

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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

November 14th – December 2nd 2011

Trip Leader: **Fabrice Schmitt**

With: Kathryn and Robert Dowsett, Vivienne and James Harvey, Kathleen and Kent Lannert, Klaus Malling Olsen, Jean and Michael Stahnke, and John Ward.

SOME LOCALITIES WE BIRDED IN MANU

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pilcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196

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

Atalaya: S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547

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

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

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

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

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

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



Crested Owl on his day roost at MWC

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

November 14th: Morning flight to Cusco and out to Huacarpay lakes with picnic lunch. Overnight in Cusco at Hotel Casa Andina Plaza.

November 15th: Early start from Cusco over the eastern range of the Andes (highest point 3800 meters) Paucartambo and onto Ajanaco Pass (3500 meters). Afternoon we birded down to the Wayquecha Biological station (2800 meters).

November 16th: Morning between Wayquecha and Ajanaco pass. Afternoon around the tunnels. Night Wayquecha Biological Station.

November 17th: Birding all the way down to Cock-of-the-Rock lodge, having lunch around Pillahuata. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.

November 18th: Morning visit to the Cock of the Rock lek and then birding the road below the lodge. Afternoon above the lodge. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.

November 19th: Birding below the lodge along the road at 1000 meters. Afternoon birding around the lodge and along the road. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.

November 20th: Early morning birding the trail below Cock-of-the-rock lodge, and then birding the upper part of the road to Pillahuata. Night Cock-of-the-Rock lodge.

November 21st: Birding from Cock-of-the-Rock lodge to Pilcopata and onto Atalaya and then by boat to Amazonia Lodge at 550 meters. Night Amazonia Lodge

November 22nd: Excursion to the hill forest in the morning, and birding the old jeep track in the afternoon. Night Amazonia Lodge.

November 23rd: Full day birding on the Amazonia lodge trails. Night Amazonia Lodge.

November 24th: Early morning at Amazonia Lodge and then by boat down the Madre de Dios River to Boca Manu and the confluence with the Manu River and onto Manu Wildlife Center Lodge.

November 25th: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). The Grid, and Look-out Trails.

November 26th: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Macaw clay-lik, and the afternoon to the Fig Pass trail.

November 27th: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Colpa trail and afternoon on the Grid.

November 28th: morning at the Cocha Camungo oxbow lake and canopy platform. Afternoon on the Colpa trail.

November 29th: morning at the Cocha Nueva trail (bamboo) and afternoon on the Creekside trail.

November 30th: Visit of the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake in the morning, and back to the creekside trail in the afternoon.

December 1st: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge to Colorado by boat and then by car to Puerto Carlos where we crossed the Inambari river, and then by bus to Puerto Maldonado. Night Hotel Cabana Quinta.

December 2nd: Birding at La Pastora on the road to Cusco. Early afternoon flights to Cusco and Lima.



Golden-collared Tanager, one of the most beautiful birds of the Cloud Forest!!

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

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

THE BIRD LIST

The Key to the Birdlist

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

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

RR = Near endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

TINAMOUS

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major*

One bird seen at Amazonia lodge crossing the jeep track trail, and more heard at MWC.

White-throated Tinamou *Tinamus guttatus**

Heard at MWC

Hooded Tinamou *Nothocercus nigrocapillus**

Heard at high elevation along the Manu Road

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus*

Heard most days in the lowlands and 1 came well to the tape at Amazonia Lodge

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui**

Brown Tinamou *Crypturellus obsoletus**

Heard around COR lodge

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus*

1 seen at Amazonia lodge and many more heard

Black-capped Tinamou *Crypturellus atrocapillus**

Commonly heard at Amazonia Lodge

Bartlett's Tinamou *Crypturellus bartletti**

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

CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata*

Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii*

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

Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu*

Sightings at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis*

Common at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

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

Razor-billed Curassow *Mitu tuberosa*

Seen on a few occasions, at Amazonia lodge and MWC. Some authors (e.g., Delacour & Amadon 1973, REFS) merge *Mitu* into *Crax*. Most authors, however, continue to maintain them as separate genera, and genetic data (Pereira & Baker 2004) are consistent with this treatment.

NEW WORLD QUAIL

Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail *Odontophorus speciosus*

Heard on several occasions around COR lodge, and a family seen by Kent when the rest of the group was looking for Ornate Antwren.

Stripe-faced Wood-Quail *Odontophorus balliviani**

Heard at Wayquecha

Starred Wood-Quail *Odontophorus stellatus*

Heard at Amazonia lodge and MWC, where we also found a pair with very young chicks. The brave male came close to us, alarming with his crest raised, trying to focus our attention on himself and not on his chicks (and he did quite well, has we had good views!!)

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta*

Good studies of this impressive species along the river and at Cocha Blanco

DUCKS

Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea*

15 at Huacarpay Lake.

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

Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata*

10 birds seen on the way to MWC. **NEAR-THREATENED**

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

Several sightings of this large Duck at Manu Wildlife Center. Formerly called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

Speckled Teal *Anas flavirostris*

50 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*

Around 10 at Huacarpay lakes near Cusco. The species is named for South Georgia Island which in turn is named after King George III of England who reigned from 1760 to 1820

Puna Teal *Anas puna*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*

20 at Huacarpay Lakes

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis*

A group of 5 found near Puerto Maldonado. This species is a recent addition to the Peruvian list, and is now more and more regular in the South-East of the country.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland*

4 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Least Grebe *Tachybaptus dominicus*

2 at Cocha Blanco

STORKS

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

1 seen in the lowlands

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*

Common in the highlands

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis*

A few sightings around MWC

Roseate Spoonbill *Ajaia ajaja*

1 along the Madre de Dios river, on the way to Puerto Maldonado

HERONS AND BITTERNS

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

Daily sightings on the Madre de Dios river

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

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

Great Egret *Ardea albus*

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Several sightings in the lowlands

Agami Heron *Agamia agami*

A stunning bird, seen very well at Cocha Blanco!!!

Black-crowned Night-heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

1 at Huacarpay Lake

Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

3 on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

Excellent views on the shore of Cocha Blanco oxbow lake.

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands

DARTERS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

5 seen at Manu Wildlife Center on the Oxbow lakes

AMERICAN VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

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

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Common in the Manu lowlands

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

Only 1 seen in the lowlands

OSPREY

Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

2 birds at Cocha Blanco, and 1 more along the Madre de Dios River on the way to Puerto Maldonado.

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Several sightings of this wonderful bird.

White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*

1 seen near Puerto Maldonado

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis*

Migrating flocks in the lowlands, and 1 immature at Cocha Blanco oxbow lake

Slender-billed Kite *Rostrhamus hamatus*

1 good scope view near Puerto Maldonado

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*

2 soaring birds seen during the trip.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

Seen daily at altitudes below 1000 meters

Tiny Hawk *Accipiter superciliosus*

Excellent view of 1 perched bird from the canopy platform at Amazonia lodge!! Lifer for the leader!

Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea*

1 seen well from the Grid trail system at MWC

Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga*

A few of this riverside species in Manu

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

1 seen on the Camungo ox-bow lake and 4 more at Cocha Blanco

Grey Hawk *Buteo nitida*

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

Montane Solitary Eagle *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*

A wonderful view on 1 immature bird above COR lodge, flying overhead and perching just above the road!!! **NEAR THREATENED**

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Perhaps better named "Riverside Hawk!"

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*

1 seen in the Cloud Forest. A boreal migrant.

Short-tailed Hawk *Buteo brachyurus*

2 sightings during the trip

White-throated Hawk *Buteo albigula*

1 seen in the Cloud Forest. He should be on his breeding grounds in Argentina and Chile now!

Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma*

2 on the way to Paucartambo.

