

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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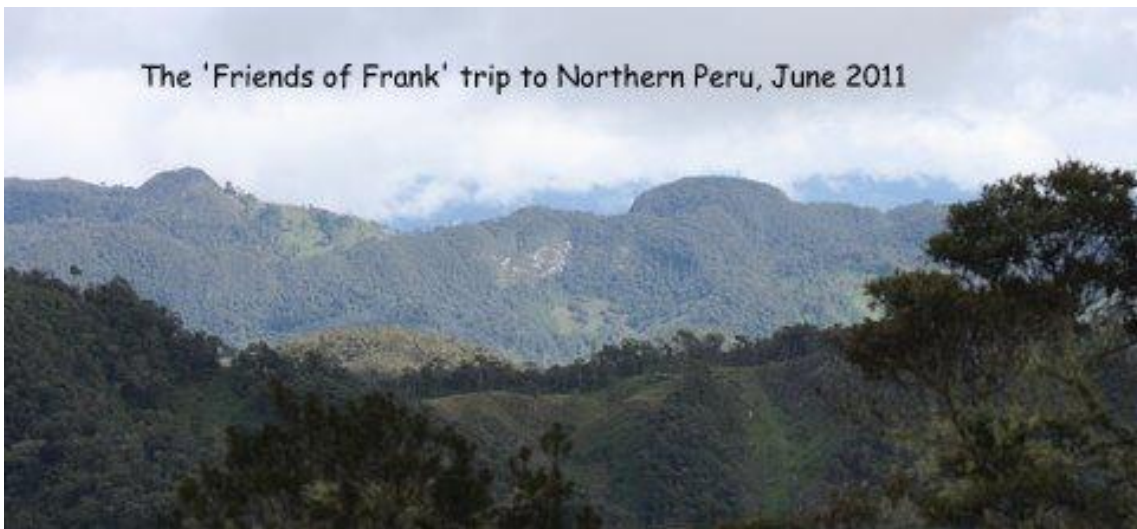


Photo Collin Campbell

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Marvellous Spatuletail – Gary Rosenberg

A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MARAÑÓN ENDEMIC BIRD AREA, PERU.

June 9-18 2011

Trip Leader and report redaction: Barry Walker

**With: Frank Hamilton, Stuart Housden, Tim Stowe,
Ruairaidh Hamilton, Ian Darling, Andy Bunten and Colin
Campbell**

A shortened more relaxed version of our North Peru tour and we had to rush a little bit but despite unusual rains for this time of year at Abra Patricia and low flock activity there we managed to see a wide variety of the special birds of this endemic area including 40 species of Hummingbirds most seen very well at feeding stations, record 28 true Peruvian endemic and 14 other range restricted species including several near endemics. Acomodations ranged from waterless basics in Celendin to luxury Spa's in Cajamarca and a lot of good craic was had along the way. Thanks for the Noble Snipe!

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

June 8th: Arrive in Lima

June 9th: Flight to Tarapoto and onto Abra Patricia.

On arrival we met our drivers Walter and Mario and our, essential, field chef Aurelio. We then drove towards Moyobamba where we had a late lunch where we saw a group of 50+ Oilbird roosting near the road!! Night Owlet Lodge 2200 meters, Department of San Martin.

June 10th -11th: Two full days at the American Bird Conservancy sponsored Long -whiskered Owlet Lodge

We spent our time between walking trails and birding the roadside at different elevations between the pass at 2200 meters down to 900 meters and everything in between. Flocks were scarce but we did manage to winkle out most of the specialties' of the area, had a marvelous time at the Hummingbird feeders. Unusual rains for this time of year hampered us somewhat. Department of San Martin.

June 12th: Abra Patricia to Yambrasbamba

A morning along the Grallaria trail and after lunch we pulled out into the unknown – a recently discovered site for the Owlet near the small town of Yambrasbamba. Afternoon birding there and a field dinner prepared by Aurelio, and then an Owlet hunt. A few hours sleep in the very basic hotel with no name in the village. 2300 meters. Department of Amazonas.

June 13th: Huembo, the Utcubamba canyon and onto Leymebamba.

Breakfast at Huembo. We visited the ECOAN hummingbird feeders. [ECOAN is a Peruvian NGO working mainly on the conservation of cloud and *Polylepis* forests <http://www.ecoanperu.org/>] There we had stunning view of one of the targets of the trip, the stunning Marvelous Spatuletail!!! A beautiful male gave us good views! We also saw other plumages and a nest! We then had to drive a long way to reach Leymebamba, stopping for some birding and to look at some ruins of the Chachapoyan culture. Birding elevations 1800 -2200 meters. Night in Leymebamba, Department of Amazonas.

June 14th: Abra Barro Negro & the Leymebamba Museum

We spent all the morning in the last forest patches below Abra Barro Negro where we enjoyed some of the species present at this elevation: Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager, the endemic Russet-mantled Softtail amongst others. In the afternoon we went to the museum where the numerous feeders and lot's of hummingbirds. What an amazing spectacle to see , whilst enjoying a Cappuchino and cake, White-bellied Woodstar, surrounded by Purple-throated Sunangel, Rainbow Starfrontlet, Green and Sparkling Violetear, Brown Inca and Little Woodstar. Some of us visited the excellent museum. Night in Leymebamba. Birding elevations 3300 -2200 meters. Department of Amazonas.

June 15th: Leymebamba to Celendin via Balsas

We had long way to go today and a lot to see. Breakfast in the "Condor Canyon" at 2200 meters, (We were too early for the Condor's) where we had great views Golden-headed Quetzal and Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan. Early morning stop at the Barro Negro Pass Area at 3500 meters. After this, we began the impressive way down to the bottom of the Marañon canyon. Just before Balsas we stopped and saw the beautiful Peruvian endemic Buff-bridled Inca-finch (this entire genus is endemic to Peru), Peruvian Pigeon's co-operated at the bridge at Balsas an as we crossed we finally found the endemic and much sought after Yellow-faced

Parrotlet after lunch. Our last stop was at the old collecting locality of Hacienda Limon (where we got our target birds) and rolled into Celendin and the waterless hotel at dusk. Night Celendin Department of Cajamarca.

June 16th: Cruz Conga, La Encañada

During our first (breakfast) stop, we spotted a cartload of Black-billed Shrike-Tyrants but none of the extremely localized White-tailed Shrike-tyrant but we were rewarded with the bad hair day Marañon Tit-Tyrant and a pair of Sword-billed Hummingbirds from the breakfast table. Birding elevations 2800 to 3800 meters. Night in Cajamarca, Department of Cajamarca at the wonderful Laguna Seca Hotel and Spa

June 17th: San Marcos, Rio Chonta

We had our breakfast at San Marcos, 1h 30 hour drive from Cajamarca. THE bird we wanted to see there was the Great Spinetail and we had an excellent view of an extremely cooperative pair as well as other good birds as we walked slowly down the track. We then drove back to Cajamarca making a stop to a small lake, where we found a few widespread species like Andean Coot, the recently split Common Gallinule, Mountain Caracara, etc... but the highlight was a catch up on White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant. We spent the afternoon looking for the Grey-bellied Comet, and a long search began. After a few hours scanning flowers, a male and female were seen and long protracted views had by all. Yehaaa, the comet is on the list! Plus a bonus endemic Striated Earthcreeper. Night in Cajamarca, Department of Cajamarca, at the wonderful Laguna Seca Hotel and Spa.

June 18th: Fly back to Lima and coastal birding before international connections.

Early flight to Lima (say goodbye to Colin) and south to Pucusana and a trip around the bay, a yummy seafood lunch and beers, some scrub birding and to the airport for flights home. Department of Lima



Photo: Colin Campbell

MAJOR GPS READINGS

Aguas Verdes Bridge: 05°41'04''S – 77°39'14''W – 1037 m
Affluente: 05°40'27''S – 77°42'09'' – 1418 m
Abra Patricia: 05°40'49''S – 77°46'41''W – 1970 m
ECOAN Huembo feeders: 05°51'26''S – 77°59'03''W – 2053 m
Lower Barro Negro: 06°43'30''S – 77°50'30''W – 2788 m
Alto Barro Negro: 06°42'44''S – 77°52'14''W – 3360 m
Condor Canyon: 06°45'01''S – 77°47'55''W – 2559 m
Hacienda Limon: 06°51'57''S – 78°04'35''W – 1828 m
Pass above Celendin: 06°52'42''S – 78°06'57''W – 3094 m
Cruz Conga: 06°59'00''S – 78°11' 48,7''W – 3306 m
La Encañada: 07°04'34''S – 78°20'07''W – 3190 m
Rio Chonta: 07°06'47''S – 78°25'39''W – 2844 m
San Marcos: 07°18'56''S – 78°11'05''W – 2384 m
Lake near Cajamarca: 07°11'32''S – 78°22'13''W – 2971 m

BIRDLIST

Taxonomy:

SACC = South American Classification Committee (July 2011)

<http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html>

IOC = International Ornithologist's Union <http://www.worldbirdnames.org/>

* = Heard Only

RR = Restricted-range species

E = Endemic to Peru

Conservation Status: Follows Birdlife International

Family: TINAMIDAE (TINAMOUS)

HOODED TINAMOU *Nothocercus nigrocapillus**

Heard at Abra Patricia

BROWN TINAMOU *Crypturellus obsoletus**

ANDEAN TINAMOU *Nothoprocta pentlandii*

One flushed at Sn Mracos and also heard

Family: CRACIDAE (GUANS)

ANDEAN GUAN *Penelope montagnii*

One seen my Tim and Stuart in the Condor Canyon

WATTLED GUAN *Aburria aburri**

At Abra Patricia on the Mono trail

SPECKLED CHACHALACA *Ortalis guttata*

SICKLE-WINGED GUAN *Chamapaetes goudoti*

1 flew across the road near Aguas Verdes. The genus refers to the species' habit of seeking escape from danger on the ground ("falling prostrate on the ground").

