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A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO BOLIVIA

October 10th – 29th 2011

Leader: Fabrice Schmitt

With: Robert Dix (extension only), Glenda and Jerry Jackson, and Jean-Marc Thiollay.

ITINERARY

This tour of Bolivia was designed to visit the principal bio-regions in the country from the eastern lowlands to the high Andes, the Chaco, the dry valleys of Central Bolivia, the yungas Cloud Forests of Cochabamba and La Paz and the high altiplano. The itinerary certainly covers all the principal regions of the country allowing us to find a large number of species in the process.

- 9th October Morning birding at the airport followed by Okinawa for afternoon birding. Night in Santa Cruz.
- 10th October. Drove to Camiri, birding various sites en route. Night Camiri.
- 11th October. All day birding the Chaco along the Boyuibe road. Night Camiri
- 12th October Birding early morning in hills south of Camiri. Return to Santa Cruz with a stop at Lomas de Arena.
- 13th October. Dawn and morning birding at Santa Cruz Botanical garden. Drove to the Los Volcanes Refugio on the edge of the Amboro National Park.
Night in Los Vocanes
- 14th October. All day at Los Volcanes. Night Los Volcanes.
- 15th October Morning at Los Volcanes. Afternoon transferred to Samaipata.
Night Samaipata.
- 16th October. Drove to Vallegrande. Night Vallegrande.
- 17th October Loma Larga on the Masicuri road for breakfast. Afternoon drove to Comarapa. Night Comarapa.
- 18th October Saipina early morning and Tambo area in afternoon.
Night Comarapa.
- 19th October Siberia all day. Night Comarapa.
- 20th October Drove to Cochabamba. Stopping at Siberia and sites near Pojo.
But Indians were protesting and blocking the road to Cochabamba and we have been obliged to drive back to Comarapa. Night Comarapa.
- 21ST October At breakfast we learn that the road between Comarapa and Cochabamba is still blocked, and the only way to reach Villa Tunari is to drive back to Santa Cruz. On the way, we break a tie rod.... adding even more delay to that long day of travel. We arrive at 11 pm at our nice resort near Villa Tunari.
- 22nd October Birding in the Cloud and Subtropical Forests along the Chapare road on the way to Cochabamba. Stops at Miguelito and Tablas Montes.
Night Cochabamba.

- 23rd October Cerro Tunari all day. Night Cochabamba.
- 24th October Drove to Oruro. Laguna Alalay early morning. Lago Poopó in the afternoon. Night Oruro.
- 25th October Drove from Oruro to Chulumani via Inquisivi. Departure 4 am and arrived at 11.30pm. Night Chulumani.
- 26th October All morning above Huancane. Afternoon drove to Coroico and Rio Selva Resort near Chairó. Night Rio Selva Resort.
- 27th October Full day at Rio Selva along the Chairó track. Night Rio Selva.
- 28th October Drove to temperate zone to bird treeline at Chuspipata and Pongo valley. Night La Paz
- 29th October Lago Titicaca. Returned to La Paz in early afternoon. Night La Paz.
- 30th October International flights.

TOUR SUMMARY

On arrival we spent a few hours birding the airport grasslands. **Red-winged Tinamous** were common by voice. We located a few **Greater Rheas** and heard a pair of **Red-legged Seriemas**. We then headed to Okinawa but the continuous draining of these areas has massively reduced the area of wetlands but we still managed to find **Ringed and Brazilian Teals**, **Greater Thornbird**, a migrating flock of **Wood Storks** followed by a single **Roseate Spoonbill**. In a patch of deciduous forest, we found our first **Blue-crowned Trogon**, a **Black Hawk-eagle**, and a pair of **Bolivian Slaty-Antshrike**. We then returned to Santa Cruz for a good meal and a rest.

We then headed off south to Camiri on the edge of the Chaco. The long drive was broken with a couple of stops in tall deciduous woodlands. At our breakfast stop we found **Stripe-backed Antbird**, **Bolivian Slaty Antshrike**, **Black-capped Antwren** and **Green-cheeked Parakeets**, and troops of Silvery Marmoset and D'Orbigny's Titi Monkeys. And at lunch, we had excellent views on several **Yellow-collared Macaw**, a cooperative **Black-bellied Antwren**, and a **Ferruginous Pygmy-owl** came close to the tape.

Our trip to the Chaco was spectacular. The habitat is very distinctive. We were treated to a number of **Many-coloured Chaco-Finches**, **Chaco Earthcreepers**, **Lark-like Brushrunners**, **Chaco Suiriri Flycatchers**, **Crested Gallitos**, a few **Little Thornbirds** and a pair of **Checkered Woodpeckers** in the early morning. As we continued we picked up **Cinereous Tyrant**, **Short-billed Canastero** and **Chaco Earthcreeper**. We stopped later on at a small farm and found a pair of **Crested Horneros**, and a colony of **Monk Parakeets**. In the late afternoon, we found no less than four **Black-legged Seriemas** crossing the road, and after a field dinner, we

found two males of **Little Nightjars**. After a fantastic day experiencing this bird rich habitat we returned to Camiri. Our return to Santa Cruz the following day was preceded by a visit to some hills south of Camiri. We found a few **Black-crested Finchs** together with **Grey-crested Finchs**, **White Monjitas** and a superb male **Blue-tufted Starthroat**. Back to Santa Cruz, we stopped a couple of hours at Lomas de Arena, where our best bird was a **Red-legged Seriema**. We got back into Santa Cruz in the early evening to our comfortable hotel.

The following morning we had breakfast at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden. There we had great views on **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**, **Golden-green** and **Crimson-crested Woodpeckers**, and in the understory flocks we found a few **Grey-headed Tanagers**, **Golden-crowned Warblers**, but also **Fawn-breasted Wrens** a pair of **Plain-crowned Spinetails**.

Los Volcanes on the edge of Amboro National Park is a stunning location and provided a complete contrast from the dry, dusty Chaco. Unfortunately, during our staying there, we had almost non stop rains. The water level in the creeks was so high that it was impossible to cross them and bird the trails. In spite of this bad weather, we managed to find some very good birds like **Slaty Gnateaters**, **Grey-throated Leaf-tossers**, **Sclater's Tyrannulets**, **Black-banded** and **Tchudi's Woodcreepers**, and the stunning **Red-necked Woodpecker**. **Blue-fronted Amazons** were especially common around the lodge. We decamped for a night at Samaipata, finding a female **Masked Duck** and a **Southern Screamer** on a lake on the way.

Today was an election day in Bolivia, and that means transports are not allowed, even for foreigners who have no relation with the elections.... an all country paralyzed for elections. We had no other solution than bird the surroundings of our lovely hotel in Samaipata, and fortunately found some good ones: **White-eared** and **Spot-backed Puffbirds**, **Spot-breasted Thornbirds**, **Rufous-capped Antshrikes**, and even a pair of **Bolivian Earthcreeper**. But the best surprise of the day and one of the best bird of the trip was that immature **Crowned Eagle** soaring just above us. The road opened again at 3 pm, and we arrived at Vallegrande in the late afternoon. The following day we explored the fragmented forests at Loma Larga. We found a single **White-browed Brush-finch**, a few **Andean Slaty-thrushs**, and the stunning **Red-tailed Comet**. We then continued on to Comarapa.

Comarapa was our base for exploring the dry Valles and the cool cloud forests above at Siberia. **Red-fronted Macaw** was the target which proved a predictable as ever at Saipina, where we saw at least 20 birds. Certainly one of the most spectacular sites of the trip. We also saw **Blue-crowned Parakeets** and **Guira Cuckoos** along with a good number of **White-tipped Plantcutters**. As we continued to a nearby canyon we found a small group of **Cliff Parakeets**. This recently split taxon does indeed breed on cliffs but not in holes in cliffs. We were able to watch birds building their sticks nests. They were attached to the underside of bromeliads that grow on sheer cliffs. We also found a pair of **Bolivian Blackbirds**. In the afternoon we retraced our steps to Comarapa and did some late afternoon birding, finding a pair of **Bolivian Earthcreeper**, a few **White-fronted Woodpeckers**, and two singing males of **Scissor-tailed Nightjar**.

At Siberia the following morning we found **Light-crowed Spinetail**, **Rufous-faced Antpitta**, **Trilling Tapaculo**, **Pearled Treerunner** and the localised *berjorani* race of **Black-throated Thistletail**. We also saw **Scaly-naped** and **Black-winged Parrots**. We

managed to see **Pale-footed Swallows** and a pair of **Andean Tyrant**. On our return to Comarapa we found **Rufous-browed** and **Rufous-sided Warbling-Finches**. We also taped in an **Olive-backed Crescentchest** and enjoyed watching this beautiful little bird. Siberia is always an interesting area to explore and we continued our birding in the area the following morning, having a great view on **Giant Antshrike**, and finding **Fulvous-headed Brush-finch**, **Brown-capped Tit-spinetail**, and **Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet**. Reluctantly leaving this beautiful area we headed into to the drier high Andes making a stop to see **Rufous-bellied Saltator** and **Rock Earthcreeper**. But arriving at Epizana, a group of Indians were blocking the road for an obscure reason, and we had no other solution than driving the 5 hours back to Comarapa to spend the night.

