

# MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



[Birding@ManuExpeditions.com](mailto:Birding@ManuExpeditions.com)  
[www.Birding-In-Peru.com](http://www.Birding-In-Peru.com)

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

**November 15<sup>th</sup> – December 3<sup>rd</sup> 2010**

**Trip Leader: Percy Avendaño**

**With: Jacob and Anne Faust, John and Gerda Trent , John Bargman and Ena Spalding , William and Elizabeth Heinsen (second part of the tour only).**

## SOME LOCALITIES WE BIRDED IN MANU

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

**Ajcanaco Pass: S 13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (3530 mts)**

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

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

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

**Union Bridge S 13 04 457 W 071 34 157 (1550 mts)**

**Cock of the Rock Lodge: S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300 m.)**

**Quita Calzones or 1000 meter bridge: S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 ( 1000 mts)**

**Pilcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196**

**Mirador above Atalaya ( Macaw Lookout):S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751**

**Atalaya: S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547**

**Amazonia Lodge: S 12 52 232 W 071 22 527 9 (500 mts)**

**Boca Manu Pueblo: S12°15'55.8" W 070°54'42.8" (300 mts)**

**Manu Wildlife Center: S 12 21 327 W 070 42 384 (250 mts)**

**Blanquillo Macaw Lick: S12°26'39.4" W 070°42'15.3" (250 mts)**

**Cocha Camungo at Lake: S12°25'46.6" W070°40'40.0"**

**Tapir Colpa MWC: S 12 20 167 W 070 41 803 (250 mts)**



The pristine, rich Cloud Forest of Manu

## **DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES**

**November 15<sup>th</sup>: Morning flight to Cusco and out to Huacarpay lakes with picnic lunch. Overnight in Cusco at Hotel Casa Andina Plaza.**

**November 16<sup>th</sup>: Early start from Cusco over the east slope of the Andes (highest point 4200 meters) Paucartambo and onto Ajanaco Pass (3500 meters). The rest of the afternoon we birded down to the Cock of the Rock Lodge (1400 meters).**

**November 17<sup>th</sup>: Morning between Cock of the Rock Lodge and up the road to the viewing point. In the afternoon visit the Cock of the Rock Lek and surroundings areas. Night Cock of the Rock Lodge.**

**November 18<sup>th</sup>: Birding the way up to Rocotal, having lunch around Buenos Aires. Night Wayquecha Biological Station.**

**November 19<sup>th</sup>: Morning birding the Tunnels then birding the road up the Station. Afternoon above to Acjanaco. Night Wayquecha Biological Station.**

**November 20<sup>th</sup>: Early morning birding the road up the Station, and then birding the way down to Pillahuata in to the Cloud Forest. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.**

**November 21<sup>st</sup>: Birding the lodge and surroundings along the road at 1800 meters. Afternoon birding up the road toward Rocotal. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.**

**November 22<sup>nd</sup>: Birding from Cock-of-the-Rock lodge to Pilcopata and onto Atalaya and then by boat to Amazonia Lodge at 550 meters. Night Amazonia Lodge**

**November 23<sup>rd</sup>: Excursion to the old ject track and pond in the morning, and birding the trails in the afternoon. Night Amazonia Lodge.**

**November 24<sup>th</sup>: Full day birding on the Amazonia lodge trails. Night at Amazonia Lodge. William and Elizabeth join the group at Amazonia lodge in the afternoon.**

**November 25<sup>th</sup>: Early morning at Amazonia Lodge birding the trails and then by boat down the Madre de Dios River to Boca Manu and the confluence with the Manu River and onto Manu Wildlife Center Lodge.**

**November 26<sup>th</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). The Macaw Clay Lick, and the the Creek side Trails and Canopy Platform.**

**November 27<sup>th</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning birding in the Grid, In the afternoon boat ride and gardens.**

**November 28<sup>th</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Cocha Camungo oxbow lake and canopy platform and afternoon River side trails Bamboo.**

**November 29<sup>th</sup>: morning at the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake. Heavy rain most of the day, and end of the afternoon on the trail MWC.**

**November 30<sup>th</sup>: morning on the Canopy Platform. Heavy rain in mid-day. Birding the Colpa trail and Mammals salt lick in the afternoon.**

**December 1<sup>st</sup>: The Antthrush trail bamboo in the morning but back to the lodge at 9:30 a.m. for rain. The Grid in the afternoon.**

**December 2<sup>nd</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge to Laberinto by boat and then by bus to Puerto Maldonado. Night Hotel Cabana Quinta.**

**December 3<sup>rd</sup>: Birding at La Pastora and Km 17 on the road to Cusco and the Infierno road. Late morning flights to Cusco and Lima.**



Jaguar, on the shore of the Madre de Dios River. Picture Fabrice Schmitt, two boats benefitted of such an encounter!!

# THE BIRD LIST

## The Key to the Birdlist

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

**RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY**

**SACC = South American Classification Committee**

**IOC = International Ornithological Congress**

**RR = Near endemic or range restricted species**

**E = Peruvian Endemic**

## TINAMOUS

**Great Tinamou** *Tinamus major*\*

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center several days,

**Hooded Tinamou** *Nothocercus nigrocapillus*\*

Seen in the road near Rocotal Manu Road this individual came to the tape.

**Cinereous Tinamou** *Crypturellus cinereus*

1 seen in the lowlands great views in the water pond at Amazonia Lodge

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

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

Heard around Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Undulated Tinamou** *Crypturellus undulatus*\*

Mostly heard at Manu Wildlife Center and surrounding areas.

**Brazilian Tinamou** *Crypturellus strigulosus*\*

Heard at the Terra Firme forest.

**Black-capped Tinamou** *Crypturellus atrocapillus*\*

Commonly heard at Amazonia Lodge

**Variegated Tinamou** *Crypturellus variegatus*

1 heard near MWC

**Bartlett's Tinamou** *Crypturellus bartletti*

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center. A beautiful night sound. Named after Abraham Dee Bartlett, an English Zoologist 1812 -1897

## CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

**Speckled Chachalaca** *Ortalis guttata*

Many individuals in the cloud forest and forest edge areas in the lowland such as second grown forest

**Andean Guan** *Penelope montagnii*

Groups along the road in the Cloud Forest. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca.

### **Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu***

Good views at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

### **Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis***

Common at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

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

### **Razor-billed Curassow *Mitu tuberosa*\***

Heard in Manu Wildlife Center quite close in the forest trails. Some authors (e.g., Delacour & Amadon 1973, REFS) merge *Mitu* into *Crax*. Most authors, however, continue to maintain them as separate genera, and genetic data (Pereira & Baker 2004) are consistent with this treatment.

## **NEW WORLD QUAIL**

### **Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail *Odontophorus speciosus*\***

Heard on several occasions around COR lodge.

### **Starred Wood-Quail *Odontophorus stellatus*\***

Heard at the mammal's salt lick.

## **SCREAMERS**

### **Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta***

Great views of several pairs along the river and oxbow Lake.

## **DUCKS**

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

06 at Huacarpay Lake. 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***

A group of 8 birds near Boca Manu and some isolated pairs along the river. **NEAR-THREATENED**

**Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata***

Several sightings of this Duck at Manu Wildlife Center and Cocha Blanco oxbow lake. Formerly called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

**Yellow – billed (Speckled Teal) *Anas flavirostris***

Many individuals (16) 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*.

**Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica***

Some pairs at Huacarpay lakes near Cusco. The species is named for South Georgia Island which in turn is named after King George III of England who reigned from 1760 to 1820

**Puna Teal *Anas puna***

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

**Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera***

10 at Huacarpay Lakes

**Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis***

Great views and good surprise of 9 found near Puerto Maldonado feeding in water pond. This species is a recent addition to the Peruvian list, and is now more and more regular in the South-East of the country.

**GREBES**

**White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland***

2 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

**FLAMINGOS**

**Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis***

4 immatures at the Huacarpay lake not very common sighting. NT

**IBIS AND SPOONBILLS**

**Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi***

Common in the highlands in lagoons and farming plots.

**Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis***

2 seen at Macaw clay-lik

**Roseate Spoonbill *Ajaia ajaja***

2 along the upper Madre de Dios river, on the way to MWC

## HERONS AND BITTERNS

### **Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus***

A few on the Madre de Dios river

### **Snowy Egret *Egretta thula***

Common along the river

### **Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi***

Do the hokey-kokey Heron. 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***

### **Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis***

### **Striated Heron *Butorides striatus***

Several sightings in the oxbow lakes.

### **Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax***

2 at Huacarpay Lake

### **Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum***

8 on the rapids of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge

### **Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum***

02 seen at the oxbow lakes

## CORMORANTS

### **Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus***

Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands.

## DARTERS

### **Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga***

3 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 soaring above the river in the Manu lowlands

### **King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa***

4 seen near Manu Wildlife Center

## OSPREY

### **Osprey *Pandion haliaetus***

03 flying along river in the Amazonian lowlands

## **KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES**

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

Several sightings of this in flocks.

### **White-tailed Kite *Ellanus leucurus***

1 seen on the road to Puerto Maldonado

### **Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis***

2 seen in the Cocha Blanco hunting, one big flock of over 40 seen at MWC spotted by Jhon.

### **Slender-billed Kite *Rostrhamus hamatus***

1 seen from the boat in the journey to Laberinto

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

2 seen in the Canopy platform fantastics view!.

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

Seen daily in open habitat at the lowlands.

### **Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea***

01 seen in the trails of Amazonia lodge and few more times at MWC, a monkey-follower. Which benefits of the monkeys troops as they flush preys like big insects, birds or lezards.

### **Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga***

02 near clay lick in the Madre de Dios a riverside specialist!

### **Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis***

2 seen in the ox-bow lakes actually good views from Camungo Canopy platform.

### **Black chested Buzzard Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus***

1 seen in the highlands

### **Grey Hawk *Buteo nitida***

1 seen perching on a riverside tree from the boat, in the Alto Madre de Dios river.

*Grey* is used because far more taxa have traditionally used that spelling than *gray* according to the IOC. AOU (1998) followed Pinto (1938), Stresemann & Amadon (1979), Amadon (1982), and Sibley & Monroe (1990) in using the monotypic genus *Asturina* for this species, rather than including in *Buteo* (as in e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Friedmann 1950, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970); Amadon (1982) provided reasons why *Asturina* might be closer to *Leucopternis* than to *Buteo*. However, this is generally not followed (e.g., Thiollay 1994, Ferguson-Lees & Christie 2001) because of this species' proposed close relationship to *Buteo magnirostris* and other buteos. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003, Lerner & Mindell 2008) indicate that *Asturina* is nested within *Buteo* (but not at all close to *B. magnirostris*). Banks et al. (2006) recently merged *Asturina* into *Buteo*. SACC [proposal](#) passed to merge *Asturina* into *Buteo*.

### **Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris***

Common along the riverside and road in the lowlands

### **Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus***

At least 03 seen in the Cloud Forest, very active on the road.

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

1 seen in the Cloud Forest with some pictures proofs!

**Zone tailed Haw *Buteo albonotatus***

What a surprise 1 in the Macaw clay lick even better as one Red and green Macaw chasing him restless! Nature following its course and action.

**Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus***

1 in Amazonia lodge old jeep track going after the Black capped Squirrel Monkeys and Tufted Capuchin Monkeys.

## **KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES**

**Black Caracara *Daptrius ater***

Conspicuous along beaches on the river

**Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*\***

Only heard a little elusive this time

**Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus***

A family in the highlands

**Collared Forest-Falcon *Micrastur semitorquatus***

A scope views of an immature birds quite noisy near the bamboo in MWC.

**American Kestrel *Falco sparverius***

At least 6 in Huacarpay lake and mountain road

**Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis***

4 seen on the usual riverside trees.

## **SUNBITTERN**

**Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias meridionalis***

A pair in the trails great show they did for us at Amazonia lodge!!

## **FINFOOTS**

**Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica***

First sighting at Amazonia lodge for some of us but we got them posing for the cameras at Cocha Camungo, Cocha Blanco!

## **RAILS & CRAKES**

**Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius*\***

**Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis*\***

Two birds vocalizing loudly at Cocha Blanco

**Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea***

Several seen near the water pond at Amazonia Lodge

**Uniform Crake *Amaurolimnas concolor*\***

Heard at Cock of the Rock Lodge not common for this location

**Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus***

8 seen at Huacarpay Lakes best views of rails for some fox!

**Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica***

6 working over the water lilies plants at Cocha Blanco

**Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris***

Common at the Blanco oxbow lake for the season.

**Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata***

Resident at Huacarpay Lakes. A recent split from the Old World Moorhen.

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

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

**TRUMPETERS**

**Pale-winged Trumpeter *Psophia leucoptera***

03 came out on the Creekside trail while a heavy rain occurred pretty good views

**LIMPKIN**

**Limpkin *Aramus guarauna***

2 seen on the Oxbow Lake Blanco in Manu

**STILTS**

**White-backed Stilt *Himantopus melanurus***

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

**PLOVERS**

**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.

**Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens***

3 in Huacarpay lake

**Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis***

6 seen in the cattle farming near Puerto Maldonado. A new resident bird!

**JACANAS**

**Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana***

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

## SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES

### **Solitary Sandpiper** *Tringa solitaria*

1 near Puerto Maldonado

### **Spotted Sandpiper** *Actitis macularius*

Common along the rivers in the lowlands

### **Wilson's Phalarope** *Phalaropus tricolor*

2 at Huacarpay lake

## GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS

### **Andean Gull** *serranus*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

### **Large-billed Tern** *Phaetusa simplex*

Some individuals in the Madre de Dios river and oxbow lakes, 8 at least sitting over a floating log down the river what a way to travel!

## PIGEONS AND DOVES

### **Spot-winged Pigeon** *Patagioenas maculosa*

Common in the abandoned farming plots in the highlands. 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* superspecies 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)

### **Band-tailed Pigeon** *Patagioenas fasciata*

Common in the Elfin Forest in Manu

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

Common in the lowlands, especially around the water systems

### **Plumbeous Pigeon** *Patagioenas plumbea*

Common in the foothills and lowlands

### **Ruddy Pigeon** *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Many heard and some pairs seen at MWC and Amazonia

### **Eared Dove** *Zenaida auriculata*

### **Ruddy Ground-Dove** *Columbina tapalcoti*

A few around Puerto Maldonado

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

A couple of small flocks at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Gray-fronted Dove** *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Very vocal at the lowland sites and a few individuals seen.