Family: ANATIDAE (DUCKS)

ANDEAN DUCK *Oxyura ferruginea*.

10+ at Villa Marshes on the last day

TORRENT DUCK *Merganetta armata*

A pair seen on the Alto Nieve River near Abra Patricia and a male Utcubamba river.

YELLOW-BILLED TEAL *Anas flavirostris*

Formerly called Speckled Teal. One was seen on a lake near Cajamarca

YELLOW-BILLED PINTAIL *Anas georgica*

4 on the pond at San Pedro Beach on the last day.

WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL *Anas bahamensis*

Common along the coast

CINNAMON TEAL *Anas cyanoptera*

Common at Villa Marshes.

Family: PODICIPEDIDAE (GREBES)

WHITE-TUFTED GREBE *Podilymbus podiceps*

4 At Villa Marshes and San Pedro Beach

GREAT GREBE *Podiceps major*

2 on a pond at Villa Marshes

Family: CICONIDAE (STORKS)

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

A group of 7 seen

Family: THRESKIORNITHIDAE (IBISES)

PUNA IBIS *Plegadis ridgwayi*

3 in a field on the way to Cajamarca and common along the coast

Family: ARDEIDAE (HERONS)

FASCIATED TIGER-HERON *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

A few seen along the Utcubamba river

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON *Nycticorax nycticorax*

2 seen on the lake near Cajamarca and one on the coast.

CATTLE EGRET *Bubulcus ibis*

Common thruout the trip

GREAT EGRET *Ardea alba*

Some in the rice paddies near Tarapoto and some along the coast

LITTLE BLUE HERON *Egretta caerulea*

Two at San Pedro Beach

SNOWY EGRET *Egretta thula*

A few here and there

LEAST BITTERN *Ixobrychus exilis*

One in the reeds at Villa Marshes seen by Tim

Family: PELICANIIDAE (PELICANS)

PERUVIAN PELICAN *Pelecanus thagus*

Common at Pucusana in the harbor

Family: SULIDAE (BOOBIES)

PERUVIAN BOOBY *Sula varieagata*

Common at Pucusana

Family: PHALACROCORIDAE (CORMORANTS)

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax brasilanus*

Common at Pucusana

GUANAY CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*

Common at Pucusana. Named after a French Admiral, navigator and scientist

RED-LEGGED CORMORANT *Phalacrocorax gaimardi*

Maybe 20 at Pucusana. Must be the world's best looking Cormorant? Named for Joseph Paul Gaimard, French Naval surgeon/naturalist and explorer (1793-1858). Like Darwin many medical men sailed the world as ships surgeons and as "natural philosophers" especially during the ramanet of the big fleets during the Napoleonic Wars

Family: CATHARTIDAE (NEW WORLD VULTURES)

TURKEY VULTURE *Cathartes aura*

Common thruout the trip

BLACK VULTURE *Coragyps atratus*

Common thruout the trip



Photo Collin Campbell

Family: ACCIPITRIDAE (HAWKS)

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE *Elanoides forficatus*

One of the most beautiful raptors in South America! Many seen at Abra Patricia.

CINEREOUS HARRIER *Circus cinereus*

A nice ringtail between Celendin and Cajamarca.

PLAIN-BREASTED HAWK *Accipiter ventralis*

One seen near Leymebamba. Although treated as a separate species by the IOC, the SACC says "*Accipiter striatus* (Sharp-shinned Hawk) was treated as four species in Sibley & Monroe (1990), Thiollay (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001): *velox* of N. America, *chionogaster* of Middle America, *ventralis* of the Andes, *erythronemius* of lowland southern South America); Pinto (1938) and Hellmayr & Conover (1949) considered *erythronemius* (including *ventralis*) to be a separate species from *A. striatus*, and Friedmann (1950) and Stiles & Skutch (1989) considered *chionogaster* and *erythronemius* as separate species from *A. striatus*. [According to HBW account author Rob Bierregaard, through correspondence with Tom Schulenberg, no published data support this split and he was basically forced to comply with species taxonomy given to him.] Storer (1952) outlined the rationale for keeping them all as one species, and none of the above sources have provided counterarguments. Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) did not follow this split and provided rationale against following it. **Proposal needed ».**

HARRIS'S HAWK *Parabuteo unicinctus harisi*

A Juvenile outside our hotel in Lima on the first morning. Named for Edward Harris one of Audubons sidekicks.

BLACK-CHESTED BUZZARD-EAGLE *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Around 4 thruout the trip

ROADSIDE HAWK *Buteo magnirostris*

Two of this common raptor seen

WHITE-RUMPED HAWK *Buteo leucorrhous*

One seen gliding across a hillspoe at Abra Patricia

SHORT-TAILED HAWK *Buteo brachyurus*

1 near Aguas Verdes

WHITE-THROATED HAWK *Buteo albigula*

1 at Abra Patricia. Apparently, the birds seen in Peru are austral migrants, probably only breeding in Chile and Argentina. A bird born near Bariloche in Argentina has been followed with satelital emetor to Ecuador, where he spent the austral winter.

VARIABLE HAWK *Buteo polyosoma*

Regular sightings all over the trip of the "Puna Hawk" form. The taxonomy of this group is confusing, and some authors try to split it as Puna Hawk *B. poecilochrous* and Red-backed Hawk *B. polyosoma*. SACC comments: Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* and *B. polyosoma* are conspecific, as they were formerly treated; 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. 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. The IOC does not split these either as yet.

Family: FALCONIDAE (FALCONS)

MOUNTAIN CARACARA *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Common at high elevation. Adults are beautiful birds, but immatures can be confusing.

BLACK CARACARA *Daptrius ater*

1 seen at lunch on the first day

AMERICAN KESTREL *Falco sparverius*

Common during the latter part of the trip

Family: RALLIDAE (RAILS)

PLUMBEOUS RAIL *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

Seen by marsh thrashers at Cruz Conga!

COMMON GALLINULE *Gallinula galeatus*

At the small lake near Cajamarca and along the coast. A recent split from the Old World Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus*. So now you have to look for vagrant Common Gallinules in the Western Isles!

ANDEAN COOT *Fulica ardesiaca*

30+ at the lake near Cajamarca and also along the coast at Villa

Family: BURHINIDAE (THICK-KNEES)

(RR) Peruvian Thickknee *Burhinus superciliaris*

3 including a juvenile at a stakeout near Lurin

Family: HAEMATOPODIDAE (OYSTERCATCHERS)

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus palliatus*

2 flew over on the boat trip at Pucusana

(RR) BLACKISH OYSTERCATCHER *Haematopus ater*

Close up views of at least 4 of this pale legged species



Blackish Oystercatcher

Family: RECURVIROSTRIDAE (STILTS & AVOCETS)

BLACK-NECKED STILT *Himantopus mexicanus*

Common along the coast especially at San Pedro Beach. Taxonomy is a bit confusing. The SACC says "*Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt"). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* (White-backed Stilt) as a separate species. The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies and between one to six species-level taxa recognized by various authors. Virtually no data are available relevant to taxon-ranking of allopatric populations. The contact between *mexicanus* and *melanurus* in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study.

Family: CHARADRIIDAE (PLOVERS)

KILLDEER *Charadrius vociferus*

2 at San Pedro Beach

ANDEAN LAPWING *Vanellus resplendens*

Small winter flocks at Abra Barro Negro and near Cruz Conga

Family: SCOLOPACIDAE (SANDPIPERS)

PUNA SNIPE *Gallinago andina*

Well it was Ian that started the marsh bashing but this attempt for Puna Snipe produced great looks in flight and on the ground but more importantly flushed the following species!

NOBLE SNIPE *Gallinago nobilis*

A little known bird in Peru and this was a minor southern range extension for this large "Woodcock Snipe" As far as I know only seen in Peru previously by the late Ted Parker. A new bird for Peru for Barry!

HUDSONIAN WHIMBREL *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*

Around 30 loafing at San Pedro Beach. Zink et al. (1995) proposed a return to earlier classifications (e.g., Ridgway 1919) that considered New World *hudsonicus* to be a separate species from Old World populations based on genetic distance. Although plumage pattern also differs substantially, vocalizations are evidently very similar, in contrast to the many allotaxa in the Scolopacidae treated as separate species.

RUDDY TURNSTONE *Arenaria interpres*

Around 20 along the coast

WILLET *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*

A lone bird at San Pedro Beach

Family: LARIDAE (GULLS)

BELCHER'S GULL *Larus belcherii*

Common on the coast. This is a split from Band-tailed Gull. *Larus belcheri* and *L. atlanticus* were formerly considered conspecific, but recent publications provided rationale for treatment as separate species. Named for Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, British Naval explorer of the Pacific coast of the Americas.

