

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS

A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO ABRA MALAGA, MACHU PICCHU ABANCAY AND THE PERUVIAN COAST

January 2nd - 10th 2009

Trip Leader: Silverio Duri

With: Adam Ezra Winer, David Douglas Armstrong, Simon Suiguang Tan, and Craig Richard Cummings

A really dynamite short tip taking in the Andes and the coast plus the temperate cloud forests of Abra Malaga and Machu Picchu. In just a few days we recorded an incredible 18 endemics and 30 range restricted species plus a total list of 250+. A great trip by anyones standards.



Sub-adult Masked Booby by Simon Tan

LOCALITIES WE BIRDED

Pantanos de Villa (sea level)

San Pedro beach (see level)

Pucusana fishing port (see level)

Cañete (canal “Nuevo imperial”)

Paracas reserve “Lagunillas”(sea level)

Ballestas Islands (see level)

Huanipata Road – above Abancay (3325m)

Puente “Pachachaca” (Road to Andahuaylas) – below Abancay (1875m)

Abra Malaga “*Polylepis* forest, west slope” (4316 – 3565m)

Abra Malaga “East Slope” cloud forest (3410 – 2980m)

Puente Ruinas - Aguas Calientes (below Machu Picchu) (2010m)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

January 02th: Early departure to Paracas whit birding stops at San Pedro beach first then Villa Marshes, Pucusana the fishing port and then Cañete for the Slender-billed finch and then to the Paracas Reserve “Lagunilla”; Overnight at “La Posada del Emacipador Hotel” at Paracas.

January 03th: Paracas to Lima whit early 6 hours boat ride off the shore to look for some Albatross and on the way back we visited the Ballestas Islands, and after lunch we head back to Lima whit a quick stop again at the Slender-billed finch spot where we saw it this time.

January 04th: Fly from Lima to Cusco after the fly canceled we did buy another ticket in a different Airline to finally get to Cusco and Abancay eventually; overnight at the Hotel de Turistas.

January 05th: Abancay to Ollantaytambo, whit an early birding morning at the “Pachachaca bridge” below Abancay and then after breakfast we did work our way to Ollantaytambo whit several birding stops looking for the Apurimac especial ties; Overnight at the Pakaritampu Hotel.

January 6th: Full day at Abra Malaga from Ollantaytambo, birding the full morning the *Plylepis* forest and then after lunch we birded a little bit around “Peñas” where we found the Taczanowski Tinamou surprisingly just finding on the ground and not getting disturbed whit our percents; Overnight at Pakaritampu Hotel.

January 7th: Full day at Abra Malaga from Ollantaytambo, birding this time the (east slope) before and after the small Canchaillo village, 18 km beyond the pass until lunch and after lunch we birded a little bit more and then we went back to our Hotel; Overnight at Pakaritampu Hotel.

January 8th: Train ride from Ollantaytambo to Machu Picchu doing the cultural tour first in the morning and in the afternoon after lunch we birded all the way down from the entrance to the ruins until our Hotel, area along the Urubamba River too; Overnight at Machu Picchu Inn Hotel.

January 9th: Ollantaytambo to Cusco with a very early birding morning we birded all the way from Aguas Calientes to Mandor valley and after lunch back to the train station to take our train back to Cusco.

January 10th.
End of the trip.

THE BIRD LIST

RR = Restricted-range species (includes 'endemics')

Conservation Status = Follows Birdlife International (2007)

SACC = South American Classification Committee.

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

* = Heard Only

Family: TINAMIDAE

RR Taczanowski Tinamou

Nothura taczanowskii

1 nicely seen bellow "Peñas" around Abra Malaga, after a hard work in the Polylepis forest. Seen well enough to get pictures with my little camera after everybody had great looks, seen on January 6th.



Taczanowski's Tinamou – Silverio Duri

Family: PODICIPEDIDAE

Pied-billed Grebe

Podilymbus podiceps

Seen at Villa marshes on January 2nd

Great Grebe

Podiceps major

Several individuals at Villa marshes on January 2nd

Family: SPHENISCUS

RR Humboldt Penguin

Spheniscus humboldti

Seen twice in two days, first time at San Pedro beach 2 of of them on January 2th and a lot of them at the Ballestas Island on January 3rd. Named for Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Heinrich Alexander Baron von Humboldt, German scientist and explorer. **VULNERABLE**

Family: DIOMEDEIDAE

RR Waved Albatross

Diomedea irrorata

1 of them seen well off the sea in the pelagic trip outside of the Ballestas Island on January 3rd. This species has been up-listed to Critically Endangered because new evidence shows that it now appears to be declining, primarily owing to by-catch in long-line fisheries. Breeds on south Española Island in the Galápagos Islands, and (perhaps on) Isla de la Plata off Manabí province, Ecuador. On Española, the overall breeding population was considered to have been stable until recently. It was estimated at c.12,000 pairs in 1970-1971, 15,600-18,200 pairs in 1994³ and at least 34,694 adults in 2001. The breeding distribution has changed owing in part to vegetation re-growth following the eradication of goats. Breeding no longer occurs at two inland sites, perhaps through redistribution to the coast¹. On Isla de la Plata, it probably numbers fewer than 10-20 pairs, and long-term data are too sketchy to assess population trends **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

Family: PROCELLARIIDAE

RR White-chinned Petrel

Procellaria aequinoctialis

Seen 2 of them off the sea from Ballestas Island on January 3rd. **VULNERABLE**

Sooty Shearwater

Puffinus griseus

The most common ones we seen in this Pelagic trip

Wilson's Storm-Petrel

Oceanites oceanicus

Also seen far out from the Ballestas Island - only one.

