

REGUA (Reserva Ecológica de Guapiaçu) Atlantic Rainforest Rio De Janeiro, Brazil Nov 12 – Dec 7 2011

Stefan Lithner



Brazilian Ruby

Photo Stefan Lithner

REGUA manages 720 km² of Atlantic Rainforest with different degrees of cultural disturbance, located from about 30 meters up to about 2000 meters asl.

REGUA's objective is to protect the remaining forest and biodiversity from deforestation, hunting and over-extraction of natural resources. It is developing a comprehensive monitoring programme, and also aims to improve biodiversity by restoring lost and damaged habitats and reintroducing lost species where practical. Environmental Education Programme works very closely with universities, schools and local communities, to convince them of the importance of this work.

The name REGUA was adopted in 1998. The project is, since long before adoption managed by Nicholas and his wife Raquel Locke (<http://www.regua.co.uk/historyofregua.html>)

The Atlantic Forest once covered an estimated 1.477.500 km². Centuries of deforestation has seen the Atlantic Forest become the second most threatened biome in the world. Today only 7% of the original forest area remains, an area of 100,000 km², and only an estimated 2% is still primary forest. Despite the loss and habitat fragmentation, this ecoregion is still ranked in the top five of the world's biodiversity hotspots. (<http://www.regua.co.uk/>).

REGUA's restoration work falls into two categories. Firstly efforts to replant cleared areas that have been slow to regenerate, and secondly restoring the wetlands around the Sao Jose Farm that were drained in the 1980s. During seven years over 130 000 trees of more than 50 species have been planted and restoration of wetlands was completed in late 2007 (<http://www.regua.co.uk/restoration.html>).



Up to late October 2011 over 456 species of birds have been recorded at REGUA, 61 species of mammals, 47 species of amphibians, 42 species of reptiles, 48 species of dragonflies, 58 species of arachnids and also 103 species of orchids. (<http://www.regua.co.uk/biodiversity.html>)

REGUA also has an ambitious environmental education programme primarily turning to students from the nearby universities as well as schools and community groups living within the Guapiaçu basin. Also offering birdwatchers, herpetologists, entomologists and ecotourists to

come here to experience and learn about the Atlantic Rainforest is a part of the educational work. Visitors are offered to stay at Guapi Assu Bird Lodge and from there make excursions in the immediate neighbourhood, i. e. within REGUA as well as to areas outside REGUA, most of them offering species more or less unique to these locations; Cabo Frio, Macaé de Cima, Pico da Caledônia, Rio de Janeiro Primatology Centre, Serra dos Órgãos National Park and Sumidouro. (<http://www.guapiassubirdlodge.com/excursions.html>).

Around the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge feeders are mounted to attract but also to facilitate observations of primarily birds, but also mammals and insects.

The area is intersected by about 32 km of trails, at least nine trails within comfortable distance from the lodge. Seven of them have been equipped with posts about every 50 meters, at least during the first kilometers. This makes it easy to find your way as long as these posts are fairly easy to see. At night some posts along some of the trails are not as easy to see, and while the trails at times are rather narrow and surrounded by high vegetation, orientation may be slightly more difficult. (<http://www.regua.co.uk/trails.html>)

As a volunteer I was expected to contribute in guiding guests staying at the lodge and to report my findings during my stay at REGUA, and possibly occasionally assist with a bit of maintenance work. I was invited to join excursions carried out for the guests, as long as the guests agreed to it.

Three meals of good and solid Brazilian food were provided and prepared by the kitchen personnel. If there were activities at the Research Center the volunteers were invited to join the participants of these activities. Otherwise the volunteers could eat, as well as prepare a pot of tea or coffee any time they preferred.

At the lodge there is a small library with literature useful for identifying animals of different genera. Volunteers often take a walk from the Visitors Houses and Research Center to the lodge to check on something at the library, to look for activities around the feeders and hopefully to exchange information and experiences with the guests. During my stay at REGUA another volunteer, Helen Cavilla from England served as a hostess at the lodge.



Appointed drive Alcenir in REGUA's bus

Photo Stefan Lithner



Entrance of Guapi Assu Bird Lodge

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nov 11

Due to a slightly delayed flight I was picked up at Rio de Janeiro International Airport by REGUA's touring bus by appointed driver Alcenir Marques de Oliveira a little later than we planned.

Nov 12

I arrived to REGUA Research Center and Visitors Houses available for REGUA volunteers at about 01.30 in company with Richard Thaxton (IUCN) and his wife Sally. Richard showed me to a room prepared for me.

First to welcome in the morning about 04.30 was a Pallas' Mastiff Bat (*Molossus molossus*), which brushed against my face with one of its wings, bounced off my shoulder and landed next to my bed. This animal did not appear to be well. I dressed myself in leather gloves and carried it out of the room.

About two hours later I met with Jorge Bizarro, also staying as a volunteer, expert on insects with speciality moths (*Heterocera*).

The first morning after breakfast Jorge guided me around the wetlands starting about hundred meters from our houses. We followed the Yellow Trail about 2,6 km leading around the artificial pond. Jorge demonstrated the replantation along the trail, showing the trees having grown 3 meters per annum. We also looked at some of the stationary birds, the Capybaras, the Broad-snouted Caymans (*Caiman latirostris*) and a number of butterflies (*Nymphalidae*).



Capped Heron

Photo Stefan Lithner



Broad-snouted Cayman

Photo Stefan Lithner

During sunset I took a stroll along the Yellow Trail to get acquainted with this trail at night. Eyes of Capybaras and Caimans reflected the light from my spotlight and Common Potoos, Tropical Screech-Owl and Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl were calling.

Nov 13

During the morning between 04.45 and 05.30 I walked around the Visitors Houses and along the road towards the main road listening for bats with my Petersson 240X bat-detector.

Comparing frequency, heterodyne-rhythm and time-expansions I concluded there were probably at least seven species of bats active in the area.

At about nine o'clock I and two more volunteers, Mark Gibson from England, and Erik De Fonso from USA were offered to come along on a walk on the Green Trail with a group of guests, managed by one of REGUA's guides, Adilei Carvalho da Cunha. The weather was rather wet. At the very start we surprised a Neuwied's False Fer-de-lance, (*Xenodon neuwiedii*) which with medium speed made its way to the gully and stream. Meanwhile a Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth (*Bradypus variegatus*) studied our activity from above.

The walk produced a number of good Atlantic Rainforest-birds like Spot-billed Toucanet, Blue- and Pin-tailed Manakins, White-bellied Tanager, Star-throated Antwren, Yellow-green Grosbeak, Black-throated Grosbeak, Grey-hooded Attila, Southern Antpipit and Black-cheeked Gnateater. In a small clearing after about one kilometer a Spix's Spinetail was keeping territory. Green-headed Tanagers were feeding in one of the trees. At the waterfall, after about 2,5 kilometers walk a Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper exposed itself on a log lying across the stream.

Among the wing-bourne celebrities also the Almond-eyed Owl-Butterfly (*Caligo braziliensis*) deserves to be mentioned.



Pin-tailed Manakin

Photo Stefan Lithner



Green-headed Tanager

Photo Stefan Lithner

At lunch I saw the Brazilian Toad (*Bufo ictericus*) again. This time at least two specimens were present around our lunch-table.

In the afternoon the wetlands attracted our attention. A Black-backed Water-tyrant, a bird new to REGUA, discovered here the day before, was still present.

In the evening I went dusk-walking along the Yellow Trail. A few nights before a puma was heard growling in the far end of the trail. This evening I picked up a sound at a distance which may have been a short growl from a big cat. What species, I could not assess.

Nov 14

At about 03.30 I started my dawn-walk around the wetlands following the Yellow Trail. It was a rather still morning except for a deep growl from a puma (*Felis concolor*) not very far from the far end of the Yellow Trail. A Parakeet was flushed on the way back, and as the sun was rising the chorus from waterbirds increased.

After breakfast I went with Jorge Bizarro to the Catchment to look for insects. This area has good rain forest qualities even if it is not a primary forest. Many insects were new acquaintances to me. Jorge showed me a number of beautiful butterflies. One of these was a Yellow-based Metalmark (*Isapris arurtus*) seen only once before in REGUA. I here also photographed an Archeuptychia (*Archeuptychia cluena*) which was the first record for REGUA.

Nov 15

In the morning between 04.15 and 05.50 I strolled along the Yellow Trail. This morning I heard the Tataupa Tinamou and the Dusky-legged Guan.

In the evening Jorge met up with me at supper and pointed out two amphibians I had not identified before; *Hyla lineata* and *Ela elegans*.

Nov 16

The weather in the morning was not particularly inviting. After breakfast I joined Eric De Fonso and Mark Gibson and went to the Green Trail. Initially we walked together, but since



Isapis arurtus

Photo Stefan Lithner



Archeuptychia cluena

Photo Stefan Lithner

we carried slightly different desires we split up after awhile. I walked the Green Trail and a short way along the red trail. It kept on raining most of the time. Some hundred meters up the Red Trail I heard a Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta guariba*) at a distant. Apart from that the activity among the wildlife seemd rather low.

Nov 17

In the morning the volunteers were invited to take part in an excursion to Somiduro, a three hour ride by bus to look for Three-toed Jacamar among others. The trip was managed by REGUAS's guide Leonardo Pimentel.