GRAY GULL *Larus modestus*

Around 20 of this southern migrant. Nests in Chile in the deep of the Atacama Desert

KELP GULL *Larus dominicanus*

A few

GRAY-HOODED GULL *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*

Around 40 at Villa Marshes

ANDEAN GULL *Chroicocephalus serranus*

Only one near Abra Barro Negro.

(RR) INCA TERN *Larosterna Inca*

Wow – what can you say – a most stunning bird and common at Pucusana



Inca Tern

Family: COLUMBIDAE (PIGEONS)

RUDDY GROUND-DOVE *Columbina talpacoti*

2 in the eastern lowlands.

CROAKING GROUND-DOVE *Columbina cruziana*

Common in Lima and a few around Balsas and at San Marcos and heard croaking!.

BARE-FACED GROUND-DOVE *Metriopelia ceciliae*

2 seen in the Marañon canyon near Balsas

BAND-TAILED PIGEON *Patagioenas fasciata*

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

(RR) PERUVIAN PIGEON *Patagioenas oenops*

Fairly common around Balsas in the Marañon canyon. **VULNERABLE**

PLUMBEOUS PIGEON *Patagioenas plumbea*

Mostly heard but one seen at Affluente

RUDDY PIGEON *Patagioenas subvinacea**

WEST PERUVIAN DOVE *Zenaida meloda*

Common in Lima. Formerly considered con-specific with White-winged Dove. The SACC says "Zenaida meloda was formerly (e.g., Peters, 1937, Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a subspecies of *Zenaida asiatica*. Treatment here as a separate

species follows split from *Z. asiatica* in Baptista et al. (1997) and Johnson & Clayton (2000b), and followed by Gibbs et al. (2001); they form a superspecies.

EARED DOVE *Zenaida auriculata*
Very common

WHITE-TIPPED DOVE *Leptotila verreauxi*
Fairly common thruout the trip

WHITE-THROATED QUAIL-DOVE *Geotrygon frenata*
Heard at Abra Patricia and one flew across the road in front of us.

Family: PSITTACIDAE (PARROTS)

SCARLET-FRONTED PARAKEET *Aratinga wagleri*
2+ seen in the Marañon canyon near Balsas

MITRED PARAKEET *Aratinga mitrata*
The best views were in the Utcubamba canyon and near Leymebamba.

WHITE-EYED PARAKEET *Aratinga leucophthalma*
Few flocks seen around the lower areas of Abra Patricia

(E) YELLOW-FACED PARROTLET *Forpus xanthops*
2 seen very well, after a bit of a search, near Balsas **VULNERABLE**

PACIFIC PARROTLET *Forpus coelestis*
4 seen along the Lurin River are of a feral population found in the Lima area

COBALT-WINGED PARAKEET *Brotogeris cyanoptera*
Around 80 seen near the Oilbird lunch stop. Here the subspecies *gustavi* with yellow on the wings. SACC comment: The subspecies *gustavi* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918, Peters 1937) considered a separate species from *Brotogeris cyanoptera*, but Traylor (1958) indicated that they probably intergrade in the Huallaga valley.

RED-BILLED PARROT *Pionus sordidus*
A flock of 6 sen at Puente Aguas Verdes

SPECKLE-FACED PARROT *Pionus tumultuosus*
A few seen at Abra Patricia. Here the (sub)species *seniloides*. SACC comment: The subspecies *seniloides* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species ("White-capped Parrot") from *Pionus tumultuosus*, 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 to treat *seniloides* as a species did not pass. Recent genetic data (Ribas et al. 2007) indicate that the genetic distance between them is about the same as other taxa ranked as species in *Pionus*. Proposal needed? English name "Speckle-faced Parrot" for composite species follows suggestion by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990).

SCALY-NAPED AMAZON *Amazonas mercenaria*
Common at Abra Patricia

Family: CUCULIDAE (CUCKOOS)

SQUIRREL CUCKOO *Piaya cayana*

Regular sighting on the east slope, but also 1 found in the Marañon canyon.

SMOOTH-BILLED ANI *Crotophaga ani*

Common in the eastern lowlands

GROOVE-BILLED ANI *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

Common in the Marañon canyon and along the coast

Family: STRIGIDAE (OWLS)

RUFIOUS-BANDED OWL *Strix albitarsus**

CINNAMON SCREECH-OWL *Megascops pertersoni**

Well we had them above us, either side of us and we were surrounded. I still find it hard to believe we could not see one

SHORT-EARED OWL – *Asio flammeus*

Wonderfull looks on a sunny morning near Cruz Conga. Of all the Owls we could see.....

One of Barry's birds of the trip and not common in Peru



Short-eared Owl – Colin Campbell

PERUVIAN PYGMY-OWL *Glaucidium peruanum**

Few birds heard in the Marañon canyon.

(E) LONG-WHISKERED OWLET *Xenoglaux loweryi**

One attempt at Abra Patricia was stoped by rain and the oe we heard above Yambrasbamba just would not come in to playback. Xenoglaux = Strange Owl. **ENDANGERED**

BURROWING OWL *Athene cucularia*

One seen along the coast here of the small coastal form of the subspecies

Family STEATORNITHIDAE (OILBIRD)

OILBIRD *Steatornis caripensis*

40+ roosting at the usual cave between Tarapoto and Moyobamba. Steatornis = Fatbird. Baron von Humboldt reorded that the fat yunf of the Oilbirds were culled each year and rendered into fat, melted down into oil, and was highly prized for cooking.

Family: CAPRIMULGIDAE (NIGHTJARS)

LYRE-TAILED NIGHTJAR *Uropsalis lyra*

One seen at Abra Patricia andnothers heard

Family: APODIDAE (SWIFTS)

CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT *Streptoprocne rutila*

Severla encounters throughout the trip

WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Only around 10 seen near Hacienda Limon

GRAY-RUMPED SWIFT *Chaetura cineireventris*

A few near Puente Aguas Verdes

SHORT-TAILED SWIFT *Chaetura brachyuran*

3 or 4 seen at our first lunch in the eastern lowlands

WHITE-TIPPED SWIFT *Aeronautes montivagus*

Excellent views at Abra Patricia

NEOTROPICAL PALM-SWIFT *Tachornis squamata*

Few sightings near the Oilbird cave

Family: TROCHILIDAE (HUMMINGBIRDS)

GRAY-CHINNED HERMIT *Phaethornis griseolgularis*

1 of the eastern form at Puente Aguas Verdes seen by some

BLUE-FRONTED LANCEBILL *Doryfera johannae*

Great looks at one at a flowering shrub at Abra Patricia. Named after Johanna Verreaux (1850's), the wife of French natural history dealer Jules Verreaux! Hmm.

BROWN VIOLET-EAR *Colibri delphinae*

One coming to the Leymebamba feeders

GREEN VIOLET-EAR *Colibri thalassinus*

Seen at the ECOAN feeders and at the Leymebamba museum and common. Thalassinus = sea-green

SPARKLING VIOLET-EAR *Colibri coruscans*

Fairly common and seen several places during the trip



Spot-throated Hummingbird – Colin Campbell

(E) SPOT-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD *Leucippus taczanowskii*

Seen several times and at different locations. Several birds in Peru are named for Wladyslaw Taczanowski (1819-1890), Polish ornithologist and collector in Peru

MANY-SPOTTED HUMMINGBIRD *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

A bird 'scoped at Aguas Verdes

WHITE-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD *Amazilia chionogaster*

Visiting the feeders at the Leymebamba museum and at Huembo.

SAPPHIRE-SPANGLED EMERALD *Polyerata lactea*

One at our lunch stop near the Oilbird cave

ANDEAN EMERALD *Amazilia franciae*

4 seen at the ECOAN feeders at Huembo

AMAZILIA HUMMINGBIRD *Amazilia amazilia*

Common on the coast

SPECKLED HUMMINGBIRD *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Excellent views at the feeders at Leymebamba and at Abra Patricia.

FAWN-BREASTED BRILLIANT *Heliodoxa rubinoides*

One of the stars of the Owlet Lodge feeders

VIOLET-FRONTED BRILLIANT *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Common at the Owlet Lodge feeders

GIANT HUMMINGBIRD *Patagona gigas*

Seen at the Rio Chonta. The largest Hummingbird in the world.

SHINING SUNBEAM *Aglaeactis cupripennis*

Fairly common at Abra Barro Negro, and few more around Cruz Conga

MOUNTAIN VELVETBREAST *Lafresnaya lafresnayi*

3 seen at Abra Barro Negro

GREAT SAPPHIREWING *Pterophanes cyanopterus*

One male seen at Cruz Conga. The second largest Hummer in the world!

BRONZY INCA *Coeligena coeligena*

Daily at the Owlet Lodge feeders and some at the ECOAN feeders

COLLARED INCA *Coeligena torquata*

Another star player at the Owlet Lodge feeders



Collared Inca – Colin Campbell

(RR) RAINBOW STARFRONTLET *Coeligena iris*

Common at the Leymebamba museum feeders and at Abra Barro Negro

SWORD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD *Ensifera ensifera*

1 at Abra Barro Negro and two from the breakfast table at Cruz Conga – one of Frank's two wanted birds!