Family: PELACANOIDIDAE

Peruvian Diving-Petrel

Pelecanoides garnotii

Also seen in the pelagic trip on January 3rd. 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. **VULNERABLE**

Family: SULIDAE

Peruvian Booby

Sula variegata

Thousands of them at the Ballestas Island and few of them at San Pedro beach

Masked Booby

Sula dactylatra

A single subadult flying near to the Ballestas Island this was very confusing Booby that we needed professional help to identify. A good record for Peru and the photo by Simon is the first documented evidence for Peru

Family: PHALACORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant

Phalacrocorax brasilianus

Common

Guanay Cormorant

Phalacrocorax bougainvillii

Thousands of them at the Ballestas Islands on January 3rd. Named after a French Admiral, navigator and scientist.

Red-legged Cormorant*Phalacrocorax gaimardii*

A beautiful Cormorant seen on the the Ballestas Islands on January 3rd. Named after the 19th century French naval surgeon, explorer and naturalist Paul Gaimard, discoverer of South Island Fernbird and Grey Warbler in New Zealand. Many ships surgeons were “natural philosophers” during the Napoleonic Wars. A good example is Charles Darwin.

Family: PELICANIDAE**Peruvian Pelican***Pelecanus thagus*

Common on the coast

Family: ANATIDAE**Ruddy [Andean] Duck***Oxyura jamaicensis*

Quite a few seen at Villa Marshes on January 2th. A most handsome stifftail, seen at several high Andean lakes (nominated). The SACC says “Andean populations of Ruddy Duck (*O. jamaicensis*) have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely et al. 2001, Jaramillo 2003) been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* (“Andean Duck” or “Andean Ruddy-Duck”). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), and McCracken & Sorenson (2005) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Carboneras (1992f). Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995) considered *ferruginea* to be more closely related to *O. vittata* than to *O. jamaicensis*, but McCracken & Sorenson (2005) showed that this is incorrect.” Go and chew that one over!

Torrent Duck*Merganetta armata turneri*

Good looks during our time at Aguas Calientes and some more on route to Ollantaytambo from Abancay and also along the way in and out of Machu Picchu. How on earth does this species cope “acoustically” by living in such torrential waters?

Speckled Teal*Anas flavirostris*

Quite a few seen on the small ponds at Abra Malaga on January 6th. Birds here belong to the altiplano form *oxyptera*, differing from nominate *flavirostris* in size and coloration. The two might best be considered species. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.

White-cheeked Pintail*Anas bahamensis*

Nice look at Villa marshes on January 2th

Cinnamon Teal*Anas cyanoptera*

Very common at Villa marshes

Family: PHOENICOPTERIDAE**Chilean Flamingo***Phoenicopterus chilensis*

NEAR THREATENED

Family: ARDEIDAE**Little Blue Heron***Egretta caerulea*

Seen at Villa Marshes on January 2th

Snowy Egret*Egretta thula*

Common. *Thula*’ is an Araucano (Chilean) Indian name for the Black-necked Swan, erroneously given to the Snowy Egret!

Great Egret
Common, seen at Villa marshes

Ardea albus

Cattle Egret

Bubulcus ibis

Common. It only colonized the Americas from the Old World in the 20th century, one of the most striking examples of avian range expansions in historic times. Largely a terrestrial feeder, reports of stomach contents have shown that grasshoppers are their main prey item.

Striated Heron

Butoroides striatus

Seen at Villa Marshes on January 2th

Black-crowned Night Heron

Nycticorax nycticorax

Several of them seen at Villa Marshes on January 2nd, here of the race *hoactli*

Yellow-crowned Night Heron

Nyctanassa violacea

1 seen well at Villa Marshes on January 2th

Fasciated Tiger-Heron

Tigrisoma fasciatum

One at Pachachaca Bride at Abancay

Family: THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Puna Ibis

Plegadis ridgwayi

Common at Villa Marshes and also at Abra Malaga. This species has only become a regular visitor to the coast in the last 20 years.

Family: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Common. After the opinions of a few 19th century taxonomists were long ignored, recent genetic studies have indicated that New World vultures are modified storks and don't belong with the raptors; an excellent example of convergent evolution.

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Common, seen around the coast. Birds here belong to resident forms, and what is currently known as the wide-ranging Turkey Vulture may consist of more than one biological species.

Family: PANDIONIDAE

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

1 seen at Villa Marshes on January 2nd *Pandion* in Greek mythology was king of Attica whose tragic daughters, Philomela and Procne were metamorphosed into a Nightingale and a Swallow respectively. The latter daughter gives the corrupted name to the Martin genus *Progne*.

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE

Black-chested Buzzard Eagle

Geranoaetus melanoleucus

Seen on the way from Abancay to Ollantaytambo

Variable Hawk

Buteo polysoma

Seen at several places, on the way from Abancay to Ollantaytambo and around Abra Malaga area; Taxonomy for this "group" is a little confusing and a recent publication has again proposed to split this into *Puna* and *Red-backed Hawks*. However, the data presented is poor and recent genetic data are consistent with the earlier hypothesis that both forms are conspecific. No vocal differences exist between the forms and apparent differences in wing formula represent an elevational cline

Family: FALCONIDAE

Mountain Caracara

Phalcoboenus megalopterus

Common around Abra Malaga and one more seen at Machu Picchu

American Kestrel

Falco sparverius

Common

Aplomado Falcon

Falco femoralis

2 seen well at the *Polilepis* forest at Abra Malaga on January 6th

Peregrine Falcon

Falco peregrinus

1 seen at Villa Marshes on January 2nd

Family: CRACIDAE

Andean Guan

Penelope montagnii

Seen at Machu Picchu the 2 days we birded around there. Penelope was the daughter of Icarus and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca.

