

Bird species of Parque do Zizo – Preliminary Annotated Checklist

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278 species - updated on August 04, 2010

The comments made here are based on direct observations at Zizo and/or literature information. The habits of the species elsewhere may vary slightly. This checklist includes only the species seen at the park property, thus it does not include the more extensive rural areas before arriving at the park.

The list follows the latest family taxonomy classification and sequence of SACC/AOU, except for one case explained at the end of the table.

TINAMIDAE		
Solitary Tinamou	Often along trails, especially during rain. Forages alone and sings at dusk, usually a single resonant whistle, but also a series of 4 descending notes. Mature montane forest. Flushes noisily.	
Brown Tinamou	Shy, difficult to see. Often along edges and secondary habitat of humid forest.	
Tataupa Tinamou	Prefers secondary, drier woodland, even plantations. Uncommon at forest. Probably more common before the entrance track.	
Yellow-legged Tinamou	Likes secondary habitat. Often near rivers in gallery forest. Song is a mournful whistled <i>wooh-wu,wú,wu</i> . Uncommon at this altitude.	
ANATIDAE		
Muscovy Duck	Accidental, seen once flying over the lodge area. Dark body and white wing panels.	
CRACIDAE		
Dusky-legged Guan	May walk on ground. Likes edges and may spend several days at fruiting trees, especially <i>Cecropia</i> .	
Black-fronted Piping-Guan	Usually small groups or pairs higher up in trees. Likes montane forest near rivers. Highly dependent on the palm fruit. Makes loud wing rattle noise. Look for large white patch on wings.	
ODONTOPHORIDAE		
Spot-winged Wood-Quail	Always in groups or pairs at humid montane forest. Cross trails in line, one after the other. Choruses more at dusk a high <i>wéer-wrur wéer-wrur</i> . Shy and furtive, flushes explosively.	
PHALACROCORACIDAE		
Neotropical Cormorant	Only accidental at Zizo, flying over the area. Often flies in V formation.	
ARDEIDAE		
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	Rare bird, may be seen at the <i>Ouro Fino</i> river standing at boulders or logs in mid-stream. Very shy, when flushed will fly up, maybe perching on a high branch at riverside.	
Striated Heron	Uncommon visitor to the pond. Hunts small fish and frogs at water edge but rarely in water.	
CATHARTIDAE		
Black Vulture	Common, soars high over forest and open areas, often in groups.	
Turkey Vulture	Soars on raised wings lower over forest and open habitat. Larger than Black Vulture. Heavy wing flapping.	
ACCIPITRIDAE		
Hook-billed Kite	Shy, perches inside forest. Soars high with slow wing beats and bowed wings.	
Rufous-thighed Kite	Follows mixed flocks. Comes to forest borders occasionally, otherwise stays in dense primary forest at lower and mid-levels.	
Swallow-tailed Kite	Migrates through region from September to March, soaring over forest. May gather in large groups of 30 or more. Unmistakable by deep V tail.	
Sharp-shinned Hawk	Variety of habitats but usually open woodland. Will attack passerines in mixed flocks or fruiting trees with fast skilled flight. Highly mobbed. Perches inside canopy.	
Tiny Hawk	Very small size. Perches low inside mature forest but higher up at edges.	
Crane Hawk	Variety of habitats. Hunts at canopy, follows monkey troops. White crescent on tip of wings is diagnostic in flight.	
Mantled Hawk	Perched at forest edges or soaring. Also perches at high viewpoints, on top of mountains for example. All white undertail diagnostic. Call a high upslurred whistle <i>wueeeeeeh</i> .	
White-necked Hawk	Prefers coastal slope forest borders at lower altitudes. Soars in the morning. Single black outer edge on tail. Smaller than Mantled Hawk. Hunts in the understorey.	
Great Black-Hawk	Often near larger bodies of water and open areas, rare at Zizo. All black body and barred tail.	
Grey-headed Kite	Sometimes seen perched high on exposed branch. Hunts at the canopy and soars briefly throughout the day. Forest edges and adjacent areas.	
White-rumped Hawk	Soaring high or perched near the dirt road before the entrance of the park. Dark body, white rump and rufous thighs.	
Short-tailed Hawk	Soaring high, usually solitary. Perches in hidden spot inside canopy. Prefers open woodland.	
Roadside Hawk	Common at forest edge before the entrance. May soar high in the morning alone, in pairs or small groups, calling noisily. Short wings and rufous panels near the tip when seen from below.	
Black Hawk-Eagle	Soars in the morning with regular slow heavy flapping. Whistles very high, <i>wu-wu-wu weeeeh... wu-wu weeeeh</i> . Sometimes perches near the lodge area. Large size, attacks monkeys and birds. Maintains territory.	
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle	Powerful wingbeats, soars high on flat wings. Primary forest near open areas and rivers.	
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	Perches inside canopy of large trees in primary forest. Soars in the morning. Attacks large prey.	
FALCONIDAE		
Barred Forest-Falcon	Heard at dawn around lodge, follows mixed flocks. Tends to stay near the ground or perched at midstorey. Calls a series of spaced <i>tjew</i> notes.	
Collared Forest-Falcon	Sometimes heard at dawn beside lodge. Perches at mid-levels and forest edge. Song is a resonant, loud peacock-like <i>óóówl</i>	
Laughing Falcon	Heard from a great distance. Perches in a very vertical posture on exposed branches.	
Yellow-headed Caracara	Flying through valleys and screaming.	
Southern Caracara	Rare in forest habitat. May be seen soaring high over Zizo.	
RALLIDAE		
Slaty-breasted Wood-Rail	Common around the pond and lodge, always in pairs or family group. Will come to open spaces if calm. Choruses more at early dusk a loud, fluted <i>Wéeh-Wéeh who</i> . Number of <i>Wéeh</i> notes vary.	

