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A REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE AMAZON AND NAPO RIVERS, THE ALLPAHUAYO –MISHANA RESERVE IQUITOS PERU.

October 2nd – 13th 2010

Trip Leader: Fabrice Schmitt

With: John and Liz Pennhallurick, Todd Morris, Mark Eaton, Lois and Walter Goldfrank

Some of us were coming off the back of a Central Peru tour – we found conditions just as difficult as in the Cloud Forest – a very very long dry season and the birds hard to find and waiting for the rains to start. The Amazon and Napo Rivers were incredibly low (the lowest for more than 20 years) with huge expanses of beaches and the local Amerindians taking advantage of the almost dry muddy side channels for growing rice – an abundant food source for some birds. We did remarkably well – it was hard going and birds were few and far between especially in the Tierra Firme forest at Explornapo/ACTS but when it came to writing the trip report it was only then that I realized we had seen a helluva lot of birds including some hard to see and range restricted species. The Allpahuayo – Mishana white sand forests were par-for-course i.e. difficult birding but with some perseverance we did well. Food at Explornapo was good, beer at Cumaceba was cheap! Our restaurants in Iquitos were good to gourmet and Ari's burger was a just fine lunch venue! We saw 15 river island specialists, 35 species of Antbird and recorded around 345 species seen and heard.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

October 3rd: Early flight to Iquitos and then to Puerto Nanay for a speedboat down the Amazon River and then up the Napo River to the Sucusari River and the Explornapo Lodge.

October 4th: All morning on the river islands in the Napo River starting with a very young Island and finally an old island (Isla Rosario). Afternoon near the ethnobotanical garden and along the Shimigaycocha trail.

October 5th: All morning on the river islands in the Napo River and afternoon in the Terra firma and along the Shimigaycocha trail.

October 6th: Terra Firme forest trails to Explornapo Lodge for lunch and afternoon birding excursion into the Terra Firme forest to the ACTS (Amazon Conservancy for Tropical Studies) Biological Station.

October 7th: Early morning on the impressive canopy walkway and then Tierra Firme forest trails. Night ACTS Biological Station

October 8th: Terra Firme forest beyond the Canopy Tower and other trails. Afternoon travel up the Napo River to Mazan then across the Isthmus to Indiana by motorcar and then up the Amazon to Cumaceba Lodge on the south bank of the river (involving a one hour walk due to low water levels)

October 9th: Full day at Cumaceba Lodge and trails and excursion on the small Oxbow lake. Night Cumaceba Lodge

October 10th: Cumaceba Lodge and trails. After lunch up the Amazon River to Iquitos in the rain. Night Iquitos

October 11th: All at El Dorado in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve at Km 25. Night Iquitos

October 12th: All at El Dorado in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve at Km 25. Night Iquitos

October 13th: A few hours at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve then flight from Iquitos to Lima and connections home



Plian-breasted Piculet

THE BIRDLIST

RR/E = Restricted-range species and endemics.

IS = an Amazonian River Island Specialist.

Conservation Status follows Birdlife International (2010).

SACC – South American Classification Committee.

IOC – International Ornithological Congress.

*Heard only

Family: TINAMIDAE

White-throated Tinamou*

Tinamus guttatus

Great Tinamou*

Tinamus major

Cinereous Tinamou*

Crypturellus cinereus

Little Tinamou*

Crypturellus soui

The genus name means “hidden tailed”

Undulated Tinamou*

Crypturellus undulatus

Bartlett’s Tinamou*

Crypturellus bartletti

Named for Abraham Dee Bartlett (1812-1906) English zoologist.

Family: CRACIDAE

Speckled Chachalaca

Ortalis guttata

5 seen on the Shimiguaycocha trail and others heard

Nocturnal Curassow*

Nothocrax urumutum

Heard at ACTS during our night walk. Unfortunately, the bird stopped singing when we arrived close.

Family: ANHIMIDAE

Horned Screamer*

Anhima cornuta

Heard at Explornapo

Family: CICONIIDAE

Wood Stork

Mycteria americana

1 soaring at Explornapo

Family: THRSKIORNITHIDAE

Green Ibis

Mesembrinibis cayennensis

One on the lake at Cumaceba Lodge

Family: ARDEIDAE

Cocoi Heron

Ardea cocoi

Singles seen at Explornapo

Great Egret

Ardea albus

A few

Cattle Egret
Seen near Iquitos

Bubulcus ibis

Striated Heron
A few especially in the rice fields

Butoroides striatus

Black-crowned Night-heron
2 at Cumaceba

Nycticorax nycticorax

Rufescent Tiger-Heron
Only 1 seen at Cumaceba, and heard by night at ACTS

Tigrisoma lineatum

Family: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant
Seen on the way to Explornapo

Phalacrocorax brasilianus

Family: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture
Common

Coragyps atratus

Turkey Vulture
Common

Cathartes aura

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
A few over the forest

Cathartes melambrotus

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture
Half a dozen over the rice fields along the Amazon.

Cathartes burrovianus

King Vulture
1 seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Sarcoramphus papa

Family: PANDIONIDAE

Osprey
Always a winner to see these guys in the rainforest! Two along the Napo. *Pandion* in Greek mythology was king of Attica whose tragic daughters, Philomela and Procne were metamorphosed into a Nightingale and a Swallow respectively. The latter daughter gives the corrupted name to the Martin genus *Progne*.

Pandion haliaetus

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE

Gray-headed Kite
Wonderful views from the canopy walkway.

Leptodon cayanensis

Snail Kite
1 in the rice fields near Cumaceba Lodge

Rostrhamus sociabilis

Plumbeous Kite
Fairly common over the canopy.

Ictinia plumbea

Crane Hawk
2 at Explornapo

Geranospiza caerulescens

Slate-coloured Hawk
1 around Explornapo Lodge

Leucopternis schistacea

Black-faced Hawk
Excellent views on 2 birds from the canopy walkway, and one more heard.

