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TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MARANON AND TUMBESIAN ENDEMIC BIRD AREAS

April 15th – May 2nd 2008

Trip Leader: Barry Walker

**With: Frank Gill, Sally Conyne, Steve Gast, Steve and Ruth Russell,
Colin Campbell, Larry Master, Scott Henderson.**

Camp Chef: Ramiro Avendanio

Drivers: Americo Chahuilco & Walter Aguilar



Russet-bellied Spinetail - Paul Noakes

Well this was a trip that was planned and re-planned and designed to fit in as much as possible and the wanted species in the time slot we had available. It did not quite turn out as we had planned but it was a great trip with a good bunch of knowledgeable travelers and a lot of fun. We recorded around 610 species of which over 80 were Peruvian endemics or localized range restricted species. An impressive count by anyone's standards. We timed the trip (unknowingly) to coincide with unusual heavy March rain and the threat of an El Niño year, which fortunately it was not, nevertheless heavy coastal rains and unusual precipitation in the Marañon Canyon had caused mayhem and some loss of life. Roads were out here and there, the main artery over Porculla pass was destroyed in dozens of places and our bus was one of the first vehicles thru to meet us in Tarapoto. It was enough for me to contemplate canceling the trip or changing destination. This sent shockwaves thru the group, and as more positive reports came in we went for it and saw the evidence of the destruction Mother Nature had caused. Some came in early and did some local coastal birding, but the trip really started in bustling frontier town of Tarapoto - Rice, Coffee and Cocaine being the main economy.

From Tarapoto we traversed the Andes via the North Peruvian Low (the lowest pass in the Andean chain), looked for endemic species in the Marañon canyon and forayed into Aguaruna Indian country with our local educated Aguaruna guide Jose Lirio.

The new lodge at Abra Patricia was just great and we had a close encounter of third kind with the fabled Long-whiskered Owlet the lodge is named after and saw many good birds in the Abra Patricia area. We then set off into "injun" country not quite knowing what to expect. We did know that having Ramiro, our camp chef with us, we would not go hungry, and armed with a liberal supply of Pisco and Rum, off we went. Our hosts at Nuevo Saimiria were friendly, inquisitive but polite and unobtrusive. They had constructed and maintained an impressive birding trail suitable for Gringo's to a lookout point where the trail suddenly ended where we were assured that this is where the monotypic Orange-throated Tanager would appear. Rather skeptically, and with a little help from playback, we waited, and sure enough we got amazing views of three birds putting on a great show above our heads. Mission completed - now for the Antbird - it was not to be!

Leaving Nuevo Salem a pleasant boatride upriver and an unexpected hotel night in the unexpectedly comfortable Hotel Cinthia was welcomed by all, from here things got tough - our bus, the Mothership, just could not make it down the seriously potholed and rain destroyed road to Sarameriza where our boat was waiting to take us to look for the recently re-discovered White-masked Antbird. A local 4 x 4 truck was commandeered but just for this once, common sense took hold and we decided to cut our losses and wait for another opportunity and spend time birding elsewhere - and that's what we did! We spent a couple of days exploring some nutrient poor white sand forest we had seen and heard about and had some great birds, but the lack of trails and inability to get into the under-story was a bit frustrating - certainly an area that needs to be studied more carefully with transects

So back to the Hotel Wilson where Mr. Wilson himself was waiting to greet us and some desert birding in contrast to the humid lowland forest of the Amazonas Department. Then to Jaen for a hatful of Marañon endemics, Abra Porculla (which had basically been washed away and looked like a melted candle!). Arriving at the coast we were surprised to find the desert lush and green and our time in White-winged Guan Canyons was made more difficult by the thick vegetation. It had been 7 years since the last rains and greenery. We did see the Guans and it meant Black and White Tanagers were nesting everywhere with their strange song echoing thru the canyons.

That was it - almost - we had picked up some time and had decided to drive to Trujillo and visit the nearby highlands in search of perhaps one of the prettiest Furnarids - the Russet-bellied Spinetail, and we succeeded, A fitting end to what had been an adventurous and

exciting trip and an eye-opening look at the lives of the Aguarunas, their schoolrooms and their struggle to come to terms with the ever advancing modern culture. I hope you still have you souvenirs. Thanks to all for the fun and conversation. Until the next time!

THE SCHEDULE

April 13th: Scott, Colin and Steve do a mini Pelagic out of Callao and then visit Playa San Pedro and Pantanos de Villa South of Lima. Department of Lima. Night in Lima

April 14th: Arrive in Lima. Some folks head out to Lomas de Lachay and we take an evening flight to Tarapoto getting into the Hotel Shilcayo late. Department of San Martin

April 15th: Breakfast and birding at Quebrada Upaqihua 320meters. Afternoon birding to Pumaririni Lodge. Department of San Martin

April 16th: Birding the road towards Shapaja from Pumararini Lodge then drive to Moyobamba and late afternoon birding there. Some problems with mud! Night Hotel Puerto Mirador in Moyobamba. Department of San Martin

April 17th: Breakfast and birding at Puente Aguas Verdes at 1000 – 1100 meters with some big flocks. Afternoon spent above Afluente near the tire repair shop. Night at the new Long - whiskered Owlet Lodge. Department of San Martin

April 18th: Morning birding Abra Patricia (who was she?) (2000m). Afternoon attempt to bird the “antenna trail” at 1800m, but we got rained out. Night Owlet Lodge. Department of San Martin

April 19th: Morning at Alto Nieve (Garcia Ridge) at 1700m, and afternoon above Afluente at 1300m. Night Owlet Lodge. Department of San Martin

April 20th: Morning at Alto Nieve (Garcia Ridge) at 1700m, then to the Abra Patricia pass at 2000m and onto Pomacochas with a stop for displaying male Spatulatials, onto Pedro Ruiz and finally to Bagua Chica at 600m with stop in the rice paddies. Department of San Martin and Amazonas Night at the Hotel Wilson.

April 21st: Early start for Aguaruna country and finally to Imazita and a short spectacular boat ride to Nuevo Saimiria where the Aguaruna natives greeted us warmly. Night in camp 340m. Department of Amazonas.

April 22nd: All day slowly birding upwards on a very well made trail to the Orange-throated Tanager lookout – some rain. Lots of birds 340-640m. Night in camp. Department of Amazonas.

April 23rd: Morning birding Nuevo Saimiria and then by boat to Imazita where Americo and our bus were waiting. Night at the fine Hotel Cinthia in Imazita. 340m. Department of Amazonas.

April 24th: We start our attempt to get to Sarameriza and drive (with landslide delays), past the bridge over the Nieve river and on to an Aguaruna Indian Village where Jose had family.

We camped in the rain on the soccer field where we got the bus stuck in a mudhole!
Department of Amazonas.

April 25th: A key day. We headed off with hopes of reaching Sarameriza. It was not to be so we returned to a very pleasant camp in white sand forest just beyond the Indian village.
Department of Amazonas.

April 26th: Some early morning birding and then a drive thru to Bagua Chica where Mr Wilson of the Hotel Wilson was waiting to greet us. Department of Amazonas.

April 27th: Birding the desert scrub outside Bagua Chica – a pleasant change which Steve particularly enjoyed. Then birding our way to Jaen, (meeting Tino Auca of ECOAN along the way) and the Hotel El Bosque. 1050m. Department of Cajamarca.

April 28th: Full day birding the La Coipa road near Tamborapa, particularly at km markers 7 and 11. Night Hotel El Bosque. 1050m. Department of Cajamarca

April 29th: Early start in vain for Abra Porculla (the lowest pass in the Andes at 2000 meters) – lost time due to a minor road accident and finally to our birding locality above Limon de Porculla at Abra Porculla. 1700-2020m. In the late afternoon we arrive in Olmos and the Hotel Monterrico and spend late afternoon with field dinner on the El Tocto track.
Department of Lambayeque.

April 30th: Early start for Limon and Quebrada Frijollillo where we meet our local guide Lino Rico. We bird the very green canyons all morning and then drive to Trujillo via Chiclayo. Night at the comfortable Hotel Libertador. Department of Lambayeque and La Libertad

May 1st: Early start for Sinsicap via Simbal – yet another road delay – and after some effort see our target birds at 2300 meters and we return to Chiclayo and the Gran Hotel Chiclayo at sea level. Department of La Libertad.

May 2nd: Morning at Batan Grande and lunch at Puerto Eten marshes on the beach. Afternoon flight to Lima where most folks fly home but some overnight at the Ramada airport hotel. Departments of La Libertad and Lima

THE KEY

* = Heard Only

RR = Restricted-range species

E = Endemic to Peru

Conservation Status: Follows Birdlife International

Taxonomy: Follows South American Classification Committee

Common English Names: Follows IOC World Birdlist

THE BIRDLIST

Family: TINAMIDAE

Little Tinamou* - *Crypturellus soui*

Undulated Tinamou* - *Crypturellus transfasciatus*

Tataupa Tinamou* - *Crypturellus tataupa*

Heard at several localities but we failed to see this species, which has an isolated population in North Peru

Andean Tinamou - *Nothoprocta pentlandi*

2 seen near Sinsicap. Here it is the race *ambigua*

Family: PODICEPIDIDAE

White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland*

Pied-billed Grebe - *Podilymbus podiceps*

2 at Puerto Eten Marshes on May 1st

Least Grebe - *Tachybaptus dominicus*

One at Puerto Eten on May 1st was at the southern end of its Peruvian coastal range.

Family SPHENISCIDAE

Humboldt Penguin - *Spheniscus humboldtii*

Seen on the pelagic out of Callao. **VULNERABLE**

Family: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Guanay Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax bourgoinvillii*

On the pelagic. Named after a French Admiral, navigator and scientist.

Red-legged Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax gaimardii*

On the pelagic

Family: PROCELLARIDAE

Sooty Shearwater - *Puffinus griseus*

Family: HYDROBATIDAE

[**Wilson's Storm Petrel** - *Oceanites oceanicus*]

Possibly seen on the Pelagic

White-vented (Elliot's) Storm Petrel - *Oceanites gracilis*

The common Storm Petrel of the Humboldt Current and commonly seen on pelagics

Family PELACANOIDIDAE

Peruvian Diving-Petrel - *Pelecanoides garnotii*

A decreasing species seen on the Pelagic. It was numerous (e.g. c.100,000 pairs, and perhaps more, on Isla Chañaral, Chile, in 1938⁷), but has declined significantly. In Peru, there were c.12,000-13,000 pairs on San Gallán and La Vieja Islands in 1995-1996. This is considerably higher than the c.1,500 individuals estimated in the early 1990s, probably because of improved information rather than an actual increase. Two small colonies were found on Corcovado Island, Peru in 2005, extending the current breeding distribution c.700 km north of La Vieja, its main breeding centre. Guano extraction is probably responsible for the massive historical declines. La Vieja is still harvested every 5-7 years, when the species is also exploited for food, but extraction and hunting are probably most significant on San Gallán

Family: SULIDAE

Peruvian Booby - *Sula variegata*

Common Humboldt Current Booby and nests on offshore islands in very large numbers

Blue-footed Booby- *Sula nebouxii*

A warm water species replacing the former as you approach the Galapagos. Sometimes seen in the Humboldt Current.

