

# MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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**A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MANU  
BIOSPHERE RESERVE WITH A DAY ON THE LIMA COAST**

**July 18<sup>th</sup> – August 5<sup>th</sup> 2009**

**Trip Leader: Fabrice Schmitt**

**With: Linda Cadorette and Jean Arcand, Martine Fombarlet and Bernard Couronne, Richard Greenhalgh and André Weiss.**

## 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)**



Andean Cock-of-the-Rock, picture Fabrice Schmitt

## **DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES**

**July 18<sup>th</sup>: Morning flight to Cusco and out to Huacarpay lakes with picnic lunch. Overnight in Cusco at Hotel Casa Andina Plaza.**

**July 19<sup>th</sup>: Early start from Cusco over the eastern range of the Andes (highest point 4200 meters) via Pisac and Paucartambo (short stop) and onto Ajanaco Pass (3500 meters). Afternoon we drove down to the Paradise lodge (1300 meters).**

**July 20<sup>st</sup>: Morning visit to the Cock of the Rock lek and then birding the road to the “Tanager bend” below the lodge. Afternoon between the lodge and the look-out. Night Paradise lodge.**

**July 21<sup>st</sup>: Birding below the lodge along the road to Quitacalzones at 1100 meters. Afternoon birding around the lodge and along the road. Night Paradise lodge**

**July 22<sup>nd</sup>: Rain in the morning so late breakfast at 7:30, and then birding the upper part of the road to Pillahuata. Night Paradise lodge.**

**July 23<sup>rd</sup>: Birding on the trail below COR lodge and then birding all the way up to Wayquecha biological station. Night Wayquecha Biological Station.**

**July 24<sup>th</sup>: Morning between Wayquecha and Ajanaco pass. Afternoon around the tunnels. Night Wayquecha Biological Station.**

**July 25<sup>th</sup>: Birding from Wayquecha biological station to Pilcopata (1000 meters) and onto Atalaya and then by boat to Amazonia Lodge at 550 meters. Night Amazonia Lodge**

**July 26<sup>th</sup>: Excursion to the hill forest in the morning, and the local trails at Amazonia Lodge in the afternoon.**

**July 27<sup>th</sup>: Birding the old jeep track and the local trails at Amazonia Lodge. Night Amazonia Lodge**

**July 28<sup>th</sup>: Early morning at Amazonia Lodge and then by boat down the Made de Dios River to Boca Manu and the confluence with the Manu River and onto Manu Wildlife Center Lodge.**

**July 29<sup>th</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). The Grid, and Look-out Trails.**

**July 30<sup>th</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Macaw clay-lik, and the afternoon to Colpa/Tapir trail. Night at the Tapir blind.**

**July 31<sup>st</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning along the Colpa/Tapir trail and Cocha Nueva (bamboo) trails. Afternoon on the Fig pass trail.**

**August 1<sup>st</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Camungo oxbow lake and Canopy platform. Afternoon at the Grid.**

**August 2<sup>nd</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Cocha Nueva (Bamboo) trail. In the afternoon we visited the Dionisos garden, the Fig pass trail and the Canopy platform at MWC.**

**August 3<sup>rd</sup>: Manu Wildlife Center Lodge (360 meters). Morning at the Cocha Blanco lake and Anthrush trail. Afternoon on the Colpa trail.**

**August 4<sup>th</sup>: One hour birding on the Antthrush trail, and then Manu Wildlife Center Lodge to Colorado by boat and then by car and bus to Puerto Maldonado, crossing the Inambari at Puerto Carlos. Night Hotel Cabana Quinta.**

**August 5<sup>th</sup>: Birding at La Pastora near Puerto Maldonado. Late morning flights to Cusco and Lima.**



Black Skimmers in the Amazonian lowlands, picture 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

**Hooded Tinamou** *Nothocercus nigrocapillus nigrocapillus*\*

Heard only on the upper part of the Manu road.

**Great Tinamou** *Tinamus major peruvianus*

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center. We had the best view one can ever have: a bird came towards us along the Jeep track at Amazonia lodge. As everybody stayed very quiet, the bird came to about 30 meters of us!! Fantastic and prolonged views on that bird!!

**Cinereous Tinamou** *Crypturellus cinereus*

Heard and one seen briefly on the jeep track at Amazonia Lodge

**Little Tinamou** *Crypturellus soui inconspicuus*\*

Heard at Amazonia lodge

**Brown Tinamou** *Crypturellus obsoletus ssp*\*

Heard at the Cock-of-the-rock lek.

**Undulated Tinamou** *Crypturellus undulatus undulatus*

Heard almost daily in the lowlands, and one seen along the Jeep track at Amazxonia lodge.

**Black-capped Tinamou** *Crypturellus atrocapillus atrocapillus*

Commonly heard at Amazonia Lodge where we saw one crossing the trail after a long wait.

**Bartlett's Tinamou** *Crypturellus bartletti*\*

Heard duetting most nights at Manu Wildlife Center and below the blind when we slept at the Tapir lik. A beautifull night sound. Named after Abraham Dee Bartlett, an English Zoologist 1812 -1897

## CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

**Speckled Chachalaca** *Ortalis guttata guttata*

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

**Andean Guan** *Penelope montagnii plumosa*

Only 2 seen in the Cloud Forest, our last morning at Wayquecha. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca..

**Spix's Guan** *Penelope jacquacu jacquacu*

Sightings at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

### **Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis 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.

### **Wattled Guan *Aburria aburri*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge.

### **Razor-billed Curassow *Mitu tuberosa***

Two seen by a few of us at 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 loricatus***

Two birds seen very well at Quitacalzones, when we were all waiting for the Olive Finch!! A few days latter, almost at the same place, a group including a few chicks was found on the side of the road.

### **Starred Wood-Quail *Odontophorus balliviani***

Heard at MWC especially on the way back from the Grid. A few birds also seen by some on the Colpa trail at MWC.

## **SCREAMERS**

### **Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta***

Good studies of this impressive species along the river and at Cocha Blanco. And they do scream!!

## **DUCKS**

### **Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea***

10+ at Huacarpay Lakes.

The SACC says “Andean populations of Ruddy Duck *O. jamaicensis* have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely et al. 2001, Jaramillo 2003) been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), and McCracken & Sorenson (2005) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Carboneras (1992f). Siegfried (1976) and

Livezey (1995) considered *ferruginea* to be more closely related to *O. vittata* than to *O. jamaicensis*, but McCracken & Sorenson (2005) showed that this is incorrect.” However the IOC says “*Oxyura ferruginea* is split from *O. jamaicensis* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001; Jaramillo 2003); H&M recognize; SACC does not

### **Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata***

Only one bird along the Madre de Dios river. No doubt that this species is more and more persecuted by the people fishing along the river. **NEAR-THREATENED**

### **Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata***

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

### **Speckled (Yellow-billed/Sharp-winged) Teal *Anas flavirostris oxyptera***

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 spinicauda***

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 orinomus***

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

## **GREBES**

### **White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland chilensis***

15 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

### **Least Grebe *Tachybaptus dominicus speciosus***

Five at Cocha Blanco near MWC

## **STORKS**

### **Wood Stork *Mycteria americana***

Only one seen on the shore of the Madre de Dios river, near MWC

### **Jabiru *Jabiru mycteria***

Only one seen on the shore of the Madre de Dios river, near MWC

## **IBIS AND SPOONBILLS**

### **Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi***

Common in the highlands

### **Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis***

One from the bridge at MWC, and two more at Cocha Blanco

## HERONS AND BITTERNs

### **Little Blue Heron** *Egretta caerulea*

Seen on five different days along the Madre de Dios river.

### **Capped Heron** *Pilherodius pileatus*

Only one seen at MWC.

### **Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula brewsteri*

Common in the lowlands

### **Cocoi Heron** *Ardea cocoi*

Seen daily in the lowlands.

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

### **Great Egret** *Ardea alba egretta*.

Common in the lowlands.

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

### **Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis ibis*

Common in the lowlands

### **Black-crowned Night-heron** *Nycticorax nycticorax hoactli*

One at Huacarpay lake.

### **Fasciated Tiger-Heron** *Tigrisoma fasciatum salmoni*

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

### **Rufescent Tiger-heron** *Tigrisoma lineatum lineatum*.

A total of five seen during the trip.

## CORMORANTS

### **Neotropic Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax brasilianus olivaceus*

Small numbers seen in the Amazonian lowlands.

## DARTERS

### **Anhinga** *Anhinga anhinga anhinga*

One seen at Manu Wildlife Center and two more on the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake.

## AMERICAN VULTURES

### **Black Vulture** *Coragyps atratus*

Very common in the lowlands

### **Turkey Vulture** *Cathartes aura ruficollis*

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***

A total of seven different birds during the trip, including an excellent view on three perched birds near Quitacalzones.