CHESTNUT-BREASTED CORONET *Boissonneaua metthewsi*

The dominant bully at the Owlet Lodge feeders

(RR) PURPLE-THROATED SUNANGEL *Heliangelus viola*

Several at the Leymebamba feeders and more on the way to Abra Barro Negro.

(RR) ROYAL SUNANGEL *Heliangelus regalis*

A real treat with great looks at 2 males at Abra Patricia. Juts sneaks into an isolated part of Ecuador but Abra Patricia is the place to see this one. **ENDANGERED**

EMERALD-BELLIED PUFFLEG *Eriocnemis alinae*

Common in the forest and at the feeders at the Owlet Lodge

SAPPHIRE-VENTED PUFFLEG *Eriocnemis luciani*

1 excellent view at Abra Barro Negro.

BOOTED RACKET-TAIL *Ocreatus underwoodii*

Great looks at males at Abra Patricia

BLACK-TAILED TRAINBEARER *Lesbia victoriae*

One at Leymeybamba Named after Victoire Mulsant, the wife of yet another French naturalist – Martial Muslant! Lesbia= A woman of Lesbos

GREEN-TAILED TRAINBEARER *Lesbia nuna*

A few sighting at the Leymeybamba feeders. Nuna – named for fictitious Indian virgin Nouna-Koali in Jean F.Denis's novel

FORK-TAILED WOODNYMPH *Thalurania furcata*

2 seen on our first day in the eastern lowlands

(E) COPPERY METALTAIL *Metallura theresiae*

Seen by some at Abra Barro Negro but we were short on time

(E) BLACK METALTAIL *Metallura phoebe*

One whizzed by near Cruz Conga. . The species name is an alternative name for the Roman goddess Diana – goddess of the hunt!

TYRIAN METALTAIL *Metallura tyrianthina*

Common around Abra Barro Negro. Named for the Port of Tyre, today in Lebanon. The city of Tyre was particularly known for the production of a rare and extraordinarily expensive sort of purple dye, produced from the murex shellfish, known as Tyrian purple. This color was, in many cultures of ancient times, reserved for the use of royalty, or at least nobility especially during the Roman Empire. The type specimen of Tyrian Metlatail has a purple tail hence the name.

LONG-TAILED SYLPH *Aglaiocercus kingi*

Common at the Owlete Lodge feeders

(E) GRAY-BELLIED COMET *Taphrolesbia griseiventris*

A bit of a serach search for this one at the Rio Chonta near Cajamarca. Graat looks at a male and female in the end – fantastic. This bird was lost for many years and only recently relocated at a seeable site. **ENDANGERED**



Marvellous Spatuletail Nest with 2 chicks –Collin Campbell

(E) MARVELOUS SPATULETAIL *Loddigesia mirabilis*

Well this was Frank's other wanted bird and we saw males and females at the Huembo feeders and females at the Leymebamba feeders as well as at the museum gates. The highlight was the nest with two chicks! The genus is named after British taxidermist and natural history dealer G. Loddiges (1784-1846), who specialised in hummingbirds! **ENDANGERED**

PURPLE-COLLARED WOODSTAR *Myrtis fanny*

Fairly common in the Marañon canyon, Rio Chonta, and San Marcos. Named for Francis "Fanny" Wilson died 1846, wife of collector Edward Wilson.

WHITE-BELLIED WOODSTAR *Chaetocercus mulsant*

Wonderful views of this insect-bird, at the ECOAN and Leymebamba museum feeders

(RR) LITTLE WOODSTAR *Chaetocercus bombus*

A rare hummingbird seen at the Huembo and Leymebamba feeders. **VULNERABLE**



White-bellied Woodstar – Colin Campbell

Family: TROGONIDAE (TROGONS)

GOLDEN-HEADED QUETZAL *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Several views in the Condor canyon near Leymebamba and also scoped at Abra Patricia.

COLLARED TROGON *Trogon collaris*

1 at Puente Aguas Verdes – we put this mistakenly on our nightly checklist as Masked.

MASKED TROGON *Trogon personatus**

Family: ALCEDINIDAE (KINGFISHERS)

RINGED KINGFISHER *Megasceryle torquata*

One on the Utcubamba River and one on our first morning

GREEN KINGFISHER *Chloroceryle americana*

1 seen briefly on the coast along the Lurin River



Golden-headed Quetzal

Photo Colin Campbell

Family: CAPITONIDAE (NEW WORLD BARBETS)

GILDED BARBET *Capito auratus*

1 seen at Puente Aguas Verdes

VERSCOLORED BARBET *Eubucco versicolor*

Nice looks at Abra Patricia

Family: RAMPHASTIDAE (TOUCANS)

GRAY-BREASTED MOUNTAIN-TOUCAN *Andigena hypoglauca*

Definitely one of the most beautiful Toucan's!! At least 6 different birds seen along the Museum road near Leymebamba, probably the best place to see this species. **NEAR**

THREATENED

CHESTNUT-EARED ARACARI *Pteroglossus castanotis*

2 seen



Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan

Photo Collin Campbell

Family: PICIDAE (WOODPECKERS)

LAFRASNAYE'S PICULET *Picumnus lafresnayi*

One seen by some at Abra Patricia near the lodge. Named after French ornithologist Baron Noel Frederic Armand Andre de Lafresnaye (1783-1861)

(E) SPECKLE-CHESTED PICULET *Picumnus steindachneri*

Nice looks at his Peruvian endemic on two occasions responding to playback. Named for Franz Steindachner, Austrian herpetologist and ichthyologist (1834-1919) **VULNERABLE**

(E) BLACK-NECKED WOODPECKER *Colaptes atricollis*

Well seen around Balsas.

ANDEAN FLICKER *Colaptes rupicola*

Regular sightings around Abra Barro Negro, and between Celendin and Cajamarca.

LINEATED WOODPECKER *Dryocopus lineatus*

One seen near Puente Aguas Verdes

Family: FURNARIIDAE (OVENBIRDS)

(E) COASTAL MINER *Geositta peruviana*

2 seen in the desert near Pucusana

SLENDER-BILLED MINER *Geositta tenuirostris*

2 on the way to Cajamarca

(E) STRIATED EARTHCREEPER *Upicerthia serrana*

Geat looks at the waterfall in the Rio Chonta Valley – much wanted by Stuart!



Striated Earthcreeper. Photo: Colin Campbell

CREAM-WINGED CINCLODES *Cinclodes albiventris*

2 seen near Cruz Conga. A recent split from Bar-winged Cinclodes which now ceases to exist. The SACC says: Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. 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 Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action. **SACC proposal badly needed.**

(E) PERUVIAN SEASIDE CINCLODES *Cinclodes taczanowski*

One seen well at Pucusana. The SACC says: *Cinclodes taczanowskii* and *C. nigrofumosus* (Chilean Seaside Cinclodes) were considered conspecific by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970), although previously (e.g., Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951) considered separate species; justification for treating them as separate species is weak (Remsen 2003); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Remsen 2003), and genetic data (Chesser 2004a) show that they are weakly differentiated sister taxa. [SACC proposal to lump these two species did not pass because of insufficient published data.](#)

WHITE-WINGED CINCLODES *Cinclodes atacamensis*

2 seen along the Rio Chonta

PALE-LEGGED HORNERO *Furnarius leucopus*

(RR) WHITE-CHINNED THISTLETAIL *Schizoeaca fuliginosa*

One seen very well at Abra Barro Negro. The ones here belong to the *peruviana* subspecies.

AZARA'S SPINETAIL *Synallaxis azarae*

Seen and mostly heard at Abra Patricia. Pipsqueak! Named for the impressive sounding Brigadier-General Felix Manuel de Azara, Spanish military engineer commanding the Paraguay/Brazilian frontier 1781-1801. He was also a naturalist

RUFIOUS SPINETAIL *Synallaxis unirufa*

Seen exceptionally well at Abra Patricia

(E) BARON'S SPINETAIL *Cranioleuca baroni*

2 seen very well at Cruz Conga. *Cranioleuca baroni* was considered conspecific with *C. antisiensis* (Northern Line-cheeked Spinetail) by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970), following Koepcke (1961a); it had formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951) been considered a separate species. Although most current references (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1994) treat *baroni* as a species, evidence for considering this species separate from *C. antisiensis* is exceptionally weak; as noted by Koepcke (1961), the closest populations, geographically, of *antisiensis* and *baroni* are more similar to one another than they are to other subspecies within their respective "species", and drawing a line between these two is arbitrary, even though the extremes differ radically (Remsen 2003). Named after O.T. Baron (1847-1926), a German engineer who lived in Peru.

(E) GREAT SPINETAIL *Siptornopsis hypochondriaca*

A very cooperative pair, seen very well at the nest(s) at San Marcos. This one, as we saw, could be in serious danger due to habitat loss. **VULNERABLE**

STREAK-THROATED CANASTERO *Asthenes humilis*

1 seen during a random stop on the way to Cajamarca

MANY-STRIPED CANASTERO *Asthenes flammulata*

Nice looks at Abra Barro Negro.

STREAK-THROATED CANASTERO *Asthenes humilis*

1 seen during a random stop on the way to Cajamarca

MANY-STRIPED CANASTERO *Asthenes flammulata*

Nice looks at Abra Barro Negro.