**Ruddy Quail-Dove** *Geotrygon montana*

We flashed a pairs at Manu Wildlife Center

**PARROTS**

**Blue-and-Yellow Macaw** *Ara ararauna*

Manu hold a healthy population of these Macaws specie, we tell that by seeing them flying over the lowlands.

**Scarlet Macaw** *Ara macao*

They were pretty busy incubation eggs season most Macaws are! we took great pictures of a nesting pair, many individuals flying and perching they are doing well in lowland Manu

**Red-and-Green Macaw** *Ara chloropterus*

Dominant at the Macaw Clay Lick – Collpa amazing activity.

**Chestnut-fronted Macaw** *Ara severa*

Common small Macaw of the lowlands

**Red-bellied Macaw** *Ara manilata*

Some pairs and small groups flying over every other day, in special near Puerto Maldonado

**Blue-headed Macaw** *Primolius couloni* **ENDANGERED**

A couple flew over at Manu wildlife Center and one more flying across the river in the journey to Laberinto.

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

Common in the foot hills and lowlands

**Dusky-headed Parakeet** *Aratinga weddellii*

Common at the Lowlands

**Rose fronted Parakeet** *Pyrrhura roseifrons*

A group of 10 feeding on figs in the MWC lodge

**Andean Parakeet** *Bolborhynchus orbynesius*

A flock of 15 in the upper Cloud forest

**Cobalt-winged Parakeet** *Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera*

Common in the lowland forest

**Tui Parakeet** *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

2 seen in the Camungo canopy platform feeding on seeds in the Kapok tree.

**White-bellied Parrot** *Pionites leucogaster*

4 seen in the Terra Firme at MWC and Camungo Lake.

**Orange-cheeked Parrot** *Pionopsitta barrabandi*

They started coming in good numbers at the Macaw Lick handsome birds! Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

**Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus***  
A common lowland forest resident



Colorful Macaw Clay Lick with the handsome **Orange-cheeked Parrot and Blue-headed Parrot.**

**Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot *Pionus tumultuosus tumultuosus*\***

Heard near Wayquecha and Rocotal *Pionus seniloides* (White-capped) is considered a subspecies of *P. tumultuosus* (Plum-crowned) by SACC, despite genetic distinctions. This species will certainly be treated as separate from White-crowned. The subspecies *seniloides* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("White-capped Parrot") from *Pionus tumultuosus*, ("Plum-crowned Parrot") but see O'Neill & Parker (1977), who noted that the only differences between the two are the degree of saturation of rosy pigment; this treatment was followed by Collar (1997) and Dickinson (2003), but not by Forshaw (1989), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), or Ridgely et al. (2001). There is no evidence of intergradation between the two. SACC proposal pending to treat *seniloides* as a species. English name "Speckle-faced Parrot" for composite species follows suggestion by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990).

### **Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala***

3 at the Macaw lick

### **Scaly-naped Amazon *Amazona mercenaria***

A cloud forest Amazonas species they were hard to mist near CRL.

### **Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa***

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick. They perform a great show to us. *Farinosa* is latin for "Sprinkled with Flour" referring to the "dusted" appearance of this Amazon.

## **HOATZIN**

### **Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin***

Pre historic looking birds! Associated to water creating life in the oxbow lakes.

## **CUCKOOS**

### **Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana***

Common

### **Little Cuckoo *Piaya minuta***

One sighting, at the creek in Amazonia lodge.

### **Greater Ani *Crotophaga major***

4 or 6 usually groups in the lowlands

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

In the Amazon

## **OWLS**

### **Rufescent Screech Owl *Megascops choliba*\***

Heard on the Manu road.

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

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.

### **Crested Owl *Lophotrix cristata***

1 spectacular views of a Brown form it response well! to the play back at MWC

### **Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*\***

Heard almost everyday at MWC.

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***

1 Seen in the island on the way to Macaw Clay LICK at MWC superb views.

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

2 in the cow pasture land near Puerto Maldonado

## **POTOOS**

### **Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis***

3 different birds and one in special at Camungo canopy platform spotted by Ena real close!!

### **Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge!

### **Andean Potoo *Nyctibius maculosus***

One great encountered perching near Rocotal.



## **NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS**

### **Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris***

A flock of 30 flew around us in an afternoon boatride in the Madre de Dios river master hunter at the crepuscular time!

### **Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca***

2 seen resting on the brave cane and one flew in front of us wonderful!! at the Madre de Dios river.

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

2 females perched and flew on the cliff face while the driver saw a beautiful male sometime happened.

### **Lyre-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis lyra***

A female guarded a nest on the rock face impressive! while the male did not come out because the heavy rain.

## **SWIFTS**

### **Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus***

Flocks at the Cloud forest and COR lodge

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

Common

**Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris***

Seen in the lowlands

**Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia***

Few sightings at Camungo lake

**Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura***

A few sightings in the lowlands

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

Common in the lowlands

**Leaseer Swallow tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis***

Few sightings near Puerto Maldonado

**HUMMINGBIRDS**

**Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsuta***

1 female seen in a nest in Manu Wildlife Center.

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

1 seen in the *MWC garden*

**Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy***

1 seen working in the flowers in the road down the COR lodge

**White bearded Hermit *Phaethornis hispidus***

1 brief looks in the Cocha Blanco

**White-browed Hermit *Phaethornis stuarti***

1 seen in the garden in terra firme forest near MWC

**Buff-tailed Sicklebill *Eutoxeres condamini***

A heliconia flowers lover's hummer it is wonderful to watch feeding with its great skill in the COR lodge.

**Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis***

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

**White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora***

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

**Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans***

At Cock of the Rock Lodge where they were dominating the feeders

**Black throated Mango *Anthrocothorax nigricollis***

1 seen in the vicinity of Pto. Maldonado

**Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei***

Male and females coming to feed on the vervenaea flowers at Amazonia Lodge. Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838)

**Festive Coquette** *Lophornis chalybeus*  
4 immature in the “hummingbird garden” at MWC

**Blue-tailed Emerald** *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*  
Male coming at the Amazonia lodge flowers.

**Black bellied Thorntail** *Popeairia langsdorffi*  
1 Female seen twice to the vervenaea flowers at MWC garden.

**Fork-tailed Woodnymph** *Thalurania furcata*  
Common Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands.

**White-chinned Sapphire** *Hylocharis cyanus*  
Male and female seen in the “Hummingbird garden” at MWC

**Golden-tailed Sapphire** *Chrysuronia oenone*  
Daily seen at Amazonia Lodge garden.

**Many-spotted Hummingbird** *Taphrospilus hypostictus*  
Imposing hummer at Cock of the Rock Lodge

**White-bellied Hummingbird** *Leucippus chionogaster*  
1 seen in the Nicotiana bushes in the highlands

**Sapphire-spangled Emerald** *Amazilia lactea*  
1 at Amazonia Lodge after searching hard in the garden finally one appeared.

**Speckled Hummingbird** *Adelomyia melanogenys*  
Seen daily in the COR lodge garden and road.

**Peruvian Piedtail** *Phlogophilus harterti* (E) (NT)  
1 seen down road from the CRL lodge

**Gould’s Jewelfront** *Heliodoxa aurescens*  
A true jewel at Amazonia Lodge

**Violet-fronted Brilliant** *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*  
Common Hummer at the Cock of the Rock feeders

**Andean Hillstar** *Oreotrochilus estella*  
1 seen at the highest pass in Pisac.

**Giant Hummingbird** *Patagona gigas*  
At Huacarpay Lakes and in the inter- Andean Valleys. it is a giant!

**Shining Sunbeam** *Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus*  
Common in the upper cloud forest

**Collared Inca** *Coeligena coeligena inca*

Only 3 in the Cloud Forest coming back a forth to the Bomarea flowers. 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.