**OSPREY**

**Osprey *Pandion haliaetus carolinensis***

Only one in the Amazonian lowlands. This one belong to the subspecies breeding in North America, and wintering south to Peru and South Brazil.

**KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES**

**Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus yetapa***

One of the most beautiful and elegant raptor in South America!

**Pearl Kite *Gampsonyx swainsonii swainsonii***

One seen on our way to Puerto Maldonado.

**White-tailed Kite *Ellanus leucurus leucurus***

A recent colonizer to Peru and we saw two in the cow pastures of Puerto Maldonado

**Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus bidentatus***

Only one, soaring by a sunny day below Quitacalzones.

**Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea***

Seen daily at altitudes below 1000 meters

**Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus***

A total of four different birds at Huacarpay, and a male seen at Acjanaco.

**Bicolored Hawk *Accipiter bicolor bicolor***

A perched bird when we arrived at the Macaw clay-lik, but who unfortunately did not stay very long.

**Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens caerulescens***

One seen from the bus at Atalaya, and another one seen flying above the Macay clay-lik.

**Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistacea***

One seen from the canopy platform at Camungo, and the same day we disturbed another one while he was eating a 1,5 m snake on the Grid.

**White Hawk *Leucopternis albicollis albicollis***

One seen from the canopy platform at Amazonia lodge

**Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga urubitinga***

A few of this riverside species in Manu

**Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis nigricollis***

One seen on the Cocha blanco oxbow lake at Manu Wildlife Center

### **Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis***

Four seen during our journey around Cusco and Huacarpay lake, and two above Paucartambo

### **Grey Hawk *Buteo nitidus nitidus***

A total of three near Puerto Maldonado including a juvenile on a nest. *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 solitarius***

Two seen very well above Paradise lodge. **NEAR THREATENED**

### **Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris occiduus***

Perhaps better named "Riverside Hawk!"

Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003, Lerner et al. 2008, Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009) indicate that this *B. magnirostris* is basal to all buteos and would require merger of *Parabuteo* and *Geranoaetus* into *Buteo* to keep latter monophyletic; Riesing et al. (2003) and Raposo do Amaral et al. (2009) recommended the resurrection of monotypic genus *Rupornis*, widely used for this species in earlier literature (e.g., Pinto 1938). The genus *Buteo* as currently broadly defined is almost certainly polyphyletic (Riesing et al. 2003, Raposo et al. 2006, Raposo do Amaral et al. 2009). SACC proposal passed to resurrect *Rupornis* for *magnirostris*.

A forthcoming split is possible between the grey-headed and black-headed populations.

### **White-throated Hawk *Buteo albigula***

One seen below Paradise lodge. An austral migrant.

### **Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma***

Four near the Huacarpay lake.

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."

### **Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle *Spizastur melanoleucus***

A fantastic view just below Quitacalzones, and one more at Amazonia Lodge.

### **Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus serus***

One heard at Amazonia lodge, and another one seen briefly but very well at MWC

### **Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus ornatus***

Spotted by Bernard from the canopy platform at Camungo. This adult stayed perched all the morning on the top of a leafless tree, well done!!

**Black-and-Chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori***

Excellent view on a bird at Pillahuata

**Black Caracara *Daptrius ater***

Conspicuous along beaches on the river

**Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus***

Several sightings of this noisy bird! A good Christmas present for someone you don't like!

**Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus***

A few in the highlands

**Southern Caracara *Caracara plancus***

One seen on the road, feeding on dead insects, on the way to Puerto Maldonado.

**Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans cachinnans***

1 seen on the way to Amazonia lodge, seen perched with a recently killed snake.

**Barred Forest-Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis zonothorax*\***

Heard at the Cock-of-the-rock lek.

**Lined Forest-Falcon *Micrastur gilvicollis***

Heard a few times at MWC and Cocha Camungo where one came very close to the canopy platform. We also had an excellent view on 2 birds on the grid at MWC.

**Buckley's Forest-Falcon *Micrastur buckleyi*\***

Heard at MWC

**American Kestrel *Falco sparverius***

A few seen at Huacarpay, and on the way to Paucartambo.

**Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis ruficularis***

Regular sightings during our river trips

**SUNBITTERNS**

**Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias helias***

A few seen around MWC (including in the lodge garden !)

**RAILS & CRAKES**

**Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius oenops***

Excellent views at Cocha Blanco

**Grey-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis***

Excellent views at Cocha Blanco

**Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea cajanea***

Several seen at Amazonia Lodge, and latter at Cocha Blanco

**Uniform Crake *Amaurolimnas concolor castaneus***

Ohh yes!!!!!!!!!!!! Finally seen!!! A lifer for Fabrice.

Excellent views at Amazonia Lodge.

**Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus tschudii***

15 seen at Huacarpay Lakes

**Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica***

One seen at the small lake at Amazonia Lodge

**Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata***

40 at Huacarpay lake (*garmani* subspecies), and two in the lowlands at Cocha Blanco (*galeata* subspecies).

A recent split from the Old World Moorhen.

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

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

**TRUMPETERS**

**Pale-winged Trumpeter *Psophia leucoptera*\***

Heard on the Grid, and from the tapir lik.

**LIMPKIN**

**Limpkin *Aramus guarauna guarauna***

4 seen on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

**PLOVERS**

**Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris***

A few on the Madre de Dios River

**Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus***

A few 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***

20+ in the highlands

**Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis lampronotus***

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

**JACANAS**

**Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana jacana***

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

**SANDPIPERS AND SNIPES**

**Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca***

1 seen at Huacarpay

**Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria***

1 seen on a small pond near Puerto Maldonado

**Spotted Sandpiper *Tringa macularia***

2 along the Madre de Dios river

**GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS**

**Andean Gull *Larus serranus***

Common at Huacarpay Lakes

**Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex simplex***

Seen most days on the lowland rivers

**Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris***

Daily on the lowland Amaazonian rivers

**Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger cinerascens***

Fairly Common on the Madre de Dios River.

The subspecies *cinerascens*, of most of South America, was formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1919) considered a separate species from *R. nigra*, but Peters (1934) treated them as conspecific; this treatment has been followed in most subsequent classifications.

## PIGEONS AND DOVES

**Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa albipennis***

Common in the highlands.

The *albipennis* subspecies is so different by plumage from the *maculosa* subspecies, found mostly in the Brazilian and Argentinean lowlands, than a possible split is to expect here.

**Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata albilinea***

Only seen in the higher Cloud Forest

The *albilinea* subspecies group, from Central America and South America, was considered a separate species from northern *Patagioenas fasciata* by Peters (1937); Hellmayr & Conover (1942) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed in subsequent classifications.

**Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis sylvestris***

Common in the lowlands, especially around the lakes

**Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea delicata***

Common in the foothills and lowlands

**Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea bogotensis***

Many heard and a few seen at MWC

**Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata hypoleuca***

Common around Cusco

**Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti talpacoti***

1 seen on the way to Pilcopata and then at Puerto Maldonado

**Bare-faced Ground-Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae zimmeri***

20+ at Huacarpay

From the Greek – Metrio = temperate, pelia = dove. A dove that lives in temperate climates.

**White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi decipiens*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge

**Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla***

Seen commonly at all lowland sites

## 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.

**Military Macaw *Ara militaris***

At least 4 different sightings, including excellent views on a large group of 14 birds below Paradise lodge!!! **VULNERABLE**

**Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao 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

**White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus leucophthalmus***

Common in the lowlands around Amazonia Lodge

**Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii***

A few sightings and excellent views at the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake.

**Andean Parakeet *Bolborhynchus orbynesius***

A flock of 25 birds seen just below Wayquecha.

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

Common and noisy in lowland forest

**Tui Parakeet *Brotogeris sanctithomae***

Just 1 bird seen perched on a *cecropia* tree at Camungo lake.

**Scarlet-shouldered Parrotlet *Touit huetii***

2 birds flew above our catamaran, at the Cocha Blanco lake. A seldom seen species in the area.

**White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster xanthomeria***

Heard from the Cocha Nueva trail, and 3 birds seen flying over the Madre de Dios river during one of our stop on the way to Colorado.

**Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi aurantiigena***

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick, with 12 birds seen in the middle of the hundreds of Blue-headed parrot. Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

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

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

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

Heard near the 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 nattereri***

25+ at the Macaw lick

**Scaly-naped Amazon *Amazona mercenaria mercenaria***

A cloud forest Amazonas – seen near Pillahuata, and also surprisingly near Quitacalzones at only 1100 m elevation.

**Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa farinosa***

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick. Noisy birds and with the Macaws make tape recording tricky sometimes. *Farinosa* is latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

**HOATZIN**

**Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin***

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

**CUCKOOS**

**Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana***

Common in the lowlands

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

Common in the lowlands

**Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia naevia*\***

Heard on the way to Puerto Maldonado

**Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi australis***

Amazing!! After not seeing one in years, we saw 4 different birds in two consecutive birds at Amazonia lodge. All these sightings have been made close to army-ant swarms. A lifer for everybody!

