
61	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	11	35
62	Black-necked Stilt	<i>Himantopus mexicanus</i>	4	N/C
63	Giant Snipe	<i>Gallinago undulate</i>	1	1
64	Solitary Sandpiper	<i>Tringa solitaria</i>	4	1
65	Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>	8	12
66	Sandwich Tern (Cabot's)	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis acufavidus</i>	1	50
67	Plain-breasted Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina minuta</i>	1	10
68	Ruddy Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>	12	C
69	Scaled Dove	<i>Columbina squammata</i>	3	4
70	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	8	N/C
71	Blue Ground-Dove	<i>Claravis pretiosa</i>	1	1
72	Rock Dove	<i>Columbia livia</i>	9	F/C
73	Scaled Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	2	4
74	Picazuro Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas picazuro</i>	5	5+

75	Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	2	2
76	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	3	F/C
77	White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>	1	2
78	Ruddy Quail-Dove	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	1	Heard
79	Lear's Macaw E	<i>Anodorhynchus leari</i>	1	250
80	Blue-winged Macaw	<i>Primolius maracana</i>	2	20
81	Blue-crowned Parakeet	<i>Aratinga acuticaudata</i>	1	2
82	Golden-capped Parakeet E	<i>Aratinga auricapilla</i>	1	8
83	Peach-fronted Parakeet	<i>Aratinga aurea</i>	3	2
84	Cactus (Caatinga) Parakeet E	<i>Aratinga cactorum</i>	8	6
85	Blue-throated Parakeet E	<i>Pyrrhura cruentata</i>	2	4
86	Maroon-bellied Parakeet	<i>Pyrrhura frontalis</i>	4	10
87	Grey-breasted Parakeet E	<i>Pyrrhura griseipectus</i>	2	4
88	Blue-winged Parrotlet	<i>Forpus xanthopterygius</i>	5	5
89	Plain Parakeet E	<i>Brotogeris tirica</i>	3	2
90	Yellow-chevroned Parakeet	<i>Brotogeris chiriri</i>	2	4
91	Pileated Parrot	<i>Pionopsitta pileata</i>	1	Heard
92	Reichenow's Blue-headed Parrot E	<i>Pionus reichenowi</i>	2	4
93	Red-browed Parrot E	<i>Amazona rhodocorytha</i>	2	2
94	Blue-fronted Parrot	<i>Amazona aestiva</i>	1	2
95	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>	8	2
96	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	12	C
97	Guira Cuckoo	<i>Guira guira</i>	9	C
98	Tropical Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops choliba</i>	4	Heard
99	Tawny-browed Owl	<i>Pulsatrix koenigswaldiana</i>	1	1
100	Least Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium minutissimum</i>	4	2
101	Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl	<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	2	1
102	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>	6	10
103	White-winged Potoo	<i>Nyctibius leucopterus</i>	2	1
104	Short-tailed Nighthawk	<i>Lurocalis semitorquatus</i>	2	1
105	Least Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles pusillus</i>	1	1
106	Common Nighthawk	<i>Chordeiles minor</i>	1	2
107	Pauraque	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>	9	4
108	Ocellated Poorwill	<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	1	Heard
109	Rufous Nightjar	<i>Caprimulgus rufus</i>	2	Heard
110	Pygmy Nightjar E	<i>Caprimulgus hirundinaceus</i>	1	2
111	Scissor-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis brasiliana</i>	1	2
112	Sooty Swift	<i>Cypseloides fumigatus</i>	1	3
113	Biscutate Swift	<i>Streptoprocne biscutata</i>	1	40
114	Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>	6	10+
115	Sick's Swift	<i>Chaetura meridionalis</i>	5	N/C
116	Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>	4	N/C
117	Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	<i>Panyptila cayennensis</i>	1	2
118	Hook-billed Hermit E	<i>Glaucis dohrnii</i>	2	2
119	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsute</i>	2	3
120	Broad-tipped Hermit E	<i>Anopetia gounellei</i>	1	1
121	Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>	6	2
122	Planalto Hermit	<i>Phaethornis pretrei</i>	1	1
123	Scale-throated Hermit	<i>Phaethornis eurynome</i>	3	3
124	Swallow-tailed Hummingbird	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i>	9	2
125	Sombre Hummingbird	<i>Aphantochroa cirrochloris</i>	3	2
126	Black Jacobin	<i>Florisuga fusca</i>	4	2
127	Black-throated Mango	<i>Anthracothorax nigricollis</i>	1	2
128	Ruby-topaz Hummingbird	<i>Chrysolampis mosquitus</i>	3	10
129	Racket-tailed Coquette	<i>Discosura longicauda</i>	2	2
130	Blue-chinned Sapphire	<i>Chlorestes notatus</i>	2	2
131	Glittering-bellied Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i>	3	6
132	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	2	2
133	Violet-capped Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i>	4	6
134	Rufous-throated Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis sapphirina</i>	2	3