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*

Excellent view from the look-out above Atalaya, of 1 bird killing an Oropendola!!

Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus*

1 on the way to Pilcopata

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Conspicuous along beaches on the river

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

A few in the highlands

Southern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*

Seen in the lowlands

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

2 birds came to the tape at Cocha Nueva near MWC

Barred Forest-Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis*

1 seen by Michael and Jean at Amazonia Lodge

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

A few on the way to Paucartambo

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis*

1 seen on the way to Paucartambo!

Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis*

A few seen on the river trips

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus*

One seen at Huacarpay Lake.

Orange-breasted Falcon *Falco deiroleucus*

Nice view on that rare falcon along the Madre de Dios, near Amazonia lodge.

SUNBITTERNS

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias meridionalis*

Excellent sighting on 1 bird walking on the trail at MWC

FINFOOTS

Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica*

Excellent views on 10+ birds at Cocha Camungo and another 10 at Cocha Blanco!!

RAILS & CRAKES

Black-banded Crake *Laterallus fasciatus**

Heard near Puerto Maldonado

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius*

Excellent view on 2 birds coming in the open at Cocha Blanco

Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis*

Good view at Cocha Blanco

Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*

Several seen in the lowlands

Uniform Crake *Amaurolimnas concolor*

The best sighting ever of 1 bird seen on the jeep track, in the open for more than 15 minutes. Scoped at less than 50 meters!!! And one more the same day crossing a pond, also very well seen and even closer!!

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

15 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica*

1 at Amazonia lodge and 2 seen at Cocha Blanco

Azure Gallinule *Porphyrio flavirostris*

Fairly common at the Camungo and Blanco oxbow lakes

Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata*

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

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

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

TRUMPETERS

Pale-winged Trumpeter *Psophia leucoptera*

3 different sightings on small groups at MWC, including a long and amazing sighting of 5 birds coming to the tape, seen very close!!!

LIMPKIN

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna*

1 at Amazonia lodge, and 2 more at Cocha Blanco.

STILTS

White-backed Stilt *Himantopus melanurus*

Only 1 at Huacarpay Lake. *Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Vaurie 1965c, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt") and was so treated by Dickinson (2003). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* as a separate species (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies (Mayr & Short 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Pierce 1996), and with from one to six species-level taxa recognized by various authors. Virtually no data are available relevant to taxon-ranking of allopatric populations. The contact between *mexicanus* and *melanurus* in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study.

PLOVERS

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*

A very surprising sighting of 1 bird seen on a small pond at the Acjanaco pass!! A vagrant here and a new species for Manu NP!!



**Semipalmated Plover at Acjanaco pass. New for the Manu NP!!
Picture Fabrice Schmitt**

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River – a cracker! Formerly called Pied Lapwing (it is clearly not a vanellus!) and formerly in that genus.

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*

5+ in the highlands

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

5 seen in the cow pastures near Puerto Maldonado. A recent colonizer.

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

1 at Huacarpay

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

1 near Puerto Maldonado

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*

5 near Puerto Maldoado

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius*

Common along the rivers in the lowlands

Stilt Sandpiper *Micropalma himantopus*

1 near Puerto Maldonado

Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*

1 near Puerto Maldonado

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

Few sightings along the Madre de Dios River and oxbow lakes. A common breeder here, but they migrate when the water level of the rivers raise.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

1 well seen along the Madre de Dios River on the way to Puerto Maldonado

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

A total of 5 along the Madre de Dios River

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa*

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

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*

Common in the Higher Cloud Forest

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Common in the lowlands, especially around the lakes

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

Common in the foothills and lowlands

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Many heard and a few seen at MWC and Amazonia lodge.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina tapalcoti*

A few around Puerto Maldonado

Bare-faced Ground-Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae*

We saw the nominate *ceciliae* at Huacarpay Lakes. From the Greek – Metrio = temperate, pelia = dove. A dove that lives in temperate climates

Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Heard commonly at all lowland sites and a few seen as well

White-throated Quail-Dove *Geotrygon frenata*

Heard above Rocotal

Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*

A few sightings at Amazonia lodge

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.

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

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

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 and several groups flying over on the way to and from feeding and roosting sites and seen well outside Puerto Maldonado

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

2 birds seen below COR lodge. Unfortunately did not stay and not seen by all...

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Common in the lowlands around Pilcopata

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*

Common at Amazonia Lodge and along the river. Excellent views at Cocha Blanco.

Rose-fronted Parakeet *Pyrrhura roseifrons*

3 different sightings for a total of 8 birds

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera*

Common and noisy in lowland forest

Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

10 seen at the Macaw Lick in the Manu Wildlife Center area

White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster*

1 seen (not by everybody...) from the MWC garden, during the mid-day break

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi*

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick. Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

A common lowland forest resident

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

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

Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala*

Only 3 at the Macaw lick

Scaly-naped Amazon *Amazona mercenaria*

A cloud forest Amazona – 2 near Pillahuata

Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa*

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick. Noisy birds. *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

Little Cuckoo *Piaya minuta*

Two very good sightings, one near the pond at Amazonia lodge, and another at Cocha Blanco

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Several good sightings in the lowlands

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Very common in the lowlands

OWLS

Rufescent Screech-Owl *Megascops ingens**

Several try for this one, but stayed on the heard list...

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

Good view in the Amazonia lodge garden. 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.

Rufous-banded Owl *Strix albitarsus*

A bird flying above us near Wayquecha

Crested Owl *Lophostrix cristata*

Excellent sightings of 1 bird seen by day on the Grid at MWC!! Fantastic bird!!

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi*

Nice view by day-time of the very small owl! Howell and Robbins (1995) and Robbins and Howell (1995) supported recognition of *hardyi* as a species separate from *Glaucidium minutissimum*, and they also showed that Middle American taxa in this group should also be considered separate species. This treatment has been followed by König et al. (1999) and Marks et al. (1999).

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium peruanum*

1 seen at the Tipon ruins near Cusco

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum*

1 seen well at MWC and more heard.

Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia*

3 near Puerto Maldonado

POTOOS

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis*

2 different birds seen on their day roost!!

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

Good views along the Madre de Dios River, including a group of 50+ birds on the way to Puerto Maldonado. Roosts on sandbars and dead logs in the river. How does it handle the heat?

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

1 seen in the Amazonia lodge garden

Ocellated Poorwill *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus*

Excellent close views on one adult and latter a flying chick, at MWC.

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydrosalis climacocerca*

1 spotted by Jean at Cocha Blanco!! Well done!!

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata*

Wonderful view of 1 male at Wayquecha!!

Lyre-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis lyra*

mmm... a male seen briefly at COR lodge, unfortunately not by all...

SWIFTS

Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Several sightings

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Common

Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris*

Seen in the lowlands

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura*

Common in the lowlands

Neotropical Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata*

Common in the lowlands

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis*

1 seen in the Amazonia lodge garden

HUMMINGBIRDS

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsuta*

Daily sightings at MWC where one bird was incubating two eggs

Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy*

Seen twice at Cock-of-the-rock lodge

E Koepcke's Hermit *Phaethornis koepckeae*

A Peruvian endemic and a speciality at Amazonia Lodge, even if we only saw 1 bird there. 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**

Needle-billed Hermit *Phaethornis philippii*

1 bird seen briefly but well at MWC

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber*

1 at MWC

Green-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera ludovicae*

1 seen below COR lodge, on the way to Quitacalzones.

Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans*

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

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti*

1 at Amazonia Lodge

Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei*

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

Festive Coquette *Lophornis chalybeus*

3-4 seen daily in garden at MWC

Wire-crested Thorntail *Popelairia popelairii*

Up to 3 seen daily at COR lodge

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

1 coming daily at the Amazonia lodge flowers.