Leucopternis melanops

Great Black Hawk
1 at Explornapo

Buteogallus nigricollis

Black-collared Hawk
One on the Cumaceba Lodge lake

Busarellus nigricollis

Roadside Hawk
Common. AKA Riverside Hawk!

Buteo magnirostris

Black Hawk-Eagle
1 seen by John at Explornapo

Spizaetus tyrannus

Family: FALCONIDAE

Black Caracara
Seen and heard almost daily

Daptrius ater

Red-throated Caracara
1 seen and heard frequently!

Ibycter americanus

Yellow-headed Caracara

Milvago chimachima

Laughing Falcon
2 seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Herpetotheres cachinnans

Family: EURYPYGIDAE

Sunbittern
1 at Explorama Lodge

Eurypyga helias



Sunbittern

Family: RALLIDAE

Black-banded Crake

Laterallus fasciatus

Wow! A pair found at Cumaceba Lodge was seen well!

Rufous-sided Crake

Laterallus melanophaius

One responded to playback on the lake at Cumaceba Lodge

Grey-breasted Crake

Laterallus exilis

1 seen well on the young river island at Explorama

Grey-necked Woodrail

*Aramides cajanea**

Purple Gallinule

Porphyrio martinicus

Common in the rice fields at Cumaceba Lodge

Family: CHARADRIIDAE

Collared Plover

Charadrius collaris

A few seen on beaches on the Rio Napo

Family: JACANIDAE

Wattled Jacana

Jacana jacana

A few on ponds,

Family: SCOLOPACIDAE

Lesser Yellowlegs

Tringa flavipes

5 near Cumaceba Lodge

Spotted Sandpiper

Tringa macularia

Common on the Napo River

Solitary Sandpiper

Tringa solitaria

Pectoral Sandpiper

Calidris melanotus

One in the rice fields near Cumaceba Lodge

Family: LARIDAE

Yellow billed Tern

Sternula superciliatus

Freshwater Tern seen well on several days

Large-billed Tern

Phaetusa simplex

Seen almost daily on the Napo and Amazon Rivers

Family: COLUMBIDAE

Pale-vented Pigeon

Patagioenas cayennensis

Common around the oxbow lakes and river islands Note that the New World *Columba* species are now placed in the genus *Patagioenas*

Plumbeous Pigeon

Patagioenas plumbea

Around 4 seen many more heard

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti*
Common around Iquitos and other agricultural areas.

Blue Ground Dove *Claravis pretiosa*
1 seen and commonly heard in the Allpahuayo reserve

Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*
A couple at Explornapo.

Ruddy Quail-dove* *Geotrygon Montana*
Heard at Explornapo



Black-headed Parrot

Family: PSITTACIDAE

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*
5 from the canopy walkway

Red-and-green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*
2 at Explornapo

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*
Common near Cumaceba Lodge

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*
Good looks at perched birds at Allpahuayo-Mishana

White-winged Parakeet***Brotogeris versicolourus***

Brotogeris chiriri (Yellow-chevroned Parakeet) was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *B. versicolourus*, but see Pinto & Camargo (1957), REFS; they constitute a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Genetic data (Ribas et al. 2009) confirm that they are sister taxa. Versicolourous is still sometimes called Canary-winged Parakee e.g by SACC.

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

Common mostly always high but some good looks at perched birds

Sapphire-rumped Parrotlet****Touit purpurata***

Heard at Explornapo

Black-headed Parrot***Pionites melanocephala***

6 near the ACTS station

Short-tailed Parrot***Graydidascalus brachyurus***

5 on the Rosario old island

Blue-headed Parrot***Pionus menstruus***

5 at Explornapo

Orange-winged Amazon***Amazona amazonica***

Grey looks form the canopy walkway at Explornapo and many other flyovers

Mealy Amazon***Amazona farinosa***

Great looks form the canopy walkway at Explornapo and heard almost daily

Family: CUCULIDAE**Dark-billed Cuckoo*****Coccyzus melacoryphus***

1 in the Explornapo area. An austral migrant occurring in the Peruvian Amazon March to October

Squirrel Cuckoo***Piaya cayana***

Common

Black-bellied Cuckoo***Piaya melanogaster***

A pair seen well on this trip from the canopy walkway at Explornapo

Little Cuckoo***Piaya minuta***

3 at Cumaceba lodge

Hoatzin***Opisthocomus hoazin***

A group of 10 at the lake at Cumaceba lodge

Greater Ani***Crotophaga major***

Fairly common in wet situations. Quite a noise they make! From the Greek. *Kroton* = tick. *Phaga* = to eat. Tick eater – “They live chiefly on ticks and other small vermin”. P Browne 1769.

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

Common

Family: STRIGIDAE

Tropical Screech-Owl

Megascops choliba

Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* and Old World groups. Consequently, the AOU placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*

1 seen at Explornapo and more heard

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl

Megascops watsonii

Commonly heard and one seen in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. North of the Amazon they sound faster and very different from those in southern Peru

Spectacled Owl*

Pulsatrix perspicillata

Heard at Cumaceba

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl

Glaucidium brasilianum

Commonly heard and one seen mid morning at Cumaceba

Family: NYCTIBIIDAE

Long-tailed Potoo*

Nyctibius aethereus

Heard pre-dawn at the ACTS station

Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE

Sand-colored Nighthawk

Chordeiles rupestris

40+ at dusk along the Napo River

Common Nighthawk

Chordeiles minor

4 near Explornapo

Pauraque *

Nyctidromus albicollis

Family: APODIDAE

Pale-rumped Swift

Chaetura egregia

At least 1 seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Matto Grosso (Amazonian)/Chimney Swift

Chaetura viridipennis/pelagica

Several Swifts seen on our last morning at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve could have been either species. The SACC says “*Chaetura viridipennis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Pinto 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *C. chapmani* (Chapman’s Swift) but Marín (1997) provided the rationale for treating *viridipennis* as a separate species. Called Matto Grosso Swift by the IOC but no reason is given? SACC calls Amazonian Swift.