135	White-chinned Sapphire	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i>	2	3
136	Versicolored Emerald	<i>Agyrtia versicolor</i>	3	5
137	Glittering-throated Emerald	<i>Polyerata fimbriata</i>	1	1
138	Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Polyerata lactea</i>	1	2
139	Hooded Visorbearer E	<i>Augastes lumachellus</i>	1	1
140	Black-eared Fairy	<i>Heliodytes aurita</i>	2	2
141	Horned Sungem	<i>Heliactin cornuta</i>	1	2
142	Amethyst Woodstar	<i>Calliphlox amethystina</i>	2	1
143	White-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon viridis</i>	3	1
144	Surucua Trogon	<i>Trogon surrucura</i>	4	1
145	Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>	3	1
146	Black-throated Trogon	<i>Trogon rufus</i>	1	Heard
147	Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	1	1
148	Rufous-tailed Jacamar	<i>Galbula ruficauda</i>	3	2
149	White-eared Puffbird	<i>Nystalus chacuru</i>	1	2
150	Spot-backed Puffbird	<i>Nystalus maculatus</i>	1	1
151	Crescent-crested Puffbird	<i>Malacoptila striata</i>	3	2
152	Swallow-wing	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	5	10
153	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>	3	2
154	Gould's Toucanet	<i>Selenidera gouldii</i>	3	2
155	Spot-billed Toucanet	<i>Selenidera maculirostris</i>	2	1
156	Black-necked Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus aracari</i>	2	2
157	White-wedged Piculet	<i>Picumnus albosquamatus</i>	1	1
158	Golden-spangled Piculet	<i>Picumnus exilis</i>	1	2
159	Spotted Piculet E	<i>Picumnus pygmaeus</i>	3	1
160	Tawny Piculet E	<i>Picumnus fulvescens</i>	1	1
161	Ochraceous Piculet E	<i>Picumnus limae</i>	2	2
162	White Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes candidus</i>	1	1
163	Red-stained Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	2	1
164	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>	1	1
165	Yellow-throated Woodpecker	<i>Piculus flavigula</i>	4	2
166	Golden-green Woodpecker	<i>Piculus chrysochloros</i>	1	Heard
167	Green-barred Woodpecker	<i>Colaptes melanochloros</i>	4	1
168	Blond-crested Woodpecker	<i>Celeus flavescens ochraceus</i>	3	1
169	Lineated Woodpecker	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	1	1
170	Collared Crescent-chest	<i>Melanopareia torquata</i>	2	1
171	Spot-backed Antshrike	<i>Hypodaleus guttatus</i>	3	2
172	Tufted Antshrike	<i>Mackenziaena severa</i>	2	1
173	Great Antshrike	<i>Taraba major</i>	2	2
174	Silvery-cheeked Antshrike E	<i>Sakesphorus cristatus</i>	2	2
175	Caatinga Antshrike E	<i>Thamnophilus capistratus</i>	1	1
176	Rufous-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus torquatus</i>	1	3
177	Chestnut-backed Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>	1	Heard
178	Planalto Slaty-Antshrike E	<i>Thamnophilus pelzelni</i>	2	1
179	Sooretama Slaty-Antshrike E	<i>Thamnophilus ambiguus</i>	2	2
180	Variable Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus caeruleus</i>	3	2
181	Spot-breasted Antwren E	<i>Dysithamnus stictothorax</i>	4	1
182	Plain Antwren	<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	1	2
183	Plumbeous Antwren E	<i>Dysithamnus plumbeus</i>	1	2
184	White-flanked Antwren	<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	1	1
185	Salvadori's Antwren E	<i>Myrmotherula minor</i>	1	1
186	Band-tailed Antwren E	<i>Myrmotherula urosticta</i>	1	2
187	Stripe-backed Antbird	<i>Myrmorchilus strigilatus</i>	1	2
188	Caatinga Antwren E	<i>Herpsilochmus sellowi</i>	1	2
189	Bahia (Pileated) Antwren E	<i>Herpsilochmus pileatus</i>	2	2
190	Black-capped Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus atricapillus</i>	3	2
191	Rufous-winged Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	5	1
192	Narrow-billed Antwren E	<i>Neorhopias iheringi</i>	1	2
193	Black-bellied Antwren	<i>Formicivora melanogaster</i>	3	1
194	Sincora Antwren E	<i>Formicivora grantsaui</i>	1	2

