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**A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE
MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE**

March 22nd – Apr 9th 2008

Trip Leader: Silverio Duri

**With: Carol Jean Cameron, Russell Akira Kumai, Tor Egil Hogsas,
Paul Mark Suchanek, Dianne Smalley, Robert Smalley, Carol
Livingston, Sandra Plummer.**

This it was a great trip in that we visited several wonderful lodges strategically placed at varying altitudes in the Cloud Forest and Lowland Amazonian rainforest of the Manu Biosphere Reserve, that enabled us to us to see birds of different altitudes. Some folks only did part of thre trip but even so managed o see a fantastic number of birds. A A remarkable added bonus was JAGUAR at Manu Wildlife Center, very good views and we even got pictures! We also saw a lot of Macaw at the Macaw Clay Lick of “Blanquillo” near Manu Wildlife Center. We had a high river ridre at Manu Wildlife Center and the water level got as high as the lodge and access was not possible to the trails up to the terra firme forest for a few days It was enjoyable trip for me , we saw a lot of good wonderfull birds like the Red and White Antpitta (Endemic), Orinoco Goose in the Lowland and Koepcke’s Hermit, Line-fronted Canastero up in the highlands at “Abra Acjanaco” and the Point-tailed Palmcreeper a bird that Bob had wanted to see for long time. A wonderfull trip!



SOME LOCALITIES WE BIRDED AT IN MANU

Ajcanacu : S 13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (3530 mts)
Esperanza Camp : S 13 10 478 W 071 35 478 (2910mts)
Pillahuata : S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600 mts)
Rocotal : S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 mts)
Union Bridge S 13 04 457 W 071 34 157 (1550 mts)
Cock of the Rock Lodge: S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1480 m.)
Quita Calzones or 1000 meter bridge : S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000 mts)
Patria (Ricefields) S 12 57 394 W 71 25 112 (660 mts)
Pilcopata : S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196
Mirador above Atalaya (Macaw Lookout) S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751
Atalaya : S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547
Amazonia Lodge : S 12 52 232 W 071 22 527 9 (500 mts)
Boca Manu Pueblo (where we had lunch!) S12°15'55.8" W 070°54'42.8" (300 mts)
Manu Wildlife Center S 12 21 327 W070 42 384 (250 mts)
Blanquillo Macaw Lick S12°26'39.4" W070°42'15.3" (250 mts)
Cocha Camungo at Lake S12°25'46.6" W070°40'40.0" (250 mts)
Cocha Blanco at Lake (250 mts)
Tapir Colpa MWC S 12 20 167 W 070 41 803 (250 mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

March 22: Morning flight to Cusco where Silverio was waiting and out to Hucarpay lakes with picnic lunch. Overnight in Cusco.

March 23: Cusco (3300 meters) to Pillahuata (Esperanza) camp (2910 meters) with stops at Huancarani, Paucartambo and Ajcanacu pass (3530 meters).

March 24: A full days birding in the Esperanza/Pillahuata area around 3000 meters.

March 25: Started birding by the tunnels down to the upper part of Rocotal (2010 meters). Night at Cock of the Rock Lodge

March 26: In the morning birding just around the Lodge and a little bit up the road and in the afternoon up to the Outlook for the Lyre-tailed Nightjar. Night Cock of the Rock Lodge

March 27: In the morning up to Rocotal (2010 mts) and in afternoon down to Quita Calzones (1000 mts). Night Cock of the Rock Lodge

March 28: In the morning we went down to Quita Calzones again and in the afternoon we birded just around the Lodge. Night at Cock of the Rock Lodge

March 29: Cock of the Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge. "raining until mid day" we started birding from above Quita Calzones. We did a few stops at the Patria rice-fields (660 meters), drove thru Pilcopata where we stopped for supplies and then onto Atalaya with some birding near the Mirador. In the late afternoon we crossed the Alto Madre de Dios River and walked into Amazonia Lodge. Night Amazonia Lodge

March 30: Full day on the trails at Amazonia Lodge at 500 meters particularly the jeep track trail. Night Amazonia Lodge

March 31: In the morning we went up to the hill trail above Amazonia Lodge 700 mts including the Canopy Tower. Night Amazonia Lodge

April 01: After breakfast (raining morning) to the river and by boat to Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (250 meters). Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 02: Morning to the “Blanquillo” Macaw Lick and then just back to the Lodge for lunch. Afternoon walking the Grid trails. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 03: In the morning to the “Cocha Camungo” where we just had time to do the Canopy Tower and in the afternoon birding just around the garden. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 04: Morning to the “Cocha Blanco” ox-bow Lake and coming back to the Lodge before lunch we went to the “Toucan Loop” and in the afternoon just around the garden. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 05: In the early morning we did try to go to “Cocha Camungo” but we couldn’t make it because it was flooded and we went to the “bamboo forest” at “Cocha Nueva” but the same thing we couldn’t go for too long because the trail was still flooded, so we went back to the Lodge and we went to the “River side” trail and around the Grid and in the afternoon to the Canopy Platform. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 06: Morningfinally we went to the Canopy Tower at “Cocha Camungo” and the Lake itself and in the afternoon we went to the “Cocha Nueva” in the bamboo forest. Night Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

April 07: In the morning we went to walk the Tapir trail and making a loop by the Creek side trail . Afternoon to the Tapir Clay Lick

April 08: Early start and we went down the Madre de Dios River for 8 hours to Laberinto where we took a bus to Puerto Maldonado and late afternoon birding along the road to Puerto Maldonado from Laberinto. Night at Cabaña Quinta Hotel

April 09: Morning birding up to km 17 outside Puerto Maldonado. Early afternoon flights to Cusco and Lima and home.



White-browed Antbird

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.

SACC = South American Checklist Committee

***Great Tinamou**

Tinamus major

***White-throated Tinamou**

Tinamus guttatus

***Cinereous Tinamou**

Crypturellus cinereus

Heard most days in the lowlands

***Little Tinamou**

Crypturellus soui

***Brown Tinamou**

Crypturellus obsoletus

Undulated Tinamou

Crypturellus undulatus

1 seen briefly on the Jeep Track at Amazonia Lodge the day we arrived on March 29th

***Black-capped Tinamou**

Crypturellus atrocapillus

Andean Tinamou

Nothoprocta pentlandi

Fabulous looks at Huancarani in an open field after we saw the Chesnut-breasted Mountain-Finch on March 23rd

White-tufted Grebe

Rollandia rolland

Seen at Huacarpay Lake

Least Grebe

Tachybaptus dominicus

1 seen well at Cocha Blanco on April 04th

Neotropic Cormorant

Phalacrocorax brasilianus

Seen only one and once at Cocha Blanco on April 04th

Anhinga

Anhinga anhinga

Only one seen at the small agoon at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Horned Screamer

Anhima cornuta

Good studies of this impressive species at the Lake

Andean Duck

Oxyura ferruginea

Common at Huacarpay Lakes on March 22th

Orinoco Goose

Neochen jubata

Great looks at 1 going down to Puerto Maldonado from Manu Wildlife Center en route to Puerto Maldonado and 1 flying around Manu Wildlife Center. A much rarer and hard to see bird than most people think.

Muscovy Duck

Cairina moschata

Several sightings of this large Duck at Manu Wildlife Center

Speckled Teal

Anas flavirostris

Common at Huacarpay Lake

Yellow-billed Pintail

Anas georgica

A few seen at Huacarpay Lake

Puna Teal

Anas puna

A lot of them at Huacarpay Lakes

Cinnamon Teal

Common at Huacarpay Lake

Anas cyanoptera

Snowy Egret

Egretta thula

Capped Heron

A lot of them seen along the Alto Madre de Dios River and at Madre de Dios River

Pilherodius pileatus

Cocoi Heron

Common along the lowland Rivers. 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 *Ardea pacifica*."

