

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE

September 18th – October 06th 2010

Trip Leader: Silverio Duri

**With: Julian Purtee Donahue
Katherine Elizabeth Donahue
Jane Lee Bridge**

Good trip in general, getting good number of birds SEEN according how the group requested. This transect from our start point in the high Andes at Cusco to our end point at Puerto Maldonado in the Amazon lowland was a true Andes to Amazon adventure. We were up early most days and birding hard. In general activity was slow with no real big flocks and we had to work hard. Nevertheless, in Manu we were based at several wonderful lodges strategically placed at varying altitudes in the Cloud Forest and Lowland Amazonian rainforest of the

Manu Biosphere Reserve. It was a real experience to bird in these pristine forests full of large primates and other large mammals. The Manu canopy tower enabled us to get to birds that otherwise would be virtually inaccessible; as was canoeing around the Oxbow lakes. All around this area gave us a total of 456 species seen only, including 33 species of Hummingbirds, 13 Woodpeckers, 38 Ovenbirds and 58 species of Tanagers and allies.

BIRDING LOCALITIES ALONG THE MANU ROAD, **CUSCO AND PUERTO MALDONADO**

Huacarpay Lakes: S 13 36 732 W 071 44 155 (3200mts)

Acjanaco Pass: S13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (Tres Cruces) Guard Station (3330mts)

Wayqecha Biological Station: S 13 10 478 W 071 35 478 (2910mts)

Pillahuata (Tunnels): S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600mts)

Rocotal: S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 mts)

Cock of the Rock Lodge: (CORL) S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300mts)

Quita Calzones: S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000m)

Pillcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196

Mirador (Above Atalaya): S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751

Atalaya: S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547

Amazonia Lodge: (AL) (500m)

Boca Manu Town: (300mts)

Manu Wildlife Center (MWC) (250m)

Puerto Maldonado: (220mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

September 18th: Morning fly to Cusco were Silverio is waiting and out to Huacarpay Lakes with picnic lunch. Night in Cusco at the Hotel Casa Andina Plaza

September 19th: Early start from Cusco over the eastern range of the Andes (highest point 3800 meters) via Huancarani (3500 meters) and above Paucartambo (stop at bridge) and onto Acjanaco Pass (3560 meters) for lunch. Afternoon we birded down to the Wayqecha Biological Station (2910 meters). Night at Wayqecha Research Station

September 20th: Morning between the “tunnels” down to Pillahuata (2800mts). Pm.-birding the gated trail about 1 km from Wayqecha (Wayqecha trail) and farther on (Tangara trail) Full day birding Wayqecha area. Night at Wayqecha Research Station

September 21th: Birding all the way down until above Rocotal “pepper farm” 2030mts. late afternoon arrival to Cock of the Rock Lodge. Night at CORL (1300mts)

September 22th: Early morning to Cock of the Rock platform and after breakfast birding just around the Lodge and in the afternoon up to the mirador (1675m) to the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot.

September 23th: Birding Rocotal, all day at the ROCOTAL area (2200m – 1900m)

September 24th: Morning birding Quitacalzones (1080-980m) and afternoon down the road to the “tanager corner”. Night at CORL

September 25th: Birding at Quitacalzones and bellow and after Pillcopata village and journey to Amazonia Lodge. Night at Amazonia Lodge

September 26th: Birding the garden and the old jeep track and small lake in the morning and in the afternoon trails by the river. Night at Amazonia Lodge

September 27th: Morning up to the ridge trail (canopy tower) and in the afternoon to the small bamboo forest. Night at Amazonia Lodge

September 28th: Short birding morning in the bamboo forest at Amazonia lodge and then boat ride to Manu Wildlife Centre (MWC) along Rio Alto and Rio Madre de Dios with stop at Boca Manu Town. Night at MWC

September 29th: MWC. Morning at the Macaw clay licks and in the afternoon the GRID trails system.

September 30th: MWC. Morning to the “Cocha Camungo” itself and the Canopy platform and afternoon “creek side trail”

October 01th: MWC. Morning to Cocha Blanco and in the afternoon free

October 02th: MWC. Morning to Tapir trail and afternoon Quetzal trail

October 03th: MWC. Morning to the MWC canopy platform after an early raining morning and afternoon to the Anthrush trail

October 04th: MWC. Cocha Nueva (bamboo forest) and in the afternoon to the creek side trail and Tapir trail

October 05th: Journey from MWC to Laberinto gold mining Town by boat along the Madre de Dios River and then by bus to Puerto Maldonado. Night at Cabana Quinta Hotel

October 06th: Birding outskirts of Puerto Maldonado, first able to “La Pastora port” and Km 17 on the road to Cusco and then to the Airport and fly to Cusco.

The Key to the Bird list

Species which were heard are not included (as the group wanted)

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

NE = Near endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

THE BIRDLIST

CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

Speckled Chachalaca

Ortalis guttata

Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands

Andean Guan

Penelope montagnii

Several great looks in the Cloud Forest. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca.

Spix's Guan

Penelope jacquacu

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Blue-throated Piping-Guan

Pipile cumanensis

Common at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center and displaying at the latter at dawn most morning; The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* is weak, and various authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Del Hoyo 1994) 6

Consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. cujubi* to form a super species, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatric is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cujubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. cujubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cujubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. The IOC recognizes 4 species.

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer

Anhima cornuta

Great views of this stunning bird at Cocha Blanco and Cocha Camungo oxbow lake and along the Rio Madre de Dios

DUCKS

Ruddy [Andean] Duck

Oxyura jamaicensis

Common at Huacarpay Lakes; 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." However the IOC says "*Oxyura ferruginea* is split from *O. jamaicensis* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Jaramillo 2003); H&M recognize; SACC does not

Orinoco Goose

Neochen jubata

Nice looks of two separated days along the Madre de Dios River, first time between "Blanquillo Macaw clay lick" and MWC and another time bellow the Macaw clay lick on our way down to Laberinto **NEAR-THREATENED**

Muscovy Duck

Several sightings of this large Duck at Manu Wildlife Center; formerly called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

Cairina moschata**Speckled (Yellow-billed) Teal**

Common at Huacarpay Lakes; The SACC says “Hellmayr & Conover (1948a) and many earlier classifications treated *andium* (Andean Teal) as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*. Many Authors, from Meyer de Schauensee (1970) to Dickinson (2003), have treated *andium* as a subspecies of *A. flavirostris*. *Anas andium* was considered a separate species from *Anas flavirostris* by Ridgely et al. (2001), and this was followed by Hilty (2003). SACC proposal passed to recognize *andium* as separate species. Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.