195	Ferruginous Antbird	E	<i>Dryophila ferruginea</i>	2	3
196	Ochre-rumped Antbird	E	<i>Dryophila ochropyga</i>	1	1
197	Scaled Antbird	E	<i>Dryophila squamata</i>	1	1
198	Streak-capped Antwren		<i>Terenura maculata</i>	1	1
199	Rio De Janeiro Antbird	E	<i>Cercomacra brasiliana</i>	2	2
200	White-shouldered Fire-eye		<i>Pyriglena leucoptera</i>	4	8
201	Slender Antbird	E	<i>Rhopornis ardesiaca</i>	1	2
202	White-bibbed Antbird	E	<i>Myrmeciza loricata</i>	1	1
203	Rufous Gnateater		<i>Conopophaga lineata</i>	1	2
204	""Ceara"" Rufous Gnateater		<i>Conopophaga lineata carae</i>	1	4
205	Variegated Antpitta		<i>Grallaria varia</i>	2	Heard
206	White-browed Antpitta	E	<i>Hylopezus ochroleucus</i>	1	1
207	Diamantina Tapaculo	E	<i>Scytalopus diamantinensis</i>	1	1
208	Rufous-capped Antthrush		<i>Formicarius colma</i>	1	1
209	Short-tailed Antthrush		<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>	1	Heard
210	Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser (Ceara)		<i>Sclerurus scansor cearensis</i>	1	4
211	Plain-winged Woodcreeper		<i>Dendrocincla turdina</i>	2	1
212	Olivaceous Woodcreeper		<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	1	1
213	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper		<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	2	1
214	White-throated Woodcreeper		<i>Xiphocolaptes albicollis</i>	2	2
215	Planalto Woodcreeper		<i>Dendrocolaptes platyrostris</i>	1	1
216	Straight-billed Woodcreeper		<i>Dendroplex picus</i>	2	1
217	Lesser Woodcreeper (Northern)	E	<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus atlanticus</i>	2	1
218	Lesser Woodcreeper		<i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i>	2	2
219	Buff-throated Woodcreeper		<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	2	1
220	Scaled Woodcreeper	E	<i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i>	1	1
221	Red-billed Scythebill		<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	1	1
222	Black-billed Scythebill		<i>Campylorhamphus falcularius</i>	1	1
223	Wing-(Tail)-banded Hornero	E	<i>Furnarius figulus</i>	1	2
224	Pale-legged Hornero		<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>	4	2
225	Rufous Hornero		<i>Furnarius rufus</i>	5	2
226	Bahia Spinetail	E	<i>Synallaxis whitneyi</i>	2	4
227	Sooty-fronted Spinetail		<i>Synallaxis frontalis</i>	3	1
228	Pale-breasted Spinetail		<i>Synallaxis albescens</i>	1	1
229	Spix's Spinetail		<i>Synallaxis spixi</i>	2	1
230	Ochre-cheeked Spinetail		<i>Synallaxis scutata</i>	2	1
231	Red-shouldered Spinetail	E	<i>Synallaxis hellmayri</i>	1	1
232	Pallid Spinetail	E	<i>Cranioleuca pallida</i>	3	2
233	Gray-headed Spinetail	E	<i>Cranioleuca semicinerea</i>	2	3
234	Yellow-chinned Spinetail		<i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i>	1	2
235	Striated Softtail	E	<i>Thripophaga macroura</i>	1	2
236	Rufous-fronted (Common) Thornbird		<i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i>	3	2
237	Pink-legged Graveteiro	E	<i>Acrobatornis fonsecai</i>	2	2
238	Caatinga Cacholote	E	<i>Pseudoseisura cristata</i>	1	3
239	Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner		<i>Philydor lichtensteini</i>	1	2
240	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner		<i>Philydor rufus</i>	1	Heard
241	White-collared Foliage-gleaner	E	<i>Anabazenops fuscus</i>	2	2
242	Pale-browed Treehunter	E	<i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i>	1	1
243	White-eyed Foliage-gleaner		<i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i>	2	2
244	Plain Xenops		<i>Xenops minutus</i>	5	1
245	Streaked Xenops		<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	3	2
246	Great Xenops	E	<i>Megaxenops paraguayae</i>	1	2
247	Sepia-capped Flycatcher		<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	3	2
248	Drab-breasted Bamboo-Tyrant		<i>Hemitriccus diops</i>	2	3
249	Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant		<i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i>	3	3
250	Buff-breasted Tody-Tyrant	E	<i>Hemitriccus mirandae</i>	2	2
251	Fork-tailed Tody-Tyrant	E	<i>Hemitriccus furcatus</i>	1	1
252	Eared Pygmy-Tyrant		<i>Myiornis auricularis</i>	1	4
253	Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher		<i>Poecilotriccus plumbeiceps</i>	2	Heard
254	Yellow-lored Tody-Flycatcher	E	<i>Todirostrum poliocephalum</i>	4	3

