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A REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE AMAZON AND NAPO RIVERS, THE ALLPAHUAYO –MISHANA RESERVE IQUITOS PERU. (Includes a one day Pelagic from Callao)

October 2nd – 13th 2010

Trip Leader: Barry Walker

With: Brian Beers, Hugh Buck, Pearl Jordan & Phil Rostron

All of you had travelled with me before and it was great to be back in the field with friends, this time in the Department of Loreto. 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 Firma 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! As a small group of experienced world birders we were looking for certain things – many we saw some we did not as is usual. This accounts for the more than usual number of heard's on the list – we were specializing. I enjoyed it and got one Peru tick – I hope you enjoyed it or at least weathered it! We saw 15 river island specialists, 40 species of Antbird and recorded around 345 species seen and heard not including the pelagic.

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

October 2nd: Full day pelagic from the port of Callao for some of the group

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. Afternoon birding excursion into the Terra Firme forest to the ACTS (Amazon Conservancy for Tropical Studies) Biological Station.

October 4th: Terra Firme forest beyond the Canopy Tower and other trails. Night ACTS Biological Station

October 5th: Early morning on the impressive canopy walkway and then Tierra Firme forest trails. Night ACTS Biological Station

October 6th: Terra Firme forest trails to Explornapo Lodge for lunch and afternoon on the Shimigaycocha trail (varzea and transitional floodplain forest).

October 7th: All morning on the river islands in the Napo River starting with a very young Island, a medium/old island – Isla Tamuco, and finally an old island (Isla Rosario). Afternoon near the ethnobotanical garden and along the Sucusari River.

October 8th: Morning on the Shimigaycocha trail (varzea and transitional floodplain forest). 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. Evening excursion on the small Ox-bow lake. Night Cumaceba Lodge

October 10th: Cumaceba Lodge and trails – some explored successfully access to Padre Island across the rice fields. After lunch up the Amazon River to Iquitos in te rian. 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



Allpahuayo Antbird

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

Great Tinamou*

Tinamus major

Little Tinamou*

Crypturellus soui

The genus name means “hidden tailed”

Variegated Tinamou*

Crypturellus variegatus

Undulated Tinamou*

Crypturellus undulatus

Bartlett’s Tinamou*

Crypturellus bartletti

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

Family: CRACIDAE

Speckled Chachalaca

Ortalis guttata

One seen on the Shimiguaycocha trail and others heard

Family: ANHIMIDAE

Horned Screamer*

Anhima cornuta

Heard at Cumaceba Lodge

Family: SPHENISCUS

Humboldt Penguin

Spheniscus humboldti

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

VULNERABLE

DIODEMIDAE

Waved Albatross

Diomedea epomophora.

5 seen. This species has been up-listed to Critically Endangered because new evidence shows that it now appears to be declining, primarily owing to by-catch in long-line fisheries. Breeds on south Española Island in the Galápagos Islands, and (perhaps on) Isla de la Plata off Manabí province, Ecuador. On Española, the overall breeding population was considered to have been stable until recently. It was estimated at c.12,000 pairs in 1970-1971, 15,600-18,200 pairs in 1994³ and at least 34,694 adults in 2001. The breeding distribution has changed owing in part to vegetation re-growth following the eradication of goats. Breeding no longer occurs at two inland sites, perhaps through redistribution to the coast¹. On Isla de la Plata, it probably numbers fewer than 10-20 pairs, and long-term data are too sketchy to assess population trends **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

Salvin’s Albatross (Shy Albatross)

Thalassarche (cauta) salvini

A Sub-adult seen. Different authorities accept between one and four species in the *cauta* complex, although the latest DNA work shows that they are all closely related. The SACC says

“*Thalassarche cauta* has been considered to consist of three separate species by Robertson & Nunn (1998), and this treatment has been followed by <REF>. See, however, Penhallurick & Wink (2004) for continued treatment as conspecific. <incorp. Abbott & Double 2003a, b, Double et al. 2003, Rheindt & Austin 2005> **SACC proposal passed to split into two or three species. SACC proposal pending to reverse this decision.**” The IOC says “*Thalassarche salvini* is split from *T.cauta* Shy Albatross (Tickell 2000, Brooke 2004, BLI, Tennyson in press, and others) **VULNERABLE**

PROCELLARIIDAE

Northern Giant Petrel

Macronectes haylii

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

Cape Petrel *Daption capense*

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

White-chinned Petrel

Procellaria aequinoctialis

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

Pink-footed Shearwater *Puffinus creatopus*

About 40 recorded. Has a very small breeding range at only three locations, which renders it susceptible to stochastic events and human impacts. Breeds only on Robinson Crusoe (a few thousand pairs in 1986 and 2,750 occupied burrows in 2002) and Santa Clara (2,000-3,000 pairs in 1991) in the Juan Fernández Islands, and on Isla Mocha (13,000-17,000 pairs, but possibly up to 25,000 pairs). **VULNERABLE**

Sooty Shearwater

Puffinus griseus

Approximately 100 recorded.

