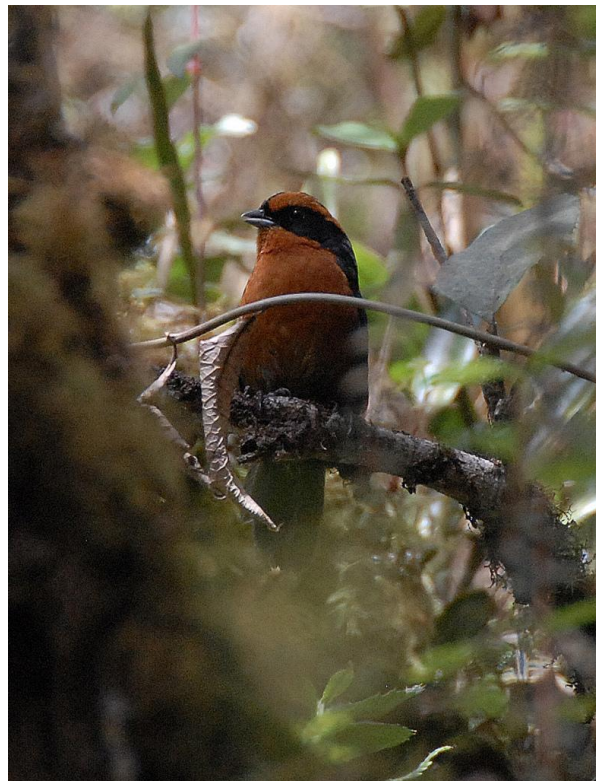


# **MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS**

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## **A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE CENTRAL ANDES OF PERU**

**September 6<sup>th</sup> – 24<sup>th</sup> 2010**

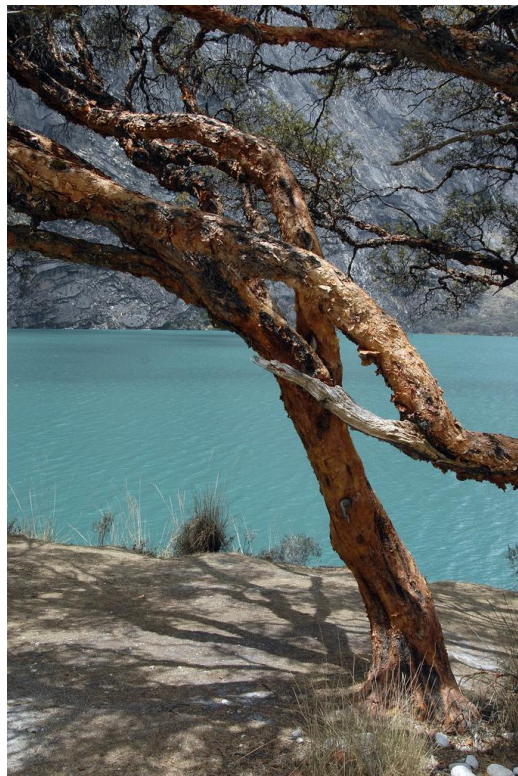


**Rufous-browed Hemispingus – Dave Chantler**

**Leader: Fabrice Schmitt.**

**With – John and Liz Pennhallurick, Peter and Sissy Aron, Jim Watt,  
Kent Lannert and David Chantler**

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 more than forty Peruvian endemics, quite a few other that 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 Rufous-browed Hemispingus 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 Aurelio looked after us well with hearty field breakfasts and lunches plus a variety of beverages in camp in the evening and our drivers Walter and Rene 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 misty magical elfin forest of Bosque Unchog to our wonderful hotel retreat in the town of Concepcion. We recorded 43 Peruvian endemics.



*Polylepis* trees in the Huascarán NP – Dave Chantler

# **SCHEDULE**

**September 6<sup>th</sup>: Along the coast to Villa marshes and Pucusana for a trip around the bay.**

**September 7<sup>th</sup>: Lomas de Lachay and then onto the Santa Eulalia Valley for the night**

**September 8<sup>th</sup>: Santa Eulalia Valley from Huachupampa (Rufous-breasted Warbling-Finch) 3070m down to 2800m below the tunnels for Great Inca-Finch. Overnight Santa Eulalia.**

**September 9<sup>th</sup>: Santa Eulalia – Marcopomacocha 4540m – 4700m (Pass). Lakes en route to La Oroya and onto our splendid hotel in Concepcion 3250 meters.**

**September 10<sup>th</sup>: Parihuanca Road for Black-spectacled Brush-Finch. Birding around Chilifruta and above, 3200 – 3025m and back to Concepcion for the night**

**September 11<sup>th</sup>: Satipo Road as far as Carrizales at 3700 meters for Eye-ringed Thistletail and Milpo' Tapaculo. Lunch at 3,200m near Coma, 3700m in the Manzanilla Valley. Camping night at Carrizales.**

**September 12<sup>th</sup> : Morning around Carrizales and return to Concepcion via the high lakes at 4200meters.**

**September 13<sup>th</sup>: Concepcion – Lake Junin (4000m). Morning on the lake for Junin Flightless Grebe. Breakfast at Pari and then on to Huanuco (1900m) for the night.**

**September 14<sup>th</sup>: Paty Trail all day 2800 – 2500m.**

**September 15<sup>th</sup>: Carpish Tunnel trail (2700m) early morning. Rest of the day traveling to Tingo Maria. Stop at Chinchavito. Overnight at Tingo Maria.**

**September 16<sup>th</sup>: Oilbird cave in the morning. Drive back to Huanuco with some birding on the way at Paty trail. Night in Huanuco.**

**September 17<sup>th</sup> : Morning at the Carpish tunnel trail, and then drive to Bosque Unchog. Overnight camp.**

**September 18<sup>th</sup> All day Bosque Unchog 3600-3100m (Pardusco , Elfin Forest Tapaculo, White-chinned Thistletail, Bay-vented Cotinga). Overnight camp.**

**September 19<sup>th</sup> All day Bosque Unchog 3600-3100m (Undulated Antpitta, Rufous-browed Hemispingus, etc...). Overnight camp.**

**September 20<sup>th</sup>: Bosque Unchog 3600 and return in the afternoon to Huanuco.**

**September 21<sup>st</sup>: Huanuco – Huaraz. Night in Huaraz at the splendid Hostal Andino**

**September 22<sup>nd</sup> Huascaran NP all day. Breakfast at the “Cotinga trail’ (3740m). Also Yurac Corral 3700 meters. Overnight Huaraz.**

September 23<sup>rd</sup>: Pueblo Libre (2260m) early for Pale-tailed Canastero. Rest of day in Huascarán NP (3360m) for Ancash Tapaculo and Maria Josepha trail (3690-3425m). Overnight Huaraz.