At breakfast time we realized that the road towards Cochabamba is still blocked, and we have no other option than driving back to Santa Cruz to reach latter Villa Tunari. On the way, we brook a tie rod... adding more delay to an already long travelling day, but also some time to find **Black-and-white Hawk-eagle** and **Dot-fronted Woodpecker** to our list! We arrived very late at our comfortable lodge near Villa Tunari.

The Chapare road was the next area of cloud forest to be explored. During a stop at Miguelito we found a pair of the rare **Straw-backed Tanager**, and nice views on **Yungas Manakins**. At our lunch stop near Tablas Montes, we had good views on a **Rufous Antpitta** belonging here to the *cochabambae* subspecies, and a large mixed-species flocks including **Orange-browed Hemispingus**, **Scarlet-bellied** and **Chestnut-bellied Mountain-tanagers**.

Our final day for the main trip was to be spent on Cerro Tunari close to Cochabamba city. At breakfast we were treated to a small flock of **Andean Parakeets** flying over us along with a number of **Grey-hooded Parakeets**. We then picked up **Fulvous-headed Brush-Finch** and a few **Bolivian Blackbirds** near the hot springs before we ascended to the puna grasslands for lunch. At this site we found a number of **White-winged Diuca-Finch** and a few **White-winged Cinclodes**. Our descent was broken in patches of *Polylepis* woodland where we found **Maquis Canastero**, **Tawny Tit-Spinetail**, **Cochabamba Mountain-finch** and **Rufous-bellied Saltator**. Returning to Cochabamba we enjoyed a good meal and pleasant evening in town.

After meeting Robert who joined us for the extension, we visited Laguna Alalay before breakfast. At this very interesting sub-tropical lake, at 2500m, we found a good number of wildfowl including **Rosy-billed Pochards** and **Fulvous Whistling-Ducks**. On departing from the valley we found large numbers of **Bolivian Blackbirds** along the highway, and during our breakfast stop had a nice view on a singing **Brown-backed Mockingbird**. After arriving at Oruro, we visited the Uru-Uru lake just north of Poopó lake, but the water level was dramatically low. Most of the waterbirds species were still present, but in very low numbers: **Puna Plovers**, **Andean Flamingos** along with **Andean Avocets** and **Giant Coots**, **Andean Negritos**, **Common Miners**, etc...

At 4.00am the following morning we left Oruro for Inqusivi, where we were to look for the recently discovered Bolivian Spinetail at one of very few sites where it is found. We easily found a number of pairs of **Bolivian Spinetail** near our pic-nic lunch table. We then continued on to Chulumani arriving at 11.30pm. The following morning we climbed up the ridge above Huancane to enjoy a full morning of birding

in the temperate cloud forest along the quiet country road. We found **Blue-banded Toucanet**, **White-eared Solitaire**, and **Bolivian Tyrannulet** amongst many species of Tanagers. After lunch we continued on to Coroico and our next base at the plush Rio Selva Resort at Chairó. At this site the near endemic **Upland Antshrike** is fairly common in secondary growth and we managed to see one along with an **Amazonian Umbrellabird** in the fruiting trees nearby. Along the river by the hotel we were treated to great views of **Torrent Ducks** and **Black Phoebes**.

Ascending the Coroico, no longer the hair-raising journey it used to be, we made our first stop at Chuspipata in the temperate zone. We walked along the quiet track and found **Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager**, **Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanagers** and **Masked Flowerpiercers**. Also present was a lovely male of **Barred Fruiteater** and a few **Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrants**. In the afternoon we ascended to the Pongo valley where we were able to see **Scribble-tailed Canasteros**, **Boulder Finches** bouncing around on scree boulders and flushed a few **Puna Snipes**. We had our last field breakfast near the village of Sorata where we had good views on the very local **Berlepsch's Canastero**. After a 3 hours drive we arrived to the Titicaca lake, and had great looks at the **Titicaca Flightless Grebe** and good numbers of waterfowl and waders before a great lunch overlooking the stunning 'lakescape' and backdrop of the cordillera Real. We then returned to La Paz to celebrate having had a successful and thoroughly enjoyable trip.

To see more pictures, please have a look to my gallery:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/fabrice-schmitt/>



A singing male of Barred Fruiteater, in the Cloud Forest at Chuspipata



The Red-fronted macaw, a beautiful Bolivian endemic!



The Bolivian Brush-finch, a recent split and probably the commonest Bolivian Endemic.



A long drive to see the Bolivian Spinetail, but very few tours go for the endemic Bolivian Spinetail.



The *striatipectus* subspecies of the Spot-backed Puffbird, that we saw near Boyuibe, may be a forthcoming split.



The genus of the Bolivian Earthcreeper recently changed, and is now *Tarphonomus*

THE BIRD LIST

The Key to the Birdlist

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

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

RR = Near endemic or range restricted species

BE = Bolivian Endemic

NON PASSERINES

TINAMOUS

Gray Tinamou - *Tinamus tao**

Heard at Los Volcanes

Hooded Tinamou - *Nothocercus nigrocapillus**

Heard at Huancane

Brown Tinamou - *Crypturellus obsoletus*

Commonly heard in lower Cloud forest at various locations.

Undulated Tinamou - *Crypturellus undulatus**

Tataupa Tinamou - *Crypturellus tataupa*

Commonly heard and one seen in the Chaco

Black-capped Tinamou - *Crypturellus atrocapillus**

Heard at Villa Tunari

Red-winged Tinamou - *Rhynchotus rufescens**

Heard around Santa Cruz

Huayco Tinamou - *Rhynchotus maculicollis**

Heard at La Siberia

Andean Tinamou - *Nothoprocta pentlandii*

One seen at Cerro Tunari

White-bellied Nothura - *Nothura boraquira*

One seen in the Santa Cruz area.

RHEAS

Greater Rhea - *Rhea americana* **Near-threatened**

8 near Santa Cruz and Okinowa.

GUANS

RR Chaco Chachalaca – *Ortalis canicollis*

At least 10 in the Chaco area.

Speckled Chachalaca - *Ortalis guttata*

A few sightings during the trip.

Andean Guan - *Penelope montagni*

Two seen at Los Volcanes

Spix's Guan - *Penelope jacquacu*

2 near Villa Tunari

Blue-throated Piping-guan - *Pipile pipile grayi*

Good views on the way to Boyuibe, and seen daily at Los Volcanes

The subspecies *grayi* was considered a separate species from *Pipile cumanensis* by Pinto (1938), but they intergrade in southeastern Peru

NEW WORLD QUAILS

Rufous-breasted Wood-quail - *Odontophorus speciosus*

Heard at Los Volcanes where Jean-Marc saw a group during one of his walk under the rain.

SCREAMERS

Southern Screamer - *Chauna torquata*

One seen at Laguna Los Volcanes.

DUCKS

Fulvous Whistling-duck - *Dendrocygna bicolor*

Two seen at Laguna Alalay near Cochabamba

Masked Duck - *Nomonyx dominicus*

A female at Laguna Los Volcanes

Andean Duck - *Oxyura ferruginea*

At Titicaca lake

Andean Goose - *Chloephaga melanoptera*

A few on the altiplano.

Comb Duck - *Sarkidiornis melanotos*

A flock of 35 birds seen flying during our breakfast stop, on the way to Boyuibe

Rosy-billed Pochard - *Netta peposaca*

10 at Laguna Alalay near Cochabamba

Brazilian Teal - *Amazonetta braziliensis*

Fairly common around Santa Cruz

Ringed Teal - *Calonetta leucophrys*

Fairly common around Santa Cruz

Torrent Duck - *Merganetta armata*

A few near Coroico

Crested Duck - *Anas specularioides*

Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera*

Speckled Teal - *Anas flavirostris*

Yellow-billed Pintail - *Anas georgica*

Puna Teal - *Anas puna*.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland*

10+ on the Titicaca lake

RR Titicaca Grebe - *Rollandia microptera* Endangered

5 at the Titicaca lake

Least Grebe - *Tachybaptus dominicus*.

Common in lowlands.

Pied-billed Grebe - *Podilymbus podiceps*

1 at Laguna Los Volcanes

FLAMINGOES

Chilean Flamingo - *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Near-threatened

100+ at Lago Poopo and 20+ at Titicaca lake.