Short-tailed Swift

Chaetura brachyura

Seen almost daily

Neotropical Palm-Swift

Tachornis squamata

Seen daily

Family: TROCHILIDAE

Rufous-breasted Hermit

Glaucis hirsute

1 at ACTS

Pale-tailed Barbthroat

Threnetes leucurus

Great-billed Hermit

Phaethornis malaris

Common and we were even treated to a lek. *Phaethornis longirostris* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as conspecific with *P. superciliosus*; Hinkelmann (1996), followed by Hinkelmann and Schuchmann (1997), provided evidence that it should be treated as separate species, a return to the classification of Cory (1918) <check>, namely a three-species classification: (1) *P. longirostris* (Long-billed Hermit) inc *baroni*, of Middle America and northwestern South America; (2) *P. malaris* (Great-billed Hermit) of western Amazonia, the eastern Guianan Shield, and southeastern Brazil; and (3) *P. superciliosus* (Long-tailed Hermit) (with *muelleri*) of the Guianan Shield and eastern Brazil. Thus, taxa from western Amazonia formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated as subspecies of *P. superciliosus* are considered subspecies of *P. malaris*. *Phaethornis longirostris* and *P. superciliosus* form a superspecies (Schuchmann 1999).

White-bearded Hermit

Phaethornis hispidus

Seen at Explornapo and Cumaceba Lodges.

White-necked Jacobin

Florisuga mellivora

Only 1 seen

Fork-tailed Woodnymph

Thalurania furcata

2 at Explornapo. *Thalurania* greek meaning “heavenly sky-blue”

IS Olive-spotted Hummingbird

Leucippus chlorocercus

An island specialist and 2 seen well in total

Family: TROGONIDAE

Black-tailed Trogon

Trogon melanurus

Seen commonly

Green-backed Trogon

Trogon viridis

Contacted almost daily.

Trogon chinourus (White-tailed Trogon) is a split from *T. viridis* Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *chionurus* of the Chocó region to be a separate species from *Trogon viridis*; followed by Hilty (2003); Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) suggest that *chionurus* is more closely related to *T. bairdii* than either are to Amazonian *T. viridis*. SACC proposal passed to recognize *chionurus* as a species. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *Trogon viridis* to form a superspecies with Central American *T. bairdii*, and suggested that they might be conspecific.

Collared Trogon

Trogon collaris

1 seen well at Explornapo

Blue-crowned Trogon

Trogon curucui

Nice looks at a pair

Amazonian Trogon

Trogon ramonianus

HOT OFF THE PRESS! At least 3 seen. The subspecies *ramonianus* and *caligatus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, but Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America (Gartered Trogon) to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus* (Violaceous Trogon), and this was followed by Hilty (2003); Genetic data (DaCosta &

Klicka 2008) indicate that *caligatus* is basal to a group that includes Amazonian *T. violaceus*, *T. curucui*, and *T. surrucura* (and that Amazonian *violaceus* may be paraphyletic with respect to the latter two species). SACC proposal passed to recognize *caligatus* (Gartered Trogon) as a species. SACC proposal passed to recognize *ramonianus* (Amazonian Trogon) as a separate species from *T. violaceus* (Guianan Trogon). So in short you have Gartered Trogon (*T. caligatus*) in Middle America and northwestern South America, Amazonian Trogon (*T. ramonianus*) in the Amazon and Guianan Trogon (*T. violaceus*) in Venezuela, Trinidad and the Guianas. IOC is yet to catch up with this classification

Family: ALECEDINIDAE

Ringed Kingfisher

Megaceryle torquata

Commonly seen during our time on the Napo. *Megaceryle torquata* and *M. alcyon* have been placed in the genus *Ceryle* in many classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998), but most classifications have followed Fry (1980) in restricting *Ceryle* to Old World *C. rudis* (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Fry & Fry 1992, Woodall 2001). Recent genetic data (Moyle 2006) indicate that Old World *Ceryle rudis* is the sister to *Chloroceryle*, and so *Megaceryle* must be recognized if *Chloroceryle* is maintained as a genus.

Amazon Kingfisher

Chloroceryle amazona

A couple on the Sucusari River

Green Kingfisher

Chloroceryle americana

1 seen

Family: MOMOTIDAE

Rufous Motmot *

Baryphthengus martii

Amazonian Motmot

Momotus momota

For the purposes of SACC, the analysis would recognize four species in our area (*lessonii* being restricted to Central America): cis-Andean *momota*, Andean *aequatorialis*, northwestern, trans-Andean *subrufescens* and Trinidad-Tobago *bahamensis*. The conclusions are congruent with a phylogeographic analysis of the Momotidae (as yet unpublished) by Chris Witt, save that *bahamensis* is nested within the *subrufescens* clade; Presented are arguments, mainly from plumage and biometrics, in support of species status for *bahamensis*. Regarding English names, it is proposed Amazonian Motmot for *momota* since the Amazon basin includes the vast majority of its distribution (and because of the great variation among the named subspecies, I could devise no adequately descriptive name suitable for all of them); Whooping Motmot for *subrufescens* because its rather long-drawn-out single-note song does indeed sound like a whoop; Andean Motmot for *aequatorialis* because it is indeed restricted to the Andes and because other species of motmot are also “highland” birds; and Trinidad Motmot for *bahamensis*.

Family: GALBULIDAE

RR White-eared Jacamar

Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis

Common at Cumaceba and Explornapo Lodges. *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* (Purus Jacamar) were formerly treated as separate species, but some authors 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

Yellow-billed Jacamar

Galbula albirostris

Great looks at a pair north of the Amazon

White-chinned Jacamar

1 seen very well at Explornapo

Galbula tombacea

Purplish Jacamar

1 seen on our first afternoon at the Explornapo Lodge area in a treefall area – a tricky species to find.