Ardea cocoi

Great Egret

Common along the lowland rivers and around Puerto Maldonado

Ardea albus

Cattle Egret

Bubulcus ibis

Striated Heron

Butorides striatus

Black-crowned Night-Heron

Common at Huacarpay Lake

Nycticorax nycticorax

Fasciated Tiger-Heron

A few on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazoni Lodge and Boca Manu

Tigrisoma fasciatum

Rufescent Tiger-Heron

One seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one by a small pond along the road on the way down to Puerto Maldonado from Laberinto

Tigrisoma lineatum

Puna Ibis

Common at Huacarpay

Plegadis ridgwayi

Andean Ibis

5 seen along the Manu road near Saylla on March 23th. The SACC says "*Theristicus melanopis* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with *T. caudatus*. However, it (with *branickii*) 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 *branickii* as separate species ("Andean Ibis") from *melanopis*. **Proposal?**

Theristicus branickii

Green Ibis

5 of them seen at "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick at Manu Wildlife Center

Mesembrinibis cayennensis

Roseate Spoonbill

Seen for several days along the Madre de Dios River and the Alto Madre

Ajaia ajaja

Wood Stork

Along the Madre de Dios River

Mycteria americana

Jabiru

Seen few of them on the sandbar on the Madre de Dios on April 01th and 08th

Jabiru mycteria

Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	Cathartes melambrotus
King Vulture Seen in three days in the Lowland	Sarcoramphus papa
Osprey Common on the lowland rivers and ox-bow lakes	Pandion haliaetus
White-tailed Kite 1 at Km 20 west of PM on April 8 th a rarity in Peru, recently extending its range from Brazil and Bolivia	Elanus leucurus
Slender-billed Kite Seen two of them soaring at Cocha Blanco on April 04 th	Rostrhamus hamatus
Double-toothed Kite 1 seen perch from the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo on April 6 th and another one flying at Amazonia Lodge on March 30 th	Harpagus bidentatus
Cinereous Harrier Seen at Huacarpay Lake on March 22nd and some others ones seen on the way to the Espeanza camping site	Circus Cinereous
Plain-breasted (Sharp-shinned) Hawk 1 seen in the higher Cloud Forest by Tor and Paul on March 25 th	Accipiter (striatus) ventralis
Crane Hawk One on April 4 th	Geranospiza caerulescens
Slate-colored Hawk	Leucopternis schistacea
White-Hawk 1 seen in way up on top of the ridge at Amazonia Lodge	Leucopternis albicollis
Great Black-Hawk	Buteogallus urubitinga
Black-collared Hawk A couple on the Cocha Blanco ox-bow lakes at Manu Wildlife Center on April 6 th	Busarellus nigricollis
Solitary Eagle 1 seen at Rocotal up Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 27 th	Harpyhaliaetus solitarius
Roadside Hawk	Buteo magnirostris
Puna (Variable) Hawk 3 at Abra Malaga	Buteo poecilochrous
Red-backed (Variable) Hawk One seen in the upper cloud forest on March 23rd. By some authorities considered a superspecies – Variable Hawk – with Puna Hawk. The SACC says “Farquhar (1988) concluded that <i>Buteo poecilochrous</i> and <i>B. polyosoma</i> are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Jaramillo (2003) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that <i>B. polyosoma</i> and <i>B. poecilochrous</i> are conspecific. [incorp. Cabot & De Vries 2003] [incorp. Vaurie 1962]. Proposal badly needed.	Buteo polyosoma
Zone-tailed Hawk One seen flying along the River on the way down to Manu Wildlife Center from Amazonia Lodge on April 1th	Buteo albonotatus

Black Caracara**Daptrius ater****Red-throated Caracara**

Many sightings of this noisy bird!

Ibycter americanus**Mountain Caracara**

Common in the highlands but we saw only once by the road on the way to the Esperanza camping site

Phalcoboenus megalopterus**Southern Crested Caracara**

Seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on April 8th on the way from Laberinto to Puerto Maldonado

Caracara cheriway**Laughing Falcon**

One seen on April 9th, on the road outside of Puerto Maldonado; a bird that Robert really wanted to see

Herpetotheres cachinnans***Collared Forest-falcon****Micrastur semitorquatus****American Kestrel****Falco sparverius****Aplomado falcon**

One seen well at Huacarpay Lake on March 22th

Falco femoralis**Bat Falcon**

Many at Manu Wildlife Center

Falco ruficularis**Speckled Chachalaca**

Common in the lowlands

Ortalis guttata**Andean Guan**

Seen twice in the Cloud Forest

Penelope montagnii**Spix's Guan**

Frequent sightings at Manu Wildlife Center

Penelope jacquacu**Blue-throated Piping-Guan**

Common at Manu Wildlife Center. The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* 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)]

Pipile cumanensis**Starred Wood-Quail**

Seen briefly at Amazonia Lodge

Odontophorus stellatus**Rufous-sided Crake**

1 bird seen well including pictures at Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake

Laterallus melanophaius

Gray-necked Wood-Rail Seen twice at Amazonia Lodge and three more crossing the road outside of Puerto Maldonado	Aramides cajanea
*Uniform Crake At Amazonia Lodge	Amaurolimnas concolor
Plumbeous Rail Several seen at Huacarpay Lake	Pardirallus sanguinolentus
Purple Gallinule 1 seen at Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake	Porphyrio martinicus
Common Moorhen	Gallinula chloropus
Andean Coot	Fulica ardesiaca.
Wattled Jacana	Jacana jacana
Lesser Yellowlegs	Tringa flavipes
Spotted Sandpiper	Tringa macularia
Pectoral Sandpiper 3 at Huacarpay Lakes	Calidris melanotos
Collared Plover A few of this Amazonian River shorebird on the Madre de Dios River	Charadrius collaris
Pied Lapwing Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River	Vanellus cayanus
Andean Lapwing Seen at Huacarpay Lake	Vanellus resplendens
Andean Gull	Larus serranus
Yellow-billed Tern Daily on the lowland Amazonian rivers	Sterna superciliaris
Large-billed Tern Seen most days on the lowland rivers	Phaetusa simplex
Black Skimmer 1 seen on the way down to Puerto Maldonado from Manu Wildlife Center	Rynchops niger
Spot-winged Pigeon Seen along the road on the way down to the camping site	Patagioenas maculosa
Band-tailed Pigeon Common in the higher Cloud Forest. Common in the highlands. Johnson & Clayton (2000a), Johnson et al. (2001), and Johnson (2004) found strong evidence that <i>Columba</i> is paraphyletic, with Old World <i>Columba</i> more closely related to <i>Streptopelia</i> than to New World " <i>Columba</i> ." This is consistent with previously recognized differences between New World and Old World <i>Columba</i> in terms of morphology (Ridgway 1916), serology (Cumley & Irwin 1944), and behavior (Johnston 1962, <?> Goodwin 1959a). Johnston (1962), however, considered the <i>P. fasciata</i> superspecies to be more closely related to Old World <i>Columba</i> than to New World species due to plumage characters (but see Goodwin 1983); genetic data (Johnson et al. 2001) indicate that <i>fasciata</i> is basal to other New World, but that they still form a monophyletic . <incorp. Goodwin 1959>. The New	Patagioenas fasciata

World taxa are here placed in the genus *Patagioenas*. [SACC Proposal passed to recognize *Patagioenas*](#). The AOU has also made this change (Banks et al. 2003)