[Brown Booby - *Sula leucogaster*]

Family: PELICANIDAE

Peruvian Pelican - *Pelecanus thagus*

Replaces Brown Pelican in the cold Humboldt Current

Family: ANATIDAE

Comb Duck - *Sarkidiornis melanotis*

One flew over us along the Huallaga River on our way to Quebrada Upaquiuhau. Now rare in Peru.

Torrent Duck - *Merganetta armata turneri*

2 seen on the Alto Nieve River below Abra Patricia on April 19th

White-cheeked Pintail - *Anas bahamensis*

3 at Puerto Eten on May 1st

Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera*

6 along the Pan Am hiway on April 30th

Family: ARDEIDAE

Little Blue Heron - *Egretta caerulea*

Fairly common along the coast

Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula*

Common

Great Egret - *Ardea albus*

Common

Cattle Egret - *Bubulcus ibis*

Common

Striated Heron - *Butoroides striatus*

Nice looks I the Rice paddies and lowlands

Fasciated Tiger-Heron - *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

Great looks below Afluente thru the scope and then another 2 on the One was seen along the Rio Utcabamba en route to Pomacochas.

Family: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura*

Are we there yet?

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture - *Cathartes melambrotus*

Common in the lowlands along the lower Maranon

King Vulture - *Sarcoramphus papa*

2 on two consecutive days at Nuevo Saimiria

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE

Hook-billed Kite - *Chondrohierax unicinctus*

One in the Tarapoto area on April 15th

Swallow-tailed Kite - *Elanoides forficatus*

Nice looks at this graceful raptor thruout the trip

Pearl Kite - *Gampsonyx swainsonii*

About 5 of this pretty diminutive raptor seen along the coast. Named after William Swainson, English Naturalist and collector. He has quite a few species named after him.

Double-toothed Kite – *Harpagus bidentatus*

Seen at a few locations including the Shapaja road to Pumararini Lodge. Did ya see its double teeth?

Plumbeous Kite - *Ictinia plumbea*

Frequently seen.

Barred Hawk – *Lecopternis princeps*

This was the raptor that flew over the road near the tire shop above Afluente at 1300m on April 20th that we initially called a Black-chested Buzzard-eagle. This latter inhabits mostly non-forested and much higher elevations

Savanna Hawk - *Buteogallus meridionalis*

One was seen in the rice paddies on the way to Jaen and one along the coast

Harris's Hawk - *Parabuteo unicinctus*

A couple seen around Batan Grande and the Guan Canyon

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Montane Solitary Eagle - *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*

One seen above Afluente. Previously just "Solitary Eagle".

Roadside Hawk - *Buteo magnirostris*

Common

Short-tailed Hawk - *Buteo brachyurus*

Several sightings espacilly at Nuevo Saimiria

Variable Hawk - *Buteo polysoma*

Several individuals seen throughout the trip. People (including me!) are still despartely trying to split this guy! Taxonomy for this “group” is a little confusing. Both Puna and Red-backed are sometimes considered to be separate species (Puna Hawk *B. poecilochrous* and Red-backed Hawk *B. polysoma*). A recent publication has proposed that both forms are better considered as separate species. There are 27 morphs, all vocally identical, and wing formula represents an elevational cline. Furthermore recent genetic data are consistent with the earlier hypothesis that both forms are conspecific. We saw the Red-backed Hawk form.

Family: FALCONIDAE

Red-throated Caracara – *Daptrius americanus*

Common and vocal in Aguaruna country

Black Caracara- *Daptrius ater*

Nice looks in the lowlands

Yellow-headed Caracara - *Milvago chimachima*

One on the road at Quebrada Upaquihaú and a couple along the lower Marañón river.

Mountain Caracara - *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Common

Northern Crested Caracara - *Caracara cheriway*

A few along the coast. Northern Crested and Southern Caracara (*C. plancus*), were formerly considered conspecific but the ranges of *cheriway* and *plancus* are nearly parapatric with no sign of intergradation contrary to earlier interpretations.

Collared Forest Falcon – *Micrastur semitorquatus*.

One flashed by us early on in the trip

American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*

Common

Bat Falcon – *Falco ruficularis*

One along the Shapaja road on April 15th

Peregrine Falcon - *Falco peregrinus*

One was seen flying around the Abra Porculla pass.

Family: CRACIDAE

Speckled Chachalaca - *Ortalis guttata*

Common

E White-winged Guan - *Penelope albipennis*

One of the birds of the trip and what a pleasure it is to see that this species is still extant. Three birds seen in the guan canyon. This species still has an extremely small and fragmented population but captive breeding and the release of captive bred birds which are now successfully breeding in the another area provide hope for the species continued persistence in the wild. Bit of birding trivia for you - the genus is named after the wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, but why this name was bestowed on these birds is unknown. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**



White-winged Guan

Sickle-winged Guan - *Chamaepetes goudotii*

One at Abra Patricia on April 19th

Family: RALLIDAE

Chestnut-headed Crane * - *Anurolimnas castaneiceps*

Heard and we got close but just weren't interested in the slightest!

Grey-necked Wood-Rail* - *Aramides cajanea*.

Note that IOC adopt the spelling of grey with an "e"

Spotted Rail* - *Pardirallus maculatus*

Plumbeous Rail - *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

One at Puerto Eten

Common Moorhen - *Gallinula chloropus*

Several seen on two different dates. As discussed with Frank on the trip – Moorhen has nothing to do with moors (a rolling expanse of bleak wasteland) but comes from the word "mere" which means "a sheet of standing water or pool" So it would have originally in old British english have been called a Merehen and this has been corrupted over the years. I am glad the IOC adopts Common Moorhen. It could never be a Gallinule to me! I would even vote in favor of Common Merehen.

Andean Coot – *Fulica ardesiaca*

Just one at Puerto Eten and some at Patanos de Villa. Called Andean Coot but it also occurs along the coast

Purple Gallinule - *Porphyrio martinicus*

A couple on the trip in the lowlands

Family SCOLOPACIDAE

Hudsonian Godwit - *Limosa haemastica*

Greater Yellowlegs - *Tringa melanoleuca*

Lesser Yellowlegs – *Tringa flavipes*

Solitary Sandpiper - *Tringa solitaria*

About five thruout the trip

Spotted Sandpiper - *Tringa macularia*

Fairly Common some in breeding plumage.

Ruddy Turnstone - *Arenaria interpres*

Semi-palmated Sandpiper - *Calidris pusilla*

2 at Puerto Eten

Least Sandpiper - *Calidris minutilla*

8 at Puerto Eten

Pectoral Sandpiper - *Calidris melanotos*

2 at Puerto Eten

Stilt Sandpiper - *Micropalama himantopus*

Family PHALAROPODIDAE

Wilson's Phalarope - *Steganopus tricolor*

Family THINOCORIDAE

Least Seedsnipe - *Thinocorus rumicivorus*

Seen at Lomas de Lachay

Family BURHINIDAE

RR Peruvian Thicknee - *Burhinus superciliaris*

Seen at the beginning of the trip South of Lima and at the end whilst looking for Tumbes Swallow's at Batan Grande – great looks.

Family HAEMATOPODIDAE

Blackish Oystercatcher - *Haematopus ater*

Seen south of Lima

American Oystercatcher - *Haematopus palliatus*

Near Lima

Family: RECURVIROSTRIS

Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus*

Several seen during the first and latter days of the trip. Plus one, unusually, on the lower Marañon River. Taxonomy is a bit confusing. The SACC says “*Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt"). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* (White-backed Stilt) as a separate species. The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies and between 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.

Family: CHARADRIIDAE

Killdeer - *Charadrius vociferus*

A few along the coast

Collared Plover – *Charadrius collaris*

One on the lower Marañon

Family: LARIDAE

Belcher's Gull - *Larus belcheri*

Common around Lima. This is a split from Band-tailed Gull. *Larus belcheri* and *L. atlanticus* were formerly considered conspecific, but recent publications provided rationale for treatment as separate species. Named for Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, British Naval explorer of the Pacific coast of the Americas.

Gray Gull - *Larus modestus*

Common around Lima

Kelp Gull - *Larus dominicanus*

Common around Lima and at Puerto Eten

Gray-hooded Gull - *Larus cirrocephalus*

Breeding at Puerto Eten and Pantanos de Villa

Andean Gull – *Larus serranus*

2 on Lake Pomacochas on April 20th as we drove by were the only ones

Franklin's Gull – *Larus pipixcan*

Common along the coast heading north to their breeding grounds in North America

Royal Tern – *Sterna maxima*

North of Lima

Elegant Tern - *Sterna elegans*

Around Lima and Puerto Eten

Common Tern - *Sterna hirundo*

Yellow-billed Tern – *Sterna superciliosa*

Two on the way upriver to Imazita on the Marañon

Inca Tern - *Larosterna inca*

A Humboldt Current specialist and common around Lima and on the pelagic. A most wanted species and the best of all terns

Family: STERCORIIDAE

Pomarine Skua - *Stercorarius pomarinus*

Seen on the Pelagic. This species is more closely related to the large skuas than to the traditional small Jaegers, hence retains the name Skua

Family: COLUMBIDAE

RR Marañon (Peruvian) Pigeon - *Patagioenas oenops*

First two seen well along the Utcubamba River and then 3 more near Jaen. Occurs in neighboring Ecuador. **VULNERABLE**

Pale-vented Pigeon - *Patagioenas cayennensis*

One scoped at Quebrada Upaquihoa singing in a treetop

Plumbeous Pigeon - *Patagioenas plumbea*

A few heard and one seen

Ruddy Pigeon - *Patagioenas subvinacea*

A few heard and one seen

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*

Common

West Peruvian (Pacific) Dove - *Zenaida meloda*

Common on the coast. Formerly considered con-specific with White-winged Dove. The SACC says “*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); they form a superspecies.

