

MANU EXPEDITIONS

BIRDING TOURS

A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO EXPLORANAPO LODGE AND THE ALLPAHUAYO –MISHANA RESERVE, IQUITOS, PERU.

December 8th – 15th 2008

Trip Leader: Barry Walker

With: Chris Lester, Roger Andrews, Chris Andrews, Ken Cole.



Mishana Tyrannulet

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

December 8th: Barry and Ken meet in Lima airport and wait for the rest of the group coming in from Trujillo with Eustace Barnes. Lunch in the airport and farewells to Eustace before catching the afternoon flight to Iquitos. Dinner on the banks for the Amazon.

December 9th: Speedboat down the Amazon River (after some engine trouble) and then up the Napo River to the Sucusari River and the Explornapo Lodge. Afternoon birding excursion into the Terra Firme forest.

December 10th: All morning on the river islands in the Napo River starting with a very young island, an old island (Isla Rosario) and finally a medium/old island – Isla Tamuco. Afternoon in the Terra Firme forest and on the impressive canopy walkway.

December 11th: Morning on the Shimigaycocha trail with the mosquitoes (varzea and transitional floodplain forest). Afternoon river trip on the Sucusari River

December 12th: Terra Firme forest beyond the Canopy Tower and afternoon by speedboat up the Napo and across the isthmus at Mazan and up the Amazon River to Iquitos.

December 13th: Morning at El Dorado in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve at Km 25 and afternoon on the Km 28 trail which goes to Nanay.

December 14th: Morning at El Dorado in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve at Km 25 and afternoon at the nursery track in the reserve.

December 15th: Flight from Iquitos to Lima and connections home



Allpahuayo Antbird

THE BIRDLIST

RR/E = Restricted-range species and endemics.

IS = An Amazonian River Island Specialist.

Conservation Status follows Birdlife International (2007).

SACC – South American Classification Committee.

IOC – International Ornithological Congress.

*Heard only

Family: TINAMIDAE

White-throated Tinamou *

Tinamus guttatus

Heard on two days in the Terra Firme forest

Great Tinamou*

Tinamus major

Little Tinamou*

Crypturellus soui

The genus name means “hidden tailed”

Variegated Tinamou*

Crypturellus variegatus

Grey-legged Tinamou*

Crypturellus diudae

Almost unknown in Peru – heard along the Km 28 trail at Allpahauyo –Mishana at dusk. **NOTE:** British versus American spelling – the IOC says “The names reflect the committee's view that spelling should be consistent throughout the list. Easily stated and on its face obvious, this rule became difficult to apply where the same words have for centuries been spelled differently in different English-speaking countries. The problem essentially involves British and American spellings, with some countries being on one side and some on the other. The committee decided to select one spelling for each variant word, because to state these words in the alternative in every case would produce a cumbersome list.” In the case of grey – it was chosen because historically more species have it spelt that way.

Bartlett’s Tinamou* *Crypturellus bartletti*
Named for Abraham Dee Bartlett (1812-1906) English zoologist.

Family: ANHIMIDAE
Horned Screamer* *Anhima cornuta*
Heard on Isla Rosario

Family: ARDEIDAE
Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*
Good views of one adult along the Rio Madre de Dios and at Huacarpay during the tour

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*
Wow! Nice looks along the river.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*
Commonly seen along the rivers and oxbow lakes at MWC. Formerly known as "White-necked Heron," but this name is also used for the Old World species *Ardea pacifica*.

Great Egret *Ardea albus*
A few

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*
Seen near Iquitos

Family: CATHARTIDAE
Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*
Common

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*
Common

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus*
Half a dozen over the river islands on the way down the Amazon.

Family: PANDIONIDAE
Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*
Always a winner to see these guys in the rainforest! One on the way down the Amazon. *Pandion* in Greek mythology was king of Attica whose tragic daughters, Philomela and Procne were metamorphosed into a Nightingale and a Swallow respectively. The latter daughter gives the corrupted name to the Martin genus *Progne*.

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE

Swallow-tailed Kite

Elanoides forficatus

We saw 4 individuals majestically soaring around with such a graceful manner. One of the best raptors to see anywhere

Plumbeous Kite

Ictinia plumbea

Fairly common over the canopy.

Slate-coloured Hawk

Leucopternis schistacea

At least 4 around Explornapo Lodge

Roadside Hawk

Buteo magnirostris

Common. AKA Riverside Hawk!

Family: FALCONIDAE

Black Caracara

Daptrius ater

Seen on two days – once on a river island and once at Allpahuayo-Mishana.

Red-throated Caracara

Ibycter americanus

6 seen and what a damn noisy bird!