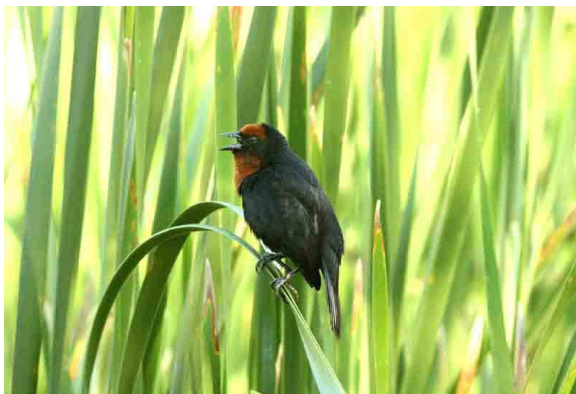
The Three-toed Jacamar we saw as soon as we stepped out of the bus. We then walked along the unpaved road and picked up birds like Sapphire-spangled Emerald, Brown-crested Flycatcher, Yellow-olive Flycatcher, and a Barn Owl at a stake out.

In the evening a group from the Clube de Observadores de Aves (COA) arrived to spend the week-end birding at REGUA.

Nov 18

The weather was not inviting for a dawn-walk.

After breakfast I took a walk around the wetlands, but the activity was low. Only the regular birds; Masked Duck, Brazilian Teal, Muscovy Duck, Pied-billed- and Least Grebes, Chestnut-capped Blackbird, Rufous- and Wing-banded Horneros, Yellow-headed Caracara, Guira Cuckoo, Great Kiskadee, Social Flycatcher, Double-banded Seedeater, Swallow-tailed Tanager, Southern House-wren, Donacobius, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, were there.



Chestnut-capped Blackbird

Photo Stefan Lithner



Wing-banded Hornero

Photo Stefan Lithner



Rufous-tailed Jacamar

Photo Stefan Lithner

At lunch, while dining with the COA-group a pair of Rufous-tailed Jacamars were easily seen from the dining room.

After supper the volunteers joined the group to go and look for the Giant Snipe, conducted by Adilei Carvalho da Cunha. Initially he played a tape-recorder and got some sporadic answers. After a while he started to walk back and forth across the pastures with his flashlight, sporadically playing the call of the bird. After a little while he located a bird and flushed it, so the guests and volunteers standing at the gravel-road could see this magnificent snipe. During his walk a Barn Owl. was also seen.

Nov 19

In the morning before breakfast (04.55 – 06.45) I took a stroll along the Yellow Trail, but found nothing new. After breakfast while waiting for transport to join some of the guests for a trip to the Four-by-four-Trail, a White-necked Hawk was resting in one of the trees at the Research Center. The walk along the trail was conducted by Adilei Carvalho da Cunha and Nicholas and Raquel Locke. A visit to the stake-outs for a Long-tailed Potoo and Shrike-like Cotinga did not pay off this morning, maybe due to the not so good weather.

After our walk on the trail we got out of the forest where we saw Rusty-margined Flycatcher, Blond-crested Woodpecker, Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture and Hooded Tanager.

At supper two young ambitious ringers; Luciana Barcante and Livia Dias paid a visit to the Research Center and showed the result from the days systematic ringing at every one-hundred meters-level up to 1000 meters along the Green Trail. Despite the weather they showed a number of remarkable species on their computer, like Spot-winged Wood-quail, Russet-winged Spadebill and about 20 species of hummingbirds. In the early morning they also saw a male Red-billed Curassow, a species having been re-introduced to the area, but not successfully re-established due to illegal hunting. They also showed excellent photos of the endangered Southern Muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides*) at the 700-meter asl ringing-site.

In the evening I was invited to join a part of the COA-croup in a night tour managed by Gabriel and Daniel Mello, to go and look and listen for nocturnal birds. Between 22.30 and 00.15 at the Catchment we identified Black-barred Owl, Mottled Owl, Tawny-browed Owl,

Common Potoo, Blackish Rail and Ashy-throated Crake were identified. Here we also spotted a smallish arboreal mammal, which we sadly enough could not see well before it disappeared.

Nov 20

During my morning-stroll 06.15 – 09.00 along the Yellow Trail I had a close encounterance with an Ashy-throated Crake, which took to its wings less than five meters from me. It flew about 15 meters and landed again. This morning I was also prepared to meet the Rufous-sided Crake, which proved not to be uncommon but very difficult to see in the wetlands. A Blue Ground-dove was also seen among an abundance of Ruddy Ground-doves.



Ruddy Ground-dove

Photo Stefan Lithner



Double-collared Seedeater

Photo Stefan Lithner

In the afternoon I met the twin-brothers Daniel and Gabriel Mello again. They had located a Pearly-breasted Cuckoo which I was eager to see. A few specimen of this species seemd to be present near the wetlands, but this became my first sighting.

In the evening between 19.15 and 20.45 I made a dusk-stroll along the Yellow Trail and part of the Brown Trail. Common Potoo, Paraque and Scissor-tailed nightjar were seen, probably flushed by me, and Common Potoo and Paraque were calling. Besides Capybaras a few smaller species of terrestrial mammals were seen, but none of them were identified.

Nov 21

During morning-stroll around the wetlands, mailnly following the Yellow Trail between 05.40 and 07.30 I found a White-thighed Swallow, seeming a bit unsure of what to do, while patrolling the close corner of the wetlands for about five minutes. When the much larger Southern Rough-winged Swallows started to fly, the small swallow seemd to leave the area. Nice views of White-barred Piculet, Campo Flicker Whistling-, Black-capped- and Cocoli Herons, Striped Cuckoo, and the two Horneros were also appreciated.

An evening walk together with three guests, managed by Leonardo Pimentel started around 20.00. We saw the Tawny-browed Owl, and heard Common Potoo and Tropical Screech-owl, but the walk was cut short due to more rain. I continued to the new hide only about 200 meters from Visitors Houses to do some spotlighting. After the rain had ceased a Greater Fishing Bat (*Noctilio leporinus*) made a plunge in the clear water not far from me and then took off into the woods.

Later in the evening Mark Gibson informed me about a magnificent “butterfly” resting at the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge. I walked up there and saw this impressive creature, *Copiopteryx semiramis*, sometimes referred to as “Bugmaniac”.



Copiopteryx semiramis

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nov 22

In the morning we joined a group of guests on an excursion to PN Serra dos Orgaos, managed by Leonardo Pimentel.

From the lower part of the park runs a road 3 km up the slope. Near the end a magnificent skywalk has been built on concrete pylons along the steep with rainforest vegetation. Here we encountered White-collared Foliage-gleaner, Uniform Finch, Brown Tanager, Rufous-collared Antthrush, Rufous-backed Antwren, Rufous-tailed Antthrush, Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher, Black-capped Foliage-gleaner, Black-goggled Tanager, Pale-browed Treehunter, Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper, Giant Antshrike, Pin-tailed Manakin, Sharpbill, Brazilian Ruby White-throated Hummingbird, Red-crowned Ant-tanager and Black-cheeked Gnateater.

From there we went to Quinta da Baja (Spelling unfortunately not confirmed) situated about 800 meters asl. Here we studied Red-legged Sereima, White-tailed Hawk, Streamer-tailed Tyrant, Highland Elaenia and Blue-winged Macaw.



Highland Elaenia

Photo Stefan Lithner

In the evening between 19.30 and 20.15 we went out with Adilei Carvalho da Cunha. This evening we again saw Giant Snipes and also a Barn Owl.

Nov 23

A walk along the wetlands before breakfast produced Black-crowned Night-heron, several Greater Ani and Common Tody Tyrant. The walk was cut short due to increase of rain. After breakfast I walked up to Guapi Assu Bird Lodge, only about 200 meters from Research Center as the crow flies. It was raining heavily for a couple of hours, but some birds were still active. Swallow-tailed Humminbird, Black Jacobin, Scaly-throated Humminbird were foraging, while a Rufous-thighed Kite was perched next to the lodge, and a Common Marmoset (*Callithrix jacchus*) was feeding at one of the bird-feeders.

In the evening I made a night-walk along the Yellow Trail and the Brown Trail. Common Potoos, Paraques, Tropical Screech-owl, Ferruginous Pygmy Owl, Tawny-browed Owl were calling. Several mammals were seen in the spotlight, but unfortunately not all were identified. A Crab-eating Raccoon (*Procyon cancrivorus*) was identified. A smallish animal much reminiscent of a cat (*Felis*) was seen, but not identified. Another animal whose eyes did not seem to reflect the beams of my spotlight was also briefly seen. It much reminded me of an Armadillo. Two guests had seen an Armadillo during daytime in the same area two days earlier. The REGUA-guide Adilei Carvalho da Cunha and the local guide Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata) told me that there are four species of Armadillo in this area. Barata later showed me a burrow made by Southern Naked-tailed Armadillo (*Cabassous unicinctus*) only about 200 meters from where my observation of the animal was made.

The last half hour, between 21 and 21.30 I spent in the new hide, only about 200 meters from my room. Here a Black-crowned Night-heron was still making noise and a Greater Fishing Bat (*Noctilio leporinus*) was seen again.

Nov 24

In the morning I did not start until shortly before sunrise. Black-crowned Night-herons and Greater Anis were making quite a bit of noise and the Yellow-chinned Spinetail, Wing-banded Hornero, and Campo Flicker all gave excellent views. While walking on short and partly flooded grass near the waterfront of the wetlands, closing in on a female Chestnut-capped Blackbird, an Atlantic Forest Oryzomys (*Hyaeamys laticep*) (See below) crossed my way only about five meters in front of me.

In the evening I walked up to Guapi Assu Bird Lodge. The previous evening, Nov 23 a guest at the lodge, Steve Brooks (www.wildparrotsupclose.co.uk) mentioned that he had seen a “chinchilla-grey” animal with a tail about half body-length just outside the lodge before I arrived that evening. This evening, Nov 24 I arrived about 20.00. After a while the chinchilla grey animal came once again pattering on the gravel, but discovered us and swiftly moved up a nearby tree standing next to the house and disappeared under the roof of the lodge. We consulted available literature and referred to our previous experiences and concluded this was a Black Rat (*Rattus rattus*) with a cut tail.