Family: RALLIDAE

Common Moorhen

Gallinula chloropus

Common at Villa Marshes. – 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” This term is still used in East Anglia England for large bodies of water. 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! Perhaps of Common Merehen would be better,

Andean Coot

Fulica ardesiaca

Also another common bird at Villa Marshes

Family: SCOLOPACIDAE

Hudsonian Whimbrel

Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus

Seen at Villa Marshes and at San Pedro beach on January 2th. Zink et al. (1995) proposed a return to earlier classifications (e.g., Ridgway 1919) that considered New World *hudsonicus* to be a separate species from Old World populations based on genetic distance. Although plumage pattern also differs substantially, vocalizations are evidently very similar, in contrast to the many allotaxa in the *Scolopacidae* treated as separate species.

Greater Yellowlegs

Tringa melanoleuca

Lesser Yellowlegs

Tringa flavipes

Spotted Sandpiper

Tringa macularia

Ruddy Turnstone

Arenaria interpres

Also common at Villa Marshes

Surfbird

Aphriza virgata

Seen at Lagunilla inside of the Paracas reserve on January 2nd

Family: BURHINIDAE

RR Peruvian Thick-Knee*Burhinus superciliaris*

Seen on open waste ground near Lurin. Always a greta bird to see as is any Thicknee.

Family: HAEMATOPODIDAE**American Oystercatcher***Haematopus palliatus*

Seen at Villa marshes and San Pedro beach and at Paracas

Blackish Oystercatcher*Haematopus ater*

3 seen on the way back from the Ballestas Islands on January 3rd

Family: RECURVIROSTRIDAE**Black-necked Stilt***Himantopus mexicanus*

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

Family: CHARADRIIDAE**Grey Plover***Pluvialis squatarola*

Seen at San Pedro beach on January 2nd. Note the IOC has decided on this vulgar name rather than Black-bellied Plover. Also note the spelling of “Grey “. The IOC states “The names reflect the committee's view that spelling should be consistent throughout the list. Easily stated and on its face obvious, this rule became difficult to apply where the same words have for centuries been spelled differently in different English-speaking countries. *Grey* is used because far more taxa have traditionally used that spelling than *gray*.

Snowy Plover*Charadrius alexandrinus*

Seen at “Lagunillas” in the Paracas Reserve on January 2nd

Killdeer*Charadrius vociferous*

Seen at Pantanos de Villa on January 2nd

Andean Lapwing*Vanellus resplendens*

Seen the 2 days around Abra Malaga

Family: LARIDAE**Belcher’s Gull***Larus belcheri*

Common on the Coast. 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.

Grey Gull*Larus modestus*

Seen at Villa Marshes and San Pedro beach and Paracas

Kelp Gull*Larus dominicanus*

Seen at Paracas. Note that the southern African subspecies found along the coast there, has now been proposed to be a different species, the Cape Gull *L. vetula*.

Grey-headed Gull*Larus cirrocephalus*

Seen around the Coast

Andean Gull*Larus serranus*

Common around Abra Malaga. Called *Kellwa* in native Quechua.

Franklin's Gull*Larus pipixcan*

Thousands of them seen in the coast. The Peruvian coast is the main wintering grounds of this species.

Sabine's Gull*Xema sabini*

An uncommon boreal migrant, seen off the Ballestas Islands

Swallow-tailed Gull*Creagrus furcatus*

Also seen off the short far out from the Ballestas Islands an small flock on January 3rd

RR Elegant Tern*Sterna elegans*

Common in the Coast. **NEAR THREATENED**

Peruvian Tern*Sterna lorata*

Quite a few of them seen off the Ballestas Islands. Restricted to the Humboldt Current zone from north Peru to Antofagasta in north Chile. Its movements are poorly known, but it has been recorded north to central Ecuador. There are now only 3-4 present breeding sites known in Peru and three in Chile. A well-known former breeding site at Puerto Viejo is now heavily developed and probably does not hold any breeding birds. The population was previously estimated to be up to 5,000 pairs⁴, but it is now thought to be significantly reduced, as the numbers of individuals at all breeding sites are small fewer than 100 pairs are known. However, there are still unsurveyed sandy beaches away from the Pan-American Highway that could be suitable for nesting, and the total is perhaps likely to fall in the range of 1,000-2,499 individuals. **ENDANGERED**

RR Inca Tern*Lorosterna inca*

Common at the Ballestas Island but beautiful birds, one of the most beautiful birds of the trip at least for me. A most wanted species and the best of all terns.

Sandwich Tern*Thalasseus sandvicensis*

Seen at Villa Marshes and Pucusana Fishing port. Named after the town of Sandwich in Kent, England.

Common Tern*Sterna hirundo***Family: ESTERCORIDAE****Chilean Skua***Stercorarius chilensis*

1 seen off the short far out from the Ballestas Islands. The merger of *Catharacta* into *Stercorarius* follows from several recent papers (Cohen et al. 1997, Braun & Brumfield 1998) that show that *pomarinus* is more closely related to *Catharacta* than to other *Stercorarius*, as had been suggested by several earlier studies (REFS). Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered all of the original *Catharacta* group to form a superspecies.