Wilson’s Storm-Petrel

Oceanites oceanicus

c. 200 recorded

Elliot’s Storm-Petrel

Oceanites gracilis

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



Elliot’s Storm Petrel

Markham's Storm-Petrel*Oceanodroma markhami*

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

Ringed- Storm-Petrel*Oceanodroma hornbyi*

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

PELACONOIDIDAE**Peruvian Diving-Petrel***Pelacnoides garnotti*

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

Family: THRSKIORNITHIDAE**Green Ibis***Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

One on the lake at Cumaceba Lodge

Family: ARDEIDAE**Snowy Egret***Egretta thula*

Only a couple seen

Capped Heron*Pilherodius pileatus*

One flew over the young river island on the Napo.

Great Egret*Ardea albus*

A few

Cattle Egret*Bubulcus ibis*

Seen near Iquitos

Striated Heron*Butoroides striatus*

A few especially in the rice fields

Rufescent Tiger-Heron*Tigrisoma lineatum*

2 seen in total

Family:PELECANIDAE**Peruvian Pelican***Pelecanus thagus*

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

Family: SULIDAE**Blue-footed Booby** *Sula nebouxii*

2 seen on the Palomino islands

Peruvian Booby*Sula variegata*

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

Family: PHALACROCORACIDAE

Neotropic Cormorant

Phalacrocorax brasilianus

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

Guanay Cormorant

Phalacrocorax bougainvillii

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

Red-legged Cormorant

Phalacrocorax gaimardii

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

NEAR THREATENED

Family: CATHARTIDAE

Black Vulture

Coragyps atratus

Common

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Common

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture

Cathartes melambrotus

A few over the forest

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture

Cathartes burrovianus

Half a dozen over the rice fields along the Amazon.

Family: PANDIONIDAE

Osprey

Pandion haliaetus

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*.

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE

Slender-billed Kite

Rostrhamus hamatus

One seen by Phil on the Cumaceba Lodge lake

Plumbeous Kite

Ictinia plumbea

Fairly common over the canopy.

Slate-coloured Hawk

Leucopternis schistacea

At least 3 around Explornapo Lodge

Great Black Hawk

Buteogallus nigricollis

One over the young river island near the mouth of the Sucusari River

Black-collared Hawk

Busarellus nigricollis

One on the Cumaceba Lodge lake

Roadside Hawk
Common. AKA Riverside Hawk!

Buteo magnirostris

Short-tailed Hawk
One at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

Buteo brachyurus

Black Hawk-Eagle
One at the ACTS station responding to Spotted Puffbird playback!

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

Bat Falcon
One 'scoped from the canopy walkway

Falco ruficularis

Family: EURYPYGIDAE

Sunbittern
Great views of a bird on consecutive days at Explorama Lodge

Eurypyga helias



Sunbittern

Family: RALLIDAE

Black-banded Crake

Laterallus fasciatus

Wow! A pair found and shown to the group by Fabrice Cumaceba Lodge

Rufous-sided Crake

Laterallus melanophaius

One responded splendidly to playback on the lake at Cumaceba Lodge

Grey-necked Woodrail

*Aramides cajanea**

Purple Gallinule

Porphyrio martinicus

Common in the rice fields at Cumaceba Lodge

Common Gallinule

Gallinula galeatus

Near Iquitos on ponds. Note that this species is a recent split from Common Moorhen of the old world (*Gallinula chlorops*) on the basis of morphological, genetic, and vocal differences (Groenenberg et al 2008)

Family: HAEMATOPODIDAE

Blackish Oystercatcher

Haematopus ater

2 seen in Isla Palomino from the Pelagic

American Oystercatcher

Haematopus palliatus

A few from the Pelagic.

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

Greater Yellowlegs

Tringa melanoleuca

Two 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

Swallow-tailed Gull

Creagrus furcatus

4 on the pelagic. First described by French naturalist and surgeon Adolphe-Simon Neboux in 1846. Its scientific name is originally derived from the Greek word for gull, "Glaros" and via Latin *Larus*, "gull" and *furca* "two-tined fork" It spends most of its life flying and hunting over the open ocean.

The main breeding location is on the rocky shores and cliffs of Hood, Tower and Wolf Island, with lower numbers on most of the other islands. It is more common on the eastern islands where the water is warmer. It is the only fully nocturnal gull and seabird in the world preying on squid and small fish which rise to the surface at night to feed on plankton. The Swallow-tailed Gull is a near-endemic breeding bird of the Galápagos Islands, although a few pairs nest on Malpelo Island off the coast of Colombia.