**OWLS**

**Rufescent Screech-owl *Megascops ingens ingens***

Finally seen, and very well, after 3 consecutive nights searching for it!

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

Excellent views 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.

**Black-banded Owl *Strix huhula huhula*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge

**Rufous-banded Owl *Strix albitarsus*\***

Heard at Wayquecha

**Crested Owl *Lophostrix cristata cristata*\***

Heard at MWC

**Spectacled Owl *Ptilinopus perspicillata perspicillata*\***

Heard at MWC

**Amazonian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium hardyi***

Seen very well at dusk in the MWC garden. What a dwarf Pygmy-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).

**RR Pacific (Peruvian) Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium peruanum***

One seen well near Tipon ruins. Recently described: König (1991); separated from *Glaucidium brasilianum* based primarily on vocalizations. It may be more complex with the interandean valley populations being yet another species

**Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum ucayalae***

One seen well on the Cocha Nueva trail, and heard near Puerto Maldonado

**Burrowing Owl *Speotyto cunicularia juninensis***

3 near Puerto Maldonado

**POTOOS**

**Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis grandis***

Stunning views at Amazonia lodge, perched near the pond. Another one was found on his day roost, just a few meters above us, at the Camungo canopy platform.

**Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus griseus***

Heard at Amazonia Lodge, and one seen at MWC

**Andean Potoo *Nyctibius maculosus***

One came to the tape at Rocotal.

**NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS**

**Rufous-bellied Nighthawk *Lurocalis rufiventris***

One flew just overhead when we were waiting for the Swallow-tailed Nightjar, and another one heard a few bends below Wayquecha.

**Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris rupestris***

Great looks along the Madre de Dios river. Roosts on sandbars and dead logs in the river. How does it handle the heat?

**Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis albicollis***

Seen in the Amazonia lodge garden

**Ocellated Poorwill *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus ocellatus***

Incredible close views near the Tapir blind. Two birds seen very well at a few meters, and at least 4 more birds heard.

**Silky-tailed Nightjar** *Caprimulgus sericaudatus mengeli*

One at the tapir lik at MWC

**Swallow-tailed Nightjar** *Uropsalis segmentata kalinowskii*

A male and a female seen well along the road near Wayquecha Biological Station. *Uropsalis* from the Greek – *orop* = tail and *psalis* = shears. Shear-tailed referring to the male's tail.

**Lyre-tailed Nightjar** *Uropsalis lyra peruana*

A full tailed male displaying above Paradise lodge, and a female on a day roost at Union Bridge. Wow!

## SWIFTS

**Chestnut-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne rutilus brunntorques*

Only 3 seen near Paradise lodge

**White-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne zonaris ssp.*

Common

**Grey-rumped Swift** *Chaetura cinereiventris sclateri*

A few seen in the lowlands

**Short-tailed Swift** *Chaetura brachyura brachyura*

Regular sightings in the lowlands

**Neotropical Palm-Swift** *Tachornis squamata semota*

Common in the lowlands

## HUMMINGBIRDS

**Rufous-breasted Hermit** *Glaucis hirsute hirsuta*

One near MWC

**Green Hermit** *Phaethornis guy apicalis*

One on the trail below Cock-of-the-rock lodge.

**Great-billed Hermit** *Phaethornis malaris bolivianus*

One at MWC

**White-bearded Hermit** *Phaethornis hispidus*

A few sightings at Amazonia lodge and MWC

**E Koepcke's Hermit** *Phaethornis koepckeae*

A Peruvian endemic and a speciality at Amazonia Lodge. Two birds seen.

Named for German Ornithologist and author resident in Peru Maria Koepcke. She wrote Birds of the Department of Lima and was killed tragically in a plane crash in Peru in 1977. **NEAR-THREATENED**

**Reddish Hermit** *Phaethornis ruber ruber*

One seen daily at Manu Wildlife Centre

**Green-fronted Lancebill** *Doryfera ludovicae ludovicae*

At least four different birds seen above Paradise lodge

**Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis aequatorialis***

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

**White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora mellivora***

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

**Green Violet-ear *Colibri thalassinus crissalis***

A few in the cloud forest. *Thalassinus* is Latin for 'sea green'.

**Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans coruscans***

At Huacarpay lakes and Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders.

**Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti pallidiventris***

Only one seen the first day at Amazonia lodge.

**Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei delattrei***

A splendid male at Amazonia Lodge. Stunner! Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838)

**Wire-crested Thorntail *Popelairia popelairii***

Good looks of a male at Paradise lodge

**Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus peruanus***

Two seen daily in the Amazonia lodge garden.

Species limits in the *mellisugus* group of taxa in *Chlorostilbon* are complex. At one extreme, Zimmer (1950d) and Schuchmann (1999) considered them all conspecific, including the *canivetii* group of Middle America. *Chlorostilbon gibsoni* (including *nitens*) was usually (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("Red-billed Emerald") from *C. mellisugus*, as was *C. canivetii*. Stiles (1996a) proposed that *C. mellisugus* should be treated as at least three separate species within South America: *melanorhynchus* (of western Colombia and Ecuador), *gibsoni* (northern and central Colombia, NW Venezuela), and *mellisugus* (rest of South America); this represents a partial return to the classification of Cory (1918) and was followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). Together, these taxa would form a superspecies with recently described *olivaresi*. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *C. mellisugus* to form a superspecies with Middle American *Chlorostilbon* species but not with *C. gibsoni*, because the two were thought to be sympatric [are they? breeding?] in the Magdalena Valley, Colombia. SACC proposal passed to follow species limits proposed by Stiles (1996a).

**Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata boliviana***

A few seen at Amazonia edge and MWC

**Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone josephinae***

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 bartletti***

Two at Amazonia Lodge

**Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys chlorospila***

Fairly common in the cloud forest

**Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens***

Oe seen daily in the feeders at Amazonia Lodge

**Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri otero***

Commonest hummer at the Cock of the Rock and Paradise lodges feeders

**Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas peruviana***

At Huacarpay lake – the worlds largest Hummingbird

**Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus***

Only one seen at Wayquecha

**Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanopterus peruvianus***

Four at the Acjanaco pass

**Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena obscura***

Two sightings above Paradise lodge

**RR Collared Inca *Coeligena coeligena omissa***

Only one in the Cloud Forest. We saw the *omissa* subspecies with the rufous chest band. The southern subspecies *inca* and *omissa* were 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.

**RR Violet-throated Starfrontlet *Coeligena violifer osculans***

Three seen around Pillahuata

**Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua metthewsii***

One seen near Wayquecha

**Amethyst-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus amethysticollis amethysticollis***

Common in the higher cloud forest

**Coppery-naped (Sapphire-vented) Puffed *Eriocnemis luciani sapphiropygia***

One seen briefly below Wayquecha

The southern subspecies *sapphiropygia* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Eriocnemis luciani*, but Peters (1945) and most subsequent classifications treated them as conspecific; Schuchmann (1999), however, treated it as a separate species from *E. luciani*, and Schuchmann et al. (2001) provided evidence for this treatment. SACC [proposal](#) to recognize *sapphiropygia* as separate species did not pass. The subspecies *catharina* was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *Eriocnemis luciani*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.

**Buff-thighed Puffleg *Haplophaedia assimilis***

Two good sightings on the upper part of the Manu road.

*Haplophaedia assimilis* (Buff-thighed Puffleg) was formerly (e.g., Peters 1945, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *H. aureliae* (Greenish Puffleg), but Schuchmann et al. (2000) provided rationale for treating it as a separate species, representing a return to the classification of Cory (1918). Treated as full species by the IOC and SACC

**Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii annae***

A male with rufous boots visiting the Paradise garden daily.

**RR Scaled Metaltail *Metallura aeneocauda aeneocauda***

One of this scarce species in the Wayquecha garden

**Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina smaragdinicollis***

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***

A few sightings near Wayquecha Biological Station

**Long-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus kingi smaragdinus***

A few 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 nobilis***

A splendid male in the *Nicotiana* bushes around Huacarpay Lake. A most wanted bird.

**Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi geoffroyi***

One at Cock-of-the-rock lodge

**Long-billed Starthroat *Calliphlox amethystine longirostris***

One in the Amazonia lodge garden

**White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant***

Seen daily around Paradise lodge.

**TROGONS & QUETZALS**

**Crested Quetzal *Pharomachrus antisianus***

Excellent views around Paradise lodge.

**Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps auriceps***

Stunning – excellent views on the upper part of the Manu road.

**Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus*\***

Just heard on the tapir trail at MWC

**Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus eumorphus***

Probably the most trogon in the lowlands.