About an hour later a pair of eyes reflected the beams from my spotlight. I made the other people present aware of the animal, as it approached some bananas at the bird-feeders. Steve Brooks grabbed his camera and managed to take a few photos of the animal. With the help of his photos we easily could assess that the animal was a Southern Opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*).

A little while later, at the bird-feeders, among bananas having fermented just a little bit I discovered some more pairs of eyes glowing with a reddish glow, however much smaller than those of the opossum. These proved to belong to Black Witches (*Ascalapa odorata*).

At about 22.30 I left the lodge in heavy rain.



Black Witches

Photo Stefan Lithner



Black Witch female

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nov 25

As soon as the rain eased up I took a stroll along the Yellow Trail by the side of the wetlands. The walk produced excellent views of a family of Campo Flicker, Striped Heron and Whistling Heron.

At about 9.00 I and Mark Gibson and Eric De Fonso went to the Green Trail. My primary interest was to look for the Southern Muriqui, seen by the two ringers at the 700 meter asl.

Raquel Locke had explained to me that the area where to look for the animals starts when you pass the 3000 meters-post along the trail. The rain was continuous. I went rather rapidly up to the waterfall just past the 2550-meters-post. I managed to cross the stream but on the far side of the stream it was unclear where the track continued. I followed a vague track for a few hundred meters without finding any posts. The rain had increased and turned heavy. Among the birds seen this morning a few may be worth mentioning; Red-breasted Toucan, White-eyed Foliage-gleaner, Grey-hooded Attila and Sepia-capped Flycatcher.

In the afternoon participants in a workshop over the approaching week-end started to arrive. The workshop was managed by Marcus Felipe da Rocha Pinto (is www.selvagememfoco), assisted by Soraya Cavalieri and Adarene Motta UERJ. The participants were university students as well as employees in organisations and/or offices working with protection of nature. Some were skilled at amphibians, some at reptiles, some at birds, some at fish some at insects and others at administrative tasks within protection of nature. They all shared a mutual ambition to learn more from each other. I asked to participate in their activities.

One of the participants brought two snakes, run over by vehicles on the way to REGUA Research Center. One was a Common Water Snake (*Liophis miliaris*) and the other one was a Brazilian Sipo (*Chirornius laevicollis*).

After finishing their lectures about 22.45, some of the members of the group went to the wetlands to study frogs and insects, while others went to study limnology.

Nov 26

The activity at the waterfront continued until about 02.

At daybreak it was raining. About 15 cage-traps of different size and construction were set around the wetlands and streams, and a camera trap was set under one of the bridges on the Brown Trail. Here we also found beautiful tracks of puma, and tracks of two species of medium sized rodents.

The rain was persistent during most of the day, but ceased a few hours after dark. The plan for the evening was to net bats. The netting was managed by Adarene Motta, UERJ. Shortly before we set the nets I took a short walk on the lawn between the Research Center and the Visitors Houses together with Adarene. We picked up sounds we could identify belonged to Black Myotis (*Myotis nigricans*) and Argentine Brown Bat (*Eptesicus furinalis*) See below.

Adarene set nets at two sites. During about two hours we caught three Seba's Short-tailed Bat (*Carollia perspicillata*) and three Common Vampire (*Desmodus rotundus*). At about 22.45 the rain started again, why we ended our efforts to catch more bats.



Seba's Short-tailed Bat

Photo Stefan Lithner



Common Vampire

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nov 27

It was still raining when the group walked out to check and pick up the traps. None of the cage-traps had caught any animal. The photo-trap had been exposed six times, but could not be read on sight. After returning to Sweden I made inquiries about the content of the exposures, but received no reply.

The Workshop-group took off in the afternoon.

The rest of the day it was raining, why I spent time trying to identify the rodent I saw on Nov 24 and some of the amphibians and reptiles I had seen during the last two days.

Nov 28

In the morning it was still raining. Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata) offered to take me to a site where he had seen the Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine (*Coendou spinosus*) at rest several times during the last week. This was also an atlantic rainforest speciality I very much wanted to see. REGUA administration arranged a ride for us. We left the Research Center around nine o'clock. The heavy and intense rain seems to have driven the porcupine to another place to rest. Barata and I continued our studies along a path leading up into the rain forest. The rain was still heavy, why we did not see a lot of birds, but a few nice ones; Black-capped Foliage-gleaner, White-eyed Foliage-gleaner, and Half-collared Sparrow. During our walk I also saw a smallish rodent on the narrow naked part of the old forest road through the forested part. Thorough studies in literature and internet strongly indicates this was a Pallid Atlantic Forest Rat (*Delomys sublineatus*) See below.

At noon we were picked up by a vehicle from REGUA.

In the evening at 20.00 Eric De Fonso was releasing a juvenile Tropical Screech-Owl which he had taken care of for about three weeks. It was found seemingly abandoned and then handed over to and taken care of by Eric. Raquel Locke, Eric and I walked the Brown and Yellow trail from the football field about 100 meters across the concrete bridge and about another hundred meters further, where there were some small trees. We expected the owl unable to fly any longer distance, but after landing to climb one of the smaller trees. At release this was exactly what happened. On the way to the place of the release Raquel saw a small rodent, which raised our hopes for the owl.



Plain Parakeet

Photo Stefan Lithner



Savanna Hawk

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nov 29

For the last three – four days Nicholas and Raquel had discussed to take a trip in order to evade the intense rain and at the same time give their guest Steve Brookes a good chance to

photograph the Brown-backed Parrotlet, but also leave Helen Cavilla and Steve at the airport. Best chances to get photos of the Brown-backed Parrotlet seemd to be near Ubatuba south of Sao Paulo. Eric and I were offered to join the trip for a smaller economic contribution. On the way we also intended to stop for some good birds. In addition to above mentined participants also our bird-guide Adilei took part. In the morning of Nov 29 we left REGUA.

We stopped at P. N Serra Ocaina where we had excellent views of birds like Streak-capped Antwren, Tufted- and Spot-backed Antshrike, Saffron Toucanet, Black-hooded Antwren, Yellow-eared Woodpecker, Blue-winged Parrotlet and Rufous-browed Peppershrike.

Nov 30

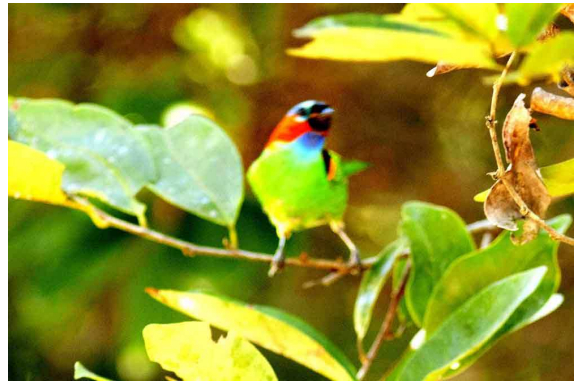
On our way down to Facenda Angeline about half an hours drive from Ubatuba we made a stop and studied White-necked Hawk, Scaled Antbird and Lesser Woodcreeper.

We arrived at the Facenda and the weather was nice. A few trees of the genus Clusia which are very popular for the Brown-backet Parrotlet, were fruiting next to the Fazenda. While searching for the parrotlet we got good views of Rufous-winged Antwren, White-barred Piculet, Brazilian-, Green-headed- Palm- and Red-necked Tanagers and Rufous-tailed Antbird. A small group of Brown-backed Parrotlets flew over us and called, but were not possible to photograph. A Guianan Squirrel was also present here.



Rufous-winged Antwren

Photo Stefan Lithner



Red-necked Tanager

Photo Stefan Lithner

In the afternoon we met Rick and Elena Simpson, well familiar with the area and the parrots at Refugo do Corsario. Rick has followed the Brown-backet parrot more colselly than anyone. They told us that the parrots come to Facenda Angeline when the Clusias are fruiting. They have been observed some kilometers up the hillside flying on their way to and from these feeding sites, but it is not known where they spend most of their time.

We went to some sites around Refugo do Corsario where Rick and Elena knew the parrots sometimes were resting. We did not find any more Brown-backed Parrotlets, but some more nice birds like; Blond-crested Woodpecker, Red-necked Tanager, Unicoloured Antwren, White-chinned Sapphire and a Short-tailed Hawk.

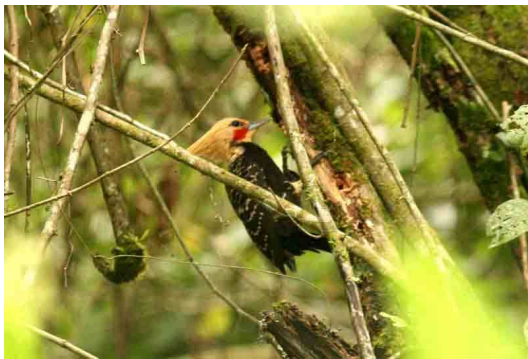
Shortly before sunset we took a quick drive to Jonas at Folha Seca to watch the superb hummingbird-feeding in his garden, also managed by Jonas. Here we saw Saw-billed Hermit, Violet-capped Woodnymph, Frilled Coquette, Versicoloured Emerald, Black Woodnymph, Sombre-, White-throated- and Swallow-tailed Hummingbirds, Black-throated Mango, Amethyst Woodstar and Brazilian Ruby. Chestnut-bellied Euphonia, Violaceous Euphonia and Green Honeycreeper were also feeding here, while Pileated- and Plain Parakeets were flying over.

Dec 1

In the morning, before breakfast we went to Facenda Angeline together with Rick and Elena. This forest produced several good birds; Squamate Antbird, Sooty Grassquit, Black-and-white Hawk-eagle, Spotted Bamboo-wren, Crested Becard, Hook-billed Kite, Festive Coquette, Buff-throated Purpletuft and Black-throated Grosbeak.

After breakfast we discussed best strategy for the rest of the day, and decided to return to Facenda Angeline, hoping to get photos on the Brown-backed Parrotlet, but were not more successful than the day before.