Anas flavirostris**Puna Teal**

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Anas puna**GREBES****White-tufted Grebe**

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Rollandia rolland**Least Grebe**

Several individuals seen at Cocha Blanco on Oct 1th

Tachybaptus dominicus**STORKS****Wood Stork**

Common in the Manu Lowland

Mycteria americana**Jabiru**

Seen along the Madre de Dios River on Sep 28th

Javiru mycteria**IBIS AND SPOONBILLS****Puna Ibis**

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes and few more along the Manu road

Plegadis ridgwayi**Green Ibis**

Nice view of two individuals at Cocha Blanco on Oct 1th

Mesembrinibis cayannensis**Roseate Spoonbill**

Seen in three separate days along the Madre de Dios River

Ajaia ajaja



HERONS AND BITTERNs

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Several encounters

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

A few on the Madre de Dios River

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Common

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

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

Great Egret *Ardea albus*

Common

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Common

Agami Heron *Agami agami*

My favored Heron!! One seen well at Cocha Blanco on Oct 01th

Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

Surprisingly seen only one on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Two seen at Cocha Camungo and two more at Cocha Blanco

Least Bittern *Ixobrychus involucris*

One individual seen flying very close to us, close enough to see it well at Cocha Blanco

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

A lot of them seen in the Amazonian lowlands

DARTERS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

Several seen at Manu Wildlife Center on the Oxbow lakes

AMERICAN VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies *ruficollis* and the southern subspecies group (*jota* and "*falklandica*") might merit recognition as separate species from the northern *Cathartes aura* group.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Common in the Manu lowlands

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

Three Juvenals seen soaring again the mountain at Amazonia Lodge

OSPREY

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

A few in the Amazonian lowlands with around 3 individuals

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Great views from the canopy tower at Amazonia Lodge

White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*

A recent colonizer to Peru, one seen briefly on our way to Puerto Maldonado from Laberinto

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Nice view of one male seen at Cocha Blanco

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one on our way down to MWC

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

Common in the Lowland

Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus*

One seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens*

One seen at Cocha Nueva trail

White Hawk *Leucopternis albicollis*

Seen twice perch and soaring again the mountain at Amazonia Lodge

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urbitinga*

A few of this Riverside species in Manu

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

One seen briefly just by Julian and the lider flying at Cocha Blanco ox-bow lake at MWC

Gray Hawk *Buteo nitida*

A juvenile one seen at La Pastora outside of Puerto Maldonado

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Common

Variable Hawk *Buteo polysoma*

One seen at Huacarpay Lakes; Taxonomy for this “group” is a little confusing and a recent publication has again proposed to split this into *Puna* and *Red-backed Hawks*. However, the data presented is poor and recent genetic data are consistent with the earlier hypothesis that both forms are conspecific. No vocal differences exist between the forms and apparent differences in wing formula represent an elevational cline

Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus*

Wonderful bird! We got a great view of one individual from the Canopy tower that responded to play-back at Amazonia Lodge

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Seen only once along the Madre de Dios river

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

Seen twice around Amazonia Lodge

Mountain Caracara

Phalcoboenus megalopterus

Seen in two different days around Wayqecha Research Station

Southern Crested-Caracara *Caracara cheriway*

One briefly seen along the road by the cattle ranches from Laberinto to Puerto Maldonado, seen only by Katherine

American Kestrel

Falco sparverius

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes and along the higher elevation of the Manu road

Bat Falcon *falco ruficularis*

One seen on the river trip from the Macaw clay lick to MWC Lodge

FINFOOTS

Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica*

After a frustrating sighting of this Finfoot on Cocha Camungo we all later got great looks at several birds on Cocha Blanco

RAILS & CRAKES

Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*

Two individuals seen at Cocha Blanco

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

One seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*

One seen at Cocha Camungo and another one at Cocha Blanco

Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris*

One juvenile at Cocha Blanco; A rare and non-breeding visitor to Peru

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes; A bitter battle with the powers that be in the IOC; Moorhen has nothing to do with moors (a rolling expanse of bleak wasteland) but comes from the word “mere” which means “a sheet of standing water or pool” So it would have originally in old British English have been called a Merehen and this has been corrupted over the years. I am glad the IOC adopts Common Moorhen. It could never be a Gallinule to me! I would even vote in favor of Common Merehen. However the American dominated SACC insists that “Formerly known as "Common Moorhen" (e.g., Dickinson 2003). Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. SACC proposal passed to change to "Common Gallinule." SACC proposal to add "Common Moorhen" as an alternative name did not pass.”Need some beer to discuss this one!

Andean (Slate-colored) Coot *Fulica ardesiaca*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes; Called "Andean Coot" in Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996), and Ridgely et al. (2001) but other authors use Slate-colored

LIMPKIN

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

Two seen at Cocha Blanco Oxbow Lake in Manu

STILTS

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*

Two seen along the river on our way down to MWC

PLOVERS

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*

A few on the Madre de Dios River

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River – a cracker! Formerly called Pied Lapwing (it is clearly not a vanellus!) and formerly in that genus.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

2 seen in the cow pastures near Puerto Maldonado. A recent colonizer

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*

A few seen at Huacarpay Lakes

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES

Upland Sandpiper *Bartramia longicauda*

A few in the cow pastures near Puerto Maldonado, but strangely we did see another one on the river bank between MWC and Cocha Camungo. Named for William Bartram US naturalist, collector and explorer (1739-1823)

Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macular*

Seen in several occasion

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficolis*

Two individuals seen on the Amazing migrants Swallows corner the day we went down to the Antthrush trail great views!