Galbula chalcothorax

Great Jacamar

2 seen along the Shimigaycocha trail

Jacamerops aurens



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Family: BUCCONIDAE**White-necked Puffbird**

Notharcus hyperrhynchus

3 seen at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. Note which form we saw – the scientific name has just recently been changed. The taxon *swainsoni* of the Atlantic forest region was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species from *Notharchus macrorhynchos*, but Peters (1948) treated them as conspecific; this was followed by most subsequent classifications. Rasmussen & Collar (2002) elevated *swainsoni* to species rank (Bar-bellied Puffbird), and Alvarenga et al. (2002) provided rationale in support of that treatment. SACC proposal passed to elevate *swainsoni* to species rank. The *hyperrhynchus* subspecies group was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered a separate species, but it was also treated as conspecific with *N. macrorhynchos* by Peters (1948). Rasmussen & Collar (2002) also suggested that the *hyperrhynchus* group might also warrant species rank. SACC proposal passed to elevate *hyperrhynchus* to species rank; SACC proposals passed to apply English name "Guianan Puffbird" to narrowly distributed *macrorhynchos*. (Found in the Guianas and Brazil north of the Amazon) and to retain "White-necked" for widely distributed *hyperrhynchus*.

Pied Puffbird

2 seen very close from the canopy walkway

Notharcus tectus

Chestnut-capped Puffbird

A most wanted bird by John. Seen well at Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve

Bucco macrodactylus

Spotted Puffbird

Great looks on the banks of the Sucusari river – Wow!

Bucco tamatia

Collared Puffbird

One of the most beautiful bird of the trip!! 2 seen well at Explornapo.

Bucco capensis

Rusty-breasted Nunlet*

Heard at Explornapo

Nonnula rubecula

Brown Nunlet

1 close view at the Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve

Nonnula brunnea

Black-fronted Nunbird

Common

Monasa nigrifrons

White-fronted Nunbird

Nice looks and common in the Terra Firme forest. Morphoeus comes from Greek mythology – the God of Sleep and Dreams, referring to the lethargic behavior of the Nunbird.

Monasa morphoeus

Swallow-winged Puffbird

Several sightings. Note the accepted English name by the IOC. Formally sometimes called jus Swallow-Wing.

Chelidoptera tenebrosa

Family: CAPITONIDAE

Scarlet-crowned Barbet

Stunning looks on Isla Rosario of this varzea forest species and also at Cumaceba Lodge. Capito is Latin for big-headed.

Capito aurovirens

Gilded Barbet

Several good looks at this snazzy species

Capito auratus



Pied Puffbird

Lemon-throated Barbet

Eubucco richardsoni

Two seen at Explornapo Lodge.

Lettered Aracari

2 at Explornapo

Pteroglossus inscriptus

Many-banded Aracari

5 at Explornapo

Pteroglossus pluricinctus

Ivory-billed Aracari

2 seen from the canopy walkway

Pteroglossus pluricinctus

Chestnut-eared Aracari

Pteroglossus castanotis

Golden-collared Toucanet

2 seen from the canopy walkway

Selenidera reinwardtii

White-throated Toucan

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* as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*. This taxonomic treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors except Sibley & Monroe (1990).

Ramphastos tucanus

Channel-billed Toucan

2 seen well

Ramphastos vitellinus

Family: PICIDAE

RR/IS Plain-breasted Piculet

At least 5 seen well (after a long search...) at Cumaceba Lodge. Catalneau (also of the Antshrike farther down the list), was Francois Laporte Nompar de Caumont Comte de castelnau (1810-1880) – French diplomat and explore in tropical America

Picumnus castelnau

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker

Nice bird!

Melanerpes cruentatus

Little Woodpecker

Common in varzea forest

Veniliornis passerinus

Yellow-throated Woodpecker

1 seen well near ACTS

Piculus flavigula

Spot-breasted Woodpecker

4 seen in more open situations

Colaptes puntigula

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker

2 seen well at Explornapo

Celeus grammicus

Chestnut Woodpecker

Very common at Explornapo/ACTS

Celeus elegans

Cream-coloured Woodpecker

2 of this stunning woodpecker seen at Cumaceba

Celeus flavus

Ringed Woodpecker 1 seen well at Explornapo	<i>Celeus torquatus</i>
Lineated Woodpecker Only 1 seen	<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>
Crimson-crested Woodpecker Several good looks throughout the trip	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>
Red-necked Woodpecker Nice looks on 4 birds at Explornapo	<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>
Family: FURNARIIDAE	
Pale-legged Hornero 2 seen on the “old island” and a few more at Cumaceba Lodge.	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>
IS Bay Hornero The “old island” Hornero. Gave us some trouble but patience paid off!. Sometimes called Pale-billed Hornero, the IOC has come down with the decision to call it Bay Hornero.	<i>Furnarius torridus</i>
IS Lesser Hornero The “young island” Hornero – we had a responsive vocal pair and we we got great looks.	<i>Furnarius minor</i>
Dark-breasted Spinetail 1 seen on the “young island” others seen elsewhere	<i>Synallaxis albigularis</i>
IS White-bellied Spinetail Good looks at 2 pair on the young island we visted	<i>Synallaxis propinqua</i>
Plain-crowned Spinetail 2 quite cooperative on the young island	<i>Synallaxis gujanensis</i>
IS Parker’s Spinetail Great looks at half a dozen on the young island. Named after our late old friend Ted Parker, pioneer US ornithologist in Peru.	<i>Cranioleuca vilpecula</i>
RR Red and White Spinetail 1 splendid view near Cumaceba Lodge. Restricted to marsh habitats along large rivers in the Amazon	<i>Cranioleuca mustelina</i>
Point-tailed Palmcreeper One very responsive bird on the road to Allpahuayo –Mishana. A <i>auritia</i> palm specialist. The genus is named for Hans Hermann Carl Ludwig Graf von Berlepsch – German collector and onithologist (1850-1915)	<i>Berlepschia rikeri</i>
Chestnut-winged Hookbill* Heard at Explornapo	<i>Ancistrops strigilatus</i>
Striped Woodhaunter One on our first afternoon at Explornapo	<i>Hyloctistes subulatus</i>
Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythrocerum subfulvum</i>

1 at Explornapo

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner*

Heard the last morning at the Explornapo Lodge

Automolus ochrolaemus

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner*

Heard at Explornapo

Automolus infuscatus

Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner*

Heard at Explornapo

Automolus rufipileatus

Plain-brown Woodcreeper

Several seen.