Andean Flamingo - *Phoenicoparrus andinus* Vulnerable

Only 4 on Lake Poopo

STORKS

Wood Stork - *Mycteria Americana*

A flock of 25+ at Okinawa, and 6 more between Boyuibe and Santa Cruz

IBISES

Bare-faced Ibis - *Phimosus infuscatus*

3 at Okinawa

Puna Ibis - *Plegadis ridgwayi*

Buff-necked Ibis - *Theristicus caudatus*

Several sightings in the lowlands near Santa Cruz

Roseate Spoonbill - *Ajaia ajaja*

A few seen around Santa Cruz

HERONS

Whistling Heron - *Syrigma sibilatrix*

20+ around Santa Cruz and Okinawa

Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula*

White-necked Heron - *Ardea cocoi*

5+ at Okinawa

Great Egret - *Ardea alba*

Ardea alba was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983) placed in monotypic genus *Casmerodius*, but morphometric (Payne and Risley 1976), vocal (McCracken & Sheldon 1987), and genetic data (Sheldon 1987, Sheldon et al. 1995, McCracken & Sheldon 1998) do not support recognition of this as a separate genus from *Ardea*. Some classifications (e.g., Bock 1956, Blake 1977) have placed *Ardea alba* in *Egretta*, but see Sheldon (1987), Sheldon et al. (1995), McCracken & Sheldon (1998), and Sheldon et al. (2000). Some recent genetic data (Chang et al. 2003) support resurrection of *Casmerodius*

Cattle Egret - *Bubulcus ibis*.

Striated Heron – *Butoroides striatus*

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Nycticorax nycticorax*

Rufescent Tiger-heron - *Tigrisoma lineatum*

2 seen at Okinawa

Fasciated Tiger-Heron – *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

One near Villa Tunari

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

DARTERS

Anhinga - *Anhinga anhinga*

One at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

AMERICAN VULTURES

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura*

Andean Condor - *Vultur gryphus* Near-threatened

Seen on 5 consecutive days in the Comarapa area

King Vulture - *Sarcoramphus papa*

2 in the Chaco area.

HAWKS & EAGLES

Gray-headed Kite - *Leptodon cayanensis*

One at the Santa Cruz Botanical garden

Swallow-tailed Kite - *Elanoides forficatus*

A few

White-tailed Kite - *Elanus leucurus*

One at Okinawa, and 2 more near Samaipata

Snail Kite - *Rhostrhamus sociabilis*

One seen between Boyuibe and Santa Cruz

Double-toothed Kite - *Harpagus bidentatus*

One near Coroico

Plumbeous Kite - *Ictinia plumbea*

Seen daily at Los Volcanes

Gray-lined Hawk - *Asturina nitidus*

One near Coroico

Black-collared Hawk - *Busarellus nigricollis*

Great view on one bird, between Boyuibe and Santa Cruz

Crane Hawk - *Geranospiza caerulescens*

3 birds seen at the beginning of the trip

Plain-breasted Hawk – *Accipiter triatus ventralis*

5 different sightings

Accipiter striatus was treated as four species in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Thiollay (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001): *velox* of N. America, *chionogaster* of Middle America, *ventralis* of the Andes, *erythronemius* of lowland southern South America); Pinto (1938) and Hellmayr & Conover (1949) considered *erythronemius* (including *ventralis*) to be a separate species from *A. striatus*, and Friedmann (1950) and Stiles & Skutch (1989) considered *chionogaster* and *erythronemius* as separate species from *A. striatus*. [According to HBW account author Rob Bierregaard, through correspondence with Tom Schulenberg, no published data support this split and he was basically forced to comply with species taxonomy given to him.] Storer (1952)

outlined the rationale for keeping them all as one species, and none of the above sources have provided counterarguments. Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) did not follow this split and provided rationale against following it.

Great-black Hawk – *Buteogallus urubitinga*

One at Okinawa

Savanna Hawk - *Buteogallus meridionalis*

A few near Santa Cruz and Okinawa

Harris's Hawk - *Parabuteo unicinctus*

One on the way to Comarapa

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Montane Solitary Eagle - *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*

One seen by Jean-Marc near Coroico

RR Crowned Eagle - *Harpyhaliaetus coronatus* Endangered

A vulnerable threatened species increasing rare and hard to see. An immature seen near Samaipata!!

Roadside Hawk - *Buteo magnirostris*

Short-tailed Hawk – *Buteo brachyurus*

White-throated Hawk - *Buteo albigula*

One seen between Comarapa and Santa Cruz

Variable Hawk - *Buteo polyosoma*

Fairly common in the Valles

Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* (Puna Hawk) and *B. polyosoma* (Red-backed Hawk) are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that *B. polyosoma* and *B. poecilochrous* are conspecific.

Zone-tailed Hawk - *Buteo albonotatus*

One seen by Jean-Marc near Coroico

Black Hawk-Eagle - *Spizaetus tyrannus*

A bird seen very close, in a dry forest patch near Okinawa

Black-and-white Hawk Eagle - *Spizaetus melanoleucus*

One sen between Comarapa and Santa Cruz

FALCONS

Mountain Caracara - *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Common

Southern Crested Caracara - *Polyborus plancus*

Common.

Yellow-headed Caracara - *Milvago chimachima*

Laughing Falcon - *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

One seen on the way to Boyuibe, and an excellent view in the Chaco

Barred Forest Falcon - *Micrastur ruficollis**

Heard at Villa Tunari

American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*

Aplomado Falcon - *Falco femoralis*

6 in total

Peregrine Falcon - *Falco peregrinus*

One seen at Lago Popoo

Bat Falcon - *Falco ruficularis*

One at Los Volcanes

SERIEMAS

Red –legged Seriema - *Cariama cristata*

A few heard and a nice view at Loma de Arena

RR Black-legged Seriema – *Chunga burmeisteri*

5 birds seen well in the Chaco. A most wanted bird!

RAILS

Grey-necked Wood-Rail - *Aramides cajanes*

Only 1 seen at Samaipata

Plumbeous Rail - *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

1 seen at Popoo lake, and more heard along the Titicaca lake.

Purple Gallinule - *Porphyrio martinicus*

1 at the Botanical garden at Santa Cruz

Common Gallinule - *Gallinula galeata*

Vocal, plumage, and genetic data suggest that New World populations of widely distributed *Gallinula chloropus* should be treated as a separate species (Constantine 2006, Groenenberg et al. 2008)

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

Giant Coot - *Fulica gigantea*

Common at Popoo lake

LIMPKINS

Limpkin - *Aramus guarauna*

Common around Santa Cruz.

STILTS AND AVOCETS

White-backed Stilt - *Himantopus melanurus*

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

The one seen near Oruro belongs to the *melanurus* subspecies.

Andean Avocet - *Recurvirostra andina*

10+ at Oruro

PLOVERS

Puna Plover - *Charadrius alticola*

15+ near Oruro

Andean Lapwing - *Vanellus resplendens*

Common at high elevations

Southern Lapwing – *Vanellus chilensis*

Common in the Santa Cruz and Chaco areas

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana - *Jacana jacana*

Common around Santa Cruz.

SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES

Puna Snipe - *Gallinago andina*

1 near Oruro, and 4 flushed at Pongo on the way to La Paz.

Greater Yellowlegs - *Tringa melanoleuca*

1 near Oruro

Solitary Sandpiper - *Tringa solitaria*

Spotted Sandpiper - *Tringa macularia*

1 seen on the way to Los Volcanes

Baird's Sandpiper – *Calidris bairdii*

100+ near Oruro

Wilson's Phalarope – *Steganopus tricolor*

GULLS

Andean Gull - *Larus serranus*

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Feral Pigeon – *Columba livia*

Picazuro Pigeon - *Patagioenas picazuro*

The common Pigeon near Santa Cruz. Note that recent research has shown that the genus *Columba* is paraphyletic, with New World taxa being more closely related to *Streptopelia* than to Old World *Columba* pigeons. This is consistent with differences between New World and Old World *Columba* in terms of morphology, serology and behaviour. The suggestion was made to place all New World forms in the genus *Patagioenas*, and the AOU recently adopted this change in its latest checklist supplement

Spot-winged Pigeon - *Patagioenas maculosa*

A few flocks seen around Oruro

Band-tailed Pigeon - *Patagioenas fasciata*

Common in Cloud Forest

Plumbeous Pigeon - *Patagioenas plumbea*

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*

Ruddy Ground-Dove - *Columbina talpacoti*

Only seen near Okinawa

Picui Ground-Dove - *Columbina picui*

Commonest species of the trip!

Bare-faced Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia ceciliae*

Only 2 seen during the trip, here belonging to the southern *zimmeri* subspecies.

Black-winged Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia melanoptera*

A few seen at Cerro Tunari, and at Oruro

White-tipped Dove - *Leptoptila verreauxi*

White-faced (Large-tailed) Dove - *Leptoptila megalura*

A total of 3 seen and several more heard.

MACAWS AND PARROTS

BE/RR Red-fronted Macaw – *Ara rubrogenys* Endangered

20 in early morning near Saipina

Chestnut-fronted Macaw - *Ara severus*

15+ near Okinawa

Yellow-collared Macaw - *Primolius auricollis*

Fantastic views on the way to Boyuibe.

Blue-crowned Parakeet - *Aratinga acuticaudata*

Common.

Mitred Parakeet - *Aratinga mitrata*

Common in the Valles. We saw the nominate *mitrata* subspecies.

White-eyed Parakeet - *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Fairly common around Santa Cruz.

Green-cheeked Parakeet - *Pyrrhura molinae*

Common in the Samaipata area. We saw 2 subspecies *restricta* in the Santa Cruz lowlands and nominate *molinae* in the hills near Los Volcanes.

Gray-hooded Parakeet - *Bolborhynchus aymara*

Common near Cochabamba.

