

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS

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A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE CENTRAL ANDES OF PERU PLUS A ONE DAY PELAGIC

September 15th – October 2nd 2010

Leader: Barry Walker.

**With – Brian Beers, Hugh Buck, Neal Clark, Ken Cole &
Steve Kornfield**

No other Peru itinerary provides more little known and localized endemics as the Central Peru tour, though the better-known North Peru tour comes a close second. This little known circuit takes us into shrubby mountain valleys, high-Andean bogs, bleak open puna country, bromeliad-laden cloud-forests, gnarled elfin forests, cool Polylepis woodland against the spectacular backdrop of the stunning Cordillera Blanca, and a variety of coastal and seashore habitats. By the end of the trip we came away with an impressive list of some fifty Peruvian endemics, quite a few other which barely reach into adjacent Ecuador or Chile, and a number of more widespread yet hard-to-come-by species. Highlights included great observations of the most sought-after Peruvian endemics such as no less than 5 endemic Tapaculos, 13 endemic Ovenbirds, Black-spectacled Brush Finch, Rufous-browed Hemispingus, Bay-vented and White-cheeked Cotinga and Junin Grebe. Most nights are spent in good hotels though we did camp at Bosque Unchog – an unforgettable experience in all respects. Our camp chef Luis looked after us well with hearty field breakfasts and lunches plus a variety of beverages in camp in the evening and our drivers Mario and Guillermo took care of getting from A to B on the a comfortable Manu Expeditions bus. Scenery could not have been better from the great expanses of Lake Junin to the white glaciers of the Cordillera Blanca, the magical elfin forest of Bosque Unchog to our wonderful hotel retreat in the town of Concepcion and we even added a pelagic trip out of the port of Callao for good measure for some folks. The visit to the little visited the late

15th Century Inca ruins of Huanuco Viejo was an added highlight. We came into this trip on the tail end of an exceptionally dry and sunny “dry season” and although this did not affect our high altitude birding (in fact it helped us) it did mean activity was slow in the cloud forest along the Paty Trail. One highlight of the trip was watching wild vicunas from thru the frosted inside windows of the bus!! We recorded 48 Peruvian endemics.



The Trail at Bosque Unchog

SCHEDULE

September 14th: Group assembles in Lima except for Ken who caught us up at Santa Eulalia

September 15th: Cactus Canstero canyons and then an attempt to get to the Raura Mine which was frustrated by road dynamiting – we cut our losses and camped in the Canastero canyons. Department of Lima

September 16th Day at Lomas de Lachay Reserve at 350 meters and then to Laguna El Paraiso before heading to our country hotel in Santa Eulalia for a two night stay. Department of Lima.

September 17th: Santa Eulalia Valley from Huachupampa near San Pedro de Casta (Rufous-breasted Warbling-Finch) 3070m down to 2800m below the tunnels for Great Inca-Finch. Overnight Santa Eulalia. Department of Lima.

September 18th: Santa Eulalia – Marcopomacocha 4540m – 4700m (Pass). Lakes en route to La Oroya and onto our splendid hotel in Concepcion 3250 meters. Departments of Lima & Junin

September 19th Parihuanca Road for Black-spectacled Brush-Finch. Birding around Chilfruta and above, 3200 – 3025m and back to Concepcion for the night. Department of Junin

September 20th Satipo Road as far as Manzanilla at 3700 meters for Eye-ringed Thistletail and 'Milpo' Tapaculo. Breakfast at 3,200m near Comas, and then return to Concepcion via the high Pomacocha lakes at 4800meters. Department of Junin.

September 21st: Concepcion – Lake Junin (Chinchaycocha) (4000m). Morning on the lake for Junin Flightless Grebe. Breakfast and lunch at the Pari church and then on to Huanuco (1900m). Departments of Junin, Pasco & Huanuco

September 22nd: All day on the quiet Paty trail at 2200-2400 meters. Department of Huanuco

September 23rd: Carpish Tunnel trail in the morning (2800m) and after lunch to Tingo Maria where we spent a delightful afternoon looking at the Oilbirds in a spectacular cave and as a complete change some Amazonian birds. Night in Tingo Maria. Department of Huanuco.

September 24th: Back to the Paty trail at 2200-2400 meters and afternoon after rain with lots of activity on the Carpish Tunnel Trail 2800 meters. Night Huanuco. Department of Huanuco.

September 25th: Early start and all day at Bosque Unchog 3600-3100m Overnight camp. Department of Huanuco.

September 26th: All day at Bosque Unchog 3600-3100m Overnight camp. Department of Huanuco

September 27th Bosque Unchog 3600 and return in the afternoon to Huanuco with stops above Cochabamba birding from 3100m down to the town at 2825m (Brown-flanked Tanager). Department of Huanuco.

September 28th Huanuco – Huaraz. Road greatly improved since our last visit and we had a nice stop at the little visited Inca ruins of Huanuco Viejo. Afternoon lunch and birding in the Carpa valley with spectacular views of the Cordilleras Huyhuash and Blanca and of the world’s largest flowering plant – Puya Raimondi. Night in Huaraz at the splendid Hostal Andino. Departments of Huanuco & Ancash

September 29th Huascarán NP all day. Breakfast at the “Cotinga trail” (3740m). Lunch at Yurac Corral 3700 meters and then late afternoon in more arid habitat near Pueblo Libre. Overnight Huaraz. Department of Ancash

September 30th: Huascarán NP (3360m) for Ancash Tapaculo and Rufous-backed Inca Finch and then to Puertochuello pass at 4700 meters for photo ops, lunch on the other side and a look at the Maria Josepha trail (3690-3425m). Overnight Huaraz. Department of Ancash.

October 1st: Huaraz – Lima. Stop at Conococha Lake and then last stop at 2200 meters on the west slope. Drive to Lima and the Hotel Manhattan. Departments of Ancash & Lima

October 2nd: Full day pelagic from the Port of Callao for some and overnight in Lima. Department of Lima.

THE BIRDS

Species which were heard but not seen are indicated by the symbol *

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American checklist Committee

E = Peruvian Endemic



Diademed Plover

TINAMIDAE

Brown Tinamou *Crypturellus obsoletus**

Heard along the Paty trail (*ochraceiventris*). The exclusively Neotropical tinamou are one of the most primitive families and they retain certain reptilian features, such as their blood proteins and the shape of the palate, which are similar to those found in the dinosaur *Tyrannosaurus*. Another interesting fact is that Tinamous are one of the few bird families that are believed to have reversed sex roles. Apparently, most of the singing is done by the females, and in most if not all species the incubation is carried out by the male.

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus**

Andean Tinamou *Nothoprocta pentlandi*.

5 Seen well along the upper reaches of the Santa Eulalia Road, here the *oustaleti* race. Also seen on the dry slopes below Cochabamba. Named for Joseph Pentland Irish traveler and diplomat in Bolivia 1836-1839

Ornate Tinamou *Nothoprocta ornata*

5 seen well at dawn on the Parihuanca road – often tricky to see well

Curve-billed Tinamou - *Nothoprocta curvirostris*

Two flushed at Bosque Unchog by Hugh – here the *peruviana* race

CRACIDAE

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata**

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii*

One seen along the Paty trail, here belonging to the race *plumosa* which shows a silvery eyebrow. Penelope is the name of the wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca, but why this name was bestowed on this genus of Neotropical guans is unknown.

ANATIDAE

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera*

Repeated good views, the largest in the genus.

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata*

Common throughout the tour with repeated good looks at various locations.

Crested Duck *Lophonetta specularioides*

We saw the yellow-eyed race *alticola*. The SACC says “*Lophonetta specularioides* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Johnsgard 1979) placed in *Anas*, but see Johnson &

Sorenson (1999) for return to monotypic *Lophonetta*, as in Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977)."

Yellow-billed (Speckled) Teal *Anas flavirostris*

Regular encounters at high elevations. This is now a split form Andean Teal – *Anas andium* (Ridgely et al 2001, Hilty 2003, SACC). Birds we saw belong to the altiplano form *oxyptera*, differing from nominate *flavirostris* of southern South America 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*. The SACC suggest a change of the English name to Yellow-billed Teal and this has been followed by the IOC

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica*

At least 20 were seen at Lake Junín and 1 in the Cordillera Blanca

Puna Teal *Anas puna*

Common at many highland sites

White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis*.

At least 1000 on Laguna Paraiso

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*

Common at Laguna Paraiso and a few on Conococha lake in the frost.

Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea*

A most handsome stiff-tail, seen at several high Andean lakes (nominate). 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! In short it is split from *O. jamaicensis* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Jaramillo 2003); H&M recognize this SACC does not and so presumably Clements will not.