Pale-vented Pigeon Common in the lowlands	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>
Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>
Ruddy Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>
Ruddy Ground-Dove Seen along the road outside of Puerto Maldonado on April 08 th and 09 th	<i>Columbina tapalcoti</i>
Picui Ground-Dove Seen briefly from the bus on the way from Laberinto to Puerto Maldonado	<i>Columbina Picui</i>
Bare-faced Ground-Dove At Huacarpay Lakes and on the Manu Road	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>
Gray-fronted Dove Seen at Manu Wildlife Center	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>
Ruddy Quail-Dove Seen twice at Manu Wildlife Center	<i>Geotrygon montana</i>
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.	<i>Ara ararauna</i>
Military Macaw A foothill bird which is an Amazonia Lodge speciality; we saw them flying from the Canopy Tower at Amazonia Lodge	<i>Ara militaris</i>
Scarlet Macaw Less common than the next species but good studies of this species	<i>Ara macao</i>
Red-and-Green Macaw Star performer at the Macaw Lick – could not be better.	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>
Chestnut-fronted Macaw Common small Macaw of the lowlands	<i>Ara severa</i>
Red-bellied Macaw Likes Mauritia palms and several groups flying over on the way to and from feeding and roosting sites and very good look outside of Puerto Maldonado	<i>Ara manilata</i>
Blue-headed Macaw 6 birds seen perched near Patria on the way to Amazonia Lodge	<i>Ara couloni</i>
White-eyed Parakeet Common in the lowlands below Cock of the Rock Lodge and around Amazonia Lodge	<i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i>
Dusky-headed Parakeet Many sightings including at the nest hole	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>
Rose-faced Parakeet The painted Parakeet complex has recently been split into several species and the Manu bird is now Rose-faced Parakeet.	<i>Pyrrhura roseifrons</i>

Dusky-billed Parrotlet A wonderful view outside of Puerto Maldonado telescope view of 5 of them; always a pleasure to see and can be difficult	Forpus sclateri
Cobalt-winged Parakeet Common and noisy in lowland forest	Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera
Tui Parakeet Much less common than the former but seen on every day	Brotogeris sanctithomae seen in the Manu Wildlife Center area
*White-bellied Parrot (NE)	Pionites leucogaster
Orange-cheeked Parrot Seen briefly from the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo	Pionopsitta barrabandi
Blue-headed Parrot A lot of them seen at the Macaw Lick but only up on the trees a common lowland forest resident	Pionus menstruus
Yellow-crowned Parrot Great 'scope studies at the Macaw lick, but only a few perched up on the tree tops	Amazona ochrocephala
Scaly-naped Parrot A cloud forest Amazonas – big flocks near Pillahauta and Cock of the Rock Lodge	Amazona mercenaria
Mealy Parrot Common in the lowlands and good 'scope looks at the Macaw Lick also up on the trees. Noisy birds	Amazona farinosa
Squirrel Cuckoo	Piaya cayana
Little Cuckoo Seen well at Cocha Camungo on April 6 th	Piaya minuta
Hoatzin Punk chickens! Noisy and clumsy; Always a pleasure to watch	Opisthocomus hoazin
Greater Ani Good looks at Cocha Camungo on April 06 th	Crotophaga major
Smooth-billed Ani Common in the lowland	Crotophaga ani
Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl Great look in response to playback at Amazonia Lodge and heard every night in the lowlands. Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World <i>Otus</i> (except <i>O. flammulatus</i>) 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 <i>Otus</i> (except <i>O. flammulatus</i>) in the genus <i>Megascops</i> . SACC Proposal passed to place South American <i>Otus</i> in <i>Megascops</i>	Megascops watsonii
Rufescent Screech-Owl Good look after a lot of work below the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot	Megascops ingens
*Crested Owl	Lophostrix cristata
Amazonian Pygmy-Owl 1 responded to playback at the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center on April 5 th Howell and Robbins (1995) and Robbins and Howell (1995) supported recognition of <i>hardyi</i> as a species separate from <i>Glaucidium minutissimum</i> , and they also showed that Middle American taxa in this group should	Glaucidium hardyi

also be considered separate species. This treatment has been followed by König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999).

Sand-colored Nighthawk

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

Chordeiles rupestris

Pauraque

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge

Nyctidromus albicollis

***Ocellated Poorwill**

Nyctiphrynus ocellatus

Band-winged Nightjar

1 seen at Espernaza on March 24th along the road

Caprimulgus longirostris

Ladder-tailed Nightjar

Several seen roosting along the edge of ox-bow lakes including full tailed males

Hydropsalis climacocerca

Swallow-tailed Nightjar

A stunning full tailed male responded to playback at the Pillahuata camp on March 24th

Uropsalis segmentata

Lyre-tailed Nightjar

Seen briefly at the mirador above Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 26th

Uropsalis lyra

Chestnut-collared Swift

Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Streptoprocne rutilus

White-collared Swift

Streptoprocne zonaris

Pale-rumped Swift

Several sightings in the lowlands

Chaetura egregia

Fork-tailed Palm-Swift

Several sightings in the Lowland

Tachornis squamata

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift

A few numbers seen at Manu Wildlife Center on April 03th

Panyptila cayennensis

Green Hermit

Great looks at the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Phaethornis guy

White-bearded Hermit

The common forest Hermit in the lowlands; Seen well at the flowers at Manu Wildlife Center

Phaethornis hispidus

Koepcke's Hermit (E)

A Peruvian endemic and a speciality at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Phaethornis koepckeae

Redish Hermit

1 well seen at Manu Wildlife Center on April 07th

Phaethornis ruber

Green-fronted Lancebill

Seen up around Rocotal on March 27th

Doryfera ludovicae

Gray-breasted Sabrewing

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge feeders

Campylopterus largipennis

White-necked Jacobin

1 seen from the Canopy Tower at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Florisuga mellivora

Green Violet-ear	Colibri thalassinus
Sparkling Violet-ear	Colibri coruscans
Violet-headed Hummingbird	Klais guimeti
Rufous-crested Coquette Juvenal male and female daily at Amazonia Lodge	Lophornis delattrei
Wire-crested Thorntail Good looks of females at Cock of the Rock Lodge and one Male seen in the flowering tree near the 1000 meter bridge below Cock of the Rock Lodge	Popelairia popelairii
Blue-tailed Emerald Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge	Chlorostilbon mellisugus
Fork-tailed Woodnymph	Thalurania furcata
Golden-tailed Sapphire	Chrysuronia oenone
Many-spotted Hummingbird Great looks at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders	Taphrospilus hypostictus
Sapphire-spangled Emerald 1 seen briefly on April 9 th near Puerto Maldonado	Amazilia lactea
Speckled Hummingbird	Adelomyia melanogenys
Gould's Jewelfront A fantastic bird at the Butterfly Bushes at Amazonia Lodge on March 30 th	Heliodoxa aurescens
Violet-fronted Brilliant Common at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders every day	Heliodoxa leadbeateri
Giant Hummingbird 2 at Huacarpay Lakes 'scoped – the worlds largest Hummingbird	Patagona gigas
Shining Sunbeam Usually common in the higher cloud forest but we saw only once on March 23th	Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus
Great Sapphrewing Seen in the higher cloud forest as well	Pterophanes cyanopterus
Bronzy Inca 1 just below Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 27 th	Coeligena coeligena
Gould's Inca (NE) One seen in the Cloud Forest on March 25 th	Coeligena inca
Violet-throated Starfrontlet (NE) Fairly common around the camping site	Coeligena violifer osculans
Chestnut-breasted Coronet Seen twice around Pillahuata	Boissonneaua matthewsii
Amethyst-throated Sunangel Very common in the Cloud forest	Heliangelus amethysticollis

