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**A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MANU
BIOSPHERE RESERVE, MACHU PICCHU ABRA MALAGA AND
THE CENTRAL HIGHWAY**

August 27th – September 16th 2006

Trip Leader: Barry Walker

**With: Andy Bunting, Andy Deighton, Paul Hopkins, Martin Kennewell, Ian
Merrill, Volkert van der Willigen**



The trip was planned many months in advance as a hard core birding trip and so it was. It was an experienced expert group of birders We were up early most days and birding hard. In Manu we were based at several wonderful lodges strategically placed at varying altitudes in the Cloud Forest and Lowland Amazonian rainforest of the Manu Biosphere Reserve. It was a real experience to bird in these pristine forests full of large primates and other large

mammals. The Manu canopy tower enabled us to get to birds that otherwise would be virtually inaccessible. Our trip to Machu Picchu and Abra Malaga added many birds to the list we did not see in Manu. Particularly our foray into the Abra Malaga *Polylepis* woodlands was a great success and we saw all of the *Polylepis* endemics including fantastic views of Royal Cinclodes – perhaps bird of the trip. A few days on the Central highway got us some more endemics and a flightless Grebe as well! In all we recorded a whopping 747 species which included 6 Tinamou species seen, 3 species of Albatross, 25 Parrots, all 4 endemic Miners, 2 endemic Cinclodes, 61 species of Antbird and 54 species of Hummingbird! Canopy towers, Ox-bow lakes, Relict Andean Forests, Glaciers, Macaw licks and Tapir Licks added to the journey. A wonderful trip!

SOME LOCALITIES WE BIRDED AT

Machu Picchu : S13 09 851 W 072 32 619

Ajcanacu : S 13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (3530 mts)

Esperanza Camp : S 13 10 478 W 071 35 478 (2910mts)

Pillahuata : S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600 mts)

Rocotal : S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 mts)

Union Bridge S 13 04 457 W 071 34 157 (1550 mts)

Cock of the Rock Lodge : S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300 m.)

Quita Calzones or 1000 meter bridge : S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000 mts)

Pilcopata : S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196

Mirador above Atalaya (Macaw Lookout) S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751

Atalaya : S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547

Amazonia Lodge : S 12 52 232 W 071 22 527 9 (500 mts)

Boca Manu Pueblo (where we had a cold beer!) S12°15'55.8" W 070°54'42.8" (300 mts)

Boca Manu Airport S12°17'05.3" W 070°53'12.0"(300 mts)

Manu Wildlife Center S 12 21 327 W 070 42 384 (250 mts)

Blanquillo Macaw Lick S12°26'39.4" W 070°42'15.3" (250 mts)

Tapir Colpa MWC S 12 20 167 W 070 41 803 (250 mts)

Cactus Canastero (Lomas de Lachay) S 11 22 864 W 077 19 389 (400 mts)

Callao Dock: S 12 03 969 W 077 09 496

Shelf (Pelagic turn around point): S 12 08 064 W 077 45 271

Santa Eulalia Road Breakfast :S 11 44 766 W 076 36 315 (3000 mts)

Santa Eulalia Road Tunel: S 11 46 43 W 076 36 84 (2600 mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

August 26th: Everyone arrives in Lima

August 27th: Morning flight to Cusco where Barry is waiting and out to Hucarpay lakes with picnic lunch. Overnight in Cusco at Hotel Los Andes de America

August 28th: Train from Cusco (3300mts) to Machu Picchu (2000mts). Visit ruins (2600 meters) and some birding back towards Aguas Calientes along the road. Return to Ollantaytambo (2870 mts)

August 29th: Full Day at Abra Malaga (Panticalla pass), starting at tree-line at Canchailloc at 3600 meters and working down to around 3200 meters. Some road works did not affect our success. Night in Ollantaytambo.

August 30th: Full Day at Abra Malaga (Panticalla pass), starting at the pass (4050 meters) and all morning in the Polylepis woodland. A beautiful walk down an Andean valley to lunch. Afternoon in the semi arid scrub and then back to Cusco for the night. Night Hotel Los Andes de America.

August 31st: Cusco (3300 meters) to Pillahuata (Esperanza) camp (2800 meters) with stops at Huancarani, Paucartambo and over Ajcanacu pass (3344 meters) to camp.

September 1st: Started birding at the road tunnels near Esperanza (2780) and then at Pillahuata (2600 meters) down to Buenas Aires (2060 meters). Night at Cock of the Rock Lodge

September 2nd: Full day in the Cock of the Rock Lodge area birding from 1600 meters to 1300 meters in the morning and then 1600-2000 meters in the afternoon.. Night Cock of the Rock Lodge.

September 3rd: All morning birding above and below Rocotal at 2000 meters. A big cold front rolled in this day at lunch. Afternoon below the lodge at 1200 meters Night Cock of the Rock Lodge.

September 4th: Cock of the Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge. Cold and rainy. We birded from 1800 meters to 1200 meters, then at 1000 meters (Quita Calzones). We drove through Pilcopata and then onto Atalaya with some birding near the Mirador . In the late afternoon we crossed the Alto Madre de Dios river and walked into Amazonia Lodge. Night Amazonia Lodge.

September 5th: We crossed the river in the early morning to be at the Macaw overlook (800 meters) early. We then birded the Atalaya – Pilcopata road and returned to Amazonia Lodge for lunch. Afternoon was spent on the jeep track. Night Amazonia Lodge.

September 6th: Full day at Amazonia Lodge on the jeep track and othe trails. Afternoon on the jeep track and night birding.

September 7th: Morning on the hill trails above Amazonia Lodge to about 700 meters and then to the river and by boat to Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (250 meters). Stop at Boca Manu to refuel and a beer and another stop on a beach for late afternoon birding. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge.

September 8^t: First thing at the Canopy Tower then the Grid. Afternoon on the aptly named Anthrush trail. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

September 9th: Morning for Paul and Volkert at the Macaw Lick. Fig pass, Creekside and Manakin trails for the rest before lunch. Lunch and siesta at the Tapir Lick. Afternoon return via the Collpa trail. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge.

September 10th: All morning in the on the Cocha Nueva trail. Afternoon vist to the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake

September 11th: Early start and we went up the Madre de Dios River for 3 hours in the mornib fog to the Boca manu Aerodrome. Some birding at the Aerodrome and 45 minute

flight over the Andes to Cusco. Lunch in Cusco and then the last flight to Lima. Night in Lima.

September 12th: Early start to Lomas de Lachay. Afternoon long drive to La Oroya (3600 meters) with a stop at Chancay. Night La Oroya

September 13th: Early start to Junin and then onto Chincaycocha Lake for the endemic Junin Grebe. Drive over Ticlio pass at 4700 meters to the Marcopomacocha road at 4600 meters

September 14th: Santa Eulaia Road 3000 – 2300 meters. Drive to Lima.

September 15th: Full day Pelagic 35 nautical miles off the port of Callao

September 16th: A full day along the coast south of Lima to the fishing village of Pucusana. Short boat trip. Birding San Pedro beach and the Lurin valley. Short stop at Villa Marshes.

THE BIRDLIST

* = Heard Only

E = Endemic to Peru.

NE = near-endemic e.g. just sneaks into NW Bolivia, SW Brazil, SW Ecuador or N. Chile.

Gray Tinamou*	Tinamus tao
Black Tinamou*	Timaus osgoodi
VULNERABLE	
Great Tinamou	Tinamus major
Seen at at Manu Wildlife Center on the Cocha Nueva trail	
White-throated Tinamou	Tinamus guttatus
Fantastic looks of thei seldom seen Tinamou (photographed) on the Creekside trail. .	
Hooded Tinamou*	Nothocercus nigrocapillus
Cinereous Tinamou*	Crypturellus cinereus
Heard most days in the lowlands	
Little Tinamou*	Crypturellus soui
Heard on many days.	
Brown Tinamou*	Crypturellus obsoletus
Undulated Tinamou	Crypturellus undulatus
Seen on n the Jeep Track at Amazonia Lodge and other locations	
Black-capped Tinamou	Crypturellus atrocapillus
Commonly heard at Amazonia Lodge and one seen on the jeep track..	
Ornate Tinamou	Nothoprocta ornate
Great looks of one near Paucartambo	
Andean Tinamou	Nothoprocta pentlandi
Fabulous looks of half a dozen along the Santa Eulia road	
Humboldt Penguin (NE)	Spheniscus humboldti
One on the pelagic	
White-tufted Grebe	Rollandia rolland
Seen at Villa Marshes, Lago Junin and at Huacarpay Lakes.	
Great Grebe	Podiceps major
Seen on the pools at Villa Marshes.	
Least Grebe	Tachybaptus dominicus
On the Ox-bow lake in Manu	

Pied-billed Grebe	Podilymbus podiceps
Villa Marshes	
Silvery Grebe	Podiceps rolland
On lakes below Ticlio pass and on lake Junin	
Junin Grebe (E)	Podiceps taczanowskii
About 6 of the flightless endemic on our boat trip on Junin	
Waved Albatross	Phoebastria irrorata
40+ of this Galapagos Island breeder on the pelagic. Only breeds on Espanola and Isla de Plata	
Black-browed Albatross	Thalassarche melanophris
One subadult. Breeds on sub-antarctic islands	
Buller's Albatross	Thalassarche bulleri
One correctly identified by Andy D on the pelagic. Breeds only on Chatham Island New Zealand	
Antarctic (Southern) Giant Petrel	Macronectes giganteus
At least 4 on the pelagic	
Cape Petrel	Daption capense
10 + on the pelagic	
White-chinned Petrel	Procellaria aequinoctialis
100 + on the pelagic	
Sooty Shearwater	Puffinus griseus
Pink-footed Shearwater	Puffinus creatopus
20+ on the pelagic	
Wilson's Storm-Petrel	Oceanites oceanicus
Only 1 positively identified	
White-vented (Elliot's) Storm-Petrel (NE)	Oceanites gracilis
The common Storm-Petrel on the pelagic with 400+ seen. This is a Humboldt current specialist	
Markham's Storm-Petrel	Oceanodroma markhami
10+ on the pelagic (NE) This is a Humboldt current specialist – only known breeding colony is on the desert coast on the Paracas Peninsular.	
Ringed (Hornby's) Storm-Petrel	Oceanodroma hornbyi
Around 60 seen on the pelagic. (NE) This is a Humboldt current specialist – breeding grounds unknown, but desiccated specimens found way inland in the desert indicate they nest deep in the Atacama desert a long way inland	
Peruvian Diving-Petrel (NE)	Pelecanoides garnotii
Great views of this with 40+ seen	
Peruvian Pelican	Pelicanus thagus
Peruvian Booby	Sula variegata
Neotropic Cormorant	Phalacrocorax brasilianus
Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands and on the coast	
Guanay Cormorant	Phalacrocorax bougainvillii
On the coast.	
Red-legged Cormorant	Phalacrocorax gaimardi
On the coast – perhaps the prettiest Cormorant	
Anhinga	Anhinga anhinga
One female seen at Manu Wildlife Center	
Capped Heron	Pilherodius pileatus
A few on the Rio Alto Madre de Dios.	
Cocoi (White-necked) Heron	Ardea cocoi
Do the hokey-kokey Heron. The South American Checklist committee says "Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as "White-necked Heron," but this name is also used (e.g., Martínez-Vilata & Motis 1992) for Old World <i>Ardea pacifica</i> ."	
Great Egret	Ardea albus
Cattle Egret	Bubulcus ibis
Snowy Egret	Egretta thula
Little Blue Heron	Egretta caerulea

Striated Heron	Butorides striatus
Black-crowned Night-Heron	Nycticorax nycticorax
Fasciated Tiger-Heron	Tigrisoma fasciatum
Common on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazoni Lodge and Boca Manu.	
Andean Ibis	Theristicus branickii
Good looks at breakfast at Abra Malaga and next day on the way to Manu. The SACC says " <i>Theristicus melanopis</i> is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with <i>T. caudatus</i> . However, it (with <i>branickii</i>) was considered a separate species by Steinbacher (1979), Fjelds� & Krabbe (1990), Matheu & del Hoyo (1992), Ridgely et al. (2001), etc., but no explicit rationale has been published [?]; they form a superspecies (Steinbacher 1979). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered <i>branickii</i> as separate species ("Andean Ibis") from <i>melanopis</i> . Proposal?	
Puna Ibis	Plegadis ridgwayi
Common in the highlands and also at Villa Marshes	
Green Ibis	Mesembrinibis cayennensis
One on Cocha Blanco Lake	
Horned Screamer	Anhima cornuta
Good studies of this impressive species mostly along the river	
Andean Goose	Chloephaga melanoptera
40 in the Junin/La Oroya area	
Orinoco Goose	Neochen jubata
NEAR-THREATENED 4 on two dates near Manu Wildlife Center	
Muscovy Duck	Cairina moschata
Several sightings of this large Duck at Manu Wildlife Center.	
Torrent Duck	Merganetta armata turneri
12 seen from the train en route to and from Macchu Picchu.	
Speckled Teal	Anas flavirostris
Common at Huacarpay Lakes and Junin and small numbers elsewhere in the highlands	
White-cheeked Pintail	Anas bahemensis
Seen at Villa Marshes	
Puna Teal	Anas puna
Common at Junin and Huacarpay Lakes and at Villa.	
Cinnamon Teal	Anas cyanoptera
Common at Junin and Huacarpay Lakes and also at Pantanos de Villa	
Andean Duck	Oxyura ferruginea
Common at Junin and Huacarpay Lakes and at Villa marshes	
Andean Condor	Vultur gryphus
NEAR-THREATENED Several looks at the enigmatic Vulture	
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	Cathartes melambrotus
King Vulture	Sarcoramphus papa
6 seen in the lowlands	
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus
Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus
On Cocha Blanco	
Double-toothed Kite	Harpagus bidentatus
One perched in a tree above Atalaya	
Plumbeous Kite	Ictinia plumbea
Seen daily at altitudes below 1000 meters	
Cinereous Harrier	Circus cinereous
2 at Huacarpay Lakes and 2 on the way to Manu.	