Monk Parakeet – *Myiopsitta monachus*

10 in the Chaco at the nest out of Boyuibe.

BE/RR Cliff Parakeet - *Myiopsitta luchi*

A total of 15+ birds, on the road to Sucre from Saipina. A Bolivian endemic occurring only in the center of the country. Tiny range.

Collar (1997) treated Andean *luchi* as a separate species from *Myiopsitta monachus* based on differences in plumage and nest site; this taxon was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) treated as a separate species, but Peters (1937) considered them conspecific. Russello et al. (2008) found that *luchi* was genetically isolated from lowland populations

Andean Parakeet – *Bolborhynchus orbynesius*

A close view of 10 birds at Cerro Tunari. A wanted bird for many!

Blue-winged Parrotlet - *Forpus xanthopterygius*

Common around Santa Cruz.

Yellow–chevroned Parakeet - *Brotogeris chiriri*

Common in the lowlands.

RR Black-winged Parrot – *Hapalopssittaca melanotis*

We saw the nominate *melanotis* subspecies at Siberia. Also heard at Tablas Montes.

Blue-headed Parrot - *Pionus menstruus*

5 on the Chapare road

Red-billed Parrot - *Pionus sordidus*

A few at Huancane

Scaly-headed Parrot - *Pionus maximiliani*

Turquoise (Blue)–fronted Parrot - *Amazona aestiva*

Quite a few, with good looks in the Chaco and at Los Volcanes.

Scaly-naped Parrot - *Amazona mercenaria*

A few at Siberia and other places.

CUCKOOS AND ANIS

Squirrel Cuckoo - *Piaya cayana*

Smooth-billed Ani - *Crotophaga ani*

Guira Cuco - *Guira guira*

Very common in the Santa Cruz lowlands.

Striped Cuckoo - *Tapera naevia**

OWLS

Tawny-bellied Screech Owl – *Megascops watsoni**

Heard at Villa Tunari.

Rufescent Screech-owl - *Megascops ingens**

Heard at Los Volcanes

Band-bellied Owl - *Pulsatrix melanota**

Heard at Los Volcanes

Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium brasilianum*

1 seen on the way to Boyuibe

Burrowing Owl - *Speotyto cunicularia*

A few seen around Santa Cruz

NIGHTJARS

Rufous Nightjar - *Caprimulgus rufus**

Heard at Los Volcanes

Little Nightjar - *Caprimulgus parvulus*

3 birds found after our field dinner in the Chaco

Scissor-tailed Nightjar - *Hydropsalis brasiliiana*

2 seen at Tambo near Comarapa.

Pauraque - *Nyctidromus albicollis*

1 at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

SWIFTS

Chestnut-collared Swift – *Cypseloides rutilus*

A few seen on the Chapare road

White-collared Swift - *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Sick's Swift - *Chaetura meridionalis*

A few seen around Santa Cruz. *Chaetura meridionalis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Pinto 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) considered a subspecies of "*C. andrei*"; Marin (1997), however, showed that *andrei* was indistinguishable from *C. vauxi aphanes*, but that *meridionalis* warranted treatment as a separate species. This species is presumably closely related to *C. pelagica*; the two are nearly indistinguishable except by wing formula (Chantler 1999). Called "Ashy-tailed Swift" by Hilty (2003)

Andean Swift – *Aeronautes andecolus*

A few groups seen near Comarapa and at Cerro Tunari

HUMMINGBIRDS

Planalto Hermit - *Phaethornis pretrei*

One at Rio Selva resort.

Green Violetear - *Colibri thalassinus*

Sparkling Violetear - *Colibri coruscans*

Blue-tailed Emerald - *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

1 on the way to Vallegrande

Glittering-bellied Emerald - *Chlorostilbon aureoventris*

Seen on 4 different days

Rufous-throated Sapphire - *Hylocharis sapphirina*

2 at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden.

White-bellied Hummingbird - *Amazilia chinogaster*

Very common on that trip

Speckled Hummingbird - *Adelomyia melanogenys*

A few in the Yungas

Giant Hummingbird - *Patagona gigas*

World's largest Hummer. 5 seen at Cerro Tunari

Violet-throated Starfrontlet - *Coeligena violifer*

A few at Cloud Forest sites.

Amethyst-throated Sunangel - *Heliangelus amethysticollis*

Green-tailed Trainbearer – *Lesbia nuna*

1 at Siberia

Red-tailed Comet - *Sappho sparganura*

A common and spectacular Hummer.

Tyrian Metaltail - *Metallura tyrianthina*

Common. We saw the blue-tailed *smaragdnicollis* subspecies. Phoenician Tyre was queen of the seas, an island city of unprecedented splendor. She grew wealthy from her far-reaching colonies and her industries of purple-dyed textiles. The Metaltail is named for the tail color and these purple dyes. The city attracted the attention of jealous conquerors among them the Babylonian King Nebuchadnezzar and Alexander

the Great. Alexander the Great set out to conquer this strategic coastal base in the war between the Greeks and the Persians. Unable to storm the city, he blockaded Tyre for seven months. Thanks to Tyre's strong fortifications it was able to resist to onslaught of the Crusaders until 1124. After about 180 years of Crusader rule, the Mamlukes retook the city in 1291, then it passed on to the Ottomans at the start of the 16th century. With the end of the World War I Tyre was integrated into the new nation of Lebanon

RR Olivaceous Thornbill - *Chalcostigma olivaceum*

1 at Pongo

Long-tailed Sylph – *Aglaiocercus kingi*.

5+ at Huancane

Blue-tufted Starthroat - *Heliomaster furcifer*

6 in the Chaco

TROGONS

Masked Trogon - *Trogon personatus**

Heard on the Chapare road and Huancane

Blue-crowned Trogon - *Trogon curucui*

Common in the lowlands.

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata*

1 at Okinawa, and another one at Refugio Los Volcanes

MOTMOTS

Amazonian Motmot - *Momotus momota*

1 at Santa Cruz Botanical Garden. All *Momotus* were treated as a single species in most recent classifications since Peters (1945), but see Stiles (2009) for rationale for recognizing five species, four of which occur in South America.

Broad-billed Motmot - *Electron platyrhynchum**

Heard at Villa Tunari

PUFFBIRDS

White-eared Puffbird – *Nystalus chacuru*

Heard on the way to Refugio Los Volcanes, and one seen well at Samaipata

Spot-backed Puffbird - *Nystalus maculatus striatipectus*

Several sightings in the lowlands around Santa Cruz, but also at Samaipata and Tambo area. Silva (1991) considered *striatipectus* a separate species from *Nystalus maculatus*; not followed by Rasmussen & Collar (2002)

Black-fronted Nunbird – *Monasa nigrifrons*

1 at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

BARBETS AND TOUCANS

Versicolored Barbet – *Eubucco versicolor*

A male at Huancane

Black-throated Toucan - *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis*

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

Blue-banded Toucanet - *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*

Seen along the Chapare road and at Huancane

Chestnut-eared Aracari – *Pteraglossus castanotis*

A few in the Chaco.

Toco Toucan – *Ramphastus toco*

A total of 3 birds seen in the Santa Cruz area

WOODPECKERS

Ocellated Piculet - *Picumnus dorbignyanus*

4 birds came straight to the tape. Probably belong to that species but see comment for next species.

White-wedged Piculet - *Picumnus albosquamatus*

Several south of Santa Cruz. *Picumnus albosquamatus* interbreeds to varying uncertain degrees with *P. dorbignyanus*, *P. temminckii*, and *P. cirrhatus* (Short 1982, Winkler & Christie 2002), and may be part of that superspecies (Short 1982); it was considered conspecific with *P. minutissimus* by Meyer de Schauensee (1966), following Gyldenstolpe (1945), but see Short (1982).

White Woodpecker - *Melanerpes candidus*

Commonly seen around Santa Cruz

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cruentatus*

A few seen in the Santa Cruz area

White-fronted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cactorum*

First seen in the Chaco, and common at Samaipata and Saipina areas.

Striped Woodpecker - *Picooides lignarius**

Heard at Pulquina

Checkered Woodpecker - *Picooides mixtus*

3 seen well in the Chaco out of Boyuibe.

Little Woodpecker - *Venilornis passerinus*

1 at Okinawa

RRS Dot-fronted Woodpecker - *Veniliornis frontalis*

1 seen near Samaipata, on the way down to Santa Cruz. Also occurs in NW Argentina.

Golden-green Woodpecker - *Piculus chrysochloros*

1 seen at the Santa Cruz Botanical garden

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker – *Piculus rivoli*

2 above Huancane.