CHARADRIIDAE	
Southern Lapwing	Accidental. Was seen for a few days around the lodge clearing.
COLUMBIDAE	
Picazuro Pigeon	Common, lands on exposed perch and ignores observers. Also flying fast and quite high.
Plumbeous Pigeon	Wary, flushes readily. May gather at fruiting trees. Call transliterated as <i>hit the foul pole</i> .
Gray-fronted Dove	Usually alone, flushes reluctantly. Terrestrial, never flies high. Walks on ground around lodge.
Purple-winged Ground-dove	Very rare bird, critically endangered. Associated with bamboo, was seen once for several days during a strong bamboo seeding year. Terrestrial, reported in groups.
PSITTACIDAE	
Maroon-bellied Parakeet	Noisy flocks flying over forest. Gathers at fruiting trees around lodge. Very rarely at the feeder. Maroon undertail and belly.
Blue-winged Parrotlet	Gathers at Cecropia tree to eat its fruit. Small size, disappears in vegetation. Call <i>tu-eet, tu-eet</i> .
Plain Parakeet	Noisy flocks flying fast over forest. All green with bluish primaries, small pinkish bill. Piercing calls <i>cricri, cricri</i>
Red-capped Parrot	Small groups or pairs at canopy of fruiting trees. Calls in flight a high <i>treer treer'treer</i>
Scaly-headed Parrot	Often perches on exposed branches. Flies with wing held low. Alone, in pairs or small groups at fruiting trees. Noisy when in flight, usually a very high, rapid <i>tai-tác, tai-tác</i> or <i>teer-teer-teer</i> .
Blue-bellied Parrot	Often in pairs or small family groups, wary. Likes deep valleys. Song different from other parrots, more whistled, remotely resembling a thrush sometimes. Often inside the forest at lower levels or even feeding at the ground or very low bushes at forest edge.
CUCULIDAE	
Squirrel Cuckoo	Common around the lodge and forest borders. Squirrel-like as it climbs branches. Large tail very apparent. The Brazilian name of the species in some regions, <i>chincóã</i> , is a good description of its song, <i>chi coããã</i> .
Striped Cuckoo	Prefers open marshy habitat with scrubs, but sometimes a pair is seen at the entrance track foraging on the ground or even heard deep inside forest. Main call an insistent rising fine whistle <i>wu-wee</i> .
Pavonine Cuckoo	Very secretive, stays in dense vegetation at the undergrowth. Long tail usually fanned. Song is a fluted <i>wu-wee-pe'wiwi</i> .
STRIGIDAE	
Rusty-barred Owl	Often along forest edges and clearings. More common in higher altitude. Song a hooted <i>ho-ho-ho-ho... HOO-HOO-hoo-hoo-hoah</i> and the call is a high, exhaled <i>eeeeeeuh!</i> , like a car stopping hard.
Mottled owl	Heard often inside primary forest at night, rarely coming to borders. Song usually a single, resonant <i>whooooo</i> . Sometimes 2 shorter notes.
Tawny-browed Owl	Quite common around the lodge. Often in pairs. They cross open areas with much gliding. Sings more during calm nights, sometimes just before dawn. Unmistakable song in duet, <i>wuwuwu-wututututu</i>
Tropical Screech-Owl	Prefers scrubby habitat and borders, common before the entrance track. Strictly nocturnal, hides in vegetation or tree hole during the day. Song is a trill, rising and ending in 2 slower notes.
Black-capped Screech-Owl	Interior of mature forests, especially near streams and valleys. Darker color and slightly larger than Tropical Screech-Owl. Song is a low trill, gradually gaining strength, up to 18 sec long.
Least Pigmy-Owl	Sometimes active before dusk, but may be seen during the day too. Very small. Likes top of hills and steep montane forest. Only 3 <i>toot-toot-toot</i> whistled notes.
Ferruginous Pigmy-Owl	More active at twilight or even during the day. Highly mobbed by passerines. Song may last a full minute with repeated <i>toot-toot-toot</i> whistled notes. Favours open woodland over dense humid forest.
Burrowing Owl	Absent from forest. Seen before the entrance track on open areas, steep grassy banks. Spends most of the day perched at ground or near the burrow entrance. Forages mostly at dusk and night.
Buff-fronted Owl	Rare bird. Tends to stay in partially open areas, forest borders. Song is a <i>rrrrrrur</i> trill, somewhat tremulous, of about 5 seconds (sometimes more) ending abruptly.
NYCTIBIIDAE	
Common Potoo	Heard sometimes at calm full moon nights, an eerie, mournful series of up to 3 to 6 piped descending, accelerating notes, <i>puuuuu puuu puu-pu-pu</i> . Prefers forest edge and open woodland. May be seen before the entrance, perched at a roadside post or broken branch. Reflective large yellow eyes.
CAPRIMULGIDAE	
Long-trained Nightjar	Seen at the ground on the entrance track or crossing over the lodge area at dawn. Huge hanging tail diagnostic. Forest borders and woodland.
Common Pauraque	Seen at the entrance track at night, sitting on the ground. Likes scrubby habitat and secondary growth. Reflective eyes.
Short-tailed Nighthawk	Can be seen at the <i>mirante</i> and also hawking insects over forest next to the lodge at dawn or dusk. Large bird with long pointed wings, flies continually, calling often, <i>tu-wút</i> .
APODIDAE	
White-collared Swift	Large groups may be seen flying over forest. Nests under the <i>Fita Branca</i> waterfall. Glides often. Large size. Look for complete white collar and dark color all around, including head.
Sooty Swift	Flies in groups of 3 to 6 birds over forested valleys. Nests behind waterfalls or on rocky faces.