Crane Hawk 3 in total	Geranospiza caerulescens
Slate-colored Hawk Several sightings including 2 mating from the canopy tower	Leucopternis schistacea.
Great Black-Hawk A few of these riverside species in Manu	Buteogallus urubitinga
Black-collared Hawk A couple on the ox-bow lakes at Manu Wildlife Center	Busarellus nigricollis
Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle 2 at Huacarpay Lakes and 2 in the Santa Eulalia Valley	Geranoaetus melanoleucus
Solitary Eagle 2 near Cock of the Rock Lodge soaring	Harpyhaliaetus solitarius
Roadside Hawk Perhaps better named "Riverside Hawk!"	Buteo magnirostris
Puna Hawk At Abra Malaga and in the Junin /Marcopomacocha area	Buteo poecilochrous
Red-backed Hawk In intermontane valleys and at Lomas de Lachay. By some authorities considered a superspecies – Variable Hawk – with Puna Hawk. The SACC says "Farquhar (1988) concluded that <i>Buteo poecilochrous</i> and <i>B. polyosoma</i> are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Jaramillo (2003) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that <i>B. polyosoma</i> and <i>B. poecilochrous</i> are conspecific. [incorp. Cabot & De Vries 2003] [incorp. Vaurie 1962]. Proposal badly needed.	Buteo polyosoma
Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle At Amazonia Lodge on 2 successive days	Spizastur melanoleucus
Black Hawk-Eagle One perched calling near Atalaya	Spizaetus tyrannus
Black-and-Chestnut Eagle 2 near Cock of the Rock Lodge seen very well soaring	Oroaetus isidori
Black Caracara	Daptrius ater
Red-throated Caracara Several sightings of this noisy bird! A good Christmas present for someone you don't like!	Ibycter americanus
Mountain Caracara Common in the highlands	Phalcoboenus megalopterus
Laughing Falcon*	Herpetotheres cachinnans
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius
Bat Falcon A few	Falco ruficularis
Peregrine Falcon 1 along the coast and one at Machu Picchu of the <i>cassini</i> race	Falco peregrinus
Barred Forest-Falcon*	Micrastur ruficollis
Speckled Chachalaca Common in the lowlands.	Ortalis guttata
Andean Guan Several great looks in the Cloud Forest	Penelope montagnii
Spix's Guan Sightings at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center	Penelope jacquacu
Wattled Guan*	Aburria aburri
NEAR-THREATENED	
Blue-throated (Common) Piping-Guan At Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center. The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of <i>Pipile</i> is weak, and various	Pipile cumanensis

authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, del Hoyo 1994) consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. cunjubi* to form a superspecies, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatry is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cunjubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cunjubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cunjubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. cunjubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cunjubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. **Proposal needed.** [incorp. Vaurie (1967a)]

Razor-billed Curassow

A few sightings of this huge gamebird. Fantastic! Some authors (e.g., Delacour & Amadon 1973, REFS) merge *Mitu* into *Crax*. Most authors, however, continue to maintain them as separate genera, and genetic data (Pereira & Baker 2004) are consistent with this treatment.

Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail*

We were pretty close!

Starred Wood-Quail

3 seen on the Creekside trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Hoatzin

Punk chickens! Noisy and clumsy. Always a pleasure to watch

Limpkin

Pale-winged Trumpeter

One sighting of this much sought after bird. A small group seen on the Grid one morning at Manu Wildlife Center were wary and moved away quickly

Rufous-sided Crake*

Gray-breasted Crake*

Gray-necked Wood-Rail

One at Amazonia Lodge and two at Manu Wildlife Center

Blackish Rail

Seen well on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge in response to playback

Plumbeous Rail

2 seen at Huacarpay Lakes and also at Villa Marshes

American Purple Gallinule

An immature in the Lurin Valley on the coast

Azure Gallinule

2 immatures on Cocha Blanco Lake

Common Moorhen

An immature on Cocha Blanco Lake was a notable straggler. The SACC says "Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) , the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage.

Proposal needed

Slate-colored (Andean) Coot

Called "Andean Coot" in Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996), and Ridgely et al. (2001)

Giant Coot

Several on Lake Junin and near Ticlio pass

Sungrebe

Mitu tuberosa

Odontophorus speciosus

Odontophorus stellatus

Opisthocomus hoazin

Aramus guarauna

Psophia leucoptera

Laterallus melanophaius

Laterallus exilis

Aramides cajanea

Pardirallus nigricans

Pardirallus sanguinolentus

Porphyrio martinica

Porphyrio flavirostris

Gallinula chloropus

Fulica ardesiaca.

Fulica gigantean

Heliornis fulica

Several sightings of this Finfoot on Cocha Blanco

Sunbittern

Seen well on the Madre de Dios river and at Manu

Wattled Jacana

Blackish Oystercatcher

At Pucusana.

American Oystercatcher

Black-necked Stilt

40 at at San Pedro near Lima.

White-backed Stilt

4 at San Pedro near Lima. plus intermediaries. Probably conspecific with the previous taxon. The SACC says "*Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Vaurie 1965c, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt") and was so treated by Dickinson (2003). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* as a separate species (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies (Mayr & Short 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Pierce 1996), and with from one to six species-level taxa recognized by various authors. Virtually no data are available relevant to taxon-ranking of allopatric populations. The contact between *mexicanus* and *melanurus* in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study.

Peruvian Thicknee

13 seen exceptionally well near Lomas de Lachay

Pied Lapwing

Several ightings on the Madre de Dios River – a cracker!

Andean Lapwing

Black-bellied (Grey) Plover

Called "Grey Plover" in Old World and some New World (e.g., Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003) literature. **Proposal needed?**

Semi-palmated Plover

Killdeer

Collared Plover

A few on the Madre de Dios River

Puna Plover

2 on Lake Junin

Diademed Sandpiper Plover

2 birds at our usual stakeout on the Marcapomacocha road. Spectacular and tame.

Tawny-throated Dottrel

8 adults and 4 fluffy young near Lomas de Lachay

Puna Snipe

One at Marcapomacocha

Andean Snipe

Several heard and 2 seen feeding next to the toilet at the Pillahuata camp. Great looks at this hard to see wader.

(Hudsonian) Whimbrel

On the coast. The SACC says "Zink et al. (1995) proposed a return to earlier classifications (e.g., Ridgway 1919) that considered New World *hudsonicus* to be a separate species from Old World populations based on genetic distance. Although plumage pattern also differs substantially, vocalizations are evidently very similar, in contrast to the many allotaxa in the Scolopacidae treated as separate species

Upland Sandpiper

One on a beach along the Madre de Dios River

Greater Yellowlegs

Lesser Yellowlegs

Eurypyga helias meridionalis

Wildlife Center

Jacana jacana

Haematopus ater

Haematopus palliatus

Himantopus mexicanus

Himantopus melanurus

Burhinus superciliaris

Vanellus cayanus

Vanellus resplendens

Pluvialis squatarola

Charadrius semipalmatus

Charadrius vociferus

Charadrius collaris

Charadrius alticola

Phegornis mitchellii

Oreopholus ruficollis

Gallinago andina

Gallinago jamesoni

Numineus phaeopus hudsonicus

Bartramia longicauda

Tringa melanoleuca

Tringa flavipes

Solitary Sandpiper	Tringa solitaria
Spotted Sandpiper	Tringa macularia
Many still in summer plumage	
Willet	Catoptorophobus macularia
200+ at San Pedro beach	
Ruddy Turnstone	Arenaria interpres
On the coast	
Sanderling	Calidris alba
On the coast	
Semi-palmated Sandpiper	Calidris pusilla
Least Sandpiper	Calidris minutilla
Baird's Sandpiper	Calidris bairdii
In the highlands at Lake Junin	
Pectoral Sandpiper	Calidris melanotos
2 at Huacarpay Lakes, 2 on Lake Junin	
Stilt Sandpiper	Calidris himantopus
2 at Huacarpay lakes near Cusco and 6 along the coast	
Wilson's Phalarope	Steganopus tricolor
Red (Grey) Phalarope	Phalaropus fulicarius
300+ on the pelagic	
Least Seedsnipe	Thinocorus rimicivorus
10+ near Lomas de Lachay	
Chilean Skua	Stercorarius chilensis
5 on the pelagic	
Pomarine Jaeger	Stercorarius pomarinus
Long-tailed Jaeger	Stercorarius longicaudus
One juvenile on the pelagic. This and the preceding species known as Skua in old world literature. It seems logical to use Jaeger for the more slender species and Skua for the large brown species	
One on the pelagic.	
Belcher's Gull	Larus belcheri
<i>Larus belcheri</i> and <i>L. atlanticus</i> were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977) considered conspecific, but Devillers (1977) provided rationale for treatment as separate species [check], and this treatment has been followed by most authors, e.g., Sibley & Monroe (1990), Burger & Gochfeld (1996), and AOU (1998); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). The AOU (Banks 2003) recently adopted proposal to change English name to "Belcher's Gull"; SACC proposal passed to change the name of <i>Larus belcheri</i> from "Band-tailed" to "Belcher's."	
Gray Gull	Larus modestus
Common – nests in the Atacama desert	
Kelp Gull	Larus dominicanus
Gray-headed Gull	Larus cirrocephalus
Large colony at Villa Marshes	
Andean Gull	Larus serranus
Gray Gull	Larus modestus
Sabines Gull	Xema sabini
3 on the pelagic. Some authors (e.g., Vaurie 1965c, Blake 1977, Cramp & Simmons 1983) merge <i>Xema</i> into <i>Larus</i>	
Swallow-tailed Gull	Creagrus furcatus
7 individuals on the pelagic. Reasons for placement of this taxon in the monotypic genus <i>Creagrus</i> are based on skeletal morphology (REF), and unusual tail shape and plumage pattern (Ridgway 1919); some classifications (e.g., Blake 1977) include this species in <i>Larus</i> . Genetic data (Pons et al. 2005) confirm that continued treatment in a monotypic genus is warranted, and that it is a basal taxon within the Laridae.	
Elegant Tern	Sterna elegans
On the coast on the pelagic	

