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Field Report for North Peru & South Ecuador. Tumbesian Endemics, West and East Slope Cloud Forests and East Slope Foothills

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With : Trish & Tony Allingham, Chris Collins, Nancy Gallagher, Wally & Lois Goldfrank, Raymond Jeffers, Larry Simpkins,

Two weeks of gourmet birding! While birding in an amazing range of habitats ranging from coastal desert and scrub and semi-deciduous woodland to bromeliad-laden cloud forests and steamy Amazonian foothill forests we tallied up over 520 species of birds. The Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area (EBA) is primarily centred on El Oro and Azuay provinces in south-west Ecuador, and Tumbes and Piura departments in north-west Peru, but it extends in patches northwards along the coast of Ecuador in Guayas, Los Rios, Manabi and even Esmeraldas provinces, and runs southwards in Peru along the narrow coastal strip to northernmost Lima department (at c.11 S), where it adjoins the Peru-Chile Pacific slope (EBA 052). The Tumbesian region lies adjacent to a number of Andean EBAs, and the Tumbesian restricted-range species overlap with the Andean birds at some sites where the habitat is humid enough to support the latter; of the Andean EBAs, only the Peru-Chile Pacific slope (EBA 052) and the arid Marañon valley (EBA 048) are considered to share restricted-range species with the Tumbesian region. We

started our two week birding extravaganza with a morning flight to Chiclayo. This trip produced a good selection of Peruvian and Tumbesian endemic and 3 Ecuadorian endemics of which there are only 7. With early starts, early breakfasts and packed lunches we did remarkably well. In total we racked up 47 Tumbesian endemics found in the small avian endemic center shared by extreme Southern Ecuador and extreme Northern Peru. Add to this the 20 or so range restricted species and a sprinkling of Marañon endemics and near endemics and you have a quality bird list. We saw 42 species of Hummingbirds and recorded 34 Furnarids and 9 Antpitta's. Our visit to Yankuam was fun! Thanks to all for being good travelers and thanks to our drivers Walter and Rene for a safe and careful trip.

Schedule.

November 25th: All assemble in Lima at the Airport Hotel. Department of Lima

November 26th: Morning flight to Chiclayo and onto the Pomac Forest at Batan Grande and then Chaparri Ecolodge with a stop at the very dry Tinajones Reservoir. Department of Lambayeque

November 27th: Morning at Chaparri and then afternoon drive to Jaen with a brief stop at Abra Porculla (2150mts). Departments of Lambayeque & Amazonas

November 28th: Early start from Jaen and onto a track near Tamborapa at 800mts. Morning birding here and then a grueling drive to Tapichalaca Lodge at Quebrada Honda, crossing the international border at La Balsa. Departments of Amazonas & Zamora-Chinchipe.

November 29th: Jocotoco Day! Morning on the Antpitta trail and afternoon biridng the road down from the Lodge. Department of Zamora-Chinchipe. Night Casa Simpson.

November 30th: Morning on the Undulated Antpitta trail and then drive via Vilcabamba and Loja to Zamora and the lovely Copalinga Lodge. Department of Zamora-Chinchipe.

December 1st: Morning on the Bombuscaro entrance track to the Podocarpus National Park at 950mts. Afternoon on the old Loja-Zamora road at 1450mts. Night Copalinga Lodge. Department of Zamora-Chinchipe.

December 2nd: Morning on the Bombuscaro entrance track to the Podocarpus National Park at 950mts. Afternoon drive to Yankum Lodge and afternoon birding on the ridge beyond the lodge – Orange-throated Tanager!!! Night Yankuam Lodge. Department of Zamora-Chinchipe.

December 3rd: All day with a break for lunch birding the road at 900mts beyond Yankuam Lodge, which goes eventually to Shaime and Nuevo Paraiso wherever that is. Night Yankuam Lodge. Department of Zamora-Chinchipe.

December 4th Morning birding at Yankuam 900mts then to Zamora and afternoon birding on the old Loja-Zamora road at 1300mts. and on to Loja for the night at the Bombuscaro Hotel. Departments of Zamora-Chinchipe & Loja

December 5th: Early start to Saraguro and up a side road to Ancanama in the Paramo. Afternoon drive to Santa Isabel and the Sol y Agua Hotel. Departments of Loja & Azuay.

December 6th: Morning at the Yungilla Brush Finch Reserve and then a long drive to Buenaventura and the Umbrellabird Lodge. Afternoon at the Long-wattled Umbrellabird lek. Departments of Azuay & El Oro.

December 7th: All day at Buenaventura birding upper and lower elevations along the old road 600-1125mts. Night Umbrellabird Lodge. Department of El Oro

December 8th: Morning on the old road at around 1000mts and then afternoon drive to Macara and the Urraca Lodge at Jorupe. 575mts. Departments of El Oro & Loja

December 9th: All day birding near the lodge. Night Urraca Lodge Department of Loja.

December 10th: Morning trip to the Utuana Reserve at 2500mts. Afternoon around Urraca Lodge at 575mts Department of Loja.

December 11th: Cross the international border at Macara and drive to Piura via loop to Paita on the coast. Evening flight to Lima and end the tour at the airport hotel. Departments of Loja & Piura.

Some GPS lat/longs courtesy of Chris and Barry

PERU

Batan Grande S 06 29 423 W 079 46 319

Tinajones Reservoir S 06° 37.411', W 79° 24.524'

Chaparrí S 65 06° 32.387', W 79° 26.530' 443m

Abra Porculla (North Peruvian Low) S 05° 50.454' W 79° 30.355' 2,140m

Jaen S 05 42 869 W 078 48 253

Tamborapa track S 05° 24.077', W 78° 51.412' 809m

ECUADOR

Tapichalaca Casa Simpson S 04 29.705 W 079 07.912 8096ft

Copalinga Lodge S 04 05.449 W 078 57.495 3178ft

Yankuam Lodge S 4°14'54.93" W 78°39'34.71" 950mts

Ancanama S 03 40.869 W 079 14.315 10839ft

Yungilla Reserve Pale Headed Brush-finch S 03 13.772 W 079 16.550 5564ft

Umbrellabird Lodge Buenaventura S 03 39.242 W 079 46.132 1689ft

Jorupe – Urraca Lodge: S 04 22.327 W 079 53.985 elevation 1629ft

Utuaana Reserve S 04 21.924 W 079 42.957 8293ft

The Birds:

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 – Regional endemic and range restricted species

TE = Tumbesian Endemic

PE = Peruvian Endemic

EE = Ecuadorian Endemic

NON PASSERINES

TINAMOUS

Highland Tinamou *Nothocercus bonapartei**

Heard at Tapichalca reserve whilst watching the Jocotoco Antpittas

Great Tinamou *Tinamus major**

Heard at Yankuam Lodge

TE Pale-browed Tinamou *Crypturellus transfasciatus*

At least 4 seen between all of us and incredibly common on voice throughout the twilight hours.

NEAR THREATENED

Tataupa Tinamou *Crypturellus tataupa*

Local in Peru. One seen really well at Tamborapa near Jaen

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui**

GUANS AND CURASSOWS

Sickle-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii*

Glimpses at Copalinga Lodge at dawn and then good views at Buenaventura. The genus refers to the species' habit of seeking escape from danger on the ground ("falling prostrate on the ground").

PE/TE White-winged Guan *Penelope albipennis*.

Many birds seen very well at Chaparri. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca in Greek mythology. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**



White-winged Guan

TE Rufous-headed Chachalaca *Ortalis erythroptera*

Commonly seen at Buenaventura and commonly heard at Jorupe. The gyrating hanging Chachalaca feeder was fun! **VULNERABLE**

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata*

Two seen near Valledolid

NEW WORLD QUAIL

Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail *Odontophorus speciosus**

Heard daily at Buenaventura

DUCKS AND GEESE

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*

Common on Tinajones Reservoir

White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis*

3 at least

GREBES

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps*

A few at Tinajones Reservoir

IBIS

Black-faced Ibis *Theristicus melanopis*

Two at very long range at Tinajones Reservoir. Almost extirpated in Peru

HERONS AND EGRETS

Fasciated Tiger Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

Nice looks at a perched immature along the old Loja –Zamora road

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

Around half a dozen on the drive on day 2

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

3 on the Peruvian coastal strip

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

3 or 4 in rice fields in the Marañon Canyon. 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*

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis*

FRIGATEBIRDS

Magnificent Frigatebird *Fregata magnificens*

Common on the coast soaring over, near Paita

PELICANS

Peruvian Pelican *Pelecanus thagus*

A few near Paita on our last day **NEAR THREATENED**

BOOBIES

Peruvian Booby *Sula variagata*

Many hundred near Paita

CORMORANTS AND SHAGS

Guanay Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*

One near Paita. Named after a French Admiral, navigator and scientist **NEAR THREATENED**

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Common. Always near human habitation.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Daily views of resident race *ruficollis* which shows a distinctive white collar. 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*

Daily over the forest in the Yankuam Lodge area

OSPREYS

Western Osprey *Pandion haliaetus*

One seen, eating a fish at Tinajones Reservoir. Migrants from North America. Pandion in Greek mythology was king of Ithaca, whose tragic daughters Philomela and Procne were turned into a Nightingale and Swallow respectively. There is a genus of Martins named for Procne.

HAWKS AND EAGLES

Grey-headed Kite *Leptodon cayanensis*

One seen at Buenaventura

Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus*

2 seen soaring at Buenaventura

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

Fairly common in the lowlands and always a pleasure to see

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus*

2 seen in the Yankuam area

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

3 seen in the Yankuam area

Tiny Hawk *Accipter superciliosus*

2 sightings on the same day of what was probably the same individual – not an easy bird to find!