Parasitic Jaeger*Stercorarius parasiticus*

Seen twice also in the Pelagic trip on January 3rd

Pomarine Jaeger*Stercorarius pomarinus*

Another lifer for Silverio, out of several in this pelagic trip.

Family: RYNCHOPIDAE**Black Skimmer***Rynchops niger*

The only ones recorded were that Simon got in his pictures, pictures of other birds that included the Skimmers

Family: COLUMBIDAE**Spot-winged Pigeon***Patagioenas maculosa*

Only one seen by Simon and I below Peñas on the way down from Abra Malaga. Note that recent research has shown that the genus *Columba* is paraphyletic, with New World taxa being more closely related to *Streptopelia* than to Old World *Columba* pigeons. This is consistent with differences between New World and Old World *Columba* in terms of morphology, serology and behaviour. The suggestion was made to place all New World forms in the genus *Patagioenas*, and the AOU recently adopted this change in its latest checklist supplement.

Band-tailed Pigeon*Patagioenas fasciata*

Seen in the cloud forest side of Abra Malaga and at Machu Picchu (Mandor valley). One of the most widespread New World birds, ranging from Alaska to Argentina. Here the Neotropical form *albilinea*, which has been regarded by some authors as a full species.

Eared Dove*Zenaida auriculata*

Seen on the way to Abancay

West Peruvian Dove*Zenaida meloda*

Seen around the coast. A species of arid areas ranging from western Ecuador into northern Chile. The melancholic song is very different from that of the White-winged Dove *Z. asiatica*, from which it has been split. This is the correct vulgar name as decided by the IOC and no "Pacific Dove"

Croaking Ground-Dove *Columbina cruziana*: Common along the coastal strip.

White-tipped Dove*Leptotila verreauxi*

Several seen around Puente "Pachachaca", Abancay

Family: PSITTACIDAE**Mitred Parakeet***Aratinga mitrata [alticola]*

We found this species to be very common in the Apurimac canyon and abundant around Puente Ruinas (Machu Picchu). Allocation to subspecies is highly confusing – it's possible that the Apurimac birds represent a different subspecies, but throughout its range, this species is so variable in plumage characteristics. There is a paper proposing numerous splits in the complex but it's based solely on morphological characteristics, no genetic or vocal data were presented. "Variable Parakeet" would be a more suitable vernacular name

RR Golden-plumed Parakeet*Leptosittaca branickii*

A group seen at Abra Malaga at Canchaillo on January 7th – a tricky species to see. **NEAR THREATENED**

Family: CUCULIDAE

Groove-billed Ani*Crotophaga ani*

Common in the coast, seen at San Pedro beach and also on the way back from Abancay

Family: STRIGIDAE**E Koepcke's (Apurimac) Screech Owl***Megascops (Sp.nov.) koepckeae*

It took a little bit of time to get responses but near the end of the darkness finally one come out for everybody to see it. These Apurimac birds may represent an undescribe subspecies – slight vocal differences between these and the northern Peruvian populations, and they tend to ignore playback of the northern calls. 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*

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl**Glaucidium peruanum*

At Abancay

Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE**Band-winged Nightjar***Caprimulgus longirostris*

2 seen at the Slender-billed Finch spot (Cañete) and another one in the same spot next day and on the way to Abancay. The coastal ones were of the of the *decussates*. 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.

Family: APODIDAE**White-tipped Swift***Aeronautes montivagus*

In the Apurimac canyon and also seen at Machu Picchu

Andean Swift*Aeronautes andecolus*

Common in the Apurimac canyon

Family: TROCHILIDAE

With some 328 currently recognized species, these amazing birds form one of the largest avian families in the New World, surpassed only by the tyrant-flycatchers (Tyrannidae), the latter comprising over 370 species. Amazing little creatures, hummingbirds have a resting heart rate of 1000 beats per minute (compare this to the average human rate of around 60-80 beats per minute!). This carries tremendous amounts of oxygen and energy to the relatively massive breast muscles. In addition, birds have to have a huge lung capacity in order to keep up with the large amounts of oxygen needed. Their respiratory system is so highly developed that they can actually breathe in and out at the same time.

Sparkling Violet-ear*Colibri coruscans*

Common at the Pakaritampu hotel in Ollantaytambo and a lot of seen at Machu Picchu

E Green and White Hummingbird*Leucippus viridicauda*

Common at Machu Picchu – the only place in the world anyone sees this species.

White-bellied Hummingbird*Leucippus chionogaster*

Common at the Pakaritampu hotel in Ollantaytambo

Amazilia Hummingbird*Amazilia amazilia*

1 seen in fly at San Pedro beach on January 2th

Speckled Hummingbird*Adelomyia melanogenys*

2 seen at the Mandor valley (Machu Picchu) January 9th

Andean Hillstar*Oreotrochilus estella*

Seen at Abra Malaga in the *polilepis* forest on January 6th. Green-headed Hillstar *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni*, which occurs further south is often split from this species.

Giant Hummingbird*Patagona gigas*

Several of them seen commonly at the “Pakaritampu” Hotel – biggest Hummer in the world

Shining Sunbeam*Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus*

Several seen in the elfin forest habitat around Abra Malaga

RR Violet-throated Starfrontlet*Coeligena violifer osculans*

Two individuals seen in total at Abra Malaga east slope

Sword-billed Hummingbird*Enisfera enisfera*

One seen flying by only two persons at Abra Malaga in the Cloud forest side

Chestnut-breasted Coronet*Boissonneauta matthewsii*

Good looks at Machu Picchu on the way down to Aguas Calientes on January 8th and also 9th
Named for Andrew Matthews an English Botanist and collector in Peru and Chile in the 19th century.