SPHENISCUS

Humboldt Penguin *Spheniscus humboldti*

A Humboldt current specialist seen on the pelagic – around 50 in total. Named for Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Heinrich Alexander Baron von Humboldt, German scientist and explorer. **VULNERABLE**

DIODEMIDAE

Waved Albatross *Diomedea epomophora*.

5 seen. 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

Salvin's Albatross (Shy Albatross) *Thalassarche (cauta) salvini*

A Sub-adult seen. Different authorities accept between one and four species in the *cauta* complex, although the latest DNA work shows that they are all closely related. The SACC says "*Thalassarche cauta* has been considered to consist of three separate species by Robertson & Nunn (1998), and this treatment has been followed by <REF>. See, however, Penhallurick & Wink (2004) for continued treatment as conspecific. <incorp. Abbott & Double 2003a, b, Double et al. 2003, Rheindt & Austin 2005> **SACC proposal passed to split into two or three species. SACC proposal pending to reverse this decision.**" The IOC says "*Thalassarche salvini* is split from *T.cauta* Shy Albatross (Tickell 2000, Brooke 2004, BLI, Tennyson in press, and others) **VULNERABLE**

PROCELLARIIDAE

Northern Giant Petrel *Macronectes hayllii*

1 only. The less common of the Giant Petrels off Lima. **NEAR THREATENED**

Cape Petrel *Daption capense*

1 on the pelagic – the name "*capense*" refers to the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa.

White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctalis*

Perhaps as many as 40, counted on the pelagics. **VULNERABLE**

Pink-footed Shearwater *Puffinus creatopus*

About 40 recorded. Has a very small breeding range at only three locations, which renders it susceptible to stochastic events and human impacts. Breeds only on Robinson Crusoe (a few thousand pairs in 1986 and 2,750 occupied burrows in 2002) and Santa

Clara (2,000-3,000 pairs in 1991) in the Juan Fernández Islands, and on Isla Mocha (13,000-17,000 pairs, but possibly up to 25,000 pairs). **VULNERABLE**

Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus*

Approximately 100 recorded.

Wilson's Storm-Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus*

c. 200 recorded

Elliot's Storm-Petrel *Oceanites gracilis*

Very common with 100 seen. The English name is accepted by IOC and SACC



Elliot's Storm Petrel

Markham's Storm-Petrel *Oceanodroma markhami*

c25 seen. Breeds on the Paracas peninsula, Peru, and additional colonies are likely on other islands and in the coastal desert of Peru and Chile. Named after Sir Clements Robert Markham, English geographer and traveler who spent time in Peru.

Ringed- Storm-Petrel *Oceanodroma hornbyi*

Only one recorded. The breeding grounds have never been found. At-sea distribution and observations of grounded birds indicate that it nests between 20° and 25°S in Chile and perhaps north into Peru. Birds may breed on offshore islands or mainland cliffs, but the coast of north Chile is distinctly bereft of islands and the cliffs are largely devoid of deep rocky crevices or soil in which petrels might burrow. It is most likely to nest in the Atacama desert.

PELACONOIDIDAE

Peruvian Diving-Petrel *Pelaconoides garnotti*

40 seen on the pelagic in total. This species has an extremely small occupied breeding range on four islands. All subpopulations are declining and some rapidly. This is the most I have seen in a long time. **ENDANGERED**

PODICIPEDIDAE

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland*

Two races of this smart grebe were encountered. First we observed small numbers of the stocky race *morrisoni*, endemic to Lake Junín, and what was presumably *chilensis* was observed by some of us near the pass along the Satipo road.

Great Grebe – *Podiceps major*

Around 70 on the sea near Laguna Paraiso

Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis*

Good looks at this Grebe on Lake Junín, providing good comparison with the next species. The subspecies here is the northern and high-elevation *juninensis*, which in plumage is closer to Junín Grebe than to the southern, nominate race. Two species are probably involved and the SACC says - Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the northern Andean subspecies, *juninensis*, might merit recognition as a separate species from *Podiceps occipitalis*

E Junín Grebe - *Podiceps taczanowskii*

We all obtained excellent close-ups of this endemic flightless Grebe – around 7 in total. The species is named after Wladyslaw Taczanowski, a 19th century Polish Ornithologist who wrote *Ornithologie du Pérou* (he has several species and subspecies named after him). Junin Grebe is confined to Lake Junín in the highlands of Junín, west-central Peru. It was extremely abundant in 1938, and the population was probably well over 1,000 birds in 1961. In the early and mid-1980s there were c.250 birds, but only 100 were counted in 1992, falling to around 50 in 1993. New extrapolations in early 1995, using a different methodology, estimated 205 individuals. The 1995-1996 and 1996-1997 breeding seasons were unsuccessful, but two broods apparently fledged in 1997-1998³. In August 1998, over 250 *Podiceps* sp. were found in 4 km of the lake (suggesting a total of 350-400 birds) and all those identified (over 20) were *P. taczanowskii*. Counts in late 2001 suggested a total population of c.300 birds, though this extrapolation from line transects may be overly optimistic, especially as counts in 2001 suggested a population of less than 100. Even if correct, this estimate is of total individuals following a good breeding season, and the number of mature individuals is likely to be far smaller, perhaps half as many. At present, the current global population is best estimated at between 100 and 300 individuals. You need a boat to see this bird. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

PHOENICOPTERIDAE

Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis*

About 400 birds at Lake Junín (Chinchaycocha is the correct Inca name for this lake), apparently the northernmost breeding locality of this species. **NEAR THREATENED**

THRESKIORNITHIDAE

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*

Large numbers at high elevations, including some great close-ups. Also around 10 on the coast – this species has only become a regular visitor to the coast in the last 20 years.

Black-faced (Andean) Ibis *Theristicus (branickii) melanopis*

Around 14 seen at Huanuco Viejo Ruins. The SACC says “*Theristicus melanopis* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with *T. caudatus*. However, it (with *branickii*) was considered a separate species by Steinbacher (1979), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Matheu & del Hoyo (1992), Ridgely et al. (2001), etc., but no explicit rationale has been published [?]; they form a superspecies (Steinbacher 1979). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *branickii* as separate species ("Andean Ibis") from *melanopis*; anecdotal observations (Vizcarra 2009) suggest that the two taxa segregate where they occur sympatrically during non-breeding season. **Proposal?** The IOC does not split Andean Ibis

ARDEIDAE

Western Great Egret *Ardea alba*

Formerly placed in either *Egretta* or the monotypic genus *Casmerodius*. Called Western Great Egret after the split of *Ardea modesta* (Eastern Great Egret) from *A. alba* (Sheldon 1987, Collar 2007, Christidis & Boles 2008).

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

2 were seen in the coastal lowlands.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Around 20 of this graceful heron were observed on the coast. ‘*Thula*’ is an Araucano (Chilean) Indian name for the Black-necked Swan, erroneously given to the Snowy Egret!

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

This widespread species were observed in the Pacific lowlands and some in the highlands. 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.

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Scattered sightings of this cosmopolitan species especially on Junin Lake, here of the race *hoactli*.

PELECANIDAE

Peruvian Pelican *Pelecanus thagus*

Common off the Pacific shore. **NEAR THREATENED**

SULIDAE

Blue-footed Booby *Sula nebouxii*

2 seen on the Palomino islands

Peruvian Booby *Sula variegata*

Thousands were seen off the Pacific shore. Both this and the previous species are typical birds of the Humboldt current.

PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

A minimum of a hundred birds were seen along the Pacific shore and some in the highlands

Guanay Cormorant *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*

Only 4-6 seen on the pelagic trip. Named after Vice-Admiral Louis Antoine Baron de Borgainville (1729-1811) French soldier, navigator and mathematician. **NEAR THREATENED**

Red-legged Cormorant *Phalacrocorax gaimardii*

20+ recorded on the pelagic. Named after the 19th century French naval surgeon, explorer and naturalist Paul Gaimard, discoverer of South Island Fernbird and Grey Warbler in New Zealand. **NEAR THREATENED**

CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus*

A couple of birds were noted near Huanuco, two more were seen in the Ancash part of the Rio Fortaleza valley, and larger numbers were found in the Pacific lowlands. 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*

Small numbers of this scavenger were found below 2000 m. 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.