Booted Racket-tail Good views at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders	Ocreatus underwoodii annae
Green-tailed Trainbearer	Lesbia nuna
Tyrian Metaltail Common in the cloud forest	Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis
Long-tailed Sylph A couple of sightings including one male	Agelaiocercus kingi
Wedge-billed Hummingbird Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge bushes	Schistes geoffroyi
Black-eared Fairy 1 performed well at the bushes at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center	Heliostyris aurita
White-bellied Woodstar	Acestrura mulsant
Golden-headed Quetzal Fantastic view of 1 at the waterfall where we had lunch, the day we went down to Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 25 th and another one in the next day around Cock of the Rock Lodge	Pharomachrus auriceps
Black-tailed Trogon One seen at Amazonia Lodge on March 31 st . Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered <i>mesurus</i> (Ecuadorian Trogon) of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru to be a separate species from <i>Trogon melanurus</i> (Black-tailed Trogon) SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data.	Trogon melanurus
Collared Trogon	Trogon collaris
Masked Trogon Seen three times in the Cloud forest	Trogon personatus
Blue-crowned Trogon	Trogon curucui
Violaceous Trogon One seen up in the terra firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center on April 07 th	Trogon violaceus
Ringed Kingfisher	Ceryle torquata
Amazon Kingfisher	Chloroceryle amazona
Green Kingfisher	Chloroceryle americana
Broad-billed Motmot	Electron platyrhynchum
Blue-crowned Motmot	Momotus momota
Highland Motmot Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 27 th . The SACC lumps this with Blue-crowned Motmot. They say - Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form <i>aequatorialis</i> was a separate species from <i>M. momota</i> , and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Dickinson (2003), thus returning to the classification of Cory (1919) and Chapman (1923, 1926). However, no formal analysis has ever been published, and the published evidence in support of treating <i>aequatorialis</i> as a species-level taxon is weak. SACC proposal passed for treating <i>aequatorialis</i> as conspecific with <i>M. momota</i> (and we hope that this decision stimulates further research on the <i>M. momota</i> complex).	Momotus aequatorialis

Purus Jacamar	Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus
Several seen well on Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center and 1 more outside of Puerto Maldonado. <i>Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis</i> and <i>G. purusianus</i> 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 (NE)	Brachygalba albogularis
Very good look of 1 of them outside of Puerto Maldonado "La Pastora Port" on April 9 th A tricky bird to see	
Bluish-fronted Jacamar	Galbula cyanescens
Common in the Amazonian lowlands	
Great Jacamar	Jacamerops aureus
Seen on the terra firme forest, responded to playback, 'scope views on April 07 th	
Striolated Puffbird	Nystalus striolatus
2 'scoped from the canopy Tower at manu Wildlife Center.	
Semicollared Puffbird	Malacoptila semicineta
Very good look 1 of them on the Tapir trail on April 07 th	
Black-streaked Puffbird	Malacoptila fulvogularis
1 individual seen well up at Rocotal on March 27 th	
Rufous-capped Nunlet	Nonnula ruficapilla
1 seen in the bamboo forest at "Cocha Nueva" at Manu Wildlife Center	
Black-fronted Nunbird	Monasa nigrifrons
White-fronted Nunbird	Monasa morphoeus
Swallow-wing	Chelidoptera tenebrosa
Common along the lowland rivers	
Gilded Barbet	Capito auratus
1 seen around the GRID trail at Manu Wildlife Center on April 05 th	
Lemon-throated Barbet	Eubucco richardsoni
Seen several days at Manu Wildlife Center	
Scarlet-hooded Barbet (E)	Eubucco tucinkae
1 well seen including pictures at Amazonia Lodge on March 31 th	
Versicolored Barbet	Eubucco versicolor
Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge	
Blue-banded Toucanet (NE)	Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis
Seen in two ays at Rocotal up in the Cloud Forest	
Ivory-billed Aracari	Pteroglossus azarae
Seen in two days around Manu Wildlife Center	
Chestnut-eared Aracari	Pteroglossus castanotis
The common Amazonian lowland Aracari around Manu Wildlife Center	
Curl-crested Aracari (NE)	Pteroglossus beauharnaesii

A total of 3 birds all at Manu Wildlife Center from the Canaopy Tower

***Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan**

Andigena hypoglauca

Golden-collared Toucanet

Selenidera reinwardtii

1 seen well on the Tapir trail on the way to the Tapir lick on April 7th

***Chanel-billed Toucan**

Ramphastos culminatus

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).

Bar-breasted Piculet

Picumnus aurifrons

1 at MWC from the canopy tower with a mixed species flock posed well enough to see with telescope

Fine-barred Piculet (E)

Picumnus subtilis

2 seen seen just arriving to the Lowland coming down from Cock of the Rock Lodge on April 28th

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker

Melanerpes cruentatus

Little Woodpecker

Veniliornis passerinus

Red-stained Woodpecker

Venilornis affinis

1 individual seen with mixed canopy flocks from the "Camungo" Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center and another one outside of Puerto Maldonado on April 9th

White-throated Woodpecker

Piculus leucolaemus

1 seen at Cocha Camungo from the Canopy Tower

Golden-green Woodpecker

Piculus chrysochloros

Seen around the GRID trails on April 05th at Manu Wildlife Center

Golden-olive Woodpecker

Piculus rubiginosus

Seen on March 26th

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker

Piculus rivolii atriceps

2 in the Cloud Forest

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker

Celeus grammicus latifasciatus

2 of them seen at Manu Wildlife Center from the Canopy Tower

Cream-colored Woodpecker

Celeus flavus

The cream of Woodpeckers, well seen from the Canopy Tower of Manu wildlife Center

Rufous-headed Woodpecker

Celeus spectabilis

1 very good look in the bamboo forest at Cocha Nueva on April 6th

- *Ringed Woodpecker** *Celeus torquatus*
One responded well to palyback at Cocha Nueva but was difficult to see well
- Lineated Woodpecker** *Dryocopus lineatus*
- Red-necked Woodpecker** *Campephilus rubricollis*
Pretty common at Manu Wildlife Center, we saw two of them on the Tapir trail
- Crimson-crested Woodpecker** *Campephilus melanoleucos*
Seen well at Amazonia Lodge
- Long-tailed Woodcreeper** *Deconychura longicauda pallida*
1 seen around the GRID trails at Manu Wildlife Center on April 05th
- Olivaceous Woodcreeper** *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*
1 seen in understory mixed flock on April 7th This race will be elevated to species level in the future. Keep track of these subspecies. *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).
- Wedge-billed Woodcreeper** *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*
One of the commoner Amazonian Woodcreepers
- Long-billed Woodcreeper** *Nasica longirostris*
A very good look of one of them on two days around Manu Wildlife Center
- Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper** *Dendrexetastes rufigula*
Several days seen well at Manu Wildlife Center
- Strong-billed Woodcreeper** *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*
1 seen well before getting to the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo on April 6th. The SACC says The *orenocensis* subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, AOU 1983) treated as a separate species from *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*, and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that this would be found to be the correct treatment. The *emigrans* subspecies group of Middle America was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1911) considered a separate species. Zimmer (1934c), however, was unable to find a clear demarcation in plumage between the two groups, and Marantz et al. (2003) noted that voices were remarkably similar among these forms, given their pronounced plumage differences; clearly, a thorough analysis is required. **Proposal needed?**
- Amazonian Barred Woodpecker** *Dendrocolaptes certhia*
Seen in two days around Manu Wildlife Center
- Straight-billed Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus (or Dendroplex) picus picus*
1 seen at Cocha Camungo on April 6th Nesting in the garden at Amazonia Lodge. *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.>
- Jurua (Elegant) Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus (elegans) juruanus*
Seen with a mixed flock. Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group; they constitute a superspecies. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii*, and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951). <incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Buff-throated (Lafraneye's) Woodcreeper

Commonest Woodcreeper and one to learn well; recently split from Buff throated Woodcreeper but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak

Xiphorhynchus (guttatus) guttatoides**Olive-backed Woodcreeper**

One in the Cloud Forest

Xiphorhynchus triangularis**Montane Woodcreeper**

Quiet common seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Xiphorhynchus lacrymiger**Lineated Woodcreeper**

Good looks from the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Lepidocolaptes albolineatus**Red-billed Scythebill**

Wonderfull views on a small pach of Bamboo forest on the way from Pilcopata to Amazonia Lodge and another one at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris**White-winged Cinclodes**

1 seen on the way from Cusco to the Esperanza camping site on March 23th – much more restricted to water than the preceeding species

Cinclodes atacamensis**Pale-legged Hornero****Furnarius leucopus tricolor****Puna Thistletail**