South American Tern A few on the pelagic	Sterna hirundinacea
Arctic/Common Tern On the pelagic.	Sterna paradisaea/hirundo
Yellow-billed Tern Daily on the lowland Amaazonian rivers	Sterna superciliaris
Peruvian Tern At least 8 at San Pedro beach	Sterna lorata
Large-billed Tern Seen most days on the lowland rivers.	Phaetusa simplex
Inca Tern Many along the coast. One of Peru's greatest birds	Larosterna inca
Black Skimmer	Rynchops niger
Spot-winged Pigeon Common in the highlands. Johnson & Clayton (2000a), Johnson et al. (2001), and Johnson (2004) found strong evidence that <i>Columba</i> is paraphyletic, with Old World <i>Columba</i> more closely related to <i>Streptopelia</i> than to New World " <i>Columba</i> ." This is consistent with previously recognized differences between New World and Old World <i>Columba</i> in terms of morphology (Ridgway 1916), serology (Cumley & Irwin 1944), and behavior (Johnston 1962, <?> Goodwin 1959a). Johnston (1962), however, considered the <i>P. fasciata</i> superspecies to be more closely related to Old World <i>Columba</i> than to New World species due to plumage characters (but see Goodwin 1983); genetic data (Johnson et al. 2001) indicate that <i>fasciata</i> is basal to other New World, but that they still form a monophyletic . <incorp. Goodwin 1959>. The New World taxa are here placed in the genus <i>Patagioenas</i> . SACC Proposal passed to recognize <i>Patagioenas</i> . The AOU has also made this change (Banks et al. 2003)	Patagioenas maculosa
Band-tailed Pigeon Common in the Higher Cloud Forest	Patagioenas fasciata
Pale-vented Pigeon Common in the lowlands.	Patagioenas cayennensis
Plumbeous Pigeon	Patagioenas plumbea
Ruddy Pigeon	Patagioenas subvinacea
Eared Dove	Zenaida auriculata
West Peruvian (Pacific) Dove (NE) <i>Zenaida meloda</i> was formerly (e.g., Peters, 1937, Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> . Treatment here as a separate species follows split from <i>Z. asiatica</i> in Baptista et al. (1997) and Johnson & Clayton (2000b), and followed by Gibbs et al. (2001) and Banks et al. (REF); they form a superspecies. SACC proposal to lump <i>Z. meloda</i> and <i>Z. asiatica</i> did not pass.	Zenaida meloda
Croaking Ground-Dove	Columbina cruziana
Ruddy Ground-Dove 2 near Patria	Columbina tapalcoti
Bare-faced Ground-Dove We saw two sub-species – nominate <i>ceciliae</i> at Huacarpay Lakes and <i>gymnops</i> in the Santa Eulalia Valley	Metriopelia ceciliae
Black-winged Ground-Dove 10+ in the Santa Eulalia Valley	Metropelia melanoptera
White-tipped Dove	Leptotila verreauxi decipiens
Gray-fronted Dove Seen commonly at all lowland sites	Leptotila rufaxilla
Ruddy Quail-Dove Several sightings at Manu Wildlife Center	Geotrygon montana
Blue-and-Yellow Macaw Manu is Macaw paradise and these guys flying across the river at dusk in the late afternoon sun were a real treat.	Ara ararauna

Military Macaw

VULNERABLE 4 near the Mirador stakeout above Atalaya. A foothill bird which is an Amazonia Lodge speciality (also two here).

Scarlet Macaw

Less common than the next species but good studies of this species

Red-and-Green Macaw

Star performer at the Macaw Lick – could not be better.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw

Common small Macaw of the lowlands.

Red-bellied Macaw

Likes Mauritia palms and several groups flying over on the way to and from feeding and roosting sites

Blue-headed Macaw (NE)

4 birds seen well at the Mirador above Atalaya including one perched

Scarlet-fronted Parakeet

Watch out here! Keep track of your Parakeets. Arndt (2006) described a new species, *Aratinga hockingi*; specimens in museums of this taxon had been identified as *A. mitrata*, but the new species may be more closely related to *A. wagleri*.

Mitred Parakeet

We saw the nominate *mitrata* subspecies at Machu Picchu in humid forest. More work may show that two species are involved. Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) suggested that the subspecies *alticola* of Peru might deserve species rank from *Aratinga mitrata*. Arndt (2006) provided further rationale for treatment of *alticola* as a separate species.

White-eyed Parakeet

Common in the lowlands below Cock of the Rock Lodge and around Amazonia Lodge

Dusky-headed Parakeet

Just 2 along the river

Rose-faced Parakeet

Great studies at the Tapir Lick during our midday siesta. The Painted Parakeet complex has recently been split into several species and the Manu bird is now Rose-faced Parakeet.

Black-capped (Rock) Parakeet

Again good looks at the tapir Lick at midday

Mountain Parakeet

At Lomas de Lachay and Santa Eulalia

Dusky-billed Parrotlet

A few at the tapir lick with the Pyrrhura Parakeets always a pleasure to see and can be difficult.

Pacific Parrotlet

4 at the Lurin River were a surprise but my investigations indicate that these are a feral population established in the Liam area since the 1970's. I think you should aim for the N peru tour to tick 'em

Cobalt-winged Parakeet

Common and noisy in lowland forest.

Tui Parakeet

Seen at the Macaw Lick and Cocha Blanco in the Manu Wildlife Center area

White-bellied Parrot (NE)

4 scoped from the canopy tower at Manu Wildlife Center.

Orange-cheeked Parrot

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick plus flyby's from the Canopy Tower

Blue-headed Parrot

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot

A flock of 20 near the Pillahuata camp. This species will certainly be treated as separate from White-crowned. The subspecies *seniloides* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("White-capped Parrot") from *Pionus tumultuosus*, ("Plum-crowned Parrot") but see O'Neill & Parker (1977), who noted that the only differences between the

Ara militaris**Ara macao****Ara chloropterus****Ara severa****Ara manilata****Ara couloni****Aratinga wagleri****Aratinga mitrata mitrata****Aratinga leucophthalmus****Aratinga weddellii****Pyrrhura roseifrons****Pyrrhura rupicola****Bolborhynchus aurifrons****Forpus sclateri****Forpus coelestis****Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera****Brotogeris sanctithomae****Pionites leucogaster****Pionopsitta barrabandi****Pionus menstruus****Pionus tumultuosus tumultuosus**

two are the degree of saturation of rosy pigment; this treatment was followed by Collar (1997) and Dickinson (2003), but not by Forshaw (1989), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), or Ridgely et al. (2001). There is no evidence of intergradation between the two. [SACC proposal pending to treat *seniloides* as a species](#). English name "Speckle-faced Parrot" for composite species follows suggestion by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990).

Yellow-crowned Parrot

At the Macaw lick

Amazona ochrocephala

Scaly-naped Parrot

A cloud forest Amazonas – flocks near Pillahauta and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Amazona mercenaria

Mealy Parrot

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick. Noisy birds and with the Macaws make tape recording tricky sometimes.

Amazona farinosa

Dark-billed Cuckoo

1 at Cocha Nueva

Coccyzus melacophrys

Squirrel Cuckoo

Piaya cayana

Black-bellied Cuckoo

Seen well from the canopy tower at Manu Wildlife Center.

Piaya melanogaster

Smooth-billed Ani

In the Amazon

Crotophaga ani

Groove-billed Ani

On the coast

Crotophaga sulcirostris

Rufescent Screech Owl*

A close encounter of the third kind at the Cock of the Rock lek. Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988). <incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> Consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. [SACC Proposal passed to place South American *Otus* in *Megascops*](#)

Meagascops ingens

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl

Great look in response to playback at Amazonia Lodge after leading us ameer dance and heard every night in the lowlands

Megascops watsonii

Yungas Pygmy Owl

One in response to playback at Abra Malaga. Recently described: König (1991). *Glaucidium bolivianum* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included within *G. jardinii*, but König (1991) and Heidrich et al. (1995b) provided evidence for treating it as a separate species.

Glaucidium bolivianum

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl*

Howell and Robbins (1995) and Robbins and Howell (1995) supported recognition of *hardyi* as a species separate from *Glaucidium minutissimum*, and they also showed that Middle American taxa in this group should also be considered separate species. This treatment has been followed by König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999).

Glaucidium hardyi

Peruvian Pygmy Owl (NE)

One seen well in the Santa Eulaia valley. Recently described: König (1991); separated from *Glaucidium brasilianum* based primarily on vocalizations. It may be more complex with the interandean valley populations being yet another species

Glaucidium peruanum

Great Potoo

A calling bird in the Lodge clearing at Manu Wildlife Center on a moonlit night.

Nyctibius grandis

Long-tailed Potoo

One seen in response to playback at Amazonia Lodge

Nyctibius aethereus

Common Potoo

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge and heard nightly there.

Nyctibius griseus

Sand-colored Nighthawk

Great looks along the Madre de Dios river. Roosts on sandbars and dead logs in the river. How does it handle the heat?

Chordeiles rupestris

Lesser Nighthawk

Chordeiles acutipennis

One flushed near Pucusana	<i>Nyctidromus albicollis</i>
Pauraque	
several seen during the day and at dusk	
Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>
One on a sandbar along the Madre de Dios River	
Swallow-tailed Nightjar*	<i>Uropsalis segmentata</i>
Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>
A full tailed male and a female at the Mirador above Union Bridge. Wow!	
Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutilus</i>
Common	
White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>
Gray-rumped Swift	<i>Chaetura cinereiventris</i>
Seen on several days around Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>
Many sightings	
Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>
After hearing it mentioned a dozen times we finally saw 20 on the Santa Eulaia Road	
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>
Several sightings	
Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsuta</i>
1 at the Manu Wildlife Center flowers	
Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>
Great looks at the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge	
White-bearded Hermit	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>
The common forest Hermit in the lowlands. Seen well at the flowers at Manu Wildlife Center	
Koepcke's Hermit (E)	<i>Phaethornis koepckeae</i>
NEAR-THREATENED A Peruvian endemic and a speciality at Amazonia Lodge. 3 individuals seen including 2 exceptionally well.	
Needle-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis philippii</i>
Two sightings at Manu Wildlife Center	
Reddish Hermit	<i>Phaethornis ruber</i>
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>
Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders	
White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>
Green Violet-ear	<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>
Sparkling Violet-ear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>
Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>
A female daily at Amazonia Lodge	
Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Popelairia popelairii</i>
Good looks at Cock of the Rock lodge	
Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>
Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge	
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>
Golden-tailed Sapphire	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>
Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>
Great looks at the Cock of the Rock feeders	
Amazilia Hummingbird	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>
Green-and-White Hummingbird (E)	<i>Amazilia viridicauda</i>
Peruvian endemic and a Machu Picchu speciality	
Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Amazilia lactea</i>
One at Boca Manu Aerodrome	
Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>
Gould's Jewelfront	<i>Helidoxa aurescens</i>
A fantastic bird at the Butterfly Bushes at Amazonia Lodge	

Violet-fronted Brilliant	Heliodoxa leadbeateri
Giant Hummingbird	Patagona gigas
At Huacarpay Lakes and Santa Eulalia – the worlds largest Hummingbird	
Shining Sunbeam	Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus
Common in the higher cloud forest	
White-tufted Sunbeam (E)	Aglaeactis castelnaudii
3 or 4 of this endemic at Abra Malaga	
Andean Hillstar	Oreotrochilus estella
Peters (1945) and Schuchmann (1999) treated <i>stolzmanni</i> of northern Peru as a separate species from <i>Oreotrochilus estella</i> , but this has not been followed by most authors, including Ridgely & Greenfield (2001)	
Black-breasted Hillstar (E)	Oreotrochilus melanogaster
One at Marcopomacocha	
Gould's (Collard) Inca (NE)	Coeligena (coeligena) inca
Several in the Cloud Forest. We saw the inca form with the rufous chest band. The SACC does not recognize the split. Schuchmann (1999) treated the southern <i>inca</i> subspecies group as a separate species from <i>Coeligena torquata</i> , a return to the classification of Cory (1918), but provided little rationale. SACC proposal to recognize <i>inca</i> as a separate species did not pass.	
Bronzy Inca	Coeligena coeligena
1 just below The Tunnels, between Pillahuata camp site and CORL, 4/11.	
Violet-throated Starfrontlet (NE)	Coeligena violifer osculans
Fairly common around Pillahuata and at Abra Malaga	
Sword-billed Hummingbird	Ensifera ensifera
One at Abra Malaga	
Great Sapphirewing	Pterophanes cyanopterus
One at Abra Malaga	
Amethyst-throated Sunangel	Heliangelus amethysticollis
Copery-naped (Sapphire-vented) Puffleg	Eriocnemis sapphiropygia (luciani)
Seen well at Abra Malaga (<i>sapphiropygia</i>). The southern subspecies <i>sapphiropygia</i> was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from <i>Eriocnemis luciani</i> , but Peters (1945) and most subsequent classifications treated them as conspecific; Schuchmann (1999), however, treated it as a separate species from <i>E. luciani</i> , and Schuchmann et al. (2001) provided evidence for this treatment. SACC proposal pending to recognize <i>sapphiropygia</i> as separate species.	
Buff-thighed (Greenish) Puffleg	Haplophaedia (aureliae) assimilis
<i>Haplophaedia assimilis</i> was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of <i>H. aureliae</i> (Greenish Puffleg), but Schuchmann et al. (2000) provided rationale for treating it as a separate species, representing a return to the classification of Cory (1918). Proposal needed (to assess validity of this split).	
Booted Racket-tail	Ocreatus underwoodii annae
Black-tailed Trainbearer	Lesbia victoriae
Bronze-tailed Comet (E)	Polyonymus caroli
4 of this endemic along the Santa Eulalia Road.	
Purple-backed Thornbill	Ramphomicron microrhynchum
A female seen well at Abra Malaga	
Scaled Metaltail (NE)	Metallura aeneocauda
3/4 at Abra Malaga including stunning views of a breakfast bird.	
Black Metaltail (E)	Metallura phoebe
One along the Santa Eulalia Road	
Tyrian Metaltail	Metallura tyrianthina smaragdnicollis
Common	
Rufous-capped Thornbill	Chalcostigma ruficeps
2 near our camp at Pillahuata	
Olivaceous Thornbill	Chalcostigma olivaceum
Wow – what a bird and behaviour – “yomping” over the Puna – great looks at Marcopomacocha.	