ACCIPITRIDAE

Plain-breasted Hawk *Accipiter ventralis*

One at Bosque Unchog. The SACC says "*Accipiter striatus* was treated as four species in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Thiollay (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001): *velox* of N. America, *chionogaster* of Middle America, *ventralis* of the Andes, *erythronemius* of lowland southern South America); Pinto (1938) and Hellmayr & Conover (1949) considered *erythronemius* (including *ventralis*) to be a separate species from *A. striatus*, and Friedmann (1950) and Stiles & Skutch (1989) considered *chionogaster* and *erythronemius* as separate species from *A. striatus*. [split almost certainly good, but no published data support this split; check Storer (1952). [According to HBW account author Rob Bierregaard, through correspondence with Tom Schulenberg, no published data support this split and he was basically forced to comply with species taxonomy given to him.] Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) did not follow this split and provided rationale against following it. **Proposal needed**" So IOC splits SACC says it's just a Sharp-shinned Hawk!

Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus*

1 at Lake Junin.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Repeated good looks at both adult and immature plumages of this distinctive raptor. Recent genetic data suggest that this species, in spite of its unique shape and jizz, better belongs in *Buteo*.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

One near Huanuco. Recent genetic studies suggest the resurrection of the monotypic genus *Rupornis* for this species.

White-throated Hawk *Buteo albigula*

One sub-adult bird along the Paty Trail

Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma*

Buteo polyosoma includes *B. poecilochrous*, (Puna Hawk) currently recognized by some but which SACC treats as conspecific. The form seen in the inter-montane valleys and Lomas de Lachay was *polyosoma* and the big broad winged birds in the High Andes were *poecilochrous*, (Puna Hawk).

FALCONIDAE

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

This handsome high Andean falcon featured as the most often encountered raptor on the tour.

Northern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*

One on the first day – a vagrant this far south

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

Regular sightings of this widespread open country species, which likely has benefited from centuries of habitat destruction in the Peruvian Andes.

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*

Excellent looks at 1 bird at Lake Junín.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrines*

One in the Santa Eulalia Valley and one near Lima on the last day

Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus*

A male and a female displaying and calling on the Paty trail – we originally thought Bat Falcon!.

RALLIDAE

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus**

Common Gallinule -*Gallinula galeatus*

We saw the large race *garmani* in the highlands. Small numbers were also found near the coast, here of the smaller race *pauxilla*. Note that this species is a recent split from Common Moorhen of the old world (*Gallinula chlorops*) on the basis of morphological, genetic, and vocal differences (Groenenberg et al 2008)

Andean Coot *Fulica ardesiaca*

Over 2000 birds were estimated to be present in the small section of Lake Junín we covered and perhaps the same again on Lake Paraiso, and a few were encountered elsewhere.

Giant Coot *Fulica gigantean*

Common at Lake Conococha near Huaraz and on the aptly named Patococha in the Carpa valley.

BURHINIDAE

Peruvian Thick-knee *Burhinus superciliaris*

Fantastic observations of a party of 4 birds north of Lima.

HAEMATOPODIDAE

Blackish Oystercatcher *Haematopus ater*

2 seen in Isla Palomino from the Pelagic

American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus*

A few along the coast at Laguna Paraiso and from the Pelagic.

RECURVIROSTRIDAE

Black-necked Stilt – *Himantopus mexicanus*

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

CHARADRIIDAE

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*

Numerous encounters of this splendid species at high elevations and the noisiest bird around our tents at Bosque Unchog.



Andean Lapwing – Jake Faust

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

5 counted at Laguna Paraiso. Formerly known as Black-bellied Plover. The IOC says "The committee decided to select one spelling for each variant word (between American and English spelling), because to state these words in the alternative in every case would produce a cumbersome list. But the committee encourages each author and publisher to select whatever spelling of these words is deemed appropriate (since that would undoubtedly happen anyway). The spellings selected by the committee represent a compromise. *Grey* is used because far more taxa have traditionally used that spelling than *gray*. The list likewise adopts the British spelling of *sombre*, *sabre*, *sulphur*, *mitre*, *ochre*, and *moustache*, and the American spelling of *color* and *racket*. This tilt to the British side is justified by the fact that both spellings of every one of these variant words is considered correct in typical American dictionaries, such as the unabridged *Merriam-Webster Dictionary*. We hope this solution will find favor with most users of the list.

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus*

Fairly common along the coast. Here the resident race *peruvianus*

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*

A few north of Lima.

Snowy Plover *Charadrius alexandrius*

Around 10 at Laguna Paraiso

Puna Plover *Charadrius alticola*

One seen well along the shores of Lake Junin.

Diademed Plover *Phegornis mitchellii*

Our encounter with a pair with in a bog at Marcapomacocha was magical indeed and another pair seen by the bog trotters later on. Formally called Diademed Sandpiper Plover. **NEAR THREATENED**

THINOCORIDAE

Grey-breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus*

4 at Marcopomacocha and 2 at Lake Junin. The race concerned is *ingae*. Note that detailed studies in the last decades have shown that seedsnipes are probably the closest living relatives of the enigmatic Plains-Wanderer from Australia. Both could be relicts of an ancient group of grassland-inhabiting waders that disappeared from the Antarctic continent when it was covered by ice some 10-15 million years ago.

Least Seedsnipe *Thinocorus rumicivorus*

At least 6 of these small seedsnipes were found in the Lomas de Lachay. Here the coastal race *cuneicauda*.

SCOLOPACIDAE

Puna Snipe *Gallinago andina*

Great looks at the bog at Marcopomacocha and a couple more at Lake Junin and one for lunch in the Cordillera Blanca. The SACC says “Species limits in New World *Gallinago* have been fluid and controversial, and not based on explicit analyses. Many authors (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b) have considered *paraguaiiae*, *magellanica*, and *andina* to be conspecific. Additionally, *Gallinago paraguaiiae* was considered conspecific with *G. [gallinago] delicata* by Phelps & Phelps (1958a), Meyer de Schauensee (1970), and Blake (1970). Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990) placed *magellanica* with *paraguaiiae*, making this species *G. magellanica*. Any arrangement of species limits in these taxa is based largely on anecdotal data, and this group is badly in need of formal study, especially given that differences in displays and vocalizations among *paraguaiiae*, *magellanica*, and *andina* have been reported (Jaramillo 2003).

Andean Snipe *Gallinago jamesoni*

The wonderful pre-dawn display sounds of this species were heard several times at Bosque Unchog. However looks at 3 flushed birds were to be had in the same area. Named after William Jameson Scottish zoologist and collector based in Quito 1826-1873.

(Hudsonian) Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*

20+ at Laguna Paraiso. 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 melanoleuc*

Two at Laguna Paraiso

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

One at lake Junin and 20 at Laguna Paraiso

Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macularia*

Willet *Tringa semipalmata*

20+ at Laguna Paraiso. Formerly in the genus *Catoptrophorus* but moved from *Catoptrophorus* to *Tringa* (Pereira & Baker 2005, NACC);

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

6+ at Laguna Paraiso

Least Sandpiper *Calidris minutilla*

40+ at Laguna Paraiso

Western Sandpiper *Calidris maurii*

6+ at Laguna Paraiso

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

100+ at Laguna Paraiso

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*

20 at Marcopomacocha and really common on Lake Junin

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

200+ at Laguna Paraiso

Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus*

20+ at Laguna Paraiso

Wilson's Phalarope *Steganopus tricolor*

20+ at Laguna Paraiso and huge numbers on Lake Junin 500+?

LARIDAE

Swallow-tailed Gull *Creagrus furcatus*

4 on the pelagic. First described by French naturalist and surgeon Adolphe-Simon Neboux in 1846. Its scientific name is originally derived from the Greek word for gull, "Glaros" and via Latin *Larus*, "gull" and *furca* "two-tined fork" It spends most of its life flying and hunting over the open ocean. The main breeding location is on the rocky shores and cliffs of Hood, Tower and Wolf Island, with lower numbers on most of the other islands. It is more common on the eastern islands where the water is warmer-It is the only fully nocturnal gull and seabird in the world preying on squid and small fish which rise to the surface at night to feed on plankton. The Swallow-tailed Gull is a near-endemic breeding bird of the Galápagos Islands, although a few pairs nest on Malpelo Island off the coast of Colombia.

Sabine's Gull *Xema sabini*

2 on the pelagic

Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri*

Common along the coast. *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, 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). Named for Sir Edward Belcher British naval explore of the pacific coast of America 1825-1828

Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla*

One on the beach at El Paraiso – a warm water species uncommon this far south

Grey Gull *Larus modestus*

Plentiful on the Pacific shore. Nests inland in the desert.

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus*

Another common gull along the Pacific coast. For those of you visiting southern Africa - note that the subspecies found along the coast there has now been proposed to be a different species, the Cape Gull *L. vetula*.