1 seen well in response to playback in the upper cloud forest on March 24th

Schizoeaca helleri**Azara's Spinetail****Synallaxis azarae urubambae****Dark-breasted Spinetail**

1 seen at Cocha Camungo on April 6th

Synallaxis albigularis**Cabanis' Spinetail (NE)**

Seen at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Synallaxis cabanisi**Marcapata Spinetail (E)**

2 seen well bellow the tunnels, (below the camping site) in Chusquea Bamboo. A highly localised endemic (Cuzco only)

Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae***Creamy-crested Spinetail (E)****Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula****Line-fronted Canastero (NE)**

Seen well at Acjanaco "the pass" after lunch on the way to the Camping site on March 23th

Asthenes urubambansis**Streak-fronted Thornbird**

One seen at "Huancarane" one of ouer official birding spot on March 23th

Pacellodomus striaticeps**Plain Softtail**

Seen most days at Manu Wildlife Center

Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha**Wren-like Rushbird**

At Huacarpay Lakes

Phleocryptus melanops**Pearled Treerunner**

Common in the higher Cloud forests

Margarornis squamiger**Point-tailed Palmcreeper**

Good response from 1at a mauritia palm stand outside Puerto Maldonado on April 9th – Thought to be rare some yearsw ago its now found in most palm stands in the lowlands.

Berlepschia rikeri

*Striped Woodhaunter	Hyloctistes subulatus
Montane Foliage-gleaner Fairly common in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge	Anabacerthia striaticollis
Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner Seen for a couple of days at Manu Wildlife Center	Philydor erythropterus
Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner One seen at Amazonia Lodge	Philydor rufus
Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner One responded well to playback on the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center on April 7 th	Automolus ochrolaemus ochrolaemus
*Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner	Automolus melanopezus
Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner One seen at Manu Wildlife Center	Automolus rufipileatus
Dusky-cheeked Foliage-gleaner Bamboo specialist seen on 2 occasions	Automolus dorsalis
Black-tailed Leaf-tosser Two of them seen quiet well around the GRID trails on April 2 th	Sclerurus caudacutus
Slender-billed Xenops One at Amazonia Lodge and one at Manu Wildlife Center	Xenops tenuirostris
Plain Xenops One seen Manu Wildlife Center	Xenops minutes
Streaked Xenops Seen around the Cock of the Rock Lodge on April 27 th and 28 th	Xenops rutilans
*Fasciated Antshrike	Cymbilaimus lineatus
Bamboo Antshrike (NE) Seen well at Amazonia Lodge and heard in the Guadua bamboo on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center	Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae
Great Antshrike 1 female seen briefly at Amazonia Lodge on March 31 th	Taraba major
Barred Antshrike Seen at Cocha Camungo on April 6 th	Thamnophilus doliatus
Chestnut-backed Antshrike Heard daily below Cock of the Rock Lodge and one seen well there	Thamnophilus palliatus
Plain-winged Antshrike	Thamnophilus schistaceus
Spot-winged Antshrike Common in the lowlands	Pygiptila stellaris
Dusky-throated Antshrike 1 at Amazonia Lodge and another one at Manu Wildlife Center	Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus
Bluish-slate Antshrike	Thamnomanes schistogynus

Understory flock leader and common – seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Pygmy Antwren

Heard several days but seen only once at Manu Wildlife Center on April 7th

Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura

***Sclater's Antwren**

Myrmotherula sclateri

Amazonia Streaked Antwren

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center behind the cabins

Myrmotherula surinamensis

Stripe-chested Antwren

One of the commoner *Myrmotherula* in the foothills; seen from the dining room at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Myrmotherula longicauda

Plain-throated Antwren

1 seen at Manu Wildlife Center on April 2th around the GRID trails

Myrmotherula hauxwelli

White-eyed Antwren

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

Myrmotherula leucophthalma

White-flanked Antwren

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

Myrmotherula axillaris

Long-winged Antwren

Seen twice in one, one at Cocha Nueva trail and another one at near the Lodge at Manu Wildlife Center white understory mix-flock on April 7th

Myrmotherula longipennis garbei

Gray Antwren

Common in the lowlands with mixed flocks

Myrmotherula menetriesii

***Banded Antbird**

Dichrozona cincta

Yellow-breasted Antwren

A couple seen at eye level below Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 27th

Herpsilochmus axillaris

Striated Antbird

1 seen well by the small patch of bamboo forest along the “River side trail” at Manu Wildlife Center

Drymophila devillei

Black Antbird

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge on the ridge trail on the way up to the canopy tower on March 31th

Cercomacra serva

***Manu Antbird (NE)**

They refuse to show up at the bamboo forest at Cocha Nueva trail; Only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and S. Amazonian Brazil.

Cercomacra manu

***White-backed Fire-eye**

Below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis

White-browed Antbird

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Myrmoborus leucophrys

Peruvian Warbling Antbird

This form we saw mostly in the foothills. One thing's for sure it does not warble! We saw both yellow breasted and white breasted birds. The SACC says: Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from

Hypocnemis peruviana

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, *H. flavescens*, *peruviana*, *subflava*, *ochrogyna*, *striata*. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#).

Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird

This form was in the lowlands.

Hypocnemis subflava

Silvered Antbird

One responded well to playback at the pont at Amazonia Lodge on March 30th

Sclateria naevia

White-lined Antbird (NE)

Another bamboo specialists; Range just creeps over the border into nw Bolivia. 1 seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one at Manu Wildlife Center on April 6th whit bether look

Percnostola lophotes

Chestnut-tailed Antbird

1 seen at the Cocha Nueva trail on April 6th

Myrmeciza hemimelaena

Plumbeous Antbird

1 bird seen on the Cocha Nueva trail on April 6th – a pretty bird indeed!

Myrmeciza hyperythra

Goeldi's Antbird (NE)

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one at Manu Wildlife center alongd the River side trail “bether look”. Likes Bamboo but is not restricted to it

Myrmeciza goeldii

White-throated Antbird

1 seen around the GRID trail at Manu Wildlife Center on April 2th; An obligate Army Ant follower and a real prize

Gymnopithys salvini

***Brownish-headed Antbird**

Formally part of the Spot-winged Antbird group

Percnostola brunneiceps

***Black-spotted Bare-eye**

Phlegopsis nigromaculata

Rufous-capped Antthrush

1 seen well at Manu Wildlife Center on April 2 around the GRID trail

Formicarius colma colma/nigrifrons

***Black-faced Antthrush**

Striated Antthrush

Formicarius analis

Chamaeza nobilis

***Stripe-headed Antpitta (NE)**

Grallaria andicola

***White-throated Antpitta**

Grallaria albigula

Red-and-white Antpitta (E)

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Some effort needed to see this but we were fortunate in having easy views of 2 individuals near Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest.

Grallaria erythroleuca

Rufous Antpitta (NE)

One seen well bellow Acjanaco “the pass” in the chusquea bamboo forest, 1 responde d well to play back. This is the *occobambae* race of a superspecies that will be split into at least 7 species. The *occobambae* race is found in extreme southern Peru and Northrn Bolivia. Peru hosts no less than 4 of the soon to be splits. The SACC says “Geographic variation in song strongly suggests that *Grallaria rufula* includes more than one species (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003a).”