Sabine's Gull

2 on the pelagic

Xema sabini

Belcher's Gull

Common along the coast. *Larus belcheri* and *L. atlanticus* were formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977) considered conspecific, but Devillers (1977) provided rationale for treatment as separate species, and this treatment has been followed by most authors, e.g., Sibley & Monroe (1990), Burger & Gochfeld (1996), and AOU (1998); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). Named for Sir Edward Belcher British naval explore of the pacific coast of America 1825-1828

Larus belcheri

Grey Gull

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

Larus modestus

Kelp Gull

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

Larus dominicanus

Grey-hooded Gull

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

Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus

Elegant Tern

8 or so on the Pelagic. **NEAR THREATENED**

Thalasseus elegans

South American Tern

About 20 on the pelagic

Sterna hirundinacea

Yellow billed Tern

Freshwater Tern seen well on several days

Sternula superciliatus

Peruvian Tern

1 on the pelagic. Restricted to the Humboldt Current zone from north Peru to Antofagasta in north Chile. Its movements are poorly known, but it has been recorded north to central Ecuador. There are now only 3-4 present breeding sites known in Peru and three in Chile. A well-known former breeding site at Puerto Viejo is now heavily developed and probably does not hold any breeding birds. The population was previously estimated to be up to 5,000 pairs⁴, but it is now thought to be significantly reduced, as the numbers of individuals at all breeding sites are small fewer than 100 pairs are known. However, there are still un-surveyed sandy beaches away from the Pan-American

Highway that could be suitable for nesting, and the total is perhaps likely to fall in the range of 1,000-2,499 individuals. **ENDANGERED**



Peruvian Tern –Ian Merrill

Large-billed Tern

Phaetusa simplex

Seen almost daily on the Napo and Amazon Rivers

Inca Tern

Larosterna inca:

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

Family: STERCORIIDAE

Chilean Skua

Stercorarius chilensis

20+ seen on the pelagic. The merger of *Catharacta* into *Stercorarius* follows from several recent papers (Cohen et al. 1997, Braun & Brumfield 1998) that show that *pomarinus* is more closely related to *Catharacta* than to other *Stercorarius*, as had been suggested by several earlier studies (REFS). Sibley and Monroe (1990) considered all of the original *Catharacta* group to form a superspecies. Although some classifications have considered *Stercorarius skua*, *S. chilensis*, *S. maccormicki*, and *S. antarcticus* as a single species (e.g., Peters 1934, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Blake 1977), see Devillers (1978), Parmelee (1988), and Furness (1996) for evidence for ranking each as a separate species based on limited hybridization where in contact and on major biological differences among them

South Polar Skua

Stercorarius maccormicki

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

Pomarine Skua

Stercorarius pomarinus

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

Long-tailed Jaeger

Stercorarius longicaudus

4+ on the pelagic

Family: COLUMBIDAE

| | |
|---|---|
| Pale-vented Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i> |
| Common around the oxbow lakes and river islands | Note that the New World <i>Columba</i> species are now placed in the genus <i>Patagioenas</i> |
| Plumbeous Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas plumbea</i> |
| Around 4 seen many more heard | |
| Ruddy Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas subvinacea*</i> |
| Ruddy Ground-Dove | <i>Columbina talpacoti</i> |
| Common around Iquitos and other agricultural areas. | |
| Blue Ground Dove | <i>Claravis pretiosa</i> |
| A couple seen and commonly heard in the Allpahuayo reserve | |
| Grey-fronted Dove | <i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i> |
| A couple at Explornapo. | |
| White-tipped Dove | <i>Leptotilla verreauxi</i> |
| First noted by Phil on river islands and an omission from our checklist. Later heard and seen near Cumaceba Lodge. Mostly restricted to river islands in Loreto, Peru. Thanks for pointing that out Phil. | |
| Family: PSITTACIDAE | |
| White-eyed Parakeet | <i>Aratinga leucophthalmus</i> |
| Common near Cumaceba Lodge | |
| Dusky-headed Parakeet | <i>Aratinga weddellii</i> |
| Good looks at perched birds at Cumaceba Lodge. | |
| Maroon-tailed Parakeet | <i>Pyrrhura melanura</i> |
| Several views | |
| White-winged Parakeet | <i>Brotogeris versicolourus</i> |
| <i>Brotogeris chiriri</i> (Yellow-chevroned Parakeet) was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of <i>B. versicolourus</i> , 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 | <i>Brotogeris cyanoptera</i> |
| Common mostly always high but some good looks at perched birds | |
| Tui Parakeet | <i>Brotogeris sanctithomae</i> |
| Seen along the Shimigaycocha trail in a <i>Cecropia</i> tree | |
| Black-headed Parrot | <i>Pionites melanocephala</i> |
| Scped from the canopy walkwat near the ACTS station and then 3 at the Allpahuayo reserve | |
| Orange-cheeked Parrot | <i>Pionopsitta barrabandi</i> |
| Around a dozen at dusk at the Allpahuayo- Mishana Reserve, some perched | |
| Orange-winged Amazon | <i>Amazona amazonica</i> |

Greay 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 daily

Family: CUCULIDAE

Dark-billed Cuckoo

Coccyzus melacoryphus

2 individuals in the Explornapo area. An austral migrant occurring in the Pruvian 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