Plain-breasted Ground Dove - *Columbina minuta*

6 seen on the drive in to Quebrada Upaquiua

Ruddy Ground Dove - *Columbina talpacoti*

Common

RR Ecuadorian Ground Dove - *Columbina buckleyi*

Seen on two dates near Bagua Chica. This is the race *dorsti*, which is somewhat intermediate plumage between the nominate *buckleyi* and the former species. Somehow the existence of this race was overlooked in HBW volume 4

Croaking Ground Dove - *Columbina cruziana*

Common

Bare-faced Ground Dove - *Metriopelia ceciliae*

Only at Lomas de Lachay

Blue Ground-Dove - *Claravis pretiosa*

Common in the white sand forest in Aguaruna country.

White-tipped Dove - *Leptotila verreauxi*

Common throughout the tour

Grey-fronted Dove* – *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Family: PSITTACIDAE

Scarlet-fronted Parakeet- *Aratinga wagleri*

Nice looks at near Bagua Chica.

White-eyed Parakeet - *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Common in the lowlands of the lower Marañon

Mitred Parakeet - *Aratinga mitrata*

Large numbers seen at La Florida. Pomacochas at the Spatuletail site. Peruvian Ornithologist Peter Hocking’s thesis is that birds in the Utcubamba Valley are this species and not Scarlet-fronted Parakeet. Apparently both the lower-elevation nominate race and the higher-elevation *alticola*

are present and they may represent distinct species. But the paper does not examine vocal or genetic data, only morphological. “Variable Parakeet” would be a more suitable vernacular name.

RR Red-masked Parakeet - *Aratinga erythrogenys*

Great views of large numbers of this Tumbesian restricted-range species during our time at Quebrada Limón **NEAR THREATENED**

E Wavy-breasted Parakeet – *Pyhrrura peruviana*

A range restricted Peruvian endemic. We had great looks in the white sand forest of the lower Marañon

Pacific Parrotlet - *Forpus coelestis*

Common

Cobalt-winged Parakeet - *Brotogeris cyanoptera*

Several seen around Pumarini Lodge and also Moro de Calzada. The unusual thing about this subspecies (*gustavi*) is the yellow markings on the wing, and has some blue colour on the head. This may represent a separate species, restricted to the lower Huallaga Valley. We also saw the normal *cyanoptera* race in the Marañon lowlands.

Blue-headed Parrot - *Pionus menstruus*

Common

Red-billed Parrot - *Pionus sordidus*

Ten individuals spotted at Afluente

Scaly-naped Parrot - *Amazona mercenaria*

Fairly common at Abra Patricia

Family: CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuckoo - *Piaya cayana*

Common

Smooth-billed Ani - *Crotophaga ani*

Common. These were the Ani's around Tarapoto and the Amazon lowlands.

Groove-billed Ani - *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

Common. These were the Anis along the coast and in the Marañon.

Striped Cuckoo - *Tapera naevia*

One seen.

Family: OPISTHOCOMIDAE

Hoatzin - *Opisthocomus hoazin*

4 seen at Quebrada Upaquihoa

Family: STRIGIDAE

Tropical Screech-Owl - *Megascops choliba*

Good views at Pumarini Lodge and also seen on the lower Marañon. Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* and Old World groups. Consequently, the AOU placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*.

Southern Tawny-bellied Screech Owl - *Megascops usta*

Great looks in the Amazonas lowlands. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), but was followed by Restall (2007)

White-throated Screech Owl - *Megascops albogularis*

Came in like a rocket and perched up at the edge of the ECOAN lodge clearing. Great looks

RR West Peruvian [Maranon] Screech-Owl - *Megascops roboratus roboratus*

Seen pre -dawn at Tamborapa, Jaen. But only just as I had to wake up the sleeping group and herd them off the bus to see it!

RR West Peruvian Screech-Owl *Megascops roboratus pacificus*

Great views at our Quebrada Limon campsite. It called pre-dawn from a big tree and we could inexplicably not see it. Only later that morning did we find its roosting hole from which it had been calling and had great looks! Vocally distinct from the above sub-species. Slight differences in plumage and smaller size too. König *et al.* (1999) suggested that the subspecies *pacificus* might deserve recognition as a separate species from *Megascops roboratus*. I agree!

RR Cinnamon Screech Owl - *Megascops petersoni*

We were handsomely rewarded for our efforts with great views along the upper section of the trail at Garcia ridge.

Rufous-banded Owl*- *Strix albitarsis*

Heard only at Abra Patricia.

Crested Owl * - *Lophotrix cristata*

Pacific (Peruvian) Pygmy-Owl -*Glaucidium peruanum*

Great looks. IOC says Pacific.

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium brasilianum*.

One by our camp at Nuevo Saimiria

E Long-whiskered Owlet * - *Xenoglaux loweryi*

Where do I begin? Well, we heard its frog-like call as we had just finished with the White-throated Screech Owl and first light was breaking, but didn't believe it. The next folks at the lodge saw it right there behind the top bungalow and subsequent groups have heard it there too tho it is proving difficult to see. Blew it! *Xenoglaux* is Greek meaning Strange Owl. **ENDANGERED**

Burrowing Owl - *Speotyto cunicularia*

Several along the coast at the end of the trip.

Family: NYCTIBIIDAE

Common Potoo – *Nyctibus griseus*

2 seen well in Aguaruna country near our camp.

Andean Potoo - *Nyctibius maculosus*

Great repeated views of one bird at the pass near the ECOAN lodge. A most difficult bird to see but is frequent at this spot

Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE

Short-tailed Nighthawk – *Luricalis semitorquatus*

3 at Nuevo Saimiria and along the road to Sarameriza

Lesser Nighthawk- *Chordeiles acutipennis*

Common in the upper Marañon and along the coast including nest and eggs at Batán Grande

Pauraque - *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Seen on several occasions.

Band-winged Nightjar – *Caprimulgus longirostris*.

One of the *decussatus* race flushed at Batán Grande. The subspecies *decussatus* of western Peru was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *C. longirostris*, but Peters (1940) treated them as conspecific. Vocal differences are great and it just needs someone to write the paper to split this race off.

RR Antony's (Scrub) Nightjar - *Caprimulgus anthonyi*

Quality looks above Tamborapa on April 28th and 20+ as we drove to Quebrada Limón pre-dawn.

Family: APODIDAE

Chestnut-collared Swift - *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Common on two days at Abra Patricia y Nuevo Saimiria

White-collared Swift - *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Common

Gray-rumped Swift - *Chaetura cinereiventris*

In the foothills

Pale-rumped Swift - *Chaetura egeia*

Some at Nuevo Saimiria

Short-tailed Swift – *Chaetura brachyura*

Seen in the Amazonas lowlands

RR Tumbes Swift - *Chaetura ocybetes*

Good looks on consecutive days at the Quebrada Limón Guan Canyon. A split from the above species. Ridgely et al. (2001) treated the subspecies *ocybetes* as a distinct species from *Chaetura brachyura* based on morphology and (anecdotal descriptions of) voice. This was followed by Restall (2007)

Neotropical Palm-Swift - *Tachornis squamata*

Common at Moro de Calzada and the Amazonas lowlands

Family: TROCHILIDAE

Pale-tailed Barbthroat - *Threnetes leucuru*

One at Nuevo Saimiria

Rufous-breasted Hermit - *Phaethornis hirsuta*

One at Nuevo Saimiria

Straight-billed Hermit – *Phaethornis bourcieri*

One at Nuevo Saimiria on April 23rd

White-bearded Hermit – *Phaethornis hispidus*

One on the way to Imazita

Tawny-bellied Hermit - *Phaethornis syrmatorphus*

One at Abra Patricia

Great-billed Hermit – *Phaethornis malaris*

Black-throated Hermit – *Phaethornis atrimentalis*

Grey-chinned Hermit- *Phaethornis griseogularis*

That lekking hummingbird at Afluente! – that was so tough to see. And another at lunch in the Utcubamba Valley

E Grey-chinned [Porculla] Hermit - *Phaethornis griseogularis porcullae*

Great views of this highly distinctive subspecies at Abra Porculla. Should be split. Birds here, belong to the aptly named race *porcullae*, possibly representing a distinct species, the Porculla Hermit distinct from the nominate *griseogularis*

Buff-tailed Sicklebill - *Eutoxeres condamini*

One at the flowering Heliconias that Steve and Ruth staked out at Nuevo Saimiria

Grey-breasted Sabrewing - *Campylopterus largipennis*

3 in total throughout the trip.

Napo Sabrewing - *Campylopterus villaviscensio*

Tricky bird to see anywhere – we saw one in the traditional locality in the Abra Patricia area, above Afluente

Sparkling Violet-ear - *Colibri coruscans*

We managed one of this widely distributed species

Green Violetear - *Colibri thalassinus*

About 6 near the Spatuletail site.

Blue-tailed Emerald - *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Fork-tailed Woodnymph - *Thalurania furcata*

Common

Golden-tailed Sapphire - *Chrysuronia oenone*:

One in the Amazonas lowlands near our camp

White-chinned Sapphire - *Hylocharis cyanus*

One male seen at the Tarapoto tunnel area

E Tumbes Hummingbird - *Leucippus baeri*

One made a late appearance at the Guan canyons

E Spot-throated Hummingbird - *Leucippus taczanowskii*

Quality views on three different days of the tour.

Many-spotted Hummingbird – *Leucippus hypostictus*

One at Afluente – that bird and its ancestors have been using that same perch for 25 years!

White-bellied Hummingbird - *Leucippus chionogaster*

Just a couple in the drier highlands

Sapphire-spangled Emerald - *Polyerata lactea*
Fairly common around Tarapoto and at Nuevo Saimiria

Amazilia Hummingbird - *Amazilia amazilia*
Common

Andean Emerald - *Aygyrtria franciae*
One in the Utcubmaba valley on April 20th

Speckled Hummingbird - *Adelomyia melanogenys*
Only one of an undescribed subspecies at Sinsicap

Violet-fronted Brilliant - *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*
One at Abra Patricia

Collard Inca - *Coeligena torquata*
3 or 4 seen at Abra Patricia

Sword-billed Hummingbird - *Enisfera enisfera*
One male seen at the ECOAN lodge – fantastic!