Blue-mantled Thornbill (NE)	Chalcostigma stanleyi
Several looks at this in the Abra Malaga Polylepis	
Long-tailed Sylph	Agelaiocercus kingi
Several sightings including males	
Wedge-billed Hummingbird	Schistes geoffroyi
Near Cock of the Rock Lodge – seen well	
Bearded Mountaineer (E)	Oreonympha nobilis
At least 3 in the Nicotania bushes around Hucarpay Lake. A most wanted bird.	
Black-eared Fairy	Heliiothryx aurita
1 performed well at the bushes at Amazonia Lodge	
Peruvian Sheartail (NE)	Thaumastura cora
Seen on the Santa Eulalia Road – stunner! Just sneaks into northern Chile	
Oasis Hummingbird (NE)	Rhodopis vesper vesper
Lomas de Lachay and at Santa Eulaia	
Purple-collared Woodstar (NE)	Myrtis fanny
On the Santa Eulalia Road. Just sneaks into northern Chile	
White-bellied Woodstar	Acestrura mulsant
2 at 2000 meters on the Manu road including a full plumaged male.	
Golden-headed Quetzal	Pharomachrus auriceps
Stunning – 6 individuals	
Pavonine Quetzal	Pharomachrus pavoninus
Great looks at MWC on the grid	
Black-tailed Trogon	Trogon melanurus melanurus
Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered <i>mesurus</i> (Ecuadorian Trogon) of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru to be a separate species from <i>Trogon melanurus</i> (Black-tailed Trogon) SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data.	
Amazonian White-tailed Trogon*	Trogon viridis viridis
Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies <i>chionurus</i> of the Chocó region to be a separate species from <i>Trogon viridis</i> ; (followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data	
Collared Trogon	Trogon collaris
Masked Trogon	Trogon personatus
A couple in the Cloud Forest	
Blue-crowned Trogon	Trogon curucui
Amazonian Violaceous Trogon	Trogon violaceus violaceus
Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered <i>caligatus</i> (Northern Violaceous Trogon) of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from <i>Trogon violaceus</i> , (<i>Amazonian Violaceous Trogon</i>) and this was followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data.	
Ringed Kingfisher	Ceryle torquata
Amazon Kingfisher	Chloroceryle amazona
Green Kingfisher	Chloroceryle Americana
On the Amazonian Ox-bow lakes but also along the coast at Lurin	
Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher	Chloroceryle inda
On Cocha Blanco	
Broad-billed Motmot	Electron platyrhynchum
2 seen well	
Rufous Motmot*	Baryphthengus martii
Blue-crowned Motmot	Momotus momota
In the bamboo	
Highland Motmot	Momotus aequatorialis
Both at Machu Picchu and in the Manu Cloud Forest. The SACC lumps this with Blue-crowned Motmot. They say - Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form <i>aequatorialis</i> was a separate species from <i>M. momota</i> , and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and	

Dickinson (2003), thus returning to the classification of Cory (1919) and Chapman (1923, 1926). However, no formal analysis has ever been published, and the published evidence in support of treating *aequatorialis* as a species-level taxon is weak. [SACC proposal passed for treating *aequatorialis* as conspecific with *M. momota*](#) (and we hope that this decision stimulates further research on the *M. momota* complex).

Purus Jacamar

7 seen well on Cocha Blanco at Manu Wildlife Center. *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) treated as separate species, but Peters (1948) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them conspecific ("Chestnut Jacamar"). Haffer (1974) noted that they are parapatric in the Río Ucayali area with no sign of interbreeding and that they differ in plumage to the same degree as other jacamars currently ranked as species; they constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus

Bluish-fronted Jacamar

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

Galbula cyanescens

Paradise Jacamar

Heard and later one very strange plumaged immature

Galbula dea

White-necked Puffbird

2 from the canopy tower

Notharchus macrorhynchos

Chestnut-capped Puffbird

3 in all with a co-operative pair at Amazonia Lodge

Bucco macrodactylus

Striolated Puffbird

2 'scoped from the canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center.

Nystalus striolatus

Black-streaked Puffbird

1 at 2000 meters in the Cloud Forest in response to playback

Malacoptila fulvogularis

Black-fronted Nunbird

Monasa nigrifrons

White-fronted Nunbird

Monasa morphoeus

Swallow-wing

Common along the lowland rivers

Chelidoptera tenebrosa

Gilded Barbet

Several at Manu Wildlife Center

Capito auratus

Lemon-throated Barbet

At Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Eubucco richardsoni

Scarlet-hooded Barbet (E)

2 at the feeders at Amazonia Lodge!. An uncommon Peruvian endemic

Eubucco tucinkae

Versicolored Barbet

Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Eubucco versicolor

Black-throated Toucanet (E)

Sightings of 6 birds – Has just ben split into several species. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* may consist of more than one species-level taxon, but see Short & Horne (2001), who pointed out that the allopatric taxa are no more distinctive than those known to intergrade. The subspecies *lautus*, *albivitta*, *cyanolaemus*, *dimidiatus*, and *atrogularis*, as well as Middle American *wagleri* and *caeruleogularis*, were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) each considered separate species from (and in some cases not particularly closely related to) *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, but Peters (1948) and Haffer (1974) treated them all as conspecific. Navarro et al (Wilson Bulletin December 2001) produce evidence for splitting of the *prasinus* complex

Aulacorhynchus atrogularis

Blue-banded Toucanet (NE)

A few in the Cloud Forest

Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis

Ivory billed (Brown-mandibled) Aracari

Several seen at Manu Wildlife Center. Haffer (1974) showed that *Pteroglossus mariae*, formerly (e.g., Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("Brown-mandibled Araçari"), forms hybrid zones with subspecies *flavirostris* wherever they are in contact and is thus best treated as a subspecies, as suspected by Peters (1948) and treated by Cory (1919) and Pinto (1937); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors except Ridgely & Greenfield

Pteroglossus azarae (mariae)

(2001); previous reports of sympatry (Todd 1943, Meyer de Schauensee 1966) are now considered erroneous (Haffer 1974). Analysis of plumage characters () supports their treatment as sister taxa, but preliminary genetic data (Hackett & Lehn 1997) does not.

Chestnut-eared Aracari

The common Amazonian lowland Aracari.

Pteroglossus castanotis

Curl-crested Aracari (NE)

A total of 4 birds all at Manu Wildlife Center including killer 'scope views of the "shaved plastic" type crown feathers.

Pteroglossus beauharnaesii

Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan*

NEAR-THREATENED

Andigena hypoglauca

Golden-collared Toucanet

Selenidera reinwardtii

Channel-billed Toucan

Ramphastos vitellinus

Cory (1919) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *R. culminatus* ("Yellow-ridged Toucan") and *R. citrolaemus* ("Citron-throated Toucan") as separate species from *Ramphastos vitellinus*. Haffer (1974) treated these as a subspecies of *R. vitellinus*, and this treatment, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors (but not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003). Haffer identified broad hybrid zones between *vitellinus* and *culminatus* wherever they meet; see Short & Horne (2001) for additional information

White-throated (Cuvier's) Toucan

Ramphastos tucanus

Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cuvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cuvieri* (with *inca*, also considered a separate species by Peters 1948) as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*; see also Short & Horne (2001); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) continued to treat *cuvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

Fine-barred Piculet (E)

One in the foothills

Picumnus subtilis

Bar-breasted Piculet

1 at MWC from the canopy tower with a mixed species flock.

Picumnus aurifrons

Rufous-breasted Piculet

Good looks at this bamboo specialist at Manu Wildlife Center

Picumnus rufiventris

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker

Melanerpes cruentatus

Red-stained Woodpecker

3 individuals all with mixed canopy flocks at Manu Wildlife Center

Venilornis affinis

Golden-Olive Woodpecker

2 in the Cloud Forest

Piculus rubiginosus

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker

1 in the Cloud Forest

Piculus rivolii atriceps

Spot-breasted Flicker (Woodpecker)

2 at Amazonia Lodge. This and the following species are perhaps better called Flickers as the rest of the *colaptes* genus are

Colpates punctigula

Black-necked Flicker (Woodpecker) (E)

Good looks on the Santa Eulalia road but it doesn't have a black neck!

Colpates atricollis

Andean Flicker

Common in the highlands

Colaptes rupicola

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker

Two seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Ceelus grammicus latifasciatus

Ringed Woodpecker

Two responded well to palyback at the canopy tower

Ceelus torquatus

Red-necked Woodpecker

Pretty common at Manu Wildlife Center

Campephilus rubricollis

Crimson-crested Woodpecker

2 seen

Campephilus melanoleucos

Lineated Woodpecker	Dryocopus lineatus
Coastal Miner (E)	Geositta peruviana
Peruvian endemic. On the coast out of Lima	
Grayish Miner (E)	Geositta maritime
Peruvian endemic. On its favoured rocky slopes at Lomas de Lachay	
Common Miner	Geositta cunicularia
Dark-winged Miner (E)	Geositta saxicolina
At Marcopomacocha	
Thick-billed Miner (E)	Geositta crassirostris
Easily seen at Lomas de Lachay	
Slender-billed Miner	Geositta tenuirostris
Plain-breasted Earthcreeper	Upacерthia jelski
2 at Marcopomacocha	
Surf (Peruvain Seaside) Cinclodes (E)	Cinclodes taczanowski
At Pucusana. <i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i> and <i>C. nigrofumosus</i> were considered conspecific by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970), although previously (e.g., Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951) considered separate species; justification for treating them as separate species is weak (Remsen 2003); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Remsen 2003), and genetic data (Chesser 2004) show that they are weakly differentiated sister taxa. SACC proposal to lump these two species did not pass because of insufficient published data . Called "Peruvian Seaside-Cinclodes" and "Chilean Seaside-Cinclodes" in Ridgely & Tudor (1994). Proposal to change English names did not pass .	
Bar-winged Cinclodes	Cinclodes fuscus rivularis
Common in the highlands	
White-winged Cinclodes	Cinclodes atacamensis
2 at Ollantaytambo and 2 at Marcopomacocha – much more restricted to water than the preceding species	
Royal Cinclodes (NE)	Cinclodes aricomae
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED .Arguably the Bird of the Trip. Virtually a Peruvian endemic with less that 200 pairs and a critically endangered Polylepis forest endemic. Has just been found in an inaccessible locality in northern Bolivia. Absolutely stunning views at the Abra Malaga stakeout, in response to playback.	
White-bellied Cinclodes (E)	Cinclodes palliatus
3 in response to playback near Ticlio pass – a very rare endemic under presuure from turf cutting practices	
Pale-legged Hornero	Furnarius leucopus tricolor
Rusty-browed Tit-Spinetail (E)	Leptasthenura pileata pileata
We saw the nominate race on the Santa Eulalia Road	
Tawny Tit -spinetail (NE)	Leptasthenura yanacensis
NEAR-THREATENED A virtual Polylepis endemic seen at Abra Malaga.	
White-browed Tit-spinetail (E)	
ENDANGERED Peruvian endemic restricted to Polylepis groves in the Cordillera Vilcanota. We saw 6 birds at Abra Malaga. Good bird!	
Wren-like Rushbird	Phleocryptus melanops
At Huacarpay and Villa. A reedbed specialist.	
Puna Thistletail (E)	Schizoeaca helleri
2 seen well in response to playback at Abra Malaga. Vaurie (1980) considered all <i>Schizoeaca</i> conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).	
Azara's Spinetail	Synallaxis azarae urubambae
Cabanis' Spinetail (NE)	Synallaxis cabanisi
Seen at Amazonia Lodge and heard elsewhere. .	
Plain-crowned Spinetail	Synallaxis gujanensis
2 at the Boca Manu Aerodrome	