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*

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

Crested Owl*

Lophotrix cristatus

Amzonian Pygmy Owl*

Glaucidium hardyi

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl

Glaucidium brasilianum

Commonly heard and one seen mid morning on the Shmigaycocha trail

Family: NYCTIBIIDAE

Common Potoo*

Nyctibius griseus

Long-tailed Potoo*

Nyctibius aethereus

Heard pre-dawn at the ACTS station

Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE

Short-tailed Nighthawk

Lurocalis semitorquatus

One over the Sucusari River at dusk

Sand-colored Nighthawk

Chordeiles rupestris

40+ at dusk along the Napo River

Common Nighthawk
One near Explorama

Chordeiles minor

Pauraque

Nyctidromus albicollis

Family: APODIDAE

Gray-rumped Swift

Several seen at Explornapo Lodge

Chaetura cinereiventris

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

A few of this species at Explorama

Chaetura brachyura

Neotropical Palm-Swift

Seen daily at Explornapo Lodge

Tachornis squamata

Family: TROCHILIDAE

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

Seen at Explornapo Lodge.

Phaethornis hispidus

White-necked Jacobin

Florisuga mellivora

Glittering-throated Emerald

2 seen on the river islands – a lover of secondary growth

Amazilia fimbriata

Fork-tailed Woodnymph

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

Thalurania furcata

White-chinned Sapphire

One seen by some at Cumaceba Lodge

Hylocharis cyanus

IS Olive-spotted Hummingbird

An island specialist and 4 seen well in total

Leucippus chlorocercus

Family: TROGONIDAE**Pavonine Quetzal**

A co-operative pair from the canopy walkway near the ACTS station. Stunning bird! *Pharomachrus* is from the Greek meaning “long cloaked”

Pharomachrus pavoninus

Black-tailed Trogon

Seen commonly

Trogon melanurus

Green-backed Trogon*

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.

Trogon viridis

Collared Trogon*

Several heard

Trogon collaris

Black-throated Trogon*

Trogon rufus

Blue-crowned Trogon

Nice looks at a pair

Trogon curucui

Amazonian Trogon

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

Trogon ramonianus

Family: ALECEDINIDAE**Ringed Kingfisher**

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.

Megaceryle torquata

Amazon Kingfisher

A couple on the Sucusari River

*Chloroceryle amazona***Green-and-Rufous Kingfisher**

Good looks on the creek near the ACTS station and one on the lake at Cumaceba Lodge

*Chloroceryle inda***Family: MOMOTIDAE****Broad-billed Motmot***

Electron is Greek for the color amber.

*Electron platyrhynchum***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**

Common at Cumaceba Lodge. *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

*Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis***Yellow-billed Jacamar**

Great looks at 4 pair both north and south of the Amazon

*Galbula albirostris***White-chinned Jacamar****Galbula tombacea***Purplish Jacamar**

Two seen on our first afternoon at the ACTS Lodge area in a treefall area – can be tricky species to find.

*Galbula chalcothorax***Paradise Jacamar**

Three individuals seen at the Alpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

*Galbula dea***Great Jacamar**

One seen near the ACTS station

Jacamerops aurens



Spotted Puffbird – Gary Rosenberg

Family: BUCCONIDAE

White-necked Puffbird

Notharcus hyperrhynchus

two 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*.

Brown-banded Puffbird*

Notharcus ordii

Spotted Puffbird

Bucco tamatia

Great look son the banks of the Sucusari river one lazy afternoon – Wow!

Black-fronted Nunbird

Monasa nigrifrons

Common

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*

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.

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

At the nursery at the Allpahuayo-Mishana reserve. Note the accepted English name by the IOC. Formally sometimes called jus Swallow-Wing.

Family: CAPITONIDAE

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens*

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

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

Several good looks at this snazzy species

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*

Two seen at Cumaceba Lodge.

Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus*

3 scoped from the canopy walkway

Many-banded Aracari *Pteroglossus pluricinctus*

One on our first day at Explornapo Lodge and 3 at the Allpahuayo Reserve

Ivory-billed Aracari *Pteroglossus pluricinctus*

Fairly common in the Explornapo Lodge area

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cvieri* as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*. This taxonomic treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors except Sibley & Monroe (1990).

Channel-billed Toucan* *Ramphastos vitellinus*

2 seen well from our boat on the Sucusari River.

Family: PICIDAE

RR/IS Plain-breasted Piculet *Picumnus castelnau*

One on Padre Isla on our last morning 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

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Nice bird!

Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus*

Common in varzea forest

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| Red-stained Woodpecker Nice looks at a one foraging in the canopy of the terra-firme forest at the Allpahuayo Reserve. | <i>Veniliornis affinis</i> |
| Yellow- throated Woodpecker | <i>Piculus flavigula</i> |
| Spot-breasted Woodpecker 4 seen in more open situations | <i>Colaptes puntigula</i> |
| Scaly-breasted Woodpecker Surprisingly common here on voice with at least 2 seen well. | <i>Celeus grammicus</i> |
| Chestnut Woodpecker Very common at Explornapo/ACTS | <i>Celeus elegans</i> |
| Cream-coloured Woodpecker Four of this stunning woodpecker seen in the Expolornapo area | <i>Celeus flavus</i> |
| Ringed Woodpecker* Heard daily at the ACTS station but we could not see it. This species is highly mobile and stays high and often overshoots playback by long distances | <i>Celeus torquatus</i> |
| Lineated Woodpecker* | <i>Dryocopus lineatus</i> |
| Crimson-crested Woodpecker Several good looks throughout the trip | <i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i> |
| Red-necked Woodpecker Nice looks at a pair and a single ndear the ACTS station | <i>Campephilus rubricollis</i> |
| Family: FURNARIIDAE | |
| Pale-legged Hornero One seen at Cumaceba Lodge. | <i>Furnarius leucopus</i> |
| RI 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> |
| RI 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 2 seen on the “young island” others seen elsewhere | <i>Synallaxis albigularis</i> |
| RI White-bellied Spinetail Good looks at 2 pair on the young island we visted | <i>Synallaxis propinqua</i> |
| Ruddy Spinetail One seen by Phil on his lunchtime walkabout at the ACTS station | <i>Synallaxis rutilans</i> |
| RI Parker’s Spinetail | <i>Cranioleuca vilpecula</i> |

Great looks at half a dozen on the young island. Named after our late old friend Ted Parker, pioneer US ornithologist in Peru.

Speckled Spinetail

Cranioleuca gutturata

Great looks at one very responsive to playback at Cumaceba Lodge

RR Red and White Spinetail

Cranioleuca mustelina

Two pair near Cumaceba Lodge. Restricted to marsh habitats along large rivers in the Amazon

Point-tailed Palmcreeper

Berlepschia rikeri

One very responsive bird on the road to Allpahuayo –Mishana. A *mauritia* palm specialist. Thanks Fabrice! The genus is named for Hans Hermann Carl Ludwig Graf von Berlepsch – German collector and ornithologist (1850-1915)

Chestnut-winged Hookbill

Ancistrops strigilatus

Seen foraging with a canopy flock in terra firme at Explornapo

Striped Woodhaunter

Hyloctistes subulatus

One on our first afternoon on the Sucusari

Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner*

Philydor pyrrhodes

Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner

Philydor ruficaudatus

One in the Terra Firme forest

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner

Philydor erythropterus

2 of this canopy loving gleaner

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner

Automolus ochrolaemus

2 seen at the Explornapo Lodge

Short-billed Leaf-tosser

Sterurus ruficularis

Great looks at a responsive bird in the Terra Firme near the canopy walkway. Not an easy bird to find though it has a big range

Plain-brown Woodcreeper

Dendrocincla fuliginosa

Several seen.

White-chinned Woodcreeper

Dendrocincla merula

One seen by Phil on a lunchtime excursion. An obligate Army Ant follower

Long-tailed Woodcreeper*

Deconychura longicauda

Olivaceous Woodcreeper

Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus

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*.

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper

Glyphorynchus spirurus

Good old Wedge was seen commonly at Explornapo

Long-billed Woodcreeper

Nasica longirostris

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



Long-billed Woodcreeper on Cecropia tree

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper

Dendrexetastes rufigula

Nice looks along the Shimigaycocha trail

Amazonian Barrred Woodcreeper

Dendrocolaptes certhia

One seen by Phil and others heard

RI/RR Zimmer's Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus kienerii

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

Ocellated Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus ocellatus

2 seen in the Terra Firme at Explornapo and then one seen well at Allpahhuayo-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").

Elegant Woodcreeper

Xiphorhynchus elegans

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 and 2 seen well at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

Family: THAMNOPHILIDAE

Fasciated Antshrike *

Cymbilaimus lineatus

Barred Antshrike

Thamnophilus doliatus

Great Antshrike

Taraba major

One seen well at Cumaceba Lodge

RI 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!

Plain-winged Antshrike

Thamnophilus schistaceus

Several seen

Mouse-colored Antshrike

Thamnophilus murinus

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

Spot-winged Antshrike

Pygiptila stellaris

Several seen in mixed flocks at Explornapo/ACTS

Dusky-throated Antshrike

Thamnomanes ardesiacus

A pair with almost every understory flock we encountered north of the Amazon

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 and female 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 on our first afternoon at Explornapo

Moustached Antwren*

Myrmotherula ignota

Plain-throated Antwren

Myrmotherula hauxwelli

1 seen in the Explornapo Tierra Firme forest. This guy never forages above waist hight. The only think 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 pair seen and sucked out a a foraging understory flock using playback

White-flanked Antwren

Myrmotherula axillaris

Nice looks at a pair. 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 in poor light conditions near the canopy walkway



Dugand's Antwren

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 cience 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

In the Terra Firme at Explornapo



Black-tailed Antbird

Black-tailed Antbird

Myrmoborus melanurus

Great looks at 5 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.

IS Black and White Antbird*Myrmochanes hemileucas*

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

E Allpahuayo Antbird*Percnostola arenarum*

A pair of this recently described endemic (2001) in the Alpahuayo – Mishana Reserve. Known from here and the Morona River (different subspecies?) From the latin “of the sands” **VULNERABLE**

Slate-colored Antbird*Schistocichla schistacea*

Three seen in the terra firme forest on our first morning near the canopy walkway. 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

RR Nothern Chestnut-tailed Antbird*Myrmeciza castanea*

Good looks 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.