Coppery-naped Puffleg*Eriocnemis sapphiropygia*

Several of them seen on the East slopes of Abra Malaga on January 7th

Booted Racket-tail*Ocreatus underwoodii annae*

Seen along the Urubamba River in Machu Picchu on January 8th

Black-tailed Trainbearer*Lesbia victoreae*

1 seen on the way to Abancay. From the Greek *lesbius* – a woman of Lesbos

Green-tailed Trainbearer*Lesbia nuna*

Seen around the train station at Ollantaytambo

RR Scaled Metaltail*Metallura aeneocauda*

Gangbuster views of males at Abra Malaga

Tyrian Metaltail*Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis*

Common throughout our time birding the upper cloud forest elevations. We saw the blue tailed smaragdinicollis race. Named after the color Tyrian purple (which the type subspecies has). Various known as Royal purple, Tyrian purple, purple of the ancients, this ancient dyestuff, mentioned in texts dating about 1600 BC, was produced from the mucus of the hypobranchial gland of various species of marine molluscs, notably Murex. Although originating in old port of Tyre in modern day Syria (hence the name), man's first large scale chemical industry spread throughout the world. With the decline of the Roman Empire, the use of the dye also declined and large scale production ceased with the fall of Constantinople in 1453. It was replaced by other cheaper dyes like lichen purple and madder.

RR Blue-mantled Thornbill*Chalcostigma stanleyi*

Great looks at this species at Abra Malaga *Polylepis*

Long-tailed Sylph*Agelaiocercus kingi*

1 seen at Mandor Valley (Machu Picchu); Named after British marine surveyor, collector and traveler in tropical America - Rear Admiral Phillip Parker King (1791-1856)

White-bellied Woodstar

Chaetocercus mulsant

Briefly view of one at the Mandor valley around Machu Picchu on January 9th

Family: MOMOTIDAE

[Highland] Motmot

Momotus momota [aequatorialis]

Seen by the Urubamba River at Aguas Calientes on January 8th; The SACC lumps this with Blue-crowned Motmot. Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form *aequatorialis* was a separate species from *M. momota*, and other authors agree thus returning to a much earlier classification. 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: BUCCONIDAE

White-eared Puffbird

Nystalus chacuru

1 was seen by the Pachachaca Bridge up high but enough to identify the species on January 5th

Family: PICIDAE

Golden-olive Woodpecker

Piculus rubiginosus

Very good looks at Mandor valley on January 9th

Andean Flicker

Colaptes rupicola

Common around Abra Malaga, here the *puno* subspecies. *Rupicola* in Latin means “rockdweller”

Family: FURNARIIDAE

E Coastal Miner

Geositta peruviana

A couple of them at least seen at the Slender-billed Finch spot (Cañete). I originally thought them to be the coastal race of Common Miner but this does not fit and this race does not come so far north so – even better – an endemic! The genus name literally means ‘nuthatch of the earth’

Bar-winged Cinclodes

Cinclodes fuscus rivularis

The most common bird around Abra Malaga

E Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes

Cinclodes taczanowskii

1 great view at “Lagunillas” in the Paracas Reserve on January 2nd. Named for the same guy as the Tinamou was Wladyslaw Taczanowskii, Polish ornithologist and author of “Ornithologie de Perou, 1884) Another Peruvian endemic, though recent genetic evidence reveals that the evidence for regarding this one as a separate species from the Chilean Seaside Cinclodes (or Seaside Cinclodes), is pretty weak

E Tawny Tit-spinetail

Leptasthenura yanacensis

Fantastic views at Abra Malaga *Polylepis* woodlands. **NEAR THREATENED**

E White-browed Tit-spinetail

Leptasthenura xenothorax

One of the *Polylepis* specialists at Abra Malaga, we got great views **ENDANGERED**

RR Puna Thistletail

Schizoeaca helleri

Great look at Abra Malaga in the cloud forest section; Simon got pictures!

Azara’s Spinetail

Synallaxis azarae urubambae

Seen at Machu Picchu

RR Apurimac Spinetail*Synallaxis courseni*

Briefly look of this threatened species in the cloud forest fragments along the Huanipaca road
VULNERABLE

E Marcapata Spinetail*Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae*

Great looks at Abra Malaga in the “Chusquea bamboo forest” Unlike *Synallaxis* spinetails, members of this genus are typically arboreal, often favouring vine tangles in mid-storey and subcanopy.

E Creamy-crested Spinetail*Cranioleuca albicapilla albicapilla*

Wonderful looks of 1 bird along the Huanipaca road

E Rusty-fronted Canastero*Asthenes ottonis*

Nice looks of this arid montane scrub specie at Abra Malaga but just Adam and maybe David too

E Pale-tailed Canastero**Asthenes usheri*

We heard at the Pachachaca Bridge; Taxonomy for this species complex is still hotly debated with at least two other Peruvian endemic forms yet to be described. Note that Pale-tailed Canastero, Dark-winged Canastero *A. arequipae* and Rusty-vented Canastero *A. dorbignyi* were all lumped together as Creamy-breasted Canastero *A. dorbignyi* at some stage. While there seems to be variation in both plumage and vocalizations in this complex, A thorough taxonomic analysis of all these forms is badly needed. **VULNERABLE**