Green-barred Woodpecker (Flicker) - *Colaptes melanochloros*

Inexplicably called “Woodpecker” when all other *Colaptes* are called Flickers? *Colaptes atricollis*, *C. punctigula*, and *C. melanochloros* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937, Peters 1948, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) treated in a separate genus, *Chrysoptilus*, but Short (1965, 1972a, 1982) merged this into *Colaptes*. However, plumage similarities of these three species to *Piculus* suggests that further study may reveal a closer relationship to that genus ; in fact, recent genetic data with limited taxon-sampling suggest that *Piculus* and South American *Colaptes* are more closely related to each other than either is to North American *Colaptes* (Prychitko & Moore 2000, Weibel & Moore 2002a, b; see also Webb & Moore 2005). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) retained *Chrysoptilus* for *punctigula* only. 59. *Colaptes atricollis*, *C. punctigula*, and *C. melanochloros* were called "Flickers" by Short (1982). 60. The subspecies *melanolaimus* (with *nigroviridis* and *leucofrenatus*) was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Traylor 1951c, Meyer de Schauensee 1970; but not Laubmann 1934, Peters 1948) considered a separate species ("Golden-breasted Woodpecker") from *Colaptes melanochloros*, but they intergrade where in contact (Short 1972a, Winkler & Christie 2002). The subspecies *nigroviridis* and "*mariae*" were also formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) each considered separate species from *Colaptes melanochloros*, but

Peters (1948) treated them all as conspecific; "*mariae*" is not currently recognized as a valid taxon at any level (Short 1972a, 1982, Winkler & Christie 2002).

Andean Flicker - *Colaptes rupicola*

Common above 3000 meters.

Campo Flicker - *Colaptes campestris*

Only 3 seen at Okinawa

Lineated Woodpecker - *Dryocopus lineatus*

2 on the way to Boyuibe

Red-necked Woodpecker - *Campephilus rubricollis*

2 at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker - *Campephilus melanoleucos*

4 at the Santa Cruz Botanical garden.

Cream-backed Woodpecker – *Campephilus leucopogon*

3 in the Chaco out of Boyuibe

SUBOSCINE PASSERINES

OVENBIRDS

Common Miner - *Geositta cunicularia*

Common around Oruro.

Rock Earthcreeper - *Upucerthia andaecola*

2 above Pojo, and 2 more at Cerro Tunari.

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper - *Upucerthia jelskii*

2 before breakfast, on the way to Inquisivi, and 1 more at Pongo

RR Chaco Earthcreeper – *Tarphonomus certhioides*

2 in the Chaco out of Boyuibe. A range restricted Chaco endemic.

The genus *Ochetorhynchus* was used for *U. harterti* and *U. certhioides* by Ridgely & Tudor (1994) to recognize the distinctiveness of these two species from other *Upucerthia* (especially with respect to nest type); however, the type species of *Ochetorhynchus* is *ruficaudus*, making that name unavailable for *harterti* + *certhioides* unless *ruficaudus* is also included (Remsen 2003). Peters (1951) treated those three species in *Ochetorhynchus*. The genus *Upucerthia* is highly polyphyletic (Chesser et al. 2007, Fjeldså et al. 2007, Moyle et al. 2009), with (a) *harterti* and *certhioides* in a group with *Pseudocolaptes* and *Premnornis*, (b) *andaecola* and *ruficaudus* in a group with *Eremobius* and *Chilia*, (c) *serrana* basal to a group that includes *Cinclodes* and the remaining *Upucerthia* (*dumetaria*, *albigula*, *jelskii*, and

validirostris). Chesser and Brumfield (2007) named a new genus *Tarphonomus* for *certhioides* + *harterti*. Derryberry et al. (2011) also corroborated this treatment

BE/RR Bolivian Earthcreeper - *Tarphonomus harterti*

A pair seen very well near Samaipata, and 1 more at Tambo.

Vaurie (1980) considered *harterti* and *certhioides* as conspecific, but see Kratter et al. (1993) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for rationale for maintaining as separate species until more data are available; they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Remsen 2003) and are sister taxa (Chesser et al. 2007, Fjeldså et al. 2007) but weakly differentiated (Derryberry et al. 2011)

Cream-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclodes albiventris*

Abundant at altitude. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. olrogii*, *C. oustaleti*, *C. comechingonus*, and *C. antarcticus*. [SACC proposal passed to elevate the *albiventris* and *albidiventris* groups to species rank](#). Derryberry et al. (2011) also corroborated this treatment. As for English names, Jaramillo (2003) proposed Cream-winged Cinclodes for *C. albiventris* and Buff-winged Cinclodes for *C. fuscus*, and Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*

White-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclodes atacamensis*

Two on Cerro Tunari.

Rufous Hornero - *Furnarius rufus*

One of the commonest bird of the trip

RR Crested Hornero - *Furnarius cristatus*

2 Seen well in the Chaco.

RR Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail - *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps*

Seen at several localities. Bolivia and north Argentina only.

Tawny Tit-Spinetail - *Leptasthenura yanacensis* Near-threatened

3 seen in the *Polylepis* woddlands at Cerro Tunari, and 1 more before breakfast on the way to Inquisivi.

BE/RR Black-throated Thistletail - *Schizoeaca harterti*

Well seen at Siberia and on the Chapare road

Chotoy Spinetail - *Schoeniophylax phryganophila*

1 seen well at Okinawa

Sooty-fronted Spinetail - *Synallaxis frontalis*

Common in the Chiquitiano woodland south of Santa Cruz

Azara's Spinetail - *Synallaxis azarae*

We saw the *samaipatae* subspecies around, guess where, Samaipata and Tierras Nuevas. This latter was formally considered a separate species known as Buff-browed Spinetail. The SACC says "The *superciliosa* subspecies group (including *samaipatae*), was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("Buff-browed Spinetail") from *S. azarae*, but see Remsen et al. (1988). We also saw nominate *azarae* at Tablas Montes

Plain-crowned Spinetail – *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Seen well in the Santa Cruz Botanical gardens.

Cabani's Spinetail - *Synallaxis cabanisi*

1 at Rio Selva resort near Coroico.

Ochre-cheeked Spinetail - *Synallaxis scutata*

Seen well at Refugio Los Volcanes

BE/RR Bolivian Spinetail – *Cranioleuca henricae* Endangered

Special trip for this and 6 seen easily below Inquisivi. Endangered and known range only 3000 square kilometers (1000-2500 individuals estimated).

Stripe-crowned Spinetail - *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia*

We saw two subspecies, the nominate *pyrrhophia* in the lowlands of the Chaco and *straticeps* occupies higher territory. Two species may be involved.

RR Light-crowned Spinetail - *Cranioleuca albiceps*

Six birds in all of the yellow-crowned *discolor* subspecies at Siberia and Tablas Montes

RR Short-billed Canastero – *Asthenes baeri*

In Bolivia restricted to Chaco habitat. 5 seen out of Boyuibe.

RR Maquis (Iquico) Canastero – *Asthenes heterura* Near-threatened

Clements uses Iquico but most other literature including HBW uses Maquis. A near endemic with a few records for Argentina. 1 seen at Cerro Tunari.

Cordilleran Canastero - *Asthenes modesta*

1 near Oruro

Rusty-vented Canastero - *Asthenes dorbignyi*

Fairly common in the Valles and highlands.

BE/RR Berlepsch's Canastero - *Asthenes berlepschi* Near-threatened

A special trip to Sorata for that one, and we had 10+ around our breakfast table.

Puna Canastero - *Asthenes punensis*

4 before breakfast on the way to Inquisivi

RR Scribble-tailed Canastero - *Asthenes maculicauda*

1 at high elevation, near Pongo

RR Little Thornbird – *Phacellodomus silbilatrix*

Two seen in the Chaco.

Common (Rufous-fronted) Thornbird - *Phacellodomus rufifrons*

Common in the Santa Cruz lowlands. Birds in North Peru belong to the race *peruvianus*, perhaps deserving species status, as Marañón or (better, as the Moyobamba and Tarapoto areas do not lie in the Marañón Valley) Peruvian Thornbird, so two species could be involved.

Streak-fronted Thornbird - *Phacellodomus striaticeps*

Common

RR Spot-breasted Thornbird -*Phacellodomus maculipectus*

10 seen well near Samaipata and Vallegrande

Greater Thornbird - *Phacellodomus ruber*

1 seen at Okinawa

Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops**

Heard on the shore of Titicaca lake

Pearled Treerunner - *Margarornis squamiger*

Lark-like Bushrunner – *Coryphsitera alaudina*

About 15+ of this startling Old World Lark look-alike in the Chaco out of Boyuibe

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner - *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*

Seen at Refugio Los Volcanes

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner – *Philydor rufus*

A few at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Streaked Xenops - *Xenops rutilans*

At Refugio Los Volcanes.

Gray-throated Leaf-tosser - *Sclerurus albigularis*

1 at Refugio Los Volcanes

Plain-brown Woodcreeper - *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*

1 seen at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

Olivaceous Woodcreeper - *Sittasomus griseicapillus*

Common. 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).” The subspecies we saw in Bolivia was *viridis*. In Manu it’s *amazonus*, in Tumbes it is *aequatorialis*, and in SE Brazil it’s *sylviellus* and there are more. Watch this taxon for splits.

Strong-billed Woodcreeper - *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*

2 at La Siberia

Black-banded Woodcreeper - *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*

We saw the barred *olivaceus* race at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus picus*

1 in the Santa Cruz Botanical gardens.