Gray-rumped Swift	Forages with other swifts, tending to fly lower than other species in the mixed group. Flies over forest and adjacent areas. Differs from Sick's Swift by pale gray rump patch contrasting sharply with glossy blackish back, wings and head. Difficult to tell apart when seen from below.
Sick's Swift	Vagrants from more open areas. Flies bat-like with short glides. May forage with other swifts. Summer migrant. Overall pale dark gray color with brownish gray uppertail coverts. Very vocal.
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	Uncommon, usually solitary flying high over valleys. Rarely joins mixed flocks, but when it does it stays high. Fast acrobatic flight. Tail looks long and pointed, not forked. White throat and collar.
TROCHILIDAE	
Saw-billed Hermit	Visitor from lower altitudes. Forest borders and interior. May follow mixed flocks through the understory. Large size and fully streaked chest diagnostic.
Dusky-throated Hermit	Sings from a display lek (usually a low horizontal perch) in dense vegetation. From Scale-throated by considerable smaller size.
Scale-throated Hermit	Larger than Dusky-throated. Inhabits the interior of forests, venturing into borders and feeders. Also sings from understory leks. Curious, may come extremely close to observer.
Black Jacobin	Distinct black body and contrasty white tail. Frequent during the spring and summer around clearings and borders. Chases others of the same species.
Glittering-bellied Emerald	Prefers open habitats but sometimes ventures into forest clearings. Red bill.

Violet-capped Woodnymph	Common visitor to the feeder. Found both at edges and interior of forests.
Versicolored Emerald	Common at forest edges. Bright green back and mainly white underparts with green scaling at sides.
Glittering-throated Emerald	Frequent in semi-open areas. From Versicolored Emerald by all-green throat and chest.
Sombre Hummingbird	Common at forest edges. Subdued color with much gray below and white undertail coverts.
White-throated Hummingbird	Unmistakable, frequents forest borders and semi-open areas. Sings from exploded leks.
TROGONIDAE	
White-tailed Trogon	Common around the lodge and at forest edges. Male is blue and female is gray. Sings a series of 20-25 cow-cow-cow notes.
Black-throated Trogon	Prefers forest interior near streams, rarely venturing at borders or clearings. Sings only 2-4 cow-cow notes. The male is greenish and the female is brown.
Surucua Trogon	Likes mountainous areas, inhabiting the canopy and mid-levels inside forest, both primary and secondary. Sometimes at clearings too. Song is very similar to White-tailed but notes a bit shorter.
ALCEDINIDAE	
Ringed Kingfisher	Rare visitor to the pond. Large size. Noisy when in flight.
Green Kingfisher	Rare visitor to the pond. Fishes exposed to sunlight.
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher	All kingfishers are rare visitors to the pond next to the lodge. Fishes in shade.
MOMOTIDAE	
Rufous-capped Motmot	Sings mainly at dawn. Very secretive. Nests at holes in steep banks. Perches at low and mid levels inside steep forest, hunts on forest floor. Follows army ants, staying at the edges.
BUCCONIDAE	
Crescent-chested Puffbird	Often at forest edges and at bamboo. Usually seen around the pond or student's settlement. Perches on same spot for long periods. Song is a long sustained series of piercing whistles.
Buff-bellied Puffbird	Perches at the canopy on exposed branches or Cecropia trees. May follow army ants. Song is a rising series of whistles, about 7 seconds long.
RAMPHASTIDAE	
Saffron Toucanet	Common, always in bands at the canopy or mid-levels. Gather at fruiting trees. Nests inside forest in tree holes.
Spot-billed Toucanet	More commonly seen in pairs at mid levels or in fruiting trees. May follow a canopy flock for a short period. Distinctive very low croaking sound, <i>crok-crok-crok</i> .
Red-breasted Toucan	Common, usually in small noisy bands at the canopy. Raucous screams heard from a distance.
Channel-billed Toucan	Rare visitor from lower altitudes. Forages at the canopy. Likes the palm fruit.
PICIDAE	
White-barred Piculet	At edges and secondary habitat, following mixed flocks and exploring thin braches.
Ochre-collared Piculet	Same habits as White-barred, but restricted to humid forest. Ochre cheek and face diagnostic.
White-spotted Woodpecker	Forest edges, clearings and around the lodge. Favours bamboo, usually at mid-levels. Spots are actually a bit golden/yellow, not white.
Yellow-browed Woodpecker	Inhabits montane rainforest with a lot of bamboo, both at borders and inside. Follows mixed flocks through the mid-levels. Differs from Yellow-throated mainly by darker face. Song a hurried series of 7-15 high <i>wuh</i> notes.
Yellow-throated Woodpecker	Follows mixed flocks through the mid-levels. Likes to forage on dry branches. Sides of head entirely yellow. Song is a hoarse, angry-sounding <i>vraaaaaah!</i> or a series of it.
Yellow-fronted Woodpecker	Regular visitor to the feeder, usually in pairs. Very frugivorous, will gather at fruiting trees with other frugivorous birds.
White Woodpecker	Seen before the entrance track, always in noisy groups at open areas, never in forest.
Green-barred Woodpecker	Around the lodge and bamboo. Always at forest edge and open woodland. Also at fruiting trees.
Campo Flicker	Often on ground or on termite nests. Usually in pairs. White rump distinctive in flight. Loud double or triple whistle. Common before the entrance track, on open habitats, never in humid forest.
Blond-crested Woodpecker	Regular visitor to the feeder and nearby fruiting trees. Always in pairs. Very frugivorous. Song usually a high, sharp 2-note <i>weeh-weeh</i> .
Helmeted Woodpecker	Rare, apparently likes bamboo. Slightly smaller than a Lineated Woodpecker. Buffy cheeks diagnostic. Mantle lacks white. Likes forested valleys. Song a series of up to 8 loud <i>weeh</i> notes.