TE Grey-backed Hawk *Leucopternis occidentalis*

Pleasantly common at Buenaventura, with at least four seen **ENDANGERED**

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*

A couple at the rice-fields in Peru

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

Two immatures at Chaparri Ecolodge

Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus*

Daily at Urraca Lodge, Jorupe. Named for Edward Harris one of Audubon's sidekicks.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Common throughout

Broad-winged Hawk *Buteo platypterus*

One at Buenaventura

Variable Hawk *Buteo poylosoma*

2 light morphs soaring near Paita. 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.

Zone-tailed Hawk *Buteo albonotatus*

One only of these Turkey Vulture imitators near Paita

Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus**

FALCONS AND CARACARAS

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

Heard at two locations and seen at Jorupe

Barred Forest Falcon *Micrastur ruficollis**

Northern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway*.

Scattered sightings throughout. As there are no true Crows in South America, Caracaras occupy that niche as omnivorous scavengers. Formerly placed in the genus *Polyborus* but, this species has been switched to the genus *Caracara*. Note also that the former species known as Crested Caracara, has been split into three species with those ranging north of north-west Peru and the Amazon River (i.e Colombia) are referable to Northern Crested-Caracara *C. cheriway* while another form, the extinct Guadalupe Caracara *C. lutosus*, of Guadalupe Island, Mexico, has also been given its untimely species status. The SACC says "*Caracara cheriway* and *C. plancus* were formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Phelps & Phelps 1958a), sometimes also including *C. lutosus* of Guadalupe Island (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Stresemann and Amadon 1979), but the ranges of *cheriway* and *plancus* are nearly parapatric with no sign of intergradation, contrary to earlier interpretations (see Banks REF); they constitute a superspecies. The three forms had previously been considered separate species by REFS, Pinto (1938), and Friedmann (1950)."

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

A few in the Yankuam area – did you see it Raymond?

Mountain/Carunculated Caracara *Phalacrocorax maculatus*

An immature seen in the paramo at Ancanama. Consulting with Ecuadorian based colleagues this is right slap bang in the overlap zone of the two species and hybrids have been seen previously – no tick I'm afraid!

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius*

Just two

THICK-KNEES

Peruvian Thick-knee *Burhinus superciliaris*

2 Seen at Chaparri

AVOCETS AND STILTS

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus*

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

SANDPIPERS & SNIPES

Hudsonian Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus*

One only near Paita. The New World form is now sometimes split off as Hudsonian Whimbrel or Hudsonian Curlew, *N. hudsonicus* (marked genetic differences have apparently been found). There are noticeable plumage differences (*hudsonicus* showing dark rump and under-wings, unlike the European nominate race with its white rump and under-wings), but calls sound pretty similar.

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

One only at Tinajones Reservoir

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*

6 on day one and one on the last day

GULLS AND TERNS

Gray-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*

Around 20 on Tinajones Reservoir

Franklin's Gull *Leucophaeus pipixcan*

50+ on the sea near Paita

Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans*

4+ on the sea near Paita **NEAR THREATENED**

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata*

Common. 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

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

Several heard and seen in the Yankuam Lodge area

Ruddy Pigeon *Patagioenas subvinacea*

Fairly common and a few seen

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata*

Here and there

West Peruvian Dove *Zenaida meloda*.

Common on the coastal areas. 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) and Banks et al. (REF); they form a superspecies. [SACC proposal to lump *Z. meloda* and *Z. asiatica* did not pass.](#)"

Ruddy Ground Dove *Columbina talpocoti*

TE Ecuadorian Ground-Dove *Columbina buckleyi*

A female seen by Wally and Lois at Buenaventura

Croaking Ground-Dove *Colombina cruziana*

Common and on the Urraca Lodge feeders

Blue-ground Dove *Columbina pretiosa*

One male in the Chinchipe drainage

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi*

Fairly common in less forested scrubby areas. Named for Jules Pierre Verreaux, French natural history delayer and collector 1808-1873

Gray-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla**

In the Yankuam Lodge area

TE Pallid Dove *Leptotilla pallida**

At Buenaventura

PARROTS

Military Macaw *Ara militaris*

Nice! 2 seen in the Yankuam Lodge area **VULNERABLE**

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severa**

TE Red-masked Parakeet *Aratinga erythrogenys*

This Tumbesian endemic was common at Chaparri and Jorupe. **NEAR THREATENED**

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus**

Golden-plumed Parakeet *Leptosittaca branickii*

2 seen at Buenaventura in the early morning. **ENDANGERED**

EE/TE El Oro Parakeet *Pyrrhura orcesi*

After a two hour fruitless vigil t a nest box area, we were rewarded with a close Fly-over of a flock of 7 or 8 at Buenaventura. **ENDANGERED**

TE Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis*

Common on the coastal areas which is where we saw it

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanoptera*

Fairly Common in the Yankuam area

TE Grey-cheeked Parakeet *Brotogeris pyrrhoptera*

Quite common at Jorupe and nice looks **ENDANGERED**

Rose-faced Parrot *Pytilia pulchra*

Nice looks at around 10 of these pretty Parrots at Buenaventura. This a bird of the Choco region which overlaps with the Tumbesian region at Buenaventura

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Speckle-faced (White-capped) Parrot *Pionus (seniloides) tumultuosus*

2 flocks of the *seniloides* subspecies. 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). The IOC calls *seniloides* a good species but says *Pionus seniloides* is considered a subspecies of *P.tumultuosus* by SACC 176, despite genetic distinctions

Bronze-winged Parrot *Pionus chalcopterus*

Many a good study of this Parrot at Buenaventura

Scaly-naped Parrot *Amazonas mercenaria*

2 at Tapichalaca

CUCKOOS AND ANIS

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana*

Several sightings throughout

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

These were the Ani's around Yankuam and the edge of the Amazon

Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris*

These were the Ani's along the coast west of the Andes and in the Marañon.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia**

OWLS

West Peruvian Screech-Owl *Megascops roberatus pacificus* Proved more difficult to find than I anticipated and if I knew what I know now I would have looked for it at Chaparri. Seen by some only, and not very vocal. SACC says "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*. [SACC Proposal passed to place South American *Otus* in *Megascops*.](#)"

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata*

Common vocally and seen by some at Jorupe

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium peruanum*

3 seen at Chaparri

Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*

Four seen at Chaparri, here the small desert form *nanodes*

POTOOS

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus*

One silently hawking from a dead snag at dusk at Urraca Lodge, Jorupe

NIGHTJARS AND NIGHTHAWKS

Lesser Nighthawk *Chordeiles acutipennis*

One at Chaparri and a couple near the Yungilla reserve

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

Common and vocal with a few seen

Blackish Nightjar *Caprimulgus nigrescens*

2 seen near Copalinga Lodge at Katherine's stakeout

SWIFTS

[White-chested Swift *Cypseloides lemosi*]

A little known and overlooked bird in Peru – I am sure we had some in a swift flock near Yankuam Lodge but.....

Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Various groups throughout

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

A few flocks but less common than the previous species

Gray-rumped Swift *Chaetura cineiventris*

Fairly common in the foothills of the east slope

TE Short tailed (Tumbes Swift) *Chaetura (ocypetes) brachyuran*

Several flocks at Jorupe. Neither the SACC nor the IOC officially split this taxon as yet

HUMMINGBIRDS

White-tipped Sicklebill *Eutoxeres aquila*

One seen briefly cling-feeding to its food plant – *Heliconia* - at Buenaventura Toxeres is Greek – “furnished with a bow” referring to the sickle-like bill

Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy*

Ay Copalinga Lodge at the feeders on consecutive days

White-whiskered Hermit *Phaethornis yaruqui*

One seen at Buenaventura

Long-billed Hermit *Phaethornis longirostris*

One at the Yungilla Reserve

Grey-chinned Hermit *Phaethornis griseogularis*

One seen by some folks in the Bombuscaro area

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Common at the Buenaventura feeders

Grey-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans*

Common at Copalinga Lodge feeders

Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae*

Common at Buenaventura

Black-eared Fairy *Heliathryx auritas*

Two seen in the Yankuam area

Flame-throated Sunangel *Heliangelus micrastur*

Quite a stunner and pleasantly common at Tapichalaca. The English name comes from the habit of this genera, in lifting its wings above their backs on landing, angel-like

Purple-throated Sunnagel *Heliangelus viola*

Common at the Utuana reserve

Wire-crested Thorntail *Discosura popelairii*

2 feeding on a flowering *Inga* tree along the old Loja – Zamora road

Green Thorntail *Discosura conversii*

This one is west of the Andes and was extremely common at Buenaventura

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

A few in the higher Cloud Forest, notably at Utuana

Long-tailed Sylph *Aglaiocercus kingi*

Around 6 seen in the Bombuscaro track area

Violet-tailed Sylph *Aglaiocercus coelestes*

This the West slope replacement of the former and it was seen at Buenaventura every day

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina*

Only two. One at Tapichalaca and one at Ancanama. 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 Metaltail has a purple tail hence the name.