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

Ata least 3 seen around Acjanaco and higer cloud forest

**Sword-billed Hummingbird *Ensifera ensifera***

1 brief look above Wayquecha

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

3 seen in the higher cloud forest and Pillahuata

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

Several in the CR L lodge

**Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoria***

2 Sighthings on the way to Cloud forest

**Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna***

1 seen in Huacaarpay

**Scale Metaltail *Metallura aeneocauda***

01 near Wayquecha

**Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis***

Common at high elevation. Named after the color Tyrian purple. Variously 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

**Rufous-capped Thornbill *Chalcostigma ruficeps***

1 seen by Jhon at Rocotal cloud forest

**Long-tailed Sylph *Aglaiocercus kingi***

2 in Pillahuata cloud forest. Named after Rear Admiral Philip Parker King (1791-1856) British Marine surveyor, collector and traveler in tropical America

**E Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis***

3 in the *Nicotinia* bushes around Hucarpay Lake and the sacred valley.

**Wedge billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffri***

2visiting the garden plant in CRL lodge

**White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant***

1 seen around CRL lodge.

**TROGONS & QUETZALS**

**Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus*\***

A georgeous male near CRL lodge great views!!

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

1 heard at Pillahuata.

**Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus*\***

01 heard in the terra firma 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 tailed Trogon *Trogon viridis*\***

1 heard near MWC

**Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris***

2 Seen in the trails at MWC in the lowlands

**Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus***

Typically the Cloud Forest specie.

**Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui***

Common especially at Amazonia Lodge

## **KINGFISHERS**

**Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata***

A good number along the river and at Cocha Blanco.

**Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona***

At least 4 along the river and cocha Camungo.

**American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea***

1 briefly seen at Cocha Blanco

## **MOTMOTS**

**Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum***

Seen at MWC near the salt lick. Electron is Greek for the color amber.

**Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota*\***

Mostly heard at the lowlands at Amazonia Lodge and MWC. Formerly Blue crowned Motmot  
Change English name of *Momotus momota* to Amazonian Motmot with break up of this species complex (Stiles 2009, SACC 412)

**Andean Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis***

Great pictures in the Manu Cloud Forest. *M. aequatorialis* is one of five species in the *Momotus momota* complex; includes ssp *aequatorialis* & *chlorolaemus* (Stiles 2009, SACC); CHANGE English name from Highland Motmot to Andean Motmot following SACC proposal 412

## **JACAMARS**

**RR Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus***

Few pairs very vocals seen well on Cocha Camungo, Cocha Blanco and Pto Maldoando . *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 superspecies (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

**White throated Jacamar *Brachygalba albogularis***

2 Seen in the surroundings at Pto Maldonado (Pastora road)

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

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

**PUFFBIRDS**

**Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Bucco macrodactylus***

1 found and spotted right at MWC scope view.

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

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***

In the mix feeding flock of birds mostly terra firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center. Morpheus was the son of sleep and god of dreams a referral to the lethargic behavior of this Nunbird

**Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa***

Quite a few along the lowland rivers

**BARBETS & TOUCANS**

**Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus***

A pair at the surroundings of Pto Maldonado

**Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni***

Superb views of one pair at MWC

**Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor***

At least 4 around Cock of the Rock Lodge and higher up at Cloud forest. What a colorful bird!!

**Black-throated Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis***

1 seen at Amazonia lodge in the lowlands. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that Emerald Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* may consist of more than one species-level taxon, but see Short & Horne (2001), who pointed out that the allopatric taxa are no more distinctive than those known to intergrade. The subspecies *lautus*, *albivitta*, *cyanolaemus*, *dimidiatus*, and *atrogularis*, as well as Middle American *wagleri* and *caeruleogularis*, were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) each considered separate species from (and in some cases not particularly closely related to) *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, but Peters (1948) and Haffer (1974) treated them all as conspecific. <add synopsis of Navarro et al. (2001)>. Puebla-Olivares et al. (2008) identified three clades in South America based on mtDNA and proposed species rank for each.

**Brown-mandibled Aracari *Pteroglossus mariaae***

1 seen by Jhon Trent from the canopy platform

**Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis***

Seen daily in the Cloud Forest

**Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis***

Seen very well. In Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracarís

**Letteres Aracari *Pteroglossus mariae***

3 seen in the surroundings of Pto Maldonado

**Curl crested Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis***

5 in the Creekside trail at MWC

**Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan *Andigena hypoglauca*\***

Only heard near Wayquecha

**Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus***

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***

Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cuvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cuvieri* (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 *cuvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

**WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS**

**Rufous-breasted Piculet *Picumnus rufiventris***

One seen at Amazonia lodge and one more seen near MWC

**RR Fine-bared Piculet *Picumnus subtilis***

Very good views in the Amazonia lodge garden

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

Common

**Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerines***

2 at Amazonia lodge and 1 more at the Macaw clay lick.

**Red tailed Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis***

1 in a mixed flock at MWC

**Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*\***

4 seen near COR lodge

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

1 at two meters excellent views below Wayquecha Biological Station.

**Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola***

6 on the nest site near Cusco

**Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus***

Heard at the macaw clay lick

**Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus***

Only 2 seen along the river

**Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis***

A pair near at Manu Wildlife Center working on a tree.

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

At least 3 birds

**OVENBIRDS**

**Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris***

4 in the highlands. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from Bar-winged Cinclodes *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***

1 seen in the highlands high pass!

**Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor***

Common in the lowlands

**E Puna Thistletail *Schizoeaca helleri***

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

**Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae urubambae***

The common at the cloud forests

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

Heard on several occasions and twice seen well at Amazonia lodge

**RR Cabanis' Spinetail *Synallaxis cabanisi***

2 seen in the Manu road on the way to Amazonia

**Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis***

Nice view in the Amazonia lodge garden

**Ash-browed Spinetail *Cranioleuca curtata***

1 seen in the mix species flock in the Cloud forest

**E Marcapata Spinetail *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae***

2 came responding well to the play back. (Cuzco only) Named for the town of Marcapata in Peru.

**E Creamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula***

A Peruvian endemic. 2 seen at the valley of Paucartambo

**Speckled Spinetail *Cranioleuca gutturata***

Best views of 1 in the Amazonia lodge garden

**E Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis***

Great looks at Huacarpay Lakes. Named for German collector in Peru 1895-1912 Otto Garlepp

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

2 in the high pass of Pisac.

**Streak-fronted Thornbird *Phacellodomus striaticeps*\***

1 heard near Huacarpay lake.

**Plain Softtail *Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha***

2 well seen traveling in the mix specie flock at MWC

**Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptus melanops***

At Huacarpay. A reed specialist

**Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis***

Several sightings near Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner *Philidor ruficaudatus***

1 seen at MWC

**Black tailed Treehunter *Thripadectes melanorhynchus***

Good looks of 1 in near Pillahuata

**Striped Treehunter *Thripadectes scrutator***

1 seen at Rocotal, in the small mixed-species flock.

**Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Automolus infuscatus*\***

Only heard at MWC Lodge. 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 superspecies.

**Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner *Automolus rufipileatus***

2 seen along the riverside trail at MWC and Bamboo

**Bamboo Foliage-gleaner *Anabazenops dorsalis*\***

We heard at the bamboo antthrush trail, formally called both Crested and Dusky-cheeked.

**Slender billed Xenops *Xenops tenuirostris***

1 well seen at Amazonia lodge

**Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus***

1 scope views near the canopy platform at MWC. *Xenops* from the Greek = “Strange face” referring to the odd upturned bills of the *Xenops*

**White chinned Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla merula***

1 seen following army ant raids at jeet track Amazonia, this is an army ants follower.

**Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus***

2 great looks at Manu Wildlife Center – this race will be elevated to species level in the future. Keep track of these subspecies. *Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003).

**Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorynchus spirurus***

1 at MWC in the terra firme forest trail.

**Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris***

1 at cocha Camungo oxbow lake excellent!!

**Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula***

Daily heard and 2 seen well at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

**Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex Xiphocolapses promeropirrhynchus***

1 seen below the Wayquecha Biological Station

**Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia***

1 seen near at Manu Wildlife Center *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 superspecies

**Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolpates picumnus***

One at Amazonia Lodge

**Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus picus***

1 near Pto. 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)

**Tschudi's Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo ocellatus***

1 seen along colpa trail MWC lodge.

The subspecies *chunchotambo* of the Andean foothills was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925) treated as a separate species from Ocellated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus*, but they were considered conspecific by Peters (1951). Aleixo (2002) found that *Xiphorhynchus ocellatus* is paraphyletic with respect to *X. pardalotus*, and suggested that *X. chunchotambo* of the foothills of the Andes be recognized as a separate species from lowland *X. ocellatus*; this was followed by Marantz et al. (2003), who treated *chunchotambo* (with *napensis* and *brevirostris*) as a separate species (“Tschudi's Woodcreeper”).

**Elegant Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus elegans***

Several times traveling in the mix feeding flock on the Grid 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).

**Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus***

Common Woodcreeper in the lowlands. Some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brasil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak, as I do.

**Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis***

2 seen in the Cloud Forest.

**Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger***

A few from Rocotal and Wayquecha

**Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*\***

Heard 1 at Atalaya on the way to Amazonia lodge.

**ANTBIRDS**

**RR Bamboo Antshrike *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae***

1 seen well enough on the way to Amazonia lodge, and more heard. A *Guadua* bamboo specialist.

**Great Antshrike *Taraba major***

Commonly heard and seen well in one occasion near Pto Maldonado. A big showy Antshrike.

**Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus***

Mostly heard at the lowlands and 2 seen with good views near Puerto Maldonado.

**Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus***

2 seen in the Bamboo down the road from CRL

**Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus***

Commonly heard 4 at least very vocal!

**Russet Antshrike *Thamnistes anabatinus***

2 following the mix specie flock at the CRL lodge

**Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus***

Common at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

**Bluish-slate Antshrike *Thamnomanes schistogynus***

Understory flock leader and common – seen many days in the lowlands and its call leads you to mixed understory flocks.

**Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura***

Few seen at Amazonia lodge and some more at MWC

**Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata*\***

Heard several times at the oxbow lakes in Manu

**Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda***

Cloud forest and hill forest *Myrmotherula* 2 seen at Cloud forest lodge

**Plain-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula hauxwelli***

2 pair seen nicely at Manu Wildlife Center.

Named for James Hauxwell - a collector living in Peru in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Ornate Antwren *Myrmotherula ornate meridionalis***

2 birds in bamboo seen below COR lodge

**White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*\***

Heard in understory flocks, at Amazonia and MWC.

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. This is my experience and there are at least two species in Peru and more elsewhere – keep track of where you see this species.

**Slaty Antwren *Myrmotherula schisticolor***

1 in the cloud forest up the CRL

**Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis garbei***

The ones we saw at Manu Wildlife Center were in mixed flocks.

**Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii***

Several as a core member in mix sp in understory at Amazonia lodge and MWC

**Banded Antwren *Dichrozona cincta***

A spectacular view of 1 seen in the Grid trails in MWC.

**Dot-winged Antwren *Microrhopias quixensis***

1 seen in the bamboo, in famous curve of the road Quita Calzon!!

**Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei***

Great views in the Bamboo near Manu Wildlife Center, a bamboo specialist!

**Long tailed antbird *Drymophila caudata***

1 seen in the Manu road in the *chusquea* Bamboo in the Cloud forest!

**Yellow rumped Antwren *Terenura sharpei***

**EN** A pair seen in the mix specie flock amazing views!!.

**Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri*\***

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center near the mammals salt lick.

**Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens*\***

Heard several times in Amazonia and MWC.

**RR Manu Antbird *Cercomacra manu***

We saw 2 individuals in lowland Bamboo in the Manu Wildlife Center superb views!!.. Only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and S. Amazonian Brazil

**White-backed Fire-eye *Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis***

2 seen hunting in a landslide spot up Cock of the Rock Lodge

**White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys***

Common to hear in the understory in the rainforest. 1 male bird seen pretty well along the jeep track at Amazonia lodge.

**Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus***

A very responding in the MWC some pictures proof great to see such elegant birds!!.

**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.

**Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*\***

A heard a number of times at Cocha Camungo, lakeside specialist

**RR White-lined Antbird *Percnostola lophotes***

Bamboo specialist, at MWC one pair seen well.

**Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena***

2 in Amazonia lodge, good views!!

**Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra*\***

2 heard in the Cocha Blanco trail !

**RR Goeldi's Antbird *Myrmeciza goeldii***

4 at least at Amazonia lodge trails. Named for Emil August Goeldi, German naturalist resident in Brazil and author of "Aves do Brasil" 1894

**Sooty Antbird *Myrmeciza fortis***

One pair seen pretty well between the flat plain forest and terra firme forest at MWC

**Black-throated Antbird *Myrmeciza atrothorax***

1 seen at Amazonia lodge and heard several times

**Hairy-crested Antbird *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta*\***

Heard at Manu Wildlife Centre

**Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevia***

1 seen well grounds at Amazonia lodge good looking little birds!!

**Black-spotted Bare-eye *Phlegopsis nigromaculata***

2 seen pretty well following the army ants what they like to do a lot!! and heard many times.

**ANTTHRUSHES**

**Rufous-capped Anthrush *Formicarius colma***

Only heard in the trails at MWC

**Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis***

Two individual's great views at MWC

**RR Rufous-fronted Antthrush *Formicarius rufifrons*\***

Heard from the boat during a journey to MWC and boat trip to Laberinto

**Rufous-breasted Antthrush *Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus*\***

Heard near Cock of the Rock Lodge

**ANTPITTAS**

**Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria squamigera*\***

Heard several times in Pillahuata

**White-throated Antpitta *Grallaria albigula*\***

Heard near Rocotal

**E Red-and-white Antpitta *Grallaria erythroleuca***

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Superb views of one two meters in front of us, at Pillahuata singing in the Cloud Forest.

**RR Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula occobambae*\***

Heard near wayquecha biological station we tried had for it

Geographic variation in song strongly suggests that *Grallaria rufula* includes more than one species (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003a). Hilty (2003) noted that plumage and size differences alone suggest that *saltuensis* from the Perijá Mountains may be a separate species, and Krabbe & Schulenberg (2003a) suggested that *saltuensis* might be more closely related to *G. quitensis*.

