

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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

April 18th – May 2nd 2011

Trip Leader: **Silverio Duri**

With: **Patricia & Robert Allingham**

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

Huacarpay Lakes: S 13 36 732 W 071 44 155 (3200mts)
Acjanaco Pass: S13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (Tres Cruces) Guard Station (3330mts)
Wayqecha Biological Station: S 13 10 478 W 071 35 478 (2910mts)
Pillahuata (Tunnels): S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600mts)
Rocotal: S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 mts)
Cock of the Rock Lodge: (CORL) S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300mts)
Quita Calzones: S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000m)
Pillcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196
Mirador (Above Atalaya): S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751
Atalaya : S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547
Amazonia Lodge: (AL) (500 mts)
Manu Learning Center: (300 mts)
Romero Lodge: (300 mts)
Aguaje Camp: (Cocha Salvador and Otorongo)
Manu Wildlife Center: (MWC) (250 mts)
Puerto Maldonado: (220 mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

April 18th: Morning fly to Cusco and out to Huacarpay Lakes with picnic lunch. Night in Cusco at the Los Andes de America Hotel

April 19th: Early start from Cusco via Pisac (highest point 3865 meters), birding after passing the pass and above Paucartambo and onto Acjanaco Pass (3560 meters) for lunch. Afternoon we birded down to the Wayqecha Biological Station (2910 meters). Night at Wayqecha Research Station

April 20th: Full day at Huayqecha: Am.-We went to the Canopy walk way (as you decided to explore) where Robert got a nice picture of the Ochre-breasted Antpitta. Afternoon down the road to the "tunnels"

April 21st: Wayqecha to Cock of the Rock Lodge, birding all the way down until above Rocotal "pepper farm" 2030mts. late afternoon arrival to Cock of the Rock Lodge. Night at CORL (1300mts)

April 22th: Full day at Cock of the Rock Lodge. Am.-early morning to the Andean Cock of the Rock platform and after breakfast birding just around the Lodge and in the afternoon up to the mirador (1675m) to the Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot. Night at CORL

April 23th: Cock of the Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge with birding stops at Quita Calzones and Pillcopata town for some shopping and a quip stop at the "Mirador" for some pictures above Atalaya community where we took the boat to go across the upper Madre de Dios River to get to the Amazonia Lodge. Night at Amazonia Lodge

April 24th: Birding around the small lagoon and the old jip track trail and around the garden and in the afternoon along the creek behind the Lodge for the rest of the trail system. Night at Amazonia Lodge

April 25th: Boat ride from Amazonia Lodge to Manu Learning Center after lunch, after the arrival we met our local guide “Dani Vargas” for the Manu National Park and then we went for a short walk around the forest at Manu Learning Center before getting dark (Mirador). Night at Manu Learning Center

April 26th: Early morning we went to visit the Macaw Clay Lick looking to photograph for the Blue-headed Macaw but none of the Macaw or Parrot come down and then started to rain, so we decided to go back for breakfast and then we departure to Romero Lodge. After arrival to Romero Lodge we went for a short walk on one of the trail. Overnight at Romero Lodge

April 27th: Early departure to Aguaje Camp on the Manu River and after arrival went for a walk before lunch and right after lunch we went to Cocha Salvador where we had great time photographing the Giant River Otters and a lot of birds around the lake. Overnight at Aguaje Camp

April 28th: Early morning to Cocha Otorongo and then back to the Lodge for a short walk before lunch, after lunch boat ride to Romero Lodge on the Manu River. Overnight at Romero Lodge

April 29th: Boat ride from Romero Lodge to Manu Wildlife Center along Rio Alto and Rio Madre de Dios with stop at Boca Manu Town, and in the afternoon to the MWC canopy Tower. Night at MWC

April 30th: Morning at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay licks and in the afternoon to the Tapir clay lick, birding along the way and passing the night at the clay lick. Night at MWC

May 01st: Morning to the “Cocha Blanco” and it rained in the afternoon. Night at MWC

May 02nd: Journey from MWC to Boca Colorado along the Madre de Dios River and then by car to Puerto Carlos and then we took a boat to cross the Inambari River and then onto Puerto Maldonado to catch a late fly to Cusco. End of the tour.

