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**A TRIP REPORT FOR A TRIP WITH THE  
AMERICAN BIRDING ASSOCIATION  
TO THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE, MACHU-PICCHU AND  
THE COLCA CANYON  
PERU**

**June 4<sup>th</sup> – June 17<sup>th</sup> 2009**

**Trip Leader: Renzo Zeppilli**

**With: Ken Wigglesworth, Gerry Wigglesworth, John Mc Cormick,  
Stephen Rosenfeld, Elise Rosenfeld, Warren Brinker, Margaret  
Brinker, Floyd Downs and Joanne Downs.**

A really good trip with great weather and an interesting sample of the Peruvian birdlife. The pre-trip began in the coast of Lima washed by the cold Humboldt current that flows northward in this section of the Pacific Ocean. Then we flew into the southern city of Arequipa to visit the colca valley where the Andean Condor, the biggest new world Vulture can be found. After gathering with the rest of the group in Lima, we flew to Cusco, the historical capital of the Incas that also showed us some great high Andean specialties in a nearby lake. Machu Picchu was a highlight for everybody combining great history with endemic birds such as the inconspicuous but loud and melodic Inca Wren. The Manu road provided good birds and we were delighted to see the Andean Cock of the Rock displaying in their Lek. Amazonia lodge treated us well with hordes of hummingbirds coming to the feeders and finally we experienced the extraordinary diversity of the lowlands of Manu staying several days at Manu Wildlife Centre. A 45 minute flight back to Cusco over all the territories that we travelled in more than a week revealed the interesting geography of this unique country.



## **DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES**

### **Pre Trip**

**June 4<sup>th</sup>**: We met in our Hotel in Lima to head south, stopping first in the San Pedro fields, continuing to the port of Pucusana where we took a fisherman's boat and navigated around the bay. Lunch at San Bartolo and on the way back a short stop at Villa Marshes before heading to the airport and taking a flight to Arequipa.

Overnight at Casa Andina Arequipa.

**June 5<sup>th</sup>**: Morning departure to Chiguata polylepis woodland and Salinas salt lake. Stop at Infiernillo canyon. Overnight at Casa Andina Arequipa.

**June 6<sup>th</sup>**: Early departure towards Colca valley, first stopping at Laguna del Indio (located at 16,000 ft.) searching for Flamingos and other high Andean species. It was like waking on the moon. Stops at Tocra and Chucura bogs and Chivay Town. Overnight in the comfortable Colca Lodge.

**June 7<sup>th</sup>**: Departure to the Condor cross, located down stream from our lodge. Several good species besides 12 Andean Condors seen in total soaring at eye level. On the way back stops at several spots including Chucura bog. Nocturnal flight to Lima. Overnight in Lima.

### **Main Trip**

**June 8<sup>th</sup>**: Early departure from our Hotel in Lima and drive to the Airport to take our flight to Cusco. On arrival drive towards Huacarpay lakes. After several good species seen including the endemic Bearded Mountaineer return to Cusco to rest after a long night and early morning flight. Overnight in Andes de America Hotel Cusco.

**June 9<sup>th</sup>**: Departure from Cusco to Poroy Train Station. Final destination Machu Picchu station with Torrent Duck sightings along the journey. Machu Picchu historical site visit and then successful search of the endemic Inca Wren. Two individuals seen. Overnight at Hatuchay towers Hotel.

**June 10<sup>th</sup>**: Early morning walk along the railroad towards Km 109 birding along the way. Several good mixed species flocks. Lunch at the fancy Indio Feliz bistrot and afternoon train to Cusco. Overnight in Andes de America Hotel Cusco

**June 11<sup>th</sup>**: We left Cusco en route to Manu passing through Pisac Inca site, stopping on the way to see some high Andean specialties, stop at Paucartambo colonial town before reaching the last pass at Acjanaco (3,500 mt asl) and entering the Manu Biosphere Reserve. With some stops along the beautiful road that descends into the Cloud forest to finally reach Cock of the Rock lodge located at 1,500 mt. Overnight at CORL.

**June 12<sup>th</sup>**: Early morning walk towards the Cock of the Rock Lek finding several males displaying. After breakfast we walked along the road parallel to Union river looking for species found at his elevation. In the afternoon we drove gain towards higher elevations ending the day at the Nightjar spot with no luck due to the weather. Overnight at CORL.

**June 13<sup>th</sup>**: After breakfast and a nice time at the hummingbird feeders, departure down hill towards Atalaya port working on the lower sections of the montane forest and searching for some specialties only found at these elevations. Boat ride into the Connec Canyon and arrival

to Amazonia lodge where we were greeted by a swarm of different species of hummingbirds in a frenzy afternoon activity. Overnight at Amazonia Lodge (500m).

**June 14<sup>th</sup>:** Ealy birding along the famous jeep track, then breakfast and then we had to leave this nice place en route towards Manu Wildlife Center, stopping along the way in the town of Boca Manu were we had our packed lunch. Continued downstream along the Madre de Dios river to arrive to MWC. Birded the grounds in the late afternoon. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center. (300 masl)

**June 15<sup>th</sup>:** Early morning boat ride towards Blanquillo Clay lick. An incredible morning at the very comfortable blind were we had breakfast watching almost 100 Red & Green Macaws plus several other species of lowland rainforest parrots and some mmals including Red Howler Monkeys and a family of Giant River Otters swimming in front of us. Afternoon walk along the Grid trail. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center. (300 masl)

**June 16<sup>th</sup>:** After an early breakfast we navigated downstream towards Blanco lake were we took a catamaran boat and quietly paddled around this nice oxbow lake finding several species of birds including a Crested Eagle that crossed the lake in front of us. In the afternoon we went to the canopy platform were we enjoyed good views of barbets and Aracaris that perched above us. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center

**June 17<sup>th</sup>:** Another navigation downstream after breakfast but this time to Camungo Oxbow lake. After visiting the lake we enjoyed a good view of the canopy and its inhabitants thanks to the newly refurbished platform located in a huge Ceiba tree. After lunch we visited the Anthrush trail finding some of the Bamboo forest specialties. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center.

**June 18<sup>th</sup>** Upstream navigation towards Boca Manu airstrip. Flight to Cusco in a Twin Otter “bush plane” for 45 minutes before landing in the Cusco international airport. Connection flight in an Airbus to Lima and after some hours relaxing in our Hotel finally everybody flew back home with nice memories of an unforgettable trip.



**Andean Condor**

# THE BIRDLIST

**\*** = Heard Only

**E** = Endemic to Peru.

**NE** = near-endemic e.g. just sneaks into NW Bolivia, SW Brazil, SW Ecuador or N. Chile.

**Undulated Tinamou**

Seen on the grounds at Amazonia Lodge

**Crypturellus undulatus**

**Humboldt Penguin (NE)**

15 individuals seen swimming away from their cave at Pucusana on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Spheniscus humboldti**

**White-tufted Grebe**

3 Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

**Rollandia rolland**

**Pied-billed Grebe**

1 Seen on the pools at Villa Marshes on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Podilymbus podiceps**

**Silvery Grebe**

Seen on the lagoon near the Condor cross at Colca Valley

**Podiceps occipitalis**

**Least Grebe**

2 Individuals seen at Blanco lake in Manu.

**Tachybaptus dominicus**

**Peruvian Booby**

More than 150 seen during the boat ride at Pucusana on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Sula variegata**

**Neotropic Cormorant**

Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands and a lot on the coast at Pucusana

**Phalacrocorax brasilianus**

**Guanay Cormorant**

3 Seen at Pucusana

**Phalacrocorax bougainvillii**

**Red-legged Cormorant**

5 Seen in the coast at Pucusana – a beautiful Cormorant sometimes called Red-legged Shag

**Phalacrocorax gaimardi**

**Anhinga**

1 individual seen at Blanco lake.