Dendrocincla fuliginosa

Olivaceous Woodcreeper

Only one. The SACC says *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). We saw *amazonus*.

Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper

Good old Wedgey was seen commonly at Explornapo

Glyphorhynchus spirurus

Long-billed Woodcreeper

One of the more impressive birds of the trip seen exceptionally well at Cumaceba Lodge. Quite a bill.

Nasica longirostris

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper

Nice looks at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Dendrozetetes rufigula

IS /RR Zimmer's Woodcreeper

A stounding views on Isla Rosario. Only recently re-discovered and known to be an island specialist.

Xiphorhynchus kienerii

Straight-billed Woodcreeper

Regular sightings during the trip

Xiphorhynchus picus

Striped Woodcreeper

A very responsive bird at Explornapo

Xiphorhynchus obsoletus

Ocellated Woodcreeper

2 seen well at Allpahuayo-Mishana. IOC says *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo* (Tschudi's Woodcreeper) is split from *X. ocellatus* (Aleixo 2002, Marantz et al. 2003); 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").

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus

Elegant Woodcreeper

Several seen well. Zimmer (1934a), Pinto (1938), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* 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; they constitute a superspecies. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii*, 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

The common Woodcreeper and we had many encounters

Lineated Woodcreeper

Lepidocolaptes albolineatus

One at Explornapo

Family: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Fasciated Antshrike

Cymbilaimus lineatus

1 seen well from the canopy walkway.

Barred Antshrike

Thamnophilus doliatus

1 seen well at Cumaceba Lodge

Great Antshrike

Taraba major

2 seen well at Cumaceba Lodge

IS Castelnau's Antshrike

Thamnophilus cryptoleucas

Great looks on Isla Tamuco – named for Francois Louis Nompar de Caumont Comte de Laporte de Castelnau (1812-1880). French Naturalist and explorer. Good job they did not give his full name to the bird!

Mouse-colored Antshrike

Thamnophilus murinus

Fairly common in the Terra Firme forest by voice and 2 seen

Spot-winged Antshrike

Pygoptila stelleris

2 seen in mixed flocks at Explornapo/ACTS

Dusky-throated Antshrike*

Thamnomanes ardesiacis

Cinereous Antshrike

Thamnomanes caesius

Good views of males and females. The understory flock leader in this part of the world north of the Amazon

Bluish-slate Antshrike

Thamnomanes schistogynus

Good views of a male at Cumaceba Lodge. The understory flock leader in this part of the world south of the Amazon. Females very different from the former species

Pygmy Antwren

Myrmotherula brachyura

Common by voice. Seen well at Cumaceba

Moustached Antwren*

Myrmotherula ignota

Plain-throated Antwren

Myrmotherula hauxwelli

1 pair seen in the Explornapo Tierra Firme forest. This guy never forages above waist height. The only thing known about Mr J Hauxwell for whom the bird is named is that he was a collector resident in Peru in the mid to late 1800's

- Long-winged Antwren** *Myrmotherula longipennis*
2 seen at Explornapo
- White-flanked Antwren** *Myrmotherula axillaris*
Nice looks at 2 pairs. Numerous authors have noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved
- Grey Antwren** *Myrmotherula menetriesii*
A few with understory flocks. We saw the *pallida* race which is north of the Amazon – birds on the south bank have a black throat patch.
- IS Leaden Antwren** *Myrmotherula assimilis*
Great looks at one of this island specialist on Isla Tamuco
- Banded Antwren** *Dichrozona cincta*
One responded well to playback near the canopy walkway
- E Ancient Antwren** *Herpsilochmus gentryi*
Quality views of a pairs foraging in the canopy of the white sand forests of the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve. Described to science in 2001 **NEAR THREATENED**
- RR Dugand's Antwren** *Herpsilochmus dugandi*
Fantastic looks from the canopy walkway of a pair. Named for Armado Dugand Colombian botanist (1906-1971)
- Grey Antbird** *Cercomacra cinerescens*
Heard daily and we actually saw one! A canopy vine tangle specialist
- IS Ash-breasted Antbird** *Myrmoborus lugubris*
Played hard to get but we all saw a pair in the end in the Heliconia thickets on Isla Tamuco.
- Black-faced Antbird** *Myrmoborus myotherinus*
Good views at Allpahuayo-Mishana
- Black-tailed Antbird** *Myrmoborus melanurus*
Great looks at 1 at Cumaceba Lodge. Almost an endemic has recently been found in remote Brazil.
NEAR THREATENED
- Peruvian Warbling Antbird** *Hypocnemis peruviana*
Common. Formerly part of the Warbling Antbird species. 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. cantator* and all we've given species status in the paper SPECIES LIMITS IN ANT BIRDS (THAMNOPHILIDAE): THE WARBLING ANT BIRD (*HYPOCNEMIS CANTATOR*) COMPLEX – Isler, Isler and Whiney. *The Auk* 124(1):11–28, 2007
- Yellow-browed Antbird** *Hypocnemis hypoxantha*
Many good looks at this very pretty Antbird. One of the candidates for prettiest bird of the trip.

Black-chinned Antbird
1 great view at Explornapo

Hypocnemoides melanopogon

IS Black and White Antbird

Two pair of this bizarre looking Antbird seen on the young river island.