The Key to the Bird list

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

NE = near endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

*** = Heard Only**

THE BIRDLIST

TINAMOUS

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*

One was seen on our way in to Cocha Otorongo

CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata*

Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands, seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Learning Center

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii*

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

Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu*

A quiet common Lowland Guan, seen in several times in different locations

Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis*

Another common Guan in the Amazonian Lowland rainforest; The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* is weak, and various authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Del Hoyo 1994) consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. cujubi* to form a super species, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), Del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatric is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cujubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. cujubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cujubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. The IOC recognizes 4 species.

Razor-billed Curassow *Mitu tuberosa*

Nice view of one near the Lodge at Manu Learning Center

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta*

Great views of this stunning bird first time along the Manu river on our way up to Aguaje Camp and then at Cocha Blanco, around Manu Wildlife Center

DUCKS

Ruddy [Andean] Duck *Oxyura (ferruginea) jamaicensis*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes; The SACC says "Andean populations of Ruddy Duck *O. jamaicensis* have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely et al. 2001, Jaramillo 2003) been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), and McCracken & Sorenson (2005) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Carboneras (1992f). Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995) considered *ferruginea* to be more closely related to *O. vittata* than to *O. jamaicensis*, but McCracken & Sorenson (2005) showed that this is incorrect." However the IOC says "*Oxyura ferruginea* is split from *O. jamaicensis* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Jaramillo 2003); H&M recognize; SACC does not

Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata*

Seen twice in the same day along the Manu River, great looks **NEAR-THREATENED**

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

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

Yellow-billed (Speckled) Teal *Anas flavirostris*

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

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica*

Few seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Puna Teal *Anas puna*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanopteras*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

A very nice view of a couple of them on a small pond along the transoceanic highway on our way to Puerto Maldonado

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

STORKS

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

Quite a few seen along the Manu and Madre de Dios River

Jabiru *Jabiru mycteria*

One individual seen along the Manu River on our way up to Aguaje Camp

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*

Common in the highlands and also at Villa Marshes

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

One seen at Cocha Camungo

Roseate Spoonbill *Ajaia ajaja*

Few of them seen on our way down from Amazonia Lodge to MWC

HERONS AND BITTERNS

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Two individuals seen along the Manu River

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Common

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

On the beautiful heron in the Lowland, seen along the Manu and Madre de Dios Rivers and lakes

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

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

Great Egret *Ardea albus*

Common

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Common

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Nice view around the Cocha Salvador in the Manu Park and also at Cocha Blanco around MWC

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

One seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

First one seen on the creek at Quita Calzones and few more on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Very good looks at Cocha Blanco

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

DARTERS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

Several of them seen at Cocha Salvador in the Manu Park and Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake

AMERICAN VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Common

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

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

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Common in the Manu lowlands

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

Two seen from the Manu Wildlife Center Canopy platform

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*

A recent colonizer to Peru, one seen near Puerto Maldonado

Slender-billed Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Two seen from the hide at the "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick

White Hawk *Leucopternis albicollis*

Very nice view in two consecutive days on the ridge at Amazonia Lodge

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urbitinga*

A few of this Riverside species in Manu

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

One seen at Cocha Otorongo from one of their "mirador"

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Good looks at Huacarpay lakes

Gray Hawk *Asturina nitida*

One seen along the Manu River

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Common

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo Platypterus*

Seen twice around the higher Manu cloud forest

Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma*

One seen on the Manu road; The SACC says "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. SACC proposal passed to treat as conspecific. Cabot & de Vries (2004, in press) and Cabot

et al. (in press) present additional data that support their recognition as separate species. SACC proposal to re-elevate *poecilochrous* to species rank did not pass.”