At 13.00 we started our way back to Rio de Janeiro Airport, bid farewell to Helen and Steve, and went back to REGUA.



Blond-crested Woodpecker

Photo Stefan Lithner



Spotted Bamboo-wren

Photo Stefan Lithner

Dec 2

The rain had not ceased during our absence, but this morning it was not raining. A walk around the wetlands revealed most of the birds I had encountered before. At around noon the rain started again.

During the afternoon participants in a “Workshop” focused on fresh-water animals and limnology, managed by professor Alcimar Lago Carvalho arrived. During supper Alcimar demonstrated differences between two species of dragonflies; *Tauriphila argo* and *Erythemis peruviana*, present in the dining room of REGUA’s Research Center.

Dec 3

I started with a dusk-walk between 05.45 and 08.15 along the Yellow Trail and Brown Trail. Eyes of Capyvaras, Caimans, Paraques were recognized. But also eyes of mammals not recognized were present. As I approached the bridge near the 200 meters-post along the Brown Trail a South American Water Rat (*Nectomys squamipes*) sneaked away on the almost non-existing edge of the ditch.

After lunch I accompanied Alcimar and four of his students while they were collecting nymphs of dragonflies and damselflies during heavy rain.

In the evening between 19.00 and 20.55 I took a dusk-walk along the Brown Trail. Between the 1700- and 1800-meter post a Jaguarundi (*Felis yaguarondi*) swiftly crossed the trail only about 15 meters in front of me. This species occurs in several different morphs; black/blackish/greyish, brown/brownish or tawny/reddish. This one was more or less puce-coloured. Tropical Screech-owl, Tawny-browed Owl, Paraque and Common Potoo were calling. Where the brown trail joins the Yellow Trail I picked up the call of a Nightjar not familiar to me. As soon as I was introduced to the www.xeno-canto.org, I made a search among calls based on distribution-maps in Beer van Perlo, A Field Guide to the Birds of Brazil, and recognized the call belonging to Band-winged Nightjar.

Dec 4

When I woke up the weather was good. I went spotlighting about 03.20 along the Brown Trail. At about 04.50 a Striped Owl was calling in the further part of the trail. Long-tailed Potoo, Least Pygmy-Owl and Rufous-capped Motmot were also additions to the species heard previous night.

Also the mammals seemed to be more willing to reveal themselves. Already after about 300 meters a Forest Rabbit (*Sylvilagus brasiliensis*) was encountered. A Brazilian Guinea-pig was seen near the 1100-meter marker along the Yellow Trail and an unidentified Opossum, most likely a Southern Opossum was seen running on the ground near the 900 meter-marker shortly prior to that. A Red-rumped Agouti (*Dasyprocta leporina*) was seen, probably foraging on the Brown Trail. A biggish cat (*Felis*) was also heard. Besides Puma (*Felis concolor*), also Ocelot (*Felis pardalis*) and Margay (*Felis wiedii*) occur here.

After breakfast I joined Mark Gibson on his walk on the Brown Trail, continuing up to the “watchtower under construction” and on along the side of the ridge. Mark showed me my first male Yellow-backed Tanager, a species which had confused me before. We saw several Sooretama Slaty Antshrike, White-bearded- and Blue Manakins, Long-billed- and Moustached Wrens and White-flanked Antbird. In the habitat close to the wetland the Chestnut-backed Antshrikes, were easier to see than I had previously experienced.

Dec 5

The morning started with rain. After breakfast I accompanied a guest at the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge, Carroll Perkins from Canada who visited REGUA primarily for the purpose of studying and photographing tropical insects. He had been recommended to walk the trail and track I visited together with Mark the day before.

Carroll and I proceeded very slowly and studied and documented the insects along our way. On our way back to the lodge Carroll offered to show me some dragonflies I had not previously seen, which I welcomed.

The afternoon I spent trying to photograph the dragonflies I was shown before lunch.



Diastatops obscura

Photo Stefan Lithner



Erythemis peruviana male

Photo Stefan Lithner

Dec 6

In the morning the local guide Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata) met me at Research Center at six o'clock to go with me and look for the Southern Muriqui (*Brachyteles arachnoides*). After tanking a motor-bike we took off and drove about one kilometer up along the Green Trail. We then walked up to where the Red Trail starts and continued up along this trail to the 3000 meter-post. There was no precipitation in the beginning but after two hours we came into an area which was either drizzle or clouds. According to Barata the area near

this marker was an area to which the monkeys often returned to forage. We stayed there for about an hour and a half. These monkeys do not give any calls, why we were listening for rustles among the leaves. We heard rustles on a few occasions but they were not caused by monkeys.

We slowly returned. At about the post for 2300 meters Barata showed me fruits with bite marks and also droppings from the Southern Muriqui estimated to be at the most four hours old. While studying the signs from the Muriquis a group of Brown Howler Monkey (*Alouatta guariba*) started howling. During the following maybe ten minutes these monkey performed a magnificent concert as they were approaching us. They suddenly stopped. Thereafter we had no more contact with them. On our walk we also encountered Guianan Squirrel (*Sciurus aestuans*) at least twice.

Due to this weather we did not encounter a lot of different birds, but good ones were Blue-bellied Parrot, Grey-hooded Attila, Russet-winged Spadebill, Sepia-capped Flycatcher and Yellow-green Grosbeak. We also found a nest of White-tailed Trogon. And as a Variegated Antpitta took off from its nest Barata also located the nest of this bird.

After returning to Research Center and having changed clothers Barata located an Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine (*Coendou spinosus*) in the gully around the stream running just outside the Research Center.



Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine

Photo Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (with authors camera)

At about 19.30 Adilei Carvalho da Cunha drove me to Matumbo where Barata was going to show me the Amblyonyx (*Kannabateomys amblyonyx*). We started the search shortly before it was completely dark, but we did not find any animal until it was completely dark.

While searching I suddenly was struck by an unpleasant odor, reminiscent of an old man not paying attention to his hygiene for at least a week. On my inquiry Barata informed me that this is the odor from *Coendou spinosus*.

After about 20 minutes of searching we heard the Amblyonax. A little while later Barata spotted one in the bamboo-thickets about four meters off the ground. This rather remarkable

animal, biggish with an extremely long hairy tail, obviously looking like nothing else, just sat there and looked at us. Sadly enough my camera had taken a rather severe beat from the previous days heavy rain had ceased to function.

The evening had cleared. Barata arranged a return trip for me on a motor bike through the tempered night.

Dec 7

In the morning I took a walk, initially with Mark Gibson and Barata along the Brown Trail up to the “look-out under construction” and forward along the side of the ridge. Except for a White-chinned Sapphire, the birds were the same as last time we took this walk. Barata spotted another Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine.

Since this was my last day and I had a desire to photograph a few more insects Brata and I turned down to the wetlands. On the Brown Trail we spotted an Olive Whipsnake (*Chironius fuscus*) lying on the forest road. A few more photos were taken on new species of frogs and insects before I bid farewell to Barata and returned to my room to finish my packing.

When I passed the 500-meters post of the Yellow Trail I finally got my eyes onto one of the two Blackpoll Warblers, which Eric De Fonso discovered here several days before. I saw the male, but according to Eric also a female was present in the area.

About three o'clock in the afternoon I bid farewell to people present at the Research Center. Thereafter REGUA's driver Alcenir Marques de Oliveira took me to the airport at Rio de Janeiro.

BIRDS

observed by me during my stay at REGUA Nov 12 – Dec 7 2011



Masked Duck

Photo Stefan Lithner

English Names

Tataupa Tinamou

Scientific Names

Crypturelus tataupa

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| White-faced Whistling-duck | <i>Dendrocygna viduata</i> |
| Muscovy Duck | <i>Cairina moschata</i> |
| Brazilian Teal | <i>Amazonetta braziliensis</i> |
| Masked Duck | <i>Nomonyx dominica</i> |
| Dusky-legged Guan | <i>Penelope obscura</i> |
| Least Grebe | <i>Tachybaptus dominicus</i> |
| Pied-billed Grebe | <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> |
| Neotropic Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> |
| American Anhinga | <i>Anhinga anhinga</i> |
| Magnificent Frigatebird | <i>Fregata magnificens</i> |
| Rufescent Tiger-heron | <i>Tigrisoma lineatum</i> |
| Boat-billed Heron | <i>Cochlearius cochlearius</i> |
| Black-crowned Night-heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> |
| Striated Heron | <i>Butorides striata</i> |
| Cattle Egret | <i>Bubuculus ibis</i> |
| Cocoi Heron | <i>Ardea cocoi</i> |
| Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> |
| Whistling Heron | <i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> |
| Capped Heron | <i>Pilherodius pileatus</i> |
| Snowy Egret | <i>Egretta thula</i> |
| Little Blue Heron | <i>Egretta caerulea</i> |