**Amazonian Antpitta *Hylopezus berlepschi*\***

Heard at Pilcopata and Amazonia lodge

**Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisona*\***

Very vocal birds especially at Amazonia lodge.

**TAPACULOS**

**Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus*\***

We had individuals vocalizing but into the thickets a musical experience at Amazonia lodge

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

1 seen responding to the play back a 1 meter from the chusquea bamboo near Wayquecha

**Northern White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytalopus atratus*\***

Heard daily in the Cloud forest. The *atratus* group certainly contains several taxa and will be split in the future. Many birds sound distinctly different from birds further north. *Scytalopus atratus* (with *confusus* and *nigricans*) was formerly (e.g., Zimmer 1939x, Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *S. femoralis*; for treatment as a separate species from *S. femoralis* based on differences in voice, see Krabbe & Schulenberg (1997); it had previously been considered a separate species by Cory & Hellmayr (1924). Keep track of which subspecies you see – there are surely several species in this group based on vocal differences.

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

**Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis***

A flycatcher to find with the flock, common in the higher Cloud Forest

**McConnells Flycatcher** *Mionectes macconnelli*

1 on way to Amazonia lodge decent view!

**E Inca Flycatcher** *Leptopogon taczanowski*

2 seen very well along the Manu road Rocotal. Peruvian endemic. Named for Wladislaw Taczanowski, Polish ornithologist and author of "Ornithologie du Perou" 1884

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

2 very cooperative birds near MWC canopy platform

**Slaty-capped Flycatcher** *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer*

Common in the higher Cloud Forest flocks.

**White-bellied Tody-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus griseipectus\**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center

**Black-throated Tody-Tyrant** *Hemmitriccus granadensis\**

Not much luck with some individuals near at Wayquecha!

**Rusty faced Tody-Flycatcher** *Poecilatriccus latirostre*

Heard in the bamboo Antthrush trail at MWC.

**Ochre faced Tody-Flycatcher** *Poecilatriccus plumbleiceps*

2 responded well enough and posed for us in the cloud forest road.

**Spotted Tody-Flycatcher** *Todirostrum maculatum*

2 seen at the Macaw clay lick. Nice view!!.

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

A pair was building a nest near a wasp nest in the MWC garden could not be better!!

**Ringed Antpipit** *Corythopsis torquata*

1 superb view in the grid trail at MWC it walked on our feet literally!!

**Bolivian Tyrannulet** *Zimmerius bolivianus*

Good looks at several along the Manu road

**Mouse colored Tyrannulet** *Phaeomyias murina*

On the way to Amazonia lodge

**Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet** *Tyrannulus elatus*

Seen at Amazonia lodge and MWC

**Forest Elaenia** *Myiopagis gaimardii*

Heard and seen at MWC.

**White crested Elaenia** *Elaenia albiceps*

2 seen near Wayquecha Biological Station

**Sierran Elaenia** *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common at Pillahuata and Wayquecha Biological Station

**White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus***

Common in the Wayquecha/Pillahuata traveling in the mixed specie flock

**Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea***

4 at least along river courses in the Andes and cloud forest

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

A few at Huacarpay Lakes – reed specialist!

**Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus***

Common in the mixed-species flocks around CRL lodge

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

1 heard at the foothill at Amazonia lodge

**Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus***

Conspicuous sound at least 3 seen in the Cloud Forest

**Large headed Flatbill *Ramphotricon megacephala*\***

1 heard in the bamboo near MWC

**Rufous-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotricon ruficauda***

1 very responding in the Grid trail at MWC.

**Gray-crowned Tolmomyias *Tolmomyias poliocephalus***

Seen at MWC.

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of *Tolmomyias*, returning to a name used by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). However there is already a long established genus which carries the vulgar name Flatbill (*Ramphotricon*) so I feel its best to use *Tolmomyias*. The IOC uses "Flatbill" and Birds of Peru uses the non-committal "Flycatcher"

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

1 seen on the way down to Amazonia lodge.

*Tolmomyias viridiceps* is split from *T. flaviventris* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003). The SACC says "*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."

**Golden-crowned Spadebill *Platyrinchus coronatus***

2 seen at MWC trails.

**Ornate Flycatcher *Myiobius ornatus phoenicurus*\***

Heard below in the CRL lodge.

**Ruddy tailed Flycatcher *Myiobius erythrusus***

1 seen at the mammal's salt lick at MWC

**Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus***

A few seen at the Cloud forest.

**Eastern Wood-Pewee** *Contopus virens*

1 nearby the Macaw clay lick

**Black Phoebe** *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

Common along river courses in general near the Manu road.

**Maroon belted Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca thoracica*

1 seen pretty well near Pillahuata in the Cloud forest

**Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis*

Pretty great views of individuals on the roadside in the higher cloud forest

**Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi*

2 at Ajcanaco Pass in the Polylepeis forest

**Drab Water-Tyrant** *Ochthornis littoralis*

Common along the Amazonian rivers. A Favorite bird!!

**Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant** *Myiotheretes fusciorufus*

1 near Pillahuata.

**Little Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis*

Resident 2 very active at Macaw clay lick, only Amazonian Ground Tyrant

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

4 seen at the foothills and Amazonia lodge handsome flycatcher!!

**White eyed Attila** *Attila bolivianus*

1 seen on the trail to cocha Camungo

**Greyish Mourner** *Rhytipterna simplex*

Seen well at MWC

**Dusky capped Flycatcher** *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

1 seen at the bamboo trails at MWC

**Short-crested Flycatcher** *Myiarchus ferox*

1 seen for some fox as we stoped to Laberinto

**Tropical Kingbird** *Tyrannus melancholicus*

**Eastern Kingbird** *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Common in the lowlands for the season.

**Crowned Slaty Flycatcher** *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*

1 in the ground of MWC

**Sulphury Flycatcher** *Tyrannopsis sulphurea*

1 came responding to the play back at MWC canopy platform. good views!

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** *Megarynchus pitangua*

**Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti***

At least 2 around Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus***

Several individuals along the Manu road

**Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus***

Common near COR lodge and the Amazonian lowlands

**Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis***

Common

**Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis***

Common but less than the previous species

**Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus***

More than 4 at the CRL lodge and MWC.

**Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lector***

At water courses!

**Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus***

**COTINGAS**

**Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrra***

1 in the Grid trail at MWC

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

2 seen at the tunnels nearby Wayquecha Biological Station.

**Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata***

Superb views of a male on alder tree near Wayquecha Biological Station

**Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans***

Common vocally at Manu Wildlife Center. 1 seen in the trails

**Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana***

1 seen in the MWC garden wahta a encountered!!

**Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus***

A male birds scope view in the Creek side trail at the lowlands

**Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata***

A flock of 6 seen from Camungo canopy platform on a nearby tree!!

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

Spectacular view at the Lek as they displayed for female attraction

This is a birds things!!

**MANAKINS**

**Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda***

Colorful little birds amazing views at the Grid in MWC

**Blue-crowned Manakin *Pipra coronata exquisita*\***

Heard at MWC

**Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola regina*\***

Heard at Collpa trail MWC

**Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana*\***

Common bird sound around COR lodge.

**Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus*\***

**Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*\***

**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***

2 at cocha Blanco oxbow lake

**Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata***

2 pair near CRL lodge and one more at MWC!