Zone-tailed Hawk *Buteo albonotatus*

One seen perch from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Black-and-Chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori*

One seen on our way to Cock of the Rock Lodge from Wayqecha

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Common in the Lowland rainforest

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

One seen around the Aguaje camp in the Manu Park

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Two of them seen on the Manu road

Laughing Falcon *Herpetoteres cachinnans*

Seen three times on the Manu Lowland

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

Seen along the higher elevation of the Manu road

Bat Falcon *falco ruficularis*

Seen a couple of time on the Manu Lowland

Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus*

Wonderful view of a couple just from the clearing of the Romero Lodge

SUNBITTERNS

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias meridionalis*

Seen from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

RAILS & CRAKES

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus Melanophaius*

Very nice view of two of them at Cocha Salvador ox-bow Lake

Gray-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis*

Another difficult Crake to see but we managed to see one at the Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake

Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*

Seen around the Cocha Salvador ox-bow Lake

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

Quiet common around Huacarpay Lakes

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*

Nice view at Cocha Salvador ox-bow Lakes

Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris*

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

LIMPKIN

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

One seen at Cocha Blanco Oxbow Lake

PLOVERS

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*

A few on the Manu River

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*

Great looks in several locations especially along the Manu River – a cracker! Formerly called Pied Lapwing (it is clearly not a vanellus!) and formerly in that genus.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Several seen around a small pond near Puerto Maldonado, recent colonizer

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES

Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macular*

Seen in the Manu River

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS

Andean Gull *Chroicocephalus serranus*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

Great views, common in the Manu River

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

Another common Lowland Tern

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

Common in the Manu River and also along the Madre de Dios

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa*

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

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*

Common in the Higher Cloud Forest, seen around Wayqecha

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Common in the Lowland, seen from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

Common in the foothills and lowlands

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Common, seen around Huacarpay lakes

PARROTS

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

Manu is Macaw paradise and these guys flying across the river at dusk in the late afternoon sun were a real treat, seen several days in the Manu Park and also around Manu Wildlife Center

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

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

Red-and-Green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*

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



Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severa*

Common small Macaw of the lowlands

Red-bellied Macaw *Ara manilata*

Likes Mauritia palms, seen on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Blue-headed Macaw *Primolius couloni*

Finally great scope views from the hide of the Blanquillo Macaw clay lick

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Common in the Lowland

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*

Great views around Cocha Salvador and also in the dead “cecropia” trees at Cocha Blanco

Dusky-billed Parrotlet *Forpus sclateri*

Seen from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera*

Common and noisy in lowland forest

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala*

At the Macaw lick

Scaly-naped Amazon *Amazona mercenaria*

A cloud forest Amazonas – small flock around Wayqecha

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa*

Common in the lowlands; Farinosa is Latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

HOATZIN

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

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

CUCKOOS

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Common in the Lowland

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Seen around Cocha Salvador and Cocha Otorongo ox-bow Lakes

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Common in the open secondary forest in the Lowland rainforest

Rufous-vented Ground-Cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi*

Briefly view walking along the trail of Aguaje camp in the Manu Park

OWLS

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

Great looks at Amazonia Lodge; Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988).<incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> consequently, the

AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. The SACC says: Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to recognize *usta* as a separate species from *M. watsonii* was rejected because of inadequate geographic sampling and analysis. *Usta* was split by Restall 2002. Named after Gavin Watson US writer and ornithologist.

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*

Scope views of one individual after dinner around the MWC garden; Robbins and Howell (1995) supported recognition of *hardyi* as a species separate from *Glaucidium minutissimum*, and they also showed that Middle American taxa in this group should also be considered separate species. This treatment has been followed by König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999).

Yungas Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium bolivianum*

Nice views of one of them bellow Wayqecha Research Station

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

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

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge on the old jip track trail

Band-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus longirostris*

Wonderful views around Wayqecha Lodge

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

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

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

A nice male was seen flying bellow Wayqecha Lodge. Wow!