**Anhinga anhinga**

**Peruvian Pelican**

24 + Seen at Pucusana

**Pelicanus thagus**

**Horned Screamer**

Every year becoming more common at the Blanco Lake.

**Anhima cornuta**

**Andean Duck**

Seen in the lakes at Colca Valley.

**Oxyura ferruginea**

**Andean Goose**

More than 100 individuals seen on the way to Colca valley especially around the bogs.

**Chloephaga melanoptera**

**Orinoco Goose**

**Neochen jubata**

**NEAR-THREATENED** 3 in total downstream from Manu Wildlife Center.

**Muscovy Duck**

3 individuals seen near the Blanquillo Clay lick

**Cairina moschata**

**Torrent Duck**

20 Seen from the train en route to Machu Picchu. 5 more seen along the river at Aguas Calientes

**Merganetta armata turneri**

**Speckled Teal**

20 + seen at Colca valley and at Huacarpay Lakes

**Anas flavirostris**

**Crested Duck**

24 individuals seen along the Colca valley and the high Andean bogs

**Anas specularoides**

**Yellow-billed Pintail**

Seen at Colca valley and Huacarpay Lakes

**Anas georgica**

**Puna Teal**

Common at Colca valley and Huacarpay Lakes

**Anas puna**

**Cinnamon Teal**

Seen at Colca valley and surprisingly only one at Huacarpay Lakes

**Anas cyanoptera**

**Little Blue Heron**

One at Hacarpay, two more along the Madre de Dios River

**Egretta caerulea**

**Snowy Egret**

Common

**Egretta thula**

**Capped Heron**

11 in total along the Madre de Dios River near Manu Wildlife Center

**Ptilerodius pileatus**

**Cocoi Heron**

More than 15 seen in total. The South American Checklist committee says "Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as "White-necked Heron," but this name is also used (e.g., Martínez-Vilata & Motis 1992) for Old World *Ardea pacifica*"

**Ardea cocoi**

**Great Egret**

**Ardea albus**

**Cattle Egret**

**Bubulcus ibis**

**Striated Heron**

**Butorides striatus**

**Black-crowned Night-Heron**

Only along the Colca valley

**Nycticorax nycticorax**

**Fasciated Tiger-Heron**

Common on the fast-flowing sections of the upper Madre de Dios river

**Tigrisoma fasciatum**

**Rufescent Tiger-Heron**

One seen at Camungo oxbow lake

**Tigrisoma lineatum**

**Boat-billed Heron**

One good view of a sleeping bird very concealed at Blanco oxbow lake.

**Puna Ibis**

Common in the highlands

**Plegadis ridgwayi****Black -faced Ibis**

Very good looks of four of them along the road to Paucartambo; The SACC says "*Theristicus melanopis* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with *T. caudatus*. However, it (with *branickii*) was considered a separate species by Steinbacher (1979), Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990), Matheu & del Hoyo (1992), Ridgely et al. (2001), etc., but no explicit rationale has been published; they form a superspecies (Steinbacher 1979). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *branickii* as separate species ("Andean Ibis") from *melanopis*.

**Theristicus melanopis****Green Ibis**

One individual seen on June 16<sup>th</sup> at Blanco oxbow Lake.

**Mesembrinibis cayennensis****American Wood Stork**

34 individuals seen in total near Boca Manu and beyond.

**Mycteria americana****Jabiru**

6 individuals seen near Boca Manu airstrip on June 14<sup>th</sup>.

**Jabiru mycteria****Chilean Flamingo**

23+ individuals seen on El Indio Lake on the Arequipa highlands on June 6<sup>th</sup>.

**Phoenicopterus chilensis****Puna (James) Flamingo**

One individual seen at El Indio Lake on the Arequipa highlands on June 6<sup>th</sup>

**Phoenicoparrus jamesi****Andean Avocet**

4 individuals seen at El Indio lake on the Arequipa highlands on June 6<sup>th</sup>

**Recurvirostra andina****Black Vulture****Coragyps atratus****Turkey Vulture**

Daily views of resident race *ruficollis* which shows a distinctive white collar. The birds here may be a different species from North American birds.

**Cathartes aura****Greater Yellow-headed Vulture****Cathartes melambrotus****King Vulture**

Four individuals seen in total in the lowlands

**Sarcoramphus papa****Andean Condor**

12 individuals seen at Condor Cross along the colca valley on June 7<sup>th</sup>. Great views!!

**Vultur gryphus****Osprey**

Surprisingly two individuals in this time of the year along the Madre de Dios River.

**Pandion haliaetus****Swallow-tailed Kite**

4 seen along the Madre de Dios River

**Elanoides forficatus****Snail Kite**

1 individual seen at Blanco Lake on June 16<sup>th</sup>.

**Rosthramus sociabilis**

<b>Cinereous Harrier</b>	<b>Circus cinereous</b>
2 seen at Huacarpay Lakes, flying over the reed beds on June 8 <sup>th</sup> .	
<b>Black-chested Buzzard Eagle</b>	<b>Geranoetus melanoleucus</b>
One along the colca valley and one at Huacarpay Lakes.	
<b>Crane Hawk</b>	<b>Geranospiza caerulescens</b>
1 along the river on the way down to Manu Wildlife Centre on June 14 <sup>th</sup> .	
<b>Great Black-Hawk</b>	<b>Buteogallus urubitinga</b>
4 individuals of this riverside species in Manu	
<b>Black-collared Hawk</b>	<b>Busarellus nigricollis</b>
1 seen in at the end of Camungo oxbow lake on June 17 <sup>th</sup> .	
<b>Roadside Hawk</b>	<b>Buteo magnirostris</b>
A better name for this species would be “Riverside Hawk”!. Very common.	
<b>White-throated Hawk</b>	<b>Buteo albigula</b>
2 seen along the colca valley, one seen near Paucartambo perched on a <i>eucalyptus</i> tree	
<b>Variable (Red-backed) Hawk</b>	<b>Buteo polyosoma</b>
Very common along the colca valley, one seen near Paucartambo; By some authorities considered a superspecies – Variable Hawk – with Puna Hawk. The SACC says “Farquhar (1988) concluded that <i>Buteo poecilochrous</i> and <i>B. polyosoma</i> are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Jaramillo (2003) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that <i>B. polyosoma</i> and <i>B. poecilochrous</i> are conspecific. [incorp. Cabot & De Vries 2003] [incorp. Vaurie 1962]. <b>Proposal badly needed.</b>	
<b>Black Hawk-Eagle</b>	<b>Spizaetus tyrannus</b>
One seen on the way from Amazonia lodge to MWC on June 14 <sup>th</sup> .	
<b>Crested Eagle</b>	<b>Mphnus guyanensis</b>
One adult individual seen at Blanco oxbow Lake crossing in front of us on June 16 <sup>th</sup> . Great bird!!	
<b>Black Caracara</b>	<b>Daptrius ater</b>
10 seen in total in the lowlands.	
<b>Mountain Caracara</b>	<b>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</b>
Common in the highlands	
<b>Laughing Falcon</b>	<b>Herpetotheres cachinnans</b>
Three individuals seen in total. Nice looking falcon.	
<b>American Kestrel</b>	<b>Falco sparverius</b>
Common in the highlands	
<b>Bat Falcon</b>	<b>Falco ruficularis</b>
Three individuals seen in total along the lowland rivers.	
<b>*Barred Forest-Falcon</b>	<b>Micrastur ruficollis</b>