Cocoi Heron

Photo Stefan Lithner

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Buff-necked Ibis | <i>Egretta caerulea</i> |
| Turkey Vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> |
| Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture | <i>Cathartes burrovianus</i> |
| Black Vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> |
| Hook-billed Kite | <i>Chondrohierax uncinatus</i> |
| Rufous-thighed Kite | <i>Harpagus diodon</i> |
| Swallow-tailed Kite | <i>Elanoides forficayus</i> |
| White-necked Hawk | <i>Leucopternis lacernulatus</i> |
| Savanna Hawk | <i>Heterospizias meridionalis</i> |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Roadside Hawk | <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> |
| White-tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo albicaudatus</i> |
| Short-tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> |
| Black Hawk-eagle | <i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i> |
| Black-and-white Hawk-eagle | <i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i> |
| Southern Caracara | <i>Caracara plancus</i> |
| Yellow-headed Caracara | <i>Milvago chimachima</i> |
| Barred Forest-falcon | <i>Micrastur ruficollis</i> |
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> |
| Limpkin | <i>Aramus guarauna</i> |
| Rufous-sided Crake | <i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> |
| Ash-throated Crake | <i>Porzana albicollis</i> |
| Blackish Rail | <i>Pardirallus nigricans</i> |
| Common Moorhen | <i>Gallinula chloropus</i> |
| Purple Gallinule | <i>Porphyrio martinica</i> |
| Red-legged Seriema | <i>Cariama cristata</i> |
| Southern Lapwing | <i>Vanellus chilensis</i> |
| Giant Snipe | <i>Gallinago undulata</i> |
| Solitary Sandpiper | <i>Tringa solitaria</i> |
| Spotted Sandpiper | <i>Actitis macularius</i> |
| Wattled Jacana | <i>Jacana jacana</i> |
| Kelp Gull | <i>Larus dominicanus</i> |
| Ruddy Ground-dove | <i>Columbina talpacoti</i> |
| Blue Ground-dove | <i>Columbina talpacoti</i> |
| Rock Dove | <i>Columba livia</i> |
| Picazuro Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> |
| Pale-vented Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> |
| Plumbeous Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> |
| Grey-fronted Dove | <i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> |



Smooth-billed Ani

Photo Stefan Lithner

Blue-winged Macaw
 White-eyed Parakeet
 Maroon-Bellied Parakeet
 Plain Parakeet
 Blue-winged Parrotlet
 Brown-backed Parrotlet
 Red-capped Parrot
 Scaly-headed Parrot
 Orange-winged Parrot
 Blue-bellied Parrot

Primolius maracana
Aratinga leucophthalma
Pyrrhura frontalis
Brotogeris tirica
Forpus xanthopterygius
Touit melanonotus
Pionopsitta pileata
Pionus maximiliani
Amazona amazonica
Triclaria malachitacea

Pearly-breasted Cuckoo
 Squirrel Cuckoo
 Greater Ani
 Smooth-billed Ani
 Guira Cuckoo
 Striped Cuckoo

Coccyzus euleri
Piaya cayana
Crotophaga major
Crotophaga ani
Guira guira
Tapera naevia

Barn Owl

Tyto alba

Tropical Screech-owl
 Tawny-browed Owl
 Mottled Owl
 Black-banded Owl
 Least Pygmy-owl
 Ferruginous Pygmy-owl
 Burrowing Owl
 Striped Owl

Megascops choliba
Pulsatrix koeniswaldiana
Strix virgata
Strix huhula
Glaucidium minutissimum
Glaucidium brasilianum
Athene cunicularia
Rhinoptynx clamator



Barn Owl

Photo Stefan Lithner

Long-tailed Potoo
 Common Potoo
 Parakee
 Band-winged Nightjar

Nyctibius aethereus
Nyctibius griseus
Nyctidromus albicollis
Caprimulgus longirostris

Scissor-tailed Nightjar

Hydropsalis torquata

Sooty Swift

Cypseloides fumigatus

White-collared Swift

Streptoprocne zonaris

Biscutate Swift

Streptoprocne biscutata

Sick's Swift

Chaetura meridionalis

Saw-billed Hermit

Ramphodon naevius

Dusky-throated Hermit

Phaethornis squalidus

Reddish Hermit

Phaethornis ruber

Scale-throated Hermit

Phaethornis eurynome

Swallow-tailed Hummingbird

Eupetomena macroura

Sombre Hummingbird

Aphantochroa cirrhochloris

Black Jacobin

Florisuga fusca

White-vented Violet-ear

Colibri serrirostris

Black-throated Mango

Anthracothorax nigricollis

Frilled Coquette

Lophornis magnificus

Violet-capped Woodnymph

Thalurania glaucopis

White-chinned Sapphire

Hylocharis cyanus

White-throated Hummingbird

Leucochloris albicollis

Versicolored Emerald

Amazilia versicolor

Glittering-throated Emerald

Amazilia fimbriata

Brazilian Ruby

Clytolaema rubricauda

Amethyst Woodstar

Calliphlox amethystina

White-tailed Trogon

Trogon viridis

Surucua Trogon

Trogon surrucura

Black-throated Trogon

Trogon rufus



Frilled Coquette

Photo Stefan Lithner

Ringed Kingfisher

Ceryle torquatus

Green Kingfisher

Chloroceryle americana

Rufous-capped Motmot

Baryphthengus ruficapillus

Rufous-tailed Jacamar

Galbula ruficauda

Three-toed Jacamar

Jacamaralcyon tridactyla

Toco Toucan
 Red-breasted Toucan
 Spot-billed Toucanet
 Saffron Toucanet

Ramphastos toco
Ramphastos dicolorus
Selenidera maculirostris
Pteroglossus bailloni

White-barred Piculet
 Yellow-fronted Woodpecker
 Yellow-eared Woodpecker
 Yellow-throated Woodpecker
 Yellow-browed Woodpecker
 Campo Flicker
 Blond-crested Woodpecker

Picumnus cirratus
Melanerpes flavifrons
Veniliornis maculifrons
Piculus flavigula
Piculus aurulentus
Colaptes campestris
Celeus flavescens

Spot-backed Antshrike
 Giant Antshrike
 Tufted Antshrike
 Chestnut-backed Antshrike
 Sooretama Slaty Antshrike
 Variable Antshrike
 Spot-breasted Antwreio
 Rufous-backed Antwreio
 Star-throated Antwren
 White-flanked Antwren
 Unicolored Antwren
 Rufous-winged Antwren
 Rufous-tailed Antbird
 Scaled Antbird
 Ochre-rumped Antbird
 Streak-capped Antwren
 Black-hooded Antwren
 White-shouldered Fire-eye
 Squamate Antbird

Hypodaleus guttatus
Batara cinerea
Mackenziana severa
Thamnophilus palliatus
Thamnophilus ambiguus
Thamnophilus caerulescens
Dysithamnus stictothorax
Dysithamnus xanthopterus
Myrmotherula gularis
Myrmotherula axillaris
Myrmotherula unicolor
Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus
Dryophila genei
Dryophila squamata
Dryophila ochropyga
Terenura maculata
Formicivora erythronotos
Pyriglena leucoptera
Myrmeciza squamosa

Black-cheeked Gnateater

Conopophaga melanops

Variegated Antpitta

Grallaria varia

Spotted Bamboowren

Psilorhamphus guttatus



Olivaceous Woodcreeper

Photo Stefan Lithner

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mouse-coloured Tapaculo | <i>Scytalopus speluncae</i> |
| Rufous-capped Anthrush | <i>Formicarius colma</i> |
| Such's Anthrush | <i>Chamaeza meruloides</i> |
| Rufous-tailed Anthrush | <i>Chamaeza ruficauda</i> |
| Rufous-breasted Leaf Tosser | <i>Sclerurus scansor</i> |
| Thrush-like Woodcreeper | <i>Dendrocincla turdina</i> |
| Olivaceous Woodcreeper | <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> |
| Lesser Woodcreeper | <i>Xiphorhynchus fuscus</i> |
| Wing-banded Hornero | <i>Furnarius figulus</i> |
| Rufous Hornero | <i>Furnarius rufus</i> |
| Rufous-capped Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis ruficapilla</i> |



Rufous-capped Spinetail

Photo Stefan Lithner

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Spix's Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis spixi</i> |
| Yellow-chinned Spinetail | <i>Certhiaxis cinnamomea</i> |
| White-browed Foliage-gleaner | <i>Anabacerthia amaurotis</i> |
| Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner | <i>Syndactyla rufosupercileata</i> |
| Black-capped Foliage-gleaner | <i>Philydor atricapillus</i> |
| White-collared Foliage-gleaner | <i>Anabazenops fuscus</i> |
| Pale-browed Treehunter | <i>Cichlocolaptes leucophrus</i> |
| White-eyed Foliage-gleaner | <i>Automolus leucophthalmus</i> |
| Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper | <i>Lochmias nematura</i> |
| Streaked Xenops | <i>Xenops rutilans</i> |
| Ochre-bellied Flycatcher | <i>Mionectes oleagineus</i> |
| Grey-hooded Flycatcher | <i>Mionectes rufiventris</i> |
| Sepia-capped Flycatcher | <i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i> |
| Southern Antpipit | <i>Corythopus delalandi</i> |
| Black-tailed Tityra | <i>Tityra cayana</i> |
| Buff-throated Purpletuft | <i>Iodopleura pipra</i> |
| Eye-ringed Tody-tyrant | <i>Hemitriccus orbitatus</i> |
| Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher | <i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i> |
| Grey-capped Tyrannulet | <i>Phyllomyias griseicapilla</i> |
| Greenish Elaenia | <i>Myiopagis viridicata</i> |

Yellow-bellied Elaenia
 Small-billed Elaenia
 Highland Elaenia
 Southern Beardless Tyrannulet
 Yellow-olive Flycatcher
 White-throated Spadebill
 Russet-winged Spadebill
 Bran-colored Flycatcher

Elaenia flavogaster
Elaenia parvirostris
Elaenia obscura
Camptostoma obsoletum
Tolmomyias sulphureus
Platyrinchus mystaceus
Platyrinchus leucoryphus
Myiophobus fasciatus



Buff-throated Purpletuft

Photo Stefan Lithner

Common Tody-flycatcher
 Yellow-lored Tody-flycatcher
 Cliff Flycatcher
 Euler's Flycatcher

Todirostrum cinereum
Todirostrum poliocephalum
Hirundinea ferruginea
Lathrotriccus euleri

Crested Black-tyrant
 Velvety Black-tyrant
 Streamer-tailed Tyrant
 Masked Water-Tyrant
 Black-backed Water-tyrant
 White-headed Marsh-tyrant
 Long-tailed Tyrant
 Piratic Flycatcher
 Rusty-margined Flycatcher
 Social Flycatcher
 Great Kiskadee
 Streaked Flycatcher
 Variegated Flycatcher
 Short-crested Flycatcher
 Tropical Kingbird
 Fork-tailed Flycatcher
 Greyish Mourner
 Grey-hooded Attila