Glowing Puffleg *Eriocnemis vestita*

4 seen at high altitude at Ancanama

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata*

Common at Tapichalaca. Considered a distinct species from Gould's Inca – *Coeligena inca* in Handbook of the Birds of the World Volume 5. Gould's Inca is the cinnamon collared Inca in the Cusco, Peru area. The SACC says "Schuchmann (1999) treated the southern *inca* subspecies group as a separate species from *Coeligena torquata*, a return to the classification of Cory (1918), but provided little rationale. [SACC proposal to recognize *inca* as a separate species did not pass.](#)"

Buff-winged Starfrontlet *Coeligena lutetiae*

Around 4 recorded at higher cloud forest elevations

Rainbow Starfrontlet *Coeligena iris*

Very common at the Utuana reserve and feeders

Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua mathewsii*

The bully of the Hummingbird feeders chasing everyone else away at Tapichalaca

Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides*

Common at Tapichalaca

Green-crowned Brilliant *Heliodoxa jacula*

Very common at the Buenaventura feeders west of the Andes

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbetaeri*

Very common at the Copalinga Lodge feeders east of the Andes

Long-billed Starthroat *Heliomaster longirostris*

Common in the dry canyons at Jorupe

Spangled Coquette *Lophornis stictolophus*

Wow! A stunning male seen daily on the *verbena* bushes at Copalinga Lodge. *Lophus* = Greek for crest. *Ornis* =bird. Crested Bird! *Stictolophus* = spotted crest. Spot Crested Bird!

White-bellied Woodstar *Acestrura mulsant*

Common especially in the Bombuscaro area

Little Woodstar *Chaetocercus bombus*

An eclipse plumaged male at the Copalinga *verbena* bushes on two days. A tricky bird to see and a good one to get **VULNERABLE**

TE Short-tailed Woodstar *Myrmia micrura*

Only one of this Tumbesian endemism in the Chaparri Guan canyons

Purple-collared Woodstar *Myrtis fanny*

One at Abra Porculla. Named for Francis "Fanny" Wilson died 1846, wife of collector Edward Wilson.

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti*

At the feeders and *verbena* bushes at Copalinga Lodge

White-vented Plumeleteer *Chalybura buffoni*

Seen daily at the Buenaventura feeders but a bit shy, despite its size. Named for George Luis Leclerc Comte de Buffon (1701-1788) French Naturalist and director of the Jardin du Roi in Paris

Green-crowned Woodnymph *Thalurania fannyi hypochlora*

The West slope Woodnymph common at Buenaventura

Fork-tailed Woodnymph – *Thalurania furcata*

The East slope Woodnymph seen at Copalinga and Bombuscaro

TE Tumbes Hummingbird *Leucippus baeri*

Two seen well in the Guan canyons at Chaparri

Rufous-tailed Hummingbird *Amazilia tzacati*

Common at Buenaventura

Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia*

Numerous in the Pacific lowlands. The “Loja” highland form we saw - *alticola* at Buenaventura - is described by the IOC as follows “Loja Hummingbird *Amazilia alticola* is considered conspecific with Amazilia Hummingbird *A. amazilia* (SACC 138)” and does not split it but if you look at page 595 of Volume 5 of NBW its treated as a separate species

Andean Emerald *Amazilia franciae*

Common at the feeders at Buenaventura

Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata*

Two seen at the lower Podacrapus National park entrance at Bombascuro

Violet-bellied Hummingbird *Damophila julie*

Common at Buenaventura

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps**

Gartered Trogon *Trogon caligatus*

One seen and more heard at Buenaventura. *Trogon caligatus* is split from *T. violaceus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, SACC 378, NACC 2010). Viocous Trogonn does now not exist and it has been split into 3 parts. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *caligatus* of Middle America and northwestern South America to be a separate species from *Trogon violaceus*, Gartered Trogon, 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* Gartered Trogon is basal to a group that includes Amazonian *T. ramonianus* (Amazonian Trogon), *T. curucui*, and *T. surrucura* (and that Amazonian *violaceus* may be paraphyletic with respect to the latter two species). SACC [proposal](#) was passed to recognize *caligatus* Gartered Trogon and Amazonian Trogons as species, which the IOC already accepted.

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

One female seen near Yankuam Lodge

Masked Trogon *Trogon personatus*

A male at Tapichalaca

Ecuadorian Trogon *Trogon mesurus*

A pair seen on two consecutive days at Urraca Lodge, Jorupe. This species was once conspecific with the Black-tailed Trogon of the Amazonian lowlands

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Megaceryle torquata and *M. alcyon* have been placed in the genus *Ceryle* in many classifications (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983, 1998), but most classifications have followed Fry (1980) in

restricting *Ceryle* to Old World *C. rudis* (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Fry & Fry 1992, Woodall 2001). Recent genetic data (Moyle 2006) indicate that Old World *Ceryle rudis* is the sister to *Chloroceryle*, and so *Megaceryle* must be recognized if *Chloroceryle* is maintained as a genus.

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum*

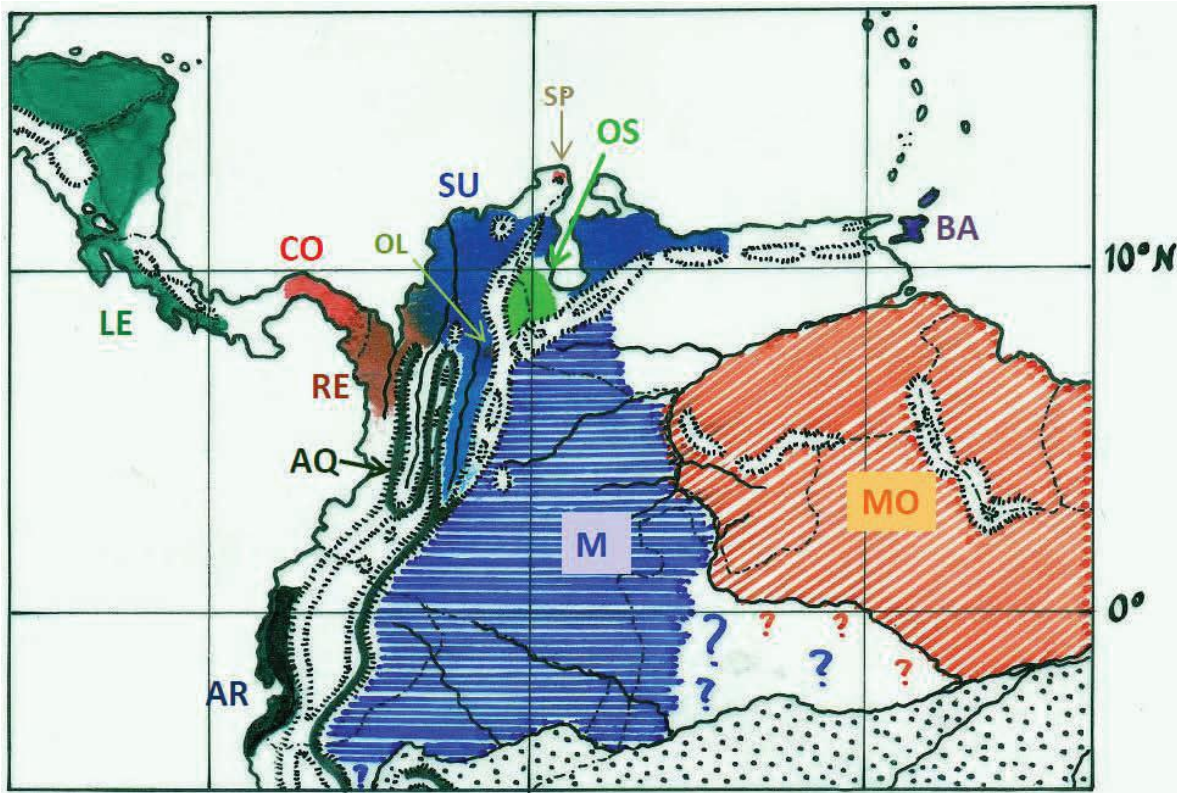
3 seen in total at Buenaventura

Whooping Motmot *Momotus subrufescens*

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

Andean Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis*

4 seen along the Bombuscaro trail at Podocarpus *M. aequatorialis* is one of six species in the *Momotus momota* complex; includes ssp *aequatorialis* & *chlorolaemus* (Stiles 2009, SACC); CHANGE English name from Highland Motmot to Andean Motmot following SACC 412



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

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

Momotus coeruliceps Blue-crowned Motmot – NE and Central Mexico

Momotus lessonii Blue-diademed Motmot – South Mexico to Central Panama

Momotus subrufescens Whooping Motmot - E Panama to NC Venezuela and the Magdalena Valley of Colombia; SE Ecuador and extreme NW Peru.

Momotus bahamensis Trinidad Motmot – Trinidad & Tobago

Momotus momota Amazonian Motmot - Venezuela (S of the Orinoco) and the Guianas S through the entire Amazon basin to extreme N Argentina and Paraguay.

Momotus aequatorialis Andean Motmot – The Andes from NC Colombia to NE Bolivia.

JACAMARS

RR Coppery-chested Jacamar *Galbula pastazae*

A total of 3 seen on the Bombuscaro entrance track. A range restricted species hard to see except here. Named for the Pastaza River in Ecuador **VULNERABLE**

Purplish Jacamar *Galbula chalothorax*

A nice pair and playback responsive near Yankuam Lodge

PUFFBIRDS

Swallow-wing *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Near Yankuam

BARBETS AND TOUCANS

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

3-4 seen in total near Yankuam Lodge

White-throated Toucanet - *Aulacorhynchus albivitta*

Two seen on the Bombuscaro track. One of the seven species resulting from the recent splitting of Emerald Toucanet *A. prasinus*. The SACC says "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 *atroregularis*, as well as Middle American *wagleri* and *caeruleogularis*, were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1914, Cory 1919) each considered separate species from (and in some cases not particularly closely related to) *Aulacorhynchus prasinus*, but Peters (1948) and Haffer (1974) treated them all as conspecific. [add synopsis of Navarro et al. (2001) -- **proposal needed**]. The recent paper by Navarro et al in the Wilson Bulletin December 2001 makes a strong case for splitting this group and I follow that here in this report. The IOC says "*Aulacorhynchus albivitta* is split from *A. prasinus* (Puebla-Olivares et al. 2008, Navarro et al. 2001); AOU needs proposal."