Lineated Woodpecker	Usually in pairs, often on large isolated trees in open habitat, thus more common at the access road. Characteristic loud song remotely resembling a car alarm.
Robust Woodpecker	Strong two-knock drum heard from afar. Likes bamboo. All red head and robust ivory-colored bill diagnostic. Largest woodpecker in range.
SCLERURIDAE	
Rufous-breasted Leaf-tosser	Hops in leaf-litter, tossing leaves aside. Difficult to see in forest ground. Seems to prefer wet damp forest in lower, less steep terrain. Does not follow mixed flocks.
FURNARIIDAE	
Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper	Always near streams. Alone or in loose pairs on rocks, logs and muddy ground. May wade into shallow water to forage on insect larvae. Calls extremely high piercing notes <i>tsiterit</i> .
Rufous Hornero	Common before the entrance track. Walks on ground around open areas. Builds mud house at large tree branches or roadside posts. Accidental in forest habitat.
Rufous-capped Spinetail	Usually in pairs or small groups in secondary growth and forest border. Keeps within dense shrubby vegetation. Very vocal, a fast <i>tdrrrr-Wit</i> (<i>Wit</i> much higher).
Gray-bellied Spinetail	Inhabits dense vegetation of secondary montane forest. Calls a <i>uiiiit...</i> <i>biti</i> somewhat similar to a Ferruginous Antbird, but more spaced. Breast is dark grey and crown is brown, not rufous.
Spix's Spinetail	Differs from Rufous-capped Spinetail mainly from dark throat and less rufous on wings. Calls a distinct <i>wuh...widiti</i> . Prefers open woodland with shrubs and edges.
White-browed Foliage-gleaner	Small size, broad white post-ocular eyebrow diagnostic. Follows mixed flocks in pairs or small groups at the understorey of tall forest. Searches on clusters of dead leaves.
Pale-browed Treehunter	Resembles a woodcreeper in its heavily streaked plumage. Follows mixed flocks carefully searching for prey among bromeliad leaves, often high up. Calls a loud, sharp <i>creep... creep...</i>
Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	Likes montane forest with bamboo. Follows mixed flocks but tends to stay isolated. Forages at mid-levels and subcanopy. Differs from Pale-browed Treehunter by smaller size, narrow buff eyebrow and slightly olive mantle. Also note that the rather short bill looks upturned.
Ochre-breasted Foliage-gleaner	Follows mixed flocks at the subcanopy. Differs from Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner by full dark gray crown and smaller size. Song

	a series of extremely high and sharp zipzipzip notes.
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	Attends mixed flocks at mid-levels to lower canopy. Hops on horizontal branches. Buff-colored forehead. Song is quite similar to Ochre-breasted but louder and faster tzi-tzi-tzi, rising.
Black-capped Foliage-gleaner	Usually in mixed flocks, tends to stay a bit lower in mid-levels. Inspects clumps of dead leaves. Rich buff breast and black cap with 2 clear facial stripes, unmistakable.
White-collared Foliage-gleaner	Large bird with strong white facial markings and loud voice. Only found near bamboo.
White-eyed Foliage-gleaner	Almost devoid of facial markings. White eyes distinctive. Follows mixed flocks and army ants. Nests in tunnels and banks inside forest. Very vocal, calls a loud and high ti... ti... tikow, tikow.
Sharp-billed Treehunter	Very small size (like a Xenops) and small bill. Similar to Buff-browed and White-browed Foliage-gleaners but smaller, has more yellow on face and throat and the bill is straight, not upturned. Forages in acrobatic positions and follows mixed flocks through the canopy.
Streaked Xenops	Follows mixed flocks through the subcanopy. Differs from Plain Xenops by streaked chest.
Plain Xenops	Same habits as Streaked Xenops, but without streaks.
DENDROCOLAPTIDAE	
Plain-winged Woodcreeper	Strongly associated with army ants in lower and mid-levels. Usually together with White-shouldered Fire-eye. Lethargic, gleans insects from leaves or directly from ground. Sometimes perches horizontally on branches or even at the ground, making ID confusing.
Olivaceous Woodcreeper	Common at edges and almost invariably following mixed flocks through mid-levels. Small size, small bill and olive, unstreaked plumage diagnostic.
Scalloped Woodcreeper	Recent split from <i>Lepidocolaptes squamatus</i> . Humid montane forest and borders. Differs from Lesser Woodcreeper by more heavily scaled chest and unmarked mantle. Also a bit larger.
Black-billed Scythebill	Forages around secondary growth and bamboo. Only Scythebill in its range.
Lesser Woodcreeper	Common follower of mixed flocks and sometimes army ants. Combination of small size and streaked back diagnostic. Also look for spots on crown, not streaks.
Planalto Woodcreeper	Quite large, but not as large as White-throated. Also with smaller bill. Frequently follows mixed flocks and army ants. In this range throat is often clear, so not a good ID feature.
White-throated Woodcreeper	Large and aggressive woodcreeper. Follows mixed flocks and army ants preferably through mature forests, often alongside Planalto Woodcreeper. Large size and robust bill diagnostic. Throat has a bigger white patch than Planalto's.
THAMNOPHILIDAE	
Spot-backed Antshrike	Prefers lower altitude areas. Forages at subcanopy of dense secondary forest or borders.
Tufted Antshrike	Stays in very dense secondary vegetation at mid and lower levels. Does not join mixed flocks. Loud song, an accelerating series of about 8 high few-few-few notes. Large size.
Giant Antshrike	Characteristic voice, massive size, unmistakable. Usually in pairs at low and mid-levels, does not join mixed flocks. Variety of habitats, from interior of forests to borders, but rarely in primary, open understorey forest. Favours bamboo.
Variable Antshrike	Secondary habitat and forest edges. Common around the lodge. Usually in pairs or small groups. Does not seem to join mixed flocks much.