Yellow-headed Caracara

Milvago chimachima

Lined Forest Falcon*

Micrastur gilvicollis

Collared Forest*

Micrastur semitorquatus

Family: CRACIDAE

Speckled Chachalaca

Ortalis guttata

One seen on the Shimiguaycocha trail and others heard

Nocturnal Curassow*

Nothocrax urumutum

Major bummer – two heard calling at night and we could just not see the damn things in the top of the canopy – frustrating, though most had seen them on a previous trip.

Family: RALLIDAE

Purple Gallinule

Porphyrio martinicus

Family: HELIONITHIDAE

Sungrebe

Heliornis fulica

Heli is Greek for sun. One seen on the Sucusari River

Family: EURYPYGIDAE

Sunbittern

Eurypyga helias

Gangbuster views of birds on the soccer field at Expolrama Lodge

Family: JACANIDAE

Wattled Jacana

Jacana jacana

A few on ponds,

Family: SCOLOPACIDAE

Spotted Sandpiper

Tringa macularia

Abot 10 on the rivers

Family: CHARADRIIDAE

Pied Plover

Haploxypterus cayanus

Probably the most under-rated shorebird species in Peru (note the IOC has come down in the favour of "Shorebirds for this group". We had great views of one. Formerly called a lapwing the IOC has come down in favour of Plover. Formerly in the genus *vanellus*.

Family: LARIDAE

Large-billed Tern

Phaetusa simplex

Common along the Amazon and Napo

Yellow-billed Tern

Sterna superciliaris

A few on the river

Family: COLUMBIDAE

Pale-vented Pigeon

Patagioenas cayennensis

Common around the oxbow lakes and river islands Note that the New World *Columba* species are now placed in the genus *Patagioenas*

Plumbeous Pigeon

Patagioenas plumbea

Around 4 seen many more heard

Ruddy Ground-Dove

Columbina talpacoti

Common around Iquitos and other agricultural areas.

Blue Ground Dove

*Claravis pretiosa**

Grey-fronted Dove

Leptotila rufaxilla

A pair outside our rooms at Explornapo every day.

Ruddy Quail Dove

Geotrygon Montana

A couple flushed off the trails at Explornapo

Family: PSITTACIDAE

Maroon-tailed Parakeet

Pyrrhura melanura

Several views including stunning views of a pair inspecting a potential nesting hole at Allpahuayo - Mishana

Cobalt-winged Parakeet

Brotogeris cyanoptera

Common but always high

Black-headed Parrot

Pionites melanocephala

One seen by Chris L and Barry at alpahuayo-Mishana

Mealy Parrot

Amazona farinosa

Grey looks form the canopy walkway at Explornapo

Family: CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuckoo

Piaya cayana

Common

Black-bellied Cuckoo

2 pair seen well on this trip –one near the canopy walkway at Explornapo and in the Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve.

*Piaya melanogaster***Greater Ani**

Fairly common in wet situations

*Crotophaga major***Smooth-billed Ani**

Common

*Crotophaga ani***Family: STRIGIDAE****Tropical Screech-Owl***

Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* and Old World groups. Consequently, the AOU placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*

*Megascops choliba***Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl****Megascops watsonii***Crested Owl****Lophotrix cristatus***Black-banded Owl***

Close on the Km 28 trail but no cigar

*Strix huhula***Family: NYCTIBIIDAE****Common Potoo**

Nice looks at a roosting individual along the Sucusari River

*Nyctibius griseus***Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE****Common Nighthawk**

One flew over the road on the drive into Iquitos

*Chordeiles minor***Family: APODIDAE****Gray-rumped Swift**

Several seen at Explornapo Lodge

*Chaetura cinereiventris***Matto Grosso (Amazonian) Swift**

2 seen well from the canopy walkway at Explornapo. The SACC says “*Chaetura viridipennis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Pinto 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *C. chapmani* (Chapman’s Swift) but Marín (1997) provided the rationale for treating *viridipennis* as a separate species. Called Matto Grosso Swift by the IOC.

*Chaetura viridipennis***Short-tailed Swift**

A few of this species at Allpahuayo-Mishana

*Chaetura brachyura***Neotropical Palm-Swift**

Seen daily at Explornapo Lodge

*Tachornis squamata***Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift**

2 along the Napo River

*Panyptila cayennensis***Family: TROCHILIDAE****Rufous-breasted Hermit***Glaucis hirsuta*

2 seen on consecutive days on the Napo River

Great-billed Hermit

Phaethornis malaris

Phaethornis longirostris was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as conspecific with *P. superciliosus*; Hinkelmann (1996), followed by Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997), provided evidence that it should be treated as separate species, a return to the classification of Cory (1918) <check>, namely a three-species classification: (1) *P. longirostris* (Long-billed Hermit) inc *baroni*, of Middle America and northwestern South America; (2) *P. malaris* (Great-billed Hermit) of western Amazonia, the eastern Guianan Shield, and southeastern Brazil; and (3) *P. superciliosus* (Long-tailed Hermit) (with *muelleri*) of the Guianan Shield and eastern Brazil. Thus, taxa from western Amazonia formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as subspecies of *P. superciliosus* are considered subspecies of *P. malaris*. *Phaethornis longirostris* and *P. superciliosus* form a superspecies (Schuchmann 1999).

White-bearded Hermit

Phaethornis hispidus

Only one seen at a spider web in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve.

Glittering-bellied Emerald

Chlorostilbon aeroventris

3 seen on the river islands – a lover of secondary growth

Fork-tailed Woodnymph

Thalurania furcata

A few in the forest at Explornapo

IS Olive-spotted Hummingbird

Leucippus chlorocercus

An island specialist and 3 or 4 seen well in total

Gould's Jewelfront

Helidoxia aurescens

One at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

Family: TROGONIDAE

Black-tailed Trogon

Trogon melanurus

One seen well at Explornapo Lodge

Amazonian White-tailed Trogon*

Trogon viridis

Trogon chinourus (Western White-tailed Trogon) is a proposed split from *T. viridis* Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *chionurus* of the Chocó region to be a separate species from *Trogon viridis*; followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) suggest that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than either are to Amazonian *T. viridis*. SACC [proposal](#) pending to recognize *chionurus* as a species

Collared Trogon

Trogon collaris

Several heard and one seen at Explornapo Lodge

Black-throated Trogon*

Trogon rufus

Blue-crowned Trogon*

Trogon curucui

Amazonian Violaceous Trogon

Trogon violaceus

At least two seen. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, Gartered Trogon, and this was followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of

insufficient published data. SACC [proposal](#) pending to recognize *caligatus* as a species, which the IOC already accepts.

Family: ALECEDINIDAE

Ringed Kingfisher

Megaceryle torquata

Commonly seen during our time on the Napo. *Megaceryle torquata* and *M. alcyon* have been placed in the genus *Ceryle* in many classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998), but most classifications have followed Fry (1980) in restricting *Ceryle* to Old World *C. rudis* (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Fry & Fry 1992, Woodall 2001). Recent genetic data (Moyle 2006) indicate that Old World *Ceryle rudis* is the sister to *Chloroceryle*, and so *Megaceryle* must be recognized if *Chloroceryle* is maintained as a genus.

Green Kingfisher

Chloroceryle americana

One seen as we stopped to drop folks off at the Explorama Lodge

Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher

Chloroceryle inda

Good looks on the Shimigaycocha creek

Family: MOMOTIDAE

Broad-billed Motmot*

Electron platyrhynchum

Electron is Greek for the color amber.

Rufous Motmot *

Baryphthengus martii

Blue-crowned Motmot

Momotus momota

Nice looks at two birds

Family: GALBULIDAE

White-eared Jacamar RR

Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis

2 seen in total. *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly treated as separate species, but some authors 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

Yellow-billed Jacamar

Galbula albirostris

Great looks at two individuals

Purplish Jacamar

Galbula chalcothorax

One seen on our first afternoon at Explornapo Lodge – can be tricky species to find.

Paradise Jacamar

Galbula dea

Two individuals seen at the Alpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

Great Jacamar

Jacamerops aurens

One seen in the white sand forests during our combat patrol there

Family: BUCCONIDAE

White-necked Puffbird

Notharcus hyperrhynchus

One seen at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. Note which form we saw – the scientific name has just recently been changed. The taxon *swainsoni* of the Atlantic forest region was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species from *Notharchus macrorhynchus*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific; this was followed by most subsequent classifications.

Rasmussen & Collar (2002) elevated *swainsoni* to species rank (Bar-bellied Puffbird), and Alvarenga et al. (2002) provided rationale in support of that treatment. SACC proposal passed to elevate *swainsoni* to species rank. The *hyperrhynchus* subspecies group was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species, but it was also treated as conspecific with *N. macrorhynchus* by Peters (1948). Rasmussen & Collar (2002) also suggested that the *hyperrhynchus* group might also warrant species rank. SACC proposal passed to elevate *hyperrhynchus* to species rank; SACC proposals passed to apply English name "Guianan Puffbird" to narrowly distributed *macrorhynchus* and to retain "White-necked" for widely distributed *hyperrhynchus*. Found in the Guianas and Brazil north of the Amazon.

Brown-banded Puffbird* *Notharcus ordii*

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*
Common

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*
Nice looks of 4 birds in the Terra Firme forest. Morphoeus comes from Greek mythology – the God of Sleep and Dreams, referring to the lethargic behavior of the Nunbird.

Yellow-billed Nunbird *Monasa flavirostris*
2 in the nursery at the Allpahuayo –Mishana Reserve showed well

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*
Common. Note the accepted English name by the IOC. Formally sometimes called Swallow-Wing.

Family: CAPITONIDAE

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens*
Stunning looks on Isla Rosario of this varzea forest species. Capito is Latin for big-headed.

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*
Several good looks at this snazzy species.

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*
Many heard and one seen.

Family: RAMPHASTIDAE

Many-banded Aracari *Pteroglossus pluricinctus*
One on our second day at Explornapo Lodge

White-throated 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* as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*. This taxonomic treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors except Sibley & Monroe (1990).

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*
2 seen well from our boat on the Sucusari River.

Family: PICIDAE

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*
Nice bird!

- Red-stained Woodpecker** *Veniliornis affinis*
Nice looks at a one foraging in the canopy of the terra-firme forest at Explornapo.
- Yellow-throated Woodpecker** *Piculus flavigula*
Quite a bird finally seen well by all in a canopy flock near to the canopy walkway.
- Scaly-breasted Woodpecker** *Celeus grammicus*
Surprisingly common with at least 6 seen well including one foraging on the ground with ants at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve
- Cream-coloured Woodpecker*** *Celeus flavus*
- Lineated Woodpecker** *Dryocopus lineatus*
Two sightings during the tour
- Crimson-crested Woodpecker** *Campephilus melanoleucos*
Several good looks throughout the trip
- Red-necked Woodpecker** *Campephilus rubricollis*
Nice looks at a pair at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve
- Family: FURNARIIDAE**
- Pale-legged Hornero** *Furnarius leucopus*
One seen in Iquitos by Roger and Chris.
- RI Bay Hornero** *Furnarius torridus*
The “old Island” Hornero. One came right in to playback on Isla Rosario. Sometimes called Pale-billed Hornero, the IOC has come down with the decision to call it Bay Hornero.
- RI Lesser Hornero** *Furnarius minor*
The “young island” Hornero – we had a responsive vocal pair but it took us a while to see them but when we do we got great looks.
- RI White-bellied Spinetail** *Synallaxis propinqua*
Good looks at 2 pair on the young island we visited
- RI Parker’s Spinetail** *Cranioleuca vilpecula*
Great looks at half a dozen on the young island. Named after our late old friend Ted Parker, pioneer US ornithologist in Peru.
- Red and White Spinetail** *Cranioleuca mustelina*
A pair on Isla Tamuco – the medium old island
- Chestnut-winged Hookbill** *Ancistrops strigilatus*
Seen on two occasions foraging with canopy flocks in terra firme at Explornapo
- Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner** *Philydor pyrrhodes*
With a mixed species flock on the Shimigaycocha trail. A palm tree specialist and quite snazzy as far as Foliage-Gleaners go.
- Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner** *Automolus ochrolaemus*
One seen well at the Allpahuayo- Mishana Reserve

- Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner** *Automolus infuscatus*
 Ee were rewarded with quality views of one individual foraging with a sparse understory mixed flock
- Ruddy Foliage-gleaner*** *Automolus rubiginosus*
- Short-billed Leaf-tosser** *Slerurus ruficularis*
 Barry's bird of the trip. We accidentally taped it whilst looking for Spadebills and in it came like a rocket – very responsive.
- Slender-billed Xenops** *Xenops tenuirostris*
 Ace looks at one guy foraging in the minacnopy near the canopy walkway
- Family: DENDROCOLAPTIDAE**
- Plain-brown Woodcreeper** *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*
 Severla seen, ntably 2 on the Shimagaycocha trail.
- Long-tailed Woodcreeper** *Deconychura longicauda*
 Great looks of one in amixed flock at Explornapo
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper** *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*
 Only one. Keep track of these subspecies. *Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status. The SACC says *Sittasomus griseicapillus* 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 We saw *amazonus*.
- Wedge-billed Woodcreeper** *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*
 Good old Wedge was seen commonly at Explornapo
- Long-billed Woodcreeper** *Nasica longirostris*
 One of the more impressive bitrds of the trip seen exceptionally well in the medicinal garden at Explornapo. Quite a bill.
- Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper** *Dendrexetastes rufigula*
 Nice looks along the Shimagaycocha trail
- RI/RR Zimmer's Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus kienerii*
 Astounding views as one attacked us in response to playback on Isla Rosario. Only recently re-discovered and known to be an island specialist.
- Elegant Woodcreeper*** *Xiphorhynchus elegans*
 Several authors have treated *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species. Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Raposo and Hofling (2003) go further and suggest that this form - *X. [elegans] juruanus* - is also distinct from other members of the *X. elegans* group.
- Buff-throated Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*
 The common Woodcreeper and we had many encounters

- Lineated Woodcreeper** *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*
One seen well at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve
- Famly: THAMNOPHILIDAE**
- Fasciated Antshrike *** *Cymbilaimus lineatus*
- Undulated Antshrike** *Frederickena unduligera*
At last! We all got good views all be it brief of this skulking species as it circled the tape deck at Explornapo. Widely distributed but local. The genus is named for Frederick Vavasour McConnell – an English traveller and collector.
- Barred Antshrike *** *Thamnophilus doliatus*
- RI Castelnau's Antshrike** *Thamnophilus cryptoleucas*
Great looks on Isla Tamuco – named for Francois Louis Nompar de Caumont Comte de Laporte de Castelnau (1812-1880). French Naturalist and explorer. Good job they did not give his full name to the bird!
- Mouse-colored Antshrike** *Thamnophilus murinus*
Fairly common in the Terra Firme forest
- Spot-winged Antshrike** *Pygiptila stellaris*
Several seen in mixed flocks at Explornapo.
- Cinereous Antshrike** *Thamnomanes caesius*
Good views of males and females. The understory flock leader in this part of the world.
- Pygmy Antwren** *Myrmotherula brachyura*
Seen well on our first afternoon at Explornapo
- Moustached Antwren*** *Myrmotherula ignota*
- Amazonian Streaked Antwren** *Myrmotherula multostriata*
Good looks at a male and femalew foraging in dense riverside vegetation on the Sucusari River
- Plain-throated Antwren** *Myrmotherula hauxwelli*
2 seen in the Explornapo Tierra Firme forest. This gut never forages above waits hight. The only think known about Mr J Hauxwell for whom the bird is named is that he was a collector resident in Peru in the mid to late 1800's
- White-flanked Antwren** *Myrmotherula axillaris*
Nice looks at a pair. Numerous authors have noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved
- Grey Antwren** *Myrmotherula menetriesii*
A few with understory flocks. We saw the *pallida* race which is north of the Amazon – birds on the south bank have a black throat patch.
- IS Leaden Antwren** *Myrmotherula assimilis*
Great looks at a pair of this island specialist on Isla Tamuco

E Ancient Antwren*Herpsilochmus gentryi*

Quality views of a pair foraging in the canopy of the white sand forests of the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve. **NEAR THREATENED**

Dugand's Antwren**Herpsilochmus dugandi***Grey Antbird ****Cercomacra cinerescens***IS Ash-breasted Antbird***Myrmoborus lugubris*

Played hard to get but we all saw a pair in the end in the Heliconia thickets on Isla Tamuco.

Black-faced Antbird*Myrmoborus myotherinus*

Gangbuster views of a male in the Terra Firme at Explornapo

Peruvian Warbling Antbird*Hypocnemis peruviana*

Fantastic response to playback from a pair individual in a large vine tangle along the Shimigaycocha trail. Formerly part of the Warbling Antbird species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. cantator* and all we've given species status in the paper SPECIES LIMITS IN ANT BIRDS (THAMNOPHILIDAE): THE WARBLING ANT BIRD (*HYPOCNEMIS CANTATOR*) COMPLEX – Isler, Isler and Whiney. *The Auk* 124(1):11–28, 2007

Yellow-browed Antbird*Hypocnemis hypoxantha*

Three good looks at this very pretty Antbird. One of the candidates for prettiest bird of the trip.

Black-chinned Antbird*Hypocnemoides melanopogon*

A waterside species and good looks at pair along the Sucusrai River. Replaced on the south Bank of the Amazon by Band-tailed Antbird.

IS Black and White Antbird*Myrmochanes hemileucas*

Two pair of this bizarre looking Antbird seen on the river islands.

Silvered Antbird*Sclateria naevia*

Great looks at this waterside specialist along the Sucusari River.

RR Black-headed (Amazonas) Antbird*Percnostola rufifrons jensoni*

Capparella et al. (1997) recommended considering the western subspecies, *minor* (with *jensoni*), as a separate species from *Percnostola rufifrons* (Amazonas Antbird) and this was followed by Dickinson (2003); see, however, Isler et al. (2001) ISLER, M. L., J. ALVAREZ A., P. R. ISLER, AND B. M. WHITNEY. 2001. A new species of *Percnostola* antbird (Passeriformes: Thamnophilidae) from Amazonian Peru, and an analysis of species limits within *Percnostola rufifrons*. *Wilson Bull.* 113: 164-176 and Hilty (2003). Zimmer & Isler (2003) considered *Percnostola rufifrons* and *P. arenarum* to form a superspecies. Well personally I could not detect any plumage or song differences between this and the next species. There again we did not see a female of this species which is where the difference lies. Named for Peter Jenson the founder and owner of Explornapo Lodge

E Allpahuayo Antbird*Percnostola arenarum*

Great looks at a pair of this recently described endemic (2001) in the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve. Known from here and the Morona River (different subspecies?) **VULNERABLE**

Slate-colored Antbird*Schistocichla schistacea*

One seen in the terra firme forest on our first afternoon at Explornapo. The species in *Schistocichla* were formerly (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) placed in *Percnostola*, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) for rationale for return to use of *Schistocichla* for these three species (as in, e.g., Zimmer 1931, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a). Zimmer & Isler (2003) continued to treat them in *Percnostola*; see also Braun et al. 2005

RR Zimmer's Antbird*Myrmeciza castanea*

Good looks at a pair at the Allpahuayo Mishana Reserve. A species only described in 2002 – formally part of the Chestnut-tailed Antbird group.

Plumbeous Antbird*Myrmeciza hyperythra*

Great looks hopping along the Shimigaycocha trail after struggling to call one in in a dense Heliconia thicket.

White-shouldered Antbird**Myrmeciza melanoceps***Zimmer's Antbird****Sooty Antbird***Myrmeciza fortis*

A pair seen in the terra firme forest at Explornapo

Dot-backed Antbird*Hylophylax punctulata*

Cracking views of 2 on the Shimigaycocha trail after some effort

Black-spotted Bare-eye*Phlegopsis nigromaculata*

Quite a prize – 2 seen in a log pile on the Shimigaycocha trail.

Family: FORMICARIIDAE**Striated Anthrush***Chamaeza nobilis*

Heard from the canopy tower and then next day stunning views under the canopy tower. Fantastic!

Ochre-striped Antpitta*Grallaria dignissima*

- Thrush-like Antpitta *** *Myrmothera campanisona*
- Chestnut -belted Gnateater** *Conpophaga aurita*
Unbelievable good looks at a male and female along the trail below the canopy tower – absolutely stunning and responsive.
- Family: RHINOCRYPTIDAE**
Rusty-belted Tapaculo* *Liosceles thoracicus*
- Family: COTINGIDAE**
Cinereous Mourner* *Laniocerca hypopyrra*
- Screaming Piha** *Lipaugus vociferans*
Many heard and one seen – Always a great sound of the forest
- Purple-throated Fruitecrow** *Querula purpurata*
Top looks at two males and some females along the Shimigaycocha Trail. Querula in latin means complaining, noisy – from this birds contatnt vocalizations.
- Plum-throated Cotinga** *Cotinga maynana*
Good if distant views of a male from the canopy walkway and alos one at Allpahuayo-Mishana
- Family: PIPRIDAE**
Wire-tailed Manakin *Pipra filicauda*
Great views of a female at Allpahuayo-Mishana
- Golden-headed Manakin** *Pipra erythrocephala*
Very common at Explornapo and always a greta bird to see,
- Blue-crowned Manakin** *Pipra coronata*
Great close views of several males at Explornapo.
- Blue-backed Manakin*** *Chiroxiphia pareola*
- Striped Manakin** *Machaeropterus regulus*
One of my birds of the trip, and we got great close views of a male during on our first afternoon’s birding at Explornapo.
- Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin** *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*
Got him! Small eh? Put up a bit of fight but seen well by all. Named for J. Stolzmann, Polish zoologist and collector in tropical America. (1854-1928)
- Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin** *Neopelma chrysocephalum*
Good looks at one bird off-trail. The white sand forests of Iquitos are the only place to see this species in Peru
- Wing-barred Piprites*** *Priprites chloris*
- Family: TYRANNIDAE**
Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleagineus*
Good looks at this guy as it foraged with the large terra-firme forest mixed flocks.

McConnells Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes macconnelli</i>
Johanne's Tody-Tyrant	<i>Hemmitricus johannis</i>
Zimmers's Tody-Tyrant Not well known in Peru and restricted to the North-East	<i>Hemmitricus minimus</i>
Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher Cracking looks and a great response from this guy along the Sucusari River – we actually got it to fly across the river – probably a world flight distance record for this little guy.	<i>Todirostrum latirostre</i>
Spotted Tody-Flycatcher 2 seen well on the river islands.	<i>Todirostrum maculatum</i>
Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher One seen in the Allpahuayo -Mishana Reserve	<i>Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum</i>
Ringed Antpipit Gave us a hard time along a trail at Explornapo lodge but then did come in close for looks by some	<i>Corythopsis torquata</i>
E Mishana Tyrannulet Seen at the type locality of the species on two consecutive days – Allpahuayo-Mishana. VULNERABLE	<i>Zimmerius vallarejoi</i>
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
Yellow-crowned Elaenia*	<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>
IS River Tyrannulet 2 seen well in the salix on the young island we visited	<i>Serpophaga hypoleuca</i>
IS Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant 2 seen on the same young river island. The bird is named for the river we saw it on- the River Napo.	<i>Stigmatura napensis</i>
Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant One seen very well at Explornapo Lodge	<i>Lophotriccus vitiosus</i>
Rufous-tailed Flatbill Great looks during our evening along the Km 28 trail	<i>Ramphotrigon ruficauda</i>
RR Orange-eyed (Flatbill) Flycatcher Great looks at this Explornapo speciality along the Shimigaycocha trail. Almost an endemic but occurs further upriver in Ecuador. The IOC calls this genus “Flatbill” which I find outrageous as we already have a genus of Flycatchers called Flatbills (<i>Rhynchocyclus</i>). Birds of Peru returns to the non-committal “Flycatcher” for this genus as does Restall 2007. Named after major Melvin Traylor US collector, ornithologist and writer.	<i>Tolmomyias traylori</i>
Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher Good spot by Chris L – and prolonged views in the mid-story at Allpahuayo-Mishana	<i>Myiobius erythrurus</i>
Fuscous Flycatcher One seen on the river islands.	<i>Cnemotriccus fuscatus</i>

Eastern Wood-Pewee Several seen, especially in the nursery at Allpahuayo - Mishana	<i>Contopus virens</i>
Drab Water-Tyrant 2 seen near the Shimigaycocha trail	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>
RI Riverside Tyrant Good looks at a male on the young island.	<i>Knipolegus oreonocencis</i>
White-headed Marsh-Tyrant	<i>Arundinicola leucocephala</i>
Citron-bellied Attila 2 individuals of this species seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana. Likes nutrient poor white sand forest.	<i>Attila citriniventris</i>
Dusky-capped Flycatcher*	<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>
Tropical Kingbird Common	<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>
Boat-billed Flycatcher Several seen during the tour	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>
Streaked Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>
Social Flycatcher Common	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>
Dusky-chested Flycatcher One seen on our first afternoon at Explornapo	<i>Myiozetetes luteiventris</i>
Great Kiskadee Several seen well	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>

Family: TITYRIDAE

In this classification, the genera *Tityra* through *Phibalura* were formerly placed tentatively in the Cotingidae, following Prum et al. (2000). They had formerly been scattered among the Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae. Prum and Lanyon (1989) and Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) found that *Tityra*, *Schiffornis*, and *Pachyramphus* formed a distinct group, separate from the rest of the Tyrannidae; Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) proposed that they were most closely related to core Tyrannidae than to other tyrannoid families such as the Cotingidae or Pipridae. More recent genetic data (Johansson et al. 2002, Chesser 2004, Barber & Rice 2007) confirm that the genera *Tityra* through at least *Pachyramphus* form a monophyletic group, but Chesser (2004) found that this group is more closely related to the Pipridae than to the Cotingidae or Tyrannidae. [SACC proposal passed to remove from Cotingidae](#) (and place as Incertae Sedis or as separate family, Tityridae). Barber & Rice (2007) not only confirmed the monophyly of the group but also proposed elevation to family rank. [SACC proposal passed to recognize Tityridae](#). Within this group, Barber & Rice (2007) found genetic evidence for two major groups: (a) *Laniisoma*, *Laniocera*, and *Schiffornis*, and (b) *Iodopleura*, *Tityra*, *Xenopsaris*, and *Pachyramphus*.

Masked Tityra 2 seen	<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>
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Black-crowned Tityra*Tityra inquisitor*

A pair near Explornapo Lodge. *Inquisitor* is Latin for “investigator or searcher”, presumably from the habit of Tityras to peer into and investigate holes in dead trees.

Varzea Schiffornis**Schiffornis major***Cinereous Becard***Pachyramphus rufus*

One male at Allpahuayo-Mishana

White-winged Becard**Pachyramphus polychopterus***Family: CORVIDAE****Violaceous Jay****Cyanocorax violaceus***Family: VIREONIDAE****Rufous-browed Peppershrike****Cyclarhis gujanensis***Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo***Vireo olivaceus*

Seen at Amazonia lodge, MWC and also at Puente Ruinas. Some classifications have considered the South American *chivi* group (without the red eye) as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group itself. We also saw north American migrants that do have a red eye.

Family: TURDIDAE**Grey-cheeked Thrush***Catharus minimus*

One seen near the canopy walkway. A migrant from North America

Lawrence's Thrush*Turdus lawrencii*

Absolutely stunning views and a great concert of bird song imitations from one in the top of a tree from the canopy walkway.

White-necked Thrush**Turdus albicollis***Family: TROGLODYTIDAE****Black-capped Donacobius****Donacobius atricapillus*

On a small ox-bow lake - the genus name means “reed-inhabiting”

Thrush-like Wren*Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Excellent looks at a pair as we got off the boat on the Schimigaycocha trail

Coraya Wren**Thryothorus coraya*

Seen well in the bamboo at Cocha Nueva and along ant-thrush trail

Buff-breasted Wren**Thryothorus leucotis***House Wren***Troglodytes aedon*

A few recorded. - Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005).

Southern Nightingale-Wren*

One seen well in response to tape at MWC

Microcerculus marginatus

Family: SYLVIDAE

E Iquitos Gnatcatcher

One seen by some after some effort at Allpahuayo – Mishana. Named for the late Jim Clements of the checklist fame. Only described to science in June 2005. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

Polioptila clementsi

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE

White-winged Swallow

Common

Tachycineta albiventer

Grey-breasted Martin

Common especially near Iquitos

Progne chalybea

Blue-and-white Swallow

A few on the Amazona around Iquitos – a non breeding visitor here

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca

White-banded Swallow

Common

Atticora fasciata

Southern Rough-winged Swallow

Common

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Barn Swallow

A few at the mouth of the Sucusari River. The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations.

Hirundo rustica

Family: THRAUPIDAE

Magpie Tanager

Nice looks at 2 in the nursery at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Cissopis leveriana

Hooded Tanager

2 seen on the river islands

Nemosia pileata

Orange-headed Tanager

Thlypopsis sordida

Masked Crimson Tanager

Stunning Tanager seen along the Sucusari River

Ramphocelus nigrogularis

Silver-beaked Tanager

Common

Ramphocelus carbo

Blue-Gray Tanager

Common

Thraupis episcopus

Palm Tanager

Several sightings

Thraupis palmarum

Turquoise Tanager

Up to half a dozen in total seen. Does not occur in Mexico – another error.

Tangara mexicana

Paradise Tanager What colour was this again? Marvellous stuff! A flock of 10 at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. Does not occur in Chile – it is a mistake!	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
Short-billed Honeycreeper Good looks in the Allpahuayo - Mishana Reserve	<i>Cyanerpes nitidus</i>
Purple Honeycreeper 2 in the garden at Explornapo Lodge	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>
Swallow Tanager 4 at the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve	<i>Tersina viridis</i>
Family: EMBEZERIDAE Yellow-browed Sparrow Common	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater A few on the first two days	<i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i>
Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch 3 in total at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. Note that the IOC has standardized the English name to this and rejected the other contender (Lesser Seed-Finch)	<i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i>
Family: ICTERIDAE Crested Oropendola Fairly common at Explornapo	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>
Green Oropendola Commonly heard and one seen on the Shimigaycocha trail	<i>Psarocolius viridis</i>
Russet-backed Oropendola Common throughout	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>
Yellow-rumped Cacique Common	<i>Cacicus cela</i>
Moriche Oriole Great looks at two birds. Complicated situation, but <i>Icterus chrysocephalus</i> is a proposed split from <i>I. cayanensis</i> – Epaulet Oriole. (Ridgely & Tudor 1989; Jaramillo & Burke 1999; Ridgely & Greenfield 2001);	<i>Icterus chrysocephalus</i>
Yellow-hooded Blackbird Common on the young river island – we even found a nest	<i>Agelaius icterocephalus</i>
Velvet-fronted Grackle 10+ with good looks on the Shimigaycocha trail	<i>Lampropsar tanagrinus</i>
Giant Cowbird A few here and there.	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>

INCERTAE SEDIS

For the following species there are currently SACC proposals needed or impending, or awaiting further research as to their exact taxonomic placement/treatment

Buff-throated Saltator*

Saltator maximus

Grayish Saltator

Saltator coerulescens

At least two seen on the islands

MAMMALS

MARMOSETS

Brown-mantled Tamarin

Saguinus fuscicollis

A few groups of this active marmoset seen at Expornapo.

MONKEYS

Lucifer Titi –Monkey

Callicebus torquata lucifer

A small group of 3 at Explornapo

PECCARIES

Collared Peccary

Tayassu tajacu