Grey-hooded Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*

Common on the coast. The genetic data of Crochet et al. (1999) and Pons et al. (2005) indicate that *Larus* as currently constituted is polyphyletic, and that resurrection of *Chroicocephalus* for a group of species that includes *L. cirrocephalus*, *L. serranus*, *L. ridibundus*, and *L. maculipennis* is necessary to maintain *Larus* as monophyletic; this would represent a partial return to the classification of Ridgway (1919), which also included *L. pipixcan* and *L. atricilla* in *Chroicocephalus*.

Andean Gull *Chroicocephalus serranus*

Regular sightings at higher elevations. Called *Kellwa* in native Quechua.

Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans*

8 or so on the Pelagic and 100+ on the beach at El Paraiso. **NEAR THREATENED**

South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea*

A few along the coast at El Paraiso and about 20 on the pelagic

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

One at El Paraiso beach

Peruvian Tern *Sternula lorata*

1 on the pelagic and scope views of two at El Paraiso. An increasingly declining species, in serious trouble. 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 un-surveyed 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**



Peruvian Tern

Inca Tern *Larosterna inca*:

Excellent views on the pelagic. **NEAR THREATENED**

STERCORIIDAE

Chilean Skua – *Stercorarius chilensis*

20+ seen on the pelagic. 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. Although some classifications have considered *Stercorarius skua*, *S. chilensis*, *S. maccormicki*, and *S. antarcticus* as a single species (e.g., Peters 1934, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Blake 1977), see Devillers (1978), Parmelee (1988), and Furness (1996) for evidence for ranking each as a separate species based on limited hybridization where in contact and on major biological differences among them

South Polar Skua *Stercorarius maccormicki*

Chocolate brown Skuas off Lima have confused me for years – it seems the one we saw was of this species on the pelagic.

Pomarine Skua *Stercorarius pomarinus*

At least 20 seen on the pelagic. *Stercorarius pomarinus* is more closely related to the large Skuas than to the traditional jaegers

Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus*

4+ on the pelagic

COLUMBIDAE

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*

Regular sightings of this montane forest species. A widespread species, ranging from British Columbia (Canada) down into northern Argentina., though the southern races *crissalis*, *roraimae* and *albilinea* (= the one we saw) are sometimes regarded as a separate species, White-necked Pigeon *C. albilinea*. Also 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.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

A frequently seen open country species recorded almost daily. Here the race *hypoleuca*, with white tail tips.

West Peruvian Dove *Zenaida meloda*

Common along 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.

Croaking Ground-Dove *Columbina cruziana*

Common along the coastal strip but also in the Rio Santa valley in Ancash.

Bare-faced Ground-Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae*

This handsome little dove was found in the Santa Eulalia Valley and seen at some other highland sites. Named after the Cecile Gautrau, daughter of 19th century French naturalist, Lesson (the one with the seedeater).

Black-winged Ground-Dove *Metriopelia melanoptera*

This distinctive ground-dove (here of the nominate race) was seen in the upper Santa Eulalia Valley and at Lake Junín.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

Not much in evidence this trip, only seen in the Santa Eulalia Valley. The bird is named after Jules Pierre Verreaux (1808-1873), a French collector, naturalist and natural history dealer, who also has (amongst others) an eagle, a coua and a turaco bearing his name.

Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla**

PSITTACIDAE

Blue-headed Macaw *Ara couloni**

Some flew overhead near the Oilbird cave but we could not see them. **VULNERABLE**

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Common at the Tingo Maria Oilbird cave

Mountain Parakeet *Bolborhynchus aurifrons*

Around 40 seen at the Lomas de Lachay Reserve

CUCULIDAE

Squirrel Cuzco *Piaya cayana**

Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

A few sightings on the coastal plain.

STRIGIDAE

Pacific Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium peruanum**

In the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia*

At Lomas de Lachay. We saw the small desert race *nanodes*.

STEATORNITHIDAE

Oilbird *Steatornis caripensis*

Many hundreds in the Oilbird cave at Tingo Maria. Although it forages by sight, the Oilbird is one of only a few birds, and the only nocturnal one, known to navigate by echolocation in sufficiently poor light conditions, using a series of sharp audible clicks for this purpose. It also produces a variety of harsh screams while in its caves. Entering a cave with a light especially provokes these raucous calls; they also may be heard as the birds prepare to emerge from a cave at dusk.

CAPRIMULGIDAE

Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

Splendid looks at males and females near our camp at Bosque Unchog. *Uropsalis* – Greek – *oura* – tail/*psalis* - shears

APODIDAE

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus*

Many of the race *parvulus* mostly on the west Andean slope

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.

Green Violetear *Colibri thalassinus*

One seen at breakfast above Chilifruta

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans*

E Spot-throated Hummingbird *Leucippus taczanowskii*

Excellent views of this modestly attired endemic at Pueblo Libre.

Blue-tailed Emerald Chlorostibon *mellisugus*

A female observed at Tingo Maria

Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia*

A few along the coast

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

4 along the Paty trail feeding in flowering bushes.

Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis*

Several encounters. Here the southernmost race *caumatonotus*.

E Black-breasted Hillstar *Oreotrochilus melanogaster*:

2 birds were seen at Marcapomacocha.

Mountain Velvetbreast *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*

3 seen in total

Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer*

Sightings of the race *dichroua* along the Paty trail and near Chjillifruta.

Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanopterus*

Seen at Bosque Unchog and above Chilifruta.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*

... and this one is the largest one of all! It was most numerous along the Santa Eulalia road (which seems to be the Giant Hummer capital of the world), but we also saw large numbers in the Huascarán National Park (*peruviana*).

Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena*

3 individuals along the Paty trail

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata*

In the Carpish Mountains – here the white breasted form. The orange breasted form farther south Gould's Inca *Coeligena inca* is considered conspecific with Collared Inca *C. torquata* (SACC 2004)

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*

Repeated encounters with this smart Cloud forest hummer. Here the race *decolor*, with a deep violet throat.

Emerald-bellied Puffleg *Eriocnemis alinae*

Seen daily on the Paty trail

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoriae*

5 seen in total.

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna*

E Bronze-tailed Comet *Polyonymus caroli*

Good observations along the Santa Eulalia road and in the Huascarán National Park. A localized endemic.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*

A handful of sightings of the blue-tailed race *smaragdinicollis*.

E Coppery Metaltail *Metallura theresiae*

The most frequently seen endemic at Bosque Unchog, and truly stunning. Here the nominate race, named after Princess Therese of Bavaria (1850-1925).

E Black Metaltail *Metallura phoebe*

Very common at Quebrada Llanganuco where this species was amazingly common and granted many good views as it fed on the plentiful mistletoe flowers.

Olivaceous Thornbill *Chalcostigma olivaceum*

2 birds of the race *pallens* were seen at Marcapomacocha, and we managed to witness the typical behavior of walking over short grass, cushion plants etc.

Long-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus kingi*

Seen along the Paty trail, here of the southern race *smaragdinus*. Named after Rear Admiral Philip Parker King (1791- 1856), British marine surveyor, collector and traveler in the American tropics.

Oasis Hummingbird *Rhodopsis vesper*

One seen in the Santa Eulalia valley and common in the Lomas de Lachay area

Peruvian Sheartail *Thaumastura cora*

A gem of a little hummer, 3 along the Santa Eulalia road.

Purple-collared Woodstar *Myrtis fanny*

10+ along the Santa Eulalia road were all in female or eclipse plumage.

TROGONIDAE

Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

A pair of the nominate race performed beautifully along the Paty trail.

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps**

Along the Paty trail (nominate).

BUCCONIDAE

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

2 at the oilbird cave

Yellow-billed Nunbird *Monasa flavirostris*

5 at the oilbird cave – one bathing on the track

RAMPHASTIDAE

Grey-breasted Mountain-Toucan *Andigena hypoglauca*

Good looks from the football field at the top of the Paty Trail and one lower. **NEAR THREATENED**

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus**

PICIDAE

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus**

Yellow-vented Woodpecker *Veniliornis nigriceps*

One of this temperate forest woodpecker on the Paty trail

Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus ribiginosus*

A pair on the Paty trail

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolli*

One seen well at the Carpath Tunnel. Named for another Frenchman Francois Victor Massena Prince d'Essling and Duc de Rivoli –ornithologist and collector 1795-1863

Black-necked Woodpecker *Colaptes atricollis*

2 in the Santa Eulalia valley Birds here belong to the nominate race. Note that genetic data seem to indicate that South American 'flickers' are not really related to the *Colaptes* flickers found in North America.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*

A smart, largely terrestrial woodpecker of high elevations, encountered on numerous occasions. Two races were seen, *cinereicapillus* northward and *puno* southward.