Marcapata Spinetail (E)	Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae
Two seen well at Abra Malaga in Chusquea Bamboo and then near Pillahuata A highly localised endemic (Cuzco only.)	
Creamy-crested Spinetail (E)	Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula
A Peruvian endemic. 2 at Abra Malaga and one at the traditional stakeout above Paucartambo	
Speckled Spinetail	Cranioleuca gutturata
2 with the big mixed flock on the hill at Amazonia Lodge	
Dark-winged Canastero (E)	Asthenes arequipae
At least one at Marcopomacocha. A central Peruvian endemic.	
Canyon Canastero (NE)	Asthenes pudibunda
Several on the Santa Eulalia Road. Recently found in North Chile.	
Rusty-fronted Canastero (E)	Asthenes ottonis
Great looks at Huacarpay Lakes.	
Cactus Canastero (E)	Asthenes cactorum
4 at Lomas de Lachay	
Streak-throated Canastero	Asthenes humilis
Line-fronted Canastero (NE)	Asthenes urubambansis
NEAR-THREATENED Seen well at Abra Malaga. Also in Bolivia	
Scribble-tailed Canastero	Asthenes maculicauda
At the north end of its range here	
Plain Softtail	
Streak-fronted Thornbird	Pacellodomus striaticeps
2 seen well at Huacarpay lakes at the northern end of its range here.	
Plain Softtail	Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha
4 at the canopy tower and nearby grid at Manu Wildlife Center. Vaurie (1980) considered <i>Thripophaga fusciceps</i> and <i>T. berlepschi</i> to belong in <i>Phacellodomus</i>	
Spotted Barbtail	Premnoplex brunnescens
1 on the trail at Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Pearled Treerunner	Margarornis squamiger
Common in the higher Cloud Forests	
Rufous-tailed Xenops	Xenops milleri
One below Cock of the Rock Lodge and one at Amazonia Lodge	
Slender-billed Xenops	Xenops tenuirostris
One at Manu Wildlife Center	
Plain Xenops	Xenops minutes
One at Manu Wildlife Center.	
Streaked Xenops	Xenops rutilans
A few in the Cloud Forest	
Montane Foliage-gleaner	Anabacerthia striaticollis
Fairly common in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Streaked Tuftedcheek	Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii
Striped Treehunter	Thripadectes holostictus
At 2000 meters on the Manu Road	
Black-billed Treehunter	Thripadectes melanorhynchus
Near Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Peruvian Recurvebill (E)	Simoxenops ucayalae
NEAR-THREATENED Great looks on the Cocha Nueva trail and photographed	
Chestnut-winged Hookbill	Ancistrops strigilatus
2 in a mixed flock at Manu Wildlife Center	
Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	Philydor erythropterus
Great looks from the canopy Tower and other trails at Manu Wildlife Center	
Rufous-tailed Foliage-glaener	Philydor ruficaudatus
Well they all have rufous tails! Several in mixed canopy flocks at Manu Wildlife Center	
Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner*	Philydor pyrrhodes

Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner* Bamboo specialist.	Automolus dorsalis
Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner A few sightings.	Automolus rufipileatus
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner Heard several places and two responded well to playback.	Automolus ochrolaemus ochrolaemus
Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner A good site is the Creekside trail at Manu Wildlife Center and that's where we saw them. Zimmer (2002) provided evidence, mainly vocal, that the taxon <i>paraensis</i> of southeastern Amazonia should be ranked at the species level. SACC proposal passed to recognize <i>paraensis</i> as separate species based on Zimmer (2002) . They form a superspecies.	Automolus infuscatus
Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner One seen well in the bamboo on the Cocha Nueva trail	Automolus melanopezus
Black-billed Leaftosser*	Sclerurus caudacutus
Tyrannine Woodcreeper One near Cock of the Rock Lodge	Dendrocincla tyrannina
Plain-brown Woodcreeper 2 at Manu Wildlife Center	Dendrocincla fuliginosa
White-chinned Woodcreeper One at the antswarm on the Canopy TowerCreek trail. An obligate Army Ant follower	Dendrocincla merula
Long-tailed Woodcreeper Heard every day at Manu Wildlife Center and one brought in using playback for all to see.	Deconychura longicauda pallida
Olivaceous Woodcreeper Several sightings – this race will be elevated to species level in the future. Keep track of these subspecies. <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> almost certainly consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003).	Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus
Wedge-billed Woodcreeper One of the commoner Amazonian Woodcreepers	Glyphorhynchus spirurus
Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper A pair seen well at Amazonia Lodge and calling there pre-dawn every day. Also seen at night whilst owling with a full moon!	Dendrexetastes rufigula
Strong-billed Woodcreeper One at Manu Wildlife Center. The <i>orenocensis</i> subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, AOU 1983) treated as a separate species from <i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i> , and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that this would be found to be the correct treatment. The <i>emigrans</i> subspecies group of Middle America was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1911) considered a separate species. Zimmer (1934c), however, was unable to find a clear demarcation in plumage between the two groups, and Marantz et al. (2003) noted that voices were remarkably similar among these forms, given their pronounced plumage differences; clearly, a thorough analysis is required. Proposal needed?	Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus
Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper	Dendrocolaptes certhia
Straight-billed Woodcreeper Nesting in the garden at Amazonia Lodge. <i>Xiphorhynchus picus</i> and <i>X. kienerii</i> (= <i>necopinus</i>) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Zimmer 1934c, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) treated in a separate genus, <i>Dendroplex</i> , but this was merged into <i>Xiphorhynchus</i> by Peters (1951). Wetmore (1972), however, maintained <i>Dendroplex</i> as a separate genus based not only on bill shape but on (unstated) cranial characters. <incorp. Aleixo 2004>	Xiphorhynchus (or Dendroplex) picus picus
Tschudi' Woodcreeper 2 seen in the understory of Tiers firme forest on the Colpa Trail at Manu Wildlife Center. Recently split with Tschudi's Woodcreeper (<i>X. chunchotambo</i>) being in N. Peru. The subspecies <i>chunchotambo</i> of the Andean foothills was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925) treated as a separate species from <i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i> , but they were considered conspecific by Peters (1951). Aleixo (2002) found that <i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i> is paraphyletic with respect to <i>X.</i>	Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo

pardalotus, and suggested that *X. chunchotambo* of the foothills of the Andes be recognized as a separate species from lowland *X. ocellatus*; this was followed by Marantz et al. (2003), who treated *chunchotambo* (with *napensis* and *brevirostris*) as a separate species ("Tschudi's Woodcreeper").
<incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Elegant Woodcreeper

One in response to playback on the Manakin Trail at Manu Wildlife Center. Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group

Xiphorhynchus elegans

Lafresnaye's (Buff-throated) Woodcreeper

Commonest Woodcreeper and one to learn well. Some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brasil as distinct from Lafreneyes's but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak, as I do.

Xiphorhynchus (guttatus) guttatoides

Olive-backed Woodcreeper

Several in the Cloud Fores

Xiphorhynchus triangularis

Montane Woodcreeper

A few near Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger

Lineated Woodcreeper

Good looks from the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Lepidocolaptes albolineatus

Red-billed Scythebill

Great looks in a bamboo patch near Atalaya

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris

Fasciated Antshrike

Heard daily at Manu Wildlife Center and one seen in a mixed flock from the canopy tower

Cymbilaimus lineatus

Bamboo Antshrike (NE)

Seen well at Amazonia Lodge and in the Guadua bamboo on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center.

Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae

Great Antshrike

Commonly heard and seen on several occasions. A big showy Antshrike

Taraba major

Chestnut-backed Antshrike

Heard below Cock of the Rock Lodge and three seen well there.

Thamnophilus palliatus

Uniform Antshrike

Great looks at one above Cock of the Rock Lodge after some effort. This species is not on the range maps for this part of Peru and some show a white tail tip but it sounds like birds from Central Peru. Watch this space!

Thamnophilus unicolor

Plain-winged Antshrike

Thamnophilus schistaceus

Variable Antshrike

6 individuals at Machu Picchu

Thamnophilus caerulescens

Spot-winged Antshrike

Common in the lowlands

Pygoptila stellaris

Plain Antwren*

Dysithamnus mentalis

Dusky-throated Antshrike

2 pair at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus

Bluish-slate Antshrike

Understory flock leader and common – seen many days in the lowlands and its call leads you to mixed understory flocks.

Thamnomanes schistogynus

Pygmy Antwren

Common and seen on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge

Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura

Sclater's Antwren

Seen from the canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Myrmotherula sclateri

Amazonia Streaked Antwren

Seen by the bridge at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Myrmotherula surinamensis

Stripe-chested Antwren

One of the commoner *Myrmotherula* in the foothills.

Myrmotherula longicauda

Plain-throated Antwren

Myrmotherula hauxwelli

2 seen at Manu Wildlife Center

White-eyed Antwren

2 in the Tierra Firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center. Birds in SE Peru do not show a white iris. A dead leaf cluster specialist

Ornate Antwren

A dead leaf-cluster specialist. Seen along the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge. In SE Peru gray backed forms are common but some red backed forms occur – our male had a gray back.

Rufous-tailed Antwren

White-flanked Antwren

Common in understory flocks. Willis (1984b), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved. This is my experience and there are at least two species in Peru and more elsewhere – keep track of where you see this species.

Slaty Antwren

One at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Long-winged Antwren

The ones we saw at Manu Wildlife Center were in a mixed flock.

Gray Antwren

Common in the lowlands with mixed flocks

Yellow-breasted Antwren

Good looks at several individuals at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Dot-winged Antwren

A very pretty bird. 2 in the foothills

Striated Antbird

Several of the Bamboo specialists on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-rumped Antwren (NE)

ENDANGERED One early in the morning at Cock of the Rock Lodge. A very rare bird and the Manu road is probably the best place to see it.

Gray Antbird

Commonly heard but tricky to see this canopy vine tangle specialist. We called one in at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Blackish Antbird

Varzea bird – we called in a pair in the Bamboo.

Black Antbird

A pair seen well at the Macaw lookout above Atalaya

Manu Antbird (NE)

We heard this in most lowland Bamboo patches and called a pair in on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center. Only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and s. Amazonian Brazil.

White-backed Fire-eye

2 seen in the cold below Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-browed Antbird

A common but very pretty lowland Antbird. Many encounters.

Black-faced Antbird

A foothills and Tierra Firme bird – one seen

Warbling Antbird (White-breasted)

One thing for sure it does not warble! We saw both yellow flanked and rufous flanked birds. Both morphs occur in the same population and sound identical. The yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Zimmer & Isler 2003), as they were treated by Cory & Hellmayr (1924) and Pinto (1937); following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. This is being worked on right now so keep track of your Warbling Antbirds and watch for a paper by Mort and Phyllis Isler

Band-tailed Antbird

Good looks at the lake at Amazonia Lodge

Myrmotherula leucophthalma

Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis

Myrmotherula erythrura

Myrmotherula axillaris

Myrmotherula schisticolor

Myrmotherula longipennis garbei

Myrmotherula menetriesii

Herpsilochmus axillaris

Microrhoptias quixensis

Drymophila devillei

Ternura shapei

Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri

Cercomacra nigrescens

Cercomacra serva

Cercomacra manu

Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis

Myrmoborus leucophrys

Myrmoborus myotherinus

Hypocnemis cantator peruviana

Hypocnemoides maculicauda

Silvered Antbird

3 responded well to playback at Amazonia Lodge – another lakeside specialist

White-lined Antbird (NE)

Another bamboo specialists. Range just creeps over the border into NW Bolivia. Several seen especially along the Anthrush trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird

Common denizen of the lowland rainforest. Several encounters.

Plumbeous Antbird

2 birds seen in all – a pretty bird indeed!

Goeldi's Antbird (NE)

Several seen. Likes Bamboo but is not restricted to it

Sooty Antbird

An immature male in the hill forest at Amazonia Lodge

Black-throated Antbird**White-throated Antbird**

2 at the the antswarm along the canopy Tower trail at Manu Wildlife Center. An obligate Army Ant follower and a real prize

Hairy-crested Antbird

Wow – one on the hill at Amazonia Lodge.

Black-spotted Bare-eye

Not to be missed. After several frustrating attempts we were treated to superb views on the Cocha Nuevo trail of one

Rufous-capped Antthrush

One at dusk seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Black-faced Antthrush

Heard daily in the lowlands with several being seen

Rufous-fronted Antthrush (NE)

NEAR-THREATENED One of the birds of the trip on the aptly named Anthrush trail. Great views were had by all of this near endemic only rediscovered in the '70's. Manu Wildlife Center is the place to see this species

Rufous-breasted Antthrush

Heard commonly Cock of the Rock Lodge and one seen improbably flying across the road!

Barred Antthrush***Undulated Antpitta*****Scaled Antpitta***

At Cock of the Rock Lodge

Stripe-headed Antpitta (NE)

Fantastic looks at 4 birds in the Polylepis at Abra Malaga.

White-throated Antpitta*

Two heard, just uphill from the pepper farm well above CORL

Red-and-white Antpitta (E)

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Filmed, photographed and taped at the usual stakeout behind the bano at Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest. At our feet!

Rufous Antpitta (NE)

Two seen well and photographed at Abra Malaga. This is the *occobambae* race of a superspecies that will be split into at least 7 species. The *occobambae* race is found in extreme southern Peru and Northern Bolivia. Peru hosts no less than 4 of the soon to be splits. The SACC says "Geographic variation in song strongly suggests that *Grallaria rufula* includes more than one species (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003a)."