255	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>	3	1
256	Planalto Tyrannulet	<i>Phyllomyias fasciatus</i>	2	2
257	Gray-capped Tyrannulet E	<i>Phyllomyias griseicapilla</i>	1	1
258	Gray Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>	1	2
259	Greenish Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis viridicata</i>	4	1
260	Yellow-bellied Elaenia	<i>Elaenia flavogaster</i>	4	2
261	Large Elaenia	<i>Elaenia spectabilis</i>	3	2
262	Highland Elaenia	<i>Elaenia obscura</i>	1	1
263	Plain-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia cristata</i>	1	6
264	Lesser Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chiriquensis</i>	1	1
265	White-lored Tyrannulet	<i>Ornithion inermis</i>	1	1
266	Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	5	2
267	White-crested Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga subcristata</i>	1	2
268	Mouse-colored Tyrannulet	<i>Phaeomyias murina</i>	4	6
269	Yellow Tyrannulet	<i>Capsiempis flaveola</i>	2	2
270	Gray-backed Tachuri E	<i>Polystictus superciliosus</i>	2	2
271	Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus meloryphus</i>	2	1
272	Rufous-sided Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Euscarthmus rufomarginatus</i>	1	6
273	Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant	<i>Stigmatura napensis</i>	2	4
274	Greater Wagtail-Tyrant	<i>Stigmatura budytoides</i>	1	2
275	Slender-footed Tyrannulet	<i>Zimmerius gracilipes</i>	2	3
276	Bahia Tyrannulet E	<i>Phylloscartes beckeri</i>	2	2
277	Southern Scrub-Flycatcher	<i>Sublegatus modestus</i>	1	3
278	Olivaceous Flatbill	<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	1	Heard
279	Yellow-olive Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i>	4	2
280	Gray-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias poliocephalus</i>	1	Heard
281	Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	<i>Tolmomyias flaviventris</i>	5	3
282	White-throated Spadebill	<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	3	1
283	Bran-colored Flycatcher	<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	2	2
284	Sharp-tailed Tyrant	<i>Culicivora caudacuta</i>	1	4
285	Black-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Myiobius atricaudus</i>	1	1
286	Cliff Flycatcher	<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	1	2
287	Euler's Flycatcher	<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	2	1
288	Fuscos Flycatcher	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>	1	1
289	Tropical Pewee	<i>Contopus cinereus</i>	2	2
290	White Monjita	<i>Xolmis irupero</i>	6	2
291	Black-backed Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola albiventer</i>	2	2
292	Masked Water-Tyrant	<i>Fluvicola nengeta</i>	11	2
293	White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>	4	1
294	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>	4	4
295	Cattle Tyrant	<i>Machetornis rixosus</i>	6	2
296	Piratic Flycatcher	<i>Legatus leucophaeus</i>	2	1
297	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	8	N/C
298	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	7	4
299	Three-striped Flycatcher	<i>Conopias trivirgata</i>	1	2
300	Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	2	2
301	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>	8	4
302	Variegated Flycatcher	<i>Empidonomus varius</i>	6	3
303	Tropical Kingbird	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	15	C
304	Fork-tailed Flycatcher	<i>Tyrannus savana</i>	2	1
305	Grayish Mourner	<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	4	3
306	Large-headed Flatbill	<i>Ramphotigon megacephalum</i>	1	2
307	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	1	1
308	Swainson's Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus swainsoni</i>	1	2
309	Short-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus ferox</i>	6	4
310	Brown-crested Flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i>	1	2
311	Gray-hooded Attila E	<i>Attila rufus</i>	3	2
312	Black-headed Berryeater E	<i>Carpornis melanocephalus</i>	1	1
313	Banded Cotinga E	<i>Cotinga maculata</i>	2	1
314	Bare-throated Bellbird	<i>Procnias nudicollis</i>	1	2