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.

**Green-backed Trogon *Trogon viridis***

Excellent view on a bird perched on the side of the road, on the way to Puerto Carlos.

A recent split from White-tailed Trogon *T. chionurus*

**Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris collaris***

Common vocally in the lowland Amazon and several individuals seen.

**Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus heliothrix***

A few in the Cloud Forest

**Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui peruvianus***

Common especially at Amazonia Lodge

**Amazonian Trogon *Trogon ramonianus***

Two seen at MWC

The subspecies *ramonianus* and *caligatus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) considered separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, but Peters (1945) considered them all conspecific. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, and this was followed by Hilty (2003); SACC proposal to recognize this split did not pass because of insufficient published data. 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 *Megaceryle torquata torquata***

A total of three along the river and at Cocha Blanco.

**Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona***

Common along the river.

**Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana americana***

Three at Camungo, and two more at Cocha Blanco

**Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloroceryle inda***

One at Amazonia lodge, and one more at MWC

**American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloroceryle aenea aenea***

An excellent view at Cocha Camungo.

## **MOTMOTS**

**Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum pyrrholaemum***

Heard daily at MWC where we also had a nice view on two birds. Electron is Greek for the color amber.

**Rufous Motmot *Baryphthengus martii martii*\***

Only heard near Pilcopata

**Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota ignobilis***

Heard daily at MWC, and two seen at the Cocha Nueva trail.

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

## JACAMARS

### **RR** Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

10 seen well on Cocha Camungo.

*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).

### **Bluish-fronted Jacamar** *Galbula cyanescens*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

### **White-throated Jacamar** *Brachygalba albogularis*

**RR** Two seen at la Pastora on our last morning at Puerto Maldonado. A tricky to see range restricted species.

### **Paradise Jacamar** *Galbula dea brunneiceps*

Three seen along the Colpa trail at MWC

## PUFFBIRDS

### **Chestnut-capped Puffbird** *Bucco macrodactylus*

An excellent view at Amazonia lodge

### **Striolated Puffbird** *Nystalus striolatus striolatus*

One seen near the bridge at MWC, and regularly heard.

### **Semicollared Puffbird** *Malacoptila semicineta*

Fantastic view along the Grid trail system!!!

### **Black-streaked Puffbird** *Malacoptila fulvogularis*

Two very excited and cooperative birds seen below Paradise lodge

### **Lanceolated Monklet** *Micromonacha lanceolata*

Excellent scope view near Quitacalzones

### **Rufous-capped Nunlet** *Nonnula ruficapilla ruficapilla*

Heard only at Amazonia lodge, and two found at MWC.

### **Black-fronted Nunbird** *Monasa nigrifrons nigrifrons*

Very common and seen daily in the lowlands.

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 peruana*

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

**Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa tenebrosa***

Common along the lowland rivers

**BARBETS & TOUCANS**

**Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus insperatus/orosae***

Only one seen at Manu Wildlife Center and a few more heard

*Capito brunneipectus* and *C. auratus* were formerly (e.g., Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific with *C. niger*. Haffer (1997) split *brunneipectus* and *auratus* from *niger* because: (1) no good evidence was ever presented for the treatment of the three as conspecific; (2) no evidence exists for gene flow between *niger* and *auratus* where they are in contact; and (3) *brunneipectus* differs dramatically in coloration from *auratus* and *niger*. Genetic data (Armenta et al. 2005) support this treatment. Sibley & Monroe (1990), Short & Horne (2001), and Short & Horne (2002a) treated *brunneipectus* as separate species but not *auratus*. *Capito niger*, *C. auratus*, and *C. brunneipectus* presumably form a superspecies (Haffer 1997), but Short & Horne (2001) were not confident that *brunneipectus* belongs in that group; *C. niger* and *C. brunneipectus* are monotypic, with all subspecies-level taxa in the group included under *C. auratus*. Ridgway (1914), Cory (1919), Pinto (1937), and Chapman (1928) treated *auratus* as a separate species, but Bond & Meyer de Schauensee (1943), Ripley (1945), and Peters (1948) considered them conspecific.

**Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni aurantiicollis*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge and MWC

**Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor versicolor***

Two seen our first morning at Paradise lodge. A spectacular species

**Black-throated (Emerald) Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus (prasinus) atrogularis***

Two seen at Amazonia lodge, where we heard a few more.

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

**Blue-banded Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*\***

At Rocotal

**Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis castanotis***

A few sightings. In Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracarís

**Curl-crested Aracari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii***

Three birds in a fruiting fig tree at Manu Wildlife Center.

**Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan *Andigena hypoglauca lateralis***

Stunning views near Wayquecha.

**Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii langsdorffii*\***

Heard on the Colpa trail

**Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus culminatus***

Seen at the Camungo oxbow lake, and a few more heard.

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 cuvieri***

Common in the lowlands.

Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cuvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cuvieri* (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 *cuvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

**WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS**

**Rufous-breasted Piculet *Picumnus rufiventris grandis***

Good looks at this bamboo specialist on the Cocha Nueva trail

**Fine-barred Piculet *Picumnus subtilis***

A very cooperative male and 3 more heard at Amazonia lodge.

**Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus***

Only a few sightings.

**White-throated Woodpecker *Piculus leucolaemus***

Two seen well on the Grid at MWC.

**Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus chrysogaster***

Common around Paradise lodge

**Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Piculus rivolii atriceps***

Excellent view below Wayquecha Biological Station.

**Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola puna***

A few on the way to Paucartambo

**Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus lineatus***

A few sightings in the lowlands

**Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis trachelopyrus\****

Heard at MWC

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos melanoleucos***

Good views at MWC

**OVENBIRDS**

**Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris albiventris***

2 in the highlands on the way to Paucartambo

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. olrogi*, *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 Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action.

**White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis atacamensis***

One seen along a stream on the way to Paucartambo

**Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor***

Seen daily in the Amazonia lodge and MWC gardens

**E Puna Thistletail *Schizoeaca helleri***

Three 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

**Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis albigularis***

Heard on several occasions and one seen well at Cocha Camungo

**RR Cabanis' Spinetail *Synallaxis cabanisi cabanisi***

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and heard at Cocha Nueva

**Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis huallagae/canipileus***

Nice view in the Amazonia lodge garden and also heard near Puerto Maldonado

**Ash-browed Spinetail *Cranioleuca curtata debilis***

Two in a mixed species flock, only seen flying from a tree to another... better view desired...

**E Marcapata Spinetail *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae***

Two birds seen in Chusquea Bamboo near Pillahuata. A highly localised endemic (Cuzco only)  
Named for the town of Marcapata in Peru

**E Creamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula***

A Peruvian endemic. Three seen near Cusco.

**Speckled Spinetail *Cranioleuca gutturata***

One seen well along the Colpa trail at MWC

**E Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis***

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

**Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis robusta***

One seen well at the highest pass between Cusco and Paucartambo.

**Scribble-tailed Canastero** *Asthenes maculicauda*

Two birds taped in after a long search at Acjanaco.

**Streak-fronted Thornbird** *Phacellodomus striaticeps griseipectus*

A pair building a nest and one more bird heard at Huacarpay.

**Wren-like Rushbird** *Phleocryptus melanops schoenobaenus*

At Huacarpay. A reedbed specialist

**Spotted Barbtail** *Premnoplex brunnescens brunnescens\**

Along the Manu road

**Pearled Treerunner** *Margarornis squamiger peruvianus*

A few in the higher Cloud Forests

**Point-tailed Palmcreeper** *Berlepschia reikerii*

Scope views of the enigmatic species at the stakeout near Puerto Maldonado.

**Chestnut-winged Hookbill** *Ancistrops strigilatus*

One seen well, and quite responsive to the tape, at MWC

**Eastern (Striped) Woodhaunter** *Hyloctistes subulatus subulatus*

Brief views on one at Amazonia lodge

Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that Trans-Andean populations (*virgatus* group) and Amazonian populations might merit species rank based on vocal differences; Ridgely & Tudor (2001) and Hilty (2003) treated them as separate species. SACC [proposal](#) to elevate *virgatus* to species rank did not pass because of insufficient published data

**Montane Foliage-gleaner** *Anabacerthia striaticollis yungae*

Two in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner** *Philidor erythrocerum lyra*

A few seen at MWC following mixed-species flocks.

**RR Peruvian Recurvebill** *Simoxenops ucayalae*

One glimpsed on the Cocha Nueva trail. Named for the Ucayali River in North Peru. **NEAR-THREATENED**

**Striped Treehunter** *Thripadectes holostictus moderatus*

Nicve view on a cooperative bird along the Manu road.

**Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner** *Automolus ochrolaemus ochrolaemus\**

Heard at several places and an excited bird seen near Quitacalzones.

**Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner** *Automolus infuscatus infuscatus*

A few 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 consobrinus\**

Frequently heard in the lowlands

**Black-tailed Leaf-tosser** *Sclerurus caudacutus brunneus*

One very responsive bird on the Grid

**Slender-billed Xenops** *Xenops tenuirostris tenuirostris*

One in a mixed species flock at MWC

**Plain Xenops** *Xenops minutes obsoletus*

Two at Amazonia Lodge and two more at MWC. *Xenops* from the Greek = "Strange face" referring to the odd upturned bills of the Xenops

**Plain-brown Woodcreeper** *Dendrocincla fuliginosa atrirostris*

Two following an army-ant swarm at Amazonia lodge.

Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *turdina* and *atrirostris* each as separate species from *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*; Pinto (1937) treated *turdina* as a separate species but not *atrirostris*; Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them all conspecific. Sibley & Monroe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Marantz et al. (2003) treated *turdina* as a separate species ("Plain-winged Woodcreeper") based largely on Willis (1983)

**White-chinned Woodcreeper** *Dendrocincla merula bartletti*

One in a group of birds following an army-ant swarm, but flew away and never came back... a leader only.

**Long-tailed Woodcreeper** *Deconychura longicauda pallida*\*

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

The subspecies *typica* was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925) treated (with *minor*) as a separate species from *Deconychura longicauda*. Marantz et al. (2003) indicated that vocal differences among populations suggest that more than one species might be involved, with the *typica* group possibly more closely related to *Certhiasomus stictolaema* than to Amazonian *longicauda* group.

**Olivaceous Woodcreeper** *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus*

Only two 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 castelnaudii/albigularis*

A few in the lowlands

**Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper** *Dendrexetastes rufigula devillei*

Seen well at Amazonia Lodge and calling there pre-dawn every day and also in the clearing at Manu Wildlife Center

**Strong-billed Woodcreeper** *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus lineatocephalus*\*

Heard only near Wayquecha

The *orenocensis* subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, AOU 1983) treated as a separate species from *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*, and Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that this would be found to be the correct treatment. The *emigrans* subspecies group of Middle America was also formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1911) considered a separate species. Zimmer (1934c), however, was unable to find a clear demarcation in plumage between the two groups, and Marantz et al. (2003) noted that voices were remarkably similar among these forms, given their pronounced plumage differences; clearly, a thorough analysis is required.

**Straight-billed Woodcreeper** *Dendroplex picus peruvianus*

One at Cocha Blanco lake.

The SACC says “*Xiphorhynchus picus* and *X. kienerii* (= *necopinus*) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Zimmer 1934c, Pinto 1937, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) treated in a separate genus, *Dendroplex*, but this was merged into *Xiphorhynchus* by Peters (1951). Wetmore (1972), however, maintained *Dendroplex* as a separate genus based not only on bill shape but on (unstated) cranial characters. Move Straight-billed Woodcreeper and Zimmer's Woodcreeper from *Xiphorhynchus* to *Dendroplex* (Aleixo 2002, Aleixo et al 2007, SACC)

**Elegant Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus elegans juruanus***

Two in response to playback on the Grid Trail at Manu Wildlife Center, and a few more heard. 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 dorbignyanus***

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.

**Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis bangsi***

At least two different birds seen in the Cloud Forest.

**Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger carabayae***

A few near Wayquecha

**Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis/devius***

A very responsive bird below Paradise lodge. Two more heard.

**ANTBIRDS**

**Fasciated Antshrike *Cymbilaimus lineatus intermedius***

A few heard, and finally two birds seen, jumping between tangles, at MWC.

**RR Bamboo Antshrike *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae***

An excellent view in the Guadua bamboo at MWC

**Great Antshrike *Taraba major melanurus***

Commonly heard and seen on a couple of occasions.

**Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus radiatus***

A pair very well seen at Cocha Camungo, and a few more heard near Puerto Maldonado.

**Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus puncticeps***

Bloody hell! We put a marathon effort into seeing this but finally had great views!

**Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus schistaceus***

Commonly heard we saw a few

**Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caeruleus melanochrous***

Excellent view in the Cloud Forest on a male of the very dark *melanochrous* subspecies.

Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Hayes (1995) suggested that *Thamnophilus caeruleus* may consist of more than one species; Cory & Hellmayr (1924) considered the western subspecies *connectens*, *aspersiventer*, and *melanochrous* each as separate species, but these were all considered conspecific with *T. caeruleus* by Zimmer (1933b) and Peters (1951); other authors (e.g. REF) have also considered the subspecies *gilvigaster* as a separate species. Vocal and genetic data support continued treatment of the Bolivian taxa, where most of the plumage extremes are represented, as subspecies of a single species (Brumfield 2005, Isler et al. 2005).

**Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygiptila stellaris stellaris***

Two seen at Manu Wildlife Center. *Stellaris* – Latin for “set with stars” – reference to the spotted wings of the this antshrike

**Plain Antvireo *Dysithamnus mentalis olivaceus*\***

One in the hill forest near Quitacalzone

**Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus***

At least two different pairs at Manu Wildlife Center Lodge

**Bluish-slate Antshrike *Thamnomanes schistogynus schistogynus***

Understory flock leader and common – seen many days in the lowlands and its call leads you to mixed understory flocks.

**Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura***

Commonly heard and seen well during our lunch stop near Pilcopata

**Sclater’s Antwren *Myrmotherula sclateri*\***

Heard only in the canopy at MWC....

**Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata***

A pair seen at the pond at Amazonia lodge, and one more at MWC

**Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda australis***

One of the commoner *Myrmotherula* in the foothills we saw at least 4 different birds.

**Plain-throated Antwren *Myrmotherula hauxwelli hauxwelli***

A male of the ground-hugging Antwren seen on the way to the Camungo platform. Named for James Hauxwell - a collector living in Peru in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century.

**Ornate Antwren *Myrmotherula ornate meridionalis atrogularis/meridionalis***

3-4 birds seen below Paradise lodge

Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that *Epinecrophylla ornata* might consist of more than one species; the subspecies *atrogularis* was considered a separate species from *Epinecrophylla ornata* by Cory & Hellmayr (1924), but Zimmer (1932a) provided rationale for their treatment as conspecific

**Long-winged Antwren *Myrmotherula longipennis garbei***

Two very well seen in a mixed-species flock at MWC

**Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii menetriesii***

A little guy seen at Amazonia lodge

**Banded Antbird *Dichrozona cincta***

One seen at MWC after a long try.

**Yellow-breasted Antwren *Herpsilochmus axillaris axillaris***  
Two were seen singing near the 1000 meter bridge at Quita Calzones

**Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei devillei***  
One of these Bamboo specialists on the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center

**Chestnut-shouldered Antwren *Terenura humeralis*\***  
One on the Look-out trail at MWC. Hard to find this tiny canopy bird, from the forest floor!!

**Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens sclateri*\***  
Commonly heard but tricky to see this canopy vine tangle specialist

**Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda***  
Excellent view our last morning, along the Anthrush trail

**Black Antbird *Cercomacra serva*\***  
Very good view at Amazonia lodge

**RR Manu Antbird *Cercomacra manu***  
Excellent view on a pair at 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 Paradise lodge

**White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys leucophrys***  
A common but very pretty, lowland Antbird. Several encounters

**Black-faced Antbird *Myrmoborus myotherinus myotherinus***  
A few heard in the lowlands, and good views at Amazonia lodge

**Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis subflava***  
On the whole does not warble! We got the *subflava* subspecies in the foothills, and *collinsi* in the lowlands.  
A recent split from *Hypocnemis cantator* “Warbling Antbird”

**Band-tailed Antbird *Hypocnemoides maculicauda***  
Good looks at Amazonia lodge and at the Cocha Blanco lake.

**Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia argentata***  
Good looks at Amazonia lodge and at the Cocha Blanco lake – another lakeside specialist

**RR White-lined Antbird *Percnostola lophotes***  
Another bamboo specialist. Range just creeps over the border into NW Bolivia. Several seen especially along the Anthrush and Cocha Nueva trails at Manu Wildlife Center

**Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Myrmeciza hemimelaena hemimelaena***  
Common denizen of the lowland rainforest. One seen well at Amazonia lodge, and many more heard.

**Plumbeous Antbird *Myrmeciza hyperythra***  
Two very cooperative birds 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 fortis***

Three different and excellent sightings during that trip, always associated with army-ant swarms.

**Black-throated Antbird *Myrmeciza atrothorax melanura***

Common by voice but only one seen

**White-throated Antbird *Gymnopithys salvini***

Excellent views of this beautiful antbird associated with army-ant swarm at MWC

**Spot-backed Antbird *Hylophylax naevia inexpectatus***

One seen at Amazonia lodge

**Scale-backed Antbird *Hylophylax poecilinota griseiventris***

A pair seen well following an army-ant swarm at MWC

**Black-spotted Bare-eye *Phlegopsis nigromaculata nigromaculata***

Excellent views at Amazonia lodge, with at least three birds following an army-ant swarm. Many more heard.