Myrmochanes hemileucas

Silvered Antbird*

Heard at Explonapo

Sclateria naevia

Slate-colored Antbird*

Heard in the terra firme forest at Explornapo. The species in *Schistocichla* were formerly (e.g., Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) placed in *Percnostola*, but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) for rationale for return to use of *Schistocichla* for these three species (as in, e.g., Zimmer 1931, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a). Zimmer & Isler (2003) continued to treat them in *Percnostola*; see also Braun et al. 2005

Schistocichla schistacea

RR Nothern Chestnut-tailed Antbird

Good looks (after a long search) at a pair at the Allpahuayo Mishana Reserve. A species only described in 2002 – formally part of the Chestnut-tailed Antbird group and sometimes called Zimmer's Antbird.

Myrmeciza castanea

Plumbeous Antbird

Great looks at Explonapo and Cumaceba Lodge

Myrmeciza hyperythra

White-shouldered Antbird

Great looks at Explonapo and Cumaceba Lodge

Myrmeciza melanoceps

Sooty Antbird

2 seen in the terra firme forest at Explornapo

Myrmeciza fortis

Black-throated Antbird

Many herad and a female seen of this forest edge specialist

Myrmeciza atrothorax



Northern Chestnut-tailed Antbird

Dot-backed Antbird Cracking views of one on the Shimigaycocha trail	<i>Hylophylax punctulata</i> after some effort
Scale-backed Antbird 2 seen in the Terra Firme at Explornapo	<i>Hylophylax poecilinota</i>
Black-spotted Bare-eye*	<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>
Family: FORMICARIIDAE	
Rufous-capped Antthrush Very responsive bird at Allpahuayo -Mishana	<i>Formicarius colma</i>
Striated Antthrush*	<i>Chamaeza nobilis</i>
Family: GRALLARIIDAE	
Spotted Antpitta One seen by all well on the Shimaygaycocha trail.	<i>Hylopezus macularis</i>
Thrush-like Antpitta *	<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>
Family: CONOPHAGIDAE	
Chestnut -belted Gnateater One along the trail below the canopy tower.	<i>Conopophaga auritao</i>
Family: RHINOCRYPTIDAE	
Rusty-belted Tapaculo* Heard at Explornapo	<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>
Family: TYRANNIDAE	
Wing-barred Piprites 2 at Explornapo	<i>Piprites chloris</i>
Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet ‘Free Beer’	<i>Tyrannulus elatus</i>
Forest Elaenia 2 at at Explornapo	<i>Myiopagis gaimairdii</i>
Gray Elaenia Great view on a pair, from the canopy walkway	<i>Myiopagis caniceps</i>
Yellow-crowned Elaenia Nice looks in the varzea forest at Explornapo Lodge	<i>Myiopagis flavivertex</i>
White-lored Tyrannulet 1 scope view from the canopy walkway	<i>Ornithion inerme</i>

IS River Tyrannulet

Serpophaga hypoleuca

4 seen well in the salix on the young island we visited

IS Lesser Wagtail-Tyrant

Stigmatura napensis

2 seen on the same young river island. The bird is named for the river we saw it on- the River Napo.

Slender-footed Tyrannulet

Zimmerius gracilipes

Common by voice and 2 seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher

Mionectes oleagineus

A couple seen at the Allpahuayo Mishana Resrerve.

Whiskered Flycatcher

Myiobius barbatus

1 seen at Explornapo

Johanne's Tody-Tyrant *

Hemmitricus johannis

Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant*

Myiornis ecaudatus

Heard at Explornapo

Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant*

Lophotriccus vitiuosus

Heard at Allpahuayo-Mishana. Well done Todd!!

Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher

Todirostrum latirostre

2 seen quite well on the young island

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum maculatum

Common on the river islands and river edge forest.

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum

A pair building a nest at Cumaceba Lodge



Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher

Olivaceous Flatbill

Seen at Explornapo and Cumaceba

*Rhynchocyclus olivaceus***Zimmers (Flatbill) Flycatcher**

Slit by the IOC but not yet by SACC who say “Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), followed by Hilty (2003), considered populations of Central America and trans-Andean South America to represent a separate species, *T. flavotectus*, from *Tolmomyias assimilis*; they restricted the name "Yellow-margined Flycatcher/Flatbill" to the latter and called the Amazonian species "Zimmer's Flatbill." Proposal needed. The latter is also likely to consist of more than one species (see Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). Fitzpatrick (2004) concluded that further research was needed before any changes are made to current species limits.”

*Tolmomyias assimilis***Grey-crowned (Flatbill) Flycatcher**

One seen at Cumaceba

*Tolmomyias policephalus***Olive-faced (Flatbill) Flycatcher**

Tolmomyias viridiceps is split from *T. flaviventris* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); SACC needs proposal and 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 the subspecies he considered the subspecies *subs similis* 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”

*Tolmomyias viridiceps***RR Orange-eyed (Flatbill) Flycatcher**

Great looks of around 4 of this Explornapo speciality. Almost an endemic but occurs further upriver in Ecuador. The IOC calls this genus “Flatbill” which I find outrageous as we already have a genus of Flycatchers called Flatbills (*Rhynchocyclus*). Birds of Peru returns to the non-committal “Flycatcher” for this genus as does Restall 2007. Perhaps better to use *Tolmomyias*. Named after Major Melvin Traylor US collector, ornithologist and writer.