**Andean Guan**

A few seen at Machu-picchu and along the Manu road.

**Penelope montagnii****Blue-throated Piping-Guan**

4 individuals seen around Manu Wildlife Center. The SACC says “As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* is weak, and various authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Del Hoyo 1994) consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. kujubi* to form a superspecies, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatry is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cujubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. kujubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cujubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. **Proposal needed.** [incorp. Vaurie (1967a)]

**Pipile cumanensis****Limpkin**

One individual seen at Blanco Lake.

**Aramus guarauna****Rufous-sided Crake**

1 individual seen on June 16<sup>th</sup> at Blanco Lake.

**Laterallus melanophaius****Gray-necked Wood-Rail**

2 seen at Amazonia Lodge.

**Aramides cajanea****Plumbeous Rail**

7 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

**Pardirallus sanguinolentus****Sunbittern**

2 individuals seen from the blind at the Blanquillo clay lick.

**Eurypiga elias****Common Moorhen**

A bitter battle with the powers that be in the IOC. 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. However the American dominated SACC insists that “Formerly known as "Common Moorhen" (e.g., Dickinson 2003). Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. SACC proposal passed to change to "Common Gallinule." SACC proposal to add "Common Moorhen" as an alternative name did not pass.”.

**Gallinula chloropus****Andean Coot**

5 at Villa marshes, 12 at colca and 12 more at Huacarpay, every year less birds at Huacarpay!

**Fulica ardesiaca****Giant Coot****Fulica gigantea**

**Limpkin**

1 seen at Cocha Blanco on May 19<sup>th</sup>

**Aramus guarauna****Wattled Jacana**

9 seen in total between the two oxbow lakes in the lowlands

**Jacana jacana****Ruddy Turnstone**

30+ seen at Pucusana on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Arenaria interpres****Peruvian Thicknee**

5 seen near Lurin after visitng the San Pedro fields.

**Burhinus superciliaris****Blackish Oystercatcher**

5 seen at Pucusana on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Haemotopus ater****White-backed Stilt**

4 seen at El Indio Lake surrounded by Flamingos. 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* (Black-necked Stilt) and *melanurus* (White-backed Stilt) in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study. The IOC says “*Himantopus melanurus* is split from *H. mexicanus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC awaits more study

**Himantopus melanurus****Killdeer**

2 seen at Chilca fields after Pucusana navigation.

**Charadrius vociferans****Collared Plover**

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River

**Charadrius collaris****Puna Plover**

15+ seen around El Indio lLke on June 6<sup>th</sup>. Apparently breeding here.

**Charadrius alticola****Pied Lapwing**

1 seen along the Madre de Dios River

**Vanellus cayanus****Andean Lapwing**

Common around Huacarpay and on the way to Paucartambo

**Vanellus resplendens****Belcher’s Gull**

20+ individuals seen along the coast on June 4<sup>th</sup>. *Larus belcheri* and *L. atlanticus* were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977) considered conspecific, but Devillers (1977) provided rationale for treatment as separate species [check], and this treatment has been followed by most authors, e.g., Sibley & Monroe (1990), Burger & Gochfeld (1996), and AOU (1998); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). The AOU (Banks 2003) recently adopted proposal to change English name to "Belcher's Gull"; [SACC proposal passed to change the name of \*Larus belcheri\* from "Band-tailed" to "Belcher's."](#)

**Larus belcheri**

<b>Gray-headed Gull</b> 3 seen along the coast	<b>Larus cirrocephalus</b>
<b>Andean Gull</b> Common gull of the highlands	<b>Larus serranus</b>
<b>Franklin's Gull</b> Seen in the coast	<b>Larus pipixcan</b>
<b>Large-billed Tern</b> Seen most days on the lowland rivers	<b>Phaetusa simplex</b>
<b>Yellow-billed Tern</b> Daily on the lowland Amazonian rivers	<b>Sterna superciliaris</b>
<b>Inca Tern</b> A breeding roost at Pucusana; a beautiful tern, endemic of the Humboldt Current	<b>Larosterna inca</b>
<b>Black Skimmer</b> 6 individuals seen along the Manu lowlands.	<b>Rynchops niger</b>
<b>Band-tailed Pigeon</b> 2 birds seen in the upper montane forest along the Manu road. Note that recent research has shown that the genus <i>Columba</i> is paraphyletic, with New World taxa being more closely related to <i>Streptopelia</i> than to Old World <i>Columba</i> pigeons. This is consistent with differences between New World and Old World <i>Columba</i> in terms of morphology, serology and behavior. The suggestion was made to place all New World forms in the genus <i>Patagioenas</i> , and the AOU recently adopted this change in its latest checklist supplement.	<b>Patagioenas fasciata</b>
<b>Pale-vented Pigeon</b> Common in the lowlands	<b>Patagioenas cayennensis</b>
<b>Plumbeous Pigeon</b> 1 seen on June 13 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Patagioenas plumbea</b>
<b>Eared Dove</b> Common along colca valley and the Cusco highlands	<b>Zenaida auriculata</b>
<b>West Peruvian Dove (NE)</b> 30+ seen along the coast. <i>Zenaida meloda</i> was formerly (e.g., Peters, 1937, Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of <i>Zenaida asiatica</i> . Treatment here as a separate species follows split from <i>Z. asiatica</i> in Baptista et al. (1997) and Johnson & Clayton (2000b), and followed by Gibbs et al. (2001) and Banks et al. (REF); they form a superspecies. <a href="#">SACC proposal to lump <i>Z. meloda</i> and <i>Z. asiatica</i> did not pass.</a>	<b>Zenaida meloda</b>
<b>Croaking Ground-Dove</b> 6 seen along the coast	<b>Columbina cruziana</b>
<b>Bare-faced Ground-Dove</b> Seen at Colca valley and Huacarpay Lakes	<b>Metriopelia ceciliae</b>
<b>Black-winged Ground-Dove</b> Common along the Colca Valley. 18 seen in total.	<b>Metriopelia melanoptera</b>