Grallaria rufula occobambae

***Amazonian Antpitta**

Hylopezus berlepschi

***Thrush-like Antpitta**

Myrmothera campanisona

*Rusty-breasted Antpitta	Grallaricula ferriginepectus leymeybambae
Slaty Gnateater (NE) 1 seen briefly at Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 26 th	Conopophaga ardesiaca
Chesnut-crowned Gnateater 1 individual seen briefly at Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 28 th	Conopophaga castaneiceps
Rusty-belted Tapaculo 1 seen very well at Manu Wildlife Center on April 07 th	Liosceles thoracicus
Trilling Tapaculo 1 seen near our camp at Pillahuata	Scytotopus parvirostris
*White-crowned Tapaculo The atratus group certainly contains several taxa and will be split in the future. Manu birds sound distinctly different from birds further north.	Scytolopus atratus
Cinereous Mourner A pair on the GRID trail at Manu Wildlife Center	Laniocerca hypopyra
Red-crested Cotinga Seen before getting to Acjanaco “the pass” on March 23 th	Ampelion rubrocristata
Barred Fruiteater Great looks near the tunnels above Pillahuata on March 24 th and 25 th	Pipreola arcuata
Screaming Piha Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center and one seen for Paul	Lipaugus vociferans
Plum-throated Cotinga 1 bird seen including ‘scoped from the Canopy Tower	Cotinga maynana
Spangled Cotinga Only one female from the canopy Tower	Cotinga cayana
Bare-necked Fruitcrow Fairly common in foothill/lowland forest, and one seen at MWC	Gymnoderus foetidus
*Purple-throated Fruitcrow	Querula purpurata
Andean Cock-of-the-Rock Well what can we say – common but sunning especially at the lek at the lodge named after this bird; The lek at dawn is a very special experience.	Rupicola peruviana
Band-tailed Manakin Good looks at the the leks on the GRID trail	Pipra fasciicauda
Round-tailed Manakin (NE) At Amazonia Lodge on March 31 th	Pipra chloromeros
*Blue-crowned Manakin	Pipra coronata exquisita
*Blue-backed Manakin	Chiroxiphia pareola regina
Yungas Manakin Seen from the road at Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 26 th	Chiroxiphia boliviana

Fiery-capped Manakin One at the lek on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge – a very pretty bird	Machaeropterus pyrocephalus
Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin 1 seen along the “creek side” trail at MWC	Tyranneutes stolzmanni
Wing-barred Piprites 1 seen at Manu Wildlife Center on April 5 th	Piprites chloris
Streak-necked Flycatcher	Mionectes striaticollis
McConnell’s Flycatcher 1 seen briefly at bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge	Mionectes macconnelli
Sepia-capped Flycatcher 1 seen at manu Wildlife Center	Leptopogon amaurocephalus
Slaty-capped Flycatcher Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge	Leptopogon superciliaris
*Hazel-fronted Pygmy-Tyrant	Pseudotriccus simplex
White-bellied Tody-Tyrant 1 seen on the GRID trail at MWC on April 5 th	Hemitriccus griseipectus
Black-throated Tody-Tyrant After some effort seen near Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest on March 25 th	Hemmitriccus granadensis
*Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	Poecilotriccus latirostre
Ringed Antpipit 1 seen up on the ridge by the canopy tower at Amaonia Lodge on March 31 th	Corythopsis torquata
Bolivian Tyrannulet Good looks at one perched atop a canopy leaf along the Manu road on March 28 th	Zimmerius bolivianus
White-lored Tyrannulet One seen well at Amazonia Lodge on March 30 th	Ornithion inerne
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet A couple of individuals seen just by the garden of the Lodge at Manu Wildlife Center	Tyrannulus elatus
*Forest Elaenia	Myiopagis gaimardii
White-crested Elaenia A couple near Pillahuata (Sierran commoner here but with a different call)	Elaenia albiceps urabambensis
Small-billed Elaenia	Elaenia parvirostri
Sierran Elaenia Common at Pillahuata	Elaenia pallatangae
Slaty Elaenia 1 seen just by Tor at Manu Wildlife Center on April 4 th	Elaenia estrepera
White-throated Tyrannulet A sprightly Tyrranulet seen on several days in the higher Cloud forest	Mecocerculus leucophrys
White-banded Tyrannulet	Mecocerculus stictopterus

Some seen bellow Pillahuata

Torrent Tyrannulet

2 seen from the bridge on the road at Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 26th

Serpophaga cinerea

River Tyrannulet

1 very good look from the Macaw hide at “Blanquillo” Macaw lick

Serpophaga cinerea

Tufted Tit-Tyrant

1 individual seen briefly bellow the camping site at Pillahuata on March 25th

Anairetes parulus

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant

1 at Huacarpay Lakes – always a treat!

Tachuris rubrigastra

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant

A coomin mixed flock species near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Phylloscartes ophthalmicus

Variegated Bristle-Tyrant

Seen also around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Phylloscartes orbitalis

Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet

1 seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge on 27th

Phylloscartes parkeri

***Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant**

Lophotriccus pileatus

Large-headed Flatbill

One on the Cocha Nueva “bamboo” trail at manu Wildlife Center – indeed magacephala!

Ramphotrigon megacephala

Gray-crowned Flycatcher

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 its best to use *Tolmomyias*

Tolmomyias poliocephalus

Yellow-breasted (Olive-faced) Flycatcher

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

Tolmomyias (viridiceps) flaviventris

Golden-crowned Spadebill

1 seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Platyrinchus coronatus

White-crested Spadebill

1 seen well on the GRID trail on April 5th

Platyrinchus coronatus

Unadorned Flycatcher

1 seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 27th

Myiophobus onornatus

Cinnamon Flycatcher

Common in the Cloud Forest

Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea

Euler's Flycatcher

One at Amazonia Lodge

Lathrotriccus euleri

Olive-sided Flycatcher

One near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Contopus cooperi

Smoke-colored Pewee**Contopus fumigatus****Western Wood-Pewee/Eastern Wood-Pewee****Contopus sordidulus/ virens**

A few near Cok of the Rock Lodge and 1 Eastern Wood Pewee at Manu Wildlife Center

Black Phoebe**Sayornis nigricans latirostris**Fairly common on rushing streams 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.**Maroon-chested Chat-Tyrant****Ochthoeca thoracia**1 seen well, below the tunnels on March 25th biochemical work done at Copenhagen University by Jon Fjeldsa indicates this is a separate species from Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant – *O. cinnamomeiventris* to the north of the Marañon valley. A good looking bird and one of Barry's favorites. García-Moreno et al. (1998) suggested that the plumage and genetic differences between subspecies groups north and south of the Marañon should be recognized at the species level, with *Ochthoeca thoracica* the name for the southern species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) reported that there are also vocal differences that would support this split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) further recognized Venezuelan *nigrata* as a separate species from *O. cinnamomeiventris*, as done by Cory & Hellmayr (1927); see Zimmer (1937b) for the rationale for treating them all as conspecific based on plumage pattern, the treatment followed by Fitzpatrick (2004).**Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant****Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis****Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant****Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi**

Seen in two days, including pictures at Acjanaco "the Pass" on top of the sing

White-browed Chat-Tyrant**Ochthoeca leucophrys**

2 at Huacarpay Lakes

Drab Water-Tyrant**Ochthornis littoralis**

Not at all Drab! It's pretty!

Rufous-bellied Bush-Tyrant**Myiotheretes fusciorufus**

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant**Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis**

At Huacarpay Lakes

Andean Negrito**Lessonia oreas**2 at Huacarpay Lakes. At Huacarpay Lakes and Lake Junin. *Lessonia oreas* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *L. rufa* (with composite species known as "Rufous-backed Negrito"), but see T aylor (1977) for recognition of the two as separate species, as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).**Long-tailed Tyrant****Colonia colonus*****White-eyed Attila****Attila bolivianus**

Several heard and one seen in response to playback. An Amazonian species.