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*

Common understory Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands. Also seen daily at Amazonia Lodge and MWC

Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

Great looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea*

1 at Amazonia Lodge, and 1 more near Puerto Maldonado.

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Seen daily in the COR lodge garden

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens*

A fantastic bird at the Butterfly Bushes at Amazonia Lodge and visiting the feeders at MWC

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Only 1 at the Cock of the Rock feeders

Andean Hillstar *Oreotrochilus estella*

1 seen near the highest pass on our way to Paucartambo

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas*

At Huacarpay Lakes – the world largest Hummingbird

Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus*

Common in the higher cloud forest

Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanopterus*

1 seen at Acjanaco

Collared Inca *Coeligena coeligena inca*

Only 1 in the Cloud Forest. We saw the *inca* form with the rufous chest band. The southern subspecies *inca* was formerly (Cory 1918) treated as a separate species from *C. torquata*; see Zimmer (1948a) for rationale for treating them as conspecific. Schuchmann (1999) again treated the southern *inca* subspecies group as a separate species, but provided little rationale. SACC [proposal](#) to recognize *inca* as a separate species did not pass.

Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer osculans*

Three seen around Pillahuata

Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua metthewsii*

2+ seen near Wayquecha

Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis*

Common in the higher cloud forest

Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii annae*

Several encounters including snazzy male at the feeders

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna*

At least 2 seen near Cusco

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdnicollis*

Common at high elevation. Named after the color Tyrian purple. Various known as Royal purple, Tyrian purple, purple of the ancients, this ancient dyestuff, mentioned in texts dating about 1600 BC, was produced from the mucus of the hypobranchial gland of various species of marine molluscs, notably Murex. Although originating in old port of Tyre in modern day Syria (hence the name), man's first large scale chemical industry spread throughout the world. With the decline of the Roman Empire, the use of the dye also declined and large scale production ceased with the fall of Constantinople in 1453. It was replaced by other cheaper dyes like lichen purple and madder

Rufous-capped Thornbill *Chalcostigma ruficeps*

Excellent view of a male near Wayquecha Biological Station

Long-tailed Sylph *Aglaiocercus kingi*

Only 1 in the cloud forest. Named after Rear Admiral Philip Parker King (1791-1856) British Marine surveyor, collector and traveler in tropical America

E Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis*

2 in the *Nicotinia* bushes around Hucarpay Lake. A most wanted bird.

Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi*

1 at COR Lodge

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*

1 visiting the MWC garden

White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant*

1 seen near COR lodge.

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Stunning – 4 birds seen very close!!

Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus*

A male came very close to the tape at MWC!! A difficult one to see well!

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus melanurus*

If you have seen this species previously in western Ecuador or NW Peru – it's been split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *mesurus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Ecuadorian Trogon) to be a separate species from *T. melanurus*;. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) indicate that *melanurus* may be paraphyletic with respect to *T. massena* and *T. comptus*. SACC [proposal](#) passed to recognize *mesurus* as a species.

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

Common vocally in the lowland Amazon a few individuals seen

Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

Seen around COR lodge

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui*

good view at Amazonia Lodge

Amazonian Trogon *Trogon ramonianus*

1 seen well at MWC

The subspecies *ramonianus* and *caligatus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered separate species from Violaceous Trogon *Trogon violaceus*, but Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, and this was followed by Hilty (2003). Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) indicate that *caligatus* is basal to a group that includes Amazonian *T. violaceus*, *T. curucui*, and *T. surrucura* (and that Amazonian *violaceus* may be paraphyletic with respect to the latter two species). SACC [proposal](#) passed to recognize *caligatus* as a species. SACC proposal passed to recognize [ramonianus](#) as a separate species from *T. violaceus*

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megasceryle torquata*

A total of 5 along the river and at Cocha Blanco

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Seen on 6 different days

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

1 at Cocha Blanco

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda*

1 seen at Cocha Blanco

MOTMOTS

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum*

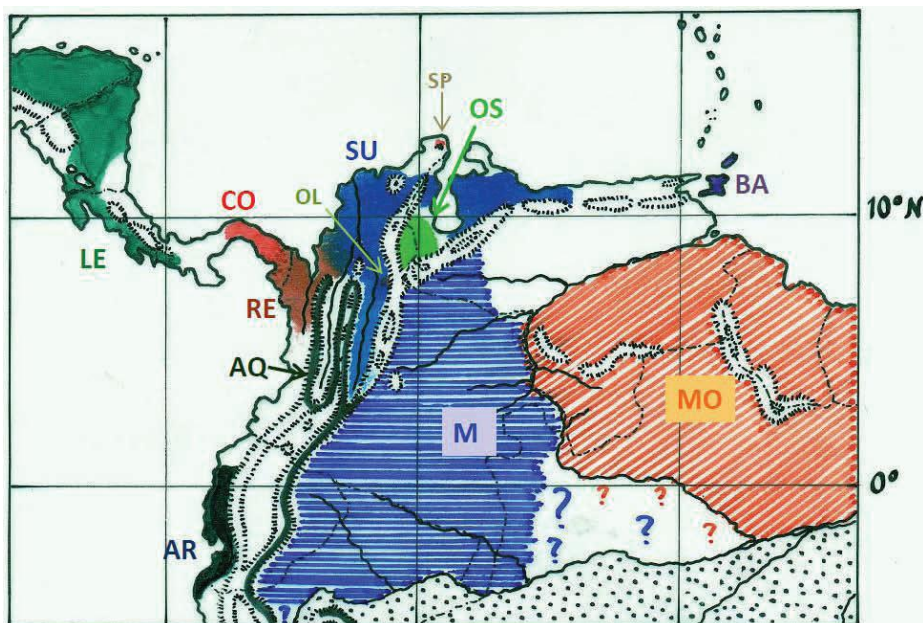
1 seen at MWC by Michael and Jean, only heard by the rest of the group. Electron is Greek for the color amber

Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota*

Heard daily at MWC and seen near Puerto Maldonado

Andean Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis*

M. aequatorialis is one of six species in the *Momotus momota* complex; includes ssp *aequatorialis* & *chlorolaemus* (Stiles 2009, SACC); CHANGE English name from Highland Motmot to Andean Motmot following SACC 412 All *Momotus* were treated as a single species in most recent classifications since Peters (1945), but see Stiles (2009) for rationale for recognizing six species, four of which occur in South America. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#). The subspecies *aequatorialis*, *venezuelae*, *subrufescens*, *microstephanus*, and *argenticinctus* were all formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) considered separate species from *M. momota*, as were two Middle American taxa. Chapman (1923) recognized four species in South America: *M. subrufescens* (including "venezuelae") of the Caribbean rim of northern South America, *M. bahamensis* of Trinidad, *M. aequatorialis* of the Andes, and *M. momota* (including *microstephanus*) of the rest of South America, including *argenticinctus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru. Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific, and this was followed by Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and AOU (1983, 1998). Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) proposed that the Andean form *aequatorialis* was a separate species from *M. momota*, and this was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Dickinson (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007), thus returning to the classification of Cory (1919) and Chapman (1923, 1926). However, no formal analysis had ever been published, and the published evidence in support of treating *aequatorialis* as a species-level taxon is weak. [SACC proposal passed for treating *aequatorialis* as conspecific with *M. momota*](#). The latter decision was reversed, however, by the more recent proposal to revise species limits based on new data. *Momotus subrufescens* is one of 6 species in Blue-crowned Motmot complex recognized by Stiles 2009, SACC 412; it includes "Silver-banded Motmot" *M. argenticinctus* as a subspecies following Stiles and SACC



Distributions of the forms of the "Momotus momota" complex treated in this study: From northwest to southeast, LE = lessonii; CO = conexus; RE = reconditus; SU = subrufescens; OL = olivaresi; SP = spatha; OS = osgoodi; BA = bahamensis; AQ = aequatorialis; AR = argenticinctus; MI = microstephanus; MO = momota. Note the high degree of geographical replacement among taxa; only conexus, reconditus and subrufescens overlap appreciably (and olivaresi is indistinguishable from subrufescens).