<b>Golden-spotted Ground-Dove</b> 1 seen very high near the bogs en route to Colca valley.	<b>Metriopelia aymara</b>
<b>White-tipped Dove</b> 2 seen along the railroad near Machu Picchu on June 10 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Leptotila verreauxi decipiens</b>
<b>Gray-fronted Dove</b> 2 seen at Amazonia lodge.	<b>Leptotila rufaxilla</b>
<b>Blue-and-Yellow Macaw</b> 11 seen during our stay in the lowland rainforest.	<b>Ara ararauna</b>
<b>Scarlet Macaw</b> 7 individuals seen. Less common than the next species.	<b>Ara macao</b>
<b>Red-and-Green Macaw</b> More than 100 individuals seen at Blanquillo Clay-Lick. Good views.	<b>Ara chloropterus</b>
<b>Chestnut-fronted Macaw</b> 12 seen in total.	<b>Ara severa</b>
<b>Red-bellied Macaw</b> 7 seen in total, specialized in <i>Mauritia</i> palm swamps	<b>Ara manilata</b>
<b>White-eyed Parakeet</b> A flock of 12 seen in the lowlands.	<b>Aratinga leucophthalmus</b>
<b>Mitred Parakeet</b> 2 seen along the railway near Machu Picchu on June 10 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Aratinga mitrata alticola</b>
<b>Dusky-headed Parakeet</b> A common Parakeet in the Lowland, seen several days in the Manu lowlands. Named for Hugh Algernon Weddell (1819 -1877) who was a botanist and explorer in Neo-tropical America	<b>Aratinga weddellii</b>
<b>Mountain Parakeet</b> 40+ seen along the trail near the condor cross at Colca valley	<b>Bolborynchus aurifrons</b>
<b>Cobalt-winged Parakeet</b> Common and noisy in the lowland rainforest	<b>Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera</b>
<b>White-bellied Parrot (NE)</b> 4 seen from the canopy tower at Manu Wildlife Center on June 16 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Pionites leucogaster</b>
<b>Orange-cheeked Parrot</b> Only 2 individuals seen at Blanquillo clay Lick.	<b>Pionopsitta barrabandi</b>
<b>Blue-headed Parrot</b> 300+ seen at Blanquillo clay Lick	<b>Pionus menstruus</b>
<b>Yellow-crowned Parrot</b> 5 seen at the Blanquillo clay lick	<b>Amazona ochrocephala</b>
<b>Scaly-naped Parrot</b> 2 seen on the way to Cock of the Rock Lodge	<b>Amazona mercenaria</b>

**Mealy Parrot**

Common in the lowlands. 50+ seen at Blanquillo clay Lick.

**Amazona farinosa**



**Red and Green Macaws at the Lick**

**Squirrel Cuckoo**

Only 1 individual seen.

**Piaya cayana**

**Hoatzin**

Strange birds, a most wanted species for everyone. Common in the lowland oxbow lakes.

**Opisthocomus hoazin**

**Smooth-billed Ani**

Common in the Amazon lowlands.

**Crotophaga ani**

**Groove-billed Ani**

5 seen along the coast

**Crotophaga sulcirostris**

**\*Rufescent Screech Owl**

Heard and tried for a while at CORL with no response; Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988). <incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> Consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. [SACC Proposal passed to place South American \*Otus\* in \*Megascops\*](#)

**Megascops ingens**

**Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl**

1 seen at Amazonia Lodge mango tree thanks to Ramiro Yabar, one of the owners, that spotted it.

**Megascops watsonii**

**Burrowing Owl**

5 seen along the coast and one more above Arequipa.

**Speotyto cunicularia**

**Great Potoo**

1 seen flying over Us at Amazonia lodge on June 14<sup>th</sup>.

**Nyctibius grandis**

<b>Sand-colored Nighthawk</b> Great looks of a flock of 150+ individuals along the Madre de Dios River.	<b>Chordeiles rupestris</b>
<b>Ladder-tailed Nightjar</b> Two on the Cocha Blanco on June 16 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Hydropsalis climacocerca</b>
<b>White-collared Swift</b> A big “kettle” of 200+ seen flying above Amazonia lodge on June 14 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Streptoprocne zonaris</b>
<b>Short-tailed Swift</b> 6 seen flying above Blanco Lake.	<b>Chaetura brachyura</b>
<b>Andean Swift</b> 10 seen at Colca valley from the condor cross flying at our eye level.	<b>Aeronautes andicolus</b>
<b>Fork-tailed Palm-Swift</b> Only 2 individuals seen near <i>Mauritia</i> palms.	<b>Tachornis squamata</b>
<b>Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift</b> 1 individual seen from the canopy platform flying alone as always this spp does.	<b>Panyptila cayennensis</b>
<b>Green Hermit</b> 1 seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge grounds on June 12 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Phaethornis guy</b>
<b>Koepckae’s Hermit (E)</b> 1 seen coming briefly to the feeder at CORL.	<b>Phaethornis koepckae</b>
<b>White-bearded Hermit</b> 1 seen at the grounds on MWC.	<b>Phaethornis hispidus</b>
<b>Reddish Hermit</b> 3 seen in total around Manu Wildlife Center grounds.	<b>Phaethornis ruber</b>
<b>Gray-breasted Sabrewing</b> Daily at the Amazonia Lodge feeders	<b>Campylopterus largipennis</b>
<b>White-necked Jacobin</b> 1 individual seen in the lowlands.	<b>Florisuga mellivora</b>
<b>Sparkling Violet-ear</b> Seen at Colca valley and Huacarpay	<b>Colibri coruscans</b>
<b>Green Violet-ear</b> 1 seen along the railroad on June 10 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Colibri thalassinus</b>
<b>Wire-crested Thorntail</b> Good looks of a male at Cock of the Rock Lodge.	<b>Popelairia popelairii</b>
<b>Blue-tailed Emerald</b> Common at the <i>verbena</i> “Butterfly bush” at Amazonia Lodge	<b>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</b>
<b>Violet-headed Hummingbird</b> A pair seen coming to the verbenas at Amazonia lodge.	<b>Klais guimetti</b>