TE Pale-mandibled Aracari *Pteroglossus erythropygius*

Common at Buenaventura, and assisting at the fruit feeders. The IOC says "*Pteroglossus erythropygius* is split from *P. torquatus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Patel et al 2010, not SACC 112); hybridization needs reanalysis". In Greek *Pteroglossus* means "feather tongued" a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracaris.

Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*

One played hide and seek near Yankuam Lodge and growled at us from the canopy.

Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan *Andigena hypoglauca*

Glimpsed at Tapichalaca **NEAR THREATENED**

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

1 at Yankuam. The SACC says: 19. 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.

Black-mandibled Toucan *Ramphastos ambiguus*

Common at Buenaventura. *Ramphastos swainsonii* (Chestnut-mandibled Toucan) is an uncertain split from *R. ambiguus* (AOU 1998; Ridgely and Greenfield 2001; Dickinson 2003, SACC 440 and NACC 2010-B-13 opt to lump).

Choco Toucan *Ramphastos sulfuratus*

Commonly heard at Buenaventura with one seen

PICULETS AND WOODPECKERS

Lafraneye's Piculet *Picumnus lafresnayi*

A couple seen at Copalinga Lodge. Named after French ornithologist Baron Noel Frederic Armand Andre de Lafresnaye (1783-1861)

TE Ecuadorian Piculet *Picumnus sclateri*

Common at Jorupe near Urraca Lodge

Olivaceous Piculet *Picumnus olivaceous*

One at Buenaventura

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Venilornis cruentatus*

Common near Yankuam Lodge

Smoky-brown Woodpecker *Venilornis fumigatus*

Just two seen

Little Woodpecker *Venilornis passerines*

In the garden of Copalinga Lodge daily

TE Scarlet-backed Woodpecker *Venilornis callonotus*

Good looks at this snazzy small Woodpecker at the beginning and end of the trip

Golden-olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*

We saw the western race *rubripileus* which is very different from the cloud forest version

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus*

Scattered records

Crimson-bellied Woodpecker *Campephilus haematogaster*

One below casa Simpson at Tapichalaca

TE Guayaquil Woodpecker *Campephilus gayaquilensis*

8 birds (4 pair) seen in total at Buenaventura and Jorupe **ENDANGERED**

SUBOSCINE PASSERINES

OVENBIRDS

TE Pacific Hornero *Furnarius cinnamomeus*.

Common. Deserves full species rank based on isolation, larger size and pale iris but in most literature it is still considered a race of Pale-legged Hornero-*Furnarius leucopus*. The SACC says

“The subspecies *cinnamomeus* of W. Ecuador and NW. Peru may deserve recognition as a separate species from *F. leucopus* (Ridgely & Tudor 1994) and was treated as such by Parker & Carr (1992) and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001)... Although vocal and behavioral differences have been reported, no real analysis has been published to support this split. [SACC proposal to elevate *cinnamomeus* to species rank did not pass because of insufficient published data.](#) Common on the coast and in the Marañón.

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus*

One seen on the east slope near Zamora

Mouse-colored Thistletail *Schizoeaca griseomurina*

A very co-operative bird at Ancanama in the paramo

Many-striped Canastero *Asthenes flammulata*

Nice looks at one at Ancanama. Responded to playback of Streak-backed!

Azara’s Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae*

Regularly heard, and a few birds behaved well in response to the playback. “pipsqueak” Named for Brigadier General Felix Manuel de Azara, commissioner commanding the Paraguaya/Brazilian frontier 1781-1801

ME Marañón Spinetail *Synallaxis maranonica*

Several heard at Tamborapa and one glimpsed **VULNERABLE**

Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis*

One in the garden at Copalinga Lodge

Dusky Spinetail *Synallaxis moesta*

A very co-operative pair near Yankuam Lodge – best views Barry’s ever had of this normally extreme skulker!

Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis unirufa*

One seen well at

Slaty Spinetail *Synallaxis brachyura*

One responded to playback at Buenaventura

TE Blackish-headed Spinetail *Synallaxis tithys*

Put up a fight but in the end we all got great looks. **ENDANGERED**

TE Necklaced Spinetail *Synallaxis stictothora*

Common on the west slope, particularly at Batan Grande

PE/ME Chinchipe (Necklaced) Spinetail *Synallaxis (stictothora) chinchipensis*.

Seen well above Tamborapa. It is named after the Chinchipe, one of the Marañón’s tributaries

Ash-browed Spinetail *Cranioleuca curtata*

One seen on the Bombuscaro entrance trail

Line-cheeked Spinetail *Cranioleuca antisiensis*

2 at the Utuana reserve. Note that the evidence for considering this species separate from Baron's Spinetail is exceptionally weak. The geographically closest populations of both forms 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.

Rufous-fronted (Common) Thornbird *Phacellodomus rufifrons*

This noisy species was found near Jaén (and we regularly saw the conspicuous stick nests). Birds here belong to the race *peruvianus*, perhaps deserving species status, as Marañón or (better, as the Moyobamba and Tarapoto areas do not lie in the Marañón Valley) Peruvian Thornbird.

Pearled Treerunner *Maragrornis squamiger*

Several good looks at this smart cloud forest denizen at Buenaventura

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*

Good views of this bromeliad specialist at Tapichalaca. 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 frenchies were out birding all the time!

Scaly-throated Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia variegaticeps*

One seen in a flock at Buenaventura

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia straticollis*

One seen in a flock on the Bomboscuro track

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*

One in a mixed flock long the old Loja-Zamora road showed well.

TE Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner *Syndalacta ruficollis*

One seen in a mixed flock at Jorupe and one heard at the Utuana reserve **VULNERABLE**

Slaty-winged Foliage-gleaner *Philydor fuscipenne*

One in a mixed flock at Buenaventura

TE Henna-hooded Foliage Gleaner *Hylocryptes erythrocephalus*

Heard daily at Urraca Lodge Jorupe but we just could not see one. **VULNERABLE**

Flammulated Treehunter *Thripadectes holostictus*

Great look at a playback responsive bird at Tapichalaca

Slender-billed Xenops *Xenops tenuirostris*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans*

Seen daily at Buenaventura

Plain-brown Woodcreeper *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*

2 seen at Yankuam Lodge

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus aequatorialis*

This is the one we saw on the west slope. The SACC says “*Sittasomus griseicapillus* almost certainly consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003)” The splits would follow this pattern *Sittasomus aequatorialis* of SW Ecuador and NW Peru would become a Tumbesian endemic called Pacific Woodcreeper (though Central American birds sound similar fide Paul Coopmans. The *griseicapillus* race would be called Grayish Woodcreeper – *Sittasomus griseicapillus*. Other species created would be Olivaceous Woodcreeper – *Sittasomus sylvillus* of SE South America and *Sittasomus reiseri* of NE Brazil would be Reiser’s Woodcreeper.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus griseicapillus*

This was the form we saw near Yankuam Lodge – Grayish Woodcreeper.

Foothill Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda Sp.nov*

This was seen on the Orange-throated Tanager Ridge near Yankuam Lodge. This is a nondescript taxon with a very different voice from the lowland form and will surely be split. One in the split bank!

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Spotted Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus erythropygius*

The one that sounds like a horse! 2 seen well at Buenaventura

Streak-headed Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes souleyetti*

Common in the dry woodlands of the Pacific slope

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*

One in a mixed flock along the Bomuscaro trail

Lineated Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus*

Two seen in the Bomuscaro area, characteristically hitching on the undersides of tree limbs

ANTBIRDS

Great Antshrike *Taraba major**

At Buenaventura

TE Chapman’s Antshrike *Thamnophilus zarumae*

Seen well at the Utuana reserve and named for the Ecuadorian town of Zaruma. Raymond can now justify having the painting on his wall and just has to add pine tree or two

TE Collared Antshrike *Sakesphorus bernardi*

We all had great views of males and females in the Pacific lowlands The race *shumbae* near Bagua and Jaen, which is confined to a small part of the arid Marañón Valley, and which likely represents

a different species. Song (*vide* Kevin Zimmer) and female plumage are quite different from those of Pacific lowland/slope birds. Saksephorus is Greek and means “shield bearing” referring to the black breast patch of this species.

Lined Antshrike *Thamnophilus tenuepunctatus*

Several studies Zamora area

Northern Slaty Antshrike *Thamnophilus punctatus*

We saw the *leucogaster* subspecies in the Marañon Valley near Tamborapa. In “The Birds of Ecuador” *leucogaster* is regarded as a distinct species, the Marañon Slaty-Antshrike *T. leucogaster*. Clements (in his world checklist) regards *huallagae* as a race of *T. leucogaster*, and uses the name Peruvian Slaty-Antshrike. A more recent paper by Isler, Whitney and Walker concludes that both forms are best regarded as races of Northern or Guianan Slaty-Antshrike *T. punctatus*.

Western Slaty Antshrike *Thamnophilus atrinucha*

We saw one male at Buenaventura.

Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus**

At Yankuam

White-shouldered Antshrike *Thamnophilus aethiops*

Two seen and heard counter calling in the morning mist near Yankuam Lodge

Plain Antvireo *Dysithamnus mentalis*

Conspicuous at Jorupe

Pygmy Antwren *Myrmotherula brachyura*

Heard and one seen near Yankuam Lodge

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*

At Yankuam we saw birds of the race *melaena*. Vocal differences within the White-flanked Antwren complex seem to indicate that at least two species are involved.