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

Seen most days on the lowland rivers

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

Daily on the lowland Amazonian rivers

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

Fairly Common on the Madre de Dios River

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa*

Seen at Huancarani on our way to Wayqecha Research Station; Johnson & Clayton (2000a), Johnson et al. (2001), and Johnson (2004) found strong evidence that *Columba* is paraphyletic, with Old World *Columba* more closely related to *Streptopelia* than to New World "*Columba*." This is consistent with previously recognized differences between New World and Old World *Columba* in terms of morphology (Ridgway 1916), serology (Cumley & Irwin 1944), and behavior (Johnston 1962, <?> Goodwin 1959a). Johnston (1962), however, considered the *P. fasciata* super species to be more closely related to Old World *Columba* than to New World species due to plumage characters (but see Goodwin 1983); genetic data (Johnson et al. 2001) indicate that *fasciata* is basal to other New World, but that they still form a monophyletic <incorp. Goodwin 1959>. The New World taxa are here placed in the genus *Patagioenas*. SACC Proposal passed to recognize *Patagioenas*. The AOU has also made this change (Banks et al. 2003)

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Common in the lowlands, especially round the lakes

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

Common in the foothills and lowlands

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Bare-faced Ground-Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes; From the Greek – Metrio = temperate, pelia = dove. A dove that lives in temperate climates

Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Seen commonly at MWC

Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*
Several sightings at Manu Wildlife Center

PARROTS

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

Manu is Macaw paradise and these guys flying across the river at dusk in the late afternoon sun were a real treat, but also we had a single individual on the clay lick that me though is that it could be a escape pet from somebody nearby, because its plumage was a little damaged

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

Less common than the next species but good studies of this species in lowland Manu

Red-and-Green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*

Star performer at the Macaw Lick – could not be better.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severa*

Common small Macaw of the lowlands

Red-bellied Macaw *Ara manilata*

Likes Mauritia palms, seen well outside Puerto Maldonado

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Seen first time on the Cocha Nueva trail and also seen flying at lunch stop on the way to Laberinto

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*

Seen well in the dead “cecropia” threes at Cocha Blanco

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera*

Common and noisy in lowland forest

Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Seen well but briefly from the catamaran at Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center

White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster*

Nice views on the Tapir trail, scope’s views!!!

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi*

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick plus great close looks around the MWC garden. Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala*

At the Macaw lick

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa*

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick; Noisy birds! Farinosa is Latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

HOATZIN

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

Punk chickens! Noisy and clumsy! Always a pleasure to watch

CUCKOOS

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacophrys*

1 at Amazonia Lodge

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Common in the Lowland

Little Cuckoo *Piaya minuta*

2 seen well from the catamaran on Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Seen at Cocha Camungo and Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lakes

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

Pavonine Cuckoo *Dromococcyx pavoninus*

Very nice look of one individual on terra firme along the Tapir trail

OWLS

Rufescent Screech-Owl *Megascops ingens*

One easily seen up the road a little bit below the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot, spotted from the bus and then we all got out from the bus to see it better and we all saw got great views

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *Megascops (usta) watsonii*

One individual seen rusting by the edge of the Amazonia Lodge garden in three consecutive days; Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988).<incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. The SACC says: Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to recognize *usta* as a separate species from *M. watsonii* was rejected because of inadequate geographic sampling and analysis. *Usta* was split by Restall 2002. Named after Gavin Watson US writer and ornithologist.

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*

Scoop's views of one individual on Cocha Nueva trail. Howell and Robbins (1995) and Robbins and Howell (1995) supported recognition of *hardyi* as a species separate from *Glaucidium minutissimum*, and they also showed that Middle American taxa in this group should also be considered separate species. This treatment has been followed by König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999).

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*

One individual hearted everyday and seen in one day at MWC garden

Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia*

Two of them seen from the "Transoceanic highway" on the caw pasture, same spot where we saw the Southern Lapwing and the Upland Sandpiper

POTOOS

Andean Potoo *Nyctibius maculosus*

One seen at a day roost stakeout near Rocotal in the Cloud Forest

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

Great looks along the Madre de Dios River; Roosts on sandbars and dead logs in the river. How does it handle the heat?



Silverio Duri

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

One male seen roosting along the forest edge of the Cocha Blanco ox-bow lake

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

Three seen bellow the road near Wayqecha Biological Station; *Uropsalis* from the Greek – *orop* = tail and *psalis* = shears. Shear-tailed referring to the male's tail

Lyre-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis lyra*

A nice male displaying and perch was seen bellow the “lookout” at the regular stakeout spot above CORL. Wow!

SWIFTS

Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Common.....and also we got (Julian and me) great views of some of them at night roosting in the 2 tunnels bellow Wayqecha Research Station

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Common

Chimney Swift *Chaetura pelagica*

A very tricky Swift to ID but we manage to see well....one of them flying low by the garden and against the mountain at Amazonia Lodge

Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia*

Quite good views of some of them outside of Puerto Maldonado

Fork-tailed (Neotropical) Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata*

Common in the Lowland rainforest

HUMMINGBIRDS

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsuta*

Several times at the Manu Wildlife Center flowers and feeders in the clearing

Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes leucurus*

Scoop's view of one perch across the small creek from around the garden at MWC Lodge

Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy*

One seen briefly around Quita Calzones bellows Cock of the Rock Lodge

Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Green Violet-ear *Colibri thalassinus*

A few in the cloud forest; *Thalassinus* is Latin for 'sea green'.

Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans*

Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti*

Quite a few seen at the butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei*

Male and females daily seen at Amazonia Lodge; Stunner! Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838)



Julian Donahue

Wire-crested Thorntail *Popelairia popelairii*
Good looks of a male at Cock of the Rock lodge



Silverio Duri

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*

Common understory Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus*

One seen on the terra firme forest along the Tapir trail

Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

Great looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea*

One seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Fairly common in the cloud forest

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens*

A fantastic bird seen on the feeders at Amazonia Lodge

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Commonest Hummer at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*

One seen at “Acjanaco” the pass on the drive to Manu– the world’s largest Hummingbird

Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus*

Common in the higher cloud forest

RR Collared Inca *Coeligena coeligena inca*

A couple of time seen in the Cloud Forest; we saw the *inca* form with the rufous chest band. The southern subspecies *inca* was formerly (Cory 1918) treated as a separate species from *C. torquata*; see Zimmer (1948a) for rationale for treating them as conspecific. Schuchmann (1999) again treated the southern *inca* subspecies group as a separate species, but provided little rationale. SACC proposal to recognize *inca* as a separate species did not pass.

RR Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer osculans*

Two seen by the tunnels

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*

Common in the higher cloud forest

Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii annae*

Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoriae*

One seen on our way to Manu; Lesbia is Greek – a woman of Lesbos. Victoriae – named for Victoire Mulsant wife of French naturalist Martial Mulsant.

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis*

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

Long-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus kingi*

One seen around Rocotal area; Named after Rear Admiral Philip Parker King (1791-1856) British Marine surveyor, collector and traveler in tropical America

E Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis*

Two individuals seen in the Nicotiana bushes around Huacarpay Lake; a most wanted bird.

Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi*

Seen on the “Heliconia” flowers in the garden at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Long-billed Starthroat *Calliphlox amethystina*

One seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant*

Seen along the coast south of Lima

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus*

Great looks of one male above Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*
Stunning – seen in three separate days in the cloud forest



Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus melanurus*

If you have seen this species previously in western Ecuador or NW Peru – it's been split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *mesurus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Ecuadorian Trogon) to be a separate species from *T. melanurus*. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) indicate that *melanurus* may be paraphyletic with respect to *T. massena* and *T. comptus*. SACC proposal passed to recognize *mesurus* as a species.

Green-backed [white-tailed] Trogon *Trogon viridis*

A male seen on terra firme forest along the Quetzal trail

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

Common vocally in the lowland Amazon, one seen around the GRID trail system

Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

A couple in the Cloud Forest

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and MWC from the canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Amazonian Violaceous Trogon *Trogon violaceus violaceus*

A male seen from the Cocha Camungo canopy platform

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Seen at Cocha Blanco

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Common along the rivers

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

Common at Cocha Blanco

Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

One briefly seen at Cocha Blanco

MOTMOTS

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum*

Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center; Electron is Greek for the color amber.

Rufous Motmot *Baryphthengus martii*

One seen briefly on terra firme forest along Tapir trail

Highland Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis*

In the Manu Cloud Forest; The SACC lumps this with Blue-crowned Motmot. *Momotus momota* may consist of several species-level taxa (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The subspecies *aequatorialis*, *venezuelae*, *subrufescens*, *microstephanus*, and *argenticinctus* were all formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) considered separate species from *M. momota*, as were two Middle American taxa. Chapman (1923) recognized four species in South America: *M. subrufescens* (including "venezuelae") of the Caribbean rim of northern South America, *M. bahamensis* of Trinidad, *M. aequatorialis* of the Andes, and *M. momota* (including *microstephanus*) of the rest of South America, including *argenticinctus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru. Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific, and this was followed by Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and AOU (1983, 1998). Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form *aequatorialis* was a separate species from *M. momota*, and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Dickinson (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007), thus returning to the classification of Cory (1919) and Chapman (1923, 1926). However, no formal analysis has ever been published, and the published evidence in support of treating *aequatorialis* as a species-level taxon is weak. SACC proposal passed for treating *aequatorialis* as conspecific with *M. momota* (and we hope that this decision stimulates further research on the *M. momota* complex). Stiles (2009) found vocal and plumage evidence for recognizing at least five species: *lessonii* (extralimital), *momota*, *aequatorialis*, *bahamensis*, and *subrufescens*. SACC proposal pending to revise species limits. The IOC recognizes as valid species.

JACAMARS

RR Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

Several seen well on Cocha Camungo and few more at Cocha Blanco and also at "La Pastora" port, outside of Puerto Maldonado; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) treated as separate species, but Peters (1948) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them conspecific ("Chestnut Jacamar"). Haffer (1974) noted that they are parapatric in the Río Ucayali area with no sign of interbreeding and that they differ in plumage to the same degree as other jacamars currently ranked as species; they constitute a super species (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

White-throated Jacamar *Brachigalba albogularis*

RR Four seen at la Pastora on our last morning at Puerto Maldonado; a tricky to see range restricted species.

Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

PUFFBIRDS

Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Bucco macrodactylus*

2 individuals seen at Cocha Nueva trail, in the bamboo forest

Striolated Puffbird *Nystalus striolatus*

One seen well on terra firme forest along the Tapir trail

Lanceolated Monklet *Micromonacha lanceolata*

A wonderful view of one individual from the Andean Cock of the Rock platform just above CORL

Rufous-capped Nunlet *Nonnula ruficapilla*

One seen bellow Quita Calzones, same spot where we saw other species like: long-tailed Tyrant, Dusky-checked Foliage Gleaner, Chesnut-vented Conebill

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

Common in the Lowland; Monasa is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds.

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*

Not common with a few in the terra firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center. Morpheous was the son of sleep and god of dreams a referral to the lethargic behavior of this Nunbird

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Common along the lowland rivers



Lanceolated Monklet

Picture: Barrie Ashby

BARBETS & TOUCANS

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

One seen just by Julian by the small bamboo forest at Amazonia Lodge

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*

One seen at Cocha Nueva trail

Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor*

Seen well below Cock of the Rock Lodge; A spectacular species

Emerald [Black-throated] Toucan *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*

Very nice view by the edge of the garden at Amazonia Lodge

RR Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*

Seen twice around “Rocotal” area in the cloud forest

Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus*

A couple of them seen from the Cocha Camungo canopy platform

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

The common Amazonian lowland Aracari; In Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracaris

RR Curl-crested Aracari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*

A total of 4 birds all at Manu Wildlife Center including ‘scope views of the “shaved plastic” type crown feathers



Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*

Seen twice around MWC, one female from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo and a male one along the Tapir trail

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

One scoped view on a dead tree near the MWC Lodge; Cory (1919) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *R. culminatus* ("Yellow-ridged Toucan") and *R. citrolaemus* ("Citron-throated Toucan") as separate species from *Ramphastos vitellinus*. Haffer (1974) treated these as a subspecies of *R. vitellinus*, and this treatment, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors (but not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003). Haffer identified broad hybrid zones between *vitellinus* and *culminatus* wherever they meet; see Short & Horne (2001) for additional information

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

Seen several times around MWC; Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cvieri* (with *inca*, also considered a separate species by Peters 1948) as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*; see also Short & Horne (2001); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) continued to treat *cvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS

Rufous-breasted Piculet *Picumnus rufiventris*

Good looks at this bamboo specialist at Manu Wildlife Center along the Antthrush trail

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Common

Red-stained Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis*

Seen several times with canopy mix species flock around MWC

White-throated Woodpecker *Piculus leucolaemus*

A great! View of a male on terra firme forest along the Tapir trail

Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*

1 in the Cloud Forest

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii atriceps*

Seen twice in the Cloud Forest responded well below Wayqecha biological Station

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*

Common in the highlands

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker *Celeus grammicus latifasciatus*

One seen along the Tapir trail

Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*

The cream of woodpeckers! One seen around MWC

Rufous-headed Woodpecker *Celeus spectabilis*

One responded well to playback along the Anthrush trail – a stunning and very attractive species in the bamboo.