Plumbeous Antbird*Myrmeciza hyperythra*

Great looks at Cumaceba Lodge

White-shouldered Antbird*Myrmeciza melanoceps*

One called in at Cumaceba Lodge with good looks at a male

Sooty Antbird*Myrmeciza fortis*

3 seen in the terra firme forest at Explornapo notably at a swarm of small ants

Black-throated Antbird*Myrmeciza atrothorax*

Many herad and a female seen of this forest edge specialist

White-plumed Antbird*Pithys albifrons*

Cool bird that looks like he’s having a bad hair day! 5 seen at a small antswarm at Explornapo.

Bicolored Antbird*Gymnopithys leucaspis*

A pair responded well near the canopy walkway

Dot-backed Antbird*Hylophylax punctulata*

Cracking views of one on the Shimigaycocha trail after some effort

Scale-backed Antbird*Hylophylax poecilinota*

A beautiful pair at the same antswarm as the White-plumed.

Black-spotted Bare-eye*Phlegopsis nigromaculata*

Quite a prize – 1 seen along our lazy afternoon at the Sucusari River and around 10 seen by Phil at Cumaceba Lodge.

Family: FORMICARIIDAE

Rufous-capped Anthrush

Very responsive bird at Allpahuayo -Mishana

Formicarius colma

Black-faced Anthrush*

Formicarius analis

Family: GRALLARIIDAE

Spotted Antpitta

One seen by all well on the Shimaygaycocha trail. Barry's bird of the trip!

Hylopezus macularis

Thrush-like Antpitta *

Myrmothera campanisona

Family: CONOPHAGIDAE

Chestnut -belted Gnateater

One along the trail below the canopy tower.

Conpophaga auritao



Brownish Elaenia – Gary Rosenberg

Family: TYRANNIDAE

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet

'Free Beer'

Tyrannulus elatus

Forest Elaenia

2 at the Allpahuayo Mishana Reserve

Myiopagis gaimairdii

Yellow-crowned Elaenia

Nice looks in the varzea forest at Cumaceba Lodge

Myiopagis flavivertex

Grey Elaenia

Myiopagis caniceps

A widespread but hard to see Elaenia – a pair in the mixed flock from the canopy walkway at the ACTS station

IS Brownish Elaenia

Elaenia pelzelini

One on Padre Isla at Cumaceba Lodge of this river island specialist that likes *cecropia* stands. Named for August Edler von Pelzeln – Austroian ornithologist and collector (1825-1891)

Small –billed Ealenia

Elaenia parvirostros

Austral migrant present March to November often at river edge and river islsnds. One on Padre Isla

IS River Tyrannulet

Serpophaga hypoleuca

2 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 Explornapo

E Mishana Tyrannulet

Zimmerius vallarejoi

Seen at the type locality of the species – Allpahuayo-Mishana. Distinctive call and responded well to playback **VULNERABLE**

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher

Mionectes oleagineus

A couple seen at the Allpahuayo Mishana Resrerve.

Sepia-capped Flycatcher

Leptopogon amaurocephalus

Johanne’s Tody-Tyrant

Hemmitricus johannis

Zimmers’s Tody-Tyrant

Hemmitricus minimus

Not well known in Peru and restricted to the North-East. One eventually seen at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant

Lophotriccus vitiosus

Jeez! We worked hard on this and were eventually rewarded with just about OK views.

Black and White Tody-Tyrant

Poecilotriccus capitalis

Great looks in the bamboo patch right outside our rooms at the ACTS lodge

Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher

Todirostrum latirostre

One seen on our return to the boat on Isla Rosario – skulker!

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum maculatum

Common on the river islands and river edge forest.

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher

Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum

One seen at Cumaceba Lodge

Ringed Antpipit

Corythopsis torquata

One seen by Phil on a lunchtime walkabout

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**

A couple seen near the ACTS station

Tolmomyias poliocephalus**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 *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”

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

Great looks of around 4 this Explornapo speciality along the Shimigaycocha trail. 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**Vermillion Flycatcher**

An austral migrant in the Amazon

Pyrocephalus rubinus**Drab Water-Tyrant**

2 seen near the Shimigaycocha trail

Ochthornis littoralis**White-headed Marsh-Tyrant**

One at Cumaceba Lodge

Arundinicola leucocephala**Boat-billed Flycatcher**

Several seen during the tour

Megarynchus pitangua**Streaked Flycatcher**

Around 10 at Cumaceba Lodge especially on Padre Isla. We saw the strange, small nominate *maculatus* which in Peru lives mostly on river islands with bright rufous remiges