Knipolegus lophotes
Knipolegus nigerrimus
Gubernetes yetapa
Fluvicola nengeta
Fluvicola albiventer
Arundinicola leucocephala
Colonia colonus
Legatus leucophaeus
Myiozetetes cayanensis
Myiozetetes similis
Pitangus sulphuratus
Myiodynastes maculatus
Empidonomus varius
Myiarchus ferox
Tyrannus malancholicus
Tyrannus savanna
Rhytipterna simplex
Attila rufus

Sharpbill

Oxyruncus cristatus

Pin-tailed Manakin

Ilicura militaris

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| White-bearded Manakin | <i>Manacus manacus</i> |
| Blue Manakin | <i>Chiroxiphia caudata</i> |
| (Atlantic) Thrush-like Schiffornis | <i>Schiffornis turdina</i> |
| Black-capped Becard | <i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i> |
| Crested Becard | <i>Pachyramphus validus</i> |
| Rufous-browed Peppershrike | <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> |
| Red-eyed Vireo | <i>Vireo olivaceus</i> |
| White-rumped Swallow | <i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i> |
| Gray-breasted Martin | <i>Progne chalybea</i> |
| Blue-and-white Swallow | <i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i> |
| White-thighed Swallow | <i>Neochelidon tibialis</i> |
| Southern Rough-winged Swallow | <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> |
| Southern House Wren | <i>Troglodytes musculus</i> |
| Moustached Wren | <i>Thryothorus genibarbis</i> |
| Long-billed Wren | <i>Thryothorus longirostris</i> |
| Black-capped Donacobius | <i>Donacobius atricapilla</i> |
| Rufous-bellied Thrush | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> |
| Pale-breasted Thrush | <i>Turdus leucomelas</i> |
| Creamy-bellied Thrush | <i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> |
| White-necked Thrush | <i>Turdus albicollis</i> |
| Chalk-browed Mockingbird | <i>Mimus saturninus</i> |
| Bananaquit | <i>Coereba flaveola</i> |



Golden-chevrons Tanager

Photo Stefan Lithner

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Brown Tanager | <i>Orchesticus abeillei</i> |
| Hooded Tanager | <i>Nemosia pileata</i> |
| Black-goggled Tanager | <i>Trichothraupis melanops</i> |
| Red-crowned Ant-tanager | <i>Habia rubica</i> |
| Flame-crested Tanager | <i>Tachyphonus cristatus</i> |
| Brazilian Tanager | <i>Ramphocelus bresilius</i> |
| Sayaca Tanager | <i>Thraupis sayaca</i> |

Golden-chevroned Tanager
 Palm Tanager
 Fawn-breasted Tanager
 Green-headed Tanager
 Red-necked Tanager
 Burnished-buff Tanager
 Swallow-Tanager
 Blue Dacnis
 Green Honeycreeper
 Yellow-backed Tanager
 Chestnut-vented Conebill

Thraupis ornata
Thraupis palmarum
Pipraeidea menalonota
Tangara seledon
Tangara cyanocephala
Tangara cayana
Tersina viridis
Dacnis cayana
Chlorophanes spiza
Hemithraupis flavicollis
Conirostrum speciosum

Rufous-collared Sparrow
 Uniform Finch
 Saffron Finch
 Blue-black Grassquit
 Dubois's Seedeater
 Double-collared Seedeater
 Sooty Grassquit
 Half-collared Sparrow

Zonotrichia capensis
Haplospiza unicolor
Sicalis flaveola
Volatinia jacarina
Sporophila ardesiaca
Sporophila caerulea
Tiaris fuliginosa
Arremon semitorquatus

Yellow-green Grosbeak
 Black-throated Grosbeak
 Buff-throated Saltator

Caryothraustes canadensis
Saltator fuliginosus
Saltator maximus

Tropical Parula
 Blackpoll Warbler

Parula pitiayumi
Dendroica striata



Violaceous Euphonia

Photo Stefan Lithner

Red-rumped Cacique
 Chestnut-capped Blackbird
 Shiny Cowbird

Cacicus haemorrhous
Chrysomus ruficapillus
Molothrus bonariensis

Violaceous Euphonia
 Orange-bellied Euphonia
 Chestnut-bellied Euphonia

Euphonia violacea
Euphonia xanthogaster
Euphonia pectoralis

House Sparrow

Passer domesticus

MAMMALS

observed by me during my stay at REGUA Nov 12 – Dec 7 2011



Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth

Photo Stefan Lithner

Taxa presentet in odrer according to Duff/Lawson; Mammals of the World , a Checklist 2004.

Southern Opossum

Didelphis marsupialis

In the evening of Nov 24 a specimen came down to investigate one of the birdfeeders in the garden of Guapi Assu Bird Lodge in REGUA.

Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth

Bradypus variegatus

One seen in REGUA at the beginning of the Green Trail Nov 13.

Forest Rabbit (Tapiti)

Sylvilagus brasiliensis

One seen during spotlighting in REGUA wetlands at about 04:15 on Dec 4.

Guianan Squirrel

Sciurus aestuans

Seen at Ubatuba; Refugio do Corsario Nov 30 and Dec 1, and twice in REGUA along the Green Trail Dec 6.

Atlantic Forest Oryzomys (Large-headed Rice Rat) *Hyaeamys laticeps*

REGUA: Wetlands; In the morning of Nov 24 a smallish, reddish rodent with tail about as long as body (HB) and ears well visible ran across the partly submerged short gass area next to the dam.

Using Emmons, Neotropical Rainforest Mammals, Duff & Lawson Mammals of the World, photos in Reis et al: Mamíferos do Brasil, and body size (HB), relative tail-length (HB/T), size of ears, profile of head, habitat, altitude and geographical distribution easily narrowed down the number of possible species to about a dozen. Studies in literature and articles on the Internet (> 65) systematically reduced the number until only *Oryzomys capito* seemed likely. Until 2006 *Oryzomys capito* was treated as one species. Deeper studies then split the genus *Oryzomys* into three genera (*Euryoryzomys*, *Hylaeamys* and *Transandinomys*) (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hylaeamys_megacephalus), of which *Hylaeamys* contains four species: *H. perenensis* in western Amazonia, *H. acritus* in Bolivia and *H. laticeps* and *H. oniscus* in the Atlantic forest of eastern Brazil. *H. oniscus* occurs only in northeastern Brazil, while the known distribution of *H. laticeps* (from Bahia to Rio de Janeiro States, mostly in the lowlands) includes REGUA (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/29404/0> : Range map). Size, proportions, colour (old adult), and habitat seem to well match this taxon. The previously listed *Oryzomys capito* on the REGUA list of mammals may well refer to this species.

The IUCN Red List treats this species as NT (Near Threatened) because it is completely confined to a portion of the Atlantic forests of Brazil where the extent and quality of its habitat have been declining steadily for many years (<http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/29404/0>)



Guyanan Squirrel

Photo Stefan Lithner

South American Water Rat

Nectomys squamipes

REGUA: Brown Trail; One specimen of this somewhat coarse-furred rat sneaked away on the almost non-existent edge of the ditch as I entered the bridge about 200 meters from the beginning of the trail in the early morning of Dec 3.

Pallid Atlantic Forest Rat*Delomys sublineatus*

In the morning of Nov 28, during a walk guided by Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina, nicknamed “Barrata” in heavy rain, a rodent with a body-size (HB) like an average sized *Microtus agrestis* (Field Vole) which I am familiar with from Sweden, and a tail at least slightly longer than HB was seen at the path we were walking on, in secondary rainforest less than 200 meters above sea-level. Body size (HB), relative tail-length (HB/T), size of ears, profile of head, habitat, altitude and geographical distribution rather immediately suggest the genus *Delomys*. The, from Atlantic Rainforest recently described *Drymoreomys albimaculatus*, (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drymoreomys>) does not seem to match the animal seen this morning. *Delomys collinus* seem to be out of the question due to the altitude. The animal seen seemed rather dark and no stripe was observed. The extremely lugubrious morning may have given the animal a darker look than it really has, while a possibly existing stripe may have been overlooked. Studies of photos of these two species and others (unfortunately seldomly validated) rather indicate *D. sublineatus*.

Black Rat*Rattus rattus*

In the evening of Nov 23 a guest at the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge, Steve Brooks (WILD PARROTS UP CLOSE) mentioned that he had seen a “chinchilla-grey” animal with a tail about half body-length just outside the lodge before I arrived at the Lodge. The following evening, Nov 24 I saw this animal briefly together with Steve Brooks, as it came searching for food on the gravel, climbed a nearby tree and disappeared in under the roof of the house, just like it did the previous two evenings. Fur and behaviour suggest this was a black rat with a cut tail.

A second specimen was seen in Matumbo, REGUA in the evening of Dec 5.



Capybara

Photo Stefan Lithner

Orange-spined Hairy Dwarf Porcupine*Coendou spinosus*

Two seen in REGUA. One seen in the garden outside the Research Center on Dec 5 and one seen near the “observation-tower under construction” on Dec 6. Both specimen discovered by Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata).

In the evening of Dec 5, after dark while searching for *Amblyonyx* in Matumbo together with Barata an unpleasant odor, reminiscent of an old man not paying attention to his hygiene for at least a week, suddenly reached me. On my inquiry Barata informed me that this is the odor from *Coendou spinosus*.

According to Emmons this atlantic rainforest species is regarded to be uncommon.

Red-rumped Agouti*Dasyprocta leporina*

One seen in REGUA; Brown Trail about 05:00 on Dec 4 during spotlighting.