Amazonian Antpitta*

Always a tricky one to see.

Thrush-like Antpitta

One seen on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge. Heard several other days

Slaty Gnateater (NE)**Sclateria naevia****Percnostola lophotes****Myrmeciza hemimelaena****Myrmeciza hyperythra****Myrmeciza goeldii****Myrmeciza fortis****Myrmeciza atrothorax****Gymnopathys salvini****Rhegmatorhina melanosticta****Phlegopsis nigromaculata****Formicarius colma colma/nigrifrons****Formicarius analis****Formicarius rufifrons****Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus****Chamaeza mollissima yungae****Grallaria squamigera****Grallaria guatemalensis sonora****Grallaria andicola****Grallaria albigula****Grallaria erythroleuca****Grallaria rufula occobambae****Hylopezus berlepschi****Myrmothera campanisona****Conopophaga ardesiaca**

2 seen on the trails at Cock of the Rock Lodge. A tough to see species.

Ash-throated Gnateater*

Conopophaga peruviana

Rusty-belted Tapaculo

Liosceles thoracicus

Seen on two successive days at Amazonia Lodge.

Diademed Tapaculo (NE)

Scytalopus schulenbergi

Great looks near treeline at Canchaillo, Abra Malaga.

Northern White-crowned Tapaculo

Scytolopus atratus

Heard on several days at middle elevations in the Cloud forest . One seen well near Rocotal. The atratus group certainly contains several taxa and will be split in the future. Manu birds sound distinctly different from birds further north.

Puna Tapaculo (NE)

Scytalopus simonsi

3 responded well in the Abra Malaga Polylepis

Red-crested Cotinga

Ampelion rubrocristata

Good studies at Abra Malaga and at Pillahuata

Barred Fruiteater

Pipreola arcuata

Great looks at a male at point blank range near the tunnels above Pillahuata

Screaming Piha

Lipaugus vociferans

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center. Several seen.

Purple-throated Cotinga

Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema

A female near the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Plum-throated Cotinga

Cotinga maynana

2 birds 'scoped from at the Boca Manu Aerodrome

Bare-necked Fruitcrow

Gymnoderus foetidus

Purple-throated Fruitcrow

Querula purpurata

A flock of half a dozen on the Creekside trail

Amazonian Umbrellabird

Cephalopterus ornatus

Good looks at a female below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock

Rupicola peruviana

Well what can we say – common but stunning especially at the lek at the lodge named after this bird. The lek at dawn is a very special experience.

Blue-backed Manakin

Chiroxiphia pareola regina

One pretty male brought in to playback along the Mankin Trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Yungas Manakin

Chiroxiphia boliviana

Seen on two consecutive days at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Band-tailed Manakin

Pipra fasciicauda

Good looks at the the leks on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge and the one on the Fig Pass at Manu Wildlife Center.

Blue-crowned Manakin

Pipra coronata exquisita

Round-tailed Manakin (NE)

Pipra chloromeros

At Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Fiery-capped Manakin

Machaeropterus pyrocephalus

One at the lek on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge – a very pretty bird

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin

Tyranneutes stolzmanni

Heard most days at Manu Wildlife Center and 2 seen after some searching. T-shirt bird!

Wing-barred Piprites*

Piprites chloris

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet

Tyrannulus elatus

Forest Elaenia

Myiopagis gaimardii

White-crested Elaenia*

Elaenia albiceps urabambensis

A couple near Pillahuata (Sierran commoner here but with different call)

Small-billed Elaenia

Elaenia parvirostris

2 near the Macaw lookout. An Austral migrant in Peru

Mottle-backed Elaenia

Elaenia gigas

One on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge

Highland Elaenia

Elaenia obscura

Sierran Elaenia	Elaenia pallatangae
Common at Pillahuata	
Torrent Tyrannulet	Serpophaga cinerea
Always by rushing streams.	
River Tyrannulet	Serpophaga hypoleuca
In the willows on a Madre de Dios river beach	
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	Mionectes oleagineus
Streak-necked Flycatcher	Mionectes striaticollis
Olive-striped Flycatcher	Mionectes olivaceus
Inca Flycatcher (E)	Leptopogon taczanowski
3 seen along the Manu road. A scarce Peruvian endemic.	
Slaty-capped Flycatcher	Leptopogon superciliaris
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	Phylloscartes ophthalmicus
A common in mixed flock species near Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet (E)	Phylloscartes parkeri
At least 10 of this recently described species (1997) below Cock of the Rock Lodge. One of several birds named after Ted Parker – a pioneer of Peruvian ornithology as we know it to-day.	
Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet	Phyllomyias uropygialis
This was the Tyrannulet seen at a round 2000 meters on the Manu Road, Black-capped not reaching Manu	
Bolivian Tyrannulet	Zimmerius bolivianus
Good looks at several along the Manu road	
White-throated Tyrannulet	Mecocerculus leucophrys
A sprightly Tyrannulet seen on several days in the higher Cloud forest.	
White-banded Tyrannulet	Mecocerculus stictopterus
Common below the Pillahuata camp site at c3100m. A tidy-looking Tyrannulet.	
Unstreaked Tit-tyrant (E)	Uromyias agraphia agraphia
Good looks at this endemic at Abra Malaga	
Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant (NE)	Anairetes alpinus
ENDANGERED A near endemic found outside Peru in only one locality in Bolivia. 4 seen in the SAbra Malaga Polylepis	
Pied-crested Tit-tyrant (E)	Anairetes reguloides
Common on the Santa Eulaia Road	
Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	Anairetes flavirostris
Common on the Santa Eulaia Road	
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	Anairetes parulus
Two individuals at Abra Malaga	
Many-colored Rush-Tyrant	Tachuris rubrigastra
A few at Huacarpay Lakes – always a treat!	
Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant	Lophotriccus pileatus
Quite common around Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Flammulated Bamboo-Tyrant	Hemitriccus flammulatus
Really should be called the Flammulated Bamboo, “except in Bolivia and north Peru where it’s not in Bamboo”, Tyrant! One seen well after chasing it off the trails at Coicha Nueva at Manu Wildlife Center.	
White-bellied Tody-Tyrant	Hemitriccus griseipectus
Heard most days at Manu Wildlife Center and one chased and seen. T-shirt Bird!	
Johannes' Tody-Tyrant	Hemitriccus iohannis
Heard several places – we saw it at Amazonia Lodge.	
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant*	Hemitriccus granadensis
White-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher (E)	Poecilotriccus albifacies
One seen very well in the bamboo on the Cocha Nueva trail after some effort!	
Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	Poecilotriccus latirostre
One seen in roadside scrub above Atalaya	

Common Tody-Flycatcher**Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher**

A few of this snazzy Flycatcher

Black-backed Tody-Flycatcher (E)

Below the 1000 meter bridge 2 seen

Ringed Antpitt

Good looks of this strange ground dwelling Flycatcher

Large-headed Flatbill***Dusky-tailed Flatbill**

One very responsive bird in the Cocha Nueva bamboo

Rufous-tailed Flatbill***Gray-crowned Tolmomyias**

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of *Tolmomyias*, returning to a name used by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). However there is already a long established genus which carries the vulgar name Flatbill (*Ramphotricon*) so I feel its best to use *Tolmomyias*

Yellow-breasted (Olive-faced)Flycatcher

One below Cock of the Rock Lodge. *Tolmomyias flaviventris* almost certainly involves more than one species; see Bates et al. (1992) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). The subspecies *viridiceps* is almost certainly a distinct species, and was so considered by Ridgely et al. (2001) and Hilty (2003). However, Zimmer (1939a) considered them conspecific because he considered the subspecies *subsimilis* and *dissors* to represent taxa that were intermediate between the two, and this treatment was followed by Fitzpatrick (2004) in the absence of published data supporting a split.

Golden-crowned Spadebill***Ornate Flycatcher**

Two at the 1000 meter bridge. Ornate is a good name – it is indeed!

Handsome Flycatcher

One near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Bran-colored Flycatcher**Rufescent (Bran-colored) Flycatcher (NE)**

The subspecies *rufescens* of arid western Peru and northern Chile was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) considered a separate species from *Myiophobus fasciatus*, but Zimmer (1939c) and Koepcke (1961) reported specimens that showed signs of intergradation between *rufescens* and *M. f. crypterythrus* (cf. Ridgely & Tudor 1994); thus, Meyer de Schauensee (1966) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed by subsequent authors. Jaramillo (2003), however, suggested that *rufescens* should be considered a separate species.

Cinnamon Flycatcher

Common in the Cloud Forest

Fuscous Flycatcher

One on the Cocha Nueva trail. Pronounced vocal differences indicate that *Cnemotriccus fuscatus* consists of more than one species (Hilty 2003). watch for a split here especially for the race *diudae*

Euler's Flycatcher**Smoke-colored Pewee****Black Phoebe**

Fairly common on rushing streams at Machu Picchu and along the road to Manu. This is the southern race *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate n. *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

Vermilion Flycatcher

The resident coastal population was seen around Lima and the migrant southern form in the Amazonian lowlands

Maroon -belted Chat-Tyrant

Good looks near a rushing stream below Pillahuata. As with the previous species, again biochemical work done at Copenhagen University by Jon Fjeldsa indicates this is a separate species from Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant – *O. cinnamomeiventris* to the north of the Maranon valley. A good looking bird

Todirostrum cinereum**Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum neglectum****Todirostrum pulchellum****Corythopsis torquata****Ramphotricon megacephala****Ramphotricon fuscicauda****Ramphotricon ruficauda****Tolmomyias poliocephalus****Tolmomyias (viridiceps) flaviventris****Platyrinchus coronatus****Myiotriccus ornatus phoenicurus****Myiophobus pulcher****Myiophobus fasciatus****Myiophobus (fasciatus)rufescens****Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea****Cnemotriccus fuscatus****Lathrotriccus euleri****Contopus fumigatus****Sayornis nigricans latirostris****Pyrocephalus rubinus****Ochthoeca thoracica**

and one of Barry's favorites. García-Moreno et al. (1998) suggested that the plumage and genetic differences between subspecies groups north and south of the Marañón should be recognized at the species level, with *Ochthoeca thoracica* the name for the southern species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) reported that there are also vocal differences that would support this split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) further recognized Venezuelan *nigrita* as a separate species from *O. cinnamomeiventris*, as done by Cory & Hellmayr (1927); see Zimmer (1937b) for the rationale for treating them all as conspecific based on plumage pattern, the treatment followed by Fitzpatrick (2004).

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant

Dorbigny's Chat-Tyrant

2 at Marcopomacocha

White-browed Chat-Tyrant

At Huacarpay Lakes and the Santa Eulaia Valley

Drab Water-Tyrant

Not at all Drab! Its pretty!

Red-rumped Bush-tyrant

A stunning Flycatcher. One in the Polylepis at Abra Malaga

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant

One near Paucartambo and several along the Santa Eulaia Road

Smoky Bush Tyrant

One at Abra Malaga

Rufous-bellied Bush Tyrant

One near Buenas Aires on the Manu Road

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant

Rufous-webbed Tyrant

At least 6 in the valley below the Polylepis at Abra Malaga

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant

Several in drier rockier habitat

Little Gound-Tyant

Resident

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant

Resident. At Huacarpay and Abra Malaga

Puna Ground –Tyrant

White-browed Ground-Tyrant

Winter visitor that breeds in Patagonia. 30+ at Abra Malaga in loose migratory flocks

Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant (NE)

Resident. Seen at Abra Malaga and Marcopomacocha. *Muscisaxicola grisea* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Traylor 1977<?>, 1979b, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely & Tudor 1994) treated as a subspecies of *M. alpina*, but see Chesser (2000).

Cinereous Ground Tyrant

A winter visitor to Peru.

White-fronted Ground-Tyrant

Resident and the biggest Ground-Tyrant always found near bogs.

Ochre-naped Ground-Tyrant

Winter visitor. We saw one at Marcopomacocha

Short-tailed Field-Tyrant (NE)

At Pucusana and near Chancay

Andean Negrito

At Huacarpay Lakes and Lake Junin. *Lessonia oreas* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *L. rufa* (with composite species known as "Rufous-backed Negrito"), but see Traylor (1977) for recognition of the two as separate species, as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

White-winged Black-Tyrant

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi

Ochthoeca oenanthoides

Ochthoeca leucophrys

Ochthornis littoralis

Cnemarchus erythropygius

Myiotheretes striaticollis

Myiotheretes fumigatus

Myiotheretes fuscorufus

Agriornis montana

Polioxolmus rufipennis

Muscisaxicola maculirostris

Muscisaxicola fluviatilis

Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis

Muscisaxicola juninensis

Muscisaxicola albilora

Muscisaxicola griseus

Muscisaxicola cinerea

Muscisaxicola albifrons

Muscisaxicola flavinucha

Muscigralla brevicauda

Lessonia oreas

Knipolegus atterimus

A pair at Machu Picchu and another near Paucartambo. Not easy to find in Peru.