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and MWC

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*

A pair at Manu Wildlife Center on our way to the canopy platform

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

OVENBIRDS

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor*

Common at Amazonia Lodge

E Puna Thistletail *Schizoeaca helleri*

1 seen well in response to playback after a lot of searching bellow Acjanaco “the pass”; Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a super species (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Azara’s Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae urubambae*

Seen only one but herded everywhere in the cloud forest

RR Cabanis’ Spinetail *Synallaxis cabanisi*

Seen in the bamboo forest of Antthrush trail

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

E Marcapata Spinetail *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae*

Two seen well in Chusquea bamboo forest bellow Wayqecha Biological Station; A highly localized endemic (Cuzco only) Named for the town of Marcapata in Peru

ECreamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula*

A Peruvian endemic; 2 at the traditional stakeout above Paucartambo

Speckled Spinetail *Cranioleuca gutturata*

A nesting pair seen well on an orange tree around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

E Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes; Named for German collector in Peru 1895-1912 Otto Garlepp

Streak-fronted Thornbird *Pacellodomus striaticeps*

2 seen at Huacarpay lakes at the northern end of its range here

Plain Softtail *Tripophaga fusciceps dimorpha*

Common around the MWC garden and also seen at Amazonia Lodge

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptus melanops*

Also seen at Huacarpay Lakes; A reedbed specialist

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*

Seen twice in the higher Cloud Forests

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

One seen at Rocotal in the higher Cloud Forests

Chestnut-winged Hookbill *Ancistrops strigilatus*

Seen well on terra firme along the Tapir trail

Striped [Eastern] Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes subulatus*

One seen well along creek side trail at MWC

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufo superciliata*

One seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

Fairly common in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner *Philydor erythropterum*

Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner *Philidor rufus*

3 seen in more lightly wooded areas at Manu Wildlife Center

RR Peruvian Recurvebill *Simoxenops ucayalae*

Great looks on the Cocha Nueva trail, 2 of them; Named for the Ucayali River in North Peru. **NEAR-THREATENED**

Striped Treehunter *Thripadectes holostictus*

1 on the Manu Road at Rocotal area

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Automolus infuscatus*

One along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center; Zimmer (2002) provided evidence, mainly vocal, that the taxon *paraensis* (Para Foliage-gleaner) of southeastern Amazonia should be ranked at the species level. SACC proposal passed to recognize *paraensis* as separate species based on Zimmer (2002). They form a super species.

Bamboo (Dusky-cheeked) Foliage-gleaner *Anabazenops dorsalis*

Bamboo specialist formally called both Crested and Dusky-cheeked, seen bellow Quita Calzones on the Manu road. The wisdom of the name change is dubious as in North Peru it occurs in non bamboo habitats!

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*

One seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*

One seen just by the garden edge at Amazonia Lodge

Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda pallida*

Heard every day at Manu Wildlife Center and one brought in using playback for all to see.

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorynchus spirurus*

Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

Great! Looks of two of them at Cocha Nueva trail

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula*

One seen well at Amazonia Lodge and calling their pre-dawn every day and also in the clearing at Manu Wildlife Center

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia*

One seen along the Cocha Blanco trail; *Dendrocolaptes sanctithomae* (Northern Barred Woodcreeper) was formerly (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *D. certhia*, but

Willis (1992) and Marantz (1997) provided evidence that they should be treated as separate species; they constitute a super species

Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolpates picumnus*

One seen along Creek side trail, which gived a little bit of hard time to see it

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus picus*

Nice easily view at La Pastora port outside of Puerto Maldonado. The SACC says “*Xiphorhynchus picus* and *X. kienerii* (= *necopinus*) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Zimmer 1934c, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) treated in a separate genus, *Dendroplex*, but this was merged into *Xiphorhynchus* by Peters (1951). Wetmore (1972), however, maintained *Dendroplex* as a separate genus based not only on bill shape but on (unstated) cranial characters. Move Straight-billed Woodcreeper and Zimmer's Woodcreeper from *Xiphorhynchus* to *Dendroplex* (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo et al 2007, SACC)

Elegant Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus elegans*

One in response to playback along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center; we saw the *jurua* subspecies. Note that Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* (Spix's Woodcreeper) conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii* (Jurua Woodcreeper), and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951). <incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak

Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*

Seen up at the Rocotal area

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

One near Cock of the Rock Lodge and another one at Rocotal area

RR Greater Scythebill (NT) *Campylorhamphus pucherani*

What a bill!!! Nice view of one individual at Rocotal area **NEAR THREATENED**

Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*

Great looks in a bamboo patch of Cocha Nueva trail at MWC

ANTBIRDS

Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge

RR Bamboo Antshrike *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae*

Seen well in the Guadua bamboo bellow Quita Calzones on the Manu road

Great Antshrike *Taraba major*

One seen in the little bamboo forest of Amazonia Lodge

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

A pair seen along the edge of the Camungo lake at MWC

Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus*

Good looks at one bellow Quita Calzones on the Manu road

Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygiptila stellaris*

Male and female seen just across the bridge at MWC

Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus*

One pair seen along the Cocha Camungo trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Bluish-slate Antshrike *Thamnomanes schistogynus*

Understory flock leader and common – seen along the Cocha Nueva trail and its call leads you to mix understory flocks.

Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata*

One seen at Cocha Blanco and also at around the MWC garden

Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda*

One of the commoner *Myrmotherula* in the foothills we saw one near Quita Calzones

Plain-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula hauxwelli*

A pair of this ground-hugging Antwren seen on our way back from the MWC Canopy platform; Named for James Hauxwell - a collector living in Peru in the late 19th century.

White-eyed Antwren *Myrmotherula leucophthalma*

Nice view of a pair along the Creek side trail at Manu Wildlife Center

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*

Fairly common in understory flocks one seen along the Cocha Blanco trail on the way out. Willis (1984b), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved.

Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis garbei*

One seen around the GRID and another one on our way back from the Cocha Camungo

Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii*

Common in the lowlands with mixed flocks

Dot-winged Antwren *Microrhophias quixensis*

A very pretty bird 2 seen around Quita Calzones

Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei*

One of these Bamboo specialists on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri*

Commonly heard but tricky to see this canopy vine tangle specialist, but we manage to see one along the Tapir trail

Black Antbird *Cercomacra serva*

One seen at Quita Calzones

RR Manu Antbird *Cercomacra manu*

We heard this in most lowland Bamboo patches and called a pair in on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center and also at Amazonia Lodge. Only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and S. Amazonian Brazil

White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys*

Common but very pretty lowland Antbird seen also around Quita Calzones and on Cocha Nueva trail



Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus*

A foothill and Terra Firme bird and we did see one along the Tapir trail

Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis subflava*

On the whole does not warble! Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. flavescens*. SACC proposal passed to revise species limits. So in Manu there is a second species we did not see Peruvian Warbling Antbird

Band-tailed Antbird *Hypocnemoides maculicauda*

Seen along the Creek side at Manu Wildlife Center

Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*

1 responded well to playback at Cocha Blanco – another lakeside specialist

RR White-lined Antbird *Pernostola lophotes*

Another bamboo specialist! Range just creeps over the border into NW Bolivia. Seen at the little patch of bamboo forest at Amazonia Lodge

Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra*

1 bird seen well on the Cocha Nueva trail and another one at Cocha Camungo trail

RR Goeldi's Antbird *Myrmeciza goeldii*

One male seen on our back from the Macaw clay lick; Likes Bamboo but is not restricted to it. Named for Emil August Goeldi, German naturalist resident in Brazil and author of “Aves do Brazil” 1894

Sooty Antbird *Myrmeciza fortis*

Seen on terra firme forest at Manu wildlife Center

ANTTHRUSHES

Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*

One very cooperative bird near to the end of the Quetzal trail at MWC

RR Rufous-fronted Antthrush *Formicarius rufifrons*

A wonderful view! that finally come out to walk along the trail on the aptly named Anthrush trail, this is a near endemic only rediscovered in the '70's. Manu Wildlife Center is the place to see this species.

NEAR-THREATENED

ANTPITTAS

E Red-and-white Antpitta *Grallaria erythroleuca*

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Seen and taped at Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest. Very close!

GNATEATERS

RR Slaty Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga ardesiaca*

1 seen on the trails at Cock of the Rock Lodge

TAPACULOS

Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus*

Seen along the Tapir trail just before getting dark at MWC

Trilling Tapaculo *Scytalopus parvirostris*

Seen twice around Wayqecha Lodge first time a little bit bellow Acjanaco and another one bellow Wayqecha Biological Station

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Bolivian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius bolivianus*

Good looks at Rocotal area on the Manu road

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes*

Seen just around the Amazonia Lodge garden – did you see their slender feet?

Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant *Prognotriccus ophthalmicus*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes parkeri*

Seen twice at Quita Calzones bellow CORL

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

Also seen around the Amazonia Lodge garden

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*

Seen around Wayqecha Biological Station

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

A sprightly Tyrannulet seen twice in the higher Cloud Forest

Plain Tyrannulet *Inezia inornata*

Several seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*

Fairly common in the higher Cloud Forest

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleaginous*

Very good view by the Canopy platform up on the ridge at Amazonia Lodge

E Inca Flycatcher *Leptopogon taczanowski*

2 seen along the Manu road up at Rocotal area, a scarce Peruvian endemic; Named for Wladislaw Taczanowski, Polish ornithologist and author of "Ornithologie du Perou" 1884

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer*

Common in the higher Cloud Forest, seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge, the distinct albidiventer race

White-bellied Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus griseipectus*

One seen well around the GRID trail system

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Good looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-checked Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilotriccus albifacies*

My first time seen in the bamboo forest of Cocha Nueva trail, we saw two of them

E Black-backed Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilotriccus pulchellum*

Nice views just bellow Quita Calzones on the Manu road

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemmitriccus granadensis*

Seen well eventually! We worked on a couple of non-co-operative birds and then one came out bellow Wayqecha Lodge

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum*

Seen well eventually! By everybody just from the boat, after looking hard in the island along the Madre de Dios River

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Common in the Cloud Forest

Euler's Flycatcher *Lathrotriccus euleri*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and also at MWC around the GRID trail system

Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigatus*

Three in the Manu Cloud Forest

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

Fairly common on rushing streams along the road to Manu; this is the southern race *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate *n. nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

The austral migrant southern form in the Amazonian lowlands, seen several times

Andean Negrilo *Lessonia oreas*

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

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris*

Two seen in drier rockier habitat at Huacarpay lakes

Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis*

Resident and the only Amazonian Ground-Tyrant; one seen from the hide at the Macaw clay lick and another one on one of the island we stop for birding on our way down to Laberinto (Pto. Maldonado)

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis*

Resident; seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis*

Pretty bird of the roadside

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi*

One at higher elevations at Acjanaco Pass

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

At Huacarpay Lakes

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*

Common along the Amazonian rivers; Not at all Drab! It's pretty!

Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*

Nice View along the Manu road bellows Quita Calzones and at Amazonia Lodge

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*

Seen from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*

Scattered records of the austral migrant race

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Common

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Common but less o than the previous species

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen several times in the Manu lowland rainforest

Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti*

Seen twice around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodinastes chrysocephalus*

Also seen around Cock of the Lodge

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

One seem just around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius*

One seen just outside of Cock of the Rock Lodge at 1300 meters – high for this austral migrant and another one days later at Amazonia Lodge

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*

The bird with the longest scientific name in the world; one from the canopy tower at Cocha Camungo

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Common

Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Common boreal migrant to Amazonia, seen several days in the Manu Lowland rainforest; *Sirystes albogriseus* is split from *S. sibilator* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); SACC needs proposal and says “The trans-Andean subspecies *albogriseus* and the Amazonian subspecies *albocinereus* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1907) treated as separate species; Hellmayr (1929) treated them as conspecific with *S. sibilator*, and subsequent authors have followed that treatment. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), followed by Hilty (2003), treated *albogriseus* as a separate species from *Sirystes sibilator*, based mainly on differences in vocalizations.”

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

Lanyon (1978) also showed that lowland *tuberculifer* group intergrades with montane *atriceps* group in the southern Andes; they had been considered separate species. Seen in the cloud forest

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox*

A couple in the lowlands; first from the Macaw clay lick hide and another one on our way to Puerto Maldonado along the Trans-oceanic highway

Dusky-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda*

One very responsive bird in the Antthrush trail, until recently a little known species.

Eastern Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator*

Two of them seen well from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

White-eyed (Dull-capped) Attila *Attila bolivianus*

Gave us a little bit of problem to see it but finally we manage to see one on the trail to Cocha Blanco

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata*

Good studies by the tunnels bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Chestnut-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rufaxilla*

Scope's view of one individual at Rocotal



Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

Great looks at a male at point blank range near the tunnels above Pillahuata

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center, one seen...