So there are now 6 recognized species (one is not treated in the mentioned paper and map)

JACAMARS

RR Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

10+ seen well on Cocha Camungo and 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 superspecies (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

White-throated Jacamar *Brachygalba albogularis*

A group of 4 near Puerto Maldonado

Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

PUFFBIRDS

Striolated Puffbird *Nystalus striolatus*

A total of 4 seen at Amazonia lodge, and 1 more photographed by Michael and Jean at MWC.

Semicollared Puffbird *Malacoptila semicineta*

1 seen too briefly near the Camungo platform. Unfortunately not seen by all the group.

Lanceolated Monklet *Micromonacha lanceolata*

Fantastic view below COR lodge

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

Monasa is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds.

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*

Not common with a few in the terra firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center. Morpheus was the son of sleep and god of dreams a referral to the lethargic behavior of this Nunbird

Yellow-billed Nunbird *Monasa flavirostris*

2 near Pilcopata on the way to Amazonia lodge

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Seen almost daily, along the lowland rivers

BARBETS & TOUCANS

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

Good views at Manu Wildlife Center

Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor*

Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge. A spectacular species

Black-throated Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis*

A few seen in the lowlands. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that Emerald Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* may consist of more than one species-level taxon, but see Short & Horne (2001), who pointed out that the allopatric taxa are no more distinctive than those known to intergrade. The subspecies *lautus*, *albivitta*, *cyanolaemus*, *dimidiatus*, and *atrogularis*, as well as

Middle American *wagleri* and *caeruleogularis*, were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) each considered separate species from (and in some cases not particularly closely related to) *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, but Peters (1948) and Haffer (1974) treated them all as conspecific. <add synopsis of Navarro et al. (2001)>. Puebla-Olivares et al. (2008) identified three clades in South America based on mtDNA and proposed species rank for each.

Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*

Seen daily in the Cloud Forest

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

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

Curl-crested Aracari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*

2 seen along the Colpa trail at MWC

Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan *Andigena hypoglauca*

Excellent views near Wayquecha

Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*

2 nice birds seen at MWC

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Only 1 seen at MWC. 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*

Daily contact in the lowlands. 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

Rufous-breasted Piculet *Picumnus rufiventris*

A bamboo specialist seen near MWC

RR Fine-bared Piculet *Picumnus subtilis*

Very good views near Pilcopata

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Common

Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerines*

1 on the way to Amazonia lodge.

Golden-green Woodpecker *Piculus chrysochloros*

1 seen at Amazonia lodge, and another one at MWC

Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*

A few near COR lodge

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii atriceps*

Fantastic view below Wayquecha Biological Station.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*

Seen on the way to Paucartambo

Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans*

1 at MWC.

Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus*

Seen twice at MWC. Fantastic bird!!

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis*

Common at Manu Wildlife Center where we had a nice look on 1 bird.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Contacted almost daily in the lowlands

OVENBIRDS

Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris*

5 in the highlands. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. ologi*, *C. oustaleti*, *C. comechingonus*, and *C. antarcticus*. [SACC proposal passed to elevate the *albiventris* and *albidiventris* groups to species rank](#). As for English names, Jaramillo (2003) proposed Cream-winged Cinclodes for *C. albiventris* and Buff-winged Cinclodes for *C. fuscus*, and Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action.

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis*

4 seen in the highlands

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor*

Common in the lowlands

E Puna Thistletail *Schizoeaca helleri*

2 seen well in response to playback. Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae urubambae*

The common "pipsqueak" of the cloud forests

RR Cabanis' Spinetail *Synallaxis cabanisi**

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis*

Nice view in the Amazonia lodge garden

E Marcapata Spinetail *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae*

A sensational view on 4 birds in Chusquea Bamboo near Wayquecha. A highly localised endemic (Cuzco only) Named for the town of Marcapata in Peru

E Creamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula*

A Peruvian endemic. 2 at the traditional stakeout above Paucartambo

E Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis*

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

Streak-backed Canastero *Asthenes wyatti*

Nice view on 1 bird at the highest pass on the way to Paucartambo

Line-fronted Canastero *Asthenes urubambensis* Near-threatened

1 at the limit between shrubbs and puna grassland, near Acjanaco pass.

Plain Softtail *Thripophaga fusciceps dimorpha*

2 well seen at MWC

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptus melanops*

At Huacarpay. A reedbed specialist

Spotted Barbtail *Premnoplex brunnescens**

Heard only along the Manu road

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger*

A few in the higher Cloud Forests

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

A few in the higher Cloud Forests.

Point-tailed Palmcreeper *Berlepschia rikeri*

Fantastic ovenbird, seen very well near Puerto Maldonado!!

Eastern Woodhaunter *Hyloctistes subulatus*

1 seen at MWC

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

A few seen well near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner *Philidor erythrocerum*

1 seen at MWC

RR Peruvian Recurvebill *Simoxenops ucayalae*

First heard at Cocha Nueva, and seen latter on the Antthrush trail where a bird came straight to the tape!! Named for the Ucayali River in North Peru. **NEAR-THREATENED**

Striped Treehunter *Thripadectes scrutator*

1 seen near Rocotal, following a mixed-species flock.

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner *Automolus ochrolaemus**

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner *Automolus infuscatus*

A few seen at MWC Lodge. Zimmer (2002) provided evidence, mainly vocal, that the taxon *paraensis* (Para Foliage-gleaner) of southeastern Amazonia should be ranked at the species level. SACC proposal passed to recognize *paraensis* as separate species based on Zimmer (2002). They form a superspecies.

Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner *Automolus rufipileatus*

1 seen at Amazonia lodge

Bamboo Foliage-gleaner *Anabazenops dorsalis*

Bamboo specialist formally called both Crested and Dusky-cheeked. The wisdom of the name change is dubious as in North Peru it occurs in non bamboo habitats! Seen well at Amazonia lodge.

Black-tailed Leaf-tosser *Sclerurus caudacutus*

1 seen very well at MWC!!

Plain Xenops *Xenops minutus*

1 at Amazonia lodge and another one at MWC. *Xenops* from the Greek = "Strange face" referring to the odd upturned bills of the Xenops

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*

1 in the foothill

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*

Seen twice at Amazonia lodge

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*

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

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

2 sightings at MWC

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris*

Heard daily in the MWC garden where we had a stunning view on a singing bird!!

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula*

Common in the lowlands

Strong-billed Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula*

Good view at MWC

Black-banded Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes picumnus**

Heard at Amazonia lodge

Elegant Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus elegans juruanus*

2 in response to playback on the Grid Trail at Manu Wildlife Center and a few more seen or heard. We saw the *jurua* subspecies. Note that Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* (Spix's Woodcreeper) conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii* (Jurua Woodcreeper), and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951).

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Commonest Woodcreeper and one to learn well. Some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brasil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak, as I do.

Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis*

At least 3 different birds seen in the Cloud Forest.

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

A few near Wayquecha

Lineated Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*

1 seen very well at Amazonia lodge.

Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*

Great looks below COR lodge

ANTBIRDS

RR Bamboo Antshrike *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae*

2 seen very well at Amazonia lodge, and more heard. A *Guadua* bamboo specialist

Great Antshrike *Taraba major**

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

A very responsive pair seen near Puerto Maldonado.

Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus*

1 seen well below COR lodge

Uniform Antshrike *Thamnophilus unicolor*

2 seen well near Rocotal.

Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

Commonly heard, we saw 2 at Amazonia lodge

Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caeruleus*

3 seen above COR lodge

Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygoptila stellaris**

Stellaris – Latin for “set with stars” – reference to the spotted wings of the this antshrike

Plain Antvireo *Dysithamnus mentalis*

2 seen very well on the foothill trail at Amazonia lodge

Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus*

Common at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

Bluish-slate Antshrike *Thamnomanes schistogynus*

Understory flock leader and common – heard many days in the lowlands and its call leads you to mixed understory flocks. Surprisingly difficult to see on that trip, not responsive at all.... we all had brief views.

Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura brachyura*

Seen well near Pilcopata and at Amazonia lodge

Sclater’s Antwren *Myrmotherula sclateri**

Heard only at MWC

Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata*

Seen by some along the creek behind the cabins at MWC.

Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda*

One of the commoner *Myrmotherula* in the foothills. We saw a male incubating below COR lodge.

Plain-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula hauxwelli*

2 of the ground-hugging Antwren seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

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

White-eyed Antwren *Myrmotherula leucophthalma*

1 seen along the Colpa trail at MWC

Stipple-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula haematonota*

A wonderful view of a very responsive male at MWC!! Not seen on every trip!

Ornate Antwren *Myrmotherula ornate meridionalis*

At least 3 birds seen well below COR lodge

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*

Fairly common in understory flocks. We saw at least 4 birds well.

Willis (1984b), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved. This is my experience and there are at least two species in Peru and more elsewhere – keep track of where you see this species.

Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis garbei*

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

Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii*

A little guy seen very well at MWC

Yellow-breasted Antwren *Herpsilochmus axillaris*

2 were seen singing near the 1000 meter bridge at Quita Calzones

Dot-winged Antwren *Microrhophias quixensis*

2 seen by part of the group below COR lodge.

Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei*

2 of these Bamboo specialists on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Long-tailed Antbird *Drymophila caudata**

Heard above COR lodge

Chestnut-shouldered Antwren *Terenura humeralis**

Heard only from the Colpa trail at MWC. A tiny canopy specialist hard to see from the ground level...

Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri*

Seen well from the Camungo platform

Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens*

2 seen on the bamboo trail at MWC

Black Antbird *Cercomacra serva*

A pair seen well around Quitacalzone

RR Manu Antbird *Cercomacra manu*

We heard this in most lowland Bamboo patches and called a pair in on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center. Only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and S. Amazonian Brazil

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

Heard below Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys*

A common, but very pretty, lowland Antbird. A very responsive male came very close along the jeep track at Amazonia lodge.

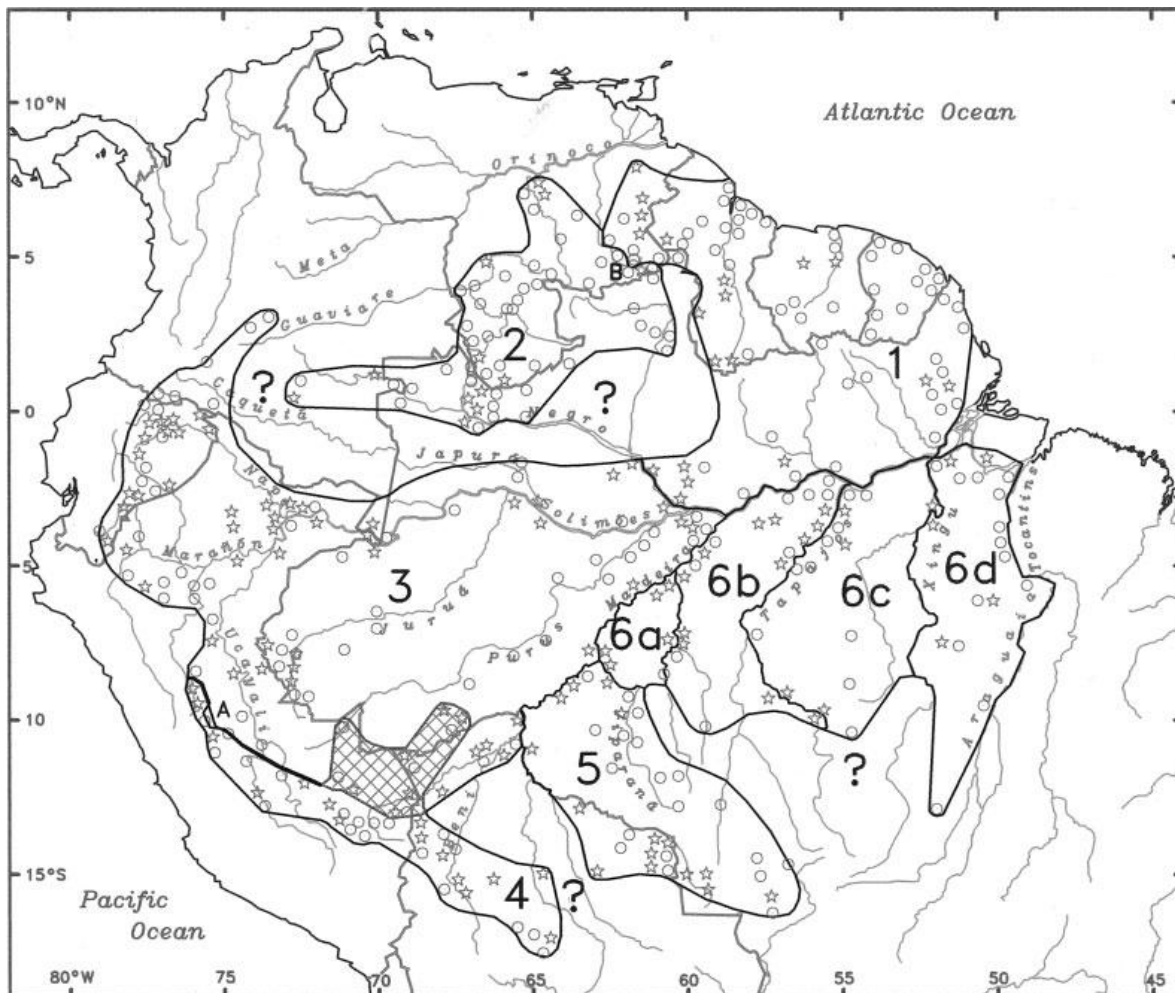
Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus*

Heard first along the hill-side trail at Amazonia lodge, and a pair seen well at MWC

Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis subflava*

On the whole does not warble! Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. flavescens*. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#). So now there are 6 species that have come out of the old "Warbling Antbird"

Hypocnemis cantator Guianan Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis flavescens Imeri Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis peruviana Peruvian Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis subflava Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis ochrogyna Rondonia Warbling-Antbird
Hypocnemis striata Spix's Warbling-Antbird



Geographic distributions of taxa found to differ in at least one vocal character from all other populations; vocalizations of *implicata* and *affinis* were not distinguishable. Open circles = specimen locations; open stars = recording locations, most of which are also specimen locations; 1 = *cantator*, 2 = *flavescens*, 3 = *peruviana*, 4 = *subflava*, 5 = *ochrogyna*, 6a = *taxon novum*, 6b = *implicata*, 6c = *striata*, and 6d = *affinis*. Ranges of *subflava* and *peruviana* overlap in the hatched area and near the location labeled “A” where these taxa have been observed in sympatry; double lines to the north and south of “A” represent apparent altitudinal parapatry. Parapatry without any major physical barrier also appears to occur between *flavescens* and *cantator* in the southeastern corner of Venezuela, located by letter “B” on map. Question marks identify regions lacking data where a form in the complex may occur.

Peruvian Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis peruviana*

Excellent views at MWC. See taxonomic note on the preceding species.

Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*

A pair seen very well at Amazonia lodge – another lakeside specialist

Brownish-headed Antbird *Schistocichla brunneiceps*

A leader only, seen along the foothill trail at Amazonia lodge

Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) suggested that the formerly broadly defined Spot-winged Antbird *Schistocichla leucostigma* probably consisted of more than one species. Braun et al. (2005) provided evidence that the Tepui taxon *saturata* deserves species rank. [SACC proposal passed to treat *saturata* as a species](#). Isler et al. (2007) further showed that the taxa *humaythae*, *brunneiceps*, and *rufifacies*, currently treated as subspecies of *P. leucostigma*, also warrant species rank. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#).

RR White-lined Antbird *Pernostola lophotes*

Another bamboo specialist. Range just creeps over the border into NW Bolivia. Several heard and a few seen well.

Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*

Common denizen of the lowland rainforest. Several good looks.

Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra*

1 bird seen ver well at MWC – a pretty bird indeed!

RR Goeldi's Antbird *Myrmeciza goeldii*

Several seen. Likes Bamboo but is not restricted to it. Named for Emil August Goeldi, German naturalist resident in Brazil and author of “Aves do Brasil” 1894

Sooty Antbird *Myrmeciza fortis*

One seen at Amazonia lodge.

Black-throated Antbird *Myrmeciza atrothorax*

Seen quite well at Amazonia lodge

White-throated Antbird *Gymnopithys salvini*

Heard a few times at MWC but hard to see.... we finally all had good views!

Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevia*

2 seen well at Amazonia lodge

Black-spotted Bare-eye *Phlegopsis nigromaculata*

Well seen at the Cocha Nueva trail near MWC

ANTTHRUSHES

Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*

A superb view on the grid trail at MWC. Nobody was moving, and 2 birds came at just 2 meters of us!!

Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis*

Heard daily in the lowlands with a few great views

RR Rufous-fronted Antthrush *Formicarius rufifrons*

Excellent views on the well named “Antthrush trail”!!

Rufous-breasted Antthrush *Formicarius rufipectus thoracicus**

Heard commonly around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Barred Antthrush *Chamaeza mollissima yungae**

Heard in the Cloud Forest near Wayquecha

ANTPITTAS

Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria squamigera*

1 bird crossed the road when I was playing the Rufous Antpitta at Acjanaco. Unfortunately not seen by all (neither by the leader).

Scaled Antpitta *Grallaria guatemalensis sonora*

Michael saw 1 on the trail below COR lodge

E Red-and-white Antpitta *Grallaria erythroleuca*

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Seen well at Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest

RR Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula occobambae*

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

Amazonian Antpitta *Hylopezus berlepschi*

Several try for this one, but we finally had good views at Amazonia lodge.

Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisona**

A few heard in the lowlands

GNATEATERS

RR Slaty Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga ardesiaca*

1 on the trail below Cock of the Rock Lodge.

TAPACULOS

Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus*

Several try for this one, but we finally had good views at MWC

Trilling Tapaculo *Scytalopus parvirostris*

Seen near Wayquecha

Northern White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytalopus atratus*

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

Diademed Tapaculo *Scytalopus schulenbergi**

1 near Acjanaco pass

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Wing-barred Piprites *Piprites chloris*

Excellent views on 2 birds at Quitacalzones bridge

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*

Only 1 seen in the higher Cloud Forest

Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus*

1 seen near the Quitacalzones bridge

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher *Mionectes oleaginosa*

2 on the hill-side trail at Amazonia lodge

E Inca Flycatcher *Leptopogon taczanowski*

A few seen along the Manu road. A scarce Peruvian endemic. Named for Wladislaw Taczanowski, Polish ornithologist and author of "Ornithologie du Perou" 1884

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer*

Common in the higher Cloud Forest – the distinct *albidiventer* race

Rusty-fronted Tody-flycatcher *Poecilatriccus latirostris**

Heard near Pilcopata

Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher *Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps*

1 near the look-out bend, above COR lodge

White-bellied Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus griseipectus*

1 seen very well at Manu Wildlife Center

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemmitriccus granadensis*

Seen well eventually. We worked on a couple of non-co-operative birds and then one came out with its wings up at Wayquecha!

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum neglectum*

Common by voice in the lowlands, and seen well in the MWC garden

Ringed Antpipit *Corythopsis torquata*

Very good view at Amazonia lodge!! A few more heard at MWC

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes*

1 seen in the Amazonia lodge garden

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

Seen at Pilcopata and MWC

Mottle-backed Elaenia *Elaenia gigas*

1 seen at COR lodge and 2 more near Pilcopata

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common at Pillahuata and Wayquecha Biological Station

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

A sprightly Tyrannulet seen on several days in the higher Cloud Forest

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus*

Common in the Wayquecha/Pillahuata areas – likes alder stands.

Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris*

2 seen near Cusco

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra*

A few at Huacarpay Lakes – always a treat!

Marble-faced Bristle-Tyrant *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus*

A few in the mixed-species flocks around COR lodge

RR Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes parkeri*

2 at the Quitacalzone bridge. A nice and long scope view on a preening bird!!

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes ventralis*

1 in a mixed-species flock above COR lodge

Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant *Myiornis ecaudatus**

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Common vocally with 2 seen in the Cloud Forest

Large-headed Flattbill *Ramphotricon megacephala*

1 seen at the Cocha Nueva trail, very close to the following species.

Dusky-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotricon fuscicauda*

2 responsive birds at the Cocha Nueva bamboo. Until recently a little known species

Rufous-tailed Flattbill *Ramphotricon ruficauda*

Good view on the MWC trail system.

Gray-crowned Tolmomyias *Tolmomyias poliocephalus**

Heard at Amazonia lodge

Olive-faced Tolmomyias *Tolmomyias viridiceps*

1 seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge. *Tolmomyias viridiceps* is split from *T. flaviventris* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003). The SACC says “*Tolmomyias flaviventris* almost certainly involves more than one species; see Bates et al. (1992) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). The subspecies *viridiceps* is almost certainly a distinct species, and was so considered by Ridgely et al. (2001) and Hilty (2003). However, Zimmer (1939a) considered them conspecific because he considered the subspecies *subsibilis* and *dissors* to represent taxa that were intermediate between the two, and this treatment was followed by Fitzpatrick (2004) in the absence of published data supporting a split.”

Golden-crowned Spadebill *Platyrinchus coronatus**

Heard only at MWC

White-crested Spadebill *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos*

Nice view on a very cooperative bird at MWC

Handsome Flycatcher *Myiophobus pulcher*

3 following a mixed-species flock at Pillahuata

Ochraceous-breasted Flycatcher *Myiophobus ochraceiventris*

Good looks at two near Wayquecha Biological Station

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Common in the Cloud Forest

Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigatus*

Regular in the Manu Cloud Forest

Western Wood-Pewee *Contopus sordidulus*

A few seen in the foothill were probably of this species. But no one was calling, so not sure they were not Eastern WP *C. virens*.

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.

Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca thoracica*

1 in the Cloud Forest

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis*

Pretty bird of the roadside

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi*

2 at higher elevations near Ajcanaco Pass

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

4 in the dry Andes on the way to Paucartambo

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

At Huacarpay Lake.

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*

A very few along the Madre de Dios river.

Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis*

1 near Wayquecha

Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant *Myiotheretes fusciorufus*

1 near the tunnels below Wayquecha

Rufous-webbed Tyrant *Polioptila rufipennis*

2 on the way to Paucartambo

Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis*

Resident and the only Amazonian Ground-Tyrant. 2 seen at the Macaw clay lick

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*

A few seen around Huacarpay lake and on the way to Paucartambo

White-winged Black-Tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus*

2 near Wayquecha

Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*

At least 2 different birds

White-eyed Attila *Attila bolivianus*

A few heard and 1 seen well near Pilcopata

Eastern Sirystes *Sirystes sibilator*

Seen well from the MWC canopy tower. *Sirystes albogriseus* is split from *S. sibilator* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); SACC needs proposal and says "The trans-Andean subspecies *albogriseus* and the Amazonian subspecies *albocinereus* were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1907) treated as separate species; Hellmayr (1929) treated them as conspecific with *S. sibilator*, and subsequent authors have followed that treatment. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), followed by Hilty (2003), treated *albogriseus* as a separate species from *Sirystes sibilator*, based mainly on differences in vocalizations."