*Tolmomyias traylori***Fuscous Flycatcher**

1 seen on the young island

*Cnemotriccus fuscatus***Eastern Wood-pewee**

1 seen near the Shimigaycocha trail

*Contopus virens***Alder Flycatcher**

A few on the young island

*Empidonax alnorum***Vermillion Flycatcher**

An austral migrant in the Amazon

*Pyrocephalus rubinus***IS Riverside Tyrant**

1 on the young island

*Knipolegus orenocensis***Drab Water-Tyrant***Ochthornis littoralis***White-headed Marsh-Tyrant**

One at the young island

*Arundinicola leucocephala***Boat-billed Flycatcher***Megarynchus pitangua*

Several seen during the tour

Streaked Flycatcher

1 from the canopy walkway

Myiodynastes maculatus

Social Flycatcher

Common

Myiozetetes similis

Gray-capped Flycatcher

A few

Myiozetetes granadensis

Dusky-chested Flycatcher

2 from the canopy walkway

Myiozetetes luteiventris

Great Kiskadee

Several seen well

Pitangus sulphuratus

Lesser Kiskadee

Common at Cumaceba Lodge near water

Philohydor lictor

Tropical Kingbird

Common

Tyrannus melancholicus

Sulphury Flycatcher

A group of 3 in the Explornapo lodge garden

Tyrannopsis sulphurea

Fork-yailed Flycatcher

5 seen by some at Explornapo

Tyrannus savanna

Eastern Kingbird

1 on the walk out from Cumaceba Lodge. A boreal migrant just arrived

Tyrannus tyrannus

Crowned Slaty-flycatcher

2 seen from the canopy walkway. An austral migrant.

Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus

Greyish Mourner

2 seen from the canopy walkway and 2 more at Allpahuayo Mishana

Rhytipterna simplex

Short -crested Flycatcher

Fairly common

Myiarchus ferox

Cinnamon Attila

1 seen along the Shimigaycocha trail

Attila cinnamomeus

Citron-bellied Attila

Nice views at Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve

Attila citriniventris

Bright-rumped Attila

2 seen in the Terra Firme at ACTS

Attila spadaceus

Family: COTINGIDAE

Screaming Piha

Lipaugus vociferans

Many heard and a few seen – Always a great sound of the forest

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *

Querula purpurata

Querula in Latin means complaining, noisy – from this birds vocalizations.

Spangled Cotinga

Cotinga cayana

Scope views from the canopy walkway

Purple-throated Cotinga

Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema

1 seen in the Explornapo lodge garden

Bare-necked Fruitcrow

Gymnoderus foetidus

A few seen

Amazonian Umbrellabird

Cephalopterus ornatus

A female in *Cecropias* at cumaceba lodge whilst some were looking for Black-banded Crake

Family: PIPRIDAE

Golden-headed Manakin

Pipra erythrocephala

Very common at Explornapo and always a great bird to see,

White-crowned Mankin

Pipra pipra

Fairly common in the nutrient poor forests of Allpahuayo Mishana

Blue-crowned Manakin

Pipra coronata

Great close views of a male and some females at Explornapo.

Blue-backed Manakin

Chiroxiphia pareola

1 seen

Striped Manakin

Machaeropterus regulus

One of my birds of the trip, and we got great close views of a male during on our first afternoon's birding at Explornapo.

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin

Tyranneutes stolzmanni

Got him! Small eh? Put up a bit of fight but seen well by all. Named for J. Stolzmann, Polish zoologist and collector in tropical America. (1854-1928)

Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin

Neopelma chrysocephalum

Good looks at one bird. The white sand forests of Iquitos are the only place to see this species in Peru

Family: TITYRIDAE

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*.

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher

Myiobius erythrurus

A few seen at Explornapo. Up to recently in the Flycatchers!

Varzea Schiffornis

Schiffornis major

Good views at Cumaceba

Thrush-like Schiffornis*

Schiffornis turdina

Cinereous Mourner

Laniocerca hypopyrra

Good looks near Explornapo Lodge

White-browed Purpletuft

Iodopleura isabellae

Nice looks from the canopy walkway

Cinereous Becard

Pachyramphus rufus

1 seen at Explornapo

White-winged Becard

Pachyramphus polychopterus

Very common especially at Cumaceba Lodge

Black-tailed Tityra

Tityra semifasciata

Seen daily at Explornapo

Masked Tityra

Tityra semifasciata

2 seen at Explornapo

Family: VIREONIDAE

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo

Vireo olivaceus

Some classifications have considered the South American *chivi* group (without the red eye) as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group itself.

Dusky-capped Greenlet

Hylophilus simicinerous

Many heard and a few seen from the canopy walkway

Family: CORVIDAE

Violaceous Jay*

Cyanocorax violaceus.

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE

White-winged Swallow

Tachycineta albiventer

Common

Grey-breasted Martin
Common especially near Iquitos

Progne chalybea

Southern Martin
5 seen at the Iquitos airport

Progne elegans

White-banded Swallow
Common

Atticora fasciata

Southern Rough-winged Swallow
Common

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Bank Swallow
One seen on the way to Cumaceba lodge

Riparia riparia

Barn Swallow
A few at the mouth of the Sucusari River. The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations.

Hirundo rustica

Family: DONACOBIDAE

Black-capped Donacobius

Donacobius atricapillus

On a small ox-bow lake and in the rice paddies - the genus name means “reed-inhabiting”

Family: TROGLODYTIDAE

Thrush-like Wren

Campylorhynchus turdinus

Excellent looks at a pair on the Rosario island

Coraya Wren

Pheugopedius coraya

Seen briefly at ACTS. Note the genus change for this and the next species. Genetic data (Mann et al. 2006) indicate that the broad genus *Thryothorus* is polyphyletic, and that true *Thryothorus* is not found in South America; Mann et al. (2006) recommended recognition of three genera for South American taxa by resurrecting two from the synonymy of *Thryothorus* (*Pheugopedius* and *Thryophilus*) and describing a new one (*Cantorchilus*). Mann et al. (2009) found distinctive vocal behaviors marking *Pheugopedius*, *Thryophilus*, and *Cantorchilus*. New SACC proposals passed to revise *Thryothorus* and linear sequences of species.

Buff-breasted Wren

Cantorchilus leucotis

Seen well, around 2 pair, at Cumaceba Lodge where it was common vocally

House Wren

Troglodytes aedon

A few recorded. - 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).