White-bearded Antshrike	Near-threatened bamboo specialist, mid-levels to low canopy. Secondary forest where bamboo is abundant, often in clearings.
Rufous-capped Antshrike	Prefers drier scrub habitats, thus uncommon at Zizo. Look for it at the beginning of the entrance track.
Spot-breasted Antvireo	Looks and behaves like Plain Antvireo, but with speckled breast and white scaled marks above eyes. Common at secondary forest.
Plain Antvireo	Common. Prefers forest edge and secondary habitat. Usually in pairs at mixed flocks from lower levels to subcanopy. Song is a series of mellow tjew notes that accelerates to a downslurred roll.
Rufous-backed Antvireo	Likes drier forests. Joins mixed flocks at mid-levels.
Ferruginous Antbird	Favors dense secondary habitat and forest edges with bamboo. Sings a sharp tit-tuweeh. Forages at low levels and joins mixed flocks.
Dusky-tailed Antbird	Likes dense undergrowth of secondary forests and bamboo. Forages in the lower levels. Song starts with tsip tsip tsip notes and accelerates to a downslurred trill.
Scaled Antbird	Forages near the ground in dense vegetation. Almost fully marked body, including tail. Song is a characteristic series of 4-7 sharp, pushed-out and descending very high hoarse notes.
Ochre-rumped Antbird	Likes montane secondary forest, especially with bamboo. Forages in lower levels. Song is Tí-zzzzeeh, 1 st . note very high and 2 nd . part drawn-out and hoarse.
Streak-capped Antwren	Mid to higher levels, very active. Likes open secondary woodland, not as photophobic as other members of the family. Often in pairs.
Rufous-winged Antwren	All kinds of habitat. Follows mixed flocks of insectivorous and frugivorous birds through the canopy and under canopy. Look for rufous on wings and bold white eyebrow.
Star-throated Antwren	Always near the ground inside forest or at edges. Favors wet areas near small streams in the forest. Usually in pairs or small groups. Does not join mixed flocks.
Salvadori's Antwren	Small size, follows army ants and mixed flocks at low levels. Only gray antwren with white markings on the wings in this range. Song is a very high, liquid tyweet-tweet-weet-weet
Unicolored Antwren	Follows mixed flocks through low levels. Gray uniform color. Uncommon visitor from lower altitudes.
White-shouldered Fire-eye	Always in groups near ground and lower levels, very associated with army ants. Usually inside forest but sometimes at edges. Curious, may come near observer. Very vocal.
Squamate Antbird	Usually on ground or low perches in dense vegetation in dark areas. Secretive. Does not follow mixed flocks.
FORMICARIIDAE	
Short-tailed Antthrush	Keeps in undergrowth of primary montane forest floor. Sings frequently. They walk, not hop. Secretive. Long song ends in bubbling notes.
Such's Antthrush	Same as above. Long song ends abruptly.
GRALLARIDAE	
Variagated Antpitta	Damp forest floor in secondary or primary vegetation. Sings more at dawn and dusk or throughout the day in rainy weather. Even though it forages on ground, it may suddenly appear perched at the sub-canopy after playback. Song is a series of low bu-bu-bu-bu notes.
CONOPOPHAGIDAE	
Rufous Gnateater	Often around overgrown treefalls, in dense undergrowth of humid and semi-humid forest. Forages at or near the ground. Responds very well to playback. Usually in pairs.

Black-cheeked Gnatcatcher	Same as above, but seems to prefer damp montane forest or near streams. Song is an extremely high and long trill. Also a metallic tzeew call.
RHINOCRYPTIDAE	
Serra do Mar Tapaculo (former Mouse-colored)	Stays hidden in very dense vegetation near ground, very secretive. When disturbed may call non-stop for several minutes a fast, sharp <i>chee-chee-chee-chee-chee-chee...</i>
White-breasted Tapaculo	Sounds like a frog. May call throughout the day from same location. Crawls like a mouse in tangled vegetation near ground, extremely secretive.
Spotted Bamboo-wren	Bamboo specialist. Often at edges in dense vegetation with a lot of vines, where it remains hidden.
Slaty Bristlefront	Usually stays near or on the ground of montane forest, where it walks. Song very distinct.
TYRANNIDAE	
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	Prefers tall mature forest. Partially migratory, more common during summer. Ochre-olive plumage with well marked wing bands. Song is an undulating and hurriedly series of sharp notes.
Oustalet's Tyrannulet	Mid and lower levels of mature forest, follows mixed flocks of other flycatchers. Clear very broad eye ring and dark "ears" diagnostic. Also of note is the very faint wingbars.
Bay-ringed Tyrannulet	Prefers tall mature forest but comes to edges too, at the subcanopy. Red eye-ring and white iris diagnostic. Song is a hurriedly series of sharp notes, falling towards the end.
Rough-legged Tyrannulet	Forages at high and mid levels. Wing bars are faint and color is more or less olive all around, including crown. Song is a series of around 10 thin whistled notes.
Brown-breasted Pigmy-Tyrant	Likes bamboo in montane forest, more common during winter. Drab color and buff loreal spot.
Eye-ringed Tody-Tyrant	Found in dense bamboo and secondary growth. Noisy wing flutter when in flight. Look for broad clear eye ring, white loreal spot and streaked chest. Olive color on top.
Southern Antpipit	Runs or walks on forest ground, bobbing head and tail. Stands in vertical stance. Song is a pleasant series of two falling and rising notes, followed by two quick short ending notes.
Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	Likes dense liana tangles and bamboo at forest borders and second growth.
Eared Pigmy-Tyrant	Usually at forest borders and clearings at mid-levels. Joins mixed flocks.
Gray-headed Tody-Flycatcher	Usually at forest borders. Actively forages in dense vegetation of mid-levels.
White-throated Spadebill	Low levels especially with bamboo. Usually alone but also with mixed flocks. Song is a trill, first falling then rising.