[MARAÑÓN] RUFOUS-FRONTED THORNBIRD *Phacellodomus rufifrons*

Good views at lunch near the Oilbird cave, here the subspecies *peruvianus*, sometimes treated as a distinct species. SACC comment: Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered northern *inornatus* (with *castilloi*) a separate species from *Phacellodomus rufifrons*, and this was followed by and Hilty (2003); vocalizations are reported to differ, but no analysis or data have been published. SACC proposal to recognize *inornatus* as separate species did not pass because of insufficient published data. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) also suggested that the subspecies *peruvianus* of the Marañón valley deserved recognition as a separate species.



Photo Collin Campbell

(E) CHESTNUT-BACKED THORNBIRD *Phacellodomus dorsalis*

1 very cooperative bird near Hacienda Limon – the type locality, and a few more heard.

VULNERABLE

(E) RUSSET-MANTLED SOFTTAIL *Thripophaga berlepschi*

One bird seen very well at the usual spot above Leymebamba. Came in like a heat seeking missile to playback. A very localized species indeed!!

PEARLED TREERUNNER *Margarornis squamiger*

A few seen around Abra Barro Negro. One of the most beautiful *Furnariidae*.

STREAKED TUFTEDCHEEK *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

A few at Abra Patricia and at Abra Barro Negro. The species name is a mis-spelling, following naming the species after French ornithologist and author, A. Boissonneau. No wonder they lost the Napoleonic wars – these fenchies were out birding all the time!

MONTANE FOLIAGE-GLEANER *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

At Puente Aguas Verdes

STREAKED XENOPS *Xenops rutilans*

1 at Afluente.

RUFOUS-TAILED XENOPS *Xenops milleri*

One near Puente Aguas Verdes

MONTANE WOODCREEPER *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

2 in a mixed-species flock at Abra Patricia

Family: THAMNOPHILIDAE (ANTBIRDS)

VARIABLE ANTSHRIKE *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Common at Abra Patricia

LINED ANTSHRIKE *Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus*

Cracking lok sat a male above afluyente at Abra Patricia

PLAIN ANTVIREO *Dysithamnus mentalis*

One at dawn above Aguas Verdes

BLACKISH ANTBIRD *Cercomacra nigrescens*

A co-operative pair at Abra Patricia. Here, the subspecies *aequatorialis*

WHITE-BROWED ANTBIRD *Myrmoborus leucophrys**

Family: FORMICARIIDAE (ANTTHRUSHES)

BARRED ANTTHRUSH *Chamaeza mollissima**

Just too far away!

Family: GRALLARIIDAE (ANTPITTAS)

RUSTY-TINGED ANTPITTA *Grallaria przewalski**

Heard several times at Abra patricia but in general very silent

RUFOUS [CAJAMARCA] ANTPITTA *Grallaria rufula cajamarcae*

1 seen briefly at Cruz Conga. Geographic variation in song strongly suggests that *Grallaria rufula* includes more than one species (Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003a). A paper is in preparation and the *rufula* group will be split many ways

Family: RHINOCRYPTIDAE (TAPACULOS)

ASH-COLORED TAPACULO *Myorni senilis**

(E) RUFIOUS-VENTED TAPACULO *Scytalopus femoralis*

Several encounters with this sneaky Tapaculo at Abra Patricia

(E) BLACKISH TAPACULO *Scytalopus latrans*

Heard at Abra Barro Negro but long sustained views on the museum road next day.

Family: TYRANNIDAE (TYRANT FLYCATCHERS)

STREAK-NECKED FLYCATCHER *Mionectes striaticollis*

One at Abra Patricia.

OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER *Mionectes olivaceus*

6 Near Puente Aguas Verdes

SLATY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER *Leptopogon superciliaris*

Common at lower elevations at Abra Patricia

(E) INCA FLYCATCHER *Leptopogon taczanowski*

One in a mixed flock along the Grallaria trail at Abra Patricia

RUFIOUS-HEADED PYGMY-TYRANT *Pseudotriccus ruficeps**

At Abra Patricia

(E) JOHNSON'S TODY-FLYCATCHER *Poecilotrccus luluae*

4 seen in total – a cracking looking bird right outside the lodge dining room at Abra Patricia. The scientific name is from the late Lulu May Von Hagen for her support of research in avian genetics. When I found this out it destroyed my theory on who the hell Lulu was.

BLACK-THROATED TODY-TYRANT *Hemitriccus granadensis*

One seen well from the lookout tower at Owllet Lodge

(RR) CINNAMON-BREASTED TODY-TYRANT *Hemitriccus cinnamomeipectus**

At Abra Patricia whilst looking for Royal Sunangels. Just sneaks into an isolated area of Ecuador

COMMON TODY-FLYCATCHER *Todirostrum cinereum*

One seen during the trip

BLACK-CAPPED TYRANNULET *Phyllomyias nigrocapillus*

1 seen by some in the Utcubamba Valley.

(E) PERUVIAN TYRANNULET *Zimmerius viridiflavus*

3 seen in total in the Abra Patricia area. These are vocally identical to those found in Central Peru, but recently there has been considerable debate about whether these are distinct from the Golden-faced Tyrannulet (likewise the species status of Loja Tyrannulet). Probably they should be lumped with Golden-faced.

SOUTHERN BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET *Camptostoma obsoletum*

Several sightings during the trip, including the *maranonicum* subspecies in the Marañon canyon.

(RR) TUMBESIAN TYRANNULET *Phaeomyias tumbezana*

1 bird seen in the Marañon canyon (subspecies *maranonica*). Ridgely & Tudor (1994) noted that vocal differences suggest that *Phaeomyias murina* (Mouse-colored Tyrannulet) might consist of more than one species. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *tumbezana* (with *inflava* and *Maranonica*) of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru to represent a separate species based on differences in vocalizations. The IOC accepts this split. The SACC awaits a proposal.

WHITE-CRESTED ELAENIA *Elaenia albiceps*

Seen at Abra Patricia

HIGHLAND ELAENIA *Elaenia obscura*

2 seen at Abra Barro Negro

YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA *Elaenia flavogaster*

1 seen at Balsas

SIERRAN ELAENIA *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common at Abra Patricia.

WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

5 birds seen at Abra Barro Negro

SULPHUR-BELLIED TYRANULET *Mecocerculus minor*

One at Abra Patricia

WHITE-BANDED TYRANNULET *Mecocerculus stictopterus*

A couple at Abra Barro Negro

TORRENT TYRANNULET *Serpophaga cinerea*

Along the Utcubama River. A few more along the Chonta River near Cajamarca

BLACK-CRESTED TIT-TYRANT *Anairetes nigrocristatus*

2 seen very well at Cruz Conga and also along the Rio Chonta

TUFTED TIT-TYRANT *Anairetes parulus*

2 seen near Cruz Conga

TAWNY-CROWNED PYGMY-TYRANT *Euscarthmus meloryphus*

Seen several times during the trip. The race here has a the while face rufous and not the crown

VARIAGATED BRISTLE-TYRANT *Phylloscartes poecilotis*

(RR) ECUADORIAN TYRANNULET *Phylloscartes gualaquizae*

At least 4 seen near Aguas Verdes Bridge

MOTTLE-CHEEKED TYRANNULET *Phylloscartes ventralis*

One in a mixed flock at Aguas Verdes

SCALE-CRESTED PYGMY-TYRANT *Lophotriccus pileatus**

BRAN-COLORED FLYCATCHER *Myiophobus fasciatus*

The 3 birds we saw in the Utcubamba canyon belong to the *cryterythrus* subspecies.

(RR) PACIFIC BRAN-COLORED FLYCATCHER *Myiophobus fasciatus rufescens*

This as the one on the coast on the Lurin River and it looks nothing like others placed in the same species. The SACC says The subspecies *rufescens* of arid western Peru and northern Chile was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927) considered a separate species from *Myiophobus fasciatus*, but Zimmer (1939c) and Koepcke (1961) reported specimens that showed signs of intergradation between *rufescens* and *M. f. crypterythrus* (cf. Ridgely & Tudor 1994); thus, Meyer de Schauensee (1966) considered them conspecific, and this has been followed by subsequent authors. Jaramillo (2003), however, suggested that *rufescens* should be considered a separate species.

CINNAMON FLYCATCHER *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*

Seen many times during the trip

CLIFF FLYCATCHER *Hirundinea ferruginea*

Fairly common around Abra Patricia.

TROPICAL PEEWEE *Contopus cinereus*

One at Hacienda Limon

BLACK PHOEBE *Sayornis nigricans*

Seen a few times during the trip.

VERMILION FLYCATCHER *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Fairly common in the Marañon valley and around Cajamarca.

MAROON-BELTED CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris**

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).

RUFIOUS-BREASTED CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*

2 seen nicely at Abra Barro Negro

BROWN-BACKED CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca fumicolor*

Few seen at Abra Barro Negro and Cruz Conga

WHITE-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

2 seen at La Encanada

STREAK-THROATED BUSH-TYRANT *Myiotheretes striaticollis*

Seen well whilst looking for Comets in the Rio Chonta Valley

SMOKY BUSH-TYRANT *Myiotheretes fumigates**

Above Leymebamba



Brown-backed Chat-tyrant

BLACK-BILLED SHRIKE-TYRANT *Agriornis montana*

At least 10 seen at Cruz Conga, and 1 more near Cajamarca. Agriornis= Fierce Bird. Gould was assured in Valparaiso that birds of this genus were so fierce it would attack and kill the young of other birds.