**ANTTHRUSHES**

**Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma nigrifrons*\***

Heard twice from the canopy platform at MWC, not the best place to look for an antthrush...

**Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis analis***

Heard daily in the lowlands, and at least two excellent sightings.

**RR Rufous-fronted Antthrush *Formicarius rufifrons***

Fantastic view our last morning along 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

**ANTPITTAS**

**Scaled Antpitta *Grallaria guatemalensis sororia***

Excellent view along the trail below Cock-of-the-rock lodge!!

**E Red-and-white Antpitta *Grallaria erythroleuca***

A Peruvian endemic restricted to the Department of Cusco. Stunning view at Pillahuata in the Cloud Forest!!

**RR Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufula occobambae***

An other amazing antpitta view!! Two birds 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 berlepschi***

Always a tricky one to see but we finally managed good views at Amazonia lodge

**Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmothera campanisona minor*\***

Heard at Amazonia lodge

**GNATEATERS**

**RR Slaty Gnatcatcher *Conopophaga ardesiaca saturata***

Four on the trails at Cock of the Rock Lodge. A tough to see species

**TAPACULOS**

**Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus erithacus/thoracicus***

The only tapaculo species in the lowlands, seen at MWC and heard many days.

**Trilling Tapaculo *Scytalopus parvirostris*\***

Heard near Wayquecha

**White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytalopus atratus atratus***

Heard on several days at middle elevations in the Cloud forest . One seen near Paradise lodge.

The *atratus* group certainly contains several taxa and will be split in the future. Manu 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* (Rufous-vented Tapaculo); 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.

**RR Puna Tapaculo *Scytalopus simonsi***

An excellent view at Acjanaco pass

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

**Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis striaticollis***

Fairly common in the higher Cloud Forest

**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 latirostre caniceps***

Excellent view on two birds, on the way to Pilcopata

**E Black-backed Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilatriccus pulchellum***

Two very excited birds seen on the way to Pilcopata

**Flammulated Bamboo-tyrant *Hemitriccus flammulatus flammulatus*\***

Heard at the Cocha Nueva trail.

**White-bellied Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus griseipectus***

Heard most days at Manu Wildlife Center and one chased and seen: T-shirt Bird!

**Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus granadensis pyrrhops*\***

We worked on a couple of non-co-operative birds at Wayquecha!

**Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum signatum***

Two well seen at the macaw clay-lik.

**Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum neglectum***

Heard daily in the lowlands. Fantastic views on this beauty from the Camungo platform.

**Ringed Antpipit *Corythopis torquatus torquatus***

A very good view at Amazonia lodge, + a bird landing on the trail when we were watching at the Rufous-fronted Antthrush!!

**Bolivian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius bolivianus***

Good looks along the Manu road

**Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes gilvus***

One in the Amazonia lodge garden – did you see the slender feet?

**Southern Beardless-tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum bolivianum***

One seen well at Cocha Camungo lake. An austral migrant.

Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Fitzpatrick (2004) suggested that *Camptostoma obsoletum* may consist of more than one species. Ridgway (1907) treated the Central American and western South American subspecies as a separate species, *C. pusillum*.

**Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus***

Daily in the MWC garden

**Forest Elaenia *Myiopagis gaimardii gaimardii***

Some excellent views from the canopy platforms at MWC

**White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps urabambae***

20+ around the Huacarpay lake

**Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae intensa*\***

Heard at Wayquecha Biological Station

**White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys brunneomarginatus***

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

**White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus taeniopterus***

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

**Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea cinerea***

One at Paucartambo, and one more below Paradise lodge

**Plain Tyrannulet *Inezia inornata***

An austral migrant seen twice on the trip, at the macaw clay-lik and near Puerto Maldonado.

**Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris cuzcoensis***

Two seen very well at Cusco

**Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra alticola***

A few at Huacarpay Lakes – always a treat!

**Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant** *Pogonotriccus ophthalmicus ottonis*

A few in the mixed-species flocks around Paradise lodge

**RR Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes parkeri*

Two below Paradise lodge

**Short-tailed Pygmy-tyrant** *Myiornis ecaudatus ecaudatus*

Excellent view at Amazonia lodge!! The smallest passerine in the World!

**Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant** *Lophotriccus pileatus hypochlorus*

Common vocally with one seen in the Cloud Forest

**Dusky-tailed Flatbill** *Ramphotricon fuscicauda*

Two responsive birds in the Cocha Nueva bamboo. Until recently a little known species.

**Rufous-tailed Flatbill** *Ramphotricon ruficauda*

Called in and seen well on the Tapir trail

**Gray-crowned Tolmomyias** *Tolmomyias poliocephalus poliocephalus*

Well seen near Pilcopata, and more heard at Amazonia lodge.

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

**Olive-faced (Yellow-breasted) Tolmomyias** *Tolmomyias flaviventris subsimilis*

Two well seen below Paradise 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 *subsimilis* and *dissors* to represent taxa that were intermediate between the two, and this treatment was followed by Fitzpatrick (2004) in the absence of published data supporting a split."

**Golden-crowned Spadebill** *Platyrinchus coronatus coronatus*

Fairly common on the grid with two well seen.

**Handsome Flycatcher** *Myiophobus pulcher oblitus*

Two seen by André at the tunnels area below Wayquecha.

**Cinnamon Flycatcher** *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus cinnamomeus*

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Euler's Flycatcher** *Lathrotriccus euleri bolivianus\**

Heard at MWC

**Smoke-colored Pewee** *Contopus fumigatus fumigatus*

Regular in the Manu Cloud Forest. We also saw one building a nest at Rocotal.

**Black Phoebe** *Sayornis nigricans angustirostris*

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

**Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus rubinus***

The austral migrant southern form was seen in the Amazonian lowlands

**Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca thoracica thoracica***

Good looks below Pillahuata.

Biochemical work done at Copenhagen University by Jon Fjeldsa, indicates this is a separate species from Slaty-backed Chat-tyrant – *O. cinnamomeiventris* to the north of the Marañon valley.

A good looking bird!

García-Moreno et al. (1998) suggested that the plumage and genetic differences between subspecies groups north and south of the Marañon should be recognized at the species level, with *Ochthoeca thoracica* the name for the southern species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) reported that there are also vocal differences that would support this split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) further recognized Venezuelan *nigrita* as a separate species from *O. cinnamomeiventris*, as done by Cory & Hellmayr (1927); see Zimmer (1937b) for the rationale for treating them all as conspecific based on plumage pattern, the treatment followed by Fitzpatrick (2004).

**Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis***

Pretty bird of the roadside

**Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi***

Common at higher elevations near Ajcanaco Pass

**D'Orbigny's Chat-tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthoides polionota***

Two seen on the way to Paucartambo.

**White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys urubambae***

Two at Huacarpay Lakes.

**Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis***

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

**Streak-throated Bush-tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis pallidus***

One at the tunnel area below Wayquecha

**Rufous-webbed Tyrant *Polioxolmis rufipennis rufipennis***

Two on the way to Paucartambo

**Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris***

Several in drier rockier habitat on the way to Paucartambo

**Little Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis***

Resident and the only Amazonian Ground-Tyrant. Two seen at the Macaw clay lik.

**Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis***

Resident. At least 10 birds around the Huacarpay lake.

The northern subspecies *occipitalis* may be a separate species from *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*

**Cinereous Ground-tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea argentina***

One seen on the way to Paucartambo. An austral migrant.

**Andean Negrito *Lessonia oreas***

One at the Huacarpay lake

**Long-tailed Tyrant** *Colonia colonus niveiceps*

At least two different birds

**White-eyed Attila** *Attila bolivianus nattereri*

Excellent view at Cocha Nueva trail, and a few more heard.

**Bright-rumped Attila** *Attila spadiceus spadiceus*

Superbe view from the Amazonia lodge canopy platform, and heard almost daily in the lowlands.

**Greyish Mourner** *Rhytipterna simplex frederici*

Seen well at MWC

**Eastern Sirystes** *Sirystes sibilator albocinereus*

Seen on the Grid.

*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.”

**Dusky-capped Flycatcher** *Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps*

We saw the *atriceps* subspecies on the Manu road. Lanyon (1978) also showed that lowland *tuberculifer* group intergrades with montane *atriceps* group in the southern Andes; they had been considered separate species

**Swainson's Flycatcher** *Myiarchus swainsoni ferocior*

An austral migrant seen at the macaw clay-lik and from the Camungo canopy platform

**Short-crested Flycatcher** *Myiarchus ferox ferox*

Contacted almost daily in the lowlands

**Tropical Kingbird** *Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus*

André favorite bird; we saw quite a few.