Myiodynastes maculatus**Social Flycatcher**

Common

Myiozetetes similis**Gray-capped Flycatcher**

Only one on the Sucusari River

Myiozetetes granadensis**Great Kiskadee**

Several seen well

Pitangus sulphuratus

Lesser Kiskadee
Common at Cumaceba Lodge near water

Philohydor lictor

Tropical Kingbird
Common

Tyrannus melancholicus

Eastern Kingbird
3 on the walk out from Cumaceba Lodge. A boreal migrant just arrived

Tyrannus tyrannus

Greyish Mourner
2 seen at Allpahuayo Mishana

Rhytipterna simplex

Sirystes*

Sirystes silbilator

Short -crested Flycatcher
Fairly common around the Explorama Lodge clearing

Myiarchus ferox

Citron-bellied Attila*

Attila citriniventris

Bright-rumped Attila*

Attila spadaceus

Family: COTINGIDAE

RR Black-necked Red Cotinga

Phoenicircus nigricollis

This used to display at Exploranpao lodge but the lek has been abandoned for some years now. We saw a female and brief views of a male. Also heard on the Shimigaycocha trail

Screaming Piha

Lipaugus vociferans

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

Purple-throated Fruitcrow

Querula purpurata

A flock of around 6 seen. Querula in Latin means complaining, noisy – from this birds constant vocalizations.

Spangled Cotinga

Cotinga cayana

2 including scope views from the canopy walkway and also one at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Amazonian Umbrellabird

Cephalopterus ornatus

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

Family: PIPRIDAE

Wire-tailed Manakin

Pipra filicauda

Several seen

Golden-headed Manakin

Pipra erythrocephala

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

White-crowned Mankin

Pipra pipra

One at Explornapo and 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

2 seen

*Chiroxiphia pareola***White-bearded Manakin**

A lek outside our dining room at the ACTS Lodge

*Manacus manacus***Striped Manakin**

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.

*Machaeropterus regulus***Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin**

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)

*Tyranneutes stolzmanni***Saffron-crested Tyrant-Manakin**

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

*Neopelma chrysocephalum***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

A few seen. Up to recently in the Flycatchers!

*Myiobius erythrurus***Varzea Schiffornis****Schiffornis major***Thrush-like Schiffornis****Schiffornis turdina***Cinereous Mourner**

Good looks near Explornapo Lodge

*Laniocerca hypopyrra***White-browed Purpletuft**

Nice looks on our last morning at Allpahuayo

*Iodopleura isabellae***White-winged Becard**

Very common especially at Cumaceba Lodge

*Pachyramphus polychopterus***Pink-throated Becard**

2 seen from the canopy walkway

Pachyramphus polychopterus

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

Well – I doubt any of us will ever get better views than we did from the canopy walkway – amazing!

Family: CORVIDAE

Violaceous Jay

Cyanocorax violaceus.

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE

White-winged Swallow

Tachycineta albiventer

Common

Brown-chested Martin

Phaeoprogne tapera

Fairly common on the Napo

Grey-breasted Martin

Progne chalybea

Common especially near Iquitos

White-banded Swallow

Atticora fasciata

Common

Southern Rough-winged Swallow

Stelgidopteryx ruficollis

Common

Barn Swallow

Hirundo rustica

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.

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 Schimigaycocha trail

Coraya Wren

Pheugopedius coraya

Seen well in the bamboo. 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

**Buff-breasted Wren****House Wren***Troglodytes aedon*

One 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***Family: POLIOPTILIDAE****Long-billed Gnatwren***Ramphocaenus melanurus*

2 seen at Explornapo

Family: TURDIDAE**Black-billed Thrush***Turdus ignobilis*

Common

Lawrence's Thrush**Turdus lawrencii*

A great concert of bird song imitations from many.

White-necked Thrush**Turdus albicollis***Hauxwell's Thrush***Turdus hauxwelli*

Nice looks at this rusty Thrush in the leaf litter at Cumaceba Lodge

Family: FRINGILLIDAE**White-lored Euphonia***Euphonia chrysopasta*

One at Cumaceba Lodge

White-vented Euphonia

One at Explornapo Lodge

*Euphonia minuta***Rufous-bellied Euphonia**

One at the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

*Euphonia rufiventris***Family: PARULIDAE****Buff-rumped Warbler**

One on a stream at Explornapo

*Basileuterus fulvicauda***Family: ICTERIDAE****Crested Oropendola**

Fairly common at Explornapo

*Psarocolius decumanus***Green Oropendola***

Commonly heard

*Psarocolius viridis***Russet-backed Oropendola**

Common throughout

*Psarocolius angustifrons***RR Band-tailed Oropendola**

One that everyone wanted to see and in the end we saw two at Explornapo

*Ocyalus latirostris***Yellow-rumped Caciqu**

Common

*Cacicus cela***Red-rumped Cacique**

One at Allpahuayo - Mishana

*Cacicus haemorrhous***Orange-backed Trupial****Icterus croconotus***Oriole Blackbird**