E Royal Sunangel - *Heliangelus regalis*
Excellent views of several a male and a female along the knife-edge ridge at Alta Nieve, Abra Patricia on April 19th and several males next day April 20th. **ENDANGERED**

Emerald-bellied Puffleg - *Eriocnemis alinae*
Two seen at Abra Patricia

Booted Racket-tail - *Ocreatus underwoodii*
2 seen at Abra Patricia

Black-tailed Trainbearer- *Lesbia victoriae*
Nice looks at a male at Pomacochas. Named after Victoire Mulsant, the wife of yet another French naturalist – Martial Muslant!

Long-tailed Sylph - *Agelaiocercus kingi*
Several males seen during our time at Abra Patricia

Black-eared Fairy - *Heliophryx aurita*
4 seen in the Amazonas lowlands

E Marvellous Spatuletail - *Loddigesia mirabilis*
The big guy! One male and three females seen at La Florida, Pomacochas. The genus is named after British taxidermist and natural history dealer G. Loddiges (1784-1846), who specialised in hummingbirds! Our lady guide did a good job in the absence of her dad! **ENDANGERED**

Long-billed Starthroat - *Heliomaster longirostris*
3 in total throughout the tour

Oasis Hummingbird – *Rhodopsis vesper*
Seen along the coast near Lima

Purple-collared Woodstar - *Myrtis fanny*
Three seen at Sinsicap – one hovering for insects over the river

Short-tailed Woodstar - *Myrmia micrura*

One male seen at close quarters at the guan canyon, Quebrada Limon

Family: TROGONIDAE

Golden-headed Quetzal* *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Ecuadorian Trogon - *Trogon mesurus*

Ace looks at 3 birds of the Tumbesian endemic in the taller, wetter forests further up the guan canyon, Quebrada Limon.

Blue crowned Trogon* - *Trogon curucui*

Black-throated Trogon* - *Trogon rufus*

Violaceous Trogon - *Trogon violaceus*

We saw the Amazonian form. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, and this was followed by Hilty (2003) and Restall (2007)

Family Alcedinidae

Green Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle americana*

One on April 19th

Family: MOMOTIDAE

Rufous-capped Motmot* - *Baryphthengus ruficapillus*

Blue-crowned Motmot* - *Momotus momota*

Momotus momota may consist of several species-level taxa (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The subspecies *aequatorialis* (Highland Motmot), *venezuelae*, *subrufescens*, *microstephanus*, and *argenticinctus* were all formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) considered separate species from *M. momota*, as were two Middle American taxa. Chapman (1923) recognized four species in South America: *M. subrufescens* (including "*venezuelae*") of the Caribbean rim of northern South America, *M. bahamensis* of Trinidad, *M. aequatorialis* of the Andes, and *M. momota* (including *microstephanus*) of the rest of South America, including *argenticinctus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru. Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific, and this was followed by Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and AOU (1983, 1998). Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form *aequatorialis* was a separate species from *M. momota*, and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Dickinson (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007), 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.

Family: GALBULIDAE

Bluish-fronted Jacamar - *Galbula cyanescens*

Seen well at Quebrada Upaquihau

Purplish Jacamar - *Galbula chalcothorax*.

Great looks at a playback responsive bird on the trail at Nuevo Saimiria. A Peru tick for Barry!

Family: BUCCONIDAE

Pied Puffbird - *Notharchus tectus*

2 birds seen on consecutive days in the white sand forests in lowland Amazonas

Rufous-capped Nunlet – *Nonnula ruficapilla*

One at Quebrada Upaquihoa on April 15th was a nice surprise

Black-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa nigrifrons*

A few at Pumarini lodge area, Tarapoto

White-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa morphoeus*

Nice looks a one individual at Afluente

Swallow-wing - *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Seen well at Moro de Calzada and Quebrada Upaquihoa

Family: CAPITONIDAE

Gilded Barbet - *Capito auratus*

Good numbers numbers at varios locations

Lemon-throated Barbet – *Eubucco richardsoni*

Seen at lower elevations near Puente Aguas Verdes

Family: RAMPHASTIDAE

Andean Toucanet - *Aulacorhynchus cyanolaemus*

Great views of one bird at Abra Patricia. Some authors have recently split this “complex” into several species. The SACC says - Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* (Emerald Toucanet) may consist of more than one species-level taxon, but see Short & Horne (2001), who pointed out that the allopatric taxa are no more distinctive than those known to intergrade. The subspecies *lautus*, *albivitta*, *cyanolaemus*, *dimidiatus*, and *atrogularis*, as well as Middle American *wagleri* and *caeruleogularis*, were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) each considered separate species from (and in some cases not particularly closely related to) *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, but Peters (1948) and Haffer (1974) treated them all as conspecific. Navarro et al. (2001) say Patterns of variation support recognition of four species in Mesoamerica: *A. wagleri* in western Mexico, *A. prasinus* in eastern Mexico and northern Central America, *A. caeruleogularis* in Costa Rica and western Panama, and *A. cognatus* in eastern Panama, as well as several additional forms (*A. lautus* - Santa Marta Mountains, *A. albivitta* - Andes of Colombia and Ecuador and *A. nigrogularis* –Peru and North Bolivia) in South America.

Chestnut-eared Aracari - *Pteroglossus castanotis*

Great views at Quebrada Upaquihoa

Golden-collard Toucanet – *Selenidera reinwardtii*

We saw the the *langsдорffi* race

Channel-billed Toucan – *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Heard at several places and to seen on the drive from Bagua Chica to Imazita. This was the *culminatus* form which used to be split as Yellow-ridged Toucan, but in his landmark paper Haffer (1974) identified broad hybrid zones between *vitellinus* and *culminatus* wherever they meet and subsequently treated these as a subspecies of *R. vitellinus*. This taxonomy, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors inc Schuleberg (2007) (but oddly enough not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003 or Restall 2007).

Family: PICIDAE

Lafresnaye's Piculet - *Picumnus lafresnayi*

Good looks at one on the raos to Imazita. Named after French ornithologist Baron Noel Frederic Armand Andre de Lafresnaye (1783-1861)

E Speckle-chested Piculet- *Picumnus steindachneri*

Just when we thought we had missed this endemic we got stunning scope views just outside Pedro Ruiz, an area where this and the former overlap. **ENDANGERED**

Bar-breasted Piculet – *Picumnus aurifrons*

One on the first day at Quebrada Upaquiuhua

RR Ecuadorian Piculet- *Picumnus sclateri*

Cracking views of at least 4 at Abra Porculla

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Many sightings of this under-rated Woodpecker

Scarlet-backed Woodpecker - *Veniliornis callonotus*

Common in drier habitats on the coast and in the Marañon canyon. Snazzy!

Smoky-brown Woodpecker - *Veniliornis fumigatus*

Good looks at three birds at Abra Patricia

Little Woodpecker - *Veniliornis passerines*

Nice looks in the Amazonas lowlands

Red-stained Woodpecker - *Veniliornis affinis*

One in Injun country!

Golden-olive Woodpecker - *Piculus rubiginosus*

Two seen at Batán Grande (subspecies *rubripileus*) and one seen at Afluente (subspecies *buenavista*). The Batán Grande one is quite distinct

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker - *Piculus rivolii*

2 seen during our time at Abra Patricia. One of the best woodpeckers by a country mile!

E Black-necked Woodpecker - *Colaptes atricollis*

Seen very well at Sinsicap over breakfast and the same individual a bit later on a cactus.

Lineated Woodpecker - *Dryocopus lineatus*

Crimson-crested Woodpecker - *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Great views of a2 at Quebrada Upaquiuhua and then more in the Amazonas lowlands

Family: FURNARIIDAE

RR Coastal Miner - *Geositta peruviana*

Common at Batán Grande with over a three individuals seen

RR Grayish Miner – *Geositta martima*

Seen at Lomas de Lachay on April 14th – almost a Peruvian endemic that sneaks into Northern Chile

E Thick-billed Miner – *Geositta crassirostris*

Again seen at Lomas de Lachay on April 14th – a west slope Peruvian endemic

E Peruvian (Surf) Seaside Cinclodes – *Cinclodes taczanowski*

Called Surf Cinclodes in Birds of Peru but the IOC says the former. Interestingly enough the range of this and the Chilean endemic Chilean Seaside Cinclodesal most meet right at the international boundary.

RR Pacific Hornero - *Furnarius cinnamomeus*

Commonly seen and heard throughout the tour. The subspecies *cinnamomeus* of W. Ecuador and NW. Peru merits recognition as a separate species from *F. leucopus* (Ridgely & Tudor 1994) and was treated as such by recent authors. However, although distinct vocal and behavioral differences have been reported, no real analysis has been published to support these splits.

Azara's Spinetail - *Synallaxis azarae*

Pip-Squeak! Vocal and common.

Rufous Spinetail* - *Synallaxis unirufa*

E Russet-bellied Spinetail - *Synallaxis zimmeri*

We made a special trip for this bird and it was worth it! Fantastic views of up to three different individuals at Sinsicap. This is a spectacular spinetail, one of these funky west slope specialists, and it bears some remarkable similarities in terms of foraging behaviour, posturing, group behaviour, and vocalisations, to the “Necklaced Spinetail” complex, even though plumage-wise, its very unique. It probably doesn't belong in the *Synallaxis* genus (along with the other west slope species). It is also unfortunately in huge trouble due to widespread habitat clearance, but could also possibly represent a relict species. **ENDANGERED**

E Marañón Spinetail - *Synallaxis maranonica*

Great views of an individual in the dry forests at Tamborapa **VULNERABLE**

Plain-crowned Spinetail- *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Great views (eventually) of 3 of this undescribed subspecies at Quebrada Upaquiuhau. They are darker gray than even *S. maranonica*, and based on LSU specimens that have been identified as "*huallagae*", the latter are very similar to birds from elsewhere in western Amazonia as far as the shade of gray (or rather gray-brown) on the head and underparts.

Dark-breasted Spinetail- *Synallaxis albigularis*

Good looks at one bird in response to tape at Afluente and another in the Amazonas lowlands

Necklaced Spinetail - *Synallaxis stictothorax maculata*

Common at Quebrada Limon area and at Batan Grande

RR Chinchipe Spinetail - *Synallaxis chinchipensis*

Fairly common in the dry deciduous forests at Tamborapa. Officially regarded as a subspecies of Necklaced Spinetail but it will be split at a future date.

Line-cheeked Spinetail - *Cranioleuca antisiensis*

Seen well in the remnant forests at Abra Porculla.

E Maranon Rufous-fronted Thornbird- *Phacellodomus rufifrons peruvianus*

Good views of several sightings at Tamborapa and area. Here the subspecies *peruvianus* often referred to as a distinct species (Marañón or Peruvian Thornbird).

Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops*

A couple at out last field lunch at Puerto Eten.

RR Equatorial Greytail - *Xenerpestes singularis*

Gangbuster views at Afluente – very tape responsive. The genus name means “strange, or foreign, creeper”. **NEAR THREATENED**

Rusty-winged Barbtail – *Premnoplex guttuligera*

Great looks at a playback responsive bird at Alto Nieve, Abra Patricia

Spotted Barbtail - *Premnoplex brunnescens*

Two seen at Abra Patricia

Pearled Treerunner - *Margarornis squamiger*

At Abra Patricia – a pretty montane species

Streaked Tuftedcheck - *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

Great views of birds foraging in moss and bromeliads at Abra Patricia. The species name is a misspelling, following naming the species after French ornithologist and author, A. Boissonneau. No wonder they lost the Napoleonic wars – these fenchies were out birding all the time!

Chestnut-winged Hookbill – *Ancistrops strigilatus*

One in Aguaruna country.

Montane Foliage Gleaner - *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

Common in the Abra Patricia area

Rufous-tailed Foliage Gleaner - *Philydor ruficaudatus*

Nice looks at one at Nuevo Saimiria

Rufous-rumped Foliage Gleaner - *Philydor erythrocerum*

We saw two races – at Nuevo Saimiria it was and in the foothills at Abra Patricia it was the subspecies **ochragaster**

Buff-fronted Foliage Gleaner - *Philydor rufus*

Good looks at at Afluente.

Chestnut-crowned Foliage Gleaner – *Automolus rufipileatus*

Impossible to see at Quebrada Upaquiha, and almost as impossible in the Amazonas lowlands.

Henna –hooded Foliage Gleaner - *Hylocryptus erythrocephalus*.

Cracking looks at this very special Tumbezian endemic at Abra Porculla – 2 seen in total. Fantastic!

Streaked Xenops - *Xenops rutilans*

One seen in the Abra Patricia/Afluente area

Family: FURNARIIDAE

Subfamily: DENDROCOLAPTINAE

Long-tailed Woodcreeper - *Deconychura longicauda*

We saw this on our first days birding near Pauararini Lodge

Straight-billed Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus picus*

3 seen well at Quebrada Upaquiha and one in the Amazonas lowlands

Olivaceous Woodcreeper –*Sittasomus griseicapillus*

Seen at Afluente. Keep an eye on where you see your Olivaceous Woodcreepers. The SACC says “*Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003).” In Bolivia its *viridis*. In lowland eastern Peru it’s *amazonas*, in the west of N Peru and Ecuador its *aequatorialis*, and in SE Brazil it’s *sylviellus* and there are more. Watch this taxon for splits. We saw *amazonas*.

Lafresnaye’s (Buff-throated) Woodcreeper*- *Xiphorhynchus (guttatus) guttatoides*

Recently split from Buff throated Woodcreeper but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak. Taxonomic notes for this are complicated. Contrary to recent reports, this has NOT been formally split. The exact relationships among *Xiphorhynchus* woodcreepers (particularly within *Xiphorhynchus susurrans* (Cocoa Woodcreeper) and *X. guttatus*) are complex and need much additional work. Aleixo (2002) found that treating *X. susurrans* at the species level makes *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* paraphyletic with respect to Amazonian *guttatoides* group of western and southwestern Amazonia (namely the subspecies *guttatoides*, *dorbignyianus*, *eytoni*, and *vicinalis*) and eastern Amazonian *guttatus* group (*guttatus*, *polystictus*, and provisionally, *connectens*). Marantz et al. (2003) also emphasized that the current assignment of subspecies to either *X. susurrans* or *X. guttatus* does not correspond to the boundaries in vocalizations. Lump ‘em folks and watch this space!

Streak-headed Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*

Several seen at Quebrada Limon and Batan Grande

Montane Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

Great looks at Abra Patricia. Treated as conspecific with Spot-crowned Woodcreeper *L. affinis* by recent authors and may well be lumped back together in the near future.

Family: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Fasciated Antshrike – *Cymbilaimus lineatus*

Nice looks at a pair at Nuevo Saimiria

Great Antshrike - *Taraba major*

One male seen well near our camp in Aguaruna country.

Collared Antshrike - *Sakesphorus bernardi bernardi*

Great views at Quebrada Limon and Batan Grande. Sakesphoras means “shield bearer” referring to the black breast shield.

RR Collared Antshrike *sp nov* - *Sakesphorus bernardi shumbae*

Brilliant views of a males and females in the arid scrub habitat on the outskirts of Jaen and Bagua Chica. This is a distinctive subspecies, with a different song and plumage characteristics. A manuscript for the proposed split is currently being prepared.



Collared Antshrike (*shumbae*)

Barred Antshrike - *Thamnophilus doliatus*

2 individuals seen well at Quebrada Upaquihau

RR Chapman's Antshrike - *Thamnophilus zarumae*

Great views of 2 at Abra Porculla after a little effort

Lined Antshrike - *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus*

Great views above Afluente near the tire repair shop.

Plain-winged Antshrike - *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

Common by voice and at least one seen in the Amazonas lowlands

Mouse-coloured Antshrike - *Thamnophilus murinus*

Great views of a male along the Shapaja road, below Pumarini Lodge. Now that's what I call a playback responsive bird.

E Northern [Marañón] Slaty-Antshrike- *Thamnophilus leucogaster leucogaster*

Nice looks at both males and females at Tamborapa. So distinct, both morphologically and but vocally from the species below

E Northern [Huellaga] Slaty-Antshrike - *Thamnophilus leucogaster huallagae*

Truly an honor to get good looks of this endemic species at Quebrada Upaquihau which, until 6 or 7 years ago was unknown in life, until its rediscovery by yours truly. In my experience and opinion, this form is so obviously vocally and morphologically distinct from the Marañon Slaty-Antshrike (see above) that it just has to be split. However a joint paper I did the Mort and Phyllis Isler and Bret Whitney came out on the side of lumping them for the time being.

Variable Antshrike - *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

2 near the ECOAN lodge.

Rufous-capped Antshrike – *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*

A female near pomacochas, here the subspecies *jaczewskii*

Spot-winged Antshrike – *Thamnophilus stellaris*

2 in a mixed flock near our camp in the Amazonas lowlands

Plain Antvireo* – *Disthamnus mentalis*

Cinereous Antshrike – *Thamnomanes caesius*

About a dozen seen in the lowlands of Amazonas. The understory flock leader always advertising its presence with contact calls and rattling phrases which keeps the flock together. Replaced to the south and east e.g. Manu by Bluish-slate Antshrike.

Pygmy Antwren – *Myrmotherula brachyura*

Common at Nuevo Saimiria and the Amazonas lowlands

Moustached Antwren - *Myrmotherula ignota*

A pygmy Antwren look-alike but with a very different song seen well along the trail at Nuevo Saimiria. Used to be called Short-billed Antwren

Stripe-chested Antwren - *Myrmotherula longicauda*

Several individuals seen well in response to tape at Quebrada Upaquiuhau

White-flanked Antwren - *Myrmotherula axillaries*

We saw 4 of the undescribed race found at Quebrada Upaquiuhau. This subspecies has distinct vocal differences. We also saw a “normal” one in the Amazonas lowlands - *melaena*

E Ash-throated Antwren - *Herpsilochmus parkeri*

Hard work. A male seen foraging in the canopy at Afluente. Only known from two sites, this species probably merits critical conservation status due to ongoing deforestation in the Afluente area and its global population probably totals fewer than 500 individuals. One of several species named after the late Theodore H Parker 111, US Ornithologist and field worker who tragically died in 1986. **ENDANGERED**

Yellow-breasted Antwren- *Herpsilochmus axillaris*

One foraged with a mixed flock at Afluente

Rufous-winged Antwren - *Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*

2 gave us the full treatment at Quebrada Upaquiuhau – excellent!

Long-tailed Antbird - *Drymophila caudata*

Seen well on consecutive days at Abra Patricia

Gray Antbird – *Cercomacra cinerascens*

We made an effort and saw 2 in the Amazonas lowlands

Blackish Antbird- *Cercomacra nigrescens*

Three seen well above Afluente. Here, the subspecies *aequatorialis*.

Black Antbird - *Cercomacra serva*

Nice looks at a pair near our camp in the Amazonas lowlands

White-backed Fire-eye* *Pyriglena leuconota*

White-browed Antbird - *Myrmoborus leucophrys*

Good looks at a male and female at Quebrada Upaquiuhau. The race here has a lot of white on the forehead.

Black-faced Antbird - *Myrmoborus myotherinus*

At least 3 of this tierra firme forest specialist in the Amazonas lowlands

Peruvian Warbling Antbird - *Hypocnemis peruvianus*

Great looks in the Amazonas lowlands and making some bizarre calls. The warbling Antbird complex has recently been split up into several species in a paper “ Species limits in Antbirds (Thamnophilidae). The Warbling Antbird (*Hypocnemis cantator*) Complex. Isler, Isler and Whitney.”

Spot-winged Antbird – *Schistocichla leucostigma*

Formerly placed in the genus *Percnostola*, this species has also been split into several species. The subspecies we saw was *semitlumbica* which with *leucostigma* and *intensa*, retains the name Spot-winged Antbird. We saw one at Nuevo Saimiria

Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird * *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*

White-shouldered Antbird – *Myrmeciza melanoceps*

2 seen at Nuevo Saimiria – female is smart!

Plumbeous Antbird*– *Myrmeciza hyperythra*

White-plumed Antbird – *Pithys albifrons*

Not the Pithys we wanted but all the same a smart pair at the antswarm on the Nuevo Saimiria trail.

Bicolored Antbird – *Gymnopithys leucaspis*

One seen well at the same antswarm

Family: FORMICARIIDAE

Black-faced Anthrush* – *Formicarius analis*

Barred Anthrush*- *Chamaeza mollissima*

Close but just would not show itself

Chestnut-crowned Antpitta *- *Grallaria ruficapilla*

E Rusty-tinged Antpitta* - *Grallaria przewalski*

Thrush-like Antpitta * - *Myrmothera campanisona*

Rusty-breasted Antpitta* - *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus*

Here the subspecies *leynebambae*.

Family: MELANOPAREIIDAE

Rusty-belted Tapaculo – *Liosceles thoracicus*

A tricky individual at Nuevo Saimiria – seen by some who had the patience!