Yellow-breasted Antwren *Herpsilochmus axillaris*

A pair seen nicely in a mixed flock on the old Loja – Zamora road

Grey Antbird *Cercomacra cinerascens**

Vine tangle specialist heard near Yankuam Lodge

Blackish Antbird *Cercomacra nigrescens*

A pair of the race *aequatorialis* performed well on the old Loja – Zamora road. The highland form that we saw being vocally distinct.

White-backed Fire-eye *Pyriglena leuconota*

A pair on the Bombuscaro trail

TE Grey-headed Antbird *Myrmeciza griseiceps**

Unfortunately only heard near Utuana – too hard to get too. **VULNERABLE**

Chestnut-backed Antbird *Myrmeciza exsul*

A pair seen by Chris and Raymond at Buenaventura

Peruvian Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis peruviana*

Good views in the Yankuam area. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. flavescens*. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#). So now there are 6 species that have come out of the old “Warbling Antbird”

Hypocnemis cantator **Guianan Warbling-Antbird**

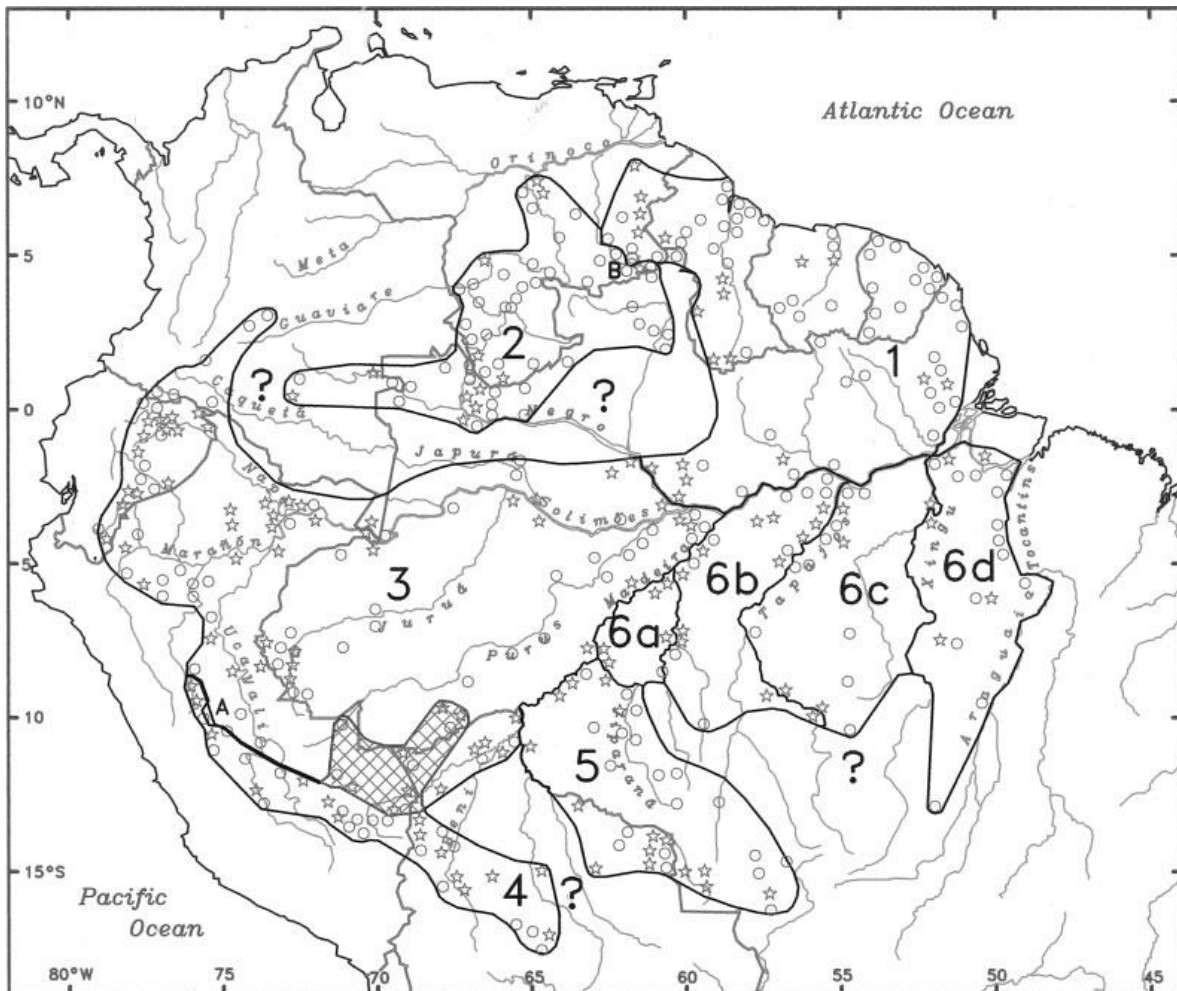
Hypocnemis flavescens **Imeri Warbling-Antbird**

Hypocnemis peruviana **Peruvian Warbling-Antbird**

Hypocnemis subflava **Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird**

Hypocnemis ochrogyna **Rondonia Warbling-Antbird**

Hypocnemis striata **Spix's Warbling-Antbird**



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

ANTHRUSHES

Rufous-breasted Anthrush *Formicarius rufipectus**

At Buenaventura

ANTPITTAS

Thrush-like Antpitta *Myrmotherula campanisoma**

Near Yankuam Lodge

Undulated Antpitta *Grallaria squamigera*

Seen on two consecutive days at Tapichalaca for those who were in the right place at the right time

Chestnut-crowned Antpitta *Grallaria ruficapilla*

Heard in several places and two seen at Yungilla after some effort

TE Watkin's Antpitta *Grallaria watkinsi*

Commonly heard at Jorupe and seen by some. Named for Henry George Watkins English collector in Peru in 1910- 1912

RR Jocotoco Antpitta *Grallaria ridgelyi*

Wow what a show at the worm feeder at Tapichalaca – 2 individuals seen and photographed.

Named for Dr Robert S Ridgely US Ornithologist and co-author of Birds of Ecuador **ENDANGERED**

Chestnut-naped Antpitta *Grallaria nuchalis*

Seen by Larry and Nancy at a worm feeder at Tapichalaca which the rest of us were not told about!

Rufous Antpitta *Grallaria rufa rufa*

One responded splendidly to playback at Tapichalaca here the nominate *rufula*. Note a paper is in preparation which will split this group about 7 ways!!

Tawny Antpitta *Grallaria quitensis**

At Ancanama

Crescent-faced Antpitta *Grallaricula lineifrons*

Fantastic looks along a stakeout trail that we had been told about. 2 seen in total. Quite a bird!

NEAR THREATENED



Crescent-faced Antpitta –Antamana- Tony Allingham

TAPACULOS

EE Ecuadorian (El Oro) Tapaculo *Scytalopus robbinsi*

A bird with a miniscule range and we saw it well at Buenaventura. Yippee! Barry's most wanted bird and bird of the trip! Named after US ornithologist Mark Robbins of the University of Kansas

ENDANGERED

Blackish Tapaculo *Scytalopus latrans subcinereus*

Heard at several locations and one seen by Chris. This sounds very different from the Peruvian *latrans* race and I can't help thinking that more than one species is involved.

Paramo Tapaculo *Scytalopus opacus**

At Ancanama. Note the specific name of this species is now *opacus* with the split off of the endemic Colombian Paramillo Tapaculo *Scytalopus canus*

Chusquea Tapaculo *Scytalopus parkeri*

2 seen at Tapichalaca. Named for one of my mentors, Ted Parker US field ornithologist with unparalleled knowledge of Neotropical birds, tragically killed in an air crash in Southern Ecuador in 1993

CRESCENTCHESTS

TE Elegant Crescentchest *Melanopareia elegans*

In the Guan canyons we had good views of this pretty species.

ME Marañon Crescentchest *Melanopareia maronica*

Seen well near Tamborapa and it responded well to playback. **NEAR THREATENED**

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sooty-headed Tyrannulet *Phylomyias griseiceps*

2 at Copalinga Lodge

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus*

“Free Beer” Seen at Yankuam and heard daily.

TE Pacific Elaenia *Myiopagis subplacens*

Common especially at Jorupe

RR Foothill Elaenia *Myiopagis subplacens*

Seen on two consecutive days near the park HQ at Bombuscaro. A recently described species known from here, and one locality in Peru **VULNERABLE**

Greenish Elaenia *Myiopagis viridicata*

One seen at Jorupe

Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster*

One above Tamborapa

Mottle-backed Elaenia *Elaenia gigas*

A responsive bird shown to us by Katherine at Copalinga Lodge

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae*

Common in roadside shrubbery in the Cloud Forest

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum*

A few especially at Jorupe

TE Grey and White Tyrannulet *Pseudelaenia leucospodia*

Common in the Guan Canyon's and Batan Grande and a frequent mobber of Pygmy-Owl tape.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

Around 6 seen at Utuana

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus sticopterus*

One seen at Ancanama

White-tailed Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus poecilocercus*

2 in total seen

RR Black-crested Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes nigrocristatus*

Near Peruvian endemic, just sneaks into southern Ecuador which is where we saw it. Great crest!

Torrent Tyrannulet *Sepophaga cinerea*

One only on the old Lola –Zamora road at the bridge

TE Tumbes Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias tumbezana*.

Differences in vocalization and isolation, point to regarding this along with *maronicus* as a distinct species from the other races of Mouse-colored Tyrannulet in the rest of South America. The SACC says “Ridgely & Tudor (1994) noted that vocal differences suggest that *Phaeomyias murina* (Mouse-colored) 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. **Proposal needed.**” IOC splits SACC does not as yet.

Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant *Euscarthmus meloryphus*

A common bird of arid scrub, both in the Marañón Valley and Pacific slope, of the buff-faced and isolated race *fulviceps*, of SW Ecuador and W Peru

Ecuadorian Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes gualaquizae*

At least 4 and in the garden at Copalinga Lodge

Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivacea*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes straticollis*

One at Tapichalaca

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris*

A few in mixed flocks at Bombuscaro

Orange-crested Flycatcher *Myiophobus phoenicomitra*

One on the Bombuscaro entrance track – a very good bird and hard to find anywhere

Orange-banded Flycatcher *Myiophobus lintoni*

A gang of 3 or 4 on the Jocotoco trail at Tapichalaca. **NEAR THREATENED**

Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus*

A few quick sightings also one seen by Chris

RR Olive-chested Flycatcher *Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*

A close relative of the previous species, this one responded well to playback near Yankuam. A specialised foothill east slope bird

Ornate Flycatcher *Myiotriccus ornatus*

Pleasantly common in the eastern foothills

Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher *Terenotriccus erythrus*

Two along the Bombuscaro trail

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus granadensis*

Nice looks at Tapichalaca

White-bellied Pygmy-Tyrant *Myiornis albiventris*

One seen along the road near Yankuam. Tiny! Only recently discovered in Ecuador. From the Greek meaning "Mousebird"

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*

One seen at Buenaventura

Golden-winged Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilotriccus calopterus*

This very attractive flycatcher played hide-and-seek with us near Yankuam – several birds.

Black and White Tody-Flycatcher *Poecilotriccus capitalis*

11th hour stuff at Yankuam with great looks had by all

Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum*

Yellow-Olive Flycatcher (Flatbill) *Tolmomyias sulpurascens*

Fairly common at Bomboscuro and Jorupe. This is another species under study and may involve more than one species. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) used the English group name "Flatbill" for the species of *Tolmomyias*, returning to a name used by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). The IOC calls this genus "Flatbill" which I find outrageous as we already have a genus of Flycatchers called Flatbills (*Rhynchocyclus*). Birds of Peru returns to the non-committal "Flycatcher" for this genus as does Restall 2007. We saw the subspecies *aequatorialis* in the Tumbesian zone and *peruvianus* on the east slope. More for the split bank!

White-throated Spadebill *Platyrrhynchus mystaceus*

Nice looks at a responsive bird at Buenaventura

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

As always a favorite!

Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea*

Conspicuous at the bridge on the old Loja-Zamora road

TE Gray-breasted Flycatcher *Lathotriccus griseipectus*

One at Tamborapa and then common at Jorupe. **VULNERABLE**

Euler's Flycatcher *Lathotriccus euleri*

Nice looks near Yankuam Lodge. Named for Carl Euler, Swiss settler in Brazil, and vice-consul in Rio 1876-1901. He was an amateur ornithologist.

Olive-sided Flycatcher *Contopus cooperi*

2 of this Boreal migrant near Yankuam **NEAR TREATENED**

Western Wood-Peevee *Contopus sordidus*

This was common at Yankuam and migration patterns suggest that they were this species but if there was an Eastern WP there we would never have known!

Smoke-colored Peewee *Contopus fumigatus*

One seen by some near Yankuam

TE Tumbes Peewee *Contopus punensis*.

One in the Guan canyons and some at Jorupe. *Contopus punensis* is split from *C. cinereus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs proposal The SACC says “Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *punensis* of southwestern Ecuador and north-western Peru to represent a separate species from *Contopus cinereus* based on vocal differences. **Proposal needed.**”

RR Blackish Peewee *Contopus nigrescens*

A tricky bird to see and we looked and found one – seems like the slopes of the Cordillera del Condor in Peru and Ecuador is the place to see this.

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans*

Here the white winged subspecies

Vermillion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

TE Tumbes Tyrant *Tumbezia salvini*

One of the smartest flycatchers of the trip, this Tumbesian endemic showed well at Batan Grande. Recently discovered in Ecuador



Tumbes Tyrant

Slaty-backed Chat Tyrant *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris*

A pair seen along the road near Tapichcalaca Lodge. 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). The IOC splits but the SACC is awaiting a proposal

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*

Two at Tapichalaca

Long-tailed Tyrant *Colonia colonus*

Fairly common near Yankuam

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus*

Regularly heard, with several birds seen. This rather small but fierce flycatcher derives its name from its habit of harassing other bird species in order to appropriate their newly finished nests for its own use.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Common

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Only at Buenaventura

Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti*

2 groups seen at Bombuscaro and Yankuam

TE Baird's Flycatcher *Myiodynastes bairdii*

Good looks at this impressive flycatcher in the Guan canyons, Batan Grande and at Jorupe

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus*

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarhynchus pitangua*

At Jorupe a few seen as pointed out to us by Larry.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

TK!



Rufous Flycatcher

TE/PE Rufous Flycatcher *Myiarcus semirufus*

Perhaps the prettiest *Myiarcus* – one seen well at Batan Grande

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarcus tuberculifer*

Scattered sighting throughout

TE Sooty-crowned Flycatcher *Myiarcus phaeocephalus*

A *Myiarcus* with a fairly restricted range, confined to the Tumbesian region and a fairly small portion of the Marañón Valley. We saw two at Jorupe.

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarcus ferox*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Pale-edged Flycatcher *Myiarcus cephalotes*

A responsive bird at Tapichalaca

Bright-rumped Attila *Attila spadiceus**

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristatus*

Great looks at around 5 individuals at Utuana

PE/TE Peruvian Plantcutter *Phytotoma raimondii*

2 of this localized endemic seen at Batan Grande on our first day. This species is named after Antonio Raimondi, a 19th century Italian explorer, naturalist and collector in Peru. **ENDANGERED**

Green and Black Fruiteater *Pipreola reifferi*

This was the bird perched up with the Red-crested Cotingas at Utuana

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

Great looks at a male at Tapichalaca

Andean Cock-of-the Rock *Rupicola peruviana*

Seen well with scopes at a lek on the other side of the river on the old Loja-Zamora road. The Peruvian national bird

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

One perched up in the late afternoon at Yankuam



Long-wattled Umbrellabird – Buenaventura - Tony Allingham

RR Long-wattled Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus penduliger*

One of the birds of the trip Wow! We were treated to splendid looks of a male displaying and calling and erecting its improbable wattle. Excellent! Also Tony got repeat looks the following day and stunning photos. **VULNERABLE**

MANAKINS

Club-winged Manakin *Machaeropterus deliciosus*

Nice looks at a male at the Hummingbird feeders at Buenaventura (the ones on the main highway). From the Latin “*delicia*” – a charm or a delight – and so it was!

TITYRAS

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*.

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

Three seen in the Yankuam area

Yellow-cheeked Becard *Pachyramphus xanthogenys*

2 seen along the track at Tamborapa

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor*

A male at Tapichalaca

TE Slaty Becard *Pachyramphus*

At least two seen at Jorupe **ENDANGERED**

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus**

At Yankuam

Black and White Becard *Pachyramphus albogriseus*

A pair along the Tamborapa track.

One-colored Becard *Pachyramphus homochrous*

Fairly common at Buenaventura

PASSERINES

VIREOS AND GREENLETS

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

A few seen and heard commonly

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

South American forms have sometimes been regarded as a separate species, the Chivi Vireo *V. chivi*. The SACC says 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**

At Yankuam

Olivaceous Greenlet *Hylophilus olivacens*

One along the old Loja –Zamora road

JAYS

Turquoise Jay *Cyanolyca turcosa*

One seen at Tapichalaca

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Common and vocal at Yankuam

TE White-tailed Jay *Cyanocorax mysticallis*

Common at Batan Grande, in the guan Canyons and at Jorupe where the lodge - Urraca Lodge is named for this species

Green Jay *Cyanocorax yncas*

Regular sightings of this mid-elevation Jay which, however, ranges down in northern Peru to 500m on the arid desert floor of the Marañón valley. The current tendency seems to be more and more to split this species into two: Green Jay *C. luxuosus* in northern Middle America, and Inca Jay *C. yncas* in South America.

SWALLOWS AND MARTINS

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea*

Common

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*

A few in the highlands at Ancanama

Blue and White Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Common

White-thighed Swallow *Neochelidon tibialis*

Several of this small swallow near Yankuam Lodge and from the dining room

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

At La Balsa and at Yankuam

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Common

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica*

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

RR Chestnut-collared Swallow *Petrochelidon rufocollaris*

20+ over rice paddies near Tambo Grande

TE Tumbes Swallow *Tachycineta stolzmanni*

Common on the drive from Tambo Grande to Paita with 50+ seen in the dry desert

DONOCOBIUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

Common near Yankuam Lodge

WRENS

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

One of the great sounds of the Amazon – seen well at Yankuam

Fasciated Wren *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*

Common and noisy!

Sedge Wren *Cistothorus platensis*

The *graminicola* race was seen at Ancanama. The SACCC 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). The IOC recognises the split the SASS does not

Grey-mantled Wren *Odontorchilus branickii*

One in the mixed insectivore flock on the old Loja-Zamora road

Rufous Wren *Cinnycerthia unirufa*

Common at Tapichalaca

Coraya Wren *Pheugopedius coraya*

Two seen near Yankuam

Speckle-breasted Wren *Pheugopedius sclateri*

The speckled *paucimaculatus* was seen at Jorupe and the wavy-barred nominate *sclateri* in the Marañon above Tamborapa. Watch for taxonomic changes here.

Plain-tailed Wren *Pheugopedius euophrys*

Common and noisy in the *Chusquea* bamboo at Tapichalaca

Bay Wren *Cantochilus nigricapillus*

At Buenaventura. This bird has a Klingon cloaking device – jeez – I think we all saw one after dozens of attempts!