<b>Fork-tailed Woodnymph</b> Common in the lowlands near the lodges that we visited.	<b>Thalurania furcata</b>
<b>Golden-tailed Sapphire</b> 3 seen everyday at Amazonia lodge	<b>Chrysuronia oenone</b>
<b>Many-spotted Hummingbird</b> Great looks at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders	<b>Taphrospilus hypostictus</b>
<b>Green-and-White Hummingbird (E)</b> 6 individuals seen of this Peruvian endemic and a Machu Picchu specialty	<b>Leucippus viridicauda</b>
<b>White-bellied Hummingbird</b> One bird seen along the railroad on the way to Cusco.	<b>Leucippus chionogaster</b>
<b>Speckled Hummingbird</b> Seen at the grounds of Cock of the Rock Lodge.	<b>Adelomyia melanogenys</b>
<b>Gould's Jewelfront</b> 1 at the Butterfly Bushes at Amazonia Lodge and 1 more at Manu Wildlife Center.	<b>Heliodoxa aurescens</b>
<b>Violet-fronted Brilliant</b> Common at CORL.	<b>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</b>
<b>Andean Hillstar</b> 1 seen along the colca valley on June 7 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Oreotrochilus stella</b>
<b>Giant Hummingbird</b> 6 at Colca Valley – the world's largest Hummingbird	<b>Patagona gigas</b>
<b>Great Sapphirewing</b> One male seen near Acjanaco along the Manu road.	<b>Pterophanes cyanopterus</b>
<b>Chestnut-breasted Coronet</b> 4 seen around Machu Picchu. 1 more on the elfin forest along the Manu road.	<b>Boissonneaua matthewsii</b>
<b>Amethyst-throated Sunangel</b> 1 seen on the elfin forest along the Manu road.	<b>Heliangelus amethisticollis</b>
<b>Booted Racket-tail</b> 1 individual seen repeatedly at the feeders on CORL.	<b>Ocreatus underwoodii annae</b>
<b>Tyrian Metaltail</b> Two seen in the upper sections of the Manu road.	<b>Metallura tyrianthina smaragdnicollis</b>
<b>Black Metaltail (E)</b> 6 seen along the Colca valley.	<b>Metallura phoebe</b>
<b>Rufous-capped Thornbill</b> 1 seen along the upper sections of the Manu road.	<b>Chalcostigma ruficeps</b>
<b>Long-tailed Sylph</b> 1 seen around CORL grounds.	<b>Aglaiocercus kingi</b>

**Bearded Mountaineer (E)**

**Oreonympha nobilis**



**Bearded Mountaineer – Fabrice Schmitt**

**White-bellied Woodstar**

**Acestrura mulsant**

1 seen along the railroad near Machu Picchu.

**Black-eared Fairy**

**Heliostyris aurita**

1 performed well at the bushes at Amazonia Lodge. 2 more at MWC.

**Oasis Hummingbird**

1 seen at the Condor cross in Colca valley on June 7<sup>th</sup>.

**Golden-headed Quetzal**

**Pharomachrus auriceps**

Beautiful bird 2 individuals seen along the road near CORL. Well spotted guys!

**Black-tailed Trogon**

**Trogon melanurus melanurus**

1 seen on June 14<sup>th</sup> at Amazonia lodge's jeep track.

**Collared Trogon**

**Trogon collaris**

1 seen on June 17<sup>th</sup> in the Manu lowlands.

**Masked Trogon**

**Trogon personatus**

1 female seen in the Cloud Forest on June 13<sup>th</sup>.

**Blue-crowned Trogon**

**Trogon curucui**

2 seen in the Manu lowlands.

**Ringed Kingfisher**

**Megasceryle torquata**

1 seen around the Blanquillo clay lick on June 15<sup>th</sup>. *Megasceryle torquata* and *M. alcyon* have been placed in the genus *Ceryle* in many classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998), but most classifications have followed Fry (1980) in restricting *Ceryle* to Old World *C. rudis* (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Fry & Fry 1992, Woodall 2001). Recent genetic data (Moyle 2006) indicate that Old World *Ceryle rudis* is the sister to *Chloroceryle*, and so *Megasceryle* must be recognized if *Chloroceryle* is maintained as a genus

**Amazon Kingfisher**

**Chloroceryle amazona**

8 seen between Amazonia lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

### **Green Kingfisher**

1 seen at the Blanco oxbow lake.

### **Chloroceryle Americana**

### **American Pygmy Kingfisher**

1 seen briefly crossing Camungo lake in front of the catamaran.

### **Blue-crowned Motmot**

### **Momotus momota**

2 seen in the lowlands of Manu. The SACC says - *Momotus momota* may consist of several species-level taxa (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The subspecies *aequatorialis*, *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). Fjelds  & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form *aequatorialis* (Highland Motmot) was a separate species from *M. momota*, and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Dickinson (2003), thus returning to the classification of Cory (1919) and Chapman (1923, 1926). However, no formal analysis has ever been published, and the published evidence in support of treating *aequatorialis* as a species-level taxon is weak. SACC proposal passed for treating *aequatorialis* as conspecific with *M. momota*.

### **Highland Motmot**

### **Momotus aequatorialis**

Seen both at Machu Picchu and in the Manu Cloud Forest;

### **Purus Jacamar**

### **Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus**

5 seen well on Cocha Camungo on June 17th; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) treated as separate species, but Peters (1948) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them conspecific ("Chestnut Jacamar"). Haffer (1974) noted that they are parapatric in the R o Ucayali area with no sign of interbreeding and that they differ in plumage to the same degree as other jacamars currently ranked as species; they constitute a superspecies (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).



**Purus Jacamar**

<b>Bluish-fronted Jacamar</b> 1 seen below CORL perched on a bamboo branch.	<b>Galbula cyanescens</b>
<b>Striolated Puffbird</b> At Manu Wildlife Center on June 19 <sup>th</sup>	<b>Nystalus striolatus</b>
<b>Black-fronted Nunbird</b>	<b>Monasa nigrifrons</b>
<b>Collared Puffbird</b> 1 seen very well on the way back from Camungo Lake.	<b>Bucco capensis</b>
<b>Swallow-wing</b> Common along the lowland rivers	<b>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</b>
<b>Gilded Barbet</b> 2 seen at the canopy platform at Manu Wildlife Center	<b>Capito auratus</b>
<b>Chestnut-eared Aracari</b> The common Amazonian lowland Aracari	<b>Pteroglossus castanotis</b>
<b>Curl-crested Aracari</b> 4 seen in the Manu lowlands.	<b>Pteroglossus beauharnaessi</b>
<b>Ivory-billed Aracari</b> 5 seen in total in the Manu lowlands.	<b>Pteroglossus azara</b>
<b>Yellow-ridged Toucan</b> 1 seen in the Manu lowlands. Cory (1919) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered <i>R. culminatus</i> ("Yellow-ridged Toucan") and <i>R. citrolaemus</i> ("Citron-throated Toucan") as separate species from <i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i> . Haffer (1974) treated these as a subspecies of <i>R. vitellinus</i> , and this treatment, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors (but not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003). Haffer identified broad hybrid zones between <i>vitellinus</i> and <i>culminatus</i> wherever they meet; see Short & Horne (2001) for additional information	<b>Ramphastos vitellinus</b>
<b>White-throated (Cuvier's) Toucan</b> 3 seen in the Manu lowlands. Haffer (1974) showed that <i>R. cuvieri</i> ("Cuvier's Toucan") and <i>R. tucanus</i> form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated <i>cuvieri</i> (with <i>inca</i> , also considered a separate species by Peters 1948) as a subspecies of <i>Ramphastos tucanus</i> ; see also Short & Horne (2001); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) continued to treat <i>cuvieri</i> as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).	<b>Ramphastos tucanus</b>
<b>Yellow-tufted Woodpecker</b> Common in the lowlands	<b>Melanerpes cruentatus</b>
<b>Golden-Olive Woodpecker</b> 2 seen in the Cloud Forest	<b>Piculus rubiginosus</b>
<b>Andean Flicker</b> 9 seen in total in the highlands	<b>Colaptes rupicola</b>
<b>Lineated Woodpecker</b> 1 seen in the lowlands of Manu.	<b>Dryocopus lineatus</b>

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker**

1 seen in the Manu lowlands.