Elegant Crescentchest - *Melanopareia elegans*

Excellent views at Abra Porculla

E Marañón Crescentchest - *Melanopareia maranonica*

This guy initially gave us some trouble but in the end we saw 3 and two were hopping around at our feet. A contender for bird of the trip. **NEAR THREATENED**

Family: RHINOCRYPTIDAE

E Rufous-vented Tapaculo - *Scytalopus femoralis*

Finally got it after several failed attempts along the trail at the ECOAN lodge

White-crowned Tapaculo * *Scytalopus atratus*

E Unicolored Tapaculo – *Scytalopus unicolor*

One of the birds we twitched at Sinsicap – great close up looks at this range restricted endemic.

Family: PHYTOTOMIDAE

E Peruvian Plantcutter- *Phytotoma raimondii*

Unusually, gave us some trouble at Batan Grande. The species probably merits the conservation status of Critical due to ongoing habitat destruction. **ENDANGERED**

Family: TITYRIDAE

Masked Tityra – *Tityra semifasciata*

Yellow-cheeked Becard - *Pachyramphus xanthgenys*

One male gave us the runaround at Tamborapa

White-winged Becard - *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

Black and White Becard – *Pachyramphus albogiseus*

2 in the Tamborapa area

Wing-barred Piprites – *Piprites chloris**

Family: COTINGIDAE

White-browed Purpletuft – *Iodopleura isabellae*

One seen well at Morro de Calzadas which disappeared quickly but fortunately returned much to Frank's relief – his grand slam of Purpletufts. I completed mine some weeks later in Guyana.

Green-and-black Fruiteater - *Pipreola riefferii*

Nice looks at over half dozen individuals at Abra Patricia

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock - *Rupicola peruviana*

The national bird of Peru didn't disappoint and we saw 3 above Afluente

Spangled Cotinga – *Cotinga cayana*

A female in a mixed flock near our camp in the Amazonian lowlands

Screaming Piha* – *Lipaugas vociferons*

Family: PIPRIDAE

Western Striped Manakin - *Machaeropterus striolatus*

2 seen in the Amazonas lowlands

White-bearded Manakin – *Manacus manacus*

Golden-headed Manakin – *Pipra erythrocephala*

Common but pretty at Nuevo Saimiria

Sulphur-bellied Tyrant-Manakin *Neopelma sulphureiventer*

Two individuals seen well at Quebrada Upaquihoa in response to playback

Family: TYRANNIDAE

Streak-necked Flycatcher- *Mionectes striaticollis*

One at Abra Patricia

Olive-striped Flycatcher -*Mionectes olivaceus*

Seen on 5 occasions at Afluente and Aguas Verdes. *Mionectes* Flycatchers lek!

Slaty-capped Flycatcher -*Leptopogon superciliaris*

Seen at Afluente and Aguas Verdes

E Inca Flycatcher – *Leptopogon taczanowski*

One seen above Afluente.

E Lulu's Tody-Tyrant - *Poecilatriccus luluae*

This wonderful flycatcher was seen during two dates at Abra Patricia – along the road and on the Antenna trail. The scientific name and vernacular name is from the late Lulu May Von Hagen for her support of research in avian genetics. When I found this out it destroyed my theory on who the hell Lulu was. A move to call this species Johnson's Tody-Tyrant after the discovery has gladly not been adopted by the IOC.

Black and White Tody-Tyrant - *Poecilatriccus capitalis*

Capital looks at a pair on the trail at Nuevo Saimiria

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant* - *Hemitriccus granadensis*

Along the road opposite the ECOAN lodge.

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*

Common at Quebrada Upaquiua

Stripe-necked Tody-Tyrant -*Hemitriccus striaticollis*

Great looks at Morro de Calzadas

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher* – *Todirostrum maculatum*

Common Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum cinereum*

Common

Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher – *Todirostrum calopteryx*

Great looks near our camp in the Amazonas lowlands

Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum latirostre*

A bit of a skulker but seen with some effort

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphatum*

Several good looks of this canopy species

Rough-legged Tyrannulet – *Phyllomyias burmeisteri*

Poorly known. Wetmore (1972), Stiles & Skutch (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) recognized the northern subspecies *zeledoni* as a separate species based from *Phyllomyias burmeisteri* on described vocal differences; this treatment returns to earlier ones (Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Zimmer 1941c, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) that treated the two as separate before Meyer de Schauensee's (1966, 1970) and Traylor's (1977<?>, 1979a) classifications. Stiles & Skutch (1989) further recognized Andean birds as a separate species, *P. leucogonys*, from Central American *P. zeledoni*, returning to the classification of (REF). Elevation of these taxa to species rank was not followed by Fitzpatrick (2004) due to lack of published analyses of vocal differences or other data.

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet - *Phyllomyias griseiceps*

Two responded well to playback at Moro de Calzada.

E Peruvian Tyrannulet - *Zimmerius viridiflavus*

This species was common at Afluente and Abra Patricia. These are vocally identical to those found in Central Peru, but recently there has been considerable debate about whether these are distinct from the Golden-faced Tyrannulet (likewise the species status of Loja Tyrannulet). Probably they should be lumped with Golden-faced.

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes*

A couple at Nuevo Saimiria

White-lored Tyrannulet- *Ornithion inerme*

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet - *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Common throughout the tour

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet - *Phaeomyias murina*

Seen well at quebrada Upaquiuhua

RR Tumbesian Tyrannulet - *Phaeomyias tumbezana*

Seen at Quebrada Limon and Batan Grande (subspecies *inflava*). At Abra Porculla we saw the subspecies *maranonica*

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet- *Tyrannulus elatus*

Forest Elaenia - *Myiopagis gaimardii*

One at Quebrada Upaquiuhua.

RR Grey-and-white Tyrannulet - *Pseudelaenia leucospodia*

2 in response to Pygmy Owl tape along thre El Tocto track

Yellow-bellied Elaenia - *Elaenia flavogaster*

Over half dozen seen in total at Quebrada Upaquiuhau

White-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia albiceps*

Two seen at Tamborapa

Mottle-backed Elaenia – *Elaenia gigas*

Near Afluente

Highland Elaenia – *Elaenia obscura*

About half a dozen at Abra Patricia

Sierran Elaenia - *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common at Abra Patricia

Lesser Elaenia *Elaenia chiriquensis*

2 at Moro de Calzada but also seen near Bagua Chica

Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet- *Mecocerculus minor*

One foraging with a small mixed flock at Alto Nieve/Garcia

Torrent Tyrannulet - *Serpophaga cinerea*

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant - *Anairetes flavirostris*

One at Sinsicap

Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant - *Euscarthmus meloryphus*

Common in drier habitats

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant - *Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*

Around 6 seen in the Afluente area

Variegated Bristle-tyrant- -*Phylloscartes poecilotris*

Nice looks at apair foraging with a mixed flock at Abra Patricia

RR Ecuadorian Tyrannulet - *Phylloscartes gualaquizae*

One called in and seen well at Puente Aguas Verdes. I can't think of anywhere else you can see this species in Peru

Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet - *Phylloscartes ventralis*

One seen at Abra Patricia

Ornate Flycatcher – *Myiotriccus ornatus*

2 good looks at this

RR White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant - *Myiornis albiventris*

Good looks of this tiny restricted-range species at Quebrada Upaquihua. This is really the only known site in Peru for this species (where you can find it with any regularity) throughout its narrow range.

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant -*Lophotriccus pileatus*

Commonly heard , we made an effort to see one above Afluente

Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant - *Lophotriccus vitiuosus*

Great views of two individuals along the road from Pumarini Lodge to Shapaja, Tarapoto

Grey-crowned Tolmomyias - *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*

I the Amazonas lowlands Part of the Yellow-breasted Flycatcher complex. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of *Tolmomyias*, returning to an older classification which has been adopted by the IOC. However there is already a long established genus which carries the name Flatbill (*Ramphotricon*) so I feel its best to use *Tolmomyias*. Sorry Frank but I think the IOC is offbase on this one. The new Birds of Peru strays with the non-committal "Flycatcher"

Olive-faced Tolmomyias – *Tolmomyias viridiceps*

First seen in the Tarapoto area. The SACC says "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 the subspecies he considered the subspecies *subsimilis* and *dissors* to represent taxa that were intermediate between the two, and this treatment was followed by Fitzpatrick (2004), Restall (2007) and Schulenberg (2007) in the absence of published data supporting a split"

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher –*Terenotriccus erythrurus*

Bran-coloured Flycatcher - *Myiophobus fasciatus*

Olive-chested Flycatcher - *Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*

One seen well in secondary vegetation at Abra Patricia

Whiskered (Flycatcher) Myiobius - *Myiobius barbartus*

Now go figure – the IOC uses Myiobius as the vernacular name yet mysteriously uses Flatbill for the Tolmomyias! The SACC says “Cory & Hellmayr (1927), Wetmore (1972), and the AOU (1983, 1998) treated the *sulphureipygius* group as a separate species from *Myiobius barbatus*, but see Zimmer (1939b) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for rationale for continued treatment as conspecific; however, Ridgely and Greenfield (2001) returned to AOU classification, followed by Hilty (2003) and Fitzpatrick (2004), with the name "Whiskered Flycatcher" applied to the Amazonian *barbatus* group. [SACC proposal to treat *sulphureipygius* as separate species did not pass.](#)

Rufous Casiornis- *Casiornis rufa*

Views in dense vine tangle at Upaquiuhau

Cinnamon Flycatcher- *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Commonly encountered at Abra Patricia

Cliff Flycatcher - *Hirundinea ferruginea*

Seen several times at Abra Patricia

Olive-sided Flycatcher – *Contopus cooperi*

NEAR THREATENED.

Smoke-colored Pewee * - *Contopus fumigatus*

RR Tumbes Pewee - *Contopus punensis*

One at Quebrada Limon.

RR Blackish Pewee - *Contopus nigrescens*

Great looks at one guy near the road well below the Tarapoto tunnel.

Black Phoebe - *Sayornis nigricans*

Several sightings along the Rio Utcubmaba and Rio Chonta

Vermilion Flycatcher- *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Common throughout the tour – thankfully! Great bird!

Drab Water Tyrant – *Ochthornis littoralis*

Bad name – not drab at all!

E Piura Chat-Tyrant - *Ochthoeca piurae*

We got great views of this restricted-range species at Abra Porculla where it can be difficult to track down unless one is familiar with its subtle and partly inaudible song. Not currently listed as globally threatened but its status is under review due to severe deforestation of its habitat.