Yellow-bellied Elaenia	Stays in open, sunny areas. White inside crest (not always visible) and three wingbars. Common at the canopy. Noisy.
Olivaceous Elaenia	Olive-green upper color with very small crest with no white. Frugivorous, often around fruiting trees and borders. More common during the summer months.
Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet	Common at open woodland, forest edges. Forages at all levels but mostly on top. A little smaller than White-crested with brownish colored wingbars and yellowish chest.
White-crested Tyrannulet	Prefers open and lightly wooded areas. Forages at all levels but usually higher up. Crest sometimes split.
Planalto Tyrannulet	Edges of forest, often high up at fruiting trees. Crown dusker than mantle and all black small bill. Song is a plaintive <i>puh-puh</i> .
Greenish Tyrannulet	Very similar to Planalto Tyrannulet but crown a little less dusky (greenish instead) and bill has a pale base to lower mandible. Song is a very high, fast, almost trill <i>chee-ree-chee-ree-chee-ree</i> .
Gray Elaenia	Small size. Forest edges, follows mixed flocks through the canopy. Male gray above, whitish underparts and with strong white wingbars, female has an olive back contrasting with gray head.
Large-headed Flatbill	Very fond of bamboo. Avoids dense foliage. Forages at low to mid-levels. Large head and dark olive color. Doesn't have dark "ears". Song is a mellow <i>wéeh wuw</i> .
Sepia-capped Flycatcher	Always in pairs at forest edges at mid-levels to sub-canopy. Joins mixed flocks within territory. Dark "ear" behind eye and brown tinged smooth crest diagnostic. Regularly lifts one wing.
Yellow-olive Flycatcher	Has dark "ears" and small crest. Head is grey, contrasting with yellow belly. Follows mixed flocks usually at mid-levels.
Yellow-breasted Flycatcher	At the canopy, usually near streams or wet areas. Song is a thin <i>tseeet</i> . Apparently the species is expanding its range to the south. Entire yellowish color without "dark ears".
Euler's Flycatcher	Lightly streaked chest. Faint clear eyebrow. Low levels at forest edges and undergrowth. Frequent around the pond.
Fuscous Flycatcher	Similar to Euler's, but tail is larger and eyebrow stronger and extends behind eye. Usually at higher levels too and in the open.
Tropical Pewee	Spends long periods perched on exposed branches at the canopy of mature forest. Follows mixed flocks. Look for crest, dark grey color and indistinct wing bars.
Gray-hooded Flycatcher	Forest edges and secondary habitat. Very frugivorous if the opportunity presents itself. Song is a distinct falling and accelerating <i>téééw-tééw-téw-té-té-té...</i>
Black-tailed Flycatcher	Rather strong and uniform ochraceous tinge covering almost entire underparts and rump. Follows mixed flocks in understory, very active, often fan tail wide.
Sulphur-rumped (Whiskered) Flycatcher	Very similar to Black-tailed Flycatcher, both in appearance and habits, but with a narrower ochraceous breast band, contrasting lightly with buff/yellowish belly. Rump is also white or buff, not ochre.
Atlantic Royal-Flycatcher	Mid-levels, curious, may come close to observer. Favors damp wet forest or near rivers or lakes. Look for a very bright buff-colored bird. Crest usually held back.
Fork-tailed Flycatcher	Summer migrant, prefers open areas. Relatively common before the entrance of the park. May gather in small groups in the afternoon.
Long-tailed Tyrant	Seen around the lodge on exposed high branches, usually alone or in loose pairs. Sallies out for insects, returning to the same perch over and over again. Long tail may be missing in some birds.
Vermilion Flycatcher	Migrant, may be seen around the lodge clearing. Rare. More easily seen at the road to the park during the beginning of winter, around open wetlands.
Boat-billed Flycatcher	Perches at canopy, bill very broad. Calls a continuous <i>kee wee wee wee</i> . Drab brown upper parts.
Great Kiskadee	Common near the pond, very ubiquitous. More intense colored brown upper parts.
Three-striped Flycatcher	High up following mixed flocks at forest edge and clearings. Usually in small groups of same species.
Social Flycatcher	Margins on wings never rufous. Sometimes in small groups at open wooded areas. Small bill. Noisy.
Tropical Kingbird	Summer migrant. Perches at high exposed branches and twigs, sallies out for insects and usually returning to same perch with tail slightly fanned. Open areas. Very vocal, sings a lot at dawn too.
Variagated Flycatcher	Summer migrant. Favors open areas. Catches insects in mid-air at all levels. From Piratic-Flycatcher by rufous in tail.
Piratic Flycatcher	Summer migrant. Frugivorous, sings from a high perch. Sieges nesting colonies of the Red-rumped Cacique and other <i>icterids</i> . No rufous in tail.
Streaked Flycatcher	Summer migrant. Common, usually in canopy. Very noisy. Fully streaked body and robust bill.

Syristes	Often in pairs foraging at the canopy of mature forests and borders. Acts as a nuclear species in mixed flocks.
Short-crested Flycatcher	Follows mixed flocks at borders of forest. Can be distinguished from Swainson's by all dark grey bill. Feeds on fruits and insects. Year-round resident.
Swainson's Flycatcher	Same habits as Short-crested Flycatcher, but with a light cream or rose colored spot at the base of the lower mandible. Song is a calm whistled <i>fééééw</i> . Summer migrant.
Cliff Flycatcher	Likes steep montane forest, large boulders by waterfalls, cliffs, buildings. When in flight orange and black on wings diagnostic.
Gray-hooded Attila	Inhabits the mid-levels of humid forests. Follows army ants, taking insects from the ground. Loud song very distinctive.