**Black-crowned Tityra *Tityra inquisitor***

Only 1 at MWC

**Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor***

A male seen near Rocotal following the mixed specie flock in the cloud forest

**White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus***

1 male bird on the way to Amazonia lodge

**VIREOS & GREENLETS**

**Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus***

2 seen in the grounds at MWC

**Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys***

Only 1 seen in the Cloud Forest

**Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus***

1 seen at MWC

**JAYS**

**Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas***

Two different small groups in the Cloud Forest. 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. luxuosus* (“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***

At least 6 seen well and heard several around Pillahuata and Wayquecha

**Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus***

Common

**Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas***

Several sightings along the river in the lowlands

**SWALLOWS**

**White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer***

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

**Brown-chested Martin *Phaeoprogne tapera***

1 seen in the lowlands

**Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina***

In the highlands, at Huacarpay lake a highest passes

**Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca***

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

Common on lowland rivers

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

**Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica***

at Huacarpay lake

**DONACOBIOUS**

**Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus***

Common on the ox-bow lakes vegetation

**WRENS**

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

Heard most of the time but a pair seen nicely at the bamboo at MWC

**Fulvous Wren *Cinnycerthia fulva***

2 birds seen with the mixed-species flock near Pillahuata

**Moustached Wren *Pheugopedius genibarbis***

Finally 1 seen in the lowland, common and noisy wren of the lowlands – in the bamboo

**Buff breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis*\***

Heard at Camungo oxbow lake

**House Wren *Troglodytes aedon***

Common in the highlands and a few in the lowlands.

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***

2 seen in the Cloud Forest

**Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Southern Nightingale-Wren *Microcerculus marginatus*\***

The musical experience to hear!! *Microcerculus marginatus* formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included Middle American *M. philomela*, but see Stiles (1983) for treatment of the Middle American taxa as two separate species, both separate from South American *M. marginatus*, a return to the classification of Hellmayr (1934); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). More than one species is almost certainly involved within South American populations based on vocalizations (see Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003, Kroodsma & Brewer 2005). *Microcerculus marginatus* was called "Southern Nightingale-Wren" by Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Brewer (2001), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

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

Amazing view of a singing near Cock of the Rock Lodge we loved it!!

**GNATWRENS AND ALLIES**

**Long billed Gnatwren *Ramphocaenus melanurus*\***

Heard one day at Amazonia lodge

**THRUSHES**

**Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides ralloides***

Seen many times coming to attend the nest and along the road in the cloud forest!

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

2 individual seen well and heard every day at the cloud forest .

**Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus***

Common in the COR lodge garden

**Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco***

Dominant, common Andean Thrush seen at Huacarpay and highlands

**Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater ockenderi***

Common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

**Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus***

2 seen below the Wayquecha Biological Station

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

Common Amazonian thrush!

**Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli***

At MWC

**White necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis***

1 seen at the toucan loop trails at MWC

**FINCHES**

**Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris***

1 seen in the Amazonia lodge garden. The genus name means “fine-voiced

**Bronze green Euphonia *Euphonia mesochrysa***

Coming to the garden at CRL lodge

**White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta***

Several sightings in the grounds at MWC and canopy platform

**Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons***

The commonest Euphonia from the cloud forest to lowlands in Manu

**Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris***

1 seen in the MWC garden.

**Thick billed Siskin *Carduelis crassirostris***

4 sightings at the highest pass in Pisac

**Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis***

In the Andes at Hucarpay lakes and highlands

**Olivaceous Siskin *Carduelis olivacea***

Dominant species in the Cloud Forest

**NEW WORLD WARBLERS**

**Tropical Parula *Parula pitiayumi***

3 in the Cloud Forest

**Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca***

A pair in a flock, this is a boreal migrant species in upper Cloud Forest

**Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus***

**Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus***

**Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittatus***

Fairly common around CRL lodge

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

2 down the road from CRL and a few more at Atalaya. *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.

**Pale legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus signatus***

2 seen at Rocotal responding well to the play back

**Citrine Warbler** *Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps*  
Fairly common near the tunnels and Pillahuata 6 seen

**Russet-crowned Warbler** *Basileuterus coronatus*  
A few seen near to the Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Three-striped Warbler** *Basileuterus tristriatus*  
Common at the Manu Cloud Forest

**Buff-rumped Warbler** *Basileuterus fulvicauda*\*  
Heard at Amazonia lodge

## **OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS**

**Casqued Oropendola** *Psarocolius oseryi*  
A group of 20 seen foraging near the canopy platform at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

**Crested Oropendola** *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*  
A few in the foothills and 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*

**Olive Oropendola** *Psarocolius bifasciatus*  
A daily buirds in the lowlands very active even some attending nests!!

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

**Southern Mountain Cacique** *Cacicus chrysonotus*  
3 around Rocotal

**Epaulet Oriole** *Icterus cayanensis*  
2 brief looks at Cocha Blanco

**Orange backed Troupial** *Icterus croconotus*  
Heard in the Island on the way to the Macaw clay lick

**RR Pale-eyed Blackbird** *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus*  
2 good looks at this uncommon specie on Cocha Blanco.

**Yellow-winged Blackbird** *Agelaius thilius*  
Common at Huacarapay

**Red-breasted Blackbird** *Sturnella militaris*  
4 seen in the cattle farming around Puerto Maldonado

**Giant Cowbird** *Molothrus oryzivorus*  
Common in the lowlands

**Bobolink** *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*  
1 on the way to Puerto Maldoando

## BANANAQUIT

### **Bananaquit** *Coereba flaveola*

Common vocally and some seen at CRL lodge.

## NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

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

Only in the Andes. Anne favorite bird!

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

Common in open areas in the Amazonian lowlands

### **Grassland Sparrow** *Ammodramus humeralis*

1 seen around Puerto Maldonado

### **Pectoral Sparrow** *Arremon taciturnus*\*

Heard at Amazonia Lodge 2 responding to the type but they were in the thickets!

### **RR Black-faced Brush-Finch** *Atalapha melanolaemus*

Common from Wayquecha to CRL lodge. The *Atalapha* genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-naped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*. *Atalapha 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*

Fairly common in the lowlands

### **Grass-green Tanager** *Chlorornis riefferii*

Gorgeous birds one pair display for us near Wayquecha

### **Common Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common in the cloud forest.

### **Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus parvirostris*

A few seen following the mixed flocks above CRL lodge

### **Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge

### **E White-browed Hemispingus** *Hemispingus auricularis*

A groups of 4 near the tunnel, below Pillahuata. 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*

Common core member in the mixed flock at Pillahuata.

### **Oleaginous Hemispingus** *Hemispingus frontalis*

3 around Rocotal

**Black-eared Hemispingus *Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi***

Several above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge in the mixed specie flock as a Sentinel leader!!

**Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus***

1 near Wayquecha Biological Stationi none of the trails

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

Seen daily in the rocotal area

**White-winged Shrike-Tanager *Lanio versicolor***

Excellent views of male and female as Sentinel in the flock at MWC

**RR Slaty Tanager *Creurgops dentata***

Several seen above Cock-of-the-rock lodge

**Yellow-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus rufiventer***

2 sightings at MWC

**White-shouldered Tanager *Tachyphonus luctuosus***

3 pairs seen in flocks at MWC canopy platform and trail.

**Black-googled Tanager *Trichothraupis melanops***

2 seen along the road with the flock at CRL lodge

**Summer Tanager *Piranga rubra***

1 around COR lodge

**Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis***

Lovely tanager at Amazonia Lodge

**Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo***

Common

**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 Wayquecha below and above from it

**Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis***

The only tanager in high Andes, at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana***

Several individual around Wayquecha Biological Station. Pretty good size!