315	Screaming Piha		<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	2	1
316	Cinnamon-vented Piha	E	<i>Lipaugus lanioides</i>	2	1
317	White-winged Cotinga	E	<i>Xipholena atropurpurea</i>	2	6
318	Pale-bellied Tyrant-Manakin		<i>Neopelma pallescens</i>	2	2
319	Pin-tailed Manakin	E	<i>Illicura militaris</i>	4	6
320	(Eastern) Striped Manakin	E	<i>Machaeropterus regulus</i>	2	1
321	White-bearded Manakin		<i>Manacus manacus</i>	2	6
322	Araripe Manakin	E	<i>Antilophia bokermanni</i>	2	4
323	Blue-backed Manakin		<i>Chiroxiphia pareola</i>	1	2
324	Blue Manakin		<i>Chiroxiphia caudate</i>	4	4
325	White-crowned Manakin		<i>Dixiphia pipra</i>	1	3
326	Band-tailed Manakin		<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	2	6
327	Red-headed Manakin		<i>Pipra rubrocapilla</i>	1	6
328	Sharpbill		<i>Oxyruncus cristatus</i>	3	4
329	Thrush-like Schiffornis		<i>Schiffornis turdinus</i>	2	1
330	Buff-throated Purpletuft	E	<i>Iodopleura pipra</i>	1	2
331	Black-tailed Tityra		<i>Tityra cayana</i>	1	1
332	Green-backed Becard		<i>Pachyramphus viridis</i>	1	1
333	Chestnut-crowned Becard		<i>Pachyramphus castaneus</i>	2	2
334	White-winged Becard		<i>Pachyramphus polychopterus</i>	2	1
335	Black-capped Becard		<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	1	2
336	Rufous-browed Pepper-Shrike		<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	5	2
337	Red-eyed Vireo		<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	6	2
338	Gray-eyed Greenlet	E	<i>Hylophilus amaurocephalus</i>	2	1
339	Lemon-chested Greenlet		<i>Hylophilus thoracicus</i>	2	1
340	White-naped Jay	E	<i>Cyanocorax cyanopogon</i>	2	5
341	Blue-and-white Swallow		<i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	3	N/C
342	Southern Rough-winged Swallow		<i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i>	7	N/C
343	Brown-chested Martin		<i>Progne tapera</i>	3	N/C
344	Gray-breasted Martin		<i>Progne chalybea</i>	12	N/C
345	White-winged Swallow		<i>Tachycineta albiventer</i>	3	2
346	House Wren		<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>	6	4
347	Thrush-like Wren		<i>Campylorhynchus turdinus</i>	1	2
348	Moustached Wren		<i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i>	7	3
349	Long-billed Wren	E	<i>Thryothorus longirostris</i>	2	1
350	Long-billed Gnatwren		<i>Ramphocaenus melanurus</i>	1	1
351	Tropical Gnatcatcher		<i>Poliophtila plumbea</i>	3	4
352	Rufous-brown Solitaire		<i>Cichlopsis leucogenys</i>	2	2
353	Yellow-legged Thrush		<i>Platycichla flavipes</i>	3	2
354	Rufous-bellied Thrush		<i>Turdus rufiventris</i>	11	F/C
355	Pale-breasted Thrush		<i>Turdus leucomelas</i>	8	F/C
356	Cocoa Thrush		<i>Turdus fumigatus</i>	1	Heard
357	Creamy-bellied Thrush		<i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i>	3	1
358	White-necked Thrush		<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	4	6
359	Tropical Mockingbird		<i>Mimus gilvus</i>	3	2
360	Chalk-browed Mockingbird		<i>Mimus saturninus</i>	11	6
361	Yellowish Pipit		<i>Anthus lutescens</i>	1	Heard
362	Bananaquit		<i>Coereba flaveola</i>	11	4
363	Black-throated Grosbeak		<i>Saltator fuliginosus</i>	1	1
364	Buff-throated Saltator		<i>Saltator maximus</i>	3	3
365	Green-winged Saltator		<i>Saltator similis</i>	3	2
366	Black-throated Saltator		<i>Saltator atricollis</i>	2	2
367	Cinnamon Tanager	E	<i>Schistochlamys ruficapillus</i>	2	4
368	Magpie Tanager		<i>Cissopsis leveriana</i>	1	2
369	White-banded Tanager		<i>Neothraupis fasciata</i>	1	6
370	Scarlet-throated Tanager	E	<i>Compsothraupis loricata</i>	2	6
371	Orange-headed Tanager		<i>Thlypopsis sordida</i>	3	2
372	Black-goggled Tanager		<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	2	4
373	Flame-crested Tanager		<i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i>	1	2
374	White-lined Tanager		<i>Tachyphonus rufus</i>	2	1