SWIFTS

Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Very nice look rusting inside of the tunnels bellow Wayqecha Lodge

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Common

HUMMINGBIRDS

White-bearded Hermit *Phaethornis hispidus*

The commonest forest Hermit in the lowlands rainforest

(E) Koepcke's Hermit *Phaethornis koepckeae*

A Peruvian endemic and a specialty at Amazonia Lodge, one individual seen coming to the feeders; named for German Ornithologist and author resident in Peru Maria Koepcke. She wrote Birds of the Department of Lima and was killed tragically in a plane crash in Peru in 1977. **NEAR-THREATENED**

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*

Common in the lowlands

Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Seen commonly at Amazonia Lodge feeders

Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans*

Seen at Huacarpay Lake and on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti*

Quite a few seen at the butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei*

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

Festive Coquette *Lophornis chalybeus*

One male seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Wire-crested Thorntail *Popelairia popelairii*

Good sighting of males at the butterfly bushes at Cock of the Rock lodge



Wire-crested Thorntail

Silverio Duri

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*

Common understory Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center just after breakfast, outside the dining room on the butterfly bushes

Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

Great sightings at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea*

Seen on two days at Amazonia Lodge

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Fairly common in the cloud forest

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens*

A fantastic bird seen on the feeders at Amazonia Lodge

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Commonest Hummer at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*

First time seen well at Huacarpay Lakes and another one on the drive to Wayqecha Lodge – the world's largest Hummingbird

Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena*

Seen on our way to the Cock of The Rock Lodge

RR Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer osculans*

Seen around Wayqecha Research Station

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*

Common in the higher cloud forest

Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii annae*

Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoriae*

One seen around the humid Montane forest on the Manu road; Lesbia is Greek – a woman of Lesbos. Victoriae – named for Victoire Mulsant wife of French naturalist Martial Mulsant.

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna*

Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis*

Common in the Cloud forest; named after the color Tyrian purple. Variously known as Royal purple, Tyrian purple, purple of the ancients, this ancient dyestuff, mentioned in texts dating about 1600 BC, was produced from the mucus of the hypobranchial gland of various species of marine molluscs, notably Murex. Although originating in old port of Tyre in modern day Syria (hence the name), man's first large scale

chemical industry spread throughout the world. With the decline of the Roman Empire, the use of the dye also declined and large scale production ceased with the fall of Constantinople in 1453. It was replaced by other cheaper dyes like lichen purple and madder

(E) Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis*

One individual seen in the Nicotiana bushes around Huacarpay - one of the most wanted birds.

Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black-eared Fairy *Heliathryx aurita*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*

Seen around the Aguaje camp

White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant*

One seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Stunning – seen up at the Rocotal area on our way down to the Cock of the Rock Lodge



Golden-headed Quetzal

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus*

Seen around Amazonia Lodge

Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

Seen only once in the Cloud Forest

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Common in the lowland rainforest

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Common along the rivers

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

Common at Cocha Blanco

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

One seen briefly at Cocha Blanco

MOTMOTS

Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota*

Quiet common in the Manu Lowlands

JACAMARS

RR Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

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



Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

PUFFBIRDS

Lanceolated Monklet *Micromonacha lanceolata*

One seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

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

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Common along the lowland rivers

BARBETS & TOUCANS

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Chestnut-tipped Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus derbianus*

Very nice view below Cock of the Rock Lodge

RR Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*

Seen once just outside of the Andean Cock of the Rock platform

Brown mandible (Ivory-billed) Aracari *Pteroglossus (azara) mariae*

Very close view of several individuals around Aguaje Camp

Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*

A couple of them seen on the Tapir trail

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

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

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

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

WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Common

Golden-green Woodpecker *Piculus chrysochloros*

Nice view of a couple of birds on a termite nest around Aguaje camp

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula*

Seen around the Cocha Salvador

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Seen from the hide of Blanquillo macaw clay lick

Crimson-bellied Woodpecker *Campephilus haematogaster*

Briefly seen above the Mirador in the cloud forest

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*

Seen around Aguaje camp

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

One seen from the hide of "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick and another seen around Cocha Blanco

OVENBIRDS

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis*

One seen from the bridge of Paucartambo on the Manu road

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor*

Common at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Puna Thistletail *Schizoeaca helleri*

Seen once above Wayqecha Research Station; Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a super species (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae urubambae*

Seen in the Manu cloud forest

Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis*

Two of them seen from the hide of Blanquillo macaw clay lick

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Seen around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Speckled Spinetail *Cranioleuca gutturata*