Bright-rumped Attila**Attila spadiceus**1 seen well after some effort at on the terra firme forest "Tapir trail" on April 7th**Sirystes****Sirystes sibilator**

Seen well from the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center

Dusky-capped Flycatcher**Myiarchus tuberculifer**

Swainson's Flycatcher	Myiarchus swainsoni
Short-crested Flycatcher	Myiarchus ferox
Tropical Kingbird	Tyrannus melancholicus
Fork-tailed Flycatcher Few migrants in the Lowland	Tyrannus savanna
Eastern Kingbird Many migrant flocks	Tyrannus tyrannus
Crowned Slaty Flycatcher The bird with the longest scientific name in the world was seen from the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center and also from around the garden of the Lodge	Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus
Sulphury Flycatcher 2 near Puerto Maldonado on April 9 th	Tyrannopsis sulphurea
Boat-billed Flycatcher 2 near Puerto Maldonado a day before the end of the trip snuck onto our trip list!	Megarynchus pitangua
Lemon-browed Flycatcher Several sightings around Cock of the Rock Lodge	Conopias cinchoneti
Golden-crowned Flycatcher Fairly common above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge	Myiodynastes chrysocephalus
Streaked Flycatcher	Myiodynastes maculatus
Social Flycatcher	Myiozetetes similis
Gray-capped Flycatcher	Myiozetetes granadensis
Piratic Flycatcher	Legatus leucophaeus
Lesser Kiskadee Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes	Philohydor lictor
Great Kiskadee	Pitangus sulphuratus
Barred Becard 1 seen at Rocotal on March 25 th	Pachyramphus versicolor
White-winged Becard 1 weel seen at Amazonia Lodge on March 30 th	Pachyramphus polychopterus
Black-capped Becard A pair on two consecutive days at Manu Wildlife Center	Pachyramphus marginatus
Pink-throated Becard Seen from the canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo	Pachyramphus minor
Black-tailed Tityra	Tityra cayana
Masked Tityra	Tityra semifasciata
Crested Becard	Pachyramphus validus

1 individual seen just by Tor

White-collared Jay (NE)

A group of 4 or 5 seen near Pillahuata

Cyanolyca viridicyana

Purplish Jay

Fairly common in the lowlands from Amazonai Lodge to Manu Wildlife Center; At the northern edge of its range here

Cyanocorax cyanomelas

Violaceous Jay

Fairly common in the lowlands

Cyanocorax violaceus

Green Jay

Thought by some to be a separate species from the Central American birds but evidence is weak. 3 seen near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cyanocorax yncas yncas

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo

This non-red eyed resident form is considered by some authorities to be a distinct species from the red eyed North American migrants – Chivi Vireo. The SACC says : Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (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 *chivi* group.

Vireo (chivi) olivaceus

Lemon-chested Greenlet

1 seen from the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo

Hylophilus thoracicus

Dusky-capped Greenlet

1 seen on the GRID trail; Always with canopy flocks

Hylophilus hypoxanthus

White-capped Dipper

1 seen from the bridge at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cinclus leucocephalus

***Andean Solitaire**

Myadestes ralloides ralloides

Chiguanco Thrush

Turdus chiguanco chiguanco

Great Thrush

Turdus fuscater ockenderi

Black-billed Thrush

Turdus ignobilis

***Lawrence's Thrush**

Turdus lawrencii

Fulvous Wren (NE)

Good looks at a noisy family group at Rocotal – likes Chusquea bamboo

Cinnycerthia fulva

***Moustached Wren**

Thryothorus genibarbis

***Buff-breasted Wren**

Thryothorus leucotis

House Wren

Common Wren seen in 3 occasions in different places

Troglodytes aedon

Mountain Wren

Troglodytes solstitialis

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren

Henicorhina leucophrys

Scaly-breasted Wren

Microcerculus marginatus

1 briefly seen at the little patch of bamboo forest between Pillcaopata and Atalaya before getting to Amazonia Lodge. *Microcerculus marginatus* formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included Middle American *M. philomela*, but see Stiles (1983) for treatment of the Middle American taxa as two separate species, both separate from South American *M. marginatus*, a return <?check> to the classification of Hellmayr (1934); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). More than one species is almost certainly involved within South American populations based on vocalizations (see Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003, Kroodsma & Brewer 2005). *Microcerculus marginatus* was called "Southern Nightingale-Wren" by Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Brewer (2001), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Chestnut-breasted Wren

1 briefly seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cyphorhinus thoracicus

Black-capped Donacobius

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands; Also known as Don O’Cobius – that famous little Irishman!

Donacobius atricapillus

White-winged Swallow

Tachycineta albiventer

Brown-chested Martin

Phaeoprogne tapera

Southern Martin

1 seen perch on top of the tree by the garden at Manu Wildlife Center on April 3th

Progne elegans

Brown-bellied Swallow

In the highlands

Notiochelidon murina

Blue-and-white Swallow

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca

White-banded Swallow

Atticora fasciata

White-thighed Swallow

A few birds seen at Amazonia Lodge

Neochelidon tibialis

Andean Swallow

Few numbirds seen by Acjanaco “the pass”

Stelgidopteryx andecola

Southern Rough-winged Swallow

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

House Sparrow

Seen at the Plaza de Armas in Puerto Maldonado on April 8th

Passer domesticus

Hooded Siskin,

Carduelis magellanica urubambensis

Olivaceous Siskin

Seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Carduelis olivacea

Slate-throated Whitestart

Myioborus miniatus

Spectacled Whitestart

Myioborus melanocephalus

Two-banded Warbler

Common just below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Basileuterus bivittatus

Cuzco (Golden-bellied) Warbler (E)

Formerly considered a superspecies with B. c. chlorophrys; Now considered a Peruvian endemic. 2 bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge The SACC says: Considered a superspecies with B. c. chlorophrys of Colombia

Basileuterus (chrysogaster) chlorophrys

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

Citrine Warbler

Fairly common near Pillahuata

Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps

Russet-crowned Warbler

Several seen in the Manu Cloud Forest

Basileuterus coronatus

Three-striped Warbler

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest

Basileuterus tristriatus

Buff-rumped Warbler

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

Phaeothlypis fulvicauda

Canada Warbler

1 seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge on March 26th

Rufous-collared Sparrow

Zonotrichia capensis

Yellow-browed Sparrow

Common in open areas in the lowlands

Ammodramus aurifrons

Pectoral Sparrow

One on the hill trail at Amazonia Lodge

Arremon taciturnus

Rufous-naped Brush-Finch (NE)

Quite common around Pillahuata

Atalapha melanolaemus

Red-capped Cardinal

Common in the lowlands

Paroaria gularis

Bananaquit

Rare in Manu – a few seen in the lower Cloud Forest

Coereba flaveola

White-browed Conebill (NE)

A super bird, seen around pillahuata

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre

Blue-backed Conebill

1 seen in the Manu Cloud Forest

Conirostrum sitticolor

Capped Conebill

Common at Machu Picchu and a few near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Conirostrum albifrons

Black-faced Tanager

A pair in the grasslands around Puerto Maldonado on April 8th

Schistochlamus melanopis

Magpie Tanager

Cissopis leveriana

Grass-green Tanager Stunning! several seen in the Cloud Forest	Chlorornis riefferii
Common Bush-Tanager Common between Pillahuata and Cock of the Rock Lodge	Chlorospingus ophthalmicus cinereocephalus
Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager Mostly found below the next bird, its congener, but often in mixed flocks. Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge	Chlorospingus parvirostris
Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge	Chlorospingus flavigularis flavigularis
Superciliaried Hemispingus Fairly common at Pillahuata	Hemispingus superciliaris
Oleaginous Hemispingus Good looks in response to playback of at least 10 birds at Machu Picchu	Hemispingus frontalis
Black-eared Hemispingus Several above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge, the <i>berlepschi</i> race is quite different and may deserve full species status. The SACC says: If split would be a Peruvian Endemic. <i>Hemispingus calophrys</i> was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Storer 1970a) considered a subspecies of <i>H. atropileus</i> , but Weske & Terborgh (1974) provided rationale for treating southern <i>calophrys</i> as a species separate from <i>H. atropileus</i> ; this treatment has been followed by most recent authors (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990), but not by Isler & Isler (1987). The subspecies <i>auricularis</i> 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).	Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi
Three-striped Hemispingus Few seen around the camping site	Hemispingus trifasciatus
Orange-headed Tanager 1 seen well from the “Blind” at the “Blanquillo” macaw lick on April 2th	Thlypopsis sordid
White-winged Shrike-Tanager Canopy flock leader – a voice to remember for locating these flocks; Pairs and small family groups seen in several canopy flocks.	Lanio versicolor
Slaty Tanager (NE) Above Cock of the Rock Lodge	Creurgops dentata
Yellow-crested Tanager (NE) Seen around the GRID trail at Manu Wildlife Center on April 04 th	Tachyphonus rufiventer
White-shouldered Tanager Seen on several dates in the lowlands; A widespread and common species.	Tachyphonus luctuosus
Black-goggled Tanager 1 seen just by Tor and Paul around Cock of the Rock Lodge	Trichothraupis melanops
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager A few in the understory at Manu Wildlife Center	Habia rubica peruviana
Masked Crimson Tanager	Ramphocelus nigrogularis
Silver-beaked Tanager	Ramphocelus carbo