375	Brazilian Tanager	E	<i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i>	2	6
376	Sayaca Tanager		<i>Thraupis sayaca</i>	12	F/C
377	Golden-chevroned Tanager	E	<i>Thraupis ornata</i>	4	6
378	Palm Tanager		<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	12	F/C
379	White-bellied Tanager	E	<i>Tangara brasiliensis</i>	2	10
380	Green-headed Tanager		<i>Tangara seledon</i>	2	10
381	Red-necked Tanager		<i>Tangara cyanocephala</i>	5	10
382	Gilt-edged Tanager	E	<i>Tangara cyanoventris</i>	3	4
383	Burnished-buff Tanager		<i>Tangara cayana</i>	6	6
384	Silver-breasted Tanager	E	<i>Tangara cyanomelaena</i>	1	4
385	Blue Dacnis		<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	10	8
386	Red-legged Honeycreeper		<i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i>	2	8
387	Green Honeycreeper		<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	2	2
388	Guira Tanager		<i>Hemithraupis guira</i>	2	6
389	Rufous-headed Tanager	E	<i>Hemithraupis ruficapilla</i>	3	6
390	Rufous-collared Sparrow		<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	8	6
391	Grassland Sparrow		<i>Ammodramus humeralis</i>	1	3
392	Saffron Finch		<i>Sicalis flaveola</i>	4	2
393	Grassland Yellow-Finch		<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	2	10
394	Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch		<i>Emberizoides herbicola</i>	3	2
395	Pale-throated Serra-Finch	E	<i>Embernagra longicauda</i>	1	2
396	Blue-black Grassquit		<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>	6	6
397	Plumbeous Seedeater		<i>Sporophila plumbea</i>	1	5
398	Yellow-bellied Seedeater		<i>Sporophila nigricollis</i>	5	4
399	White-throated Seedeater	E	<i>Sporophila albogularis</i>	2	2
400	White-bellied Seedeater		<i>Sporophila leucoptera</i>	4	2
401	Dubois's Seedeater		<i>Sporophila ardesiaca</i>	1	1
402	Sooty Grassquit		<i>Tiaris fuliginosa</i>	2	1
403	Pectoral Sparrow		<i>Arremon taciturnus</i>	5	1
404	Sao Francisco Sparrow	E	<i>Arremon franciscanus</i>	1	Heard
405	Pileated Finch		<i>Coryphospingus pileatus</i>	3	10
406	Red-cowled Cardinal	E	<i>Paroaria dominicana</i>	11	4
407	Hepatic Tanager		<i>Piranga flava</i>	1	3
408	Red-crowned Ant-Tanager		<i>Habia rubica</i>	3	3
409	Yellow-green Grosbeak		<i>Caryothraustes canadensis</i>	3	6
410	Ultramarine Grosbeak		<i>Cyanocopsa brissonii</i>	2	2
411	Masked Yellowthroat		<i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i>	3	2
412	Golden-crowned Warbler		<i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i>	7	8
413	Flavescent Warbler		<i>Basileuterus flaveolus</i>	3	1
414	Red-rumped Cacique		<i>Cacicus haemorrhous</i>	3	6
415	Yellow-rumped Cacique		<i>Cacicus cela</i>	2	1
416	Epaulet Oriole		<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	1	1
417	Campo Troupial	E	<i>Icterus jamacaii</i>	6	2
418	Chopi Blackbird		<i>Gnorimopsar chopi</i>	5	10
419	Chestnut-capped Blackbird		<i>Chrysomus ruficapillus</i>	3	2
420	Pale Baywing	E	<i>Agelaioides fringillarius</i>	2	1
421	Shiny Cowbird		<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>	5	10
422	White-browed Blackbird		<i>Sturnella superciliaris</i>	3	1
423	Hooded Siskin		<i>Carduelis magellanica</i>	1	6
424	Purple-throated Euphonia		<i>Euphonia chlorotica</i>	5	6
425	Violaceous Euphonia		<i>Euphonia violacea</i>	5	6
426	Golden-rumped Euphonia		<i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i>	1	Heard
427	Orange-bellied Euphonia		<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	3	3
428	Chestnut-bellied Euphonia		<i>Euphonia pectoralis</i>	3	1
429	Common Waxbill		<i>Estrilda astrild</i>	1	10
430	House Sparrow		<i>Passer domesticus</i>	14	F/C

MAMMALS - next page

CLASS: MAMMALIA – MAMMALS

Taxonomy

For references and bibliography see Appendix.

Classification and nomenclature is largely based upon Duff and Lawson (2004); itself, based on earlier versions of the major reference work by Wilson and Reader (2005).

The scholarly Emmons and Feer (1997) remains the outstanding (and most practical) guide to the mammals of the region. However, as would be expected, its' taxonomy is now outdated; although, such is the detail in so compact a volume, that sub-species and other variants are listed for many species. In addition, Emmons and Feer (1997) does not cover species that are predominantly non-forest.

Duff and Lawson's taxonomy is different from that used in each of Wilson and Mittermeier 2009 and 2011 and Mittermeier et al 2013. However, in the present context, the important differences are few and are indicated where appropriate.

As the Handbook of The Mammals of the World is progressed, and later versions of Wilson and Reader are issued, they are likely to become the default taxonomies for the general reader; for a while!

ORDER: LAGOMORPHA – Rabbits, Hares and Pikas

Family: LEPORIDAE – Rabbits and Hares

European Rabbit - *Orytolagus cuniculus*

Originating in Iberia and now feral worldwide; including Brazil.

A large group of animals that had escaped from their enclosures in the vicinity of a lake (some on an island and some on the adjacent land).

Whilst some looked like the wild form; others were decidedly ornamental and the product of very selective breeding in the recent past. Count them if you wish!

ORDER: RODENTIA - Rodents

The largest order of mammals.

Family: ERETHIZONTIDAE – New World Porcupines

The New World Porcupines are not directly related to the Old World Porcupines (Family Hystricidae); although both are rodents.

They represent convergent evolution – of the fur-spine strategy – from older evolutionary stock.

All the New World porcupines are arboreal and, although some (eg in North America) are perceived to spend a significant proportion of their time on the ground, they all climb well and readily. New World species are highly arboreal herbivores feeding on fruits, nuts, fresh buds and other vegetation.

Baturite Porcupine *Coendou baturitensis*

A singleton was found by one member of the tour group and – fortunately – subsequently seen by Ciro Albano on Sat 11 Jan within the grounds of the accommodation. The site was within the broader Serra de Baturite area.

This species was only described to science in late 2013. It is not a split from the more widespread Brazilian Porcupine (*Coendou prehensilis*); rather, it has (or had) been overlooked.