Streak-throated Canastero*Asthenes humilis*

1 seen at the very beginning of the hike to the *Polylepis* forest

Streak-backed Canastero*Asthenes wyatti*

Seen at Abra Malaga in the *Polylepis* forest

E Line-fronted Canastero*Asthenes urubambensis*

Amazing views at Abra Malaga *Polylepis* woodlands. **NEAR THREATENED**

RR Junin Canastero*Asthenes maculicauda*

Good view at Abra Malaga in the *polilepis* woodlands. At the time I called this Scribble-tailed Canastero but on closer research realize it was the look-alike Junin Canastero

Wren-like Rushbird*Phleocryptus melanops*

2 birds seen at Villa Marshes one of them on its nest

Pearled Treerunner*Margarornis squamiger*

Common in the elfin forest habitat at Abra Malaga

Streaked Tuftedcheck*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

Great views of foraging birds with the large mixed flocks at Abra Malaga. The species name is a mis-spelling, 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!

Streaked Xenops*Xenops rutilans*

1 seen in the Mandor valley on January 9th

Family: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Variable Antshrike*Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Nice male below the Machu Picchu ruins the first days and in the second day a couple around the Mandor valley.

Family: FORMICARIIDAE**RR Stripe-headed Antpitta***Grallaria andicola*

!what I can say! Ace looks at Abra Malaga

RR Rufous Antpitta**Grallaria rufula occabambae***Family: RHINOCRYPTIDAE****Trilling Tapaculo***Scytalopus parvirostris*

Nice view, responded quickly to the tape the second individual that we tried and everybody saw it at Abra Malaga in the cloud forest section on January 7th

RR Puna Tapaculo*Scytalopus simonsi*

Another easy guy at Abra Malaga in the *poylepis* woodlands> named after P.O.Simons – 19th century US collector in Bolivia

E [Ampay] Tapaculo *sp.nov**Scytalopus sp.nov*

Amazingly come out for few seconds and nobody saw it but then we kept trying and it come back and this time everybody saw it, even Adam who was dying with his stomach problem. Who says Tapaculos never come into view?

RR Diademed Tapaculo*Scytalopus schulenbergi*

Brief views of one bird in the elfin forest remnants at Abra Malaga

Family: COTINGIDAE**Red-crested Cotinga***Ampelion rubrocristata*

Very common along the Huanipaca road and in the cloud forest section of Abra Malaga

E Masked Fruiteater*Pipreola pulchra*

Fantastic stuff as a male came bombing into play-back along the road coming back from the Machu Picchu ruins the first day and the second day 3 more in the Mandor valley 1 male and 2 female

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

This it was just basically a flyby went it flew across the road on the way down from the Machu Picchu ruins, it was a female. **Rupicola** in latin means “rockdweller”

Family: TYRANNIDAE**Streak-necked Flycatcher***Mionectes striaticollis*

At least 2 individuals seen around Machu Picchu area

Common Tody-Flycatcher*Todirostrum cinereum*

One seen at Machu Picchu area

Slater’s Tyrannulet*Phyllomyias sclateri*

Common at Machu Picchu

Ashy-headed Tyrannulet*Phyllomyias cinereiceps*

Seen also at Machu Picchu

White-crested Elaenia	<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>
Around the Pakaritampu Hotel and around Machu Picchu. Much still needs to be learnt about the distribution and seasonal occurrence of the various subspecies found in Peru, but for sure we saw the urubambensis race.	
Sierran Elaenia	<i>Elaenia pallatangae</i>
Quiet common at Machu Picchu	
White-throated Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i>
Common at Abra Malaga	
White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictoptyx</i>
Common at Abra Malaga	
Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>
Seen commonly along the Rio Urubamba at Aguas Calientes	
E Unstreaked Tit-Tyrant	<i>Uromyias agraphia</i>
Great views during the visit to the Abra Malaga elfin forest habitat where this proved to be common in mixed flocks – numbering 3-5 individuals	
E Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes alpinus</i>
Great looks of several individuals at Abra Malaga <i>Polylepis</i> woodlands; another of the <i>Polylepis</i> specialists that is in serious trouble. ENDANGERED	
Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>
Good looks along the Huanipaca road and at Abra Malaga area	
Many-colored Rush-Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>
Seen at Villa marshes	
Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>
1 seen around the Mandor valley on January 9 th	
Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>
1 seen along the train rail to Mandor valley on January 9 th	
Yellow-olive Flatbill	<i>Tolmomyias sulphureus [inornatus]</i>
This is the Andean subspecies [inornatus] seen at the Mandor valley on January 9 th The IOC uses the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of <i>Tolmomyias</i> , 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 (<i>Ramphotrigon</i>) so I feel its best to use <i>Tolmomyias</i> . The new Birds of Peru stays with the non-committal "Flycatcher"	
Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea</i>
Also seen around the Mandor valley	
Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>
1 seen at the Mandor valley	
Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans latirostris</i>

Common along the Rio Urubamba; this is the southern subspecies *latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south

Vermillion Flycatcher

Pyrocephalus rubinus

Seen the two first days around the coast

Crowned [Peruvian] Chat-Tyrant

Ochthoeca frontalis [spodionota]

Very good looks of two individuals in the roadside edges of the Abra Malaga elfin forest