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** *Megarynchus pitangua pitangua\**

**Lemon-browed Flycatcher** *Conopias cinchoneti cinchoneti*

Several sightings around Paradise Lodge

**Golden-crowned Flycatcher** *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus chrysocephalus*

A few sightings along the Manu road

**Social Flycatcher** *Myiozetetes similis similis*

Common

**Gray-capped Flycatcher** *Myiozetetes granadensis obscurior*

Common but less than the previous species

**Piratic Flycatcher** *Legatus leucophaeus leucophaeus*

A few from the Camungo canopy platform

**Lesser Kiskadee** *Philohydor lictor lictor*

Fairly common alongside Oxbow lakes

**Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus sulphuratus***

Common

**COTINGAS**

**Cinereous Mourner *Laniocera hypopyrra*\***

Heard at MWC

**Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristata***

A nice view from the bus on the way to Acjanaco

**Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata viridicauda***

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

**White-browed Purpletuft *Iodopleura isabellae isabellae***

Two birds seen very close, from the Camungo canopy platform.

**Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans***

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center. One seen well.

**Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana***

A male seen from the Camungo canopy platform

**Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana***

A female first seen near Pilcopata, and a male latter from the Cocha Nueva trail.

**Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus***

Two sightings in the lowlands.

**Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Querula purpurata***

A flock of five or so from the Camungo canopy platform. *Querula* = querulous, complaining, noisy just like a flock of these fruitcrows in the forest.

**Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus***

A fantastic view on a female in the garden of Paradise lodge!!

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

Five-six males displaying at the well known lek, and a few more when biridng in the Cloud Forest.

**MANAKINS**

**Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda purusiana***

Wonderful views on two displaying males at MWC

**Round-tailed Manakin *Pipra chloromeros***

More than 15 males displaying at the usual lek at Amazonia lodge

**Blue-crowned Manakin *Pipra coronata exquisita*\***

Heard along the Tapir trail at MWC

**Blue-backed Manakin *Chiroxiphia pareola regina***

Two seen very well along the Tapir trail

**Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana***

Seen briefly around Cock of the Rock Lodge.

**Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus pyrocephalus***

Excellent view of this splendid manakin at Amazonia lodge!!

**Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyranneutes stolzmanni*\***

Heard daily at MWC

**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 cayana***

Seen almost daily at MWC

**Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata fortis***

Five different birds seen

**Black-crowned Tityra *Tityra inquisitor albitorques***

Two seen well in the lowlands

**Thrush-like Schiffornis *Schiffornis turdinus amazona*\***

Heard near the Tapir blind

**Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor meridionalis***

A beautiful male seen near Pillahuata

**White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus nigriventris***

Heard most days in the lowlands – a few seen.

**INCERTAE SEDIS**

**Wing-barred Piprites *Piprites chloris tschudii/boliviana***

Good view along the Colpa trail at MWC

**VIREOS & GREENLETS**

**Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys***

Seen well in response to playback in the Cloud Forest

**Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo *Vireo chivi (olivaceus)***

A few of the resident non red eyed form. Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield

(2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group.

**Dusky-capped Greenlet *Hylophilus hypoxanthus***

A few seen at Amazonia lodge, following a mixed-species flock

**Tawny-crowned Greenlet *Hylophilus ochraceipes***

Two at Amazonia lodge, following a mixed-species flock

## JAYS

**Inca (Green) Jay *Cyanocorax yncas yncas***

Common 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. luxuosus* ("Green Jay") from South American *C. yncas* ("Inca Jay"), but no data presented; they were formerly (e.g., REFS) considered separate species.

**RR White-collared Jay *Cyanolyca viridicyana cyanolaema***

A nice group seen well at Pillahuata

**Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus violaceus***

Common in the lowlands

**Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas***

Regular sightings seen in the lowlands

## PIPITS

**Paramo Pipit *Anthus bogotensis immaculatus***

One singing at the Acjanaco pass

## SWALLOWS

**White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer***

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

**Brown-chested Martin *Phaeoprogne tapera tapera/fusca***

Only one seen along the Madre de Dios river

**Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea chalybea/macrorhamphus***

Three seen by Bernard at Puerto Maldonado

**Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina murina/cyanodorsalis***

In the highlands, especially around Acjanaco pass and 20+ at Paucartambo

**Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca***

Common

In the highlands we saw the *cyanoleuca* subspecies, and just after a strong friaje (temperate dropping down at 14°C with cold air coming from Patagonia) we saw dozens of Blue-and-white swallow from the *patagonica* subspecies, an austral migrant.

**White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata***

Common on lowland rivers

**Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis***

Common

**DONACOBIUS**

**Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus***

Common on the oxbow lakes and marshes of the lowlands

**WRENS**

**Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus hypostictus***

A nice view on one bird at Cocha Nueva trail, and also heard from Antthrush trail.

**Fulvous Wren *Cinnycerthia fulva fulva***

Excellent view on a group of five birds at the end of the day near Wayquecha. We saw them all entering in a globular nest to spend the night.

**Grass (Sedge) Wren *Cistothorus platensis graminicola*\***

Heard at Acjanaco

**Moustached Wren *Thryothorus genibarbis juruanus***

The common lowland nosiy wren – likes bamboo – A group of three seen at Amazonia lodge.

**House Wren *Troglodytes aedon***

Common in the open habitats. The ones seen in the highlands belong to the *puna/carabayae* subspecies, while in the lowlands they were probably of the *rex* subspecies.

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 macrourus***

Two seen in the humid Cloud Forest

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

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Southern Nightingale-Wren *Microcerculus marginatus marginatus***

Many heard and a superb view at MWC.

*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 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 thoracicus***

Heard at Cock of the Rock Lodge where one was seen too briefly

**GNATWRENS AND ALLIES**

**Tawny-faced Gnatwren *Microbates cinereiventris***

1 came to the tape, on the hillside above Amazonia lodge

## THRUSHES

### **Andean Solitaire** *Myadestes ralloides ralloides*

We saw two of them, and heard many more!

### **White-eared Solitaire** *Entomodestes leucotis*

Brief views and several heard

### **Spotted Nightingale-thrush** *Catharus dryas maculatus\**

Heard from the Cock-of-the-rock blind.

### **Chiguanco Thrush** *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

The common Andean Thrush seen at Huacarpay and on the way to Acjanaco

### **Great Thrush** *Turdus fuscater ockendeni*

The common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

### **Glossy-black Thrush** *Turdus serranus serranus*

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

### **Black-billed Thrush** *Turdus ignobilis debilis*

The common Amazonian garden Thrush

### **Lawrence's Thrush** *Turdus ignobilis\**

One heard at MWC

### **Hauxwell's Thrush** *Turdus hauxwelli\**

Heard at MWC

## FINCHES

### **Thick-billed Euphonia** *Euphonia laniirostris*

One seen in the Amazonia lodge garden. The genus name means "fine-voiced"

### **Bronze-green Euphonia** *Euphonia mesochrysa*

Only two seen around Paradise lodge

### **Orange-bellied Euphonia** *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons*

The commonest Euphonia around Paradise lodge

### **Rufous-bellied Euphonia** *Euphonia rufiventris*

Two seen well in the MWC garden

### **Blue-naped Chlorophonia** *Chlorophonia cyanea*

Good views at Cock-of-the-rock lodge

### **Hooded Siskin** *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis*

In the Andes at Huacarpay lake, and also around Paradise lodge

### **Olivaceous Siskin** *Carduelis olivacea*

Seen in the Cloud Forest at Rocotal

## NEW WORLD WARBLERS

### **Tropical Parula** *Parula pitaiyumi*

Only one at Cock-of-the-rock lodge

**Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittatus***

Fairly common around Paradise lodge

**E Cuzco (Golden-bellied) Warbler *Basileuterus chrysogaster***

Common on the road below Quitacalzone bridge, and at Amazonia lodge. *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.

**Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis striaticeps***

Fairly common above Pillahuata with three seen well

**Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus***

Only two seen right next to the Cock of the Rock Lodge

**Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus***

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest

**Buff-rumped warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda***

Heard on the way to Pilcopata

**OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS**

**Casqued Oropendola *Psarocolius oseryi***

Seen well at MWC

**Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus***

Common

**(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***

Excellent views on displaying birds at their colony, on the Tapir trail at MWC

**Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela***

Very common in the lowlands

**Southern Mountain Cacique *Cacicus chrysonotus***

Very nice group of 6 birds below Wayquecha

**Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis***

Good view at MWC

**Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus***

Two at Manu Wildlife Center from the Cocha Camungo Canopy Tower, and two more near Puerto Maldonado.

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

**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***

15+ seen in the pastures around Puerto Maldonado

**Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus***

Common in the lowlands

**BANANAQUIT**

**Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola***

Not common in Manu. Only one seen at Amazonia lodge.

**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

**Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis***

Two birds seen well near Puerto Maldonado.