Long-tailed Tyrant

White-eyed Attila*

Cinereous Mourner

Sirystes*

Dusky-capped Flycatcher

Lanyon (1978) also showed that lowland *tuberculifer* group intergrades with montane *atriceps* group in the southern Andes; they had been considered separate species

Swainson's Flycatcher

One from the Canopy Tower

Short-crested Flycatcher

Tropical Kingbird

Boat-billed Flycatcher

One at Amazonia Lodge

Lemon-browed Flycatcher

Several sightings around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-crowned Flycatcher

Fairly common above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Streaked Flycatcher

Social Flycatcher

Gray-capped Flycatcher

Piratic Flycatcher

Lesser Kiskadee

Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes

Great Kiskadee

Barred Becard

4 sightings in the upper Cloud Forest

White-winged Becard

Heard most days in the lowlands – several seen.

Black-capped Becard

A pair on two consecutive days at Manu Wildlife Center

Pink-throated Becard

2 Seen from the Canopy Tower

Black-tailed Tityra

Masked Tityra

Black-crowned Tityra

White-winged Swallow

Brown-chested Martin

Brown-bellied Swallow

In the highlands

Blue-and-white Swallow

Pale-footed Swallow

About 20 near Pillahuata.

White-banded Swallow

White-thighed Swallow

2 hawking at Amazonia Lodge

Southern Rough-winged Swallow

Bank Swallow

One at Playa San Pedro. Called "Sand Martin" or "Common Sand-Martin" in Old World literature and in Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Turner & Rose (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). [SACC Proposal to change to "Sand Martin" did not pass.](#)

Barn Swallow

The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations.

Colonia colonus

Attila bolivianus

Laniocera hypopyrra

Sirystes sibilator

Myiarchus tuberculifer

Myiarchus swainsoni pelzelni

Myiarchus ferox

Tyrannus melancholicus

Megarynchus pitangua

Conopias cinchoneti

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus

Myiodynastes maculatus

Myiozetetes similis

Myiozetetes granadensis

Legatus leucophaeus

Philohydor lictor

Pitangus sulphuratus

Pachyramphus versicolor

Pachyramphus polychopterus

Pachyramphus marginatus

Pachyramphus minor

Tityra cayana

Tityra semifasciata

Tityra inquisitor

Tachycineta albiventer

Phaeoprogne tapera

Notiochelidon murina

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca

Notiochelidon flavipes

Atticora fasciata

Neochelidon tibialis

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Riparia riparia

Hirundo rustica

Chestnut-collared Swallow

Petrochelidon rufocollaris was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1935, Peters 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, Turner & Rose 1989) treated as a subspecies of *P. fulva*, but see Ridgely and Tudor (1989) and AOU (1998) for returning to the classification of Ridgway (1904); they form a superspecies (Sibley and Monroe 1990).

Yellowish Pipit

At Lomas de Lachay displaying. This isolated coastal population may deserve species rank.

Short-billed Pipit

One at Lake Junin

Paramo Pipit

One at Abra Malaga

White-capped Dipper

Several from the train to and from Machu Picchu

Black-capped Donacobius

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands. Also known as Don O'cobius – that famous little Irishman!

Thrush-like Wren

Commonly heard but we only stopped to call in two on the Antthrush trail.

Fulvous Wren (NE)

A noisy family group just above Pillahuata. Seen by some.

Inca Wren (E)

Two pair seen extremely well at the Machu Picchu Ruins – where else to see an Inca Wren! Also seen at Abra Malaga. Only described to science in the late 60's

Moustached Wren

The common lowland noisy wren – likes bamboo – several seen whilst looking for rarer bamboo specialists but pined hard to get!

House Wren

Common in the highlands but also one in successional vegetation on a river island near Manu Wildlife Center.

Mountain Wren

Fairly common in the humid Cloud Forest

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren**Southern Nightingale-Wren**

Many heard and one seen well on the hill above Atalaya. *Microcerculus marginatus* formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included Middle American *M. philomela*, but see Stiles (1983) for treatment of the Middle American taxa as two separate species, both separate from South American *M. marginatus*, a return to the classification of Hellmayr (1934); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). More than one species is almost certainly involved within South American populations based on vocalizations (see Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003, Kroodsma & Brewer 2005). *Microcerculus marginatus* was called "Southern Nightingale-Wren" by Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Brewer (2001), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Chestnut-breasted Wren*

Close encounter of the third kind but it evaded us

Musician Wren***Long-tailed Mockingbird (NE)**

Common near Lima

Andean Solitaire

Frequently heard both at Machu Picchu and in the Manu Cloud Forest, a few seen.. Always a treat.

White-eared Solitaire

Two birds in one day is exceptional, but we achieved this on our walk down from the ruins.

Spotted Nightingale Thrush

One in response to playback at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Pale-eyed Thrush

2 along the Manu Road – one scoped on its singling perch.

Petrochelidon rufocollaris**Anthus lutescens peruvianus****Anthus furcatus****Anthus bogotensis****Cinclus leucocephalus****Donacobius atricapillus****Campylorhynchus turdinus****Cinnycerthia fulva****Thryothorus eisenmanni****Thryothorus genibarbis****Troglodytes aedon****Troglodytes solstitialis****Henicorhina leucophrys****Microcerculus marginatus****Cyphorhinus thoracicus****Cyphorhinus aradus****Mimus longicaudatus****Myadestes ralloides ralloides****Entomodestes leucotis****Catharus dryas****Platycichla leucops**

Chiguanco Thrush	Turdus chiguanco chiguanco
Great Thrush	Turdus fuscater ockenderi
Glossy-black Thrush	Turdus serranus
A male at Machu Picchu and male and female in the	Manu Cloud Forest. Sneaky bird!
Black-billed Thrush	Turdus ignobilis
Hauxwell's Thrush	Turdus hauxwelli
One on the Cocha Blanco trail	
White-necked Thrush*	Turdus albicollis
Green (Inca) Jay	Cyanocorax yncas
4 in the Cloud Forest. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) treated Middle American populations as a separate species, <i>C. luxosus</i> ("Green Jay") from South American <i>C. yncas</i> ("Inca Jay"), but no data presented; they were formerly (e.g., REFS) considered separate species. Proposal needed?	
White-collared Jay (NE)	Cyanolyca viridicyana
Seen at the nest below Pillahuata	
House Sparrow	Passer domesticus
Brown-capped Vireo	Vireo leucophrys
Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo	Vireo chivi (olivaceus)
Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American <i>chivi</i> group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from <i>V. olivaceus</i> , or as conspecific with <i>V. flavoviridis</i> (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American <i>chivi</i> group.	
Lemon-chested Greenlet	Hylophilus thoracicus
2 in a mixed flock at Manu Wildlife Center	
Dusky-capped Greenlet	Hylophilus hypoxanthus
2 from the Canopy Tower	
Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo*	Vireolanius leucotis
Thick-billed Euphonia	Euphonia lanirostris
Bronze-green Euphonia	Euphonia mesochrysa
A few in the Cloud Forest	
White-lored Euphonia	Euphonia chrysopasta
One above Atalaya.	
Orange-bellied Euphonia	Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons
The commonest Euphonia in Manu	
Rufous-bellied Euphonia	Euphonia rufiventris
2 sightings at Manu Wildlife Center on the Manakin Trail	
Blue-naped Chlorophonia	Chlorophonia cyanea
Fairly common around Cock of the Rock Lodge.	
Hooded Siskin,	Carduelis magellanica urubambensis
Olivaceous Siskin	Carduelis olivacea
15+ of this Cloud Forest Siskin above Cock of the Rock Lodge.	
Black Siskin	Carduelis atrata
At Abra Malaga and Junin	
Tropical Parula	Parula pitiayumi
Several in the Cloud Forest	
Black-lored Yellowthroat (NE)	Geothlypis auricularis
A few at Lomas de Lachay – note females and immature males show little black on the lores The SACC says: Escalante-Pliego (1992) considered <i>auricularis</i> (with <i>peruviana</i>) of western Peru and Ecuador and the <i>velata</i> subspecies group of southern South America as separate species from <i>Geothlypis aequinoctialis</i> , as they had been treated by (REF - fide Meyer de Schauensee 1966 - trace). Ridgely & Tudor (1989) pointed out that <i>auricularis</i> (with <i>peruviana</i>) differs in plumage from other <i>aequinoctialis</i> at least as much as do taxa of <i>Geothlypis</i> yellowthroats treated as full species in Middle America. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) followed Escalante-Pliego (1992) in treating	

auricularis, *velata*, and Central American *chiriquensis* as separate species from *aequinoctialis*, but see Wetmore et al. (1984). [SACC Proposal to elevate *auricularis* and *velata* to species rank did not pass due to insufficient published data.](#) Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) also suggested that vocal differences between *auricularis* and the subspecies *peruviana* indicated that *peruviana* should also be recognized as a separate species. We note that North American *G. trichas* shows remarkable geographic variation in song (BNA REF), and so we urge caution in comparing vocalizations among localities without taking into account potential geographic variation from across the range of any *Geothlypis* species complex.

Slate-throated Whitestart

Spectacled Whitestart

Two-banded Warbler

Common just below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-bellied Warbler (E)

1 on the road between Pillahuata and Atalaya after some searching. Considered a superspecies with *B. c. chlorophrys* of Colombia and Ecuador. Considered a separate species by some and if so would be a Peruvian endemic ('Cuzco Warbler'..Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the northern subspecies *chlorophrys* as a separate species from *Basileuterus chrysogaster* based on differences in descriptions of songs; see Zimmer (1949) for rationale for considering them sister taxa. [SACC proposal to split *chlorophrys* from *chrysogaster* did not pass due to insufficient published data.](#)

Two-banded Warbler

1 seen along the Manu Road above CORL. 1 heard on each of the next 2 days.

Pale-legged Warbler

Several at Machu Picchu

Citrine Warbler

Fairly common near Pillahuata

Russet-crowned Warbler

Several seen in the Manu Cloud Forest

Three-striped Warbler

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest

Buff-rumped Warbler

Seen on a few occasions. *Phaeothlypis fulvicauda* and *P. rivularis* have been treated as conspecific by many authors (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970); most recent authors (e.g., Lowery & Monroe 1968, AOU 1983, 1998, Ridgely and Tudor 1989) followed the suggestion by Miller (1952) that they should be regarded as separate species, as they had been treated by Hellmayr (1935); they constitute a superspecies (AOU 1983, Sibley & Monroe 1990). MtDNA gene trees (Lovette 2004) suggest that *P. fulvicauda* and *P. rivularis* may not be monophyletic groups, although this in part may be due to gene flow between the two in southwestern Amazonia.

One on the trails at Amazonia Lodge

Bananaquit

Chestnut-vented Conebill

2 along the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge

Cinereous Conebill

White-browed Conebill (NE)

A super bird. Common at treeline at Abra Malaga

Blue-backed Conebill

A few in the Manu and Abra Malaga Cloud Forest

Capped Conebill

We had then for lunch below Pillahuata!

Giant Conebill (NE)

NEAR-THREATENED One seen well in the Polylepis at Abra Malaga

Magpie Tanager

Grass-green Tanager

Stunning! 8 in total in the Cloud Forest

Common Bush-Tanager

Myioborus miniatus

Myioborus melanocephalus

Basileuterus bivittatus

Basileuterus chrysogaster chrysogaster

Basileuterus bivittatus

Basileuterus signatus signatus

Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps

Basileuterus coronatus

Basileuterus tristriatus

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda

Coereba flaveola

Conirostrum speciosum

Conirostrum cinereum cinereum

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre

Conirostrum sitticolor

Conirostrum albifrons

Oreomanes fraseri

Cissopis leveriana

Chlorornis riefferii

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus

Common between Pillahuata and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager

Mostly found below the next bird, its congener, but often in mixed flocks. Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager

Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black-capped (White-browed) Hemispingus (E)

A few in flocks around Pillahuata camp. If split would be a Peruvian Endemic. *Hemispingus calophrys* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Storer 1970a) considered a subspecies of *H. atropileus*, but Weske & Terborgh (1974) provided rationale for treating southern *calophrys* as a species separate from *H. atropileus*; this treatment has been followed by most recent authors (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990), but not by Isler & Isler (1987). The subspecies *auricularis* is at least as distinct genetically and morphologically, and should presumably given equal taxonomic rank (García-Moreno et al. 2001), whether species or subspecies. **Proposal needed.** Taxa ranked as species in this group form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Parodi's Hemispingus (E)

Repeated views of at least 6 birds in response to playback in a mixed species flock at Abra Malaga, the only place you can realistically see this rare endemic.