Blue-Gray Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>
Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>
Blue-capped Tanager Common around Puillahuata camp	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>
Blue-and-yellow Tanager Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas; At Huacarpay Lakes and also on the Manu road	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>
Hooded Mountain-Tanager Quite a few on 2 days around the Pillhauta camp; the display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager	<i>Buthraupis montana</i>
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager Fairly common around Pillahuata – common but spectacular	<i>Anisognathus igniventris igniventris</i>
Yellow-throated Tanager All members of this genus are stunning and this was no exception, seen at Rocotal on March 27 th	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>
Golden-collared Tanager (NE) Quiet common around Pillahuata camp	<i>Iridosornis jelskii</i>
Fawn-breasted Tanager Widely distributed but scarce; the color of its underparts defies definition. We saw twice of this handsome bird.	<i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i>
Thick-billed Euphonia Seen one day at Amazonia Lodge and several days at Manu Wildlife Center	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>
Golden-bellied Euphonia Seen at Amazonia Lodge and at Manu wildlife Center	<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>
White-vented Euphonia Few of them seen at Manu Wildlife Center	<i>Euphonia minuta</i>
Orange-bellied Euphonia The commonest Euphonia in Manu	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons</i>
Rufous-bellied Euphonia 3 sightings at Manu Wildlife Center	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>
Blue-naped Chlorophonia Fairly common around Cock of the Rock Lodge	<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>
Orange-eared Tanager Common in the Cloud Forest	<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>
Turquoise Tanager A lowland species seen from the Canopy Tower at MWC and at Cocha Camungo	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>
Paradise Tanager What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>
Green-and-gold Tanager Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>
Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>

Phew! Showy – around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Saffron-crowned Tanager

Another Christmas Tree ornament. In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks.

Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis

Spotted Tanager

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

Tangara punctata

Bay-headed Tanager

Tangara gyrola

Blue-necked Tanager

Another Christmas Tree bird - Common

Tangara cyanicollis

Beryl-spangled Tanager

Tangara nigroviridis

Blue-and-black Tanager

Commoner than the former but often together

Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea

Opal-rumped Tanager

2 in the scope from the canopy tower

Tangara velia

Opal-crowned Tanager

Rather commoner than the former from the Canopy Tower.

Tangara callophrys

Black-faced Dacnis

Dacnis lineata

Yellow-bellied Dacnis

Dacnis flaviventer

Blue Dacnis

Dacnis cayana

Green Honeycreeper

Chlorophanes spiza

Purple Honeycreeper

Cyanerpes caeruleus

Peruvian Sierra-Finch (NE)

Fairly common in open highland areas

Phrygilus punensis

Mourning Sierra-Finch

At Huacarpay Lakes and Hunacarani

Phrygilus fruticeti

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch

Phrygilus plebejus

Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch (E)

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

Poospiza caesar

Blue-black Grassquit

Squirt a few near Patria and near Puerto Maldonado

Volatinia jacarina

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater

Common in open areas in the lowlands

Sporophila castaneiventris

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch

Seen around Puerto Maldonado

Oryzoborus angolensis

Band-tailed Seedeater

Catamenia analis analis

Moustached Flower-piercer (NE)

Common near treeline on the Manu Road

Diglossa mystacalis albilinear

Black-throated Flower-piercer	Diglossa brunneiventris
Deep-blue Flower-piercer Only one seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge	Diglossopsis glauca
Masked Flower-piercer Common in the upper Cloud Forest	Diglossopsis cyanea
Buff-throated Saltator	Saltator maximus
Grayish Saltator	Saltator coerulescens
Golden-billed Saltator	Saltator aurantiirostris albociliaris
Casqued Oropendola (NE) Seen three dates at Manu Wildlife Center	Psarocolius oseryi
Crested Oropendola	Psarocolius decumanus maculosus
Dusky-green Oropendola (NE) Just sneaks into Bolivia , Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest.	Psarocolius atrovirens
Russet-backed Oropendola	Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi
Amazonian Oropendola At Manu Wildlife Center	Psarocolius bifasciatus
Yellow-rumped Cacique	Cacicus cela
Mountain Cacique Seen both days around Pillahuata camp, often with White-collared Jays; this southern race deserves full species status and will be split form northern birds	Cacicus leucorhampus chrysonotus
Epaulet Oriole One scoped on two occasions from the Canopy Tower at Manu Wildlife Center	Icterus cayanensis
Pale-eyed Blackbird (NE) 2 seen well on Cocha Camungo; Described relatively recently, in 1969, and known from only a handful of Peruvian and Ecuadorian sites; a Oxbow lake and marsh specialist.	Agelaius xanthophthalmus
Yellow-winged Blackbird Common at Hucarapay at the northern end of its range here	Agelaius thilius
Red-breasted Blackbird Seen outside of Puerto Maldonado on April 8th	Sturnella militaris
Giant Cowbird Common in the lowlands	Molothrus oryzivorus

A Grand Total of 535 species of which 42 were heard only, 5 were endemics and 25 near-endemics.

The Mammal List

Mouse-Opossum sp	Marmosa spp
Bat sp. Many at the Tapir Lick and at the Cocha Blanco at MWC	

Brown-mantled Tamarin Several sightings of this hyperactive marmoset	Saguinus fuscicollis
Black-headed Night Monkey Some of them seen at Amazonia Lodge	Aotus nigriceps
Brown Titi Monkey Seen at Amazonia Lodge	Callicebus moloch
Black-capped Squirrel Monkey Several troops	Saimiri boliviensis
Tufted Capuchin Monkey Several troops – comes of the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge	Cebus apella
White-fronted Capuchin 25 on the Creekside trail at Manu Wildlife Center.	Cebus albifrons
Bolivian Howler Monkey 1 family seen at Cocha Blanco; the howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon	Alouatta sara
Gray Woolly Monkey Seen twice above Cock of the Rock Lodge	Lagothrix cana
Peruvian Spider Monkey 1 seen on the Tapir trail on April 7 th	Ateles chamek
Jaguar Seen well coming back from the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick on April 2th	Pantera onca
White-lipped Peccary Seen at Amazonia Lodge on 31th up on ridge trail	Tayassu pecari
Peruvian White-tailed Deer 1 seen well above our camping site on March 24 th	Odocoileus peruvianus
Southern Amazon Red Squirrel Almost daily in the lowlands	Sciurus spadaceus
Sanborn's Squirrel Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge	Sciurus sanborni
Capybara Seen in three dates at Manu Wildlife Center	Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris
Brown Agouti Several in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!	Dasyprocta variegata

The Reptile List

Black Caiman 1 on the Ox-bow lakes	Melanosuchus niger
White Caiman	Caiman crocodilus
Side-neck (Amazonian River) Turtle Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes	Podocnemis unifilis
Snake sp 1 seen up in the cloud forest below the Abra Acjanaco	

Golden Tegu Lizard

Anolis Lizard sp

Amieva Lizard sp.

Chicken Tarantula

Pink-toad Tarantula

Tupinambis sp

Anolis sp

Amieva sp.