**Pectoral Sparrow *Arremon taciturnus***

Good views at Amazonia lodge

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

Quite common in the Cloud Forest. The *Atlapetes* genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-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).

**Olive Finch *Lysurus castaneiceps***

One finally seen after a long search near Quitacalzones bridge.

**Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis***

Common in the lowlands

**TANAGERS & ALLIES**

**Red-billed Pied-Tanager** *Lamprospiza melanoleuca*\*

Heard in a mixed-species flock at MWC

**Magpie Tanager** *Cissopis leveriana*

Fairly common in the lowlands

**Grass-green Tanager** *Chlorornis riefferii*

Stunning! Four in total in the Cloud Forest

**Common Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Common between Pillahuata and Paradise Lodge

**Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus parvirostris*

Mostly found above the next bird, its congener, but often in mixed flocks.

**Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Above and below Paradise Lodge

**E White-browed Hemispingus** *Hemispingus auricularis*

Only two 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*

Several above and below Paradise Lodge. The *berlepschi* race is quite different and may deserve full species status.

**Rust-and-Yellow Tanager** *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

Seen daily in the Pillahuata area

**Carmioli's Tanager** *Chlorothraupis carmioli*

One seen briefly on the hill side above Amazonia lodge; more heard

**White-winged Shrike-Tanager** *Lanio versicolor*

A few seen, leading mixed-species flocks at Amazonia and MWC lodge.

**RR Slaty Tanager** *Creurgops dentata*

Four seen near the look-out above Paradise lodge

**Flame-crested Tanager** *Tachyphonus cristatus*

Two in a mixed-species flock at MWC

**White-shouldered Tanager** *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

Two in a mixed-species flock at MWC

**Red-crowned Ant-Tanager** *Habia rubica peruviana*

A few in the understory at Manu Wildlife Center

**Masked Crimson Tanager** *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge; also seen from the Camungo canopy platform.

**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. At Huacarpay Lakes 20+ were seen

**Hooded Mountain-Tanager *Buthraupis montana***

Excellent views on a group of six 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

**Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus somptuosus***

One displaying bird in the Cloud Forest.

**Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis***

Repeated views at middle elevations of the superb Tanager

**Golden-collared Tanager *Iridosornis jelskii***

Seven seen between Wayquecha and Acjanaco pass

**RR Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Delothraupis castaneiventris***

One seen briefly in a mixed-species flock below Wayquecha Biological Station. A tricky one!

**Orange-eared Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea***

Common in the Cloud Forest

**Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana***

A lowland species seen on three different days. 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***

One in a mixed-species flock at Paradise lodge

**Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata***

Not uncommon around 1000 meters.

**Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola***

Two around Paradise lodge

**Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis***

Another Christmas tree bird - Common

**Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis***

Common near Cock-of-the-rock Lodge

**Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii atrocaerulea***

Often a little higher in elevation than the former

**Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia***

One seen at MWC

**Opal-crowned Tanager *Tangara callophrys***

One seen from the Camungo platform.

**Swallow-Tanager *Tersina viridis***

A beautiful female below Paradise lodge, and a male near Puerto Maldonado

**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***

Only one near Paradise lodge

**Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis cyanea***

Common in the higher Cloud Forests

**Guira Tanager *Hemithraupis guira***

Excellent view from the Camungo canopy platform

**Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum***

Common in the Andes at Cusco

**Blue-backed Conebill *Conirostrum sitticolor***

Two in the Cloud Forest

**Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons***

Below Pillahuata. The blue capped race here.

**Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata***

A few sightings

**Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer***

Two seen in total from the Cocha Camungo Canopy Tower

**Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana***

A female at Amazonia lodge

**Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza***

Only one male seen at Amazonia lodge

**Golden-collared Honeycreeper *Iridophanes pulcherrima***

A male seen in a mixed-species flock at Cock-of-the-rock lodge. A rare bird on that trip!!

**RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis***

A few sightings on day two, on the way to Paucartambo. Named for the Southern Peruvian Department of Puno.

**Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus***

A common sombre Finch of the Andes

**E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Pospiza caesar***

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno. Four seen at the usual sites near Cusco

**Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola***

A few seen around Puerto Maldonado

**Greenish Yellow-finch *Sicalis olivascens***

Five seen at Huacarpay lake

**Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina***

Mostly around Puerto Maldonado

**Black-and-white Seedeater *Sporophila luctuosa***

Two seen at Rocotal and two more in the Amazonia lodge garden. An austral migrant.

**Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caerulescens***

One in the Amazonia lodge garden

**Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris***

One in the Amazonia lodge garden

**Black-billed Seed-finch *Oryzoborus atrirostris***

Two female and a male from the macaw clay-lik blind.

**Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch *Oryzoborus angolensis***

A few sightings in the lowlands

**Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis***

Common in the Andes where some vegetation

**Plain-colored Seedeater *Catamenia inornata***

Three at the Acjanaco pass

**Dull-colored Grassquit *Tiaris obscura***

One on the way to Amazonia lodge

## **GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES**

### **Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus***

Common by voice in the lowlands; a few seen.

### **Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens***

Only one seen at Cocha Camungo

### **Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris albociliaris***

At least two seen in the Cusco highlands

## **The Mammal List**

### **MARMOSETS**

#### **Brown-mantled (Saddleback) Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicolis***

Two groups or around half a dozen

### **NEW WORLD MONKEYS**

#### **Black-headed (Southern Red-necked) Night Monkey *Aotus nigiceps***

A group at dusk when searching for potoos at Amazonia lodge, and four more found by day in the *guadua* bamboo at the Cocha Nueva trail.

#### **Brown Titi Monkey *Callicebus brunneus***

Only two seen at Amazonia lodge

#### **Black-capped (Bolivian) Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis***

Several troops especially at MWC

#### **Tufted (Brown) Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella***

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

#### **White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus albifrons***

Seen almost daily at Manu Wildlife Center

#### **Venezuelan (Red) Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus***

A few seen in the lowlands. The howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon

#### **Peruvian (Black-faced) Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek***

We saw several big troops at MWC

#### **Grey Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix cana***

Seen very well in the Cloud Forest – fantastic mini Gorillas!

Another large group was also heard at Amazonia lodge.

### **RACCOON FAMILY**

#### **South American Coati *Nasua nasua***

One seen briefly along the road above Paradise lodge.

#### **Tayra *Eira barbara***

One coming to the feeders at Cock-of-the-rock lodge

#### **Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis***

Excellent view on eight otters during our catamaran ride on the Cocha Blanco lake.

## CAT FAMILY

**Puma** *Puma concolor borbensis*

BIRD OF THE TRIP!!!

Fantastic view on the shore of the river, just above the MWC lodge!!!

## TAPIRS

**Brazilian Tapir** *Tapirus terrestris*

We spent a full night at the blind, and did not see the tail of one....

Fortunately, Vanessa (a semi-wild tapir), came to the lodge a few times with her cub, so will all had close views!!

## PECCARIES

**Collared Peccary** *Tayassu tajacu*

Two flushed at the Colpa Nueva trail

## DEERS

**South American Red Brocket Deer** *Mazama Americana*

One seen along the madre de Dios river.

## SQUIRRELS

**Bolivian Squirrel** *Sciurus ignitus*

seen in the Cloud Forest

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

A few seen at MWC

**Amazon Dwarf Squirrel** *Microsciurus flaviventer*

One at MWC

## LARGE RODENTS

**Montane Guinea Pig** *Cavia tschudi*

Two seen by André at Acjanaco pass

**Capybara** *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*

THE largest rodent! A few seen well along the Madre de Dios river.

**Brown Agouti** *Dasyprocta variegata*

Many in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!

## RABBITS

**Tapiti or Brazilian Rabbit** *Sylviagus brasiliensis*

In the Amazonia lodge and MWC gardens.

## BATS

**White-lined Sac-winged Bat** *Saccopteryx bilineata*

25+ below a roof at Cocha Blanco lake

**Brazilian free-tailed Bat** *Tadarida brasiliensis*

One fall down from the Amazonia lodge roof.

# The Reptile List

## **Black Caiman** *Melanosuchus niger*

At least 10 at the Cocha Blanco oxbow lake

## **White Caiman** *Caiman crocodiles*

Eye-shines in the Madre de Dios River during our early starts, and one seen on the shore of the river.

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

Common on sunny logs along the rivers and lakes

## **Yellow-spotted River-Turtle** *Podocnemis cayennensis*

A few seen at Cocha Blanco

## **Ameiva Lizard** sp *Amieva sp.*

The common garden lezard

# The Frog List

## **'Clown Frog'** *Dendropsophus leucophyllata*

Common in the pond at Amazonia lodge

## *Hypsiboas calcaratus*

A few at the Amazonia lodge pond



*Hypsiboas calcaratus*, picture Fabrice Schmitt