Superciliaried Hemispingus

Fairly common at Pillahuata. Here the yellow form

Black-eared Hemispingus

Several above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge. The *berlepschi* race is quite different and may deserve full species status.

Three-striped Hemispingus

At least 24 at Abra Malaga.

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager

Seen daily at Machu Picchu and the Pillahuata area.

Yellow-backed Tanager

Carmioli's (Olive) Tanager

One in the hill forest at Amazonia Lodge. Called "Olive Tanager" in AOU (1983, 1998), Isler & Isler (1987), Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), and elsewhere, but this creates unnecessary confusion with *C. olivacea*; as noted by Meyer de Schauensee (1966), "Olive" is best used for those classification that consider the two conspecific, in which *olivacea* has priority.

White-winged Shrike-Tanager

Canopy flock leader – a voice to remember for locating these flocks. Pairs and small family groups seen in several canopy flocks.

Slaty Tanager (NE)

Fairly regular in flocks at Machu Picchu and the Cock of the Rock Lodge area.

Yellow-crested Tanager (NE)

At Manu Wildlife Center.

Fulvous-crested Tanager

An individual on two consecutive days at Manu Wildlife Center

White-shouldered Tanager

Seen on several dates in the lowlands. A widespread and common species.

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager

A few in the understory at Manu Wildlife Center.

White-winged Tanager

One male in the Cloud Forest

Masked Crimson Tanager

Silver-beaked Tanager

Blue-Gray Tanager

Palm Tanager

Blue-capped Tanager

Chlorospingus parvirostris

Chlorospingus flavigularis

Hemispingus (auricularis) atropileus

Hemispingus parodi

Hemispingus superciliaris

Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi

Hemispingus trifasciatus

Thlypopsis ruficeps

Hemithraupis flavicollis

Chlorothraupis carmioli

Lanio versicolor

Creurgops dentata

Tachyphonus rufiventer

Tachyphonus surinamus

Tachyphonus luctuosus

Habia rubica peruviana

Piranga leucoptera

Ramphocelus nigrogularis

Ramphocelus carbo

Thraupis episcopus

Thraupis palmarum

Thraupis cyanocephala

Common around Puillahuata camp.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas. At Huacarpay Lakes and drier areas of Abra Malaga and Santa Eulalia

Hooded Mountain-Tanager

Quite a few on 2 days around the Pillhauta camp. The display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager

Fairly common around Pillahuata – common but spectacular..

Yellow-throated Tanager

All members of this genus are stunning and this was no exception. First spotted by Tim then all had repeated good looks.

Golden-collared Tanager (NE)

First in the rain and mist at Abra Malaga. Then repeated views.

Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager (NE)

At least 4 at Abra Malaga. Can be tricky!

Fawn-breasted Tanager

Widely distributed but scarce. The color of its underparts defies definition. We were treated to several looks of this handsome bird.

Orange-eared Tanager

Common in the Cloud Forest.

Turquoise Tanager

A lowland species seen from the Canopy Tower at MWC amongst other places..

Paradise Tanager

What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common.

Green-and-gold Tanager

Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks.

Golden Tanager

Phew! Showy – at the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Golden-eared Tanager

Surprisingly common.

Saffron-crowned Tanager

Another Christmas Tree ornament. In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks. The orange crowned race here.

Yellow-bellied Tanager

A not very common Amazonian Tanager - a couple seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Spotted Tanager

Replaces the former in the higher foothills. Not uncommon around 1000 meters.

Bay-headed Tanager

Golden-naped Tanager

Good views on the Manu Road.

Blue-necked Tanager

Another Christmas Tree bird - Common

Masked Tanager

Beryl-spangled Tanager

Blue-and-black Tanager

Often together with the former

Black-faced Dacnis

Yellow-bellied Dacnis

Blue Dacnis

Green Honeycreeper

Purple Honeycreeper

Tit-like Dacnis

Thraupis bonariensis

Buthraupis montana

Anisognathus igniventris igniventris

Iridosornis analis

Iridosornis jelskii

Delothraupis castaneiventris

Pipraeidea melanonota

Chlorochrysa calliparaea

Tangara mexicana

Tangara chilensis

Tangara schrankii

Tangara arthus

Tangara chrysotis

Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis

Tangara xanthogastra

Tangara punctata

Tangara gyrola

Tangara ruficervix fulcivervix

Tangara cyanicollis

Tangara nigrocincta

Tangara nigroviridis

Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea

Dacnis lineata

Dacnis flaviventer

Dacnis cayana

Chlorophanes spiza

Cyanerpes caeruleus

Xenodacnis parina

7 of this strange bird seen at treeline at Abra Malaga. Feeds on aphids found exclusively on *Gnoxys* bushes

Swallow-Tanager

Plush-cap

Chusquea bamboo specialist. Great looks of 6 birds at Abra Malaga. The genus *Catamblyrhynchus* is often maintained in a separate monotypic family, Catamblyrhynchidae (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Phelps & Phelps 1950a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) or subfamily (Paynter 1970b, Ridgely & Tudor 1989); genetic data suggest that it should be at least tentatively included in the Thraupidae (Bledsoe 1988). Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) called "Plush-capped Finch".

Peruvian Sierra-Finch (NE)

Fairly common in open highland areas

Mourning Sierra-Finch

At Huacarpay Lakes and Santa Eulaia

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch

Common around the Polylepis at Abra Malaga and other highland areas.

Band-tailed Sierra Finch

At Huacarpay and Lomas de Lachay

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch

White-winged Diuca-Finch

At Marcopomacocha

Great Inca-Finch (E)

At least 3 on the Santa Eulalia Road. There are only 5 Inca-Finches and they are all endemic to Peru.

Collared Warbling-Finch (NE)

At least 6 the coast at Lomas de Lachay

Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch (E)

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno. 3 seen at the usual sites near the village of Huancarani and Abra Malaga.

Blue-black Grassquit

Yellow-bellied Seedeater

3 at Machu Picchu

Chestnut-throated Seedeater

Common on the coast

Double-collared Seedeater

A few a

Lesser Seed-Finch

One near Atalaya

Band-tailed Seedeater

Plain-colored Seedeater

20 at Abra Malaga

Rusty Flowerpiercer

Moustached Flower-piercer (NE)

Common near treeline at Abra Malaga and on the Manu Road

Black-throated Flower-piercer

Deep-blue (Golden-eyed) Flower-piercer

Above Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Masked Flowerpiercer

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch

A high Puna species seen on several occasions

Greenish Yellow-Finch

A few at Huacarpay Lakes.

Grassland Yellow-Finch

On the coast

Red-capped Cardinal

Tersina viridis

Catamblyrhynchus diadema

Phrygilus punensis

Phrygilus fruticeti

Phrygilus unicolor

Phrygilus alaudinus

Phrygilus plebejus

Diuca speculifera

Incafinca pulchra

Pooecetes hispaniolensis

Pooecetes caesar

Volatinia jacarina

Sporophila nigricollis

Sporophila telaso

Sporophila caerulescens

Oryzoborus angolensis

Catamenia analis analis

Catamenia inornata inornata

Diglossa sittoides

Diglossa mystacalis albilinearis

Diglossa brunneiventris

Diglossopsis glauca

Diglossopsis cyanea

Sicalis uropygialis

Sicalis olivascens

Sicalis luteola luteola

Paroaria gularis

Common in the lowlands

Olive Finch

One responded to tape at Quita Calzones bridge but was very hard to see

Black-faced Brush-Finch (NE)

Quite common around Pillahuata. The Atlapetes genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rudous-naped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*.

Tricolored Brush-Finch

Great looks at Machu Picchu

Stripe-headed Brush-Finch

One at Abra Malaga

Rufous-collared Sparrow

Yellow-browed Sparrow

Common in open areas in the lowlands

Pectoral Sparrow

Streaked Saltator

The unstreaked race along the coast

Buff-throated Saltator

Grayish Saltator

Golden-billed Saltator

Slate-colored Grosbeak

Seen above Atalaya. Others heard.

Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak

The genus named after Ted Parker. One from the canopy tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Golden-bellied Grosbeak

Common on the Santa Eulalia Road

Blue-black Grosbeak

A female at Amazonia Lodge

Yellow-winged Blackbird

Common at Hucarapay at the northern end of its range here.

Peruvian Meadowlark (NE)

At Lomas de Lachay

Scrub Blackbird (NE)

Shiny Cowbird

Giant Cowbird

Common in the lowlands; seen at AL, CS, Pakitza, MWC, PM, max 80/day.

Epaulet Oriole

Two above Atalaya

Yellow-billed Cacique

One of this sneaky species at Abra Malaga

Yellow-rumped Cacique

Mountain Cacique*

Casqued Oropendola (NE)

Seen on two dates at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Crested Oropendola

Dusky-green Oropendola (NE)

Just sneaks into Bolivia, Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest.

Russet-backed Oropendola

Lysurus castaneiceps

Atalapha melanolaemus

Atlapetes tricolor

Atlapetes torquatus

Zonotrichia capensis

Ammodramus aurifrons

Arremon taciturnus

Saltator albicollis

Saltator maximus

Saltator coerulescens

Saltator aurantirostris albociliaris

Pitylus grossus

Parkerthraustes humeralis

Pheucticus chrysogaster

Cyanocompsa cyanoides

Agelaius thilius

Sturnella bellicosa

Dives warszewiczi

Molothrus bonariensis

Molothrus oryzivorus

Icterus cayanensis

Icterus cayanensis

Amblycercus holosericeus

Cacicus cela

Cacicus leucorhampus chrysonotus

Psarocolius oseryi

Psarocolius decumanus maculosus

Psarocolius atrovirens

Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi

A Grand Total of 754 species of which 40 were heard only, 22 were endemics and 45 near-endemics.

The Mammal List

Commo Opossum	Didephis marsupialis
One at he feeders at Amazonia Lodge	
Mouse Opossum sp.	Marmosa spp
Bat sp.	
Southern Tamandua	Tamandua tetradactyla
One at the Boca Manu Aerodrome	
Black-headed Night Monkey	Aotus nigriceps
Several encounters	
Black Spider Monkey	Ateles paniscus
A group at the tapir lick quickly moved off once they heard us	
Common Woolly Monkey	Lagothrix lagothricha
Seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Dusky Titi Monkey*	Callicebus moloch
Bolivian Squirrel Monkey	Saimiri boliviensis
Several troops	
Brown Capuchin Monkey	Cebus apella
Several troops – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.	
White-fronted Capuchin	Cebus albifrons
25 on the Creekside trail at Manu Wildlife Center.	
Monk Saki	Pithecia monachus
6 or so on the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center	
Red Howler Monkey	Alouatta seniculus
Several on the riverbank.. The howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon	
Andean Coati	Nasuella olivacea
4 of this little known mammal at Machu Picchu	
Southern River Otter	Lutra longicaudis
One on the Madre de Dios river	
South American Sealion	Otaria byronia
How many thousand?	
Llama (Domesticated)	Lama glama
Fairly common in the highlands.	
Alpaca (Domesticated)	Lama pacos
A few in the highlands.	
Vicuna	Vicuna vicuna
Several near Lake Junin	
White-lipped Peaccary	Tayassu pecari
6 crashed through the tapir Lick at lunch	
Red Brocket Deer	Mazama Americana
Great looks on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge	
Gray Brocket Deer	Mazama gouazoubira
One along the Madre de Dios river	
Bolivian Squirrel	Sciurus ignitus
A few in the Cloud Forest	
Southern/Northern Amazon Red Squirrel	Sciurus spadaceus/igniventris
A few in the lowlands	
Amazon Dwarf Squirrel	Microsirus flaviventer
Brown Agouti	Dasyprocta variegata
Several in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!	
Amazon Bamboo Rat	Dactylomys dactylinus
What a call! One in Pauls room!	
Tapiti or Brazilain Rabbit	Sylvigalus brasiliensis
Bottle-nosed Dolphin	Tursiops truncatus
Several groups on the pelagic	
Sperm Whale	Physeter macrocephalus

Wow – on on the pelagic

Fin Whale

Also on the pelagic

The Reptile List

Black Caiman

Several on the Ox-bow lakes

Side-neck (Amazonian River) Turtle

Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes

Tegu Lizard

Anolis Lizard sp.

Amieva Lizard sp.

Balaenoptera physalus

Melanosuchus niger

Podocnemis unifilis

Tupinambis sp.

Anolis sp.

Amieva sp.