September 24<sup>th</sup>: Huaraz – Lima. Breakfast on the way and then last stop at the Lomas de Lachay Nature Reserve. Night in Miraflores Lima or International flight.

## 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



### TINAMIDAE (TINAMOUS)

#### **Brown Tinamou *Crypturellus obsoletus*\***

Heard along the Paty trail (*ochraceiventris*). The exclusively Neotropical tinamous 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*\***

heard along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

#### **Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui*\***

heard in the Chinchavito canyon.

**Undulated Tinamou** *Crypturellus undulatus*\*  
heard along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

**Ornate Tinamou** *Nothoprocta ornate*  
1 seen very well on the way to Huaraz, at the Puya Raimondi place.

**Andean Tinamou** *Nothoprocta pentlandi*  
Seen well along the upper reaches of the Santa Eulalia Road, here the *oustaleti* race.

#### **CRACIDAE (GUANS)**

**Andean Guan** *Penelope montagnii*  
1 seen along the Paty trail and 1 more at the Carpish tunnel 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.

**Wattled Guan** *Aburria aburri*\*  
heard along the Paty trail

**Speckled Chachalaca** *Ortalis guttata*  
1 on the trail to the Oilbird cave

#### **ANATIDAE (DUCKS)**

**Andean Goose** *Chloephaga melanoptera*  
Repeated good views, the largest in the genus.

**Torrent Duck-** *Merganetta armata*  
a pair with 3 chicks in the Santa Eulalia valley and also seen in the upper Marañon valley.

**Crested Duck** *Lophonetta specularioides*  
We saw the yellow-eyed race *alticola*. The SACC says “*Lophonetta specularioides* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Johnsard 1979) placed in *Anas*, but see Johnson & Sorenson (1999) for return to monotypic *Lophonetta*, as in Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977).”

**Speckled Teal** *Anas flavirostris*  
Regular encounters at high elevations. Birds here belong to the altiplano form *oxyptera*, differing from nominate *flavirostris* in size and coloration. The two might best be considered species. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.

**Yellow-billed Pintail** *Anas georgica*  
At least 20 were seen at Lake Junín

**Puna Teal** *Anas puna*  
Common at many highland sites

**White-cheeked Pintail** *Anas bahamensis*  
15 at Pantanos de Villa

**Cinnamon Teal** *Anas cyanoptera*  
30 at Pantanos de Villa

### **Andean Duck - *Oxyura ferruginea***

A most handsome stiff-tail, seen at several high Andean lakes (nominative). 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), Fjelds  (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 Fjelds  & 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!

### **PODICIPEDIDAE (GREBES)**

#### **White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia Rolland***

small numbers of the stocky race *morrisoni*, endemic to Lake Jun n

#### **Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps***

20 at Villa Marshes

#### **Great Grebe *Podiceps major***

Around 15 at Villa Marshes

#### **Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis***

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

#### **E Jun n (Puna) Grebe *Podiceps taczanowskii***

We all obtained excellent close-ups of this endemic. The species is named after Wladyslaw Taczanowski, a 19th century Polish Ornithologist who wrote *Ornithologie du P rou* (he has several species and subspecies named after him). Jun n Grebe is confined to Lake Jun n in the highlands of Jun n, 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 1997-1998<sup>3</sup>. 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. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

Dave's Bird of the trip!!



Junin Grebe – Dave Chantler

#### **PHOENICOPTERIDAE (FLAMINGOS)**

##### **Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis***

About 50 birds at Lake Junín (Chinchaycocha is the correct Inca name for this lake), apparently the northernmost breeding locality of this species. **NEAR THREATENED**

#### **THRESKIORNITHIDAE (IBISES)**

##### **Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi***

Large numbers at high elevations, including some great close-ups. Also around 100 on the coast – this species has only become a regular visitor to the coast in the last 20 years.

##### **Andean Ibis *Theristicus branickii***

5 seen at the Ticlio bog. The SACC says “*Theristicus melanopis* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with *T. caudatus*. However, it (with *branickii*) was considered a separate species by Steinbacher (1979), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Matheu & del Hoyo (1992), Ridgely et al. (2001), etc., but no explicit rationale has been published [?]; they form a superspecies (Steinbacher 1979). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *branickii* as separate species (“Andean Ibis”) from *melanopis*. **Proposal needed.**”

#### **ARDEIDAE (HERONS and EGRETS)**

##### **Great Egret (G White E) *Ardea alba***

Formerly placed in either *Egretta* or the monotypic genus *Casmerodius*

##### **Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea***

10+ were seen in the coastal lowlands and 1 imm. Bird at Junin lake.

##### **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***

30+ of this widespread species were observed in the Pacific lowlands. It only colonized the Americas from the Old World in the 20th century, one of the most striking examples of

avian range expansions in historic times. Largely a terrestrial feeder, reports of stomach contents have shown that grasshoppers are their main prey item.

**Striated Heron *Butoroides striatus***

5 at Villa Marshes and 1 at Junin lake

**Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax***

Scattered sightings of this cosmopolitan species, here of the race *hoactli*.

**Yellow-crowned Night-Heron *Nyctanassa violacea***

1 at Pantanos de Villa and 1 more in the Pucusana harbor. This species is spreading his range along the Pacific coast, and is even now found in the North of Chile!

**SPHENISCIDAE (PENGUINS)**

**Humboldt Penguin *Spheniscus humboldti***

A Humboldt current specialist seen at Pucusana – 13 in total. Named for Friedrich Wilhelm Karl Heinrich Alexander Baron von Humboldt, German scientist and explorer. **VULNERABLE**

**HYDROBATIDAE (STORM-PETRELS)**

**Elliots (White-vented) Storm-Petrel *Oceanites gracilis***

2 seen during the boat ride at Pucusana. Very close to the shore!!