**Campephilus melanoleucos****Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper**

1 seen around the grounds at MWC.

**Dendexetastes rufigula****Common Miner**

Almost 50 seen in the Colca valley highlands.

**Geositta cucularia****Slender-billed Miner**

One seen at Colca valley and one seen on the upper sections of the Manu road.

**Geositta tenuirostris****White-throated Earthcreeper**

1 individual seen near Chiguata in the Arequipa highlands.

**Upucerthia albigula****Bar-winged Cinclodes**

Common in the highlands of Arequipa and Cusco.

**Cinclodes fuscus rivularis****Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes**

5 seen in total at Pucusana port on June 4<sup>th</sup>.

**Cinclodes taczanowski****White-winged Cinclodes**

3 seen near Chiguata on the Arequipa highlands.

**Cinclodes atacamensis****Streaked Tit-Spinetail**

4 seen along the trail near the Condor Cross at the Colca valley.

**Leptasthenura striata****Pale-legged Hornero**

1 seen at the grounds of Manu Wildlife Center

**Furnarius leucopus tricolor****Puna Thistletail (E)**

1 seen at the elfin forest in the upper sections of the Manu road. Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

**Schizoeaca helleri****Azara's Spinetail**

4 seen along the railroad tracks near Machu Picchu.

**Synallaxis azarae urubambae****Creamy-crested Spinetail (E)**

1 seen briefly in the humid montane scrub above Paucartambo.

**Cranioleuca albicapilla albicapilla****Rusty-fronted Canastero (E)**

Good look at one seen at Huacarpay Lakes

**Asthenes ottonis****Cordilleran Canastero**

1 seen in the upper sections of the Manu road.

**Asthenes modesta****Dark-winged Canastero**

Common along the colca valley. 6 seen in total.

**Asthenes arequipae****Wren-like Rushbird**

2 individuals seen at Huacarpay in the reed beds.

**Phleocryptus melanops**

<b>Point-tailed Palmcreeper</b> A wonderful look outside of Puerto Maldonado.	<b>Berlepschia rikeri</b>
<b>Montane Foliage-gleaner</b> 1 seen in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge	<b>Anabacerthia striaticollis</b>
<b>Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner</b> 1 seen with a mixed flock in the trail system at Manu Wildlife Center	<b>Philydor erythropterus</b>
<b>Rufous rumped Foliage-gleaner</b> 1 seen at MWC.	<b>Automolus infuscatus</b>
<b>Great Antshrike</b> 1 seen along the Antthrush trail.	<b>Taraba major</b>
<b>Pygmy Antwren</b> Common and seen around Manu Wildlife Center	<b>Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura</b>
<b>Amazonia Streaked Antwren</b> Seen behind the cabins at Manu Wildlife Center on June 16 <sup>th</sup> .	<b>Myrmotherula surinamensis</b>
<b>Stripe-chested Antwren</b> 1 seen. One of the common Myrmotherula in the foothills below Cock of the Rock Lodge	<b>Myrmotherula longicauda</b>
<b>White-browed Antbird</b> 2 seen behind the cabins at MWC.	<b>Myrmoborus leucophrys</b>
<b>Black-faced Antbird</b> 1 seen along the trail to Cocha Blanco	<b>Myrmoborus myotherinus</b>
<b>Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird</b> 2 seen in the lowlands of Manu.	<b>Hypocnemis subflava</b>
<b>Band-tailed Antbird</b> 1 seen at Cocha Blanco.	<b>Hipocnemoides maculicauda</b>
<b>Silvered Antbird</b> 3 responded well to play back at Cocha Blanco. Lake margin specialist	<b>Sclateria naevia</b>
<b>Plumbeous Antbird</b> 4 birds seen in total along the trail to Cocha Blanco.	<b>Myrmeciza hyperythra</b>
<b>White-lined Antbird</b> 2 individuals seen in the bamboo stand at Antthrush trail.	<b>Pernocstola lophotes</b>
<b>*Manu Antbird</b>	<b>Cercomacra manu</b>
<b>*Spot-backed Antbird</b>	<b>Hylophylax naevia</b>
<b>*White-throated Antpitta</b>	<b>Grallaria albigula</b>
<b>*White-crowned Tapaculo</b>	<b>Scytalopus atratus</b>

**Red-crested Cotinga**  
Seen below Acjanaco Pass

***Ampelion rubrocristata***

**Band-tailed Fruiteater**  
Great looks of a pair around CORL on June 12<sup>th</sup>.

***Pipreola intermedia***

**Bare-necked Fruitcrow**  
1 seen in flight from the boat at Blaco Lake.

***Gymnoderus foetidus***

**Andean Cock-of-the-Rock**  
7 seen at the lek at dawn, a very special experience!

***Rupicola peruviana***



**Andean Cock of the Rock**

**Yungas Manakin**  
1 male seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

***Chiroxiphia boliviana***

**Streak-necked Flycatcher**  
3 individuals seen between Machu Pichu and CORL

***Mionectes striaticollis***

**Inca Flycatcher (E)**  
1 seen along the Manu road; A scarce Peruvian endemic

***Leptopogon taczanowski***

**Sepia-capped Flycatcher**  
1 seen in the grounds of MWC.

***Leptopogon amaurocephalus***

**Slaty-capped Flycatcher**  
1 seen at CORL.

***Leptopogon superciliaris***

**Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher**  
1 seen in the bamboo below CORL.

***Poecilatriccus latirostris***

**Spotted Tody-Flycatcher**  
1 seen on the willow bar near the Blanquillo clay-lick.

***Todirostrum maculatum***

**Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant**

1 seen at Amazonia lodge. The smallest passerine in the world.

**Myiornis ecaudatus**

**Sclater's Tyrannulet**

More than 7 birds seen in total. A very common tyrannulet in Machu-picchu.

**Phyllomyias sclateri**

**Bolivian Tyrannulet**

1 individual seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge on June 12<sup>th</sup>.

**Zimmerius bolivianus**

**White-crested Elaenia**

1 individual seen at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Elaenia albiceps urabambensis**

**Sierran Elaenia**

1 seen on the way to CORL.

**Elaenia pallatangae**

**White-throated Tyrannulet**

3 seen in the upper sections of the Cloud forest

**Mecocerculus leucophrys**

**Torrent Tyrannulet**

Seen around Machu Picchu and at Paucartambo.

**Serpophaga cinerea**

**Tufted Tit-tyrant**

1 seen around Acjanaco along the Manu road.

**Anairetes parulus**

**Many-colored Rush-Tyrant**

2 seen well at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Tachuris rubrigastra**

**Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant**

1 seen with a mixed flock near CORL.

**Phylloscartes ophthalmicus**

**Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet**

1 seen along the railway near Machu Picchu.

**Phylloscartes ventralis**

**\*Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant**

**Lophotriccus pileatus**

**Cinnamon Flycatcher**

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea**



**Cinnamon Flycatcher**

**Smoke-colored Pewee**

1 seen perched on top of a tree near CORL.

**Contopus fumigatus****Black Phoebe**

Fairly common at Machu Picchu; This is the southern race *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate n. *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

**Sayornis nigricans latirostris****Vermilion Flycatcher**

The migrant southern form from Patagonia, seen in the Amazonian lowlands. The sooty morph of the pacific coast seen in Lima.