(RR) WHITE-TAILED SHRIKE-TYRANT *Agriornis albicauda*

A very localised and rare species for unknown reasons, which probably merits to be upgraded as endangered. We saw 2 different birds finally between San Marcos and Cajamarca.

VULNERABLE

RUFIOUS-WEBBED BUSH-TYRANT *Polioptila rufipennis*

4+ seen on the way to Cajamarca, around Cruz Conga.

RUFIOUS-BELLIED BUSH-TYRANT *Myiotheretes fuscus*

One seen by some above Yambrasbamba

SPOT-BILLED GROUND TYRANT *Muscisaxicola maculirostris*

One near Cruz Conga

RUFIOUS-NAPED GROUND-TYRANT *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*

2 between Celendin and Cajamarca

SHORT-TAILED FIELD-TYRANT *Muscigralla brevicauda*

One in the scrub near Pucusana

RUFIOUS-TAILED TYRANT *Knipolegus poecilurus*

Excellent views at Abra Patricia

WHITE-WINGED BLACK-TYRANT *Knipolegus aterrimus*
Nice looks at around 6 on the walk at San Marcos

DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus tuberculifer*
One seen by some

PALE-EDGED FLYCATCHER *Myiarchus cephalotes*
Heard and then seen well at Abra Patricia

TROPICAL KINGBIRD *Tyrannus melancholicus*
TK! Very common

BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER *Megarynchus pitangua*
1 seen at Aguas Verdes

SOCIAL FLYCATCHER *Myiozetetes similis*
Common in the lowlands

GREAT KISKADEE *Pitangus sulphuratus*
Several sightings.

STREAKED FLYCATCHER *Myiodynastes maculatus*
An austral migrant seen at Aguas Verdes

PIRATIC FLYCATCHER *Legatus leucophaeus*
Several in the lowlands of the east. Piratic because it displaces caciques and others from their nests

Family: COTINGIDAE (COTINGAS)

RED-CRESTED COTINGA *Ampelion rubrocristatus*
Excellent views above Leymebamba.

GREEN AND BLACK FRUITEATER *Pipreola riefferii*
Several nice looks at Abra Patricia.

ANDEAN COCK OF THE ROCK *Rupicola peruviana*
The Peruvian national bird – several sightings above afluyente at Abra Patricia

Family: TITYRIDAE (TITYRAS)

BARRED BECARD *Pachyramphus versicolor*
Good views of a male and then a pair at Abra Patricia.

Family: VIREONIDAE (VIREOS)

RUFIOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE *Cyclarhis gujanensis*
One at Abra Patricia, 2 at Hacienda Limon and heard many other places.

[CHIVI] RED-EYED VIREO *Vireo olivaceus* (*Chivi*)
Several seen on the east slope. 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). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group.

OLIVACEOUS GREENLET *Hylophilus olivaceous*
Excellent views in a flock at Aguas Verdes.

Family: CORVIDAE (JAYS)

[INCA] GREEN JAY *Cyanocorax yncas*

Fairly common and several sightings. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) treated Middle American populations as a separate species, *C. luxosus* ("Green Jay") from South American *C. yncas* ("Inca Jay"), but no data presented; they were formerly considered separate species.

Family: HIRUNDINIDAE (SWALLOWS)

BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*

Very common

BROWN-BELLIED SWALLOW *Neochelidon murina*

Several sightings around Abra Barro Negro and Cajamarca

WHITE-BANDED SWALLOW *Atticora fasciata*

Seen near the oilbird cave

SOUTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

A few at Puente Aguas Verdes

WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW *Tachycineta albiventer*

1 seen on the wires at our first lunch stop.

Family: TROGLODYTIDAE (WRENS)

HOUSE WREN *Troglodytes aedon*

Very common 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*

Seen following mixed-species flocks at Abra Patricia.

THRUSH-LIKE WREN *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

2 called in at Puente Aguas Verdes

FASCIATED WREN *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*.

Seen at San Marcos.

(RR) SHARPES WREN *Cinnicerthia olivascens*

Nice looks at a gang of these noisy critters at Abra Patricia.

GRASS (SEDGE) WREN *Cistothorus platensis*

One seen well at Cruz Conga. The SACC says: Two distinctive major subspecies groups, Andean and south-temperate *platensis* and lowland *polyglottus*, intergrade in southeastern South America (Traylor 1988). The North American *stellaris* group may warrant species rank from *Cistothorus platensis* (e.g., see Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Ridgely & Tudor 1989).

(RR) SPECKLE-BREASTED [MARAÑÓN] WREN *Thryothorus sclateri maranonica*
Greta looks in the Orchid Garden at the Huembo feeder station

GRAY-BREASTED WOOD-WREN *Henicorhina leucophrys*
Heard a few times and seen by some

(E) BAR-WINGED WOOD-WREN *Henicorhina leucoptera*
Wow! In your face views of a pair this wonderful endemic at Abra Patricia **NEAR THREATENED**

Family: POLIOPTILIDAE (GNATCATCHERS)

[MARAÑÓN] TROPICAL GNATCATCHER *Polioptila plumbea maior*

Seen in the Utcubamba valley, at Balsas, Hacienda Limon and San Marcos. *Polioptila plumbea* likely includes several species (Atwood and Lerman 2006). The subspecies *maior* of the Marañón Valley (treated as a separate species by Hellmayr 1934) and the *bilineata* group of northern South American and Middle America, may each warrant species recognition, but a published analysis is lacking (Ridgely & Tudor 1989). Even within populations east of the Andes, vocal differences suggest that more than one species is involved (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003). In the ones we saw there is no sexual dimorphism.

Family: MIMIDAE (MOCKINGBIRDS)

LONG-TAILED MOCKINGBIRD *Mimus longicaudatus*

Common in the Marañón drainage and in Lima.

Family: TURDIDAE (THRUSHES)

ANDEAN SOLITAIRE *Myadestes ralloides*

We heard his beautiful song in the Condor canyon near Leymebamba and at Abra Patricia*.

WHITE-EARED SOLITAIRE *Entomodestes leucotis*
Nice looks at this one at Abra Patricia. A stunning bird!

(RR) MARAÑÓN THRUSH *Turdus maraëonicus*

Excellent views of the atypical South America Thrush in the Utcubamba valley

GREAT THRUSH *Turdus fuscater*
Common in the humid part of the Andes

CHIGUANCO THRUSH *Turdus chiguanco*
Common in the dry part of the Andes. This bird is called Chihuaco in Quechua which is obviously where the corrupted vernacular name comes from

Family: CINCLIDAE (DIPPERS)

WHITE-CAPPED DIPPER *Cinclus leucocephalus*
2 seen at Abra Patricia and on the Utcubamba River

Family: PASERIDAE (OLD WORLD SPARROWS)

HOUSE SPARROW *Passer domesticus*
On the coast

Family: MOTACILLIDAE (PIPITS and WAGTAILS)

PARAMO PIPIT *Anthus bogotensis*
1 bird seen on the way to Cajamarca in the snipe marsh

Family: FRINGILLIDAE (FINCHES)

HOODED SISKIN *Carduelis magellanica*
Fairly common at high elevation.

LESSER GOLDFINCH *Carduelis psaltria*
2 seen above Yambrasbamba

PURPLE-THROATED EUPHONIA *Euphonia chlorotica*
2 above Balsas

BRONZE-GREEN EUPHONIA *Euphonia mesochrysa*
2 at Puente Aguas Verdes were very vocal

ORANGE-BELLIED EUPHONIA *Euphonia xanthogaster*
4 seen in the Abra Patricia area

CHESTNUT-BREADED CHLOROPHONIA *Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*
One near the Owlet Lodge. Not a frequently encountered bird on this tour

Family: PARULIDAE (NEW WORLD WARBLERS)

[BLACK-LORED] MASKED YELLOWTHROAT *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*
1 seen at San Marcos, belonging to the *auricularis* subspecies. *Geothlypis auricularis* is split from *G. aequinoctialis* (Escalante-Pliego 1992; Curson et al 1994) by the IOC. SACC needs more documentation and says: Escalante-Pliego (1992) considered *auricularis* (with *peruviana*) of western Peru and Ecuador and the *velata* subspecies group of southern South America as separate species from *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*. Ridgely & Tudor (1989) pointed out that *auricularis* (with *peruviana*) differs in plumage from other *aequinoctialis* at least as much as do taxa of *Geothlypis* yellowthroats treated as full species in Middle America. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) followed Escalante-Pliego (1992) in treating *auricularis*, *velata*, and Central American *chiriquensis* as separate species from *aequinoctialis*, but see Wetmore et al. (1984). SACC Proposal to elevate *auricularis* and *velata* to species rank did not pass due to insufficient published data.

SLATE-THROATED WHITESTART *Myioborus miniatus*
Around 4 near Puente Aguas Verdes

SPECTACLED WHITESTART *Myioborus melanocephalus*
Common around Abra Barro Negro and Abra Patricia.