The animal was found during a solitary night-walk by one member of the tour group. The mammal, which is highly arboreal, betrayed its' presence by rustling the leaves of the tree in which it was, presumably, foraging. The tour member alerted Ciro who made the identification. Despite good torch-light views; the animal moved too rapidly to permit decent photography.

The habitat from which the species was initially described is the Brejos de Altitude forests in the Baturite Range (in the state of Ceará). The present sighting – although broadly in

the Baturite range – is not near the forest of the original discovery. Very few people have knowingly seen this species. As such, this sighting is of significant potential conservation value.

Family: AGOUTIDAE – Agoutis and Pacas

Red-rumped Agouti *Dasyprocta leporina*

This species has a wide geographical range covering north-central South America. Like a large, lean, domestic guinea pig with longer legs. The brownish rump provides a slight contrast to the darker body. They weigh up to nearly 6Kg.

Seen by some of the tour group members on Wed 22 Jan in the Veracel reserve. Most of the sightings were poor.

These rodents usually occur in pairs. They are diurnal feeders that harvest fruits and nuts. They were mostly seen running away seeking denser cover.

Black-rumped Agouti *Dasyprocta fuliginosa*

This is a Brazilian endemic; furthermore, it is limited to NE Brazil. It was seen on Mon 13 Jan in the Araripe NP area. Ciro Albano indicated that it can be fairly abundant in the Araripe NP area. Regrettably though; it was only adequately seen by one member of the tour group.

Notwithstanding its' endemism, distribution and colouring; it has the typical agouti 'form' and similar general ecology. It is smaller than the Red-rumped, less well studied and occurs in scrub – including cerrado and caatinga – as well as forest.

Paca *Cuniculus paca*

A sizeable rodent, up to 15Kg, that is extensively hunted. A large, brown, agouti-like mammal with white spots (historically classified as *Agouti paca*). Paca have a huge geographic range covering Central America and north and central South America.

A singleton, seen at night, by several of the tour group on Fri 24 Jan. Seen at the Serra Bonita private reserve, when returning from the main lodge building to the accommodation building.

Family: CAVIIDAE – Cavies and Guinea-Pigs

Cavy *Cavia* sp.

Seen in the ground-level coastal vegetation opposite the accommodation used by the tour group, on Tue 21, Wed 22 and Thu 23, at the Porto Seguro location. Seen by all of the tour group.

These animals were literally 'on the beach'; occupying a narrow band (5-15m) of plant-covered sand between the road and a line 20m, or so, up from the surf line.

Depending upon which taxonomy one follows; Brazil has eight species of cavy like rodents (excluding the Domestic Guinea-Pig *Cavia porcellus*). Of the eight; four are in the genus *Cavia*; namely:- Brazilian Guinea Pig (*Cavia aperea*), Shiny Guinea Pig (*Cavia fulgida*), Santa Catarina's Guinea Pig (*Cavia intermedia*) and Greater Guinea Pig (*Cavia magna*).

Of the above; *C. intermedia* and *C. Magna* are critically endangered and/or out of range.

Both *C. aperea* and *C. fulgida* are found in eastern Bahia. Overall, *C. aperea* has a huge South American range, whilst *C. fulgida* is limited to eastern Brazil and is therefore a Brazilian endemic.

C. fulgida is described as coastal whilst *C. aperea* has a traditional preference for higher elevations (above 400m); although both species (particularly *C. aperea*) have been introduced to other habitats.

The Encyclopaedia of Life (<http://eol.org/>) gives an average body mass for adults of *C. fulgida* of approx. 280g – the size of a Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*). The corresponding figure for *C. aperea* is approx. 520g – the size of a large Brown Rat (*Rattus norvegicus*). The

animals seen were not exclusively in either size range and, although the habitat and altitude suggests *C. fulgida* (the endemic), further confirmation is required.

ORDER: CARNIVORA - Carnivores

Family: CANIDAE – Dogs and Foxes

Crab-eating Fox *Cerdocyon thous*

Its' common name implies both a dietary preference and (by default) a habitat preference. In reality it is a highly adaptable opportunist; it has a huge range across South America, occupies a wide range of habitats and is an omnivorous feeder.

A family, consisting of adults and almost fully grown young, were seen on Thu 23, Fri 24 and Sat 25 Jan at the Serra Bonita Private Reserve. The entire tour group had good diurnal views of this mammal when the foxes were fed on bananas (and other items) provided by the lodge owner.

Family: PROCYONIDAE – Raccoons and Allies

South American Coati *Nasua nasua*

A singleton seen on the drive to the lodge within the Serra Bonita Private Reserve. Seen by approximately ½ of the group (specifically, those in the 2nd vehicle); who watched the coati cross the track in front of their 4x4. Seen on Thu 23 Jan.

Coati's (historically called Coati Mundi) are highly adaptable omnivores and typically gregarious (herds may contain up to 50 individuals). They are mostly diurnal and are both terrestrial and, to a lesser extent, arboreal. The nose-end of their muzzle is highly sensitive and relatively mobile – the name *Nasua* means 'nose'; giving a scientific name of 'nose nose'!