Southern Nightingale Wren

Microcerculus marginatus

A few heard and seen at Allpahuayo Mishana

Family: TURDIDAE

Black-billed Thrush

A few

Turdus ignobilis

Lawrence's Thrush*

A great concert of bird song imitations.

Turdus lawrencii

Swainson's Thrush

1 seen at Cumaceba lodge

Catharus ustulatus

Family: FRINGILLIDAE**White-lored Euphonia**

2 at Explornapo Lodge

Euphonia chrysopasta

Orange-bellied Euphonia

Common

Euphonia xanthogaster

Rufous-bellied Euphonia

Seen or heard daily at Explornapo

Euphonia rufiventris

Family: PARULIDAE**Blackpoll Warbler**

1 at Cumaceba.

Dendroica striata

Buff-rumped Warbler

One on a stream at Explornapo

Basileuterus fulvicauda

Family: ICTERIDAE**Crested Oropendola**

1 at Explornapo

Psarocolius decumanus

Russet-backed Oropendola

Common throughout

Psarocolius angustifrons

Yellow-rumped Cacique

Common

Cacicus cela

Red-rumped Cacique

3 sightings during the trip

Cacicus haemorrhous

Solitary Cacique

1 on the way in to Cumaceba lodge

Cacicus solitarius

Orange-backed Troupial

2 seen on Rosario Island

Icterus croconotus

Oriole Blackbird

A flock of 25 on Rosario island.

Gymnomystax mexicanus

Yellow-hooded Blackbird

Agelaius icterocephalus

Common on the young river islands and in the rice paddies

Shiny Cowbird
In the rice paddies

Molothrus bonariensis

Giant Cowbird
Common

Molothrus oryzivorus

Red-breasted Blackbird
A few in the rice paddies.

Sturnella militaris

Family: EMBEZERIDAE

Yellow-browed Sparrow
Common

Ammodramus aurifrons

Red-capped Cardinal
Seen on the way to Cumaceba lodge

Paroaria gularis

Family: THRAUPIDAE

Magpie Tanager
Nice looks at 2 in the nursery at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Cissopis leveriana

Hooded Tanager
1 seen on the islands near Explornapo, and 2 in the Cecropias at Cumaceba lodge

Nemosia pileata

Orange-headed Tanager
Common on the river islands

Thlypopsis sordida

Grey-headed Tanager
3 on the Shimigaycocha trail, and 4 at Cumaceba Lodge in the varzea forest. *Penicillata* – Latin – “brush-like tufts” referring to the crest.

Eucometis penicillata

Fulvous-crested Tanager
A female near Explornapo

Tachyphonus surinamus

Fulvous Shrike-Tanager
The canopy flock leader of the Terra Firme forest. 2 seen from the canopy walkway.

Lanio fulvus

Masked Crimson Tanager
Seen along the Sucusari River

Ramphocelus nigrogularis

Silver-beaked Tanager
Common

Ramphocelus carbo

Blue-Gray Tanager
Common

Thraupis episcopus

Palm Tanager
Several sightings

Thraupis palmarum

Paradise Tanager

Tangara chilensis

Several flocks. Does not occur in Chile – it is a mistake!



Paradise Tanager

Green and Gold Tanager

Several in the Explornapo area

Tangara schrankii

Opal-crowned Tanager

2 near the ACTS station

Tangara callophrys

Swallow Tanager

3 seen by Todd on the way to the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve

Tersina viridis

White-bellied Dacnis

A male in canopy flocks at Explornapo. A very rare and local species!!

Dacnis albiventris

Yellow-bellied Dacnis

2 at Cumaceba

Dacnis flaviventer

Blue Dacnis

Dacnis cyana

Green Honeycreeper

Regular sightings

Chlorophanes spiza

Purple Honeycreeper

3 sightings

Cyanerpes caeruleus

Yellow-backed Tanager

2 seen at ACTS and 2 more at Allpahuayo-Mishana.

Hemithraupis flavicollis

IS Pearly-breasted Conebill

1 seen on the young island

*Conirostrum margaritae***Blue-black Grassquit***Volatinia jacarina***Caqueta Seed eater**

At least 3 seen at Cumaceba lodge. In the beginning there was Variable Seed eater which was split into Caqueta and Variable (*S. Americana*). The one in the Amazon of Peru, Colombia, Ecuador and Brazil is this species. The other is west of the Andes. Named for the locality La Murelia in the department of Caqueta, Colombia

*Sporophila murallae***Lined Seed eater**

1 seen on the young island

*Sporophila lineola***Chestnut-bellied Seed eater**

A few

*Sporophila castaneiventris***Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch**

2 At Cumaceba Lodge. Note that the IOC has standardized the English name to this and rejected the other contender (Lesser Seed-Finch)

*Oryzoborus angolensis***Red-crowned Ant-tanager**

1 seen at Cumaceba Lodge

*Habia rubica***Family: CARDINALIDAE****Slate-colored Grosbeak***

Saltators are related to tanagers, not grosbeaks and should be included in a major resequencing of tanager genera (Klicka et al. 2007; AOU 2009)

*Saltator grossus***Grayish Saltator**

Fairly common on the islands

Saltator coerulescens

MAMMALS

ANTEATERS**Giant Anteater**

1 seen by John at the Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve

*Myrmecophaga tridactyla***MARMOSETS****Pygmy Marmoset**

Nice looks at this cute little monkey – the smallest true primate.

*Callithrix pygmaea***Brown-mantled Tamarin**

A few groups of this active marmoset seen at the Allpahuayo Mishana Reserve.

*Saguinus fuscicollis***Black-mantled Tamarin**

A few groups of this active marmoset seen at Explornapo.

Saguinus nigricollis

MONKEYS

Common Squirrel Monkey
Big groups at Cumaceba Lodge

Saimiria sciureus

RACOONS

Kinkajou*
Heard during our Nocturnal Currassow search

Potus flavus



Black-mantled Tamarin

FROGS

“Poison frog”
At the Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve

Ronitomeya reticulata