BLACK-CRESTED WARBLER *Basileuterus nigrocristatus*
Several sightings at high elevation

CITRINE WARBLER *Basileuterus luteoviridis*
Two at Abra Patricia

Family: ICTERIDAE (BLACKBIRDS)

YELLOW-BILLED CACIQUE *Amblycercus holosericeus*
One seen by some at Abra Barro Negro

YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE *Cacicus cela*
Common in the eastern lowlands

ORIOLE BLACKBIRD *Gymnomystax mexicanus*

One Juvenile (with the black cap) seen just below Lemeybamba in the Utcubamba Canyon was unusual and a straggler but known for wandering

ORANGE-BACKED TROUPIAL *Icterus croconotus*

1 seen near Agus Verdes. *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.

PERUVIAN MEADOWLARK *Sturnella bellicosa*

A few around Cajamarca.

SCRUB BLACKBIRD *Dives warszewiczi*

A couple along the coast south of Lima

Family COEREBIIDAE (BANNAQUIT)

BANANAQUIT *Coereba flaveola*

A few seen. Rumour has it this will be split many ways – God help us!

Family: EMBERIZINAE (BUNTINGS & SPARROWS)

RUFIOUS-COLLARED SPARROW *Zonotrichia capensis*

Very common

RUFIOUS-NAPED BRUSH-FINCH *Atlapetes latinuchus*

Seen several times around Abra Patricia and above Leymebamba.



Immature Oriole Blackbird –Collin Campbell

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RUFOUS-NAPED BRUSH-FINCH *Atlapetes latinuchus*

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Family: THRAUPIDAE (TANAGERS)

MAGPIE TANAGER *Cissopis leverianus*

A few at Aguas Verdes bridge.

WHITE-CAPPED TANAGER *Sericossypha albocristata*

Four at dusk at Abra Patricia then great scope looks at 3 above Yambrasbamba of this noisy Jay-like Tanager. Genus name means “silken blackbird” – a reference to its plumage appearance.

COMMON BUSH TANAGER *Chorospingus ophthalmicus*

Fairly common at Abra Patricia an commonly heard displaying at dawn

RUFOUS-CRESTED TANAGER *Creurgops verticalis*

One at Abra Patricia

(E) WHITE-BROWED HEMISPINGUS *Hemispingus auricularis*

Around 6 seen in the mixed flock along the Grallaria trail. The IOC says *Hemispingus auricularis* is split from *H. atropileus* (Black-capped Himispingus) (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003); SACC needs proposal and says *Hemispingus calophrys* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Storer 1970a) considered a subspecies of *H. atropileus*, but Weske & Terborgh (1974) provided rationale for treating southern *calophrys* as a species separate from *H. atropileus*; this treatment has been followed by most recent authors (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990), but not by Isler & Isler (1987). Inclusion of *calophrys* in *H. atropileus* would make that broad species paraphyletic with respect to *H. parodii*, the sister taxon of *H. calophrys* (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). **The subspecies *auricularis* is at least as distinct genetically and morphologically, and should presumably given equal taxonomic rank (García-Moreno et al. 2001, García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). Proposal needed.** Taxa ranked as species in this group were considered to form a superspecies by Sibley & Monroe (1990).

BLACK-EARED HEMISPINGUS *Hemispingus melanotis*

We saw the *berlepschi* subspecies. 2 in the bamboo associated with the above mentioned flock. Genetic data (García-Moreno et al. 2001, García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003) indicate that the distinctive taxon *piurae*, currently treated as a subspecies of *H. melanotis* (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), is more distant from the latter than is *H. frontalis*, and that *piurae* is basal to *frontalis* + *melanotis*; these analyses, however, are based on only ca. 300 base-pairs of mtDNA. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated *piurae* as a separate species from *H. melanotis* based on plumage and vocal differences. **SACC proposal to recognize *piurae* as a species did not pass.** Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) further recognized the subspecies *ochraceus* based on plumage differences

DRAB HEMISPINGUS *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*

1 seen at Abra Barro Negro and one at Abra Patricia

RUFOUS-CHESTED TANAGER *Thlypopsis ornata*

At Abra Patricia and Barro Negro

(RR) BUFF-BELLIED TANAGER *Thlypopsis inornata*

One seen in the Utcubamba valley and one near Hacienda Limon –almost an endemic

YELLOW-CRESTED TANAGER *Tachyphonus rufiventer*

Several near Puente Aguas Verdes

(E) HUALLAGA TANAGER *Ramphocelus melanogaster*

Excellent views near Puente Aguas Verdes

BLUE-GRAY TANAGER *Thraupis episcopus*

Common. We saw the eastern form with white wing patches and the coastal form without. From Episcopal blue.

PALM TANAGER *Thraupis palmarum*

Seen around Moyobamba

BLUE-CAPPED TANAGER *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Common around Abra Patricia and Abra Barro Negro



Huallaga Tanager

BLUE-AND-YELLOW TANAGER *Thraupis bonariensis*

A few seen around Cajamarca

SCARLET-BELLIED MOUNTAIN-TANAGER *Anisognathus igniventris*

Fairly common around Abra Barro Negro. The genus name refers to the “uneven or unequal bill” referring to the strongly arched, finch-like upper mandible

FAWN-BREASTED TANAGER *Pipraeidea melanonota*

Two of this pretty Tanager at Abra Barro Negro

SILVERY (SILVER-BACKED) TANAGER *Tangara viridicollis*
Common at Abra Patricia.

BLUE-NECKED TANAGER *Tangara cyanicollis*
10+ seen around Afluente

YELLOW-BELLIED TANAGER *Tangara xanthogastra*
1 at Aguas Verdes

SPOTTED TANAGER *Tangara punctata*
Several at Aguas Verdes

BLUE-AND-BLACK TANAGER *Tangara vassorii*
A few seen at Abra Patricia

PARADISE TANAGER *Tangara chilensis*
Some excellent views Aguas Verdes. Does not occur in Chile!

BAY-HEADED TANAGER *Tangara gyrola*
Few seen at Aguas Verdes

FLAME-FACED TANAGER *Tangara parzudakii*
Splendid looks at Abra Patricia

METALLIC-GREEN TANAGER *Tangara labradorides*
At least six in the Royal Sunagel area at Abra Patricia. The species name refers to the Labrador stone, and the shining silver and blue reflections in the species' green plumage.

SAFFRON-CROWNED TANAGER *Tangara xanthocephala*
Common at Abra Patricia

GREEN-AND-GOLD TANAGER *Tangara schrankii*
At lest on eat Puente Aguas Verdes

BERYL-SPANGLED TANGER *Tangara nigroviridis*
Common at Abra Patricia

STRAW-BACKED TANAGER *Tangara argyofenges*
An inexplicably scarce Tanager seen on our first day

GOLDEN TANAGER *Tangara arthus*
Common at Abra Patricia

SWALLOW TANAGER *Tersina viridis*
Excellent views of flocks of them at Aguas Verdes!



Swallow Tanager, picture Susan Gilliland

BLACK-FACED DACNIS *Dacnis lineata*
6 at Puente Aguas Verdes

BLUE DACNIS *Dacnis cayana*
4 seen at Puente Aguas Verdes.

PURPLE HONEYCREEPER *Cyanerpes caeruleus*
At least 2 different birds at Puente Aguas Verdes

CINEREOUS CONEBILL *Conirostrum cinereum*
Only 2 around at La Encanada

BLUE-BACKED CONEBILL *Conirostrum sitticolor*
4 seen very well at Abra Barro Negro.

CAPPED CONEBILL *Conirostrum albifrons*
4 seen in a mixed-species flock along the Grallaria trail at Abra Patricia.

MOUSTACHED FLOWERPIERCER *Diglossa mystacalis*
Fairly common around Abra Barro Negro and one responded well to tape. The genus name means “double-tongued” – a reference to the fact that they have specialised tongues for feeding on nectar

BLACK-THROATED FLOWERPIERCER *Diglossa brunneiventris*
Fairly common between Celendin and Cajamarca

WHITE-SIDED FLOWERPIERCER *Diglossa albilatera*
Common at Abra Patricia

BLuish FLOWERPIERCER *Diglossopsis caerulascens*
One at Abra Patricia

MASKED FLOWERPIERCER *Diglossopsis cyanea*
Common

PERUVIAN SIERRA-FINCH *Phrygilus punensis*
Several seen near Cruz Conga, on the way to Cajamarca

PLUMBEOUS SIERRA-FINCH *Phrygilus unicolor*
Few seen at Abra Barro Negro and near Cruz Conga, on the way to Cajamarca.

ASH-BREASTED SIERRA-FINCH *Phrygilus plebejus*
Around 8 on the way to Cajamarca from Celendin

(E) GRAY-WINGED INCA-FINCH *Inca spiza ortizi*
Excellent views on 2 cooperative birds at Hacienda Limon!! There are only 5 Inca Finches all endemic to Peru and a nice set to get. Named after Peruvian Ornithologist Javier Ortiz

(E) BUFF-BRIDLED INCA-FINCH *Inca spiza laeta*
What a beautiful little bird!! A few in the Marañon canyon, and a few more seen at San Marcos.

(E) PLAIN-TAILED WARBLING FINCH *Poospiza alticola*
2. Another endemic seen in a *Polylepis* hedgerow near Cruz Conga – the first time I have seen it here.