Rufous-tailed Attila	Forages at canopy and mid-levels. Feeds on insects as well as fruit. Often at forest border, where they may perch on exposed branches in upright posture. Migrates north during the winter. Noisy, may sing throughout the day.
OXYRUNCIDAE	
Sharpbill	Frequents the canopy of fruiting trees and follows mixed flocks of tanagers. Small size, may be confused for a tanager. Voice a very fine long descending whistle.
COTINGIDAE	
Bare-throated Bellbird	High canopy, sings throughout the day from August to October, especially on sunny days. Otherwise may sing sporadically. Despite the habit to perch on high exposed branch, they are difficult to see.
Red-ruffed Fruitcrow	Likes primary montane forest but may venture at edges and even open areas for fruit. Heavy undulating flight through the canopy. Likes the palm fruit. Makes a low, guttural sound. Large size.
Cinnamon-vented Piha	Steep primary forest. Maintains fixed territories for several years. Lower to mid-levels. Very insectivorous, may follow army ants. Distinctive loud song can be heard from a distance. During winter may come to fruiting trees around lodge.
Hooded Berryeater	Primary montane forest, forages from subcanopy to mid-levels. Voice very characteristic, a loud, far-carrying <i>kóró-kóchw</i> . Dances for the female right beside her on horizontal branch.
Swallow-tailed Cotinga	Perches on exposed branches and at forest clearings and edges, such as around the lodge. Will come to lower levels for fruiting trees and bushes. Rare.
PIPRIDAE	
Blue Manakin	Leks in dense secondary vegetation at mid-levels. Males very noisy, female secretive and less common. Males will spend most of the day at the lek, venturing just for a few minutes to feed on fruiting bushes and small trees, or to bathe.
White-bearded Manakin	Leks are always near the ground in vertical twigs forming an arena. Males make a snapping sound with the wings. Follows army ants.
Pin-tailed Manakin	Follows mixed flocks through the undercanopy of mature forests and at edges. Song is a series of very thin <i>see-see-see-see</i> .
Wing-barred Piprites	Mid-story to subcanopy. Insectivorous. Looks like a stubby flycatcher.
TITYRIDAE	
Greenish Schiffornis	Mature forest, forages at mid-levels. Follows mixed flocks. All olive with clear eye-ring and brown wings.
White-winged Becard	Prefers open woodland and clearings. Forages from mid levels to canopy.
Green-backed Becard	Usually following mixed flocks through higher levels. Prefers slightly open habitat, such as clearings within forest and borders.
Crested Becard	Almost always high up in the canopy. Usually alone or in pairs. Rarely in mixed flocks.
Chestnut-crowned Becard	Follows mixed flocks at mid to high levels. Forest edges.
Black-tailed Tityra	Usually in pairs. Likes steep montane forest, where they often perch on exposed spots at the canopy. Comes to more degraded habitat and even down to the ground at times. Makes a croaking sound. Look for red skin at the face.
Black-crowned Tityra	Smaller and less common than Black-tailed Tityra, from which it differs mainly by all black face with no red skin. Song is also different. Likes forest edges and clearings.
VIREONIDAE	
Red-eyed Vireo	Aka Chivi Vireo. Mid to high levels. Forest edges, common around the pond.
Rufous-crowned Greenlet	Inhabits borders, usually in pairs. Follows mixed flocks.
Rufous-browed Peppershrike	Sings frequently throughout the day. Comes down lower at edges otherwise stays at canopy where they are difficult to locate. Rarely joins mixed flocks.
HIRUNDINIDAE	
Southern Rough-winged Swallow	Usually in small groups. Partially migratory, prefers open areas. Brownish color with tawny throat.
White-rumped Swallow	More commonly at wetlands and open areas. Seen at the lodge clearing. White rump diagnostic. Differs from Chilean Swallow by small white stripe in front of eyes.
Blue-and-white Swallow	Small size, common around the lodge where they nest and roost under the roof. Always in open areas and clearings.
Gray-breasted Martin	Large swallow, sits out on exposed perches high up. Graceful flight over open areas.
TROGLODYTIDAE	
Southern House-Wren	Common around and in the lodge. Absent inside forest.
POLIOPTILIDAE	
Long-billed Gnatwren	Secondary growth, likes bamboo and dense vegetation. Often holds tail cocked up. Low to mid-levels.
TURDIDAE	
Rufous-bellied Thrush	Common around the lodge. From the ground to subcanopy. Sings frequently through the day. At the onset of the breeding season, from August to October, may sing at night too. Comes to the feeder.
Pale-breasted Thrush	Prefers drier woodland. Forages more at the ground but may be seen at the subcanopy.
White-necked Thrush	More of a forest bird, sometimes venturing around edges near the lodge. Will frequent fruiting trees with Rufous-bellied Thrush. Shy, rare at the feeder.
Yellow-legged Thrush	Comes from lower altitudes to fruiting trees, especially palm. Rarely on ground.
Veery	Rare summer migrant from N. America. Stays in undergrowth of forest edge. Seen following a mixed flock of other thrushes.
THRAUPIDAE	
Chestnut-vented Conebill	Prefers open areas, forest border and light woodland. Almost always with mixed flocks of other tanagers.
Rufous-headed Tanager	Sometimes in large groups of 20 or more birds. Follows mixed flocks of other tanagers through forest borders. Seems to feed more on insect than fruit. Rare at the feeder.
Chestnut-headed Tanager	Likes bamboo at montane forest. Forages near the ground. Always in pairs or small groups.
Green-headed Tanager	Very common at the feeder, can even invade the main house for food leftovers. Also follows mixed flocks alongside the Red-necked Tanager.
Red-necked Tanager	Visits the feeder more during cold months, usually seen in groups as part of tanagers flock in canopy of mature forest.

Brassy-breasted Tanager	Seen on small groups at fruiting trees. Does not visit the feeder.