**PELACANOIDIDAE (DIVING-PETRELS)**

**Peruvian Diving-Petrel – *Pelaconoides garnotti***

1 seen at sea from the Pantanos de Villa beach. This species has an extremely small occupied breeding range on four islands. All subpopulations are declining and some rapidly. **ENDANGERED**  
Best Bird of the trip for Jim!!

**PELECANIDAE (PELICANS)**

**Peruvian Pelican *Pelecanus thagus***

Common along the Pacific coast

**SULIDAE (BOOBIES)**

**Peruvian Booby *Sula variegata***

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

**PHALACROCORACIDAE (CORMORANTS)**

**Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus***

A minimum of a hundred birds were seen along the Pacific shore.

**Guanay Cormorant *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii***

Several hundreds seen offshore.

**Red-legged Cormorant *Phalacrocorax gaimardii***

30 recorded and some seen well at Pucusana. Named after the 19th century French naval surgeon, explorer and naturalist Paul Gaimard, discoverer of South Island Fernbird and Grey Warbler in New Zealand.

#### **CATHARTIDAE (NEW WORLD VULTURES)**

##### **Black Vulture (American B V) *Coragyps atratus***

larger numbers were found in the Pacific lowlands, and also around Tingo Maria. 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.

##### **Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus***

5 majestic birds of this impressive Pleistocene relict species were seen in the Santa Eulalia valley. Sissy's bird of the trip!!

#### **ACCIPITRIDAE (KITES, HAWKS and EAGLES)**

##### **Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus***

2 seen from the Carpish tunnel trail. Smashing!

##### **Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus***

a nice scope view near the Oilbird cave.

##### **Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea***

2 on the way down to Tingo Maria

##### **Plain-breasted Hawk *Accipiter ventralis***

3 different sightings at the Paty and Carpish tunnel trails. 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**"

##### **Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus***

1 at Pantanos de Villa.

##### **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 at the Carpish tunnel. Recent genetic studies suggest the resurrection of the monotypic genus *Rupornis* for this species.

**Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus***

1 at Tingo Maria

**White-throated Hawk *Buteo albigula***

2 seen at Chilifruta and 1 along the Paty trail. An austral migrant.

**Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma***

Regular sightings, with birds in a variety of plumages. The SACC says "Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* and *B. polyosoma* 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), Jaramillo (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that *B. polyosoma* and *B. poecilochrous* are conspecific.

**FALCONIDAE (CARACARAS and FALCONS)**

**Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus***

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

**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***

2 sightings during the trip.

**Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus***

1 seen on the Paty Trail.

**RALLIDAE (RAILS, CRAKES and COOTS)**

**Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus***

Good looks on 1 bird, the last day, on the way back to Lima.

**Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus***

1 seen near our hotel at Tingo Maria.

**Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata***

We saw the large race *garmani* in the highlands . Small numbers were also found near the coast, here of the smaller race *pauxilla*.

**Andean Coot (Slate-colored C) *Fulica ardesiaca***

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

**Giant Coot *Fulica gigantean***

4 adults on the lake below the Ticlio bog and 20 birds were observed at Lake Llanganuco.

**ARAMIDAE (LIMPKIN)**

**Limpkin *Aramus guarauna***

3 seen at Tingo Maria

**HAEMATOPODIDAE (OYSTERCATCHERS)**

**Blackish Oystercatcher *Haematopus ater***

8 seen at Pucusana

**American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus***

A few along the coast south of Lima.

**BURHINIDAE (THICK-KNEES)**

**Peruvian Thick-knee *Burhinus superciliaris***

Fantastic observations south of Lima



Peruvian Thick-knee – Jim Watt

## CHARADRIIDAE (PLOVERS)

### **Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens***

Numerous encounters at high elevations and the noisiest bird around our tents at Bosque Unchog.

### **Killdeer *Charadrius vociferous***

Common south of Lima, here the resident race *peruvianus*.

### **Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola***

15 at Villa marshes

### **Diademed Sandpiper-Plover *Phegornis mitchellii***

Our encounter with a pair in a bog at Marcapomacocha was magical indeed. **NEAR THREATENED**

## SCOLOPACIDAE (SANDPIPERS and SNIPES)

### **Puna Snipe *Gallinago andina***

Great looks at the bog at Marcopomacocha and a couple more at Lake Junin. 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 *paraguaiae*, *magellanica*, and *andina* to be conspecific. Additionally, *Gallinago paraguaiae* 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 *paraguaiae*, 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 *paraguaiae*, *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, but those who braved the frosty pre-dawn found that the show always stopped before there was enough light to see.

### **Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca***

15 on lake Junin and 1 south of Lima

### **Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes***

10 at lake Junin

### **Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macularia***

a few south of Lima, and 2 more near Tingo Maria

### **Willet *Tringa semipalmata***

4 at Pantanos de Villa

### **Hudsonian Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus***

100+ south of Lima. 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

**Ruddy Turnstone** *Arenaria interpres*  
10+ at Pantanos de Villa and 20+ at Pucusana

**Surfbird** *Aphriza virgata*  
10 at Pucusana

**Pectoral Sandpiper** *Calidris melanotos*  
1 seen by Jim at Llangannuco lake

**Least Sandpiper** *Calidris minutilla*  
2 at Pantanos de Villa

**Baird's Sandpiper** *Calidris bairdii*  
a few seen at Junin and Llanganuco lake

**Sanderling** *Calidris alba*  
25+ at Pantanos de Villa

**Wilson's Phalarope** *Steganopus tricolor*  
100+ at Junin lake

#### **THINOCORIDAE (SEEDSNIPES)**

##### **Grey-breasted Seedsnipe** *Thinocorus orbignyianus*

Good numbers in the highlands. 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 twenty of these small seedsnipes were found in the Lomas de Lachay. Here the coastal race *cuneicauda*.

#### **LARIDAE (GULLS, TERNS and SKIMMERS)**

##### **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).

##### **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 who saw the species in southern Africa will note that the subspecies found along the coast there has now been proposed to be a different species, the Cape Gull *L. vetula*.

**Franklin's Gull *Larus pipixcan***

The world's population winters on the Pacific coast of South America and the first arrivals were just showing up and heading south

**Grey-headed Gull (Grey-hooded G) *Larus cirrocephalus***

Common at Villa Marshes.