Gray-winged Inca-Finch

SAFFRON FINCH *Sicalis flaveola*
Seen on the first day in the lowlands

BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT *Volatinia jacarina*
A few seen along the coast

YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER *Sporophila nigricollis*
In the Utcubamba Valey and near Cruz Conga

BAND-TAILED SEEDEATER *Catamenia analis*
Common around Cajamarca

PLAIN-COLORED SEEDEATER *Catamenia inornata*
A few birds seen at Abra Barro Negro and at Cruz Conga

TOOTH-BILLED TANAGER *Piranga flava lutea*
3 seen near Cajamarca. Called Tooth-billed Tanager bu IOC WHO SAY *Piranga lutea* is split from *P. hepatica* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Burns et al 2003); SACC needs proposal; revisit English name. Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) proposed that this species probably consists of two or three separate species. Two of these occur in South America: nominate *flava* of southern and eastern South America, and the *lutea* group of the Andes region (and also Panama and Costa Rica). See Zimmer (1929) concerning earlier claims of sympatry between *flava* and *lutea*. <Burns (1998) > Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the three groups as separate species. Haverschmidt and Mees (1994) treated the subspecies *haemalea* of the Tepuis as a separate species from *P. flava* based on habitat differences.
Proposal needed.

Family: CARDINALINAE (GROSBEAKS AND SALTATORS)

GOLDEN-BELLIED GROSBEAK *Pheucticus chrysogaster*
A few scattered records.

GRAYISH SALTATOR *Saltator coerulescens*
One at Puente Aguas Verdes ws the only one

GOLDEN-BILLED SALTATOR *Saltator aurantirostris*
Seen around Cruz Conga and Cajamarca

STREAKED SALTATOR *Saltator striatipectus*
A few sen in the Utcubamba Canyon and also at Hacienda Limon belonging here to the *peruvianus* subspecies



MAMMAL LIST

(E) PERUVIAN NIGHT MONKEY *Aotus miconax*

4 seen by Barry whilst limping up the Cinnamon Screech Owl trail

TAYRA *Eira barbara*

One visiting the fruit feeders in vain at Abra Patricia

SOUTH AMERICAN SEA-LION *Otaria flavescens*

Seen well from Pucusana boat ride including some big bulls.

The participants were Frank (pronounced Frank), of course, and his son, Ruairaidh (pronounced Rory)

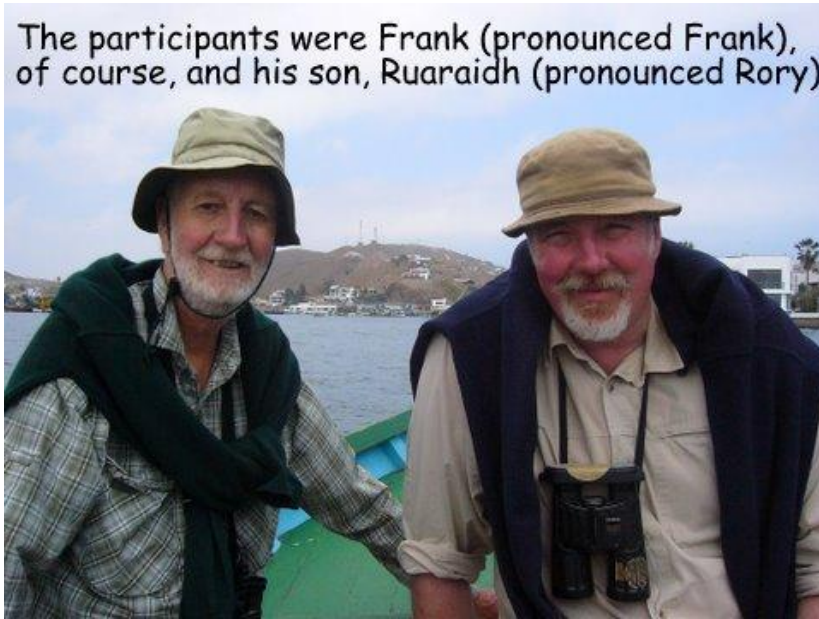
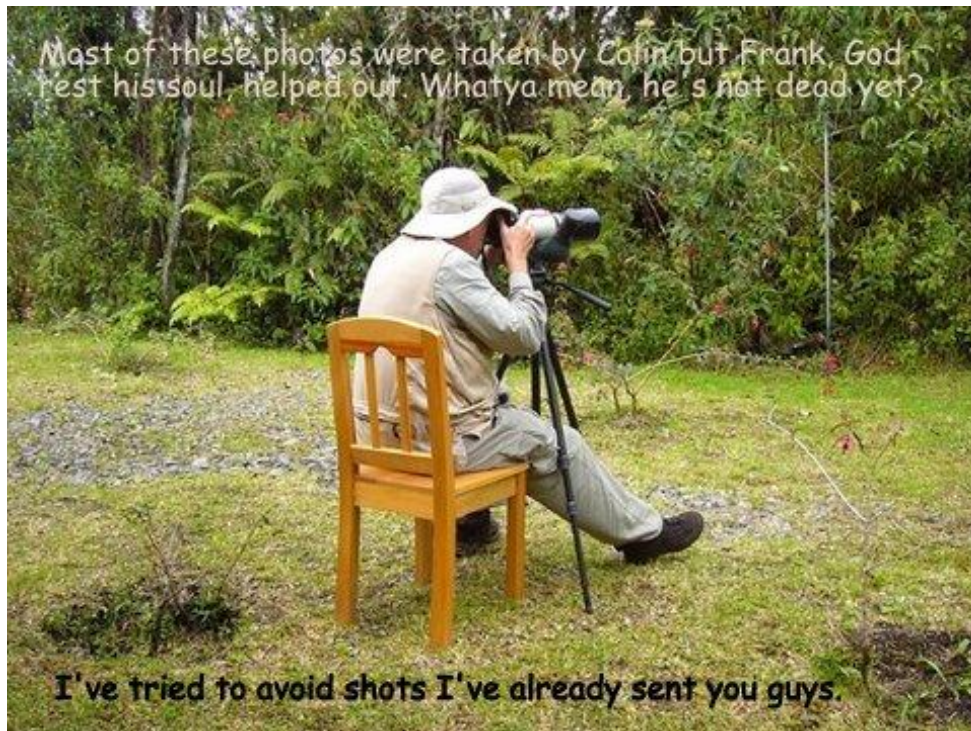


Photo Collin Campbell



Ian Andy..... Tim and Colin

Photo Collin Campbell



Trip photographer Collin Campbell Photo Frank Hamilton



Photo Collin Campbell



The token leader

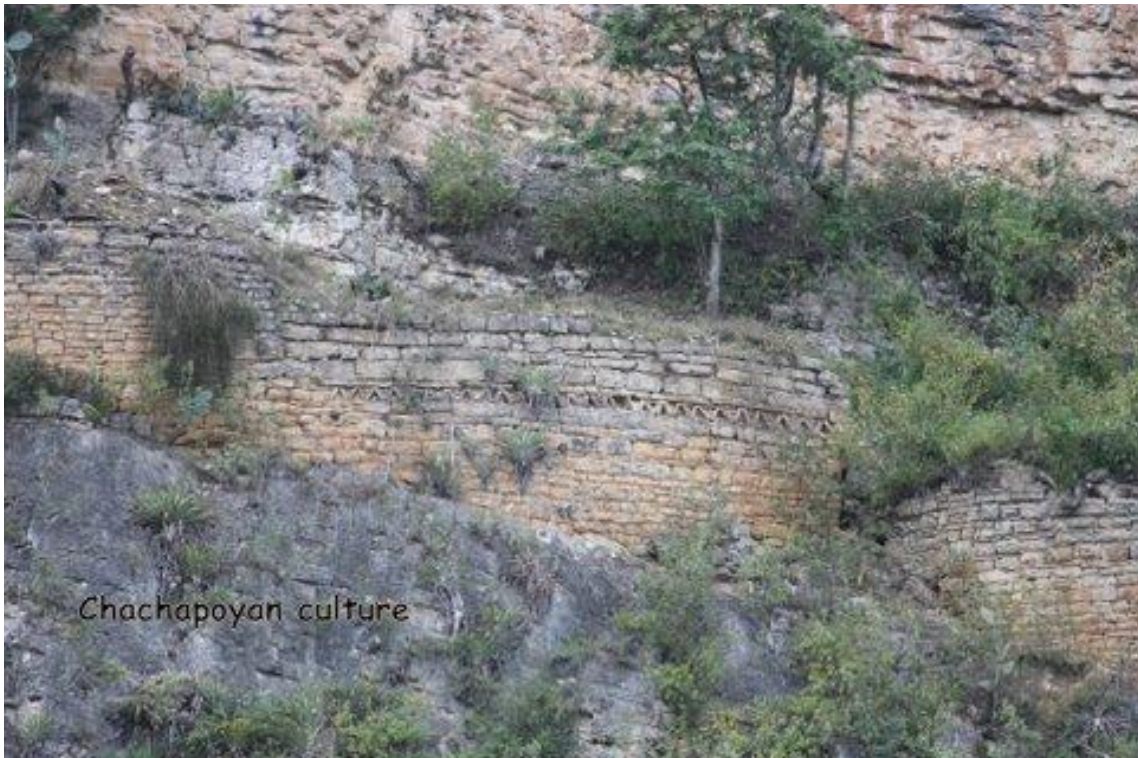


Photo Collin Campbell