Streak-throated Bush Tyrant - *Myiotheretes striaticollis*

Good looks at two individuals in the elfin forest fragments at Abra Barro Negro

Short-tailed Field-Tyrant - *Muscigralla brevicauda*

At Lomas de Lachay and Batan Grande

Rufous-tailed Tyrant - *Knipolegus poecilurus*

Seen on two different days at Afluente

Long-tailed Tyrant - *Colonia colonus*

Three seen at Afluente

Greyish Mourner - *Rhytipterna simplex*

One seen near the Amazonas lowlands

E Rufous Flycatcher - *Myiarchus semirufus*

One of the target birds of the trip, we got great looks at three birds along the road through Batan Grande. This species' conservation status has recently been upgraded unfortunately due to the ongoing deforestation of its habitat (the same as the Peruvian Plantcutter). **ENDANGERED**

Dusky-capped Flycatcher - *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

Five sightings of this species during the trip

RR Sooty-crowned Flycatcher - *Myiarchus phaeocephalus*

A couple in the Maranon canyon

Brown-crested Flycatcher - *Myiarchus tyrannulus*

A couple of birds were seen near Pedro Ruiz and Tamborapa

RR Snowy-throated Kingbird - *Tyrannus niveigularis*

The late rains meant that these guys were still hanging around the still lush green Tumbesian forests Limon.

Tropical Kingbird - *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Common

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher - *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*

One on the Imazita road. Longest Latin name of any bird.

Lemon-browed Flycatcher - *Conopias cinchoneti*

Good looks at one at Afluente

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Lesser Kiskadee - *Philhydor lictor*

2 over a pond in the Amazonas lowlands

Golden-crowned Flycatcher* - *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*

RR Baird's Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes bairdii*

Great views on several occasions along the El Tocto track and Batan Grande

Streaked Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes maculatus*

Common

Boat-billed Flycatcher - *Megarynchus pitangua*

Social Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes similis*

Grey-capped Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Fairly common at Nuevo Saimiria and area

Dusky-chested Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes luteiventris*

Good views of what is quite a difficult bird to nail down in Peru, on two consecutive days.

Piratic Flycatcher - *Legatus leucophaeus*

Citron-bellied Attila* - *Attila citriniventris*

In the white sand forest

Bright-rumped Attila* - *Attila spadiceus*

Family: CORVIDAE

RR White-collared Jay* - *Cyanolyca viridicyana*

RR White-tailed Jay - *Cyanocorax mystacalis*

Good views at Batan Grande and Quebrada Limon

Violaceous Jay - *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Common in the Amazonas lowlands

Inca Jay - *Cyanocorax yncas*

Common at several locations throughout the tour. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) consider Central American populations as a separate species, *C. luxosus* (Green Jay) from South American *C. yncas* (Inca Jay), but no data has been published on this proposed split.

Family: VIREONIDAE

Rufous-browed Peppershrike - *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

Seen at several different locations throughout the tour

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo - *Vireo (chivi) olivaceus*

Several sightings. Here the subspecies *chivi* which is probably resident in Peru and sometimes regarded as a separate species, the Chivi Vireo.

Ashy-headed Greenlet - *Hylophilus pectoralis*

Good views of two birds at Quebrada Upaquiuhau

Dusky-capped Greenlet * - *Hylophilus hypoxanthus*

Family: CINCLIDAE

White-capped Dipper - *Cinclus leucocephalus*

2 near Afluente

Family: TURDIDAE

Andean Solitaire - *Myadestes ralloides*

One seen at Abra Patricia, others heard

Chiguanco Thrush - *Turdus chiguanco*

This bird is called Chihuaco in Quechua which is obviously where the corrupted vernacular name comes from

Great Thrush - *Turdus fuscater*

Common in the higher forested areas

RR Plumbeous-backed Thrush - *Turdus reevei*

Great looks at Quebrada Frijollillo, Limon

RR Marañón Thrush - *Turdus maranonicus*

One seen near Tamborapa

Black-billed Thrush - *Turdus ignobilis*

Common in the Amazonas lowlands

Hauxwell's Thrush – *Turdus hauxwelli*

Family: MIMIDAE

Long-tailed Mockingbird - *Mimus longicaudatus*

Family: TROGLODYTIDAE

Black-capped Donacobius - *Donacobius atricapillus*

Thrush-like Wren - *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

2 seen in the Amazonas lowlands at Nueva Saimiria

Fasciated Wren - *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*

Common at several sites

Grey-mantled Wren - *Odontorchilus branickii*

A pair seen in the insectivore flock at above Afluente

Sepia-brown (Sharpe's) Wren - *Cinnycerthia olivascens*

Close quarter views during our time at the ECOAN lodge, Abra Patricia. IOC calls it Sepia-brown which was the name of the superspecies before being split

Coraya Wren - *Thryothorus coraya*

Seen well at Quebrada Upaquiua

RR Speckle-breasted [Maranon] Wren - *Thryothorus sclateri maranonica*

Difficult and very, very fast moving species but with perseverance we prevailed and nailed it at Tamborapa and just outside Jaen Good split this!

Speckle-breasted Wren* - *Thryothorus sclateri paucimaculatus*

Heard at Quebrada Limon guan canyon

Superciliated Wren - *Thryothorus superciliaris*

Common at Batan Grande and Quebrada Limon

House Wren - *Troglodytes aedon*

Common throughout the trip

Grey-breasted Wood-Wren - *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Two seen at Abra Patricia

E Bar-winged Wood-Wren - *Henicorhina leucoptera*

Excellent close up views of this little guy along the roadside, at Garcia/Alto Nieve

NEAR THREATENED

Southern Nightingale-Wren - *Microcerculus marginatus*

2 seen and many moe heard at Nuevo Saimiria

Family: SYLVIDAE

Long-billed Gnatwren - *Ramphocaenus melanurus*

2 near Nuevo Saimiria

Tropical Gnatcatcher - *Polioptila plumbea*

At Batan Grande, where we we saw the Tumbesian *bilineata* subspecies. The other subspecies seen was at Quebrada Upaquihau - a black-capped male and paler female of the Amazonian *parvirostris* subspecies.

E Marañón Gnatcatcher - *Polioptila maior*

Seen well in the Maranon canyon, San Marcos and at Tamborapa

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE

RR Tumbes Swallow - *Tachycineta stolzmanni*

Great looks at 10+ individuals at Batan Grande

White-winged Swallow - *Tachycineta albiventer*

Brown-chested Martin - *Phaeoprogne tapera*

E Peruvian Martin – *Progne murphyi*

At least on efemale seen along the Pan Am hiway – a hard to see endemic. Namd after US ornitholgist Robert Cushman Murphy who wrote “Bird Islands of Peru” in 1925. Offshore islands are being found to be breeding places of Peruvian Martin.

Grey-breasted Martin - *Progne chalybea*

Fairly common throughout the tour

Blue-and-white Swallow - *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*

Common throughout the tour

White-banded Swallow - *Atticora fasciata*

Several in the Tarapoto area especially along the Shapaja road

Southern Rough-winged Swallow - *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Common

Family: PASSERIDAE

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*

Family: PARULIDAE

Tropical Parula -*Parula pitiayumi*

Just the one at Afluente

Blackpoll Warbler – *Dendroica striata*

3 in total – Barry’s bird of the trip. All in breeding plumage. Stunner!

Slate-throated Whitestart - *Myioborus miniatus*

Common

Spectacled Whitestart - *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Common

RR Grey and Gold Warbler - *Basileuteris fraseri*

2 individuals of this Tumbesian endemic seen well foraging with mixed flocks at Quebrada Limon. Named after English natural history dealer, author, and collector, Louis Fraser (d.1866)

Citrine Warbler - *Basileuterus luteoviridis*

Three to four individuals seen well at Abra Patricia

Russet-crowned Warbler - *Basileuterus coronatus*

Good looks during our time in the Abra Patricia/Afluente area

RR Three-banded Warbler - *Basileuterus trifasciatus*

Good views of 2 individuals at Abra Porculla were it appears to be numerous.

Three-striped Warbler - *Basileuterus tristriatus*

Several seen amongst the mixed flocks during our time at Abra Patricia.

Buff-rumped Warbler - *Basileuterus fulvicauda*

2 seen on the way to Nuevo Saimiria

Family: THRAUPIDAE

Black-faced Tanager - *Schistochlamys melanopsis*

Fine views Moro de Calzada

Black-and-white Tanager - *Conothraupis speculigera*

At least 30 over two days along the El Tocto track and Quebrada Frijollillo.. Normally we do not see these guys and they reappeared after a 12 year absence – the last time this area was green,(real funky and largely unknown migration patters – they apparently migrate across the Andes to larger eastern lowland riverine habitats) but because of the late rains, the Tumbesian forests were fairly green and lush so here they were singing and breeding. - and what a strange song for a tanager. For such a large and highly vocal tanager, their foraging patterns are unexpectedly secretive. Where do they breed for 11 years when the olmos area is not lush?

Magpie Tanager - *Cissopis leveriana*

Common but a cracking bird.

Grass-green Tanager - *Chlorornis riefferii*

Seen at Abra Patricia.

Oleaginous Hemispingus - *Hemispingus frontalis*

Rufous-chested Tanager - *Thlypopsis ornata*

Seen well at Abra Porculla. The name *Thlypopsis* means “warbler-like”

E Buff-bellied Tanager - *Thlypopsis inornata*

Excellent looks at several individuals at Tamborapa

Yellow-backed Tanager - *Hemithraupis flavicollis*

2 near our camp in Aguaruna country.

Rufous-crested Tanager - *Creurgops verticalis*

Nice looks at 2 above Afluente.

White-shouldered Tanager - *Tachyphonus luctosus*

White-lined Tanager - *Tachyphonus rufus*

Seen well at Afluente, Quebrada Upaquiuhau and Moro de Calzada

Vermillion Tanager - *Calochaetes coccineus*

And even better – in the same flock

E Huallaga Tanager - *Ramphocelus melanogaster*

This striking tanager was seen on a small number of occasions at Afluente, Aguas Verdes and Moro de Calzada

Silver-beaked Tanager - *Ramphocelus carbo*

Common

Masked Crimson Tanager - *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Right smart bird common in the Amazonas lowlands

Blue-grey Tanager - *Thraupis episcopus*

Common. From Episcopal blue.

Blue-capped Tanager - *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Only at Abra Patricia

Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum*

Common

Blue-and-yellow Tanager - *Thraupis bonariensis*

Three seen at Sinsicap

RR Orange-throated Tanager - *Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron*

Well – THE bird of the trip and we had great repeated views of 3 birds singing and showing above us – thanks to the great trail and knowledge of our Aguaruna hosts. In its own genus.