Brazilian Guinea-pig*Cavia aperea*

One seen in REGUA; Yellow trail about 04:30 Dec 4 during spotlighting.

Capybara*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*

A group of over 20 including young ones also present in and around REGUA.wetlands.

Amblyonyx* (Bamboo Rat)*Kannabateomys amblyonyx*

REGUA: Matumbo; Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata) showed me this quite remarkable animal, preferably seeming to live its life between one meter above the ground and the tops of maybe five meters high bamboo-thickets, near water in moist tropical atlantic forests in the evening of Dec 5.

According to <http://www.iucnredlist.org/apps/redlist/details/10957/0> this species is naturally very rare. The ecological density is about 4.28 individuals per km², but by IUCN treated with Least Concern.

*After having experienced this fascinating animal I find it rather remarkable that most literature use the suffix “-rat” in the common name for this species.

Puma*Felis concolor*

REGUA; Wetlands. In the morning of Nov 14 during spotlighting about 04:45 a puma was heard growling on the far side of the dams. Tracks were frequently found at the edge of the dams as well as on the banks of streams and on trails through the forests, some of the tracks less than 200 meters from the Research Centre.

Jaguarundi*Felis yaguarondi*

During dusk-walk along the Yellow- and Brown Trails on Dec 3 a brown specimen of this slender elegant cat swiftly crossed the Brown Trail, at the site about four meters wide between the 1700- and the 1800-meter posts, around 19:15.

Crab-eating Raccoon*Procyon cancrivorus*

One specimen was seen during spotlighting in REGUA: Yellow Trail in the evening of Nov 23 between 19:15 and 21:00.

Greater Fishing Bat*Noctilio leporinus*

In REGUA Wetlands; from hide about 200 meters from Conservation Centre a specimen was seen in spotlight splashing in the clear waters of the dam on Nov 21 between 20.30 and 21.00. On Nov 23 it was seen again at the same site shortly after 21.00.

Common Long-tounged Bat*Glossophaga soricina*

REGUA: Guapi Assu Bird Lodge; In the evening of Nov 21 about 22:30 a medium sized bat was seen more or less hanging in the air next to one of the hummingbird-feeders.

According to Adarené Motta, University of Rio de Janeiro, well familiar with the bats in REGUA, states that this species is the only one drinking from the hummingbird-feeders at Guapi Assu Bird Lodge.

Seba's Short-tailed Bat*Carollia perspicillata*

REGUA: Wetlands; In the evening of Nov 26 mistnetting for bats was conducted by Adarené Motta, UERJ. Three specimen of this species were identified during the evening. (Photo p. 11)

Common Vampire Bat*Desmodus rotundus*

REGUA: Wetlands; in the evening of Nov 26 mistnetting for bats was conducted by Ms Adarené Motta. Three specimen of this species were caught and identified at the same time this evening. (Photo p. 11)



Pallas' Mastiff Bat

Photo Stefan Lithner

Pallas' Mastiff Bat*Molossus molossus*

REGUA: Guapi Assu Bird Lodge and Research Centre; several specimen were heard an seen here throughout the period. According to Adarené Motta (UERJ), this species is the only one that comes into the buildings at the lodge, the Vistors Houses and, Research Center.

Argentine Brown Bat*Eptesicus furinalis*

REGUA: Research Center; During ultra-sound detecting while heterodyning, we caught a distinct sound at about 20 kHz strongly reminding me of *Eptesicus nilssoni* which I am familiar with from Sweden. Adarené Motta (UERJ) immediately recognized this sound as belonging to *Eptesicus furinalis* which is known to be common here.

Black Myotis*Myotis nigricans*

REGUA: Research Centre; During ultra-sound detecting while heterodyning, at about 30-34 kHz I heard sequences of three different kinds. One of these strongly reminded me of Scandinavian *Myotis*-species hunting (*M. mystacinus*/Brandti, *M. nattereri*, *M. daubertoni* and *M. dasycneme*). Adarene Motta immediately recognized this sound as belonging to *M. nigricans*, which according to her is common here.

White-tufted Marmoset*Callithrix jacchus*

REGUA: seen around the lodge and research center about five times during the period Nov 12 – Dec 7



White-tufted Marmoset

Photo Stefan Lithner

Southern Muriqui*Brachyteles arachnoides*

REGUA. This is by far the rarest mammal on REGUA, according to IUCN: Endangered. I searched for it along the Green Trail Nov 16 and Nov 25, and along the Green Trail as well as on the Red Trail on Dec 6 with a local guide Jailson Johaquinho Orlandina (Barata) without success. The only sighting during my stay in REGUA seems to have been on Nov 21.

Brown Howler Monkey*Alouatta guariba* (Groves 2001)

REGUA: Green Trail; one heard at a distant on Nov 16. On Dec 6 along Red Trail; a group of several ind. created a magnificent howling concert for about ten or 15 minutes.

CAYMANS

Broad-snouted Cayman

Caiman latirostris

REGUA; Wetlands; A few specimen present in the dams Nov 12 – Dec 7. (Photo p 3)

LIZARD

Black and white Tegu

Tupinambis merianae

Seen at least on three occasions: Yellow Trail, Green Trail and Brown Trail.

Common House-gecko

Hemidactylus mabouia

REGUA: Guapi Assu Bird Lodge; seen most nights on the walls of the lodge Nov 12 – Dec 7.

FROGS and TOADS

For many species of amphibians there are no official common names. When I have found names used for a species I have used this name. When no common names were found, I have invented names in order to facilitate my efforts to work with them. These names should be paid no further attention. If non-official names are used this is shown after the common name used.

The species are listed in alphabetic oder for their scientific names, even though common names or “work-names” are placed first.

Elegant Tree Frog (inoff name)

Dendropsophus elegans

REGUA: Photographed at Research Center Nov 15 and in the wetlands Nov 25.

Meridian Tree.frog (inoff name)

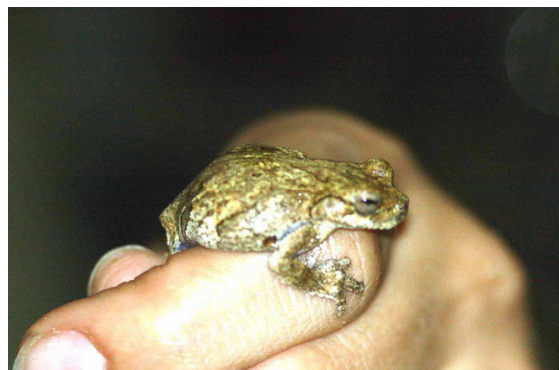
Dendropsophus meridianus

REGUA: One specimen was photographed at the wetlands at night between Nov 25 and Nov 26



Dendropsophus elegans

Photo Stefan Lithner



Dendropsophus seniculus

Photo Stefan Lithner

Blotced Dendropsophus (inoff name) *Dendropsophus seniculus*
REGUA: Brown Trail; One specimen photographed on Nov 27.

Blacksmith Treefrog *Hypsiboas faber*
REGUA: Seen at Matumbo in the evening after dark in bamboo Dec 6.



Hypsiboas faber

Photo Stefan Lithner



Hypsiboas semilineatus

Photo Stefan Lithner

Semilineated Tree-frog (inoff name) *Hypsiboas semilineatus*
REGUA: Seen at Conservation Centre One seen on Nov 15.

Woodcock Frog (Whistling Frog) *Leptodactylus fuscus*
REGUA: Wetlands; One specimen photographed on Nov 27



Leptodactylus fuscus

Photo Stefan Lithner



Physalaemus signifer

Photo Stefan Lithner

Pale-nosed Forest Frog (inoff-name) *Physalaemus signifer*
REGUA: Brown Trail; One seen and photographed on Dec 7.

Yellow Cururu Toad *Rhinella icterica*
REGUA Research Center: Several specimen seen daily Nov 12 – Dec 7 an

Ornate Rhinella (inoff name) *Rhinella ornata*
REGUA: Green Trail; Single specimen seen on Nov 25 and Dec 7.



Rhinella icterica

Photo Stefan Lithner



Rhinella ornata

Photo Stefan Lithner

Alter Scinax (inoff name) *Scinax alter*
REGUA: Wetlands; Specimen photographed on Nov 25.

SERPENTS

The species are listed in alphabetic oder for their scientific names, even though common names are placed first.

Olive whipsnake *Chironius fuscus*.
REGUA: Brown Trail; One specimen was found resting on the trail, and then slowly moving into the forest when we approached on Dec 7.

Brazilian Sipo *Chirornius laevicollis*
One killed by car in REGUA on Nov 25 and one seen in REGUA Wetlands on Nov 26.

Common Water Snake *Liophis miliaris*
One killed by car in REGUA on Nov25

Neuwied's False Fer-de-lance *Xenodon neuwiedii*
REGUA: Green Trail; One seen and photographed on Nov 13.

INSECTS

For many species of insects there are no official common names. When I have found names used for a species I have used this name. When no common names were found, I have invented names in order to facilitate my efforts to work with them. These names should be paid no further attention. If non-official names are used this is shown after the common name used. The species are listed in alphabetic oder for their scientific names, even though common names or “work-names” are placed first.

MOTHS and BUTTERFLIES

Moths and Hawkmoths

Palmer's (Silk-)Moth (inoff name) *Adhemarius palmeri*

REGUA: Research Centre; One specimen visiting illuminated wall in the evening of Nov 15 and one found dead at Research Center on Nov 16.

Black Witch

Ascalapa odorata

REGUA: Guapi Assu Bird Lodge; Probably regularly feeding on bananas starting to ferment on feeders during the nights, but first observed in the evening of Nov 24. (Photo p. 10)

Bugmaniac

Copiopteryx semiramis

REGUA: Guapi Assu Bird Lodge; One specimen resting at the Guapi Assu Bird Lodge on Nov 21 during the day, taking off after sunset. (Photo p. 8)

Titaea lemoulti

(probably)

Titaea lemoulti

REGUA: Research Center; A male probably belonging to this species visited illuminated wall in the evening of Nov 16. This genus varies. The specimen differs from following species, but I have found no illustration in full accordance with this individual.