**Pyrocephalus rubinus****Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant**

Seen above Arequipa and at Acjanaco at the entrance of Manu Park.

**Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi****White-browed Chat-Tyrant**

Seen above Arequipa and at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Ochthoeca leucophrys****Drab Water-Tyrant**

Several seen flying along the river margins racing the boat.

**Ochthornis littoralis****Black-billed Shrike-tyrant**

3 seen at the Condor Cross in the Colca valley.

**Agriornis Montana****Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant**

Several seen in Arequipa and Huacarpay lakes.

**Muscisaxicola maculirostris****Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant**

Resident; seen on the highlands of Arequipa and Manu.

**Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis****Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant**

Seen on the highlands of Arequipa

**Muscisaxicola griseus****Cinereous Ground-Tyrant**

8 seen at El Indio Lake in the highlands of Arequipa.

**Muscisaxicola cinerea****White-fronted Ground-Tyrant**

4 seen in the Chucura bog above the Colca valley.

**Muscisaxicola albifrons****Andean Negrito**

5 seen in the highlands of Arequipa; *Lessonia oreas* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *L. rufa* (with composite species known as "Rufous-backed Negrito"), but see Traylor (1977) for recognition of the two as separate species, as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

**Lessonia oreas****White-winged Black-Tyrant**

1 seen at Machu Picchu.

**Knipolegus atterimus****Long-tailed Tyrant**

3 seen in the Manu lowlands

**Colonia colonus****Short-crested Flycatcher**

1 seen in the lowlands of Manu. Heard several times.

**Myarchus ferox**

<b>Tropical Kingbird</b> Common in the lowlands.	<b>Tyrannus melancholicus</b>
<b>Lemon-browed Flycatcher</b> Several sightings around Cock of the Rock Lodge	<b>Conopias cinchoneti</b>
<b>Golden-crowned Flycatcher</b> 2 seen outside the Hotel at Machu-picchu.	<b>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</b>
<b>Social Flycatcher</b> Common in the lowlands.	<b>Myiozetetes similis</b>
<b>Gray-capped Flycatcher</b>	<b>Myiozetetes granadensis</b>
<b>Lesser Kiskadee</b> Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes	<b>Philohydor lictor</b>
<b>Black-tailed Tityra</b> 1 individual seen in the lowlands.	<b>Tityra cayana</b>
<b>Purplish Jay</b> Several seen in the lowlands of Manu.	<b>Cyanocorax cyanomelas</b>
<b>Violaceous Jay</b> Common Jay in the Amazonian lowland	<b>Cyanocorax violaceus</b>
<b>Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo</b> Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American <i>chivi</i> group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from <i>V. olivaceus</i> , or as conspecific with <i>V. flavoviridis</i> (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American <i>chivi</i> group.	<b>Vireo chivi (olivaceus)</b>
<b>Brown-capped Vireo</b> 1 seen along the railroad near Macu Picchu.	<b>Vireo leucophrys</b>
<b>White-capped Dipper</b> Nice bird! Seen along the Urubamba river near Machu Picchu.	<b>Cinclus leucocephalus</b>
<b>Andean Solitaire</b> 1 bird seen briefly. Frequently heard.	<b>Myadestes ralloides ralloides</b>
<b>White-eared Solitaire</b> 1 individual seen just for some ones very briefly at Machu-picchu	<b>Entomodestes leucotis</b>
<b>Chiguanco Thrush</b> Common in the highlands	<b>Turdus chiguanco chiguanco</b>
<b>Great Thrush</b> 2 birds seen in the upper sections of the Manu road.	<b>Turdus fuscater ockenderi</b>
<b>Black-billed Thrush</b> 3 seen in total around MWC.	<b>Turdus ignobilis</b>

<b>Creamy-bellied Thrush</b> 2 individuals seen in the lowlands of this austral migrant.	<b>Turdus amaurochalinus</b>
<b>Long-tailed Mockingbird (NE)</b> 8 seen individuals seen in total. Common near Lima	<b>Mimus longicaudatus</b>
<b>Gray-mantled Wren</b> 1 seen along the Manu road below CORL.	<b>Odontorchilus branickii</b>
<b>*Thrush-like Wren</b>	<b>Campylorhynchus turdinus</b>
<b>Inca Wren (E)</b> 3 seen near the entrance to the Machu Picchu archaeological site.	<b>Thryothorus eisenmanni</b>
<b>House Wren</b> Common in several life zones. From the coast to the lowland rainforest.	<b>Troglodytes aedon</b>
<b>Gray-breasted Wood-Wren</b> 2 seen well at Machu-picchu and several heard in the cloud forest of the Manu road	<b>Henicorhina leucophrys</b>
<b>Moustached Wren</b> 1 seen along the antthrush bamboo trail.	<b>Thryothorus genibarbis</b>
<b>Black-capped Donacobius</b> Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands.	<b>Donacobius atricapillus</b>
<b>White-winged Swallow</b> Common along the lowland rivers.	<b>Tachycineta albiventer</b>
<b>Gray-breasted Martin</b> Large flocks seen in the lowlands of Manu.	<b>Progne chalybea</b>
<b>Brown-bellied Swallow</b> 6 seen in the highlands	<b>Notiochelidon murina</b>
<b>Blue-and-white Swallow</b> Common in several life zones.	<b>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</b>
<b>White-banded Swallow</b> Common along the lowland rivers	<b>Atticora fasciata</b>
<b>Andean Swallow</b> 6 seen along the Colca valley	<b>Stelgidopteryx andecola</b>
<b>Southern Rough-winged Swallow</b> Common in the lowlands of Manu	<b>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</b>
<b>Hooded Siskin,</b> Common bird of the highlands	<b>Carduelis magellanica urubambensis</b>
<b>Tropical Parula</b> 3 seen in the Cloud Forest around Machu Picchu	<b>Parula pitiayumi</b>

**Slate-throated Whitestart**

Several seen in Manu and Machu Picchu

**Spectacled Whitestart**

Several seen in Manu and Machu Picchu

**Two-banded Warbler**

Common just below Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Pale-legged Warbler**

1 seen at Machu Picchu on June 19<sup>th</sup>.

**Russet-crowned Warbler**

Several seen in the Manu Cloud Forest

**Three-striped Warbler**

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest

**Rufous-collared Sparrow**

Beautiful bird. Always present !

**Yellow-browed Sparrow**

Common in open areas in the lowlands

**Black-faced Brush-Finch (NE)**

Common along the Manu road; The Atlapetes genus has been completely revamped based on biochemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-naped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*

**Red-capped Cardinal**

Common in the lowlands

**Bananaquit**

2 seen in total.

**Common Bush-Tanager**

8 individuals seen along the Manu road.

**Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager**

Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Superciliaried Hemispingus**

Fairly common around Pillahuata; Here the yellow form is present.

**White-winged Shrike-Tanager**

Canopy flock leader. Two pairs seen inside the forest at MWC.

**Slaty Tanager (NE)**

One female seen around the Cock of the Rock Lodge area

**Yellow-crested Tanager**

2 seen with a mixed flock in the lowlands of Manu.