**Andean Gull *Larus serranus***

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

**STERNIDAE (TERNs)**

**Peruvian Tern *Sterna lorata***

2 seen at Pantanos de Villa. 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 pairs<sup>4</sup>, but it is now thought to be significantly reduced, as the numbers of individuals at all breeding sites are small fewer than 100 pairs are known. However, there are still unsurveyed sandy beaches away from the Pan-American Highway that could be suitable for nesting, and the total is perhaps likely to fall in the range of 1,000-2,499 individuals.

**ENDANGERED**

**Inca Tern *Larosterna inca***

Excellent views at several places but best at Pucusana.

**COLUMBIDAE (PIGEONS and DOVES)**

**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.

**Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis***

1 at Tingo Maria

**Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*\***

heard on the Paty trail

**Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata***

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

**Pacific Dove (West Peruvian Dove) *Zenaida meloda***

Small numbers were encountered in Lima and its outskirts. 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 seen in the arid valley on the way to Bosque Unchog.

**Ruddy Ground-dove *Columbina talpacotti***

2 near Tingo Maria

**Bare-faced Ground-Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae***

This handsome little dove was found in good numbers in the Santa Eulalia Valley and seen at some other highland sites. Named after the Cecile Gautrau, daughter of 19<sup>th</sup> 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 and around Tingo Maria. 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.

**PSITTACIDAE (PARROTS)**

**Blue-headed Macaw *Ara couloni***

more than 40 birds in total around Tingo Maria, including an excellent sightings near the Oilbird cave.

**Scarlet-fronted Parakeet *Aratinga wagleri***

30 in the Santa Eulalia valley.

**White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus***

50+ around Tingo Maria.

**Mountain Parakeet *Bolborhynchus aurifrons***

30+ at Lomas de Lachay and 3 more in the Santa Eulalia valley.

**Andean Parakeet *Bolborhynchus orbynesius***

2 small flocks on the way back from Chirifruta.

**White-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris versicolurus***

2 at Tingo Maria.

**Speckle-faced Parrot *Pionus tumultuosus*\***

heard along the Paty trail.

**Scaly-naped Parrot (S-n Amazon) *Amazona mercenaria***

4 near the Carpath tunnel. The only Amazon found in Andean cloud forests.

**Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis***

10 south of Lima (feral population)

## **CUCULIDAE (CUCKOOS)**

### **Squirrel Cuzco *Piaya cayana***

1 near Tingo Maria

### **Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani***

8 were seen in the Huanuco valley. In spite of the dry climate here there are no Groove-billed Ani's in this valley. Smooth-bills probably colonized the area from more humid Amazonia through the Huallaga river canyon.

Also seen near Tingo Maria

### **Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris***

A few sightings on the coastal plain.

## **STRIGIDAE (TYPICAL OWLS)**

### **Yungas Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium bolivianum***

Superbe close-ups of a responsive bird (rufous morph) at Bosque Unchog. Recently described: König (1991). *Glaucidium bolivianum* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included within *G. jardinii*, but König (1991) and Heidrich et al. (1995b) provided evidence for treating it as a separate species

### **Peruvian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium peruanum***

Good looks at an individual in the Santa Eulalia Valley, and also at Pueblo Libre.

### **Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia***

At Lomas de Lachay and south of Lima, we saw the small desert race *nanodes*.

## **STEATORNITHIDAE (OILBIRD)**

### **Oilbird *Steatornis caripensis***

Obviously seen at the Oilbird cave!

## **CAPRIMULGIDAE (NIGHTJARS)**

### **Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata***

A wonderful view near our camp at Bosque Unchog, and heard every nights there.

## **APODIDAE (SWIFTS)**

### **Chestnut-collared Swift *Cypseloides rutilus***

seen in the upper Huallaga, on the way to Bosque Unchog.

### **White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris***

a few seen near Santa Eulalia and on the way to Bosque Unchog

### **Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus***

40+ of the race *parvulus* along the Santa Eulalia road.

### **Neotropical Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata***

a few seen around Tingo Maria

## **TROCHILIDAE (HUMMINGBIRDS)**

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.

### **Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsutus***

2 along the trail to the Oilbird cave

### **Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes leucurus***

seen by Kent along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

### **Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis superciliosus***

1 along the trail to the Oilbird cave. *Phaethornis longirostris* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as conspecific with *P. superciliosus*; Hinkelmann (1996), followed by Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997), provided evidence that it should be treated as separate species, a return to the classification of Cory (1918) <check>, namely a three-species classification: (1) *P. longirostris* of Middle America and northwestern South America; (2) *P. malaris* of western Amazonia, the eastern Guianan Shield, and southeastern Brazil; and (3) *P. superciliosus* (with *muelleri*) of the Guianan Shield and eastern Brazil. Thus, taxa from western Amazonia formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as subspecies of *P. superciliosus* are considered subspecies of *P. malaris*. *Phaethornis longirostris* and *P. superciliosus* form a superspecies (Schuchmann 1999). [SACC proposal did not pass to return to species limits of Meyer de Schauensee](#)

### **Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans***

only 1 seen at the Huascarán NP entrance

### **E Spot-throated Hummingbird *Leucippus taczanowskii***

Excellent views of this modestly attired endemic at Pueblo Libre.

### **White-bellied Hummingbird *Leucippus chionogaster***

Good looks along the Pariahuanta road

### **Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia***

Common south of Lima

### **Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua matthewsii***

One along the Paty trail. Named after Andrew Matthews, a 19th century botanist and collector, in Peru and Chile.

### **Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis***

Several encounters. Here the southernmost race *caumatnotus*.

**Green-headed Hillstar *Oreotrochilus stolzmanni***

A few birds were seen on the way to Huaraz, feeding on flowering *Puya raimondii*. On our nightly checklist it was erroneously down as Andean Hillstar – *Oreotrochilus estella* which actually occurs further south.

**E Black-breasted Hillstar *Oreotrochilus melanogaster***

1 bird seen at Marcapomacocha

**Mountain Velvetbreast *Lafresnaya lafresnayi***

a leader only near Comas

**Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer***

Several sightings of the race *dichrourea*.

**Rainbow Starfrontlet *Coeligena iris***

2 in the Huascarán NP

**Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata***

good views at the Carpish tunnel.

**Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanopterus***

One male at Bosque Unchog.