Orange-throated Tanager

Blue-winged Mountain Tanager - *Anisognathus somptuosus*

Nice looks at amongst the mixed flock activity at Abra Patricia

Yellow-throated Tanager - *Iridosornis analis*

Great looks at Alto Nieve/Garcia

RR Yellow-scarfed Tanager - *Iridosornis reinhardti*

This endemic at Abra Patricia didn't let us down and one moved thru with a mixed feeding flock at the car park at the ECOAN lodge

Orange-eared Tanager - *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*

Just the one above Afluente

Turquoise Tanager - *Tangara mexicana*

Common lowland Tanager

Paradise Tanager- *Tangara chilensis*

Many of this gaudy species.

Green-and-gold Tanager- *Tangara schrankii*

Several at Afluente, Aguas Verdes and Nuevo Saimiria

Golden Tanager - *Tangara arthus*

Another wonderful looking tanager at Afluente/Aguas Verdes

Saffron-crowned Tanager- *Tangara xanthocephala*

Common at Abra Patricia and Afluente

Flame-faced Tanager -*Tangara parzudakii*

Great views at Abra Patricia and Afluente

Yellow-bellied Tanager- *Tangara xanthrogastra*

Several looks at this foothill specialist at Nuevo Saimiria

Spotted Tanager - *Tangara punctata*

2 at Afluente

Bay-headed Tanager - *Tangara gyrol*

Metallic-green Tanager - *Tangara labradorides*

One individual was seen at during our time at Abra Patricia. The species name refers to the Labrador stone, and the shining silver and blue reflections in the species' green plumage.

Blue-browed Tanager - *Tangara cyanotis*

Just the one individual seen in a mixed flock of tanagers near Alto Nieve/Garcia

Blue-necked Tanager - *Tangara cyanicollis*

Common in the Abra Patricia area

Masked Tanager -*Tangara nigrocincta*

2 at Nuevo Saimiria

Beryl-spangled Tanager - *Tangara nigroviridis*

Common around Alto Nieve/Garcia and Afluente

Blue-and-black Tanager - *Tangara vassorii*

Seen well at Abra Patricia (subspecies *branickii*)

Silver-backed Tanager - *Tangara viridicollis*

Common at Abra Patricia

Opal-rumped Tanager - *Tangara velia*
Several around our roadside camp in Aguaruna country

Opal-crowned Tanager - *Tangara callophrys*
At Nuevo Saimiria and the camp mentioned above.

Black-faced Dacnis - *Dacnis lineata*
Common

Yellow-bellied Dacnis - *Dacnis flaviventer*
Common

Blue Dacnis - *Dacnis cayana*
Common

Purple Honeycreeper - *Cyanerpes caeruleus*

Green Honeycreeper - *Chlorophanes spiza*

Swallow Tanager - *Tersina viridis*
Several along the road to Imazita

Chestnut-vented Conebill - *Conirostrum speciosum*
2 at Nuevo Saimiria

Cinereous Conebill - *Conirostrum cinereum*
Lomas de Lachay

White-sided Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa albilatera*
Seen at Abra Patricia

Black-throated Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa brunneiventris*
One near Pomacochas

Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa glauca*
One seen at Alto Nieve/Garcia

Masked Flowerpiercer - *Diglossopsis cyanea*
2 in the Abra Patricia area

Family: EMBERIZIDAE

Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis*

Yellow-browed Sparrow - *Ammodramus aurifrons*
Common in the Amazonas lowlands

E Tumbes Sparrow - *Aimophila stolzmanni*
Great looks of about birds on consecutive days at Quebrada Limon guan canyon and along the Tocto Trail. Named after Polish zoologist and collector, J. Sztolzman (1854-1928)

Red-pileated Finch - *Coryphospingus cucullatus*
A few around Jaen

Crimson-breasted Finch - *Rhodospingus cruentus*

Four birds seen along the Tocto trail

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus alaudinus*

At Lomas de Lachay

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus plebejus*

RR Cinereous Finch - *Piezorhina cinerea*

Great views at Quebrada Limon and Batan Grande. Inexplicably few records from Ecuador. I've seen more than you can shake a stick at within spitting distance of the Ecuadorian border in Tumbes!

RR Little Inca-Finch - *Incaeziza watkinsi*

Several seen well in the arid scrub on the outskirts of Jaen. Named after the brother of English collector Henry Watkins

Saffron Finch - *Sicalis flaveola*

Several sightings

E Sulphur-throated Finch- *Sicalis taczanowskii*

Nomadic and hard to track down. We were lucky to see a bit flock of 100+ at Batan Grande

Blue-black Grassquit - *Volatinia jacarina*

Several sightings

Black and White Seedeater - *Sporophila luctuosa*

20+ at Abra Porculla

RR Parrot-billed Seedeater - *Sporophila peruviana*

Huge numbers seen along the Tocto trail

RR Drab Seedeater - *Sporophila simplex*

At Lomas de Lachay and several near Jaen

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater - *Sporophila castaneiventris*

A few in the Amazonas lowlands

Chestnut-throated Seedeater - *Sporophila telasco*

Chestnut-bellied (Lesser) Seedfinch - *Oryzoborus angolensis*

Fairly common in the Amazonas lowlands

RR Black-capped [Maranon] Sparrow - *Arremon abeillei nigriceps*

Nice looks at Tamborapa. This highly distinctive subspecies merits full species status (plumage and vocal characteristics) and a review of its conservation status.

Rufous-naped Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes latinuchus latinuchus*

Several encounters and great looks during our time at Abra Patricia.

Bay-crowned Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes seebohmi*

Great, great looks at at Abra Porculla. Then, five more were spotted at Sinsicap. Named after British businessman, ornithologist, traveller and author, Henry Seebohm (1832-1895)

White-winged Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes leucopterus*

Seen at Abra Porculla. Here the subspecies *dresseri*.

White-headed Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes albiceps*

2 at at Quebrada Limón

Family: CARDINALIDAE

Tooth-billed (Highland Hepatic) Tanager – *Piranga lutea*

A couple of pairs seen. Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) proposed that Hepatic Tanager (*Piranga flava*) probably consists of two or three separate species; two occur in South America: nominate *flava* of southern and eastern South America, and the *lutea* group of the Andes region (and also Panama and Costa Rica). See Zimmer (1929) concerning earlier claims of sympatry between *flava* and *lutea*. <Burns (1998) > Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the three groups as separate species. Haverschmidt and Mees (1994) treated the subspecies *haemalea* of the tepuis as a separate species from *P. flava* based on habitat differences.

White-winged Tanager – *Piranga leucoptera*

Stunning bird seen above Afluente

Golden-bellied Grosbeak - *Pheucticus chrysogaster*

Common throughout the tour

Family: ICTERIDAE

Russet-backed Oropendola - *Psarocolius angustifrons*

Common

Crested Oropendola - *Psarocolius decunus*

Yellow-rumped Cacique - *Cacicus cela*

Common

RR Ecuadorian Cacique - *Cacicus sclateri*

5 of this hard to see species on the trail at Nuevo Saimiria

Solitary Cacique - *Cacicus solitarius*

One at Nuevo Saimiria around the tents

Moriche Oriole - *Icterus chrysocephalus*

One near our road camp in lowland Amazonas

Yellow-tailed Oriole - *Icterus mesomelas*

Views in the Marañon Canyon near Jaen- here the subspecies *taczanowskii*

RR White-edged Oriole - *Icterus graceannae*

Great views at Batán Grande and Quebrada Limón

Orange-backed Troupial - *Icterus croconotus*

Nice views of one individual at quebrada Upaquihua

Yellow-hooded Blackbird - *Agelaius icterocephalus*

A few in Aguaruna country

Peruvian Meadowlark - *Sturnella bellicosa*

Several sightings

Scrub Blackbird - *Dives warszewiczi*

Seen along the coast

Shiny Cowbird - *Molothrus bonariensis*

A few seen around Batan Grande and Quebrada Limon, Tocto trail

Giant Cowbird- *Scaphidura oryzivora*

Common around Tarapoto and Moro de Calzada

Family: FRINGILLIDAE

Hooded Siskin - *Carduelis magellanica*

On the coast

Purple-throated Euphonia - *Euphonia chlorotica*

Seen at several sites throughout the tour. The genus name means “fine-voiced”.

Thick-billed Euphonia - *Euphonia lanirostris*

2 near Afluente

White-lored Euphonia - *Euphonia chrysopasta*

3 on the Shapaja road and a couple in the Amazonas lowlands

Bronze-green Euphonia - *Euphonia mesochrysa*

Several males and females seen at Afluente, Aguas Verdes

Orange-bellied Euphonia - *Euphonia xanthogaster*

Several birds seen at Afluente. There is in fact a race that has an orange belly!

Rufous-bellied Euphonia - *Euphonia rufiventris*

Nice look at one at Nuevo Saimiria.

INCERTAE SEDIS

For the following species, there are currently SACC proposals needed or impending, or awaiting further research as to determine their exact taxonomic placements/treatments.

Bananaquit - *Coereba flaveola*

Common Bush-Tanager - *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common, hanging around bushes and behaving all tanager-like at Abra Patricia

Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager - *Chlorospingus parvirostris*

Seen at Afluente

Yellow-throated Bush Tanager - *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Seen at Afluente

Ash-throated Bush-Tanager- *Chlorospingus canigularis*

About 5 at Afluente

Dull-coloured Grassquit- *Tiaris obscura*

Several encounters

Slate-coloured Grosbeak- *Pitylus grossus*

One seen

Streaked Saltator - *Saltator striatipectus*

Common throughout the tour - two subspecies: the streaked *peruvianus* in the Maranon Canyon, and the unstreaked *immaculatus* at Batan Grande.

Greyish Saltator - *Saltator coerulescens*

Half dozen individuals seen at Querada Upaquihau

Buff-throated Saltator - *Saltator maximus*

Common

RR Black-cowled Saltator- *Saltator nigriceps*

Tumbesian endemic 2 seen Abra Porculla. Only you who were there know the full story!

THE MAMMAL LIST

Brown-mantled Tamarin – *Saguinus fuscicollis*

4 seen at the landslide block just after Imacita

Brown Titi Monkey* – *Callicebus brunneus*

South American Sea-Lion - *Otaria flavescens*

Sechuran Zorro – *Lycalopex sechurae*

Guayaquil Squirrel – *Sciurus spadaceus*

In the Guan canyon's and at Batan Grande

Bolivian Squirrel - *Sciurus ignites*

One at Nuevo Saimiria