Good sightings around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis*

One seen at Huacarpay Lake

Plain Softtail *Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*

Seen in the higher Cloud Forests

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

Seen in the cloud forest

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

Fairly common in the Cloud forest

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*

Seen around Aguaje camp

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*

One nice view up in the cloud forest

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia*

Also seen around Aguaje camp

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Common lowland rainforest Woodcreeper; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

Quite common in the cloud forest

ANTBIRDS

Great Antshrike *Taraba major*

Seen around Amazonia Lodge

Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus*

Seen below Cock of Rock Lodge

Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygoptila stellaris*

One seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda*

One of the commoner Myrmotherula in the foothills seen around CORL

Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra*

Seen around Cocha Otorongo

ANTPITTAS

Red-and-white Antpitta *Grallaria erythroleuca*

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco; Seen below Wayqecha Lodge

Rusty-breasted Antpitta *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus leymebambae*

Very nice view and picture of one individual on our way to the canopy walkway at Wayqecha Lodge

TAPACULOS

White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytolopus atratus*

One seen briefly around Cock of the Rock Lodge

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

E Inca Flycatcher *Leptopogon taczanowski*

Seen in the Manu cloud forest; a scarce Peruvian endemic; Named for Wladislaw Taczanowski, Polish ornithologist and author of "Ornithologie du Perou" 1884

Bolivian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius bolivianus*

Good sightings in the cloud forest

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stricropterus*

One seen around Pillahuata area below Wayqecha Lodge

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea*

Nice looks of two individuals on the river side from the bridge of Paucartambo town, on the Manu road

Gray-crowned Tolmomyias *Tolmomyias poliocephalus*

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

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhosmyias cinnamomea*

Common in the Cloud Forest

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

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

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

One seen from the hide at the Blanquillo macaw clay lick

Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca thoracica*

One seen from the canopy walkway at Wayqecha Lodge

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis*

Pretty bird of the roadside

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

One seen on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*

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

Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis*

Resident and the only Amazonian Ground-Tyrant; one seen from the hide at the "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick



Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant

White-winged Black Tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus*

One male seen below Wayqecha Lodge at Pillahuata

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Common

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

Seen around Amazonia Lodge

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Common

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Good views around Amazonia Lodge

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen several times in the Manu lowland rainforest

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata*

One seen on the way to Wayqecha Lodge

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

Great views and Pictures below Wayqecha Lodge

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

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

MANAKINS

Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda*

Very nice view at Amazonia Lodge and also at Manu Wildlife Center

Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus*

Good views at the Amazonia Lodge

TITYRAS AND BECARDS

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

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

One male seen well around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

JAYS

RR White-collared Jay *Cyanolyca viridicyana*

Great! Views above Wayqecha Research Station

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

A few seen along the Manu and Madre de Dios River

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Common in the Lowland rainforest

Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

An small number seen perch on the tall death trees around Cocha Blanco

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*

Seen first at Huacarpay Lakes and then at Paucartambo Town from the bridge

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Common – seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Pale-footed Swallow *Notiochelidon flavipes*

Seen around the “tunnels” bellow Wayqecha Research Station

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

Common on lowland rivers

Andean Swallow *Stelgidopteryx andecola*

Seen at Acjanaco “the pass” – the Park rangers station

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Common lowland Swallow

DONACOBIUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands – seen at Cocha Salvador and Cocha Blanco

WRENS

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Seen around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

(NE) Fulvous Wren *Cinnycerthia fulva*

Seen in the cloud forest on our way to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Grass Wren *Cistothorus platensis*

Nice view at the Acjanaco pass (the park ranger’s station) on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

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

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*

Quite a few seen in the humid Cloud Forest

THRUSHES

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

The common Andean Thrush seen at Huacarpay and along the Manu road

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater ockenderi*

The common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

The common Amazonian garden Thrush

FINCHES

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia lanirostris*

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

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons*

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis*

Seen around Huacarpay Lakes

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Parula pitiayumi*

Seen around Puente Ruinas below Machu-Picchu in two consecutive days

Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca*

One seen around Pillahuata on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*

Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps*

Seen below Wayqecha Lodge

Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*

Quiet common in the cloud forest

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Casqued Oropendola *Psarocolius oseryi*

Nice view at Amazonia Lodge from around the garden

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*

Several times seen in the Manu lowlands

(NE) Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge; Just sneaks into Bolivia. Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi*