FURNARIIDAE

E Coastal Miner *Geositta peruviana*

Excellent scope views of this Peruvian endemic in the Lomas de Lachay. The genus name literally means 'nuthatch of the earth'.

Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia*

About 6 birds were seen in barren puna country in Junín department. Race *juninensis*

E Dark-winged Miner *Geositta saxicolina*

Another Peruvian endemic, this one showing very well at Marcapomacocha and Lake Junin.

E Thick-billed Miner *Geositta crassirostris*

Yet another endemic seen at the Lomas de Lachay and one of the more distinctive members of the genus, putting up a fantastic show in response to the tape. Birds we saw belong to the nominate race, confined to the coastal lomas of Lima department (the other race, *fortis*, being found above 1500 m farther south).

Slender-billed Miner *Geositta tenuirostris*

8 of the nominate race were found at Marcapomacocha and one along the Parihuanca road

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jelskii*

Many encounters with this species in the highlands.

E Striated Earthcreeper *Upucerthia serrana*

A very smart endemic with one along the Parihaunca road and 4 at Llanganuco lakes.

E Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes *Cinclodes taczanowskii*

1 at Laguna Paraiso. 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. It looks like both forms have not differentiated enough and are better lumped.

Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris*

The most frequently encountered member of this genus, here of the races *longipennis* and *rivularis*, both having whitish wing bars (but still not as contrasting as the wing bars on the next species). This is split from *Cinclodes fuscus* Bar-winged Cinclodes which now does not exist and is split as follows Buff-winged Cinclodes *C. fuscus*, Cream-winged Cinclodes *C. albiventris* & Chestnut-winged Cinclodes *C. albidiventris* . (Sanin et al 2009, SACC)

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis*:

A few seen in three different localities always near running water.

E White-bellied Cinclodes *Cinclodes palliatus*

This superb central Peruvian endemic obliged well at Marcapomacocha. Ecologically this species seems to be tied to mineral-rich and well watered cushion-plant bogs with rocky outcrops and stony slopes nearby. Known from only a very small area in central Peru's high Andes, the total population has been estimated to be between 250 and 1000 birds.

We saw the extraction of peat for garden centers in Lima which is a major threat.
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Tawny Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura yanacensis*

One seen very well above Yurac Coral in the Huascarán National Park

NEAR THREATENED

E Rusty-crowned Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura pileata*

First we obtained great looks at several birds of the pure rusty-crowned nominate race, endemic to Lima department. We then encountered this species again at the Llanganuco lakes, here of the race *cajabambae* which has the rusty crown streaked with black.

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptes melanops**

At Lake Junín whilst searching for Grebes



White-bellied Cinclodes – Jim Watt

Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis unirufa*

A species with a strong affinity for *Chusquea* bamboo, seen well along the Paty trail and at the Carpish tunnel.

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*

A widespread Spinetail, also seen along the Paty trail (*infumata*). Named for the Spaniard Brigadier General Felix Manuel de Azara (1742-1821) who commanded the Paraguayan/Brazilian frontier.

E Creamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla*

Fantastic response to playback, and we couldn't have had any better views of this lovely endemic, here of the nominate race. Unlike *Synallaxis* spinetails, members of this genus are typically arboreal, often favouring vine tangles in mid-storey and subcanopy.

E Baron's Spinetail *Cranioleuca baroni*

Another smart endemic. This one was common above Cochabamba (*capitalis*) and near the Llanganuco lakes (nominate). Another Peruvian endemic, though evidence for the Baron's (or Southern Line-cheeked) Spinetail vs. Line-cheeked (or Northern Line-cheeked) Spinetail *C. antisiensis* split as proposed in e.g. Ridgely & Tudor seems to be exceptionally weak. The closest populations, geographically, of *C. antisiensis* and *C. baroni* are more similar to one another than they are to other subspecies within their respective 'species', and drawing a line between these two is arbitrary, even though the extremes differ radically.



Creamy-crested Spinetail

White-chinned Thistletail *Asthenes fuliginosa*

Seen well at Bosque Unchog. Birds here belong to the endemic race *plengei*, one of two subspecies found south of the Marañon. With Mouse-coloured Thistletail *S. griseomurina* squeezed in between the range of these and the nominate further north, more than one species may be involved. Genetic work has indicated that the genus *Schizoeaca* should be merged with *Asthenes*.

E Eye-ringed Thistletail *Asthenes palpebralis*

Unbelievable close-ups at breakfast of a very responsive birds along the Satipo road. A Peruvian endemic with just a small range in Junín department. Southward it is replaced by Vilcabamba Thistletail *S. vilcabambae*.

E Pale-tailed Canastero *Asthenes huancavelicae*

Another Peruvian endemic obliging very well to the tape at Pueblo Libre. Birds here belong to an un-described, highly localized and cinnamon-tailed race. 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. *Asthenes huancavelicae* is split from *A. dorbignyi* (Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990, Ridgely & Tudor 1994); SACC needs analysis to reconsider

Canyon Canastero *Asthenes pudibunda*

Good looks along the Santa Eulaia road. An ex-endemic, this species was recently also found in extreme northern Chile, where we now see it on every Chile tour.

Cordilleran Canastero *Asthenes modesta*

Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis*

This unusually greyish canastero of bleak high Andean country was seen on several occasions.

Streak-backed Canastero *Asthenes wyatti*

One seen along the Parihuanca road and two in the Carpa valley Huascarán National Park

E Junín Canastero *Asthenes virgata*

Good looks at this endemic at Marcopomacocha.



Junin Canstero

Line-fronted Canstero *Asthenes urubambensis*

Good looks at Bosque Unchog. Almost an endemic **NEAR THREATENED**

Many-striped Canstero *Asthenes flammulata*

Several sightings (and good response to the tape) of the southernmost race *taczanowskii* at Bosque Unchog.

E Cactus Canstero *Pseudasthenes cactorum*

Eventually we all obtained good looks at this distinctive endemic. Here the highly localized race *lachayensis*, only known from the Lomas de Lachay. A recent genetic study places this and 3 other ex *Asthenes* cansteros in a new genus *Pseudasthenes* Derryberry, E., S. Claramunt, K. E. O'Quin, A. Aleixo, R. T. Chesser, J. V. Remsen, Jr., and R. T. Brumfield. 2010. *Pseudasthenes*, a new genus of ovenbird (Aves: Passeriformes: Furnariidae). *Zootaxa* 2416:61-68.

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*

Numerous encounters in high-elevation mixed flocks (*peruvianus*).

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

A bromeliad specialist, showing particularly well along the Paty trail (*auritus*).



Cactus Canastero

Black-billed Treehunter *Thripadectes melanohryncus**

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata**

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

On at the Paty Trail.

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*

One on the Paty trail

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorynchus guttatus*

2 near the Tingo Maria Oilbird cave

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

One on the Paty trail in a mixed flock. *Lacrymyger* is Latin “tear gathering” referring to the spotting.

THAMNOPHILIDAE

Great Antshrike *Taraba major*

One showed well at Tingo Maria

Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

A nicely responsive pair at Tingo Maria

Uniform Antshrike *Thamnophilus unicolor**

Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura*

One seen others heard at Tingo Maria

Long-tailed Antbird *Drymophila caudata*

Numerous (especially by voice, but several birds showed very well) in *Chusquea* bamboo along the Paty trail. Here the nominate race, more than one species possibly being involved.

GRALLARIIDAE

Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria squamigera*

At Bosque Unchog. Commonly heard and lone seen by Steve

Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicola*

This one was quite easy. 6+ seen at various localities throughout the tour.

E Bay Antpitta *Grallaria capitalis**

No luck with this one, though we came pretty close. One of the hardest *Grallaria* to see



Stripe-headed Antpitta

E Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula obscura*

Seen by some of the endemic race *obscura* along at Bosque Unchog. The 'Rufous Antpitta' complex will likely fall apart into a number of species. A possible English name for '*G. obscura*' could be 'Fulvous Antpitta'.

E Chestnut Antpitta *Grallaria blakei*

Nice looks along the Paty trail but we had to go in for it. **NEAR THREATENED**

SCYTALOPIDAE

Trilling Tapaculo *Scytalopus parvirostris**

Numerous by voice along the Paty trail

E Rufous-vented *Scytalopus femoralis*

Another common voice along the Paty trail (mainly below the range of Trilling Tapaculo, though with some overlap) and one coaxed into view.

E Neblina Tapaculo *Scytalopus altirostris*

The common higher-elevation Tapaculo at Bosque Unchog, and tricky to see but we did manage one extremely well.