TE Superciliated Wren *Thryothorus superciliatus*

Common on the pacific slope

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis*

Nice looks at Tapichlaca

White-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucosticte**

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Commonly heard and three seen at Buenaventura

Southern Nightingale Wren *Microcerculus marginatus**

At Yankuam Lodge

Song Wren *Cyphorhinus phaeocephalus*

One spotted by Chris and subsequently it delivered its captivating song to us all

GNATCATCHERS

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Polioptila plumbea*

We saw the Tumbesian race *bilineata* (in which the males are white-faced) and it was numerous in the Pacific lowlands. The latter belongs to the subspecies group that is sometimes (e.g. Sibley 1996) split off as a separate species, the White-faced (or White-browed) Gnatcatcher *P. bilineata*.

MOCKINGBIRDS & THRASHERS

Long-tailed Mockingbird *Mimus longicaudatus*

Numerous in Pacific slope areas, but also seen in the Marañón Valley, where its range seems to be more extensive than the one shown in the books.

THRUSHES

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides*

One seen at Buenaventura

Slaty-backed Nightingale Thrush *Catharus fuscater*

Great looks at one hopping along the track at the Yunguilla reserve

Spotted Nightingale Thrush *Catharus dryas*

Seen at Buenaventura

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus*

Really common and conspicuous

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco*

Uncommon in the drier parts of the highlands

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater*

The common thrush of the more humid highlands here of the race *gigantodes*

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus*

A pair sneaking in for worms at the Jootoco feeder

TE Plumbeous-backed Thrush *Turdus reevei*

Good looks at this pretty Thrush at Jorupe at the feeders.

ME Marañón Thrush *Turdus maranonicus*

A couple of this Marañón endemic on the drive from La Balsa to Valledolid

TE Ecuadorian Thrush *Turdus maculirostris*.

Small numbers at Jorupe where this normally secretive species was to be seen and photographed at the feeders

DIPPERS

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus*

Nice looks on two different days from the bridge on the old Loja – Zamorra road

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus*

Only in Lima

FINCHES

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magallenica*

At Abra Porculla and Buenaventura

Orange-crowned Euphonia *Euphonia saturata*

Two at Buenaventura

Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica*

One near Tamborapa in the Marañon Canyon

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris*

Common

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

On two days near Yankuam Lodge

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster*

The Euphonia of the lower cloud forest on the east slope

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Parula pitaiayumi*

Common throughout

Blackburnian Warbler *Dendroica fusca*

Fairly common on the east slope. Boreal migrant

Canada Warbler *Dendroica canadensis*

2 or 3 on the east slope. Boreal migrant

American Redstart *Setophaga ruticilla*

A female plumaged bird at Buenaventura

Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus*

The race *verticalis* was regularly seen at middle elevations on the east slope. We also had sightings of the race *subsibilis* in the Western Andes. Note that in *Birds of the High Andes* (a work that should be in everyone's library!) the occurrence of this species on the west slope of the Western Andes south of the Porculla Pass has been overlooked. Records have been published though by both Zimmer and Koepcke, and it has been found south at least to Sunchubamba, south of Cajamarca, in the headwaters of the Rio Chicama.

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Common at higher elevations than the former

Citrine Warbler *Basileuterus luteoviridis*

At Buenaventura

Black-crested Warbler *Basileuterus nigrocristatus*

Regular sightings in the highlands

Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*

A frequently heard songster, here of the yellow-bellied race *inaequalis*, showing well several times

TE Three-banded Warbler *Basileuterus trifasciatus*

This Tumbesian endemic, here of the nominate race, was found on the Pacific slope below Abra Porculla and at Tapichalaca.

TE Grey and Gold Warbler *Basileuterus fraseri*

Abundant in the Pacific slope dru forests and at Buenaventura. Mamed after Loius Fraser English natural history dealer

Three-striped Warbler – *Basileuterus tristriatus*

Two seen on the old Loja – Zamora road

Buff-rumped Warbler *Basileuterus fulvicauda*

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons*

Common at Bomboscuro

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus*

Common at Bombuscaro

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus celea*

Common in the eastern lowlands

Subtropical Cacique *Cacicus uropygialis**

Yellow-tailed Oriole *Icterus mesomelas*

Nice looks. Here the southernmost race *taczanowskii*, showing white edges to the tertials. Strangely the isolated population in part of the Marañón Valley does not seem to be sub specifically differentiated.

TE White-edged Oriole *Icterus graceannae*

This pretty Tumbesian endemic was common in the Guan canyons, Batan Grande and Jorupe.

Peruvian Meadowlark *Sturnela bellicose*

A few seen around Chiclayo

Scrub Blackbird *Dives warszewiczi*.

Small numbers were found in the Pacific lowlands, but this species was also regularly noted along the Chamaya river in the Marañón Valley. Curiously though their occurrence in the latter seems to be limited to a fairly small portion of the valley. Quite possibly it is only a recent colonizer here, a hypothesis gaining strength by the fact that Hellmayr lists no specimens from the area.

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Seen near rice paddies in the Marañon/Chamaya Valley

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis*

Around 10 seen near Paita

BANANAQUIT

Bannanquit *Coereba flaveola*

Common

BUNTINGS AND NEW WORLD SPARROWS

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Uncommon at higher altitudes

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Common near Yankuam Lodge

TE Tumbes Sparrow *Rhynchopsiza stolzmanni*

Common in the Guan Canyons at Chaparri.

Orange-billed Sparrow *Arremon aurantiirostris*

Two seen creeping around the bushes near the Umbrellabird Lodge

TE Black-capped Sparrow *Arremon abeillei*

Good views at Jorupe of the nominate race

Grey-browed Brush-Finch *Arremon assimilis*

One at the Yungilla Reserve. *Arremon assimilis* is split from *A. torquatus* (Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Cadena & Cuervo 2010, SACC 468) The SACC says: The relationships among the forms assigned to the *atricapillus* and *torquatus* groups are controversial, with virtually no relevant data available. Wetmore et al. (1984), Paynter (1970a), and Remsen & Graves (1995) treated the *atricapillus* group as conspecific with *B. torquatus* largely because of the intermediate phenotypes shown by subspecies such as *tacarcunae* and *costaricensis*. Hellmayr (1938), Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) treated them as two species because of the close geographical approach of nominate *atricapillus* and *B. t. assimilis* without signs of gene flow. Donegan et al. (2007) found *B. [t.] atricapillus* and *B. [t.] assimilis* to replace one another elevationally in the East Andes of Colombia (Santander and Boyacá departments), without any evidence of hybridization, suggesting that treatment of this complex within a single species is not supportable. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *B. torquatus* and *B. atricapillus*, along with Middle American *B. virenticeps*, to form a superspecies. *Buarremon virenticeps* was considered conspecific with *B. torquatus* by Paynter (1970a) and Wetmore et al. (1984), but was treated as a separate species by Paynter (1978), AOU (1983, 1998), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Cadena & Cuervo's (2010) analysis of voice, plumage, and genetics in the group indicates that as many as eight species should be recognized in this complex. [SACC proposal passed to revise species limits](#). So in short the old Stripe-headed Brush Finch has been split into

1. *Arremon atricapillus* Black headed Brush Finch of Colombia and extreme south Panama.
2. *Arremon costaricensis* Costa Rica Brush Finch of Costa Rica and West Panama
3. *Arremon basilicus* Sierra Nevada Brush Finch endemic to the Santa Marta Mountains of Colombia.
4. *Arremon perijanus* Perija Brush Finch of the Perija Mountains on the border of Colombia and Venezuela
5. *Arremon assimilis* Grey-browed Brush-Finch of extreme S Colombia, Ecuador and N Peru.
6. *Arremon phaeoplurus* Caracas Brush Finch of N Venezuela
7. *Arremon phygas* Paria Brush Finch of East Venezuela
8. *A. torquatus* White-browed Brush Finch of extreme S Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile

Pale-naped Brush Finch *Atlapetes pallidanucha*

One at Tapichalaca

Rufous-naped Brush-Finch *Atalaphes latinucha*

We saw the nominate race on the east slope of the Andes at Tapichalaca and Ancanama - white wing speculum, and uniform rufous nape. A recent paper by Jaime Garcia-Moreno and Jon Fjeldså, *A re-evaluation of species limits in the genus Atlapetes based on mtDNA sequence data* splits the old Rufous-naped and Slaty Brush Finchs into various taxa but does not examine in depth the *latinucha/baroni* group

White-winged Brush-Finch *Atalaphes leucopterus*

Seen below Abra Porculla, here of the race *dresseri*

TE White-headed Brush-Finch *Atalaphes albiceps*

Another handsome brush-finch, this one showing well at Chaparri

EE Pale-headed Brush-Finch *Atalaphes pallidiceps*

We went especially to the the Yungilla Reserve to see this species and see it we did at a feeder baited with oranges! We saw 5 individuals. This species has been downlisted from Critically Endangered because, although it occupies an extremely small range and is restricted to one location, it has been increasing in numbers since 2003 thanks to intensive conservation efforts, most importantly the protection of habitat and control of a nest parasite. The population remains very small, estimated at fewer than 250 mature individuals, and for this reason the species now qualifies as Endangered. Its status, however, is precarious, and continued conservation efforts will be vital if it is to further improve. Future changes that constrain the level of conservation work implemented so far would risk a worsening in the species's status, in which case it would quickly become eligible for uplisting. **ENDANGERED**

Common Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*

Smaller numbers at Buenaventura. Note that recent genetic research indicates that the genera *Chlorospingus*, *Habia* (ant-tanagers) and *Piranga* don't really belong with the tanagers, and that they are more closely allied to cardinals.