**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 small numbers elsewhere (*peruviana*).

**Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis***

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

**Sapphire-vented Puffleg *Eriocnemis luciani sapphiropygia***

an excellent view at Carrizales. The southern subspecies *sapphiropygia* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Eriocnemis luciani*, but Peters (1945) and most subsequent classifications treated them as conspecific; Schuchmann (1999), however, treated it as a separate species from *E. luciani*, and Schuchmann et al. (2001) provided evidence for this treatment. [SACC proposal to recognize sapphiropygia as separate species did not pass](#). The subspecies *catharina* was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Eriocnemis luciani*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.

**Buff-thighed Puffed *Haplophaedia assimilis***

1 along the Paty trail. *Haplophaedia assimilis* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *H. aureliae*, but Schuchmann et al. (2000) provided rationale for treating it as a separate species, representing a return to the classification of Cory (1918). **Proposal needed** (to assess validity of this split). The Ecuadorian subspecies *russata* was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Haplophaedia aureliae*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.

**Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii***

good views at the Carpish tunnel

**E Bronze-tailed Comet *Polyonymus caroli***

Good observations along the Santa Eulalia road. 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.

**E Fire-throated Metaltail *Metallura eupogon***

only 1 seen (but very well!!) at Carrizales.

**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.

**Blue-mantled Thornbill *Chalcostigma stanleyi***

One male seen above Carrizales

**Long-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus kingi***

A male showed well 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 *Rhodopis vesper***

5 seen at Lomas de Lachay

**Peruvian Sheartail *Thaumastura cora***

A gem of a little hummer, 5 at Lomas de Lachay and a few more along the Santa Eulalia road.

**Purple-collared Woodstar *Myrtis fanny***

4 along the Santa Eulalia road were all in female or eclipse plumage, but 1 beautiful male was seen at Lomas de Lachay.

**TROGONIDAE (TROGONS and QUETZALS)**

**Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus***

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

**Green-backed Trogon *Trogon viridis*\***

heard along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *chionurus* of the Chocó region to be a separate species from *Trogon viridis*; followed by Hilty (2003); [SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data](#). Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) suggest that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than either are to Amazonian *T. viridis*.

[SACC proposal](#) passed to recognize *chionurus* as a species. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Trogon viridis* to form a superspecies with Central American *T. bairdii*, and suggested that they might be conspecific.

**Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus***

wonderful view of a very cooperative male on the Paty trail.  
Liz's Bird of the Trip!!

**Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*\***

heard only at Paty and Carpish tunnel trails.

**ALCEDINIDAE (KINGFISHERS)**

**Ringed Kingfisher *Ceryle torquata***

1 from the bridge above the Huallaga river near Tingo Maria.

**GALBULIDAE (JACAMARS)**

**Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens***

2 nice birds seen well in the Chinchavito canyon.

**BUCCONIDAE (PUFFBIRDS and NUNBIRDS)**

**Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons***

good view along the trail to the Oilbird cave

**Yellow-billed Nunbird *Monasa flavirostris***

good scope view near the Oilbird cave.

**CAPITONIDAE (BARBETS)**

**Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus***

2 along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

**RAMPHASTIDAE (TOUCANS and ARACARIS)**

**Grey-breasted Mountain-Toucan *Andigena hypoglauca***

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

**PICIDAE (WOODPECKERS and PICULETS)**

**Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus***

5 along the trail to the Oilbird cave

**Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerines***

1 on the way to Tingo Maria

**Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii***

several sightings at the Paty and Carpish trails

**E Black-necked Woodpecker *Colaptes atricollis***

1 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.

**Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus***

2 at the Oilbird cave

**Powerful Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos***

stunning views on a pair on the Paty trail.

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos***

2 at the Oilbird cave

**FURNARIIDAE (FURNARIDS or OVENBIRDS)**

**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’.

**E Greyish Miner *Geositta maritime***

Pretty decent scope views (with the pinkish wash on the sides showing quite well) and good flight studies (with obvious black tail and lack of wing markings) of 5 birds at the Cactus Canastero site in the Lomas de Lachay.

**Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia***

About 20 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.

**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***

2 of the nominate race were found on the way to Carrizales.

**Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jelskii***

2 encounters with this species in the highlands.

**E Striated Earthcreeper *Upucerthia serrana***

A very smart endemic with one above Carrizales and 2 at Llanganuco lake.

**E Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes (Surf Cinclodes) *Cinclodes taczanowskii***

3 at Pucusana. 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. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. olrogi*, *C. oustaleti*, *C. comechingonus*, and *C. antarcticus*. [SACC proposal passed to elevate the \*albiventris\* and \*albidiventris\* groups to species rank](#). As for English names, Jaramillo (2003) proposed Cream-winged Cinclodes for *C. albiventris* and Buff-winged Cinclodes for *C. fuscus*, and Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action.

#### **White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis***

A few seen in three different localities.

#### **E White-bellied Cinclodes *Cinclodes palliatus***

This superb central Peruvian endemic obliged well at Marcapomacocha after a bit of a search. 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. **ENDANGERED** John's Bird of the trip!!



White-bellied Cinclodes – Jim Watt

**Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus*\***

heard at Tingo Maria

**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***

Seen at Pantanos de Villa and heard at Lake Junin whilst searching for Grebes.

**Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis unirufa***

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

**Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis***

2 in the Chinchavito canyon

**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 (Southern Line-cheeked Spinetail) *Cranioleuca baroni***

Another smart endemic. This one was common 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.

**White-chinned Thistletail *Schizoeaca 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.

**E Eye-ringed Thistletail *Schizoeaca palpebralis***

Unbelievable close-ups, eventually, 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.

**Canyon Canastero *Asthenes pudibunda***

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

**E Cactus Canastero *Asthenes cactorum***

We all obtained excellent looks at this distinctive endemic. Here the highly localized race *lachayensis*, only known from the Lomas de Lachay.

**Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis***

well seen below Marcapomacocha

**Streak-backed Canastero *Asthenes wyatti***

One seen on the way to Junin lake.

**E Junín Canastero *Asthenes virgata***

Good looks at this endemic at Marcapomacocha.

**E Line-fronted Canastero *Asthenes urubambensis***

Good sightings at Bosque Unchog. **NEAR THREATENED**

**Many-striped Canastero *Asthenes flammulata***

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

**‘Mantaro’ Thornbird *Phacellodomus sp. nov.***

2 birds seen in the Mantaro drainage. This bird may be an undescribed subspecies of Streak-fronted Thornbird or a new Thornbird species.

**Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger***

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

**Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii***

A bromeliad specialist, seen along the Paty trail and at Bosque Unchog (*auritus*).

