

Field Report – North Peru: **Tumbesian Endemics**

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This great trip to the heart of the Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area rewarded us with great views of many of the localized birds. We visited coastal mangroves and the dry forest inside the islands there, to dense dry forests in Tumbes, from dry scrub to humid forests in the higher parts of the Tumbes area, from desert floor areas to rice paddies, from dense scrub near Olmos to coastal lagoons in Puerto Eten, and from agricultural field to the ocean. In this great variety of habitats we saw, in just under 6 days of birding, a total of 206 species plus another seven only heard. A combination of early starts, long walks, field breakfasts and lunches provided us this excellent reward that make us in total rack up 44 Tumbesian endemics, from which 4 were Peruvian endemics and 3 near endemics. We also observed 5 Endangered species and 4 Vulnerable species, which resulted in a quality bird list.

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The hot sun on our skins, the rain that stopped us from birding for a few hours and the ticks were only anecdotic facts on our trip to one of the most threatened ecosystems of the world, that we had the privilege of visit and enjoy.

Bird of the trip: To be voted!!!!

Schedule.

January 1st: Our birding trip began on the first day of the year 2007 when we meet at the Punta Sal entrance and we saw a Variable Hawk. Then we headed north on the Pan-American Highway to Tumbes and after lunch at the hotel we drove to the Manglares de Tumbes National Sanctuary for a boat ride around the mangrove islands. We picked up Masked Water-Tyrant on the way. Once in the water we were lucky enough to find yellow-crowned Night –Heron and Mangrove Warbler. Once in the trail inside the mangroves we found Bare-throated Tiger-Heron. High tide stopped us from getting some birds. Late afternoon birding on the dry forest on an island. Night at the Hotel Costa del Sol in Tumbes where we found a few Barn Owls.

January 2nd: An early start took us to the “El Mirador” where we arrived before dawn that produced Peruvian Screech-owl and we heard Spectacled Owl. After breakfast we walked uphill obtaining great views of Blackish-headed Spinetail and Gray-backed Hawk. Then we drove to the “El Caucho” biological station. Then we start birding the road from the police station to the biological station, but unfortunately an early rain make us return to the station. Night at the “El Caucho” biological station.

January 3rd: Long walk to Pozo del Pato and lunch there. Nice birds on the way such as Laughing Falcon and Guayaquil Woodpecker. After lunch a return full of ticks and birds took us to “El Caucho” biological station where we spent the night.

January 4th: Early start for owls and after breakfast, a short walk on the Quebrada Faical. Late in the morning we drove to Tumbes stopping for lunch on the way and after picking up our stuff at the hotel, we drove to Piura with a few stops on the way that reward us with Necklaced Spinetail (near Talara) and Savanna Hawk (near Sullana). Night in Hotel Los Portales in Piura.

January 5th: We started birding near Ñaupe north of Olmos, with great views of many Tumbesian endemics included Peruvian Plantcutter. We did some birding in a water channels near Lambayeque, where we ate lunch. Late in the morning we drove to Bosque de Pomac where we spent the afternoon enjoying more Tumbesian endemics. Night in the Hotel Inti in Chiclayo (me at home).

January 6th: Again an early start took us to Puerto Eten marshes to some peeps and waterbirds, where we were lucky enough to find Peruvian Tern. Then we birded the

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agricultural areas near the marshes, and later we headed to the beach ending our birding trip with a relaxing walk on the ocean shore. Later to the airport for morning flight to Lima and end of trip.

The Birds:

E – Peruvian Endemic – found only in Peru

NE–Near endemic to Peru – mostly a Peruvian species but whose range just crosses into a neighboring country – in this case mostly Ecuador.

TE–Tumbesian Endemic - These are birds whose range is restricted to dry to semi-humid areas in north-western Peru and south-western/western Ecuador.

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED / ENDANGERED / VULNERABLE

Birdlife International's status from BirdLife's web page (current version to January 2007)

* - Heard only.

NON PASSERINES

Little Tinamou - *Crypturellus soui**. Heard on the trail to Pozo del Pato on January 3rd.

TE Pale-browed Tinamou – *Crypturellus transfasciatus*.* Many times heard during our Tumbes days but unfortunately not seen. Seems to be very shy on this time of the year.

Peruvian Booby – *Sula variagata*. One seen on Cancas on January 4th and later more than 30 on Puerto Eten.

Blue-footed Booby – *Sula nebouxii*. More than 50 between adults and juveniles Cancas on January 4th.

Neotropic Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*. A few on the Mangrove day and later on Puerto Eten on the last day.

Guanay Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* – One seen flying on the ocean in Puerto Eten.

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Magnificent Frigatebird – *Fregata magnificens*. On the first day we saw hundreds on the road from Punta Sal to Tumbes and in the Mangroves, and on the way back to Piura we saw more than 400 (a huge concentration container maybe more than 200).

Brown Pelican - *Pelecanus occidentalis*. Seen on the first day, in Cancas and in Puerto Eten.

Peruvian Pelican – *Pelecanus thagus*. Seen on the first day, in Cancas and in Puerto Eten.

White-cheeked Pintail – *Anas bahamensis*. A few in a small lagoon at Puerto Eten on January 6th.

Blue-winged Teal – *Anas discors*. A pair flying in the lagoons near the ocean in Puerto Eten.

Cinnamon Teal – *Anas cyanoptera*. First spotted near Lambayeque on January 5th and the next days a few pairs in Puerto Eten.

Little Blue Heron – *Egretta caerulea*. Nearly 20 on the mangroves, one near Lambayeque and another in Puerto Eten.

Snowy Egret – *Egretta thula*. Numerous during our coastal days, especially on rice paddies.

White-necked Heron – *Ardea cocoi*. In the mangroves we saw 4 and two on the last day in Puerto Eten.

Great Egret – *Casmerodius albus*. Several seen also during our coastal days.

Cattle Egret – *Bubulcus ibis*. Numerous during our coastal days, specially on rice paddies.

Striated Heron – *Butorides striatus*. Two near Lambayeque on January 5th and two more in Puerto Eten.

Yellow-crowned Night-Heron – *Nyctanassa violacea*. One sub-adult seating in low branches of mangroves little after we start birding this area.

Black-crowned Night-Heron – *Nycticorax nycticorax*. One juvenile on one channel near the mangroves and on the last day in Puerto Eten we saw 3.

Bare-throated Tiger-Heron – *Tigrisoma mexicanum*. We were lucky enough to find a juvenile of this rare species feeding on the ground at the viewpoint inside the mangroves. This species has only recently been recorded in Peru and , strangely ahs

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never been recorded in Ecuador! It must be there! The nearest other population is