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant

Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis

Common

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant

Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi

Several seen at Abra Malaga during the two days

White-browed Chat-Tyrant

Ochthoeca leucophrys

Seen along the Huainipata road on the way back from Abancay

Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant

Cnemarchus erythropgius

Quiet good view in the distance at Abra Malaga *Polylepis* forests

Rufous-webbed Tyrant

Polioxolmis rufipennis

One seen near the pass along the Huainapata road on January 5th

Rufous-naped Ground Tyrant

Muscisaxicola rufivertex

Few of them at Abra Malaga

Puna Ground Tyrant

Muscisaxicola juninensis

Also at Abra Malaga

Cinereous Ground Tyrant

Muscisaxicola cinerea

Seen at Abra Malaga down on the valley floor

Short-tailed Field-Tyrant

Muscigralla brevicauda

Seen twice in the same Slender-billed Finch spot

White-winged Black-Tyrant

Knipolegus atterimus

Good looks along the Huanipaca road on the way out from Abancay to Ollantaytambo

Tropical Kingbird

Tyrannus melancholicus

Seen only at Machu Picchu on this trip

Golden-crowned Flycatcher

Myiodynastes chrysocephalus

Seen along the Urubamba River and in the Mandor valley

Family: TITYRIDAE

Barred Becard

Pachyramphus versicolor

One seen first at Abra Malaga in the cloud forest side and another one seen at Mandor valley - one of the most striking Becards!

Family: VIREONIDAE

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

Seen around Machu Picchu area; Some classifications have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group itself

Brown-capped Vireo*Vireo leucophrys*

Several seen also around Machu Picchu area

Family: CINCLIDAE**White-capped Dipper***Cinclus leucocephalus*

Seen along the Rio Urubamba and also one more at Abra Malaga.

Family: TURDIDAE**Andean Solitaire***Myadestes ralloides ralloides*

Ace looks at one guy in response to play back at the first Pillahuata tunnel. Great song!

White-eared Solitaire **Entomodestes leucotis***Swainson's Thrush***Catharus ustulatus*

Common boreal migrant, seen at the Mandor valley on January 9th

Chiguanco Thrush*Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

Common. Note that a detailed study of the Chiguanco/Great Thrush complex is needed to determine exactly how many species-level taxa exist. The name comes from the Quechua "Chiwanco"

Great Thrush*Turdus fuscater ockenderi*

Common

Glossy-black Thrush*Turdus serranus*

Seen briefly at Machu Picchu

Family: MIMIDAE**Long-tailed Mockingbird***Mimus longicaudatus*

Quiet a few seen at Cañete, the same Slender-billed Finch spot

**Inca Wren****Family: TROGLODYTIDAE****E Inca Wren***Thryothorus eisenmanni*

Good views adults and juveniles at Abra Malaga and one more seen at Machu Picchu, one of the Machu Picchu specialties. Named for Eugene Eisemann (1906-1981) US author of "Birds of Middle America"

House Wren

Troglodytes aedon

Common. Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Mountain Wren

Troglodytes solstitialis

Seen in the elfin forest habitat at Abra Malaga

Grey-breasted Wood-Wren

Henicorhina leucophrys

Seen the two days around the Machu Picchu area (the last one along the train rail to Mandor valley)

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE

Brown-bellied Swallow

Notiochelidon murina

Quiet common at Abra Malaga

Blue-and-white Swallow

Notiochelidon cyanoleuca

Common at Machu Picchu where it nests in the ruins.

Pale-footed Swallow

Notiochelidon flavipes

Huge flock flying below the elfin forest of Abra Malaga on January 7th

Family: PARULIDAE

Tropical Parula

Parula pitiayumi

Nice looks at Mandor valley

Slate-throated Whitestart

Myioborus miniatus

Common

Spectacled Whitestart

Myioborus melanocephalus

Common

RR Pale-legged Warbler

Basileuterus signatus signatus

Nice looks at two individuals foraging in the railway-side scrub at Puente Ruinas on the way to Mandor valley and the day before on the way down from Machu Picchu too.

Citrine Warbler

Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps

Great looks at several individuals foraging with the large mixed flocks at Abra Malaga

Russet-crowned Warbler

Basileuterus coronatus

Seen along the railway line at Machu -Picchu

Family: EMBEZERIDAE

Rufous-collared Sparrow

Zonotrichia capensis

Common

- E Apurimac Brush-finch** *Atlapetes forbesi*
 Fantastic views of a pair in response to tape along the Huainipaca road **.NEAR THREATENED**
- E Cuzco Brush Finch** *Atlapetes canigens*
 Good looks whit an small mixed flock in the elfin forest habitat at Abra Malaga; **THREATENED**
- Chestnut-capped Brush-finch** *Atlapetes brunneinucha*
 Great views of a single individual in response to tape along the road below Aguas Calientes
- Stripe-headed Brush Finch** *Atlapetes torquatus*
 Good view of 1 individual in the elfin forest habitat of at Abra Malaga. we the subspecies *poliophrys*,, one of the races showing a black breast band. Others in peru do not and two species may be involved.
- RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus punensis*
 Good looks along the Huanipaca Road
- Plumbeous Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus unicolor*
 Common at Abra Malaga
- Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus plebejus*
 Common at Abra Malaga
- White-winged Diuca-Finch** *Diuca specularis*
 Also common at Abra Malaga
- Slender-billed Finch** *Xenospingus concolor*
RR 2 seen well in the second visit to this spot in Cañete on January 3th. Just sneaks into Chile.
- Greenish Yellow-Finch** *Sicalis olivascens*
 Seen around Abra Malaga
- Grassland Yellow-Finch** *Sicalis luteola*
 Seen at San Pedro beach
- Yellow-bellied Seedeater** *Sporophila nigricollis*
 Seen at Machu Picchu
- Band-tailed Seedeater** *Catamenia analis analis*
 Common, but seen only one close at the Pakaritampu hotel whit a little bit different color
- Plain-colored Seedeater** *Catamenia inornata inornata*
 Common at Abra Malaga and also seen along the Huanipaca Road
- Paramo Seedeater** *Catamenia homochroa*
 1 seen at the elfin forest of Abra Malaga
- Chestnut-throated Seedeater** *Sporophila telasco*
 A couple seen at San Pedro beach on January 2nd Note that the scientific name *telasco* has been derived from Telasco, an Indian Warrior in an 18th century French novel.
- Family: THRAUPIDAE**
- E Parodi's Hemispingus** *Hemispingus parodi*