**White-shouldered Tanager*****Myioborus miniatus******Myioborus melanocephalus******Basileuterus bivittatus******Basileuterus signatus signatus******Basileuterus coronatus******Basileuterus tristriatus******Zonotrichia capensis******Ammodramus aurifrons******Atalapha melanolaemus******Paroaria gularis******Coereba flaveola******Chlorospingus opthalmicus******Chlorospingus flavigularis******Hemispingus superciliaris******Lanio versicolor******Creurgops dentata******Tachyphonus rufiventer******Tachyphonus luctuosus***

Seen following mixed flocks in Manu lowlands.

**Black-goggled Tanager**

2 birds seen along the Manu road.

**Masked Crimson Tanager**

4 individuals seen at Amazonia lodge.

**Silver-beaked Tanager**

Common in the lowlands and hill forest.

**Blue-Gray Tanager**

Common.

**Palm Tanager**

Common.

**Blue-capped Tanager**

Common along the manu road and near Machu Picchu.

**Blue-and-yellow Tanager**

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas several seen at Colca valley.

**Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager**

1 seen, spectacular bird !

**Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager**

3 individuals seen along the manu road.

**Yellow-throated Tanager**

3 seen along the manu road.

**Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager (NE)**

Seen up in the upper cloud forest; Can be tricky!

**Orange-eared Tanager**

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Turquoise Tanager**

Seen from the Canopy Tower at MWC

**Paradise Tanager**

One of the most attractive species along this route. 5 seen.

**Green-and-gold Tanager**

Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks.

**Golden Tanager**

Really golden, seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Saffron-crowned Tanager**

3 individual seen

**Bay-headed Tanager**

**Trichothraupis melanops**

**Ramphocelus nigrogularis**

**Ramphocelus carbo**

**Thraupis episcopus**

**Thraupis palmarum**

**Thraupis cyanocephala**

**Thraupis bonariensis**

**Anisognathus igniventris igniventris**

**Anisognathus sumptuosus**

**Iridosornis analis**

**Delothraupis castaneoventris**

**Chlorochrysa calliparaea**

**Tangara mexicana**

**Tangara chilensis**

**Tangara schrankii**

**Tangara arthus**

**Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis**

**Tangara gyrola**

2 seen near CORL.

**Blue-necked Tanager**

Another Christmas Tree bird - Common

**Tangara cyanicollis**

**Beryl-spangled Tanager**

Only one individual seen.

**Tangara nigroviridis**



**Blue-necked Tanager**

**Capped Conebill**

Several seen

**Conirostrum albifrons**

**Capped Conebill**

5 seen along the railroad near Machu Picchu.

**Conirostrum albifrons**

**Black-faced Dacnis**

2 seen with a mixed flock in the manu lowlands

**Dacnis lineata**

**Moustached Flower-piercer (NE)**

Common near tree line on the Manu Road

**Diglossa mystacalis albilinear**

**Black-throated Flower-piercer**

2 seen along the colca valley

**Diglossa brunneiventris**

**Golden-eyed Flower-piercer**

3 seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Diglossopsis glauca**

**Masked Flowerpiercer**

2 in the upper sections of the Manu road

**Diglossa cyanea**

**Thick-billed Euphonia**

2 seen near machu Picchu.

**Euphonia laniirostris**

**Golden-bellied Euphonia**

2 seen around MWC grounds.

**Euphonia chrysopasta**

**Orange-bellied Euphonia**

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

**Euphonia xanthogaster**

**Peruvian Sierra-Finch (NE)**

**Phrygilus punensis**

Only one male seen along the Colca valley.

**Mourning Sierra-Finch**

Common in the highlands.

**Plumbeous Sierra-Finch**

Common along the colca valley

**Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch**

Common in the highlands

**Band-tailed Sierra-Finch**

4 seen above Arequipa.

**White-winged Diuca Finch**

2 seen along the Colca highlands.

**Bright-rumped Yellow-finch**

Several sightings in the upper sections of the highlands

**Greenish Yellow-finch**

Seen above Arequipa near Chiguata.

**Grassland Yellow-finch**

1 seen at san Pedro Fields along the coast.

**Blue-black Grassquit**

2 along the coast.

**Band-tailed Seedeater**

Seen at the colca valley and Huacarpay.

**Dull-colored Grassquit**

Seen at Machu-picchu

**Buff-throated Saltator**

2 seen at the feeders in CORL

**Grayish Saltator**

1 seen at Camungo oxbow Lake.

**Golden-billed Saltator**

2 seen above Arequipa near Chiguata

**Streaked Saltator**

4 seen along the coast near Chilca.

**Casqued Oropendola (NE)**

1 seen at Manu Wildlife Center

**Crested Oropendola**

Surprisingly only one seen.

**Dusky-green Oropendola (NE)**

**Phrygilus fruticeti**

**Phrygilus unicolor**

**Phrygilus plebejus**

**Phrygilus alaudinus**

**Diuca specularis**

**Sicalis uropygialis**

**Sicalis olivascens**

**Sicalis luteola**

**Volatinia jacarina**

**Catamenia analis analis**

**Tiaris obscura**

**Saltator maximus**

**Saltator coerulescens**

**Saltator aurantirostris**

**Saltator striatipectus**

**Psarocolius oseryi**

**Psarocolius decumanus maculosus**

**Psarocolius atrovirens**

Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest.

**Russet-backed Oropendola**

Common in the lowlands. Reaches the hill forest.

**Olive (Amazonian) Oropendola**

4 seen flying over Us in one of the oxbowe lakes.

**Yellow-rumped Cacique**

Common in the lowlands.

**Orange-backed Troupial**

Seen during the navigation at Camungo oxbow lake. Very attractive.

**Epaulet Oriole**

One individual seen in the Manu lowlands.

**Peruvian Meadowlark (NE)**

Seen at San Pedro fields on the coastal day.

**Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi**

**Gymnostinops bifasciatus**

**Cacicus cela**

**Icterus croconotus**

**Icterus cayanensis**

**Sturnella bellicosa**

## The Mammal List

**Neotropical Otter**

1 seen near Amazonia Lodge, along the river.

**Lutra longicauda**

**Giant River Otter**

5 seen swimming in front of us from the Clay lick hide at Blanquillo.

**Pteronura brasiliensis**

**Tayra**

2 seen at CORL.

**Eira Barbara**

**South American Sea-Lion**

3 seen near Pucusana during the navigation.

**Otaria flavescens**

**Tufted Capuchin Monkey**

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

**Cebus apella**

**Bolivian Red-Howler Monkey**

Characteristic dawn chorus of the Amazon. Two families seen.

**Alouatta sara**

**Peruvian Spider Monkey**

1 seen inside the forest.

**Ateles chamek**

**Capybara**

Seen along the Madre de Dios River around Manu Wildlife Center

**Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris**

**Brown Agouti**

Several in the lowlands

**Dasyprocta variegata**

**Mountain Viscacha**

Seen along the Colca valley

**Lagidium peruanum**

**Vicuña**

Almost a hundred seen in total on the way to Colca valley.

**Vicugna vicugna**