Tschudi’s Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo*

2 at Refugio Los Volcanes

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

Buff-throated Woodcreeper – *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Seen at the Botanical garden in Santa Cruz, refugio Los Volcanes and Villa Tunari.

Narrow-billed Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*

Common in the lowlands. Snazzy!

Montane Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

Only 2 seen at La Siberia

ANTBIRDS

Giant Antshrike – *Batara cinerea*

Great looks at La Siberia!!

Great Antshrike - *Taraba major*

Several in the Santa Cruz lowlands.

Barred Antshrike - *Thamnophilus doliatus*

Commonly heard and one seen.

Chestnut-backed Antshrike - *Thamnophilus palliatus**

RR Upland Antshrike - *Thamnophilus aroyae*

1 seen near Coroico

BE/RR Bolivian Slaty Antshrike - *Thamnophilus punctatus*

A few seen well around Santa Cruz.

Variable Antshrike - *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Common in the Valles.

Rufous-capped Antshrike *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*

Great looks at this snazzy Antshrike. We saw the *cochabambae* race.

Plain Antvireo - *Dysithamnus mentalis*

At Los Volcanes

Stripe-chested Antwren - *Myrmotherula longicauda*

2 near Coroico

Stripe-backed Antbird – *Myrmochilus strigatus*

A striking Antbird seen south of Santa Cruz in Chiquitiano woodland.

Black-capped Antwren - *Herpsilochmus atricapillus*

Good observations of this vocal species at Refugio Los Volcanes and south of Santa Cruz.

Black-bellied Antwren – *Formicavora melanogaster*

1 on the way to Boyuibe

Long-tailed Antbird - *Drymophila caudate**

Heard above Huancane

White-backed Fire-Eye - *Pyriglena leuconota*

Seen at Refugio Los Volcanes

Chestnut-tailed Antbird - *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*

1 near Villa Tunari

ANTTHRUSHES

Short-tailed Antthrush - *Chamaeza campanisona**

Common by voice at Refugio Los Volcanes

ANTPITTAS

White-throated Antpitta – *Grallaria albigula**

Calling at Loma Larga

Rufous Antpitta – *Grallaria rufula*

At Tablas Montes and Chuspipata. These ones belong to the *cochabambae* race of this soon to be split species.

BE/RR Rufous-faced Antpitta - *Grallaria erythrotis*

1 seen at Siberia and more heard.

GNATEATERS

RR Slaty Gnatcatcher – *Conophaga ardesiaca*.

Seen at Refugio Los Volcanes

CRESCENTCHESTS

Olive-crowned Crescentchest - *Melanopareia maximiliani*

Very nice. Good views near Torrecillas.

TAPACULOS

Crested Gallito - *Ryhnocrypta lanceolata*

Good views in the Chaco near Boyuibe

RR Bolivian Tapaculo - *Scytalopus bolivianus*

1 seen well at Refugio Los Volcanes. This complex needs more work, and the taxonomy seems far more complex than just the northern/southern split proposed by some authors. Birds in northern Peru south of the Marañón, sounding very different from the ones in Ecuador and the ones in southeastern Peru and Bolivia, likely represent a distinct species.

Trilling Tapaculo - *Scytalopus parvirostris*

One at Siberia. Gives a different secondary call here compared to farther north.

Puna Tapaculo - *Scytalopus simonsi*

Excellent view on Cerro Tunari.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Streak-necked Flycatcher - *Mionectes striaticollis*

Only 1 at Huancane

McConnel's Flycatcher - *Mionectes macconnelli*

1 at Refugio Los Volcanes

Slaty-capped Flycatcher – *Leptopogon superciliaris*

One or two on the Chapare road and near Coroico

Sepia-capped Flycatcher - *Leptopogon amaurocephalus*

2 at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer*

Common on that trip

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher – *Todirostrum plumbeiceps*

Good looks at this pretty flycatcher and commonly heard.

Sclater's Tyrannulet – *Phyllomias sclateri*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet – *Phyllomias uropygialis*

Excellent close views on 2 at Siberia

RR Bolivian Tyrannulet - *Zimmerius bolivianus*

2 at Huancane

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet - *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet - *Phaeomyias murina*

A few sightings in the Valles

Southern Scrub-flycatcher - *Sublegatus modestus*

Seen in the Chaco area near Boyuibe, and on the way to Vallegrande

Chaco Suiriri - *Suiriri suiriri*

Common in the Chaco, but also in the very dry area around Comarapa

Yellow-bellied Elaenia - *Elaenia flavogaster*

2 found at Okinawa, and 1 more near Coroico

Small-billed Elaenia - *Elaenia parvirostris*

A few around Santa Cruz

Highland Elaenia - *Elaenia obscura*

Sierran Elaenia - *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common in the La Paz Cloud Forest.

Buff-banded Tyrannulet - *Mecocerculus hellmayri*

Excellent views at Siberia

White-throated Tyrannulet - *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

Common.

Torrent Tyrannulet - *Serpophaga cinerea*

2 along a torrent on the way to Refugio Los Volcanes

White-crested Tyrannulet - *Serpophaga subcristata*

1 at the Santa Cruz Botanical garden

White-bellied Tyrannulet - *Serpophaga munda*

Fairly common in the Chaco and the Valles and near Tambo.

Serpophaga munda is often considered a subspecies (e.g., Zimmer 1955, Traylor 1977, 1979a, Straneck 1993) or morph (Short 1975) of *S. subcristata*, but see Olrog (1963) and Herzog (2001)

Plain Tyrannulet - *Inezia inornata*

A few found around Santa Cruz

Greater Wagtail-Tyrant - *Stigmatura budytoides*

Very common in the Chaco and Valles.

Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant - *Anairetes flavirostris*

Many-colored Rush-tyrant - *Tachuris rubrigastra*

Common on the shore of the Titicaca lake

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet – *Phylloscartes ventralis*

3 at Huancañe

White-bellied Pygmy-tyrant - *Myiornis albiventris*

1 at Refugio Los Volcanes

Yellow-olive Tolmomyias - *Tolmomyias sulphurescens*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes

The AOU (1998), Hilty (2003), and Fitzpatrick (2004) suggested that *Tolmomyias sulphurescens* almost certainly consists of multiple species.

Bran-colored Flycatcher - *Myiophobus fasciatus*

Fairly common during the trip

Cinnamon Flycatcher - *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Cliff Flycatcher - *Hirundinea ferruginea*

Common.

Olive-sided Flycatcher - *Contopus cooperi*

2 at Refugio Los Volcanes

Smoke-colored Pewee - *Contopus fumigatus*

1 at Refugio Los Volcanes and another 1 at Huancane

Tropical Peewee – *Contopus cinereus*.

1 at Okinawa

Black Phoebe - *Sayornis nigricans*

Vermillion Flycatcher - *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Fairly common at the beginning of the trip

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant - *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*

Common.

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

2 seen at Cerro Tunari

White-browed Chat-Tyrant - *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

A few in dry habitat

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis*

7 in total at 5 different locations, the first being at Refugio Los Volcanes

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

A first one at Tablas Montes, and 5 at Chuspipata

White Monjita - *Xolmis irupero*

In total 4 near Camiri.

Black-billed Shrike-tyrant - *Agriornis montana*

1 on the way to Oruro

Rufous-webbed Tyrant – *Polioxornis rufipennis*

1 between Siberia and Epizana

Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola griseus*

2 seen at Pongo

Formally conspecific with Plain-capped Ground-Tyrant (*M. alpinus*) but bio-chemical analysis supports species status for this southern population.

Andean Negrito - *Lessonia oreas*

Only 2 seen near Oruro

Cinereous Tyrant - *Knipolegus striaticeps*

2 seen very well in the Chaco

Plumbeous Andean Tyrant - *Knipolegus signatus cabanisi*

1 at Siberia

The history of *Knipolegus signatus* and *cabanisi* is complex and confusing. Cory & Hellmayr (1927) treated them as separate species in separate genera: *signatus* in *Ochthodiaeta* (now *Myiotheretes*) and *cabanisi* in *Knipolegus*. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) also treated them as separate species in separate genera, with *signatus* in *Myiotheretes* ("Jelski's Bush-Tyrant") and *cabanisi* in *Knipolegus* ("Plumbeous Tyrant"). Traylor (1979, 1982) identified *signatus* and *cabanisi* as sister taxa, transferred *signatus* to *Knipolegus*, and considered them conspecific, but noted that they might also be considered separate species, as also noted by Ridgely & Tudor (1994). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered them conspecific and coined the name "Andean Tyrant" for the composite species, and this was followed by Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Fitzpatrick (2004); Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) also considered them conspecific but used "Plumbeous Tyrant," but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994) for reasons not to use that English name.

Rufous-tailed Tyrant - *Knipolegus aterrimus*

1 at Siberia building a nest

White-winged Black-Tyrant - *Knipolegus aterrimus*

Common.

Black-backed Water-tyrant - *Fluvicola albiventer*

1 at Okinawa

Cattle Tyrant - *Machetornis rixosus*

Common around Santa Cruz.