Cracking looks in the elfin forest fragments at Abra Malaga

Oleaginous Hemispingus *Hemispingus frontalis*

Great looks above the Puente Ruinas bridge at Machu Picchu on January 8th

Three-striped Hemispingus *Hemispingus trifasciatus*

Great views of several birds feeding with mixed flocks at Abra Malaga

Common-bush Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus cinereocephalus*

Seen around the Mandor valley at around Machu Picchu

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

Several seen during the tour

RR Slaty Tanager *Creurgops dentata*

Great views along the railway-side around the Mandor valley

Blue-Gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

Common

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Common at Machu Picchu

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

Very common around the Pakaritampu hotel and we saw few other on the along the Huanipaca road. Named after Buenos Aires, Argentina's capital. The southernmost ranging Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris*

The "Christmas-card bird" – stunning vies around Abra Malaga

RR Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*

Gangbuster views in the mixed flocks at Abra Malaga in the cloud forest section.

Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota*

Seen at Abra Malaga and around Machu Picchu

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis*

Both days around Machu-Piccu

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Common around Machu-Picchu

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea*

Seen around Abra Malaga and Machu-Picchu

Silver-backed Tanager *Tangara viridicollis*

Great looks of males and females around Machu-Picchu area

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

2 of them seen along the Urubamba River on our way back to Aguas Calientes Town

Tit-like Dacnis *Xenodacnis parina*

Amazingly common at Abra Malaga's elfin forest and 1 more in the *Polylepis* woodlands

Plushcap

Catamblyrhynchus diadema

Great looks of two immature, they sneaked around the Chusquea bamboo habitat with the mixed flocks at Abra Malaga

Cinereous Conebill

Conirostrum cinereum cinereum

Quite a few seen in the tour

RR White-browed Conebill

Conirostrum ferrugineiventre

Cracking views at Abra Malaga around the elfin forest

Capped Conebill

Conirostrum albifrons

Seen well around Puente Ruinas in Machu-Picchu area

RR Giant Conebill

Oreomanes fraseri

One briefly at Abra Malaga in the *Polylepis* woodland. Though at present the Giant Conebill is only regarded as near-threatened, its numbers must have dwindled considerably as the amount of *Polylepis* forest must have declined tremendously over the last few centuries, and this habitat is nowadays highly fragmented. **NEAR THREATENED**

Rusty Flower-piercer

Diglossa sittoides

1 female seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel in January 7th and 8th Flowerpiercers are nectar thieves, as their name suggests piercing the flowers at their base without performing any pollination duties

Moustached Flower-piercer

Diglossa mystacalis albilinear

One sighting at Abra Malaga in the elfin forest

Black-throated Flower-piercer

Diglossa brunneiventris

Common

Masked Flowerpiercer

Diglossopsis cyanea

One briefly view at Abra Malaga

Family: CARDINALIDAE

Golden-bellied Grosbeak

Pheucticus chrysogaster

1 seen along the Huanipaca road

Black-backed Grosbeak

Pheucticus aureoventris

Very common around the train station at Ollantaytambo and also seen along the Huanipaca road

Golden-billed Saltator

Saltator aurantirostris

Very common along the Huanipaca road and also around Ollantaytambo train station

Family: ICTERIDAE

RR Dusky-green Oropendola

Psarocolius atrovirens

Good views above Puente Ruinas in Machu-Picchu

Yellow-hooded Blackbird

Chrysomus icterocephalus

1 bird seen at Villa marshes on January 2th

Shiny Cowbird

Molothrus bonariensis

Seen on the coast around San Pedro beach

Family: FRINGILLIDAE

Thick-billed Siskin

Seen at Abra Malaga in the *Polylepis* woodland

Carduelis crassirostris

Hooded Siskin

The most widespread and common Siskin up to 4200 mts, seen in several places

Carduelis magellanica urubambensis

Black Siskin

Also seen at Abra Malaga down in the valley

Carduelis atrata

Thick-billed Euphonia

Briefly seen at Machu-Picchu

Euphonia lanirostris

Orange-bellied Euphonia

Also seen at Machu-Picchu

Euphonia xanthogaster

Family: PLOCEIDAE

House Sparrow

Seen at San Pedro beach

Passer domesticus

INCERTAE SEDIS

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

Common Bush-Tanager

Seen around Machu-Picchu

Chlorospingus ophthalmicus

Dull-colored Grassquit

Quite a few seen near Puente Ruinas, Machu Picchu

Tiaris obscura

Golden-billed Saltator

Quiet common along the Huanipaca road

Saltator aurantirostris albociliaris

TOTAL SPECIES SEEN OF THE TRIP - 251

AND THE BIRD OF THE TRIP
[I thing we are all agreed on that]

Masked Booby

Sula dactylatra



**Taczanovski
Tinamou
Nothoprocta
taczanowskii**