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

Stunning tanager in the high cloud forest around Wayquecha great pictures from the posing birds!

**Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis***

2 seen traveling in the cloud forest flock super, it is a placer to watch!!

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

Another spectacular tanager for this elevation Wayquecha and Acjanaco pass

**Fawn breasted Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea***

A pair seen at Pillahuata

**Orange-eared Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana***

A lowland species seen at Amazonia lodge high on a fig tree eventually from the canopy platform at MWC!

**Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis***

One of the most beautiful tanager in the cloud forest and lowlands

**Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii***

Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks.

**Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus***

Another astonishing tanager for the cloud forest at Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis***

In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks.

**Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata***

Cloud forest tanager.

**Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola***

Twice in the grounds at CRL lodge

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

In the flocks at Rocotal.

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

Another hand painted tanager!!

**Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis***

Common near Cock of the Rock Lodge and Rocotal

**Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea***

Often at higher in elevation Wayquecha for instance

**Opal-crowned Tanager *Tangara callophrys***

3 spotted from the canopy platform at MWC

**Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia***

2 brief look from Camungo canopy platform.

**RR Moustached Flower-piercer *Diglossa mystacalis albilinear***

Common at treeline down from Acjanaco Pass

**Black-throated Flower-piercer *Diglossa brunneiventris***

Common

**Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer** *Diglossopsis glauca*  
Flying in the flock near the Cock of the rock lodge

**Bluish Flowerpiercer** *Diglossopsis caerulescens*  
2 by the look-out point above Cock of the Rock lodge

**Masked Flowerpiercer** *Diglossopsis cyanea*  
Common in the higher Cloud Forests

**Cinereous Conebill** *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum*  
Common in the inter andes valleys on the route to Paucartambo and Acjanaco

**Blue-backed Conebill** *Conirostrum sitticolor*  
2 seen at the tunnels around Wayquecha

**Capped Conebill** *Conirostrum albifrons*  
Few at Pillahuata The blue capped race here.

**Black-faced Dacnis** *Dacnis lineata*  
Only 1 seen at MWC

**Yellow-bellied Dacnis** *Dacnis flaviventer*  
Scope view at Amazonia lodge excellent canopy bird

**Blue Dacnis** *Dacnis cayana*  
At Manu Wildlife Center in the gardens

**Green Honeycreer** *Chlorophanes spiza*  
1 seen from the MWC canopy platform

**Purple Honeycreeper** *Cyanerpes caeruleus*  
2 seen at the cloud Forest road below CRL lodge

**RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus punensis*  
2 near Cusco and 2 more on the route to Paucartambo.

**Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus plebejus*  
A common high Andes

**E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch** *Poospiza caesar*  
One coming back and forth near Paucartambo

**Bright-rumped Yellow-finch** *Sicalis uropygialis*  
20+ at high elevation, on the way to Paucartambo

**Saffron Finch** *Sicalis flaveola*  
A few seen around Puerto Maldonado

**Bright rumped Yellow-finch** *Sicalis uropygialis*  
10 seen at Pisac high pass

**Blue-black Grassquit** *Volatinia jacarina*  
Open land specie also around Puerto Maldonado

**Double-collared Seedeater** *Sporophila caerulescens*

4 around Pto Maldonado

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

6 in grassland at the run way in Patria and 2 more seen at the Macaw clay-lik

**Black-billed Seed-finch** *Oryzoborus atrirostris*

2 seen well at the Blanco oxbow lake and 1 more at Camungo lake.

**Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis*

A few sightings in the lowlands

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

Common in the Andes in the bushes

**Dull-colored Grassquit** *Tiaris obscura*

2 on the way to Amazonia

**Plush cap** *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*

3 families very active in Pillahuta super view of adults and juvenile



**Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch** *Oryzoborus angolensis* at Amazonia lodge

**GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES**

**Black backed Grosbeak** *Pheucticus chrysogaster*

Great

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

Common in the lowlands

**Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens***

A few seen in the lowlands specially Amazonia lodge

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

2 pair seen in the highlands Paucartambo

## **The Mammal List**

### **MARMOSETS**

**Brown-mantled Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicolis***

Several groups and one specially seen from MWC canopy platform we studied them from it Excellent!!

**Emperor Tamarin *Saguinus imperator***

4 traveling with Brown mantled Tamarin superb views near the Humminb garden I am waiting to see Jacob!!

### **NEW WORLD MONKEYS**

**Brown Titi Monkey *Callicebus brunneus***

1 family group at Amazonia lodge and heard several times around MWC

**Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis***

Several troops encountered and seen first at Amazonia lodge, more at MWC, HIGH density of monkeys.

**Tufted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella***

Very active monkeys travelling in troops that at Cock of the Rock Lodge garden.

**Venezuelan Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus***

What a great sound of the rainforest, the loudest mammal in the lowlands!! At Cocha Blanco and trails at MWC

**Peruvian Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek***

A very agile lowland forest monkeys. Spectacular views at MWC two different groups seen well

**Grey Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix cana***

2 troops in the cloud forest which look like small Apes!! Excellent view.

### **RACCOON FAMILY**

**Long tailed Weasel *Mustela frenata***

1 seen coming across the trails near MWC by Ena.

**Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis***

A family seen from the canopy platform Camungo then 7 basking in the sun themselves over the logs in the lake during our catamaran ride twice as we went and come back spectacular wildlife observation, the photos we took has to be Magazine photos no doubts!!!



Tufted Capuchin Monkey at COR lodge, picture Fabrice Schmitt daily visitor!!

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## **CAT FAMILY**

### **Jaguar *Panthera onca***

We heard a voice from the other boat JAGUAR, suddenly we stopped and spotted it hiding well in the river vegetation, he came twice to see us at the Alto Madre de Dios superb thank to Nestor .

## **TAPIRS**

### **Brazilian Tapir *Tapirus terrestris***

The Tapir we saw it was in the MWC Vanessa, this semi wild tapir that benefits of the fruit near the lodge many photos from her call by local as Sachavaca mean fake cow!!

## **SQUIRRELS**

### **Bolivian Squirrel *Sciurus ignitus***

3 active and coming to the feeders at CRL lodge

### **Amazon dwarf Squirrel *Microsciurus flaviventer***

2 sightings down from the CRL lodge

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

A seen in the lowlands

**LARGE RODENTS**

**Montane Guinea Pig *Cavia tschudi***

1 spectacular sighting at ACJANACO pass some pictures!!

**Brown Agouti *Dasyprocta variegata***

Many in the lowlands Amazonia lodge and MWC!

**Northern Mountain Viscacha *Lagidium peruanum***

6 seen at the Pisac highest pass on the Rocky Mountains

**RABBITS**

**Tapiti or Brazilian Rabbit *Sylviagus brasiliensis***

One night at Amazonia lodge garden.

**BATS**

**Long-nosed Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso***

50 or more roosting below a roof in the dock at Cocha Blanco.

# The Reptile List

**Black Caiman** *Melanosuchus niger*

1 big in the river island at near Tambo Blanquillo in the Madre de Dios river.

**White Caiman** *Caiman crocodiles*

4 seen along the Madre de Dios river

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

A few seen along the river

**Ameiva Lizard sp** *Amieva sp.*

The common garden lizard in the lowlands