Rufous Casiornis - *Casiornis rufa*

Seen on 3 different occasions

Dusky-capped Flycatcher – *Myiarchus tuberculifer*

Swainson's Flycatcher - *Myiarchus swainsoni*

1 at the Santa Cruz Botanical garden

Brown-crested Flycatcher - *Myiarchus tyrannulus*

A few seen on the way to Camiri

Tropical Kingbird - *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Fork-tailed Flycatcher - *Tyrannus savanna*

Common

Eastern Kingbird - *Tyrannus tyrannus*

A few migrating groups

Crowned Slaty-Flycatcher - *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus*

Very common.

Boat-billed Flycatcher - *Megarynchus pitangua*

2 near Santa Cruz

Golden-crowned Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*

Fairly common in the Yungas

Streaked Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes maculates*

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes luteiventris*

A few seen at refugio Los Volcanes

Social Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes similis*

A few seen in the Santa Cruz area

Piratic Flycatcher - *Legatus leucophaeus*

Common around Coroico

Variegated Flycatcher - *Legatus varius*

A few

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga - *Ampelion rubrocristata*

Several good looks at this pretty gray Cotinga

Chestnut-crested Cotinga - *Ampelion rufaxilla*

Excellent view at Huancane

Barred Fruiteater - *Pipreola arcuata*

A very co-operative male at Chuspipata

White-tipped Plantcutter - *Phytotoma rutila*

1 near Vallegrande and then common at Tambo.

Amazonian Umbrellabird - *Cephalopterus ornatus*

Fantastic view near Coroico!!

MANAKINS

Yungas Manakin - *Chiroxiphia boliviana*

A few along the Chapare road and at Huancane

TITYRAS abd BECARDS

Barred Becard – *Pachyramphus versicolor*

1 at Siberia, and another one along the Chapare road

White-winged Becard - *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

Seen well in response to playback at Coroico

Masked Tityra - *Tityra semifasciata*

At Refugio Los Volcanes and Huancane

OSCINE PASSERINES

VIREOS

Rufous-browed Peppershrike - *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

Common in the lowlands

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo – *Vireo (chivi) leucophrys*

Seen at the Santa cruz Botanical garden and Refugio Los Volcanes. South American forms have sometimes been regarded as a separate species, the Chivi Vireo *V. chivi*.

JAYS

Purplish Jay - *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

Common.

Plush-crested Jay - *Cyanocorax chrysops*

Common in lowlands and Valles.

Green Jay - *Cyanocorax yncas*

2 at Miguelito on the Chapare road

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow - *Tachycineta albiventer*

1 at Okinawa

Brown-chested Martin – *Progne tapera*

A few south of Santa Cruz

Gray-breasted Martin - *Progne chalybea*

2 at Okinawa

Southern Martin - *Progne modesta*

2 at Torrecillas

Brown-bellied Swallow - *Notiochelidon murina*

2 at Pongo

Blue-and-White Swallow - *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Very common.

Pale-footed Swallow - *Notiochelidon flavipes*

5 at Siberia, and also seen at Tablas Montes

Andean Swallow - *Stelgidopteryx andecola*

10+ at Cerro Tunari, and several other sightings in the Highlands.

Barn Swallow – *Hirundo rustica*

The New World populations of *Hirundo rustica* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1904) treated as a separate species, *H. erythrogastra*, from Old World populations.

Bank Swallow – *Riparia riparia*

A few near Sata Cruz

WRENS

Thrush-like Wren - *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Here the unspotted race which gives the species its name

Moustached Wren - *Thryothorus genibarbis*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes.

RR Fawn-breasted Wren - *Thryothorus guarayanus*

5 in the Santa Cruz Botanical Gardens, and also in Chiquitiano woodland south of Santa Cruz. A speciality that can be seen only in Bolivia or adjacent Brazil.

House Wren - *Troglodytes aedon*

Common.

Mountain Wren - *Troglodytes solstitialis*

Seen well at Siberia and Huancane

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

Heard along the Chapare road and Huancane

GNATCATCHERS

Masked Gnatcatcher - *Polioptila dumicola*

Abundant in the Comarapa and Chaco areas.

MOCKINGBIRDS

Chalk-browed Mockingbird - *Mimus saturninus*

4 at Lomas de Arena.

RR Brown-backed Mockingbird - *Mimus dorsalis*

1 during our breakfast stop on the way to Oruro. Almost a Bolivian endemic but sneaks into N Argentina.

THRUSHES

White-eared Solitaire - *Entomodestes leucotis*

Mostly contacted by voice, and seen at Huancane

Spotted Nightingale-thrush - *Catharus dryas*

Excellent views on 2 birds during our wait for the Rufous-faced Antpitta

Swainson's Thrush – *Catharus ustulata*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes, and seen at a few other places

Chiguanco Thrush - *Turdus chiguanco*

We saw the black *anthracinus* subspecies. Common.

Great Thrush - *Turdus fuscater*

We saw the grayish nominate *fuscater* subspecies. This and the former are complex in Bolivia and a cryptic, non-descript species may be involved.

Glossy-black Thrush - *Turdus serranus*

Mostly contacted by voice, but a few good sights

Andean Slaty Thrush - *Turdus nigriceps*

Well seen near Vallegrande and also at Siberia

Rufous-bellied Thrush - *Turdus rufiventris*

Creamy-bellied Thrush - *Turdus amaurochalinus*

White-necked Thrush - *Turdus albicollis*

1 at Refugio Los Volcanes

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow – *Passer domesticus*

PIPITS

Yellowish Pipit – *Anthus lutescens*

3 at Okinawa

FINCHES

Purple-throated Euphonia - *Euphonia chlorotica*

The common euphonia of the drier xerophytic habitats.

Thick-billed Euphonia – *Euphonia lanirostris*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes

Bronze-green Euphonia – *Euphonia mesochrysa*

2 near Coroico

Orange bellied Euphonia – *Euphonia xanthogaster*

2 at Huancane

Blue-naped Chlorophonia - *Chlorophonia cyanea*

2 at Huancane

Hooded Siskin - *Carduelis magellanica*

Common.

Olivaceous Siskin - *Carduelis olivacea*

2 at Tablas Montes

Black Siskin - *Carduelis atrata*

Only 1 at Cerro Tunari

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula - *Parula pitiaiyumi*

Masked Yellowthroat – *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*

Near Valleggrande and 1 at Saipina

Slate-throated Redstart - *Myioborus miniatus*

Brown-capped Redstart - *Myioborus bruniceps*

Very common in the Valles.

Spectacled Redstart - *Myioborus melanocephalus*

At Siberia, Huancane and Chuspipata

Two-banded Warbler - *Basileuterus bivittatus*

Common.

Pale-legged Warbler - *Basileuterus signatus*

Good views at Siberia

Citrine Warbler - *Basileuterus luteoviridis*

At Tablas Montes and Chuspipata

Golden-crowned Warbler - *Basileuterus culicivorus*

2 seen on the way to Camiri, and 5 in the Santa Cruz Botanical Gardens

Three-striped Warbler - *Basileuterus tristriatus*

2 at Huancane

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES and BLACKBIRDS

Crested Oropendola - *Psarocolius decumanus*

Common.

Dusky-green Oropendola - *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Common.

Russet-backed Oropendola - *Psarocolius angustifrons*

A few near Villa Tunari and Coroico

Southern Mountain Cacique - *Cacicus chrysonotus*

A group of 5 during one of our stops on the way to Coroico

Yellow-billed Cacique - *Amblyocercus holosericeus*

2 at Chuspipata

Variable Oriole - *Icterus pyrrhopterus*

2 at Saipina.

A recent split from Epaulet Oriole *I. cayanensis*

Campo Troupial - *Icterus jamacaii*

1 at Loma de Arena

Icterus icterus, *I. jamacaii*, and *I. croconotus* were formerly treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937, Blake 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Dickinson 2003), although others have treated them as three species (Hilty 2003, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) or as two species (*croconotus* as a subspecies of *I. jamacaii*; e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Omland et al. 1999). See Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Jaramillo & Burke (1999) for details.

Yellow-winged Blackbird - *Agelaius thilius*

Seen near oruro and at the Titicaca lake

White-browed Blackbird - *Leistes superciliaris*.

Common around Santa Cruz

Chopi Blackbird - *Gnorimopsar chopi*

Common in the lowlands.

BE/RR Bolivian Blackbird - *Oreopsar bolivianus*

Common in Valles.

Bay-winged Cowbird - *Molothrus badius*

Common.

Shiny Cowbird - *Molothrus bonariensis*

Giant Cowbird - *Scaphidura oryzivora*

A few

BANANAQUIT

Bananaquit - *Coereba flaveola*

2 near Coroico

NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis*

Safron-billed Sparrow - *Arremon flavirostris*

A few seen on the way to Camiri, and on a few other places

Pectoral Sparrow - *Arremon taciturnus*

A good view near Coroico

White-browed Brush-finch - *Arremon torquatus*

1 at Loma Larga near vallegrande.