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Eastern Kingbird *Tyrannus tyrannus*

Common in the lowlands.

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua*

Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti*

Several sightings around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*

2 seen well along the Manu road

Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher *Myiodynastes luteiventris*

2 sightings in the lowlands. A boreal migrant

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Common

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Common but less than the previous species

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*

Commonly heard, and a few seen.

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

A few seen at Cocha Camungo and Blanco Oxbow lake.

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata*

4 birds seen well on the way to Wayquecha

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

Good views on this splendid bird on the upper part of the Manu road.

White-browed Purpletuft *Lodopleura isabellae*

2 seen in the garden at MWC!! Fantastic!

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center. A few seen

Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana*

A few sightings of this beautiful bird!

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

1 male seen from the Camungo platform

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus*

A total of 3 birds seen in the lowlands

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata*

A flock of 5 at Amazonia lodge, and another flock on the Grid. *Querula* = querulous, complaining, noisy just like a flock of these fruitcrows in the forest.

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

Good views on this pretty bird!

MANAKINS

Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda*

Several excellent views, at Amazonia lodge and MWC, where a few males were displaying!

Round-tailed Manakin *Pipra chloromeros*

5 males displaying at the usual lek at Amazonia lodge!!

Blue-crowned Manakin *Pipra coronata exquisita*

Well seen at MWC

Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola regina*

2 singing males at MWC

Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana*

Common by voice around COR lodge, where we also had some good views.

Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus**

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*

T-Shirt bird !!

TITYRAS AND BECARDS

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

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

1 at the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

A very few seen

Thrush-like Schiffornis *Schiffornis turdinus**

Heard at the Tapir lik at MWC

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor*

A beautiful pair seen near Pillahuata

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

A few seen in the lowlands

Pink-throated Becard *Pachyramphus minor*

A nice male from the canopy platform at Amazonia lodge

VIREOS & GREENLETS

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

A few seen in the lowlands

Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus**

JAYS

Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas*

5+ in the Cloud Forest. The IOC says "The distinctive *Cyanocorax luxuosus* of Middle America is split from *C. yncas* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Hilty 2003); AOU may review. Note switch of "Green Jay" from *C. yncas* to *C. luxuosus*" Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) treated Middle American populations as a separate species, *C. luxosus* ("Green Jay") from South American *C. yncas* ("Inca Jay"), but no data presented; they were formerly (e.g., REFS) considered separate species.

R White-collared Jay *Cyanolyca viridicyana*

At least 2 different groups seen well around Pillahuata and Wayquecha

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Fairly common

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

Common in the lowlands

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*

In the highlands, especially around Acjanaco pass

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Pale-footed Swallow *Notiochelidon flavipes*

A group of 15 near the tunnels area below Wayquecha.

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

Common on lowland rivers

White-thighed Swallow *Neochelidon tibialis*

1 in the Amazonia lodge garden

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

5 at Huacarpay Lakes

DONACOBIOUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands

WRENS

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus**

Heard on the way to Pilcopata

Fulvous Wren *Cinnycerthia fulva*

A group of 3 birds following a mixed-species flock near Wayquecha

Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis*

The common lowland noisy wren – likes bamboo – seen at MWC!

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Common in the highlands and a few in the lowlands.

Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and

Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*

5 seen in the humid Cloud Forest

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Common in the Cloud Forest

Southern Nightingale-Wren *Microcerculus marginatus**

Many heard at Amazonia lodge but no one came to the tape. *Microcerculus marginatus* formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) included Middle American *M. philomela*, but see Stiles (1983) for treatment of the Middle American taxa as two separate species, both separate from South American *M. marginatus*, a return <?check> to the classification of Hellmayr (1934); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990). More than one species is almost certainly involved within South American populations based on vocalizations (see Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003, Kroodsma & Brewer 2005). *Microcerculus marginatus* was called "Southern Nightingale-Wren" by Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Brewer (2001), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005).

Chestnut-breasted Wren *Cyphorhinus thoracicus**

Heard at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus aradus**

A beautiful song of the lowlands! A bird heard well but seen briefly by part of the group.

THRUSHES

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides ralloides*

A few seen and more heard!!

White-eared Solitaire *Entomodestes leucotis*

Contacted daily above COR lodge but hard to see!

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*

Common in the COR lodge garden

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

The common Andean Thrush seen at Huacarpay and Huancarani

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater ockenderi*

The common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*

5+ seen in the Manu Cloud Forest and a few more heard. Sneaky bird!

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

The common lowlands Thrush

Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli*

1 seen at MWC and a few more heard

DIPPERS

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus*

1 seen at COR lodge

FINCHES

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

Seen twice at Amazonia lodge

Bronze-green Euphonia *Euphonia mesochrysa**

Heard at COR lodge

White-vented Euphonia *Euphonia minuta*

2 at MWC

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons*

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Rufous-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia rufiventris**

Heard only at MWC

Blue-naped Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia cyanea*

A beautiful male seen at COR lodge

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis*

In the Andes at Hucarpay lakes and near Huancarani, but also found in the lowlands at Amazonia lodge

Olivaceous Siskin *Carduelis olivacea*

1 seen near Pillahuata. This is Cloud Forest Siskin

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Parula pitiayumi*

1 in the Cloud Forest

Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca*

A few of this boreal migrant seen in the Cloud Forest by Michael

Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*

Common

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Common at higher elevation than the previous species

Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittatus*

Fairly common around COR lodge

E Cuzco Warbler *Basileuterus chysogaster*

2 on the road below Quitacalzone Bridge

Basileuterus chlorophrys (Choco Warbler) is split from *B. chrysogaster* (Cuzco Warbler) (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs more publ data. So now becomes a Peruvian endemic ('Cuzco Warbler'..Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the northern subspecies *chlorophrys* as a separate species from *Basileuterus chrysogaster* based on differences in descriptions of songs; see Zimmer (1949) for rationale for considering them sister taxa.

Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus signatus*

5 seen above COR lodge

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps*

Fairly common above Pillahuata with 15+ seen well

Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*

A few seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*

A few in the Manu Cloud Forest

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Casqued Oropendola *Psarocolius oseryi*

A few sightings along the trail system at MWC

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*

A few in the lowlands

(NE) Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Just sneaks into Bolivia. Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi*

Very common in the lowlands

Olive Oropendola *Psarocolius bifasciatus*

A huge group of 100+ birds at Amazonia lodge

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

Very common in the lowlands

Southern Mountain Cacique *Cacicus chrysonotus*

4 around Wayquecha

Solitary Cacique *Cacicus solitaries*

1 seen from the macaw clay-lik near MWC

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis*

1 from the canopy platform at Amazonia lodge

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus*

Excellent views from the Camungo canopy platform.

RR Pale-eyed Blackbird *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus*

Nice looks at this near-endemic on Cocha Camungo and Cocha Blanco.

Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelaius thilius*

Common at Huacarapay at the northern end of its range here

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris*

5 seen in the pastures around Puerto Maldonado

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Common in the lowlands

Bobolink *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*

2 found at the Macaw clay-lick near MWC.

BANANAQUIT

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

Not common in the Manu area. Only 4 sightings

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Only in the Andes. A pretty Sparrow.