A few

*Gymnomystax mexicanus***Yellow-hooded Blackbird**

Common on the young river islands and in the rice paddies

*Agelaius icterocephalus***Velvet-fronted Grackle**

2 with good looks on the Shimigaycocha trail

*Lamprosar tanagrinus***Shiny Cowbird**

In the rice paddies

*Molothrus bonariensis***Giant Cowbird**

Common

*Molothrus oryzivorus***Red-breasted Blackbird**

A few in the rice paddies. The first time I have seen them in Loreto Department

*Sturnella militaris***Family: EMBEZERIDAE****Yellow-browed Sparrow***Ammodramus aurifrons*

Common

Red-capped Cardinal

Paroaria gularis

Family: THRAUPIDAE

Magpie Tanager

Cissopis leveriana

Nice looks at 2 in the nursery at Allpahuayo-Mishana

Hooded Tanager

Nemosia pileata

2 seen in the Cecropias at Cumaceba lodge

Orange-headed Tanager

Thlypopsis sordida

Common on the river islands

Grey-headed Tanager

Eucometis penicillata

4 at Cumaceba Lodge in the varzea forest *Penicillata* – Latin – “brush-like tufts” referring to the crest.

Fulvous Shrike-Tanager

Lanio fulvus

The canopy flock leader of the Terra Firme forest

Masked Crimson Tanager

Ramphocelus nigrogularis

Seen along the Sucusari River

Silver-beaked Tanager

Ramphocelus carbo

Common

Blue-Gray Tanager

Thraupis episcopus

Common

Palm Tanager

Thraupis palmarum

Several sightings

Paradise Tanager

Tangara chilensis

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

Green and Gold Tanager

Tangara schrankii

Several in the Explornapo area

Bay-headed Tanager

Tangara gyrola

In the Amazon a bird restricted to tierra firme forest – we saw 2

Opal-crowned Tanager

Tangara callophrys

2 near the ACTS station and 2 in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve

Swallow Tanager

Tersina viridis

2 at the Allpahuayo – Mishana Reserve

Black-faced Dacnis

Dacnis lineata

4 in canopy flocks at Explornapo

Yellow-bellied Dacnis

Dacnis flaviventer

| | |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Blue Dacnis | <i>Dacnis cyana</i> |
| Green Honeycreeper 2 in the forest near the ACTS station | <i>Chlorophanes spiza</i> |
| Purple Honeycreeper 2 at the Allpahuayo reserve | <i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i> |
| Red-legged Honeycreeper Fairly common with 6 seen at the Allpahuayo reserve | <i>Cyanerpes cyaneus</i> |
| IS Bicolored Conebill Here an island specialist with two on the young island. So different from where we see them in Colombia – Mangrove swamps! | <i>Conirostrum bicolor</i> |
| IS Pearly-breasted Conebill The prize for those who went on the expedition to Padre Isla with 10+ seen | <i>Conirostrum margaritae</i> |
| Blue-black Grassquit | <i>Volatinia jacarina</i> |
| 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 (<i>S. Americana</i>). 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 | <i>Sporophila murallae</i> |
| Chestnut-bellied Seed eater A few | <i>Sporophila castaneiventris</i> |
| 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) | <i>Oryzoborus angolensis</i> |
| Red-crowned Ant-tanager A group of 4 seen at Cumaceba Lodge | <i>Habia rubica</i> |
| Family: CARDINALIDAE | |
| Slate-colored Grosbeak One in the Allpahuayo-Mishana Reserve. Saltators are related to tanagers, not grosbeaks and should be included in a major resequencing of tanager genera (Klicka et al. 2007; AOU 2009) | <i>Saltator grossus</i> |
| Buff-throated Saltator | <i>Saltator maximus</i> |
| Grayish Saltator Fairly common on the islands | <i>Saltator coerulescens</i> |

MAMMALS

SLOTHS

The Sloth at Cumaceba Lodge could have been any of these three

The **Brown-throated Sloth** (*Bradypus variegatus*) is a species of three-toed sloth. Its natural habitat is the South American continent, from Honduras to Colombia, Ecuador, Brazil, W Venezuela, E Perú and Bolivia, Paraguay, and N Argentina

Hoffmann's Two-toed Sloth (*Choloepus hoffmani*), is found in the rainforest canopy in Central and South America, from Honduras south to Bolivia, and from Peru east to Brazil.

Linnaeus's Two-toed Sloth (*Choloepus didactylus*), also known as the **Southern Two-toed Sloth** or **unau**, is a species of sloth from South America, found in Venezuela, the Guyanas, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Brazil north of the Amazon River.

MARMOSETS

Pygmy Marmoset

Callithrix pygmaea

Nice looks at this cute little monkey – the smallest true primate – with up to 5 being seen

Brown-mantled Tamarin

Saguinus fuscicollis

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

Black-mantled Tamarin

Saguinus nigricollis

A few groups of this active marmoset seen at Explornapo.

MONKEYS

Lucifer Titi –Monkey

Callicebus torquata lucifer

2 seen at Explornapo others heard

Common Squirrel Monkey

Saimiria sciureus

Big groups at Cumaceba Lodge (too small to eat!)

LARGE RODENTS

Brown Agouti

Dasyprocta variegata



Black-mantled Tamarin