A recent split of Stripe-headed Brush-finch: The relationships among the forms assigned to the *atricapillus* and *torquatus* groups are controversial, with virtually no relevant data available. Wetmore et al. (1984), Paynter (1970a), and Remsen & Graves (1995) treated the *atricapillus* group as conspecific with *B. torquatus* largely because of the intermediate phenotypes shown by subspecies such as *tacarcunae* and *costaricensis*. Hellmayr (1938), Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) treated them as two species because of the close geographical approach of nominate *atricapillus* and *B. t. assimilis* without signs of gene flow. Donegan et al. (2007) found *B. [t.] atricapillus* and *B. [t.] assimilis* to replace one another elevationally in the East Andes of Colombia (Santander and Boyacá departments), without any evidence of hybridization, suggesting that treatment of this complex within a single species is not supportable. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *B. torquatus* and *B. atricapillus*, along with Middle American *B. virenticeps*, to form a superspecies. *Buarremon virenticeps* was considered conspecific with *B. torquatus* by Paynter (1970a) and Wetmore et al. (1984), but was treated as a separate species by Paynter (1978), AOU (1983, 1998),

and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Cadena & Cuervo's (2010) analysis of voice, plumage, and genetics in the group indicates that as many as eight species should be recognized in this complex.

BE/RR Bolivian Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes rufinucha*

Common. The nominate *rufinucha* is now a Bolivian endemic. The Manu birds are *melanolaemus* Black-faced Brush Finch.

RR Fulvous-headed Brush-Finch - *Atlapetes fulviceps*

Near endemic – also occurs in N Argentina. 4 at Siberia and 2 more at Cerro Tunari

Red-crested Cardinal - *Paroaria coronata*

A few around Camiri and Boyuibe

Yellow-billed Cardinal - *Paroaria capitata*

4 at Okinowa and 1 more at the Santa cruz Botanical Garden.

Common Bush-Tanager - *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Abundant. We saw the *bolivianus* race

TANAGERS and ALLIES

Cinereous Conebill - *Conirostrum cinereum*

Seen at Cerro Tunari, Chuspipata and Sorata

Blue-backed Conebill - *Conirostrum sitticolor*

Only 1 seen at Chuspipata

Black-faced Tanager - *Schistochlamys melanopis*

Nice view on a singing bird during our breakfast stop on the way to Camiri

RR Orange-browed Hemispingus - *Hemispingus calophrys*

A nice group of 5 birds at Tablas Montes

Superciliated Hemispingus - *Hemispingus superciliaris*

3 at Chuspipata

Three-striped Hemispingus - *Hemispingus trifasciatus*

Good view on 4 birds at Chuspipata.

Orange-headed Tanager - *Thlypopsis sordida*

Seen on the way to Camiri and around Samaipata

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager - *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

Regular sightings

Guira Tanager - *Hemithraupis guira*

At the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden, and Refugio Los Volcanes.

Gray-headed Tanager - *Eucometis penicillata*

A group of 5 at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

Black-goggled Tanager - *Trichothraupis melanops*

Common at Refugio Los Volcanes.

Highland Hepatic-tanager - *Piranga flava*

Good views in the Chaco and at Saipina

Silver-beaked Tanager - *Ramphocelus carbo*

Sayaca Tanager - *Thraupis sayaca*

Common in the lowlands and Valles.

Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum*

Blue-capped Tanager - *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Blue-and-Yellow Tanager - *Thraupis bonariensis*

Common.

Hooded Mountain-Tanager - *Buthraupis montana*

Just 1 seen at Chuspipata

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager - *Anisognathus igniventris*

Always a stunner!

Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager - *Anisognathus somptuosus*

Common. We saw the southern *flavinuchus* subspecies which does a wild morning display flight which more northerly birds do not do.

Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager - *Delothraupis castaneiventris*

3 at Tables Montes, and 1 more at Chuspipata

Saffron-crowned Tanager - *Tangara xanthocephala*

5 at Huancane. We saw the orange crowned *lamprotis* race here in Bolivia.

Golden-naped Tanager - *Tangara ruficervix*

2 at Huancane

RR Straw-backed Tanager - *Tangara argyrofenges*

Excellent views on a pair along the Chapare road!

Blue Dacnis - *Dacnis cayana*

A female seen near Coroico

Swallow Tanager - *Tersina viridis*

5 near Coroico

RR Many-coloured Chaco-Finch – *Saltatricula multicolor*

6+ in the Chaco.

Red-crested (Pileated) Finch - *Coryphospingus cucullatus*

Very common in the lowlands.

Black-hooded Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus atriceps*

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus unicolor*

5 at Pongo

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus plebejus*

Common.

Black-crested Finch - *Lophospingus pusillus*

2 during our breakfast stop south of Camiri

RR Gray-crested Finch - *Lophospingus griseocristatus*

Abundant in the Tambo area.

White-Winged Diuca-Finch - *Diuca speculifera*

Common at altitude.

RR Andean Boulder Finch (Short-tailed Finch) – *Idiopsar brachyurus*

5 birds seen well at Tambo. An article in Cotinga #23 p.48 suggests the new vernacular name.

RR Bolivian Warbling-Finch - *Poospiza boliviana*

2 at Cerro Tunari

RR Rufous-sided Warbling-Finch - *Poospiza hypochondria*

Common. Also occurs in Argentina.

Rusty-browed Warbling-finch - *Poospiza erythrophrys*

Common between Comarapa and Epinaza

Ringed Warbling-Finch - *Poospiza torquata*

Abundant.

Black-capped Warbling-Finch - *Poospiza melanoleuca*

Abundant.

BE/RR Cochabamba Mountain-Finch - *Compsospiza garleppi* Endangered

3 at Liriuni on Cerro Tunari

Compsospiza garleppi and *C. baeri* were traditionally (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, 1970) placed in that genus, but Paynter (1970a) merged this into *Poospiza*, as suggested by Bond (1951), and this treatment has been followed by most authors subsequently. Genetic data (Klicka et al. 2007) indicate that *baeri* is not the sister species to three other *Poospiza* sampled. *Compsospiza garleppi* and *C. baeri* form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990), and genetic data (Lougheed et al. 2000) support their treatment as sister species; Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Paynter (1970a), and Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) suggested that they might be treated as conspecific

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis uropygialis*

Common at altitude.

Greenish Yellow-finch - *Sicalis olivascens*

200+ at Cerro Tunari

Saffron Finch - *Sicalis flaveola*

Abundant in lowlands.

Wedge-tailed Grass-Finch - *Emberizoides herbicola*

5 at the Santa Cruz airport

Great Pampa Finch - *Embernagra platensis*

Seen at various localities.

Blue-black Grassquit - *Volatinia jacarina*

Rusty-collared Seedeater - *Sporophila collaris*

1 at Okinowa

White-bellied (Black-backed) Seedeater - *Sporophila leucoptera bicolor*

5 at Okinawa

The western subspecies *bicolor* was formerly treated as a separate species from *Sporophila leucoptera*; Ridgely & Tudor (1989) suggested that *bicolor* might merit recognition as a separate species

Band-tailed Seedeater - *Catamenia analis*

Common.

Plain-colored Seedeater - *Catamenia inornata*

Paramo Seedeater - *Catamenia homochroa*

At Chuspipata and Pongo

Dull-colored Grassquit – *Tiaris obscura*

20+ near Coroico

Rusty Flowerpiercer – *Diglossa sittoides*

Seen at 3 different localities

BE/RR Gray-bellied Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa carbonaria*

Common.

Masked Flowerpiercer - *Diglossopsis cyanea*

Common

GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS and ALLIES

Black-backed Grosbeak - *Pheucticus aureoventris*

Common

Buff-throated Saltator - *Saltator maximus*

At refugio Los Volcanes and near Coroico

Golden-billed Saltator - *Saltator aurantirostris*

Abundant

RR Rufous-bellied Saltator - *Saltator rufiventris* Near-threatened

A near endemic occurring just over the border in Argentina. Good views above La Siberia and at Cerro Tunari

Ultramarine Grosbeak – *Cyanocompsa brissonii*

MAMMALS

Silvery (Bare-ear or Black-tailed) Marmoset - *Calithrix argentata*

A nice group of 10+ during our breakfast stop on the way to Camiri

Brown Cappuchin Monkey - *Cebus apella*

A group of 10+ near Okinawa, and 3 more at Refugio los Volcanes

D'Orbigny's (Bolivian Gray) Titi Monkey - *Callicebus donacophilus*

A group of 10+ during one of our stops on the way to Camiri

South American Pampas Fox – *Pseudalopex gymnocercus*.

1 during our breakfast stop on the way to Camiri

Culpeo Fox - *Pseudalopex culpaeus*

2 near Saipina

Red Brocket Deer – *Mazama americana*

2 seen well at Tambo

Collared Peccary - *Tayassu tajacu*

2 during our breakfast stop on the way to Camiri

South American Red Squirrel - *Sciurus spadiceus*

1 at the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

Bolivian Squirrel - *Sciurus ignitus*

A few at Refugio Los Volcanes

Cavy - *Cavia tschudii*

Seen near Oruro. Probable ancestor of the domestic Guinea Pig.

Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth - *Bradypus variegatus*

3 found in the Santa Cruz Botanical Garden

Vicuña - *Vicugna vicugna*

A group of 5 near Oruro