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

A male seen at the Canopy Tower at Cocha Camungo

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*

One seen flying across the Blanco lake

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*

Great looks at Amazonia Lodge; *Querula* = querulous, complaining, noisy just like a flock of these fruitcrows in the forest.

Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus*

Good looks at a female below Cock of the Rock Lodge, twice around the same area

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

Well what can we say – common but stunning especially at the lek at the lodge named after this bird.

MANAKINS

Round-tailed Manakin *Pipra chloromeros*

Very good looks up by the Canopy tower at Amazonia Lodge and also on terra firme forest at MWC

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*

Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus*

One superb male at Manu Wildlife Center along the Tapir trail – a very pretty bird

Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana*

Seen well at Cock of the Rock Lodge just around the garden

White-bearded Manakin *Manacus manacus*

Great views! Just before getting to Patria, off the road.... a wonderful spot!

Blue-crowned Manakin *Pipra coronata exquisite*

Nice view of a male perch along the tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

TITYRAS AND BECARDS

In this classification, the genera *Tityra* through *Phibalura* were formerly placed tentatively in the Cotingidae, following Prum et al. (2000). They had formerly been scattered among the Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae. Prum and Lanyon (1989) and Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) found that *Tityra*, *Schiffornis*, and *Pachyramphus* formed a distinct group, separate from the rest of the Tyrannidae; Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) proposed that they were most closely related to core Tyrannidae than to other tyrannoid families such as the Cotingidae or Pipridae. More recent genetic data (Johansson et al. 2002, Chesser 2004, Barber & Rice 2007) confirm that the genera *Tityra* through at least *Pachyramphus* form a monophyletic group, but Chesser (2004) found that this group is more closely related to the Pipridae than to the Cotingidae or Tyrannidae. SACC proposal passed to remove from Cotingidae (and place as Incertae Sedis or as separate family, Tityridae). Barber & Rice (2007) not only confirmed the monophyly of the group but also proposed elevation to family rank. SACC proposal passed to recognize Tityridae. Within this group, Barber & Rice (2007) found genetic evidence for two major groups: (a) *Laniisoma*, *Laniocera*, and *Schiffornis*, and (b) *Iodopleura*, *Tityra*, *Xenopsaris*, and *Pachyramphus*.

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

A few seen from bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge in the Manu lowland

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

Heard most days in the lowlands – several seen

Pink-throated Becard *Pachyrhampus minor*

Male and female seen on the trail to Cocha Blanco

VIREOS & GREENLETS

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*

Seen well in the Cloud Forest around Rocotal area

Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus*

Two seen well along the Quetzal trail at Manu Wildlife Center

JAYS

Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas*

Good looks near Cock of the Rock Lodge; The IOC says “The distinctive *Cyanocorax luxuosus* of Middle America is split from *C. yncas* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); AOU may review. Note switch of “Green Jay” from *C. yncas* to *C. luxuosus*” Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) treated Middle American populations as a separate species, *C. luxosus* (“Green Jay”) from South American *C. yncas* (“Inca Jay”), but no data presented; they were formerly (e.g., REFS) considered separate species.

RR White-collared Jay *Cyanolyca viridicyana*

Seen well twice bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Fairly common

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

A few seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Common

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

Common on lowland rivers

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Common lowland Swallow

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia*

Quite a few in the huge mix flock along the river below MWC where we stop the boat for better views; uncommon boreal migrant

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

Lot of them in the mix flock, same place than the previous one; Common boreal migrant

Cliff Swallow *Hirundo ruficollaris*

Another one in the same mix flock of Swallow; Wonderful views of this probably annual boreal migrant

DONACOBIOUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands

WRENS

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis*

The common lowland noisy wren – likes bamboo – several seen whilst looking for rarer bamboo specialists but played hard to get!

Buff-breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis*

2 seen at La Pastora outside of Puerto Maldonado

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

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

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*

Two seen in the humid Cloud Forest

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Common in the Cloud Forest

THRUSHES

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

The common Andean Thrush seen at Huacarpay and Huancarani

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater ockenderi*

The common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

The common Amazonian garden Thrush

Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli*

Seen twice at Manu Wildlife Center

FINCHES

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia lanirostris*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge just around the garden; the genus name means “fine-voiced

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge around the garden and from the Camungo canopy tower

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons*

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris*

At Amazonia Lodge and from the Camungo canopy platform

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis*

In the Andes at Huancarani and at Amazonia Lodge

Olivaceous Siskin *Carduelis olivacea*

Seen on 2 consecutive days above Cock of the Rock Lodge; this is Cloud Forest Siskin

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Parula pitiaiyumi*

Seen on our way down to Amazonia Lodge

Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*

Common in the lower cloud forest

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Common in the higher cloud forest

Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittatus*

Two responded to playback at Quita Calzones

E Cuzco (Golden-bellied) Warbler *Basileuterus chrysogaster*

Seen well at Quita Calzones; *Basileuterus chlorophrys* (Choco Warbler) is split from *B. chrysogaster* (Cuzco Warbler) (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs more publ data. So now becomes a Peruvian endemic (“Cuzco Warbler”). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the northern subspecies *chlorophrys* as a separate species from *Basileuterus chrysogaster* based on differences in descriptions of songs; see Zimmer (1949) for rationale for considering them sister taxa.

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps*

Fairly common around Rocotal area

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest, seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Casqued Oropendola *Psarocolius oseryi*

Finally seen well from the Wildlife Center canopy platform

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*

Several times seen in the Manu lowlands

(NE) Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Just sneaks into Bolivia. Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi*

The commonest Oropendola in the Lowlands

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

Common

Mountain Cacique *Cacicus chrysonotus*

Good looks bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Solitary Cacique *Cacicus solitarius*

A great looks at La Pastora outside of Puerto Maldonado

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus*

Two at Manu Wildlife Center at Cocha Camungo from the “catamaran”; *Icterus icterus*, *I. jamaicaii*, and *I. croconotus* were formerly treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937, Blake 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Dickinson 2003), although others have treated them as three species (Hilty 2003, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) or as two species (*croconotus* as a subspecies of *I. jamaicaii*; e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Omland et al. 1999). See Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Jaramillo & Burke (1999) for details. SACC proposal passed to split into three species

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis*

Two at Amazonia Lodge

RR Pale-eyed Blackbird *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus*

Nice looks at this near-endemic on Cocha Camungo

Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelaius thilius*

Common at Huacarpay at the northern end of its range here

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

A few seen in the pastures on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Common in the lowlands

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Only in the Andes; A pretty Sparrow

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Common in open areas in the Amazonian lowlands, seen at the Macaw clay lick and in the pastures on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis*

A colonizer of the pastures around Puerto Maldonado – seen well

RR Grey-eared (Black-faced) Brush-Finch *Atlapetes melanolaemus*

Quite common around Pillahuata and Rocotal; The Atlapetes genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-napped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*. *Atlapetes melanolaemus* was formerly (Hellmayr 1938, Paynter 1970a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990) considered a subspecies of *A. rufinucha*, but see García-Moreno & Fjeldså (1999).