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Common in open areas in the Amazonian lowlands

Pectoral Sparrow *Arremon taciturnus*

One seen well at Amazonia Lodge where a few more were heard

RR Black-faced Brush-Finch *Atlapetes melanolaemus*

Quite common around Pillahuata. The Atlapetes genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-naped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*. *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

Black-faced Tanager *Schistochlamys melanopis*

1 seen near Paucartambo

Red-billed Pied-Tanager *Lamprospiza melanoleuca**

Heard at MWC in a mixed species flock

Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leveriana*

Fairly common in the lowlands

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii*

Stunning! A fantastic Cloud Forest species!

Common Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common between Pillahuata and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Only 1 seen just below COR lodge

Grey-hooded Bush-Tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*

5 in the Cloud Forest

E White-browed Hemispingus *Hemispingus auricularis*

A total of 15+ birds around Pillahuata. The IOC says - *Hemispingus auricularis* is split from *H. atropileus* – Black-capped Hemispingus (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). It now becomes a Peruvian Endemic.

Superciliaried Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris*

Fairly common at Pillahuata. Here the yellow form

Black-eared Hemispingus *Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi*

A few above and below Cock of the Rock Lodge. The *berlepschi* race is quite different and may deserve full species status.

Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*

1 near Wayquecha Biological Station

Three-striped Hemispingus *Hemispingus trifasciatus*

2 seen above Wayquecha! A rare one!!

Rust-and-Yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

4 seen on the way to Wayquecha

Hooded Tanager *Nemosia pileata*

A pair seen near Paucartambo. A rare one, not seen on every trip!

Carmioli's Tanager *Chlorothraupis carmioli**

Heard on the hill side above Amazonia lodge

RR Slaty Tanager *Creurgops dentata*

At least 3 birds seen near the look-out above Cock-of-the-rock lodge

Yellow-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus rufiventer*

4 in a mixed-species flock near the Quitacalzones bridge

White-shouldered Tanager *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

2 at MWC

Black-goggled Tanager *Trichothraupis melanops*

2 seen in a mixed-species flock at the Quitacalzones bridge.

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager *Habia rubica peruviana*

A few in the understory at Manu Wildlife Center

Scarlet Tanager *Piranga olivacea*

1 near Pilcopata, and 1 more at Amazonia lodge

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Another common good-looker

Blue-Gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

The race in the Amazon has white in the wing unlike the coastal form. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Mostly at Amazonia Lodge and Puerto Maldonado

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Common around Pillahuata and Wayquecha

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas. A few seen on the way to Paucartambo and near Wayquecha.

Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana*

Quite a few on one day below Wayquecha Biological Station. The display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris*

Fairly common around Wayquecha – common but spectacular

Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis*

Repeated views at middle elevations of the superb Tanager

Golden-collared Tanager *Iridosornis jelskii*

10+ seen between Wayquecha and Acjanaco pass

Buff-breasted Mountain-Tanager *Dubusia taeniata*

1 following a mixed-species flock below Wayquecha, unfortunately moving very fast in the lower vegetation and not seen by all.

RR Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris*

2 sightings below Wayquecha Biological Station. A tricky one!

Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota*

1 seen below Wayquecha

Orange-eared Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*

Common in the Cloud Forest

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

A lowland species seen well from the Camungo canopy tower at MWC. 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.

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

Phew! Showy. At the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis*

Another Christmas tree ornament. In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks. Here the orange crowned race.

Golden-eared Tanager *Tangara chrysotis*

2 seen in a mixed-species flock at COR lodge

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

Only 3 birds seen

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

Seen below COR lodge and on the foothill trail at Amazonia lodge

Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix fulcivervix*

1 seen well above COR lodge

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Another Christmas tree bird - Common

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

Stunning bird!! A scope view on one of them at the look-out bend above COR lodge

Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea*

Often a little higher in elevation than the former

Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia*

2 sightings in the lowlands

Swallow-Tanager *Tersina viridis*

Another stunning tanager seen a few times in the lowlands

RR Moustached Flower-piercer *Diglossa mystacalis albilinear*

Common near treeline at Ajcanaco Pass

Black-throated Flower-piercer *Diglossa brunneiventris*

Common

Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis glauca*

Seen on two consecutive days above Cock of the rock lodge

Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis cyanea*

Common in the higher Cloud Forests

Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum*
Common in the Andes above Paucartambo and Acjanaco

White-browed Conebill *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre*
2 birds following a mixed-species flock below Acjanaco

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

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata*
Regular sightings

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*
Excellent views from the Camungo canopy platform

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*
Only 1 bird seen on that trip, from the Camungo canopy platform.

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*
A total of 4 birds seen from the Amazonia lodge and MWC canopy platforms

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*
A few

RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*
Around 5 near Cusco. Named for the Southern Peruvian Department of Puno.

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*
2 on the way to Paucartambo

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*
A common sombre Finch of the High Andes

E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Poospiza caesar*
Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno. 1 seen at the usual site near Cusco

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

Greenish Yellow-finch *Sicalis olivascens*
1 seen at Huacarpay Lake

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*
Mostly around Puerto Maldonado where the species is abundant

Black-and-white Seedeater *Sporophila luctuosa*
15+ in grassland near Puerto Maldonado

Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caerulescens*

5 near Puerto Maldonado

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris*

5+ on the way to Pilcopata

Black-billed Seed-finch *Oryzoborus atrirostris*

2 seen well at the Camungo oxbow lake, and another 1 at Cocha Blanco.

Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch *Oryzoborus angolensis*

2 at the Macaw clay-lik

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis*

Common in the Andes where some vegetation

Plain-colored Seedeater *Catamenia inornata*

2 at the Acjanaco pass

GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES

Slate-colored Grosbeak *Pitylus grossus**

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

Common in the lowlands

Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens*

A few seen in the lowlands

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantirostris albociliaris*

A few seen in the Cusco highlands

Blue-back Grosbeak *Cyanocompsa cyanoides*

3 seen along the foothill trail at Amazonia lodge

The Mammal List

ARMADILLOS

Nine-banded Armadillo *Dsypus novemcinctus*

2 groups seen the same day at Amazonia lodge.

MARMOSETS

Brown-mantled Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicolis*

One group seen at MWC

NEW WORLD MONKEYS

Brown Titi Monkey *Callicebus brunneus**

Heard only at Amazonia lodge

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis*

A big group seen at Amazonia lodge, and few more at MWC

Tufted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella*

Several troops – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus albifrons*

Common at MWC

Venezuelan Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus*

Several good sightings at MWC. The howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon

Gray Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix cana**

Heard from the canopy platform at Amazonia lodge

Peruvian Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek*

Several excellent sightings at MWC



Tufted Capuchin Monkey at COR lodge, picture Fabrice Schmitt

RACCOON FAMILY

Tayra *Eira barbara*

1 seen along the Madre de Dios river

Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis*

An amazing view on 6 individuals at Cocha Camungo, first sleeping and playing on a dead log, and latter fishing just close to our catamaran!! Fantastic sighting!!

TAPIRS

Brazilian Tapir *Tapirus terrestris*

The only Tapir seen was Vanessa, a tame one who comes sometimes to have fruits in the MWC garden.

PECCARIES

Collared Pecari *Tayassu tajacu*

2 at MWC

SQUIRRELS

Bolivian Squirrel *Sciurus ignitus*

Common at COR lodge

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

A few in the lowlands

LARGE RODENTS

Brown Agouti *Dasyprocta variegata*

Many in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!

BATS

Long-nosed Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso*



Epipedobates trivittatus

The Frog List

Epipedobates trivittatus

1 seen at MWC

REPTILES

Black Caiman *Melanosuchus niger*

A few at the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake

White Caiman *Caiman crocodiles*

Seen by night at the Amazonia lodge pond

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

A few seen along the river

Ameiva Lizard sp *Amieva sp.*

The common big garden lezard

Fer de Lance *Bothrops atrox*

A young one found in the MWC garden