The family, PROCYONIDAE, and the coatis therein, have been subject to a range of taxonomic revisions and repositionings over the years. Although the family is quite diverse; anatomical and genetic studies have both confirmed and influenced the current positioning.

It is found over most of Brazil. However; it is actually absent from large swathes of NE Brazil.

ORDER: CHIROPTERA – Bats

As with all visits to the Neotropics; a large number and diversity of bats were seen in all habitats and in all locations (particularly in the more heavily forested areas at lower elevations).

Some were photographed and their speciation is still in progress.

The only confirmed sighting was as follows:-

Family: PHYLLOSTOMIDAE – American Leaf-nosed Bats

A large and diverse group of bats.

Seba's Short-tailed Bat *Carollia perspicillata*

The genus *Carollia* – the Short-tailed fruit bats – feed on small fruits and insects and can be the most numerous bats in lowland forest areas (for the purposes of this description, much of the Atlantic Rainforest areas are still relatively low).

This was speciated by the lodge owner at the Serra Bonita Private Reserve. Classification was possible because specialist researchers had conducted an in-depth study of the bat species in the reserve area.

Several groups of roosting animals (4-6) were seen in both the main building and the accommodation building. Seen by all members of the tour group over the period 23-25 Jan.

A widespread species (Mexico to Paraguay), that occurs in a variety of wooded habitats; including disturbed habitats.

ORDER: PRIMATES – Primates

In these accounts the more up to date taxonomy within Mittermeier et al (2013) is used.

Family: CALLITRICHIDAE – Tamarins, Lion Tamarins and Marmosets

Weid's Black-tufted-ear Marmoset (Weid's Black-tufted Marmoset, Weid's Marmoset)

- *Callithrix kuhlii*

Seen on Sat 18 Jan in the Boa Nova area. A wonderful sighting enjoyed by all members of the tour group!

The troop consisted of at least five marmosets (ie five separate animals could be seen at one time). Four distinct individuals were photographed by Tony Mills during the encounter. Each of the photographs showed the distinct facial patterns displayed by the animals concerned and demonstrates one method by which researchers' differentiate individuals in the field.

This marmoset is endemic to Brazil and is limited to a very narrow range within NE Brazil (far tip of SE Bahia and just into NW tip of Minas Gerais). Previously treated as a sub-species of the Tufted-ear Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*) group as *C.j. kuhlii*, eg within Emmons and Feer (1997).

Omnivorous primates feeding on a range of plant and animal material. Groups sizes up 16 (usually 5-9) depending on site and conditions.

Common Marmoset (White-tufted-ear Marmoset, White-tufted Marmoset) - *Callithrix jacchus*.

A single individual seen by most of the tour group as it crossed the road by means of an overhead cable on the edge of a small town on the way to the Chapada Diamantina location on Wed 15 Jan. The animal, which appeared to be in poor condition, was not showing a great deal of white. A Brazilian endemic with a fairly wide range in NE Brazil. The 'core' type within the Tufted-ear Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*) group as the White-tufted-ear Marmoset (*C. j. jacchus*). Again an omnivorous primates feeding on a range of plant and animal material. For some populations, and at some times of the year, plant saps and gums constitute a major part of the diet. Groups sizes generally between 3-13 individuals.

AppendixReferences and Bibliography

- Boitani L., Bartoli S. and Anderson S. (eds.). 1983. The Macdonald Encyclopaedia of Mammals. Macdonald, London.
- Duff A. and Lawson A. 2004. Mammals of the World A Checklist. A & C Black, London.
- Emmons L. H. and Feer F. 1997. Neotropical Rainforest Mammals A Field Guide, Second Edition. Chicago University Press, Chicago and London.
- List of mammals of Brazil. Wikipedia, the free encyclopaedia.
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_mammals_of_Brazil
- Macdonald D. (ed.). 1984. The Encyclopaedia of Mammals (1 & 2). George Allen and Unwin, London and Sydney.
- Macdonald D. W. (ed.). 2009. The Encyclopaedia of Mammals. Oxford University Press, Oxford and others.
- Mittermeier R. A., Rylands A. B. and Wilson D.E. (eds.). 2013. Handbook of The Mammals of the World. Vol 3: Primates. Lynx, Barcelona.
- The IUCN List of Threatened Species. <http://www.iucnredlist.org/>
- Wilson D.E. and Mittermeier R. A. (eds.). 2009. Handbook of The Mammals of the World. Vol 1: Carnivores. Lynx, Barcelona.
- Wilson D.E. and Mittermeier R. A. (eds.). 2011. Handbook of The Mammals of the World. Vol 2: Hoofed Mammals. Lynx, Barcelona.
- Wilson D.E. and Reeder D.M. (eds.). 2005. Mammal Species of the World A Taxonomic and Geographic Reference Third Edition. The John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore.