

MANU EXPEDITIONS

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A TRIP REPORT FOR THE AMERICAN BIRDING ASSOCIATION BIRDING TRIP TO THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE

May 10th – May 21st 2008

Trip Leaders: Silverio Duri, Renzo Zeppilli with Barry Walker (Machu-Picchu)

With: Tony and Claire Adams, Rick and Nancy Blanchett, Brent and Mary Gruver-Byers , Jeff and Connie Jones, Robert and Liza Weissler, Angelo Dattilo, Fred Yost, Phillis Simonetta, Linda Stehlik, John Geer, Alan Johnston, Elizabeth Zivley and the brothers Bob and Wolfgang Demisch

An amazing journey that took us across the Southern Peruvian Andes into the Amazon basin; Everything began along the south Pacific Ocean in the cold waters of Pucusana bay, continued to the highlands of Cusco and a deserved visit to Machu Picchu Inca citadel and its surrounding forests and our first introduction to mixed species flock birding. After this we returned to Cusco and headed east crossing the last mountain ranges descending along the Manu road to the lower forests of the eastern slope. An interesting and very diverse combination of habitats and a nice performing group brought a list that surpassed 440 birds seen and 29 heard. We were able to explore interesting intermountain arid valleys with agricultural fields and native scrub, high Andean lakes and marshes, steep slopes with humid Montane scrub, puna grasslands and its transition to elfin forests, lush humid Montane and premontane forests covered with moss, bromeliads and mist. Finally we reached the Amazon tributaries to explore the forested Andean foothills and the always surprising lowland rainforest.

Considering the challenge of showing almost every bird to everyone on the group we can now say we did pretty well. Great views (most through the scopes) of a good variety of birds and mammals brought delight each new day. Some memorable moments will include the Cock of the Rock lek with somebody losing binoculars from the excitement, a nice morning at the Parrot Clay Lick adding lifers whilst having breakfast, a Great Potoo sighting that broke more than someone's expectations and of course the long awaited visit to Machu Picchu that was sealed with the endemic Inca Wren.



Inca Wren

SOME LOCALITIES WE BIRDED

Pucusana (the fishing port) : Sea level

Lurin (San Pedro beach) : Sea level

Pantanos de Villa : Sea level

Huacarpay Lakes : 3100 mts

Machu Picchu : S13 09 851 W 072 32 619 (2600 mts)

Aguas Caliente : (2080 mts)

Acjanaco : 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 (1450 m.)

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

Pillcopata : S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196 (650 mts)

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

Atalaya : S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547 (500 mts)

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

Boca Manu Pueblo S12°15'55.8" W 070°54'42.8" (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)

Laberinto (200 mts)

Puerto Maldonado (200 mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

May 09th: Everyone arrives in Lima (some people arrived a day before).

May 10th: Birding morning out of Lima to Pucusana the fishing port, our first official birding spot and then after breakfast to San Pedro beach in Lurin where we saw the Peruvian Thick-knee and in the late afternoon ending the day at Villa marshes; overnight at Colon Hotel.

May 11th: Morning flight to Cusco where Barry is waiting and out to Huacarpay lakes with picnic lunch; Overnight in Cusco at Hotel Los Andes de America.

May 12th: Train from Cusco to Machu Picchu; Tour of ruins (2600 meters) and afternoon birding back towards Aguas Calientes; Overnight at Hatuchay Tower Hotel.

May 13th: All mornings birding along the river at Aguas Calientes “Machu Picchu” (2000 meters) and afternoon train back to Cusco by Ollantaytambo; Overnight at Hotel Los Andes de America where we met Renzo the other guide and Richard the guide in training.

May 14th: Cusco (3350 meters) to Cock of the Rock Lodge (1450 mts) with stops at Huancarani (3700 mts), Paucartambo (2765 mts) and over Acjanaco pass (3530 meters) and overnight at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

May 15th: Full day at Cock of the Rock Lodge. In the early morning we went to the Andean Cock of the Rock lek before breakfast and after we just birded from the Lodge and around the Lodge and a little bit down to the road; in the afternoon we went up to the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot where we saw male and female in different groups; Night at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

May 16th: Departure from Cock of the Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge with some birding stops along the way passing by Chonta Chaca (3000 feet) and Pillcopata town where we had lunch just a little bit before the town itself (200 feet) and Atalaya community (500 mts) Night at Amazonia Lodge.

May 17th : Early morning walk along the old jeep track trail at Amazonia Lodge and then boat ride down the Madre de Dios River toward Manu Wildlife Center with stops at Boca Manu where some people had lunch and some others on the boat; Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 18th: In the early morning we went to “Blanquillo” Macaw Lick and we had breakfast there and we returned to the lodge for lunch and in the afternoon we went a short walk to the Tapir trail to start with (Silverio’s group) ending up at the Canopy Tower and Renzo’s group, birded first just around the garden and then went to the Canopy Tower; Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 19th: We had early breakfast and then we went to “Cocha Camungo” ox-bow Lake and the Canopy Tower at the Lake; Renzo’s group did the lake first and Silverio’s group the lower and then vice versa; and in the afternoon we went together to “Cocha Blanco” ox-bow Lake. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 20th: Early departure down to Laberinto on our way to Puerto Maldonado with no birding stops until Laberinto, but then from Laberinto some short birding stops until Puerto Maldonado. Overnight at Hotel Cabaña Quinta.

May 21th: After a substantial breakfast we birded outside of Puerto Maldonado to look for some of the specialties of the area like Point-tailed Palmcreeper that made us work a little bit but finally we saw it and very well!!!! And some others like White-throated Jacamar, Red-breasted Blackbird. So then we went straight to the airport to take the fly back to Lima and flights home

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.

*Cinereous Tinamou Heard most days in the lowlands	Crypturellus cinereus
*Little Tinamou Heard one day	Crypturellus soui
*Brown Tinamou Heard at Machu-picchu	Crypturellus obsoletus
Undulated Tinamou Seen behind one of the buildings at Amazonia Lodge	Crypturellus undulatus
*Bartlett's Tinamou	Crypturellus bartletti
Humboldt Penguin (NE) One seen at Pucusana (the fishing port) on May 10 th	Spheniscus humboldti
White-tufted Grebe Seen at Huacarpay Lakes on May 11 th	Rollandia rolland
Pied-billed Grebe Seen on the pools at Villa Marshes on May 10 th	Podilymbus podiceps
Great Grebe Seen on the pools at Villa Marshes	Podiceps major
Peruvian Booby	Sula variegata
Neotropic Cormorant Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands and a lot on the coast at Pucusana	Phalacrocorax brasilianus
Guanay Cormorant Seen at Pucusana	Phalacrocorax bougainvillii
Red-legged Cormorant Seen in the coast at Pucusana – perhaps the prettiest Cormorant	Phalacrocorax gaimardi
Peruvian Pelican Seen at Pucusana	Pelicanus thagus
Horned Screamer Good studies of this impressive species mostly along the river but also at the Lakes	Anhima cornuta
Andean Duck Common at Huacarpay Lakes and at Villa marshes	Oxyura ferruginea
Orinoco Goose	Neochen jubata
NEAR-THREATENED 4 on two dates near Manu Wildlife Center	
Muscovy Duck Several sightings of this large Duck at Manu Wildlife Center	Cairina moschata
Torrent Duck Seen from the train en route to and from Machu Picchu and also well seen in the afternoon and morning walk along the river at Aguas Calientes	Merganetta armata turneri
Speckled Teal Common at Huacarpay Lakes	Anas flavirostris

Yellow-billed Pintail	Anas georgica
Seen at Huacarpay lakes	
White-cheeked Pintail	Anas bahemensis
Seen at Villa Marshes, very good looks!!!!	
Puna Teal	Anas puna
Common at Huacarpay Lakes	
Cinnamon Teal	Anas cyanoptera
Common at Huacarpay Lakes and also at Pantanos de Villa	
Little Blue Heron	Egretta caerulea
Snowy Egret	Egretta thula
Capped Heron	Pilherodius pileatus
A few on the Rio Alto Madre de Dios and around Manu Wildlife Center	
Cocoi (White-necked) Heron	Ardea cocoi
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
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 Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu.	
Rufescent Tiger-Heron	Tigrisoma lineatum
Very good looks at Cocha Blanco ox-bow lakes	
Least Bittern	Ixobrychus exilis
2 seen at Villa marshes, NOTE: The other one that I told you that was the Stripe-backed Bittern, turns out to be just an immature of the Least Bittern	
Puna Ibis	Plegadis ridgwayi
Common in the highlands and also at Villa Marshes	
Andean Ibis	Theristicus branickii
Very good looks of two of them along the Manu road on the way to Cock of the Rock Lodge; 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), Fjeldså & 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?	
Green Ibis	Mesembrinibis cayennensis
One seen by Renzo's group on May 20 th	
Rossette Spoonbill	Ajaia ajaja
Seen few number on the Madre de Dios River on the way to Laberinto on May 20 th	
Wood Stork	Mycteria americana
Jabiru	Jabiru mycteria
Seen only by someone in Renzo's group on May 20 th	
Black Vulture	Coragyps atratus
Turkey Vulture	Cathartes aura
Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	Cathartes melambrotus
King Vulture	Sarcoramphus papa
Two days seen in the lowlands	
Osprey	Pandion haliaetus
Gray-headed Kite	Leptodon cayanensis
Swallow-tailed Kite	Elanoides forficatus
Seen several days along the river	

Cinereous Harrier	Circus cinereous
1 at Huacarpay Lakes	
Crane Hawk	Geranospiza caerulescens
1 along the river on the way down to Laberinto, seen only by Frederick on May 20 th	
Slate-colored Hawk	Leucopternis schistacea
1 seen on the Tapir trail on May 18 th (only one group)	
White Hawk	Leucopternis albicollis
1 seen from the Macaw hide soaring up in the sky on May 18 th	
Great Black-Hawk	Buteogallus urubitinga
A few of this riverside species in Manu	
Black-collared Hawk	Busarellus nigricollis
1 seen in the ox-bow lake at Manu Wildlife Center and another one along the road on the way to Puerto Maldonado from Laberinto, but just for Renzo's group	
Solitary Eagle	Harpyhaliaetus solitarius
1 juv. Seen just from outside of Cock of the Rock Lodge soaring	
Roadside Hawk	Buteo magnirostris
Perhaps better named "Riverside Hawk!"	
Short-tailed Hawk	Buteo brachyurus
1 seen along the road on the way down to Amazonia Lodge on May 16 th	
Variable (Red-backed) Hawk	Buteo polyosoma
2 seen on the Manu road on the way to Cock of the Rock Lodge; 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.	
Ornate Hawk-Eagle	Spizaetus ornatus
1 great look of one individual from the tower at Cocha Camungo on May 19 th	
Black Caracara	Daptrius ater
Red-throated Caracara	Ibycter americanus
Several sightings of this noisy bird! A good Christmas present for someone you don't like!	
Mountain Caracara	Phalcoboenus megalopterus
Common in the highlands	
Southern Crested Caracara	Caracara cheriway
1 seen from the boat on the way down to Manu Wildlife Center on May 20 th and another one on May 21 th outside of Puerto Maldonado	
Laughing Falcon	Herpetotheres cachinnans
Another one seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21 th	
American Kestrel	Falco sparverius
Bat Falcon	Falco ruficularis
A few	
Orange-breasted Falcon	Falco deiroleucus
Seen from the boat on the way down to Manu Wildlife Center on May 17 th	
Speckled Chachalaca	Ortalis guttata
Common in the lowlands	
Andean Guan	Penelope montagnii
A few seen at Machu-picchu on two days	
Spix's Guan	Penelope jacquacu
1 seen at Amazonia Lodge on May 17 th	
Blue-throated (Common) Piping-Guan	Pipile cumanensis
At 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 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. kujubi* 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 *cujubi* 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 *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. kujubi 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*, *cujubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. **Proposal needed.** [incorp. Vaurie (1967a)]

***Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail**

Odontophorus speciosus

***Starred Wood-Quail**

Odontophorus stellatus

Limpkin

Aramus guarauna

Pale-winged Trumpeter

Psophia leucoptera

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

Laterallus melanophaius

At Amazonia Lodge seen by just one person on May 17th

***Gray-breasted Crake**

Laterallus exilis

Gray-necked Wood-Rail

Aramides cajanea

One at Amazonia Lodge and one more at Manu Wildlife Center

Plumbeous Rail

Pardirallus sanguinolentus

A few seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Azure Gallinule

Porphyrio flavirostris

1 immature on Cocha Blanco Lake

Common Moorhen

Gallinula chloropus

The SACC says "Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & 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.

Slate-colored (Andean) Coot

Fulica ardesiaca

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

Limpkin

Aramus guarauna

1 seen at Cocha Blanco on May 19th

Wattled Jacana

Jacana jacana

Greater Yellowlegs

Tringa melanoleuca

Seen at Huacarpay Lake

Lesser Yellowlegs

Tringa flavipes

Seen at Villa marshes

Blackish Oystercatcher

Haematopus ater

At Pucusana.

Spotted Sandpiper

Tringa macularia

Ruddy Turnstone

Arenaria interpres

Pectoral Sandpiper

Calidris melanotos

Peruvian Thicknee

Burhinus superciliaris

2 of them seen by Lurin Town before going to the San Pedro beach

American Oystercatcher

Haematopus palliatus

Blackish Oystercatcher

Haematopus ater

Seen at villa marshes

Black-necked (White-necked) Stilt

Seen at Villa marshes and Huacarpay Lake; 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.

Killdeer

Collared Plover

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River

Pied Lapwing

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River

Andean Lapwing

Belcher's Gull

Larus belcheri and *L. atlanticus* 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 *Larus belcheri* from "Band-tailed" to "Belcher's."](#)

Gray Gull

Common – nests in the Atacama Desert

Kelp Gull

Gray-hooded Gull

Large colony at Villa Marshes

Andean Gull

Franklin's Gull

Seen in the coast

Large-billed Tern

Seen most days on the lowland rivers

Yellow-billed Tern

Daily on the lowland Amazonian rivers

Elegant Tern

On the coast on the pelagic

Inca Tern

Many at Pucusana; One of Peru's greatest birds

Black Skimmer

Spot-winged Pigeon

Common in the highlands; Johnson & Clayton (2000a), Johnson et al. (2001), and Johnson (2004) found strong evidence that *Columba* is paraphyletic, with Old World *Columba* more closely related to *Streptopelia* than to New World "*Columba*." This is consistent with previously recognized differences between New World and Old World *Columba* in terms of morphology (Ridgway 1916), serology (Cumley & Irwin 1944), and behavior (Johnston 1962, <?> Goodwin 1959a). Johnston (1962), however, considered the *P. fasciata* superspecies to be more closely related to Old World *Columba* than to New World species due to plumage characters (but see Goodwin 1983); genetic data (Johnson et al. 2001) indicate that *fasciata* 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

Himantopus mexicanus

Charadrius vociferus

Charadrius collaris

Vanellus cayanus

Vanellus resplendens

Larus belcheri

Larus modestus

Larus dominicanus

Larus cirrocephalus

Larus serranus

Larus pipixcan

Phaetusa simplex

Sterna superciliaris

Sterna elegans

Larosterna inca

Rynchops niger

Patagioenas maculosa

Patagioenas. [SACC Proposal](#) passed to recognize *Patagioenas*. The AOU has also made this change (Banks et al. 2003)

Band-tailed Pigeon

Common in the Higher Cloud Forest; seen at Machu-picchu and in the cloud forest of the Manu road

Pale-vented Pigeon

Common in the lowlands

Plumbeous Pigeon

***Ruddy Pigeon**

Eared Dove

West Peruvian (Pacific) Dove (NE)

Zenaida meloda was formerly (e.g., Peters, 1937, Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *Zenaida asiatica*. Treatment here as a separate species follows split from *Z. asiatica* 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 *Z. meloda* and *Z. asiatica* did not pass.](#)

Croaking Ground-Dove

Seen in the coast

Ruddy Ground-Dove

2 near Patria and several outside of Puerto Maldonado

Bare-faced Ground-Dove

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

White-tipped Dove

Gray-fronted Dove

Seen commonly at all lowland sites

Ruddy Quail-Dove

Several sightings at Manu Wildlife Center

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.

Military Macaw

VULNERABLE A foothill bird which is an Amazonia Lodge specialty.

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; a small flog seen from the Macaw clay lick on May 18th

***Blue-headed Macaw (NE)**

White-eyed Parakeet

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

Dusky-headed Parakeet

Another common Parakeet in the Lowland, seen several days around below Amazonia Lodge

Cobalt-winged Parakeet

Common and noisy in lowland forest

Tui Parakeet

Seen at Cocha Camungo on May 19th

White-bellied Parrot (NE)

4 scoped from the canopy tower at Manu Wildlife Center.

Orange-cheeked Parrot

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick, seen on May 18th

Blue-headed Parrot

Patagioenas fasciata

Patagioenas cayennensis

Patagioenas plumbea

Patagioenas subvinacea

Zenaida auriculata

Zenaida meloda

Columbina cruziana

Columbina tapalcoti

Metriopelia ceciliae

Leptotila verreauxi decipiens

Leptotila rufaxilla

Geotrygon montana

Ara ararauna

Ara militaris

Ara macao

Ara chloropterus

Ara severa

Ara manilata

Ara couloni

Aratinga leucophthalmus

Aratinga weddellii

Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera

Brotogeris sanctithomae

Pionites leucogaster

Pionopsitta barrabandi

Pionus menstruus

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick but never landed and a common lowland forest resident

Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot

Pionus tumultuosus tumultuosus

A few numbers seen in the upper cloud forest (Renzo's group). 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 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 intergradations 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

Amazona ochrocephala

At the Macaw lick

Scaly-naped Parrot

Amazona mercenaria

A cloud forest Amazonas – flocks seen up of the Cock of the Rock Lodge

Mealy Parrot

Amazona farinosa

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick; but they never landed!!! Noisy birds and with the Macaws make tape recording tricky sometimes.

Squirrel Cuckoo

Piaya cayana

Little Cuckoo

Piaya minuta

Hoatzin

Opisthocomus hoazin

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

Smooth-billed Ani

Crotophaga ani

In the Amazon

Groove-billed Ani

Crotophaga sulcirostris

On the coast

***Rufescent Screech Owl**

Megascops ingens

A close encounter below the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot; 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***

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl

Megascops watsonii

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

Yungas Pygmy Owl

Glaucidium bolivianum

One in response to play back at Pillahuata; 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.

Great Potoo

Nyctibius grandis

1 seen in a little distance away but well seen with binoculars that Renzo brought

Andean Potoo

Nyctibius maculosus

1 well seen at Rocotal in the late afternoon on the way to Cock of the Rock Lodge May 14th

Sand-colored Nighthawk

Chordeiles rupestris

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

Pauraque

Nyctidromus albicollis

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge on May 17th

Ladder-tailed Nightjar

Hydropsalis climacocerca

Two on the Cocha Blanco on May 19th

Lyre-tailed Nightjar

Uropsalis lyra

A full tailed male (Renzo's group) and a female (Silverio's group) at the Mirador above Union Bridge; Wow!

Chestnut-collared Swift	Streptoprocne rutilus
Common; seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge on May 16 th	
White-collared Swift	Streptoprocne zonaris
Gray-rumped Swift	Chaetura cinereiventris
Seen around Puerto Maldonado	
Short-tailed Swift	Chaetura brachyura
Also seen around Puerto Maldonado	
White-tipped Swift	Aeronautes montivagus
Seen at Machu-picchu for two days	
Fork-tailed Palm-Swift	Tachornis squamata
Several sightings	
Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift	Panyptila cayennensis
A few seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21 th	
Rufous-breasted Hermit	Glaucis hirsuta
1 at Cocha Blanco, around Manu Wildlife Center on May 19 th	
Green Hermit	Phaethornis guy
Great looks in Machu-picchu and Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Gray-breasted Sabrewing	Campylopterus largipennis
Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders	
White-necked Jacobin	Florisuga mellivora
Sparkling Violet-ear	Colibri coruscans
Rufous-crested Coquette	Lophornis delattrei
A nice male at Amazonia Lodge on May 17 th	
Wire-crested Thorntail	Popelairia popelairii
Good looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Blue-tailed Emerald	Chlorostilbon mellisugus
Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge	
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	Thalurania furcata
Golden-tailed Sapphire	Chrysuronia oenone
Many-spotted Hummingbird	Taphrospilus hypostictus
Great looks at the Cock of the Rock feeders	
Green-and-White Hummingbird (E)	Amazilia viridicauda
Peruvian endemic and a Machu Picchu specialty	
Amazilia Hummingbird	Amazilia amazilia
Speckled Hummingbird	Adelomyia melanogenys
Gould's Jewelfront	Helidoxa aurescens
A fantastic bird at the Butterfly Bushes at Amazonia Lodge	
Violet-fronted Brilliant	Heliodoxa leadbeateri
Giant Hummingbird	Patagona gigas
At Huacarpay Lakes – the world's largest Hummingbird	
Shining Sunbeam	Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatotus
Common in the higher cloud forest; seen at Huancarani	
Booted Racket-tail	Ocreatus underwoodii annae
Tyrian Metaltail	Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis
Common	
Wedge-billed Hummingbird	Schistes geoffroyi
At Cock of the Rock Lodge – seen well	
Black-eared Fairy	Heliostyris aurita
1 performed well at the bushes at Amazonia Lodge	
Amethyst Woodstart	Calliphlox amethystine
Very good looks at Amazonia Lodge on May 17 th	
White-bellied Woodstar	Acestrura mulsant
Seen at Machu-picchu	
Crested Quetzal	Pharomachrus antisianus

1 seen by Renzo's group on May 15th

Golden-headed Quetzal

Stunning – 2 individuals

Black-tailed Trogon

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *mesurus* (Ecuadorian Trogon) of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru to be a separate species from *Trogon melanurus* (Black-tailed Trogon) [SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data.](#)

Collared Trogon

Masked Trogon

1 by Renzo's group in the Cloud Forest

Blue-crowned Trogon

Amazonian Violaceous Trogon

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* (Northern Violaceous Trogon) of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, (*Amazonian Violaceous Trogon*) and this was followed by Hilty (2003); [SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data.](#)

Ringed Kingfisher

Amazon Kingfisher

Green Kingfisher

On the Amazonian Ox-bow lakes

Broad-billed Motmot

1 seen well on the way back to the boat from the Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake

Highland Motmot

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 *aequatorialis* was a separate species from *M. momota*, 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

5 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).

White-throated Jacamar

3 seen well at "La Pastora Port" outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21th

Bluish-fronted Jacamar

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

Striolated Puffbird

At Manu Wildlife Center on May 19th

Black-fronted Nunbird

Swallow-wing

Common along the lowland rivers

Gilded Barbet

1 at Manu Wildlife Center

Lemon-throated Barbet

At Manu Wildlife Center

Versicolored Barbet

Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Chestnut-eared Aracari

Pharomachrus auriceps

Trogon melanurus melanurus

Trogon collaris

Trogon personatus

Trogon curucui

Trogon violaceus violaceus

Ceryle torquata

Chloroceryle amazona

Chloroceryle Americana

Electron platyrhynchum

Momotus aequatorialis

Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus

Brachygalba albogularis

Galbula cyanescens

Nystalus striolatus

Monasa nigrifrons

Chelidoptera tenebrosa

Capito auratus

Eubucco richardsoni

Eubucco versicolor

Pteroglossus castanotis

The common Amazonian lowland Aracari

Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan

Andigena hypoglauca

Seen just by Renzo's group on May 14th **NEAR-THREATENED**

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).

Ocellated Piculet

Picumnus dorbygnianus

A Machu-picchu specialty

Fine-barred Piculet (E)

Picumnus subtilis

One seen near Patria Town on the way to Amazonia Lodge, seen on May 16th

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker

Melanerpes cruentatus

Little Woodpecker

Veniliornis passerinus

Golden-Olive Woodpecker

Piculus rubiginosus

2 in the Cloud Forest

Andean Flicker

Colaptes rupicola

Common in the highlands

Lineated Woodpecker

Dryocopus lineatus

Red-necked Woodpecker

Campephilus rubricollis

Pretty common at Manu Wildlife Center, Alan's favorite birds

Crimson-crested Woodpecker

Campephilus melanoleucos

Quiet common in the Lowlands

***Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper**

Dendrexetastes rufigula

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper

Dendrocolaptes certhia

Straight-billed Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus (or Dendroplex) picus picus

1 seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21st; *Xiphorhynchus picus* and *X. kienerii* (= *necopinus*) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Zimmer 1934c, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) treated in a separate genus, *Dendroplex*, but this was merged into *Xiphorhynchus* by Peters (1951). Wetmore (1972), however, maintained *Dendroplex* as a separate genus based not only on bill shape but on (unstated) cranial characters. < Incorp Aleixo 2004 >

Elegant Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus elegans

One on the trail to Cocha Camungo on May 19th; 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 *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group.

Buff-throated (Lafresnaye's) Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus (guttatoides) guttatus

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

Olive-backed Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus triangularis

Several in the Cloud Forest

Montane Woodcreeper

Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger

A few near Cock of the Rock Lodge

***Red-billed Scythebill**

Slender-billed Miner

One seen on the Manu road on May 14th

Bar-winged Cinclodes

Common in the highlands, one seen on the Manu road on May 14th

Pale-legged Hornero

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Puna Thistletail (E)

1 seen at Machu-picchu in the “Chusquea” bamboo on May 12th. Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* 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

Dark-breasted Spinetail

Seen by Renzo’s group at Cocha Camungo on May 19th

Cabanis’ Spinetail (NE)

Seen briefly at Amazonia Lodge

Plain-crowned Spinetail

1 seen at “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick on May 18th

Ash-browed Spinetail

Seen twice around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Creamy-crested Spinetail (E)

Everybody saw this endemic Spinetail in at the traditional stakeout above Paucartambo

Rusty-fronted Canastero (E)

Good looks at Huacarpay Lakes

Streak-fronted Thornbird

1 seen well at Huacarpay lakes at the northern end of its range here

Plain Softail

Seen by Renzo’s group at Manu Wildlife Center; Vaurie (1980) considered *Thripophaga fusciceps* and *T. berlepschi* to belong in *Phacellodomus*

Wren-like Rushbird

At Huacarpay and Villa marshes; a reed bed specialist

Streaked Tuftedcheek

Point-tailed Palmcreeper

A wonderful look outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21th

Montane Foliage-gleaner

Fairly common in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner

Great looks from the canopy Tower and other trails at Manu Wildlife Center

***Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner**

Slender-billed Xenops

Plain Xenops

One at Manu Wildlife Center

Streaked Xenops

Two day seen at Machu-picchu and one day at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Barred Antshrike

Two seen at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick on May 18th

Chestnut-backed Antshrike

Heard below Cock of the Rock Lodge and one seen well there on May 15th

Variable Antshrike

2 individuals at Machu Picchu

Spot-winged Antshrike

Common in the lowlands

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris

Geositta tenuirostris

Cinclodes fuscus rivularis

Furnarius leucopus tricolor

Schizoeaca helleri

1 seen at Machu-picchu in the “Chusquea” bamboo on May 12th. Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* 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).

Synallaxis azarae urubambae

Synallaxis albigularis

Synallaxis cabanisi

Synallaxis gujanensis

Cranioleuca curtata

Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula

Asthenes ottonis

Pacellodomus striaticeps

Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha

Phleocryptus melanops

Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii

Berlepschia rikeri

Anabacerthia striaticollis

Philydor erythropterus

Automolus infuscatus

Xenops tenuirostris

Xenops minutes

Xenops rutilans

Thamnophilus doliatus

Thamnophilus palliatus

Thamnophilus caerulescens

Pygiptila stellaris

Dusky-throated Antshrike 1 pair at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge on May 19 th	Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus
Bluish-slate Antshrike Understory flock leader and common – seen many days in the lowlands and its call leads you to mix understory flocks	Thamnomanes schistogynus
Pygmy Antwren Common and seen around Manu Wildlife Center	Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura
Amazonia Streaked Antwren Seen behind the cabins at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge	Myrmotherula surinamensis
Stripe-chested Antwren One of the commoner Myrmotherula in the foothills seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge	Myrmotherula longicauda
Plain-throated Antwren 2 seen on the Cocha Camungo trail at Manu Wildlife Center	Myrmotherula hauxwelli
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 <i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i> 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.	Myrmotherula axillaris
Long-winged Antwren Seen along the trail to Cocha Nueva on May 19 th	Myrmotherula longipennis garbei
Gray Antwren Common in the lowlands with mixed flocks	Myrmotherula menetriesii
Yellow-breasted Antwren Good looks at one individual at Cock of the Rock Lodge	Herpsilochmus axillaris
White-backed Fire-eye 2 seen in the cold below Cock of the Rock Lodge	Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis
White-browed Antbird Common but very pretty lowland Antbird	Myrmoborus leucophrys
Peruvian Warbling Antbird One thing for sure it does not warble! A recent paper by Mort and Phyllis Isler and Bret Whitney divides the old warbling Antbird group into several species.	Hypocnemis peruviana
Silvered Antbird 2 responded well to play back at Cocha Blanco in Manu Wildlife Center Lodge – another lakeside specialist	Sclateria naevia
Chestnut-tailed Antbird Common denizen of the lowland rainforest; one encounter	Myrmeciza hemimelaena
Plumbeous Antbird 2 birds seen in all – a pretty bird indeed!	Myrmeciza hyperythra
Spot-backed Antbird 1 seen briefly at Amazonia Lodge on May 17 th	Hylophylax naevia
*Black-faced Antthrush	Formicarius analis
*Rufous-breasted Antthrush Heard commonly Cock of the Rock Lodge	Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus
Red-and-white Antpitta (E) A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. But just some of of Renzo's group	Grallaria erythroleuca
*Amazonian Antpitta Always a tricky one to see	Hylopezus berlepschi
*Ash-throated Gnateater	Conopophaga peruviana
*Rusty-belted Tapaculo	Liosceles thoracicus
Trilling Tapaculo	Scytalopus parvirostris
*Northern White-crowned Tapaculo	Scytalopus atratus
Red-crested Cotinga Seen below Acjanaco	Ampelion rubrocristata
Chesnut-crested Cotinga	Ampelion rufaxilla

Seen by Renso's group

Barred Fruiteater

Great looks at a male below Acjanaco on May 14th

Screaming Piha

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center

Plum-throated Cotinga

A female seen from the Canopy Tower of Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Spangled Cotinga

Also seen from the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo on May 19th

Bare-necked Fruitcrow

1 seen in fly from the boat on the way down to Manu Wildlife Center on May 17th

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock

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.

Cerulean-capped Manakin (E)

1 female seen on the road just outside of the Cock of the Rock Lodge on May 15th

Yungas Manakin

Seen in one day at Cock of the Rock Lodge on May 15th

Streak-necked Flycatcher

Inca Flycatcher (E)

1 seen along the Manu road; A scarce Peruvian endemic

Sepia-capped Flycatcher

Slaty-capped Flycatcher

Common Tody-Flycatcher

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher

1 seen of this snazzy Flycatcher

Ringed Antpipit

Briefly looks of this strange ground dwelling Flycatcher

Sclater's Tyrannulet

A very common tyrannulet in Machu-picchu seen the two days we been there

Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet

Seen at Machu-picchu

Ashy-headed Tyrannulet

Also seen at Machu-picchu whit Mr. Barry

Bolivian Tyrannulet

Seen in two days at Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-crested Elaenia

A few seen at Huacarpay Lakes on May 11th

Sierran Elaenia

Seen at Machu-picchu on May 13th

White-throated Tyrannulet

A sprightly Tyrannulet seen on several days in the higher Cloud forest

White-banded Tyrannulet

Seen at Machu-picchu and on the upper cloud forest of the Manu road

White-tailed Tyrannulet

At Machu Picchu

Torrent Tyrannulet

Always by rushing streams

River Tyrannulet

In the willows on a Madre de Dios river beach

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant

A few at Huacarpay Lakes – always a treat! And at Pantanos de Villa

***Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant**

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet

Pipreola arcuata

Lipaugus vociferans

Cotinga maynana

Cotinga cayana

Gymnoderus foetidus

Rupicola peruviana

Pipra coeruleocapilla

Chiroxiphia boliviana

Mionectes striaticollis

Leptopogon taczanowski

Leptopogon amaurocephalus

Leptopogon superciliaris

Todirostrum cinereum

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum neglectum

Corythopsis torquata

Phyllomyias sclateri

Phyllomyias plumbeiceps

Phyllomyias cinereiceps

Zimmerius bolivianus

Elaenia albiceps urabambensis

Elaenia pallatangae

Mecocerculus leucophrys

Mecocerculus stictopterus

Mecocerculus poecilocercus

Serpophaga cinerea

Serpophaga hypoleuca

Tachuris rubrigastra

Phylloscartes ophthalmicus

Phylloscartes ventralis

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant

Quite common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-olive Tolmomyias**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 (*Ramphotrigon*) so I feel it's best to use *Tolmomyias*

Unadorned Flycatcher**Bran-colored Flycatcher****Cinnamon Flycatcher**

Common in the Cloud Forest

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

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant**Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant****White-browed Chat-Tyrant**

At Huacarpay Lakes

Drab Water-Tyrant

Not at all Drab! It's pretty!

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant

Several in drier rockier habitat

Little Ground-Tyrant

Seen from the hide of the Macaw Clay lick on May 18th and another one seen from the boat on the way down to Laberinto (Puerto Maldonado)

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant

Resident; seen on the Manu Road on May 14th

Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant**Andean Negrito**

At Huacarpay Lakes; *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

1 seen at Machu Picchu and another; Not easy to find in Peru.

Long-tailed Tyrant***Bright-rumped Attila****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

Short-crested Flycatcher**Tropical Kingbird****Lemon-browed Flycatcher**

Several sightings around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-crowned Flycatcher

Fairly common above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge and Machu-picchu

Social Flycatcher**Gray-capped Flycatcher****Lophotriccus pileatus****Tolmomyias sulphureus****Tolmomyias poliocephalus****Myiophobus inornatus****Myiophobus fasciatus****Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea****Contopus fumigatus****Sayornis nigricans latirostris****Pyrocephalus rubinus****Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis****Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi****Ochthoeca leucophrys****Ochthornis littoralis****Muscisaxicola maculirostris****Muscisaxicola fluviatilis****Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis****Muscisaxicola alpina****Lessonia oreas****Knipolegus atterimus****Colonia colonus****Attila spadiceus****Myiarchus tuberculifer****Myiarchus ferox****Tyrannus melancholicus****Conopias cinchoneti****Myiodynastes chrysocephalus****Myiozetetes similis****Myiozetetes granadensis**

Lesser Kiskadee	Philohydor lictor
Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes	
Great Kiskadee	Pitangus sulphuratus
*Barred Becard	Pachyramphus versicolor
Black-capped Becard	Pachyramphus marginatus
Seen around Manu Wildlife Center	
Black-tailed Tityra	Tityra cayana
Masked Tityra	Tityra semifasciata
White-collared Jay	Cyanolyca viridicyana
Seen at Pillahuata in the upper cloud forest	
Purplish Jay	Cyanocorax cyanomelas
Violaceous Jay	Cyanocorax violaceus
Common Jay in the Amazonian lowland	
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.	
Brown-capped Vireo	Vireo leucophrys
Lemon-chested Greenlet	Hylophilus thoracicus
1 in a mixed flock at Manu Wildlife Center	
Dusky-capped Greenlet	Hylophilus hypoxanthus
1 from the Canopy Tower	
*Tawny-crowned Greenlet	Hylophilus ochraceiceps
White-capped Dipper	Cinclus leucocephalus
Very nice look on the way in and out to Machu-picchu from the train and also walking along the Urubamba River on May 12 th and 13 th	
Andean Solitaire	Myadestes ralloides ralloides
Frequently heard both at Machu Picchu and in the Manu Cloud Forest, 1 seen well; Always a treat.	
White-eared Solitaire	Entomodestes leucotis
1 individual seen just for some ones very briefly at Machu-picchu	
*Swainson's Thrush	Catharus ustulatus
Chiguanco Thrush	Turdus chiguanco chiguanco
Great Thrush	Turdus fuscater ockenderi
Andean Slaty-thrush	Turdus nigriceps
Seen on the road just outside of the Cock of the Rock Lodge on May 16 th	
Black-billed Thrush	Turdus ignobilis
Long-tailed Mockingbird (NE)	Mimus longicaudatus
Common near Lima	
*Thrush-like Wren	Campylorhynchus turdinus
Grass Wren	Cistothorus platencis
Inca Wren (E)	Thryothorus eisenmanni
One pair seen well at the Machu Picchu Ruins – where else to see an Inca Wren! Only described to science in the late 60's	
*Moustached Wren	Thryothorus genibarbis
House Wren	Troglodytes aedon
Common in the highlands but also one in sucesional vegetation on a river island near Manu Wildlife Center	
Mountain Wren	Troglodytes solstitialis
Fairly common in the humid Cloud Forest	
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren	Henicorhina leucophrys
We saw really well at Machu-picchu and another one in the cloud forest of the Manu road	
*Chestnut-breasted Wren	Cyphorhinus thoracicus

Close encounter of the third kind but it evaded us

Black-capped Donacobius

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands.

White-winged Swallow

Brown-chested Martin

Brown-bellied Swallow

In the highlands

Blue-and-white Swallow

White-banded Swallow

Andean Swallow

Southern Rough-winged Swallow

Bank Swallow

Seen in the Lowland; 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.](#)

Hooded Siskin,

Seen along the Manu road on May 14th

Tropical Parula

Several in the Cloud Forest

Slate-throated Whitestart

Spectacled Whitestart

Two-banded Warbler

Common just below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Pale-legged Warbler

1 seen at Machu Picchu on May 12th

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

Rufous-collared Sparrow

Yellow-browed Sparrow

Common in open areas in the lowlands

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 Rufous-naped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*

***Chsnut-capped Brush-finch**

Red-capped Cardinal

Common in the lowlands

Bananaquit

Capped Conebill

We had several encounters!

Magpie Tanager

Grass-green Tanager

Stunning! Seen in the Cloud Forest

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager

Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

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

A few in the mix flogs in the cloud forest; 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

Donacobius atricapillus

Tachycineta albiventer

Phaeoprogne tapera

Notiochelidon murina

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca

Atticora fasciata

Stelgidopteryx andecola

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Riparia riparia

Carduelis magellanica urubambensis

Parula pitiayumi

Myioborus miniatus

Myioborus melanocephalus

Basileuterus bivittatus

Basileuterus signatus signatus

Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps

Basileuterus coronatus

Basileuterus tristriatus

Zonotrichia capensis

Ammodramus aurifrons

Atalapha melanolaemus

Atlapetes brunneinucha

Paroaria gularis

Coereba flaveola

Conirostrum albifrons

Cissopis leveriana

Chlorornis riefferii

Chlorospingus flavigularis

Hemispingus (auricularis) atrpileus

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).

Superciliaried Hemispingus

Fairly common at Pillahuata; Here the yellow form

Oleaginous Hemispingus

2 seen at Machu-picchu on May 13th

Black-eared Hemispingus

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

Drab Hemispingus

Quite a few seen in the cloud forest

Three-striped Hemispingus

Seen up in the cloud forest

Orange-headed Tanager

Nicely seen from the hide at the “Blanquillo” macaw in the island

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager

Seen at Machu Picchu and the Pillahuata area

Yellow-backed Tanager

White-winged Shrike-Tanager

Canopy flock leader – a voice to remember for locating these flocks. A pair seen in one of the mix-flog

Slaty Tanager (NE)

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

Black-goggled Tanager

Highland Hepatic Tanager

Masked Crimson Tanager

Silver-beaked Tanager

Blue-Gray Tanager

Palm Tanager

Blue-capped Tanager

Common around Pillahuata area

Blue-and-yellow Tanager

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas; At Huacarpay Lakes and at Machu-picchu

Hooded Mountain-Tanager

Quite a few in the upper cloud forest; The display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager

Fairly common around Pillahuata – common but spectacular

Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager (NE)

Seen up in the upper cloud forest; 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

Thick-billed Euphonia

Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia

One above Atalaya

Orange-bellied Euphonia

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Blue-naped Chlorophonia

Fairly common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Orange-eared Tanager

Hemispingus superciliaris

Hemispingus frontalis

Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi

Hemispingus xanthophthalmus

Hemispingus trifasciatus

Thlypopsis sordid

Thlypopsis ruficeps

Hemithraupis flavicollis

Lanio versicolor

Creurgops dentata

Trichothraupis melanops

Piranga lutea

Ramphocelus nigrogularis

Ramphocelus carbo

Thraupis episcopus

Thraupis palmarum

Thraupis cyanocephala

Thraupis bonariensis

Buthraupis montana

Anisognathus igniventris igniventris

Delothraupis castaneiventris

Pipraeidea melanonota

Euphonia laniirostris

Euphonia chrysopasta

Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons

Chlorophonia cyanea

Chlorochrysa calliparaea

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 – around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Saffron-crowned Tanager

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

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

Beryl-spangled Tanager

Blue-and-black Tanager

Often together with the former

Silver-backed Tanager

Black-faced Dacnis

Yellow-bellied Dacnis

Blue Dacnis

Green Honeycreeper

Purple Honeycreeper

Swallow-Tanager

Peruvian Sierra-Finch (NE)

Fairly common in open highland areas

Mourning Sierra-Finch

At Huacarpay Lakes

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch

Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch (E)

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno; 2 seen at the usual sites near the village of Huancarani

Greenish Yellow-finch

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Blue-black Grassquit

Double-collared Seedeater

A few in the Lowland

Black-billed Seed-finch

Seen just by Renzo;s group at Cocha Camungo on May 19th

Band-tailed Seedeater

Parrot-billed Seedeater

Seen at Playa San Pedro at Lurin in the cost on May 10th

Dull-colored Grassquit

Seen in two days at Machu-picchu

Moustached Flower-piercer (NE)

Common near tree line on the Manu Road

Black-throated Flower-piercer

Deep-blue (Golden-eyed) Flower-piercer

Above Cock of the Rock Lodge

Tangara mexicana

Tangara chilensis

Tangara schrankii

Tangara arthus

Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis

Tangara punctata

Tangara gyrola

Tangara ruficervix fulcivervix

Tangara cyanicollis

Tangara nigroviridis

Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea

Tangara viridicollis

Dacnis lineata

Dacnis flaviventer

Dacnis cayana

Chlorophanes spiza

Cyanerpes caeruleus

Tersina viridis

Phrygilus punensis

Phrygilus fruticeti

Phrygilus plebejus

Poospiza caesar

Sicalis olivascens

Volatinia jacarina

Sporophila caerulea

Oryzoborus atrirostris

Catamenia analis analis

Sporophila boliviana

Tiaris obscura

Diglossa mystacalis albilinear

Diglossa brunneiventris

Diglossopsis glauca

Masked Flowerpiercer**Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak**

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

Buff-throated Saltator**Grayish Saltator****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**Olive (Amazonian) Oropendola****Yellow-rumped Cacique****Mountain Cacique****Troupial**

Seen very well on the way back from the Macaw clay lick on May 18th

Pale-eyed Blackbird**Yellow-winged Blackbird**

Common at Huacarpay at the northern end of its range here

Giant Cowbird

Common in the lowlands

Red-brested Blackbird

1 individual well seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on May 21st

Peruvian Meadowlark (NE)

Seen at Pantanos de Villa on May 10th

Diglossopsis cyanea**Parkerthraustes humeralis****Saltator maximus****Saltator coerulescens****Psarocolius oseryi****Psarocolius decumanus maculosus****Psarocolius atrovirens****Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi****Gymnostinops bifasciatus****Cacicus cela****Cacicus leucorhampus chrysonotus****Icterus croconotus****Agelaius xanthophthalmus****Agelaius thilius****Molothrus oryzivorus****Leistes militaris****Sturnella bellicosa**

A Grand Total of 468 species of which 29 were heard only, 11 were endemics and 14 near-endemics.

The Mammal List**Black-capped Squirrel Monkey**

Several troops

Tufted Capuchin Monkey

Several troops – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Gray Monk Saki

Wonderful views including good pictures on the trail to Cocha Camungo Lake on May 19th, two of them with it's baby on its back.

Bolivian Howler Monkey

Several on the riverbank; The howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon

Gray Woolly Monkey

Seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Brazilian Tapir

Some people saw "Vaneza" the one that come to the Lodge

Capybara

Seen along the Madre de Dios River around Manu Wildlife Center on May 19th

Brown Agouti

Several in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!

Mountain Viscacha

Seen at Machu-picchu

Saimiri boliviensis**Cebus apella****Pithecia irrorata****Alouatta sara****Lagothrix cana****Tapirus terrestris****Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris****Dasyprocta variegata****Lagidium peruanum****The Reptile List****White Caiman****Caiman crocodilus**

Several seen along the Madre de Dios River
Side-neck (Amazonian River) Turtle
Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes.

Podocnemis unifilis