Swallow Tanager	Winter migrant, always in groups. Feeds on fruit at the canopy but may feed at the ground too.
Blue Dacnis	Common at the feeder. Forest edges at all levels but mostly higher up.
Azure-shouldered Tanager	Differs from Sayaca by more vibrant blue, especially on shoulder, and more robust bill. Forest bird, visits the feeder.
Sayaca Tanager	Common around the lodge and at the feeder. Prefers borders and clearings, never inside dense forest.
Golden-chevrons Tanager	Common at the feeder, especially during winter when less fruit is available at the forest.
Palm Tanager	Common and ubiquitous, perches on exposed spots high up.
Brazilian Tanager	A rare visitor from lower altitudes. May be seen at forest edges feeding on fruiting bushes and trees. Bright red unmistakable.
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager	Insectivorous and territorial, groups follows mixed flocks through the understory, acting as a leader species. Always inside forest, a lot of times close to rivers. Unlike the name suggests, rarely follows ants.
Olive-green Tanager	Always in big family groups, frequent visitor to the feeder, otherwise foraging at the canopy. Joins mixed canopy flocks as they pass through their territory. Rather noisy.
Ruby-crowned Tanager	Visits the feeder. Red crown barely visible. White underwing diagnostic when in flight or flicking wings. Usually at lower to mid levels in dense vegetation, will follow mixed flocks.
Fawn-breasted Tanager	Uncommon. Feeds on fruit at bushes at forest edges and more open woodland. Song is a series of very thin short notes, reminiscent of a Pin-tailed Manakin but notes more spaced, psee psee psee psee...
Black-goggled Tanager	Will follow mixed flocks and ant swarms through the understory, perching on the ground to catch insects. Uncommon visitor to the feeder.
Brown Tanager	Frequents upper levels of montane forest and edges. Scarce.
Magpie Tanager	Frequent visitor to the feeder. Ubiquitous and gregarious, sometimes perches on exposed spot for long periods. Follows mixed flocks through the subcanopy.
COEREBIDAE *1	
Bananaquit	Always at edges, clearings and near the lodge. Punctures base of flowers to reach nectar. Very agile and fearless. Strangely uncommon here.
EMBEREZIDAE	
Rufous-collared Sparrow	Sometimes common around the lodge, foraging on the ground. Likes open spaces, never inside forest.
Sooty Grassquit	Prefers forest edges near seedling bamboo. Differs from Blackish-blue Seedeater by dark ashy colored plumage instead of glossy dark blue.
Blackish-blue Seedeater	Likes humid bamboo at forest edge. Glossy dark blue color. White underwing patch shows in flight. From mid levels to ground.
Temminck's Seedeater	Distinctive large bill. Often sings from the canopy near bamboo, especially on cloudy, wet days. Seasonally abundant during bamboo seeding, otherwise uncommon.
Double-collared Seedeater	Open areas, clearings, forest edge. Small groups consisting of more females than males. Comes to the ground.
Blue-black Grassquit	Visitor from drier areas. Stays at the entrance track and open areas, forages at the ground or tall grass. Jumps in display, flashing white under the wing.
Uniform Finch	Common during the seeding of bamboo, otherwise rare. Nests around the lodge. Uniform gray color.
Buffy-fronted Seedeater	Strong voice, sings throughout the day on cloudy days a loud and fast tchew... tchó-tchó. Stays in canopy where they are hard to see. Very associated with bamboo seeding, when it's common, otherwise either very rare or not vocal.
Tawny-bellied Seedeater	Frequents open areas and wetlands before the entrance track.
Saffron Finch	Seen before the entrance track or rarely around the lodge clearing. Frequently foraging at the ground.
CARDINALIDAE	
Green-winged Saltator	Prefers open woodland and bushes, more common at the access road. Beautiful whistled song.
Black-throated Grosbeak	Often around bamboo. Forest edges and clearings, second growth. Sings from the subcanopy. Beautiful whistled song.
PARULIDAE	
Tropical Parula	Quickly moves through secondary vegetation at mid-levels and subcanopy. Follows mixed flocks.
Masked Yellowthroat	Usually around wetlands with abundant cattails. May venture away from wetlands on quick foraging trips. Wary, remains in dense vegetation at lower levels. Look for it before the entrance track.
White-rimmed Warbler	Hops on the ground. Likes dense vegetation in montane forest. Distinctive song, a thin long series of whistles, reminiscent to a Sharpbill voice but less constant. White eye-ring diagnostic.
Golden-crowned Warbler	Common at secondary growth, borders. Follows mixed flocks from low and mid-levels. Very active. Belly and chest very yellow.
Riverbank Warbler	Common near streams and at the pond. Usually hopping at the ground or perched near the water. Usually in pairs. Makes quick visits to ant swarms.
ICTERIDAE	
Red-rumped Cacique	Visits the feeder, but very wary. Noisy wing flapping. Nest in colonies above water or on isolated large tree.
Golden-winged Cacique	Smaller size. Does not nest in colonies. Usually higher up around clearings or borders.
Epaulet Oriole	Usually in pairs at drier areas, forest edge and clearings. Forages from bushes to subcanopy.
FRINGILLIDAE	
Chestnut-bellied Euphonia	Follows mixed flocks through mid and lower levels at forest edge and inside forest. Song is a scratchy wre-wre-wre.
Purple-throated Euphonia	Prefers open woodland or forest edges. Forages mostly at the canopy. Call a fine whistled fee-fee or just feeee...
Violaceous Euphonia	Forest edges and clearings. Great mimic of other birds. Differs from above species by all yellow belly and chest and also slightly larger size.
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	Uncommon. Frequents fruiting trees, often high up.

*1 - COEREBIDAE is not currently listed as a family at SACC. Since it is under discussion of where *Coereba* should be placed, we decided to maintain it as a monotypic family for this list until things are resolved.