**Buff-throated Treehunter *Thripadectes scrutator***

A leader only at Bosque Unchog.

**Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata***

A few seen in response to playback on the Paty trail.

**Tyrannine Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla tyrannina***

1 along the Paty trail.

**Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus***

1 seen at the Oilbird cave.

**THAMNOPHILIDAE (ANTBIRDS)**

**Great Antshrike *Taraba major*\***

heard at the Oilbird cave

**Uniform Antshrike *Thamnophilus unicolor***

A pair of this understorey skulker performed well along the Paty trail, here of the large race *caudatus*.

**Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyuran***

2 seen along the trail to the Oilbird cave

**Long-tailed Antbird *Drymophila caudate***

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 (ANTPITTAS)**

**Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria squamigera***

A wonderful view at Bosque Unchog where at least 4 more birds were contacted by voice. Peter's bird of the trip!!

**Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicola***

This one was quite easy. Excellent view on a pair singing for a while in the scope!



Stripe-headed Antpitta – Dave Chantler

**E Bay Antpitta *Grallaria capitalis*\***

No luck with this one, though we came pretty close.

**E Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula obscura***

Excellent views of the endemic race *obscura* along the Satipo road, and we also heard this form 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***

Superbe show at the Carpish tunnel. **NEAR THREATENED**

**Rusty-breasted Antpitta *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus* \***

Heard at the Paty trail. Here of the race *leymebambae* (expect another split here!).

**SCYTALOPIDAE (TAPACULOS)**

**Trilling Tapaculo *Scytalopus parvirostris*\***

A few by voice along the Paty trail.

**E Large-footed Tapaculo *Scytalopus macropus***

A few heard at Bosque Unchog, and Jim saw one.

**E Rufous-vented Tapaculo (Peruvian R-v T) *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 (Elfin Forest T) *Scytalopus altirostris***

The common higher-elevation tapaculo at Bosque Unchog, and tricky to see but we did manage good views on 2 birds.

**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***

We struggled for this one but eventually saw one responding silently to playback at Quebrada Llanganuco. The same day, we had excellent views on a pair very interested by the tape.

**E Tschudi’s Tapaculo (Sharp-billed T) *Scytalopus acutirostris***

The most widespread Tapaculo on the tour, showing well along the Satipo road and at the Crapish Tunnel. Heard at a number of other localities.

**TYRANNIDAE (TYRANT FLYCATCHERS)**

**Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum***

A few birds of the race *griseum* were found south of Lima, and a few more at the Pale-tailed Canastero site. A taxonomic mess, with more than one species certainly being involved.

**White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps***

2 seen at the Pale-tailed Canastero place. 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 Pariahuanca road, and scattered birds were found elsewhere.

**Mottle-backed Elaenia *Elaenia gigas***

1 seen on the way to Tingo Maria

**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***

excellent views along the Paty trail

**Sepia-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon amaurocephalus***

2 seen by Kent along the Oilbird cave trail.

**Rufous-headed Pygmy-Tyrant *Pseudotriccus ruficeps***

2 along the Carpish tunnel trail in the *Chusquea* bamboo.

**Black-capped Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias nigrocapillus***

Excellent views at the start of the Paty trail, and also seen at Bosque Unchog.

**Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias uropygialis***

1 singing near our camp at Bosque Unchog. Seen perfectly!!

**E Peruvian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius viridiflavus***

Numerous by voice along the Paty trail, with one birds showing 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).

**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 stictopterus***

5 along the Carpish tunnel trail, and also 2 in the Huascarán NP.

**White-tailed Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus poecilocercus***

2 along the Paty trail.

**Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea***

2 in the Huascarán NP.

**E Unstreaked Tit-tyrant *Uromyias agraphia***

at least 5 seen very well at the Carpish tunnel.

**Black-crested Tit-Tyrant (Marañon T-T) *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. We found it to be fairly common along the Santa Eulalia road. Almost an endemic but occurs in northern Chile.

**Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris***

well seen in te Santa Eulalia and on few more occasions.

**Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus***

Scattered encounters with the race *aequatorialis*.

**Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra***

We first found this multi-colored reed dweller at villa marshes and subsequently on Lake Junín, apparently the northernmost high Andean breeding locality.

**Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum***

excellent views on the way to Tingo Maria, and 2 more at the Oilbird cave trail.

**Black-and-white Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus capitalis***

A pair in the Chinchavito canyon on the way to Tingo Maria.

**Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant *Myiornis ecaudatus***

a pair building a nest along the Oilbird cave trail.

**Olive-faced Tolmomyias *Tolmomyias viridiceps***

1 in the Chinchavito canyon.

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

**Flavescent Flycatcher *Myiophobus flavicans***

1 along the Paty trail

**Ochraceous-breasted Flycatcher *Myiophobus ochraceiventris***

small groups seen daily following the mixed-species flocks at Bosque Unchog.

**Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus***

2 south of Lima, here of the *rufescens* subspecies. 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.

**Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea***

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

**Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea***

2 at the entrance of the Oilbird cave.

The southern and eastern *bellicosa* group was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) considered a separate species from *Hirundinea ferruginea*, but they were considered conspecific by <Zimmer> Meyer de Schauensee (1966). Sibley and Monroe (1990) followed Cory & Hellmayr (1927) in treating them as separate species

**Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigates*\***

heard along the Paty trail.

**Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans***

A few sightings along watercourses. Here the race *angustirostris*, more than one species possibly being involved.

**Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus***

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

**E Peruvian (Kalinowski's) Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca spodionota***

Great looks by all at one at Carrizales and 1 more found at Bosque Unchog.

**D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthoides***

A couple of birds were seen on the way to Marcapomacocha, and few more near Llanganuco lakes. Alcide d'Orbigny was a 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

**Red-rumped Bush-tyrant *Cnemarchus erythropygius***

a pair seen daily at the Bosque Unchog.

**Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis***

3 seen in the Santa Eulalia Valley (nominate).

**Smoky Bush-Tyrant *Myiotheretes fumigates***

A pair seen at the Carpath Tunnel.

**Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis Montana***

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

**Rufous-webbed Tyrant *Polioxolmis rufipennis***

Only one seen on the way to Chilifruta. Formerly either placed in *Myiotheretes* or *Xolmis*, but the new monotypic genus *Polioxolmis* was proposed for this species in the mid-eighties.

**Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris***

One sighting of this minute, rock loving ground- tyrant, on the way to Carrizales.

**Little Ground-tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis***

1 along the river in the Chichavito canyon.

**Puna Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis***

5 at Marcapomacocha.

**White-browed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albilora***

10 at Marcopomacocha and a migrating flock of 20+ above Carrizales. An austral migrant to Peru.

**Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola grisea***

Quite a few at Quebrada Llanganuco in the Cordillera Blanca.

**Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea***

3 were observed at Marcopomacocha, 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 10 at Marcapomacocha, 2 at Lake Junin and another one along the pass between the Cordillera Blanca and the Cordillera Huayhuash.

**Short-tailed Field-Tyrant *Muscigralla brevicauda***

A single bird on the way to Pucusana, and one more at Pueblo Libre.

**Andean Negrito *Lessonia oreas***

Numerous around Lake Junín and Llanganuco.

**White-winged Black-tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus***

2 in the Mantaro drainage, below Chilifruta.

**Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus***

1 seen briefly along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

**Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer***

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

**Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus***

A few seen south of Lima, the Santa Eulalia and in the foothills in the Huanuco valley.

**Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus***

seen near Tingo Maria

**Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis***

seen around Tingo Maria

**COTINGIDAE (COTINGAS)**

**Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata***

Repeated good views of this widespread Andean Cotinga.

**E Bay-vented Cotinga *Doliornis sclateri***

Fabulous looks of six at Bosque Unchog. While most of these were only first described to science in the course of the last few decades, the Bay-vented Cotinga was already known since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. **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 highway. *Stresemanni* comes from Erwin Freidrich Stresemann the German ornithologist and collector. **VULNERABLE**

**Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata***

A cracking male showed at close range alongside the track at the Carpish tunnel (*viridicauda*).

**Masked Fruiteater *Pipreola pulchra*\***

unfortunately heard only.

#### **TITYRIDAE (TITYRAS and BECARDS)**

**White-winged Becard** *Pachyramphus polychopterus*  
1 in the Chinchavito canyon, on the way to Tingo Maria.

**Black-and-white Becard** *Pachyramphus albogriseus*  
nice view on a male on the Paty trail

#### **VIREONIDAE (VIREOS and GREENLETS)**

**Rufous-browed Peppershrike** *Cyclarhis gujanensis*  
several sightings along the Carpish tunnel trail.

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

2 on the way to the Oilbird cave.

Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group.

#### **CORVIDAE (JAYS)**

**Violaceous Jay** *Cyanocorax violaceus*  
a few around Tingo Maria, and good views along the trail to the Oilbird cave.

#### **HIRUNDINIDAE (SWALLOWS)**

**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).

**Chestnut-collared Swallow** *Petrochelidon rufocollaris*

a few seen at Lomas de Lachay on both visits.

**Cliff Swallow** *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

1 at Lomas de Lachay.

**White-banded Swallow** *Atticora fasciata*

5 in the Chinchavito canyon

**Andean Swallow** *Stelgidopteryx andecola*

10+ at Marcapomacocha. Birds here

belong to the race *oroyae*, named after La Oroya where we spent a night. This species is often placed in the monotypic genus *Petrochelidon*.

**Southern Rough-winged Swallow** *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

a few seen around Tingo Maria

**TROGLODYTIDAE (WRENS)**

**Thrush-like Wren** *Campylorhynchus turdinus*\*

heard only near the Oilbird cave.

**Fasciated Wren** *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*

A very responsive group of 5 in the Huanuco valley.

**E Peruvian Wren** *Cinnycerthia peruana*

8 of this melodious songster at the Paty Trail and the Carpish Tunnel

**E 'Mantaro Wren'** *Thryothorus sp. nov.*

Superb views 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 *T. 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.

**Coraya Wren** *Thryothorus coraya*

3 seen well along the trail to the Oilbird cave

**House Wren** *Troglodytes aedon*

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

**Mountain Wren** *Troglodytes solstitialis*

A few seen along the Paty and Carpish trails.

**Grass 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 one.

**Southern Nightingale-wren** *Microcerculus marginatus*

1 seen near the Oilbird cave

**Chestnut-breasted Wren** *Cyphorhinus thoracicus*\*

Heard along the Paty trail, but never came in.

## **MIMIDAE (MOCKINGBIRDS)**

### **Long-tailed Mockingbird *Mimus longicaudatus***

Several sightings of this species on the Pacific slope of the Andes.

## **TURDIDAE (THRUSHES)**

### **White-eared Solitaire *Entomodestes leucotis***

4 seen very well along 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-backed Thrush *Turdus serranus***

4 along the Paty trail.

### **Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis***

Around Tingo Maria

## **CINCLIDAE (DIPPERS)**

### **White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus***

Great looks of these wonderful birds along the Pariahuanca road. Always a crowd pleaser!

## **MOTACILLIDAE (PIPITS)**

### **Paramo Pipit *Anthus bogotensis*\***

heard at Bosque Unchog

### **Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens***

10+ at Lomas de Lachay. 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)

## **PASSERIDAE (WEAVER FINCHES)**

### **House Sparrow *Passer domesticus***

Several encounters. In South America introduced to Chile and Argentina, from whence it spread northward.

## **FRINGILLIDAE (FINCHES)**

### **Thick-billed Siskin *Carduelis crassirostris***

2 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*.

**Black Siskin *Carduelis atrata***

regular sightings at high elevation.

**PARULIDAE (NEW WORLD WARBLERS)**

**Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus***

A lovely bird, delightfully common in montane forest habitats throughout the trip. 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*, looking fairly similar to the next species.

**Black-crested Warbler *Basileuterus nigrocristatus***

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

**Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus***

The wonderful antiphonal song of this warbler was regularly heard along the Paty trail, but only 2 birds showed well (nominate race).

**Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda***

2 seen so well along the stream at the Oilbird cave.

**COERBIDAE (BANANAQUIT)**

**Bannaquit *Coereba flaveola***

seen in Lima (feral population) and around Tingo Maria.

**ICTERIDAE (OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES, etc...)**

**Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons***

On the way to Tingo Maria

**Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus***

10 at the Oilbird cave

**Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela***

Common around Tingo Maria

**Peruvian Meadowlark (P Red-breasted M) *Sturnella bellicose***

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*.