The commonest Oropendola in the Lowlands

Olive Oropendola *Psarocolius bifasciatus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and also at Manu Learning Center

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

Common

Southern Mountain Cacique *Cacicus chrysonotus*

Seen bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

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

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Common in the lowlands

BANANAQUIT

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

Not common in Manu

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Only in the Andes; A pretty Sparrow

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

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

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

Common in the lowlands

TANAGERS & ALLIES

Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leveriana*

The biggest Magpie in Amazonian Lowland

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii*

Very nice view above Wayqecha Research Station with a big mix species flock

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Another common good-looker



Silver-backed Tanager *Silverio Duri*

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Seen around Wayqecha Search Station

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

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

Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana*

Quite common around Wayqecha Biological Station; the display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris*

Fairly common around Wayqecha – common but spectacular

Golden-collared Tanager *Iridosornis jelskii*

Very nice view of two individual above Wayqecha Research Station

Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager *Dubusia taeniata*

Also seen around Wayqecha Research Station

RR Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*

Seen around Wayqecha Biological Station; Can be tricky!

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

A lowland species seen around the garden of Amazonia Lodge; Not found in Mexico!

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis*

What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common; not found in Chile!

Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii*

Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks; great views from the Canopy platform at MWC and also at Amazonia Lodge

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

Great birds! Great looks around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Another Christmas tree bird - Common

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea*

Seen around Wayqecha Research Station

Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis*

Scope views from the garden of Manu Learning Lodge

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineate*

Very nice view and even picture at Amazonia Lodge

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

Wonderful of a male and female at Amazonia Lodge

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Seen also at Amazonia Lodge

Blue-back Conebill *Conirostrum sitticolor*

One seen briefly at Pillahuata on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis cyanea*

Common in the higher Cloud Forests; seen around Wayqecha

RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*

Seen after the Pisac pass on the Manu road; Named for the Southern Peruvian Department of Puno.

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*

Also seen after the Pisac pass

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*

A common Finch of the Andes

E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Poospiza caesar*

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno; two seen after the Pisac pass

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens*

Several seen around Huacarpay Lakes

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis*

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

GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantirostris*

Seen in the humid Montane forest on the Manu road near Paucartambo

The Mammal List

OPOSSUMS

Common Opossum *Didelphis marsupialis*

Seen at Wayqecha Lodge

MARMOSETS

Brown-mantled Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicollis*

Seen around Aguaje Camp and also at Manu Wildlife Center

NEW WORLD MONKEYS

Black-headed Night-Monkey *Aotus nigriceps*

Very nice view at Amazonia Lodge

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis*

Seen well in several occasion, at Aguaje camp and around Manu Wildlife Center

Tufted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella*

Seen at Aguaje Camp and also around Manu Wildlife Center – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Venezuelan Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus*

Seen in several occasion in the Manu Lowland rainforest

Gray Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix cana*

Seen in two different days, along the Manu river on our way to Aguaje Camp and also at Aguaje Camp just around the Camp

Peruvian Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek*

Seen also on the way up to Aguaje Camp and around Manu Wildlife Center

RACCOON FAMILY

South American Coati *Nasua nasua*

Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Tayra *Eira barbara*

One seen at Romero Lodge around the garden

Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis*

What can I say – Was great!!!! Views at Cocha Salvador in the evening the day we arrive to Aguaje Camp; the animal that made the reason for the Manu trip! Where we got really wonderful views – playing and laying on the log with a fantastic light for pictures



Giant Otter

SQUIRRELS

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

A few in the lowlands

LARGE RODENTS

Capybara *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*

THE largest rodent! Seen on our way down to the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Brown Agouti *Dasyprocta variegata*

Seen around the garden of Cock of the Rock Lodge – noisy when flushed!

The Reptile List

Black Caiman *Melanosuchus niger*

Seen in several occasion, around Cocha Salvador and Cocha Blanco and the biggest one along the Manu River on our way down to Romero Lodge

White Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*

Quiet common along the Rivers in the Lowland rainforest

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

Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes

Rainbow Boa *Epicrates Cenchria*