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Common at Bombuscaro/ Copalinga Lodge

Ashy-throated Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus canigularis*

On the old Loja-Zamora road

TANAGERS & ALLIES

Magpie Tanager *Cissops leveriana*

A few in the Eastern lowlands

RR Piura Hemispingus *Hemispingus auricularis*

One seen well below the Utuana Reserve. The IOC splits *Hemispingus piurae* from *H. melanotus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003); SACC rejected proposal to split (too few DNA base pairs)

Black-headed Hemispingus *Hemispingus superciliaris*

Four in amixed flock at long range at Ancanama

Rufous-chested Tanager *Thypopsis ornate*

2 seen at the Yungilla reserve

RR Buff-bellied Tanager *Thypopsis inornata*

Recently found just inside Ecuador but we saw it in Peru near Tamborapa

White-shouldered Tanager *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

Several sightings at different locations

White-lined Tanager *Tachyphonus rufus*

Several on the drive from La Balsa to Valledolid. The scientific name refers to the rufous colour of the female plumage.

Fulvous-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus surinamus*

Two seen at Bombuscaro

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Common in the eastern lowlands

Lemon-rumped Tanager *Ramphocelus icteronotus*

The taxon *icteronotus* was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1936, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species from *Ramphocelus flammigerus*, but intergradation between them in southwestern Colombia (Chapman 1917, Sibley 1958) led Storer (1970a) to consider them conspecific, and this treatment has been followed by most authors subsequently (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990). However, as noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), the differences between these two are comparable to those between two *Ramphocelus* taxa (*passerinii* and *costaricensis*) recently treated as separate species (Hackett 1996, AOU 1998). [The problem is that the two Middle American taxa should not have been split acc. to Stiles] **Proposal needed?** The IOC accepts the split.

Blue-Grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

We saw two races – without white wing patches West of the Andes and with on the east side. From Episcopal blue

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmerum*

Vermillion Tanager *Calochetes coccineus*

We went up the old Loja – Zamora road to see this and saw a pair



Orange-throated Tanager – Yankuam - Tony Allingham

RR Orange-throated Tanager *Wetmorethraupis sterrhopteron*

THE bird we travelled to Yankuam for and our expectations were fulfilled indeed. Known only from a handful of relatively inaccessible localities in Peru and adjacent Ecuador, it is for now easy to see close to Yankuam Lodge and a piece of cake compared to looking for them in Peru, but the cutting of the forest is a worry. I found out from Google Earth that in fact the lodge is only 6km west of the International border and the first place we saw the Tanager was as close as 3 kms west of Peru and only 90km from our old Peruvian spot at Nuevo Salem. We saw them on 3 days and a total of around 20 individuals. The monotypic genus is named for Dr Frank Alexander Wetmore US Ornithologist, systematist and collector (1866-1978) **VULNERABLE**

Hooded Mountain Tanager *Buthraupis montana*

Nice looks of two at Tapichalaca

Lacrimose Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus lacrymosus*

Very much in evidence this trip at Tapichalaca and Ancanama

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris*

Around 6 seen at Ancanama. The genus name refers to the “uneven or unequal bill” referring to the strongly arched, finch-like upper mandible

Golden-crowned Tanager *Iridosornis rufivertex*

One seen by Chris at Ancanama

Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota*

Several encounters with this pretty Tanager

Silver-backed (Silvery) Tanager *Tangara viridicollis*

2 seen in total

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Frequent sightings. Of the entire east slope *Tangara* species, this is the one with the strongest affiliation for second growth. It often persists in marginal habitat

Masked Tanager *Tangara nigrocincta*

Two seen near Yankuam Lodge

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

Common in the Bombuscaro area

Yellow-bellied Tanager *Tangara xanthogastra*

Fairly common though less so than the former at Bombuscaro

Blue and Black Tanager *Tangara vassorii*

A few encounters with this largely temperate zone *Tangara*, here of the race *branickii*.

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

Another pretty cloudforest tanager, here of the race *berlepschi* (but subspecies are poorly differentiated).

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

A smart tanager seen in the Yankuam Lodge area. An erroneous toponym, as this species doesn't occur in Mexico

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis*

One of the most splendid in its family, here of the entirely red-rumped nominate race. Does not occur in Chile!

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

Another pretty tanager seen repeatedly

Flame-faced Tanager *Tangara parzudaki*

Two at Tapichalaca

Opal-rumped Tanager *Tangara velia*

Great looks at this Amazonian lowland tanager in the Yankuam area

Opal-crowned Tanager *Tangara callophrys*

2 in the Yankuam Lodge area

Green and Gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii*

Common in the eastern foothills

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

Gaudy to say the least!

Silver-throated Tanager *Tangara icterocephalus*

Four seen at Buenaventura

Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis*

A few in the foothills

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata*

Common in the Eastern foothills

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Yellow-tufted Dacnis *Dacnis egregia*

A female at our lunch stop, near Santa Rosa which is only around 50 kilometers from Peru, where the species has never been recorded. *Dacnis egregia* is split from *D.lineata* (Ridgely et al. 2001); SACC needs more data

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

One near Yankuam Lodge

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*

Many good views at the Buenaventura feeders

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caerulus*

Several in the eastern foothills

Guira Tanager *Hemithraupis guira*

A few at Jorupe

Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinerea*

Only seen at Batan Grande

Glossy Flower-piercer *Diglossa lafrenayii*

Common at Ancanama. The genus name means “double-tongued” – a reference to the fact that they have specialised tongues for feeding on nectar

White-sided Flower-piercer *Diglossa albilatera*

3 seen

Masked Flower-piercer *Diglossa cyanea*

Fairly common in the cloud forest

TE Cinereous Finch *Piezorhina cinerea*

Fairly common at Batan Grande and Chaparri – almost a Peruvian endemic – a few records from extreme Southern Ecuador.

RR Collared Warbling-Finch *Poospiza hispaniolensis*

Fairly common at Chaparri

Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola*

Small numbers were seen in the Chaparri -Jaén areas, and several birds were also observed in the Pacific lowlands of Ecuador

TE Sulphur-throated Finch *Sicalis taczanowski*

A difficult bird to see and the first time for several trips I have seen it. Nomadic. Historically known from SW Ecuador but few, if any recent records. We saw several hundred as they came in to drink at a water seep at Chaparri. Named for Wladislaw Taczanowski, Polish ornithologist and author of “Ornithologie du Perou” 1884

Collared Warbling-Finch *Poospiza hispaniolensis*

Fairly common at Chaparri

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina*

Variable Seedeater *Sporophila corvin*

Fairly common at Jorupe and Utuana

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris*

A couple of sightings in the Amazonian lowlands

Chestnut-throated Seedeater *Sporophila telasco*

We saw several singing birds in the rice fields near Tambo Grande

Chestnut bellied (Lesser) Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis*

Not found in Angola!

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

Paramo Seedeater *Catamenia homochroa*

One at Ancanama

Tooth-billed (Highland Hepatic) Tanager *Piranga lutea*

Piranga spp are grosbeaks (Cardinalidae), or "tanager-grosbeaks", but not tanagers (Thraupidae)(Burns et al. 2003, Klicka et al. 2007). Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) proposed that this species probably consists of two or three separate species; two 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) – Tooth-billed Tanager. 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. This species differs in plumage and habitat from the other species to the north and west. 3 species are probably involved – Northern Hepatic Tanager – *Piranga hepatica* of SW USA to Nicaragua, Lowland Hepatic Tanager – *Piranga flava* of SE South America and the one we saw Highland Hepatic Tanager – *Piranga lutea* of montane NW South America to Costa Rica. *Piranga lutea* is split from *P. hepatica* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Burns et al 2003); SACC needs proposal; revisit English name

Summer Tanager *Tangara rubra*

One on the old Loja – Zamora road

Plushcap *Catamblyrhynchus diadema*

One seen by Chris at Ancanama

GROSBEAKS AND SALTATORS

Golden-bellied Grosbeak *Phueticus chrysogaster*

Some of them were REALLY yellow!

Slate-colored Grosbeak *Saltator grossus*

A common forest canopy sound at Yankuam, and we managed see the bird with its coral-red bill

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

Common in the eastern lowlands

Black-winged Saltator *Saltator atripennis*

Fairly common at Buenaventura

Grayish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens*

Common around Yankuam Lodge

Streaked Saltator *Saltator albicolis*

Numerous in a variety of arid to semihumid habitats. In the Marañón Valley we saw the streaked *peruvianus*, while birds in the Pacific lowlands were likely referable to the unstreaked *immaculatus* and possibly *flavidicollis*.

TE Black-cowled Saltator *Saltator nigriceps*

One heard at Abra Porculla an then seen well at Utuana.



Jocotoco Antpitta – Tapichalaca – Tony Allingham

MAMMALS

Andean (Spectacled) Bear *Tremarctos ornatus*

2 seen at Chaparri

Sechuran Fox *Dusicyon sechurae*

Common and tame at Chaparri

Guayaquil Squirrel *Sciurus stramineus*

Common in the dry forests of Chaparri and Jorupe

Peruvian White-tailed Deer *Odocoileus (virginianus) peruvianus*

Several including imatures seen at Chaparri

Tayra *Eira barbara*

2 seen in total crossing the road

Mountain Tapir *Tapirus pinchaque*

Fresh tracks seen at Ancanama

Mountain Paca *Cuniculus taczanowski*

Seen behind the kitchen at Tapichalaca

Central American Agouti *Dasyprocta punctata*

Seen on several occasions at Buenaventura

Western Mountain Coati *Nasuella olivacea*

The stars and owners of the dining room at Buenaventura

Kinkajou *Potos flavus*

An injured individual along the road at Buenaventura

Black-mantled Howler Monkey *Alouatta palliata**



Tapichalaca