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

Common in the lowlands

TANAGERS & ALLIES

Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leveriana*

RR Slaty Tanager *Creurgops dentata*

Fairly common around Rocotal

E White-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus auricularis*

A few in flocks bellow Wayqecha; the IOC says - *Hemispingus auricularis* is split from *H. atropileus* – Black-capped Hemispingus (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). It now becomes a Peruvian Endemic.

Superciliaried Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris*

Fairly common at Pillahuata; Here the yellow form

Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*

2 near Wayqecha Biological Station

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

Seen in the Pillahuata area and around Rocotal

Carmioli's Tanager *Chlorothraupis carmioli*

One seen up along the ridge trail at Amazonia Lodge

White-shouldered Tanager *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

White-winged Shrike-Tanager *Lanio versicolor*

Canopy flock leader – a voice to remember for locating these flocks. One seen in a canopy flocks on our way back from Cocha Camungo trail

White-winged Tanager *Piranga leucoptera*

One seen well below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Another common good-looker



Blue-Gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

The race in the Amazon has white in the wing unlike the coastal form. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Mostly at Amazonia Lodge and Puerto Maldonado

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Common around Pillahuata and Wayqecha

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas; seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana*

Quite a few on two consecutive days below Wayqecha Biological Station; the display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris*

Fairly common around Wayqecha – common but spectacular

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii*

Stunning! Two of them seen in the Cloud Forest, bellow Wayqecha



RR Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*
Seen bellow Wayqecha Biological Station, Can be tricky!

Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis*
Seen well around Rocotal area

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*
A lowland species seen from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo; Not found in Mexico!

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis*
What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common. Not found in Chile!

Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii*
Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks; great views from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*
Great birds! Great looks around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis*
Another Christmas tree ornament! In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks. Here the orange crowned race, seen up at the Rocotal area

Yellow-bellied Tanager *Tangara xanthogastra*
A not very common Amazonian Tanager - seen around Quita Calzones.

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

Replaces the former in the higher foothills, not uncommon around 1000 meters; seen around Quita Calzones

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

One seen along the ridge trail at Amazonia Lodge

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Another Christmas tree bird - Common

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

A few up at Rocotal area

Guira Tanager *Hemitrauphis guira*

Male and female nicely seen from the canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

Two seen in total from the Cocha Camungo Canopy Tower

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Seen several times in the Lowlands

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*

Good looks around Quita Calzones

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*

Seen around Amazonia Lodge

Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum*

Two of the seen well on the Manu road bellow Quita Calzones

Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum*

Seen at Huancarani and bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons*

Seen up at Rocotal area; the blue capped race here...

RR Moustached Flower-piercer *Diglossa mystacalis albilinear*

Common near tree line at Acjanaco Pass

Black-throated Flower-piercer *Diglossa brunneiventris*

Common

Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis cyanea*

Common in the higher Cloud Forests

RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*

Around 4 seen at Huancarani; Named for the Southern Peruvian Department of Puno.



Julian Donahue

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*

Two seen at Huancarani in the early morning

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*

A common sombre Finch of the Andes seen around Huancarani and at Huacarpay lakes

E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Poospiza caesar*

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno; two seen at the usual sites near the village of Huancarani

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus alaudinus*

A female seen at Huacarpay lakes

Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola*

Quiet common around Puerto Maldonado, two of them seen on our last birding day in Puerto Maldonado

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens*

Seen at Huacarpay lakes

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

Mostly around Puerto Maldonado and from the hide at the Macaw clay lick

Black and White Seedeater *Sporophila luctuosa*

Seen twice below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caurulescens*

Seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis*

Common in the Andes where some vegetation, several birds at Huacarpay lakes and Huancarani

Black-billed Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus atrirostris*

Seen well at Cocha Blanco and another one outside of Puerto Maldonado

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis*

Seen on the Trans-oceanic highway on our first official birding stop on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Common Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common between Pillahuata and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES

Golden-bellied Grosbeak *Pheucticus aureoventris*

Two of them seen bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak *Parkerthraustes humeralis*

Two seen in the canopy mix-species flock on our way back from the Cocha Camungo

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens*

Good looks at Cocha Camungo and outside of Puerto Maldonado

The Mammal List

MARMOSETS

Brown-mantled Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicolis*

Seen several times around Manu Wildlife Center

NEW WORLD MONKEYS

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis*

Several troops at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Tufted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella*

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

White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus albifrons*

One small group of around 6 at Manu Wildlife Center

Venezuelan Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus*

A troop of four seen from the hide at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick; the howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon

Peruvian Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek*

A few seen around Manu Wildlife Center

RACCOON FAMILY

Tayra *Eira barbera*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Neotropical Otter *Lutra longicaudis*

Seen in the river on our way down Manu Wildlife Center

Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis*

A solitary seen well at Cocha Blanco

PECCARIES

White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*

A small troop seen on our way back from the Cocha Blanco

DEERS

South American Red Brocket Deer *Mazama americana*

Seen well along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Dwarf Deer *Pudu mephistophiles*

A very rear animal to see in this forest, and we saw one looking at us very still



Julian Donahue

SQUIRRELS

Southern/Northern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus spadaceus/igniventris*

A few in the lowlands

Sanborn's Squirrel *Sciurus sanborni*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

LARGE RODENTS

Capybara *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*

THE largest rodent! Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Brown Agouti *Dasyprocta variegata*

Many in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!

The Reptile List

Black Caiman *Malanosuchus niger*

Great view at Cocha Blanco

White Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River

Side-neck (Amazonian River) Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis*

Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes

Massurana Snake *Clelia clelia*

One seen on the Cocha Blanco trail