**Shiny Cowbird** *Molothrus bonariensis*

2 south of Lima

**Yellow-hooded Blackbird** *Chrysomus icterocephalus*

1 at Pantanos de Villa (feral population)

**EMBERIZIDAE (BUNTINGS, NEW WORLD SPARROWS and allies)**

**Rufous-collared Sparrow** *Zonotrichia capensis*

Numerous and widespread.

**Yellow-browed Sparrow** *Ammodramus aurifrons*

A few seen at Tingo Maria

**Tricolored Brush-Finch** *Atlapetes tricolor*

Good views along the Paty trail. Note that in the new Howard & Moore 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 Dusky Brush-Finch.

**Slaty Brush-Finch** *Atlapetes schistaceus*

Regular sightings of the race *taczanowskii*.

**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.



Rusty-bellied Brush-finch – Jim Watt

**E Rufous-eared Brush-Finch *Atlapetes rufigenis***

Excellent views of this smart endemic at Quebrada Llanganuco.

**E Black-spectacled Brush-Finch *Atlapetes melanopsis***

Stunning views of 2 individuals 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**

**Stripe-headed Brush-Finch *Buarremon torquatus***

One of the subspecies *poliophrys* along the Carpish tunnel Trail , one of the races showing a black breast band.

**THRAUPIDAE (TANAGERS)**

**White-capped Tanager *Sericossypha albocristata***

A very cooperative flock along the Paty trail, since on both visit there.

**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). **Proposal needed**”

**Superciliaried Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris***

Good views with mixed flocks at the Carpish tunnel. Here the all-grey race *insignis*.

**E Rufous-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus rufosuperciliaris***

The smartest of all Peruvian hemispingi, this one proved to be easy compared to other trips with a pair coming immediately to the tape at Bosque Unchog. **VULNERABLE**

**Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus***

5 in a mixed flock at the Carpish Tunnel.

**Gray-hooded Bush-Tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris***

Seen along the Paty trail. Here the dark-billed race *chrysogaster*, found south and east of the Marañon river.

**Rufous-chested Tanager *Thlypopsis ornate***

Scattered sightings.

**E Brown-flanked Tanager *Thlypopsis pectoralis***

Excellent views of this upper Huallaga valley endemic at the Carpish tunnel. Kent’s bird of the trip!!

**Rust and Yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps***

2 near Chillifruta were the only ones of the trip.

**E Pardusco *Nephelornis oneilli***

Good views of this endemic at Bosque Unchog. 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*

Fairly common around Tingo Maria

**Blue-grey Tanager** *Thraupis episcopus*

Common around Tingo Maria, and the ones seen on the way down from Bosque Unchog showed two white wing bars, typical for Amazonian races. Also seen south of Lima (feral population).

**Palm Tanager** *Thraupis palmarum*

Common around Tingo Maria

**Blue-capped Tanager** *Thraupis cyanocephala*

common sightings of the nominate race

**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*

Seen several times, along the Carpish trail and at Bosque Unchog. A very smart mountain tanager, here of the race *cyanonota*.

**Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager** *Anisognathus lacrymosus*

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

**Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager** *Anisognathus igniventris*

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

**Golden-collared Tanager** *Iridosornis jelskii*

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

**E Yellow-scarfed Tanager** *Iridosornis reinhardti*

5 near the Carpish tunnel, and 2 more at Bosque Unchog. One of the most beautiful tanager!

**Buff-breasted Tanager** *Dubusia taeniata*

A few sightings, especially at Bosque Unchog where following mixed species flocks.

**Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager** *Delotraupis castaneiventris*

seen daily at Bosque Unchog, and also 1 at the Carpish tunnel

**Fawn-breasted Tanager** *Pipraeidea melanonota*

1 nice bird seen on the Paty trail

**Flame-faced Tanager** *Tangara parzudakii*

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

**Golden-naped Tanager** *Tangara ruficervix*

One on the Paty trail.

**Blue-necked Tanager** *Tangara cyanicollis*

A few seen around Tingo Maria

**Masked Tanager** *Tangara nigrocincta*

2 seen on the way to Tingo Maria

**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*

2 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*). But the first bird of the trip was found at Carrizales.

**Cinereous Conebill** *Conirostrum cinereum*

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

**Blue-backed Conebill** *Conirostrum sitticolor*

One at Bosque Unchog during our last morning.

**Capped Conebill** *Conirostrum albifrons*

Just 1 seen along the Paty trail.

**Giant Conebill** *Oreomanes fraseri*

A total of 4 and wonderful views in *Polylepis* woodland at 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 at he 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*.

**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 *Incaezpiza pulchra***

1 responded splendidly to tape along the lower Santa Eulalia Road

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

One seen very well on the way to Huanuco

**E Plain-tailed Warbling-Finch *Poozpiza 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 *Poozpiza rubecula***

2 birds seen in total 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 *Poozpiza hispaniolensis***

1 on the way to Pucusana, and 2 more along the Santa Eulalia road.

**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***

seen the last day on the way to Lima

**Grassland Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteola***

Half a dozen seen south of Lima.

**Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola***

2 south of Lima

**Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina***

A few seen along the coast.

**Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris***

2 on the hotel ground at Tingo Maria

**Band-tailed Seedeater** *Catamenia analis*

Numerous along the Santa Eulalia road, and a few seen elsewhere.

**Plain-colored Seedeater** *Catamenia inornata*

About a dozen sightings.

**Paramo Seedeater** *Catamenia homochroa*

1 seen by Jim above Carrizales

**Common Bush-tanager** *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common along the Paty trail

**Plushcap** *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*

1 seen very briefly at the Carpish Tunnel

**CARDINALIDAE (GROSBEAKS and SALTATORS)**

**Golden-billed Saltator** *Saltator aurantirostris*

Scattered sightings (*albociliaris*).

**Buff-throated Saltator** *Saltator maximus*

1 near Tingo Maria

**Streaked Saltator** – *Saltator albicollis*

The unstreaked race was seen south of Lima.

**Golden-bellied Grosbeak** *Pheucticus chrysogaster*

A few of the nominate race.

## MAMMALS

**Andean Coati** *Nasuella olivacea*

2 at Carrizales

**South American Sea-Lion** *Otaria flavescens*

50+ at Pucusana

**Vicuña** *Vicugna vicugna*

15 of these elegant camelids were seen south of Lake Junín.