Titaea tamerlan

Titaea tamerlan

REGUA: Research Center; A male visiting illuminated wall in the evening of Nov 16, and at least once more in Nov.



Titaea tamerlan male

Photo Stefan Lithner



Titaea lemoulti male (probably)

Photo Stefan Lithner

Nymphalidae

Pellenea Actinote

Actinote pellenea

REGUA: Photographed at the Catchment on Nov 14, and thereafter seen during my stay in REGUA several times.

Smooth-banded Sister

Adelpha cytheria (or) *cocala didea*

REGUA: Wetands seen on Nov 12 – Dec 2.

Scarlet (Brown) Peacock

Anartia amathea

REGUA: First photographed at the Catchment Nov 14,.Then seen around the wetlands every now and then.



Actinote pellenea

Photo Stefan Lithner



Adelpha cytheria (or) *cocala didea*

Photo Stefan Lithner

White Peacock

Anartia jatrophae

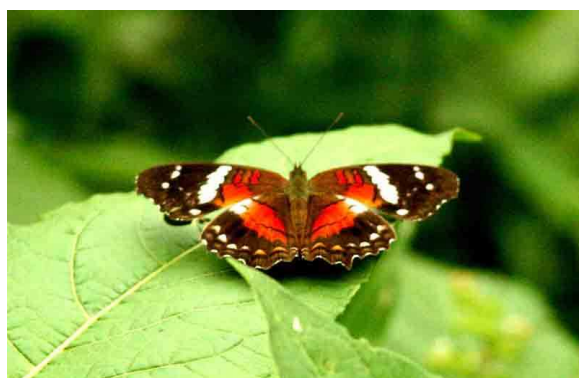
REGUA: Brown Trail; One photographed on Dec 04.

http://butterfliesofamerica.com/callicore_texa_titania_live1.htm

Archeuptychia

Archeuptychia cluena

REGUA: Photographed at the Catchment on Nov 14. First record for REGUA. (Photo p. 4)



Anartia amathea

Photo Stefan Lithner



Anartia jatrophae

Photo Stefan Lithner

Almond-eyed Owl-Butterfly

Caligo braziliensis

REGUA: Green Trail; Photographed on Nov 13.

Mynia Satyr

Cissia myncia

REGUA: Yellow Trail; One photographed on Nov 25.

<http://193.166.3.2/pub/sci/bio/life/insecta/lepidoptera/ditrysia/papilionoidea/nymphalidae/satyrinae/cissia/confusa-1m.jpg> This seems to be the first record for REGUA.

Dicre Beauty (Zebra Mosaic)

Colobura dicre

REGUA: Wetlands; One specimen photographed on Nov 12



Caligo braziliensis

Photo Stefan Lithner



Cissia myncia

Photo Stefan Lithner

Cramer's Eighty-eight 88-butterfly *Diaethria clymena janeiro*

REGUA: Wetlands; Species seen now and then during Nov 12 – Dec 2.

Ochreous Emesis

Emesis fatimella fatimella

REGUA: Catchment, This species was photographed on Nov 12



Colobura dicre

Photo Stefan Lithner



Diaethria clymena janeiro

Photo Stefan Lithner

Tiger-striped Eresia (inoff name) *Eresia eunice eunice*

REGUA: Yellow Trali; Photographed on Nov 25. Second record for REGUA.



Emesis fatimella fatimella

Photo Stefan Lithner



Eresia eunice eunice

Photos Stefan Lithner

Veined White Skipper (plausibly) *Heliopetes arsalte*

REGUA: Common in open and semi-open habitat Nov 12 – Dec 7.

Colourful Hypothyris (inoff name) *Hypothyris ninonia daeta*

REGUA: Yellow Trail; One specimen photographed on Nov 24.

Yellow-based Metalmark

Isapis arurtus

REGUA; Catchment on Nov 14. Second record for REGUA. (Photo p. 5)



Heliopetes arsalte

Photo Stefan Lithner



Lamia Pierella

Photo Stefan Lithner

Monarch

Ituna ilone

REGUA; Seen during my stay in REGUA, at least at the Catchment on Nov 14. This species was not very cooperative. Therefore probably overlooked several times.

Morpho

Morpho helenor achillaena

REGUA; Catchment; First sighting Nov 12, then seen a few times up to Dec 2.

Pierella Lamia

Lamia Pierella

REGUA: Brown Trail; One specimen was photographed on Dec 05.



Rhabdodryas trite

Photo Stefan Lithner



Setabis cruentata

Photo Stefan Lithner

Straight-line Sulphur

Rhabdodryas trite

REGUA: Seen along the waterfront of the wetlands during at least month of December.

Fiery Metalmark (inoff name)

Setabis cruentata

One seen and photographed at Quinta da Baja on Nov 22.

DRAGONFLIES and DAMSOLFLIES

Graceful Acanthagrion (inoff name) *Acanthagrion gracile*

REGUA: wetlands; During studies on Dec 3 and Dec 6 i found a damselfly much looking like an *Ischnura*, but considerably larger than *Ischnura capreolus* (See below). During my studies I gave it the work-name “Larger-Ischnura-like Damselfly”. When comparing photos on http://america-dragonfly.net/globalResults.php?Format=PL_HTML&Photograph=934&offset=0 taken in REGUA during Dec 2011 – Feb 2012, this is the only animal matching my field notes. This damselfly seems to belong to this species.

Blue-faced Darner

Coryphaeschna adnexa

REGUA: Wetlands; A nymph was presented to me by Alcimar do Lago Carvalho during the afternoon of Dec 2.

Black-winged Diastatops (inoff name) *Diastatops obscura*

REGUA: Wetlands; This species was first presented to me by Carroll Perkins in the afternoon of Dec 5. Thereafter also seen on Dec 6 and 7. (Photo p. 15)

Flame-tailed Pond-Hawk

Erythemis peruviana

REGUA: This species was frequently encountered, particularly along the wetland waterfront.



Coryphaeschna adnexa nymph

Photo Stefan Lithner



Erythemis peruviana female

Photo Stefan Lithner

Pin-tailed Pond-hawk

Erythemis plebeja

REGUA: This species was encountered, a few times along the wetland waterfront Dec 4 - 7.

Orange-and-blue Erythrodiplax (inoff name)

Erythrodiplax cf. avittata

REGUA: Catchment; One specimen was photographed during Nov 14.



Erythemis plebeja

Photo Stefan Lithner



Erythrodiplax cf. avittata

Photo Stefan Lithner

Red-blue-and-black Erythrodiplax (inoff name) *Erythrodiplax fusca*

REGUA: Wetlands; This species was first presented to me by Carroll Perkins in the afternoon of Dec 5, and also seen Dec 6 and 7.

Unidentified Erythrodiplax

Erythrodiplax sp.

On http://america-dragonfly.net/globalResults.php?Format=PL_HTML&Photograph=934&offset=0 eight species of *Erythrodiplax* are shown on photos from REGUA during Dec 2011 – Jan 2012.

Ethereal Forktail (inoff name) *Ischnura capreolus*

REGUA: Wetlands; This species was shown to me by Alcimar do Lago Carvalho during the afternoon of Dec 2 and then seen also Dec 5.

Rainpool Spreadwing (plausibly) *Lestes forficula*

REGUA: Wetlands; During the afternoon of Dec 5 I found a dragonfly of genus *Lestes*.

On http://america-dragonfly.net/globalResults.php?Format=PL_HTML&Photograph=934&offset=0 presenting dragonflies and damselflies photographed in REGUA Dec 2011 – Feb 2012 this is the only *Lestes* represented. The photos well match my notes.

Radiant-backed Micrathyria (inoff name) *Micrathyria cf. catenata*

REGUA: Wetlands; Several specimen were seen and photographed during Dec 3 – 7.

Sixth-segment-spotted Micrathyria (inoff name) *Micrathyria cf. hesperis*

REGUA: Wetlands; Several specimen were seen and photographed during Dec 3 – 7.

Eight-segment-spotted Micrathyria (inoff name) *Micrathyria cf. ocellata dentiens*

REGUA: Wetlands; Several specimen were seen and photographed during Dec 3 – 7.



Erythrodiplax fusca

Photo Stefan Lithner



Micrathyria cf. hesperis

Photo Stefan Lithner

Unidentified Micrathyria *Micrathyria sp.*

On http://america-dragonfly.net/globalResults.php?Format=PL_HTML&Photograph=934&offset=0 eight species of *Micrathyria* are presented, photographed in REGUA during Dec 2011– Jan 2012.

Tropical Amberwing *Perithemis mooma*

REGUA: wetlands This species was first presented to me by Carroll Perkins in the afternoon of Dec 5 Then also seen Dec 6 and 7.

Lovely Sanddragon (inoff name) *Progomphus complicatus*

REGUA: Brown Trail; At the bridge about 75 meters from the footballfield one specimen was caught and studied in hand on Nov 20.

Arch-tipped Glider

Tauriphila argo

REGUA: Research Center; During supper on Dec 2 this species was demonstrated by Alcimar do Lago Carvalho.



Micrathyrina cf. ocellata

Photo Stefan Lithner



Perithemis mooma

Photo Stefan Lithner

Unidentifier Trotter/Glider

Tramea sp.

Four species of *Tramea* are presented, photographed in REGUA during Dec 2011 – Jan 2012 on http://america-dragonfly.net/globalResults.php?Format=PL_HTML&Photograph=934&offset=0

Acknowledgements

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REGUA – Atlantic Forest Brazil: <http://www.regua.co.uk/>