E "Millpo" Tapaculo *Scytalopus sp. nov.*

An as yet un-described species we searched for and saw well along the Satipo road.

E Ancash Tapaculo *Scytalopus affinis*

One responded well to playback at Quebrada Llanganuco. Very small range in the Cordillera Blanca

E Tschudi's Tapaculo *Scytalopus acutirostris*

The most widespread Tapaculo on the tour, showing well at the Carpish Tunnel. Heard at a number of other localities. This was our mystery Tapaculo at Chillfruta.

TYRANNIDAE

White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps*

One in the Carpish mountains. Much still needs to be learnt about the distribution and seasonal occurrence of the various subspecies found in Peru, and I'm not sure which race we saw.

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*

The race *intensa* was along the Satipo road, and scattered birds were found elsewhere.

Highland Elaenia *Elaenia obscura*

One along at the Paty.

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Two birds of the race *griseum* were found on the western slope of the Andes along the descent from Huaraz to the coast. A taxonomic mess, with more than one species certainly being involved.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

A typical species of temperate forest and the tree-line, common and conspicuous at Bosque Unchog. Here the race *brunneomarginatus*.

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopectus*

Fairly common in mixed flocks in the Carpish Mountains

White-tailed Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus poecilocercus*

Fairly common in mixed flocks in the Carpish Mountains

Black-crested Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes nigrocristatus*

Several encounters with this very cute little flycatcher in the Cordillera Blanca Polylepis.

Pied-crested Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes reguloides*

A close relative of the previous species and possibly we found it to be fairly common along the Santa Eulalia road and south of Lima. Almost an endemic but occurs in northern Chile.

Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes alpinus*

This one pleased me! A nice responsive pair in the highest *Polylepis* grove we visited near Puertochuello pass in the Huacaran National Park. Almost an endemic but occurs in Bolivia **ENDANGERED**

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris*

Several encounters

Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus*

Scattered encounters with the race *aequatorialis* in more humid situations than the previous species.

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea*

2 on the way to Santa Eulalia

Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant *Pseudotriccus ruficeps*

One along the Paty trail in the *Chusquea* bamboo.

E Peruvian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius viridiflavus*

Numerous by voice along the Paty trail, with 3 birds showing well in response to playback. . The genus is named in honor of John Zimmer (1889-1957), a US ornithologist who (among other works) wrote the monumental *Studies of Peruvian Birds* (1931).

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*

A few sightings along the Paty trail (*palamblae*). Flycatchers in this genus are unusual in being frugivorous rather than insectivorous. Hence, like many Cotingas and Manakins, they also have lek systems.

E Inca Flycatcher *Leptopogon taczanowskii*

A pair in a mixed flock along the Paty trail

Ochraceous-breasted Flycatcher *Myiophobus ochraceiventris*

Nice looks at Bosque Unchog on all days and can be tricky to see. *Myiophobus ochraceiventris* is a member of proposed genus *Nephelomyias* (Ohlson, Fjeldså & Ericson 2009)

Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*

We saw the coastal *rufescens* subspecies. The SACC says “The subspecies *rufescens* of arid western Peru and northern Chile was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) considered a separate species from *Myiophobus fasciatus*, but Zimmer (1939c) and Koepcke (1961) reported specimens that showed signs of intergradation between *rufescens* and *M. f. crypterythrus* (cf. Ridgely & Tudor 1994); thus, Meyer de Schauensee (1966) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed by subsequent authors. Jaramillo (2003), however, suggested that *rufescens* should be considered a separate species.”

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra*

We found this multi-colored reed dweller on Lake Junín, apparently the northernmost high Andean breeding locality.

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus granadensis**

Olive-faced Flatbill *Tolmomyias viridiceps*

One at Tingo Maria. *Tolmomyias viridiceps* is split from *T. flaviventris* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); SACC needs proposal

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Fairly common along the Paty trail and at the Carpish tunnel (nominate).

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans*

Here the race *angustirostris*, more than one species possibly being involved.

Tropical Peewee *Contopus cinereus*

One on the lower Santa Eulalia road.

Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigates*

One of the race *ardosiacus* was noted along the Paty trail.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Scattered along the Pacific slope. A typical bird of drier areas, from sea level to mid-elevations.

Andean Negrito *Lessonia oreas*

Numerous around Lake Junín. Others on Patococha lake in Huascarán National Park.

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris*

One sighting of this minute, rock loving ground-tyrant on the Santa Eulalia road.

Puna Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis*

1 at Marcapomacocha and a couple at Yurac Coral in Huascarán National Park

White-browed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albilora*

A loose flock of 12 or so in the Cordillera Blanca. An austral migrant to Peru.

Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola grisea*

At Marcapomacocha and the Cordillera Blanca.

Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea*

Two were observed at Marcapomacocha, where this species occurs as an austral migrant.

White-fronted Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons*: A large and handsome ground-tyrant of the highest elevations, conspicuous at Marcapomacocha.

Ochre-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola flavinucha*

An austral migrant, here of the nominate race. We saw three at Marcapomacocha, Six at Lake Junin and another one along the pass between the Cordillera Blanca and the Cordillera Huayhuash.

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis montana*

Regular sightings of the subspecies *insolens* at high elevations.



Ochre-naped Ground-Tyrant

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis*

Several seen.

Red-rumped Bush-Tyrant *Cnemarchus erythropygius*

A here there and nowhere bird but seen daily not far from our camp at Bosque Unchog. A stunning Flycatcher. Greek: *Knemos* = Mountain slope. *Marchus* = chief, ruler. “Chief of the Mountain Slopes” – very apt.

Rufous-webbed Tyrant *Polioxolmis rufipennis*

Three along the upper reaches of the Satipo road.. Formerly either placed in *Myiotheretes* or *Xolmis*, but the new monotypic genus *Polioxolmis* was proposed for this species in the mid-eighties.

E Kalinowski’s Chat-Tyrant *Silvicultrix spodionota*

Great looks by all at one at the Carpish Tunnel. *Ochthoeca spodionota* is split from *O. frontalis* (García-Moreno et al. 1998); SACC needs proposal

D’Orbigny’s Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthoides*:

At last 3 pair were seen. Alcide d’Orbigny was a 19th century French naturalist and collector who spent over half a decade in South America. In addition to birds he assembled specimens of many life forms, as well as a large collection of fossils. The latter led him to determine that there were many geological layers, revealing that they

must have been laid down over millions of years. This was the first time such an idea had ever been suggested.

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*

A regularly encountered chat-tyrant. In Ancash and Huanuco we encountered the race *centralis*, while in Junín we saw *tectricialis*.

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor*

The most frequently seen chat-tyrant of treeline, here of the race *brunneifrons*, more than one species possibly being involved (cf. Ridgely & Tudor, Vol. II).

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

Frequent sightings of this dry-country chat-tyrant.

Short-tailed Field-Tyrant *Muscigralla brevicauda*

One at Lomas de Lachay and 3-4 at Pueblo Libre.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

2 at Tingo Maria

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

A few in the foothills in the Huanuco valley and at Tingo Maria.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

A few in the Carpish mountains. One of the most widespread species of this genus in the Americas.

Pale-edged Flycatcher *Myiarchus cephalotes*

One along the Paty trail

COTINGIDAE

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata*

Repeated good views of this widespread Andean Cotinga.

E Bay-vented Cotinga *Doliornis sclateri* Fabulous 'scope looks of one at Bosque Unchog and another the next day. A Bosque Unchog speciality that gave us a bit of trouble to find. Named for British ornithologist and collector Philip Lutley Sclater (1829-1913) who has a hots of birds named after him. **VULNERABLE**



Bay-vented Cotinga – Jim Watt

E White-cheeked Cotinga *Zaratornis Stresemanni*

Great looks at this Peruvian endemic at Quebrada Llanganuco. Only described in the late 60's. The generic name comes from the type locality – Bosque Zarate not far from the central hiway. *Stresemanni* comes from Erwin Freidrich Stresemann the German ornithologist and collector. **VULNERABLE**



White-cheeked Cotinga

Green and Black (Huanuco) Fruiteater *Pipreola riefferii tallmanorum* *
Unfortunately not seen – this distinctive subspecies probably deserves species rank.

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

10+ including cracking males showed at close range alongside the track at the Carpish tunnel (*viridicauda*).

TITYRIDAE

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor*

One on the Paty Trail

VIREONIDAE

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

One along the Paty trail on consecutive days. A highly variable species, here of the endemic race *saturatus*.

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*

2 seen along the Paty trail

HIRUNDINIDAE

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

The most frequently encountered hirundine.

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*

Many good looks at this high elevation swallow (nominate).

Andean Swallow *Stelgidopteryx andecola*

Several sightings with 10+ at Lake Junin. Birds here belong to the race *oroyae*, named after the mining town of La Oroya. This species is often placed in the monotypic genus *Petrochelidon*.

TROGLODYTIDAE

E Peruvian Wren *Cinnycerthia peruana*

This melodious songster was seen daily at the Paty Trail and the Carpish Tunnel

E 'Mantaro Wren' *Pheugopedius sp. nov*

Superb views of this vociferous *Pheugopedius* wren in *Chusquea* bamboo on the higher slopes above the Rio Mantaro along the Pariahuanca road. This undescribed taxon has not yet been collected. The spotting below is reminiscent of that found on the underparts of some races of the geographically quite remote Plain-tailed Wren *P. euophrys* but the voice is quite different from the latter (especially compared to the

southernmost race *schulenbergi*), and moreover our birds had some faint barring on the tail. The song is not unlike that of Inca Wren *T. eisenmanni* (so far only known to occur farther south, in the Vilcanota and Vilcabamba mountains on both sides of the Urubamba valley) but the latter has plain underparts and is found in an area separated from where we were by the deep Apurimac Valley, a major biogeographic barrier. So for now I tentatively regard this taxon as a new species to science, though collection of specimens, detailed comparisons and preferably also genetic analysis are needed to really determine the taxonomic status of this new form. Note the genus change the SACC says “Genetic data (Mann et al. 2006) indicate that the broad genus *Thryothorus* is polyphyletic, and that true *Thryothorus* is not found in South America; Mann et al. (2006) recommended recognition of three genera for South American taxa by resurrecting two from the synonymy of *Thryothorus* (*Pheugopedius* and *Thryophilus*)”

Coraya Wren *Pheugopedius coraya**

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Numerous and widespread. Here found up to much higher elevations than in e.g. Ecuador.

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*

2 seen on separate days in the Carpish Mountains

Sedge Wren *Cistothorus platensis*

Excellent looks at the race *graminicola*, one of the South American subspecies that seem to be quite different from the North American *stellaris* group. Vocal differences are quite obvious and several species are likely involved but the details remain to be worked out.

Grey-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Common along the Paty trail, and we called in a couple.

MIMIDAE

Long-tailed Mockingbird *Mimus longicaudatus*

Common on the Pacific slope of the Andes.

TURDIDAE

White-eared Solitaire *Entomodestes lecotis*

Great looks at three individuals on the Paty trail

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco*

Numerous and widespread, mainly in drier areas. 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*

Another common thrush, this one mainly being found in more humid mountainous areas.

Glossy Black Thrush *Turdus serranus*

One tape responsive bird on the Paty trail and a pair feeding on the ground

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

Common at Tingo Maria

CINCLIDAE

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus*

Great looks of these wonderful birds at several localities. Always a crowd pleaser! This species does not dip! Feeds above the surface only

PASSERIDAE

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Only in Lima. In South America introduced to Chile and Argentina, from whence it spread northward.

MOTACILLIDAE

Short-billed Pipit *Anthus furcatus*

2 seen at Lake Junín. Birds here belong to the Andean race *brevirostris*.

Paramo Pipit *Anthus bogotensis*

4 in the lake Marcopomacocha area and near our camp at Bosque Unchog

Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens*

Around 5 in the Lomas de Lachay area. Here the near-endemic race *peruvianus*, isolated on the Pacific coast of Peru and northern Chile. Note that the song of this form is totally different (observations P. Coopmans and A. Jaramillo) and that species status for this form is probably warranted. ('Peruvian Pipit' would be the most obvious English name)

FRINGILLIDAE

Thick-billed Siskin *Carduelis crassirostris*

Half a dozen in the *Polylepis* at Llanganuco lakes of an un-described subspecies

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica*

Regular encounters. West slope birds were likely referable to the more yellow *paula*, birds elsewhere to the endemic *peruana*.

Olivaceous Siskin *Carduelis olivacea*

One in the cloud forest along the Paty trail

Black Siskin *Carduelis atrata*

Large groups seen at high altitude localities. Very smart bird.

PARULIDAE

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*

A lovely bird, delightfully common in montane forest habitats throughout the trip (except at Bosque Unchog where we likely didn't get low enough). Here the black-capped nominate race.

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis*

This melodious species was a regular feature in cloud and elfin forest habitats through much of the trip. Here the race *striaticeps*.

Black-crested Warbler *Basileuterus nigrocristatus*

5 were found in tall *Polylepis* woodland below the Llanganuco lakes, here near the southern end of the species' range.

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*

2 along the Paty trail, and several birds showed well.

Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda**

ICTERIDAE

Dusky Green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Seen on two days along the Paty trail

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons**

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

Common at Tingo Maria

Yellow-billed Cacique *Ambylycercus holosericeus*

Heard by all and seen by some at the Carpih Tunnel

Peruvian Meadowlark *Sturnella bellicosa*

A few birds of the nominate race were observed.

Scrub Blackbird *Dives warszewiczi*

A prominent bird along the west slope of the Andes, here of the southern race *kalinowskii*.

COERBIDAE

Bannaquit *Coereba flaveola*

One at Tingo Maria was the only bird of the trip

EMBERIZIDAE

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Numerous and widespread.

Stripe-headed Brush-Finch *Buarremon torquatus*

One of the subspecies *poliophrys* along the Paty Trail , one of the races showing a black breast band. Note that *Arremon atricapillus* (*Black-haeded Brush-Finch of Colombia* is split from *A. torquatus* (Ridgely & Tudor 1989, AOU 1998) The four species of *Buarremon* are now merged into the genus *Arremon* (Cadena et al. 2007; AOU 2008)

Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch *Arremon brunneinucha*

One in the Carpish Mountains

Tricolored Brush-Finch *Atlapetes tricolor*

Good views along the Paty trail. Note that the widely disjunct race *crassus* (found on the western slope of the Andes in Ecuador and Colombia) has been split off as a different species, the Choco Brush-Finch.

Bay-crowned Brush-Finch *Atlapetes seebohmi*

Seen on our last stop on the way down to the coast from Huaraz

E Rufous-eared Brush-Finch *Atlapetes rufigenis*

Excellent views of this smart endemic at Quebrada Llanganuco. **NEAR THREATENED**

Slaty Brush-Finch *Atlapetes schistaceus*

Regular sightings of the race *taczanowskii*.

E Black-spectacled Brush-Finch *Atlapetes melanopsis*

Stunning views of 4 individuals at different times throughout the morning near Chillifruta Originally described as *A. melanops*, this species is an endemic of the Rio

Mantaro valley, and was only recently discovered and described by Thomas Valqui.
ENDANGERED

E Rusty-bellied Brush-Finch *Atlapetes nationi*

Yet another Peruvian endemic, this one only occurring in the department of Lima. It showed beautifully in the Santa Eulalia valley.

THRAUPIDAE

Grass-green Tanager *Chloronis riefferii*

One on the Paty Trail

E White-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus auricularis*

Several sightings in mixed flocks along the Paty Trails. A Peruvian endemic recently split from Black-capped Hemispingus *H. atropileus* (though the new Peru field guide does not follow this split). The SACC says "The subspecies *auricularis* is at least as distinct genetically and morphologically, and should presumably given equal taxonomic rank (García-Moreno et al. 2001, García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). *Hemispingus auricularis* is split from *H.atropileus* (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003); SACC needs proposal

Superciliaried Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris*

Good views of one with a big mixed flock near the Carpish tunnel. Here the all-grey race *insignis*.

Black-eared Hemispingus *Hemispingus melanotis*

Another hemispingus showing well along the Paty trail, here of the race *berlepschi*. Note the IOC says - *Hemispingus ochraceus* (Western Hemispingus – west slope of Andes in SW Colombia and W Ecuador) is split from *H.melanotus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs proposal. *Hemispingus piurae* (Piura Hemispingus – Exterme SW Ecuador nad NW Peru) is split from *H.melanotus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003); SACC rejected proposal to split (too few base pairs of DNA.

E Rufous-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus rufosuperciliaris*

Stunning looks! The smartest of all Peruvian hemispingi, this one proved to be easy compared to other trips with one curiously hopping around in the bamboo along the trail at Bosque Unchog. 3 seen in total. **VULNERABLE**

Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*

Many in a mixed flock at the Carpish Tunnel.

Grey-hooded Bush Tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*

We saw the black billed *chrysogaster* subspecies in a mixed flock at the Carpish Tunnel. The southern subspecies *chrysogaster* was considered a separate species from *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*



Rufous-browed Hemispingus – Jim Watt

Rufous-chested Tanager *Thlypopsis ornate*

Scattered sightings.

E Brown-flanked Tanager *Thlypopsis pectoralis*

Excellent views of this upper Huallaga valley endemic above Cochabamba.

E Pardusco *Nephelornis oneilli*

Good views of this endemic at Bosque Unchog and seen daily. Very playback responsive. Named after Dr. John O'Neill, ornithologist and artist who designed many of LSU's expeditions to Peru which resulted in well over a dozen species new to science that were described in the last few decades. John is also one of the authors and artists of the new Peru field guide.

E Huallaga Tanager *Ramphocelus melanogaster*

Nice looks at 6 of this endemic in a *Cecropia* tree at the Oilbird cave

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

One without wing bars along the coast and common near Tingo Maria showed two white wing bars, typical for Amazonian races.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Several sightings of the nominate race long the Paty trail.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

Small numbers were found along the Santa Eulalia road and other localities. Named after Buenos Aires, Argentina's capital. The southernmost ranging Tanager

Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis Montana*

Four of this very smart mountain tanager, here of the race *cyanonota*, at the Carpish Tunnel and alter at Bosque Unchog

Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus lacrymosus*

Regular sightings in the Paty trail/Carpish tunnel area (nominate).



Hooded Mountain-Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris*

Another really good looking tanager that was frequently seen (*ignicrissus*).

Golden-collared Tanager *Iridosornis jelskii*

Several of these most handsome tanagers were present in mixed flocks at Bosque Unchog.

E Yellow-scarfed Tanager *Iridosornis reinhardti*

Individuals of this skulking Tanager seen on consecutive days with mixed flocks at Bosque Unchog.

Buff-breasted Mountain Tanager *Debusia taeniata*

A few seen at Bosque Unchog

Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota*

Two individuals in the Carpish Mountains

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

At least 6 along the Paty trail

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala*

Regular sightings of the yellow-crowned race *venusta* along the Paty trail.

Flame-faced Tanager *Tangara parzudakii*

Good views of this stunner along the Paty trail (nominated).

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

Small numbers were encountered along the Paty trail. Birds here belong to the race *berlepschi*, which (as is the case with several species) is named after the German ornithologist Graf von Berlepsch,.

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*

10 seen along the Paty trail.

Tit-like Dacnis *Xenodacnis parina*

This showy and very noisy species was found to be abundant in mixed *Polylepis/Gynoxis* woodland near the Llanganuco lakes (*petersi*).

Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum*

Regular sightings. We saw two races, *littorale* and nominate.

Blue-backed Conebill *Conirostrum sitticolor*

Several in mixed flocks.

Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons*

Paty trail area

Giant Conebill *Oreomanes fraseri*

A total of 7 and wonderful views in *Polylepis* woodland Quebrada Llanganuco. 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 Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides*

A male along the Paty trail.

Moustached Flowerpiercer *Diglossa mystacalis*

Many superb views of this very handsome nectarivore of high elevations. Flowerpiercers are nectar thieves, as their name suggests piercing the flowers at their base without performing any pollination duties.

Black-throated Flowerpiercer *Diglossa brunneiventris*

Regular sightings of the nominate race.

Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis cyanea*

Many observations.

Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*

Frequent sightings of the race *chloronotus*. Named for the town of Puno on Lake Titicaca

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*

Common along the Santa Eulalia road (*peruvianus*).

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus unicolor*

This one was seen regularly at very high elevations (*inca*).

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus alaudinus*

Several of the race *bipartitus* at Lomas de Lachay.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*

Regular sightings of this rather drab bird. Here the nominate race.

White-winged Diuca-Finch *Diuca speculifera*

A few at Marcapomacocha, and we also saw a pair at the pass between the Cordillera Blanca and the Cordillera Huayhuash.

E Great Inca-Finch *Inca spiza pulchra*

4 responded splendidly to playback along the lower Santa Eulalia Road

E Rufous-backed Inca-Finch *Inca spiza personata*

Two seen by some at Pueblo Libre and one seen well by all at the park entrance at Lake Llanganuco after some searching.

E Plain-tailed Warbling-Finch *Poospiza alticola*

Excellent looks at a couple of family parties moving through *Polylepis* woodland below the Llanganuco lakes. A lovely Peruvian endemic, which has been given 'Endangered' status by Birdlife International. **ENDANGERED**

E Rufous-breasted Warbling-Finch *Poospiza rubecula*

One bird seen well at our usual locality along the Santa Eulalia road. This Peruvian endemic is found only in a few scattered localities in the Western Andes. **ENDANGERED**

Collared Warbling-Finch *Poospiza hispaniolensis*

Seen at Lomas de Lachay and along the Santa Eulalia road, and one more bird at the Lomas de Lachay.

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch *Sicalis uropygialis*

Good numbers were found at Marcapomacocha, around Lake Junín where they nest in the eaves of houses. (*sharpei*).

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens*

2 seen along the Santa Eulalia road.

E Raimondi's Yellow-Finch *Sicalis raimondii*

Just when we thought we had missed this endemic 2 perched up at Lomas de Lachay near the Puquio (spring). Named for Antonio Raimondi (1825-1890) Italian naturalist and explorer resident in Peru 1850-1890 and the giant flowering plant we saw is named for him also

Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola*

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

A few seen along the coast and at Tingo Maria

Chestnut-throated Seedeater *Sporophila telasco*

10 seen north of Lima. Note that the scientific name *telasco* has been derived from Telasco, an Indian Warrior in an 18th century French novel.

Drab Seedeater *Sporophila simplex*

A near endemic occurring in southern Ecuador. 2 seen north of Lima near the carrot washers!.

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis*

Numerous along the Santa Eulalia road and elsewhere.

Plain-colored Seedeater *Catamenia inornata*

About a dozen sightings.

Common Bush Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common in the Cloud Forest. Common Bush Tanager comprises multiple species, at least 5 in Mexico and Middle America; Species in southern Central America and South America become provisionally *C. flavopectus* (Lafresnaye, 1840) with type locality restriction of *C. ophthalmicus* to Mexico. The SACC says "Species limits in the *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* complex are controversial. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* and *C. tacarcunae* to form a superspecies with *C. inornatus* of Cerro Pirre, eastern Panama; *C. tacarcunae* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936) considered a subspecies of *C. flavigularis* before Zimmer (1947) treated it as a subspecies of *C. ophthalmicus*. Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) continued to treat *tacarcunae* as a subspecies of *C. ophthalmicus*, but most classifications have followed Ridgely (1976), AOU (1983), and Wetmore et al. (1984) in treating it as a separate species. The subspecies *cinereocephalus* of central Peru was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936) considered a subspecies of *C. semifuscus* until Zimmer (1947) considered it a subspecies of *C. ophthalmicus*. The *flavopectus* subspecies group of Ecuador and northern Peru was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936) treated as a separate species from *C. ophthalmicus*, but see Zimmer (1947)

Plushcap *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*

One seen above Chilifruta

CARDINALIDAE

Southern Yellow Grosbeak *Pheucticus chrysogaster*

2 of the nominate race near Cochabamba. This was on our list as Golden-bellied Grosbeak

Black-backed Grosbeak *Pheucticus aureoventris*

One along the Paty trail

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

2 at Tingo Maria

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris*
Scattered sightings (*albociliaris*).

Masked Saltator *Saltator cinctus*
One seen by Ken along the Paty trail **NEAR THREATENED**

Streaked Saltator –*Saltator albicollis*
The un-streaked race was seen north of Lima.



Reyes Rivera

MAMMALS

Culpeo (Andean Fox) *Lycalopex culpaeus*
One along the Santa Eulalia road

Vicuña *Vicugna vicugna*
Six of these elegant camelids were seen south of Lake Junín through the frosty bus windows.

Mountain Viscacha *Lagidium peruanum*
This cuddly rabbit-like rodent showed briefly in Quebrada Llanganuco.
Colocolo Pampas Cat *Leopardus colocolo*: Wow –one sauntered across the road at Santa Eulalia – a rare treat. Mammals in Peru are difficult to see unlike the megafauna in Africa

Peruvian White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus peruvianus*
One seen on the way to Huanuco

Incan Oldfield Mouse *Thomasomys incanus*
Endemic to the Junin region and probably the rodent seen at Pari Lake Junin

South American Sea-Lion *Otaria flavescens*

Pelagic

South American Fur Seal *Arctocephalus australis*

Pelagic

Common Dolphin *Delphinus delphis*

30 on the Pelagic



The ruins at Huanuco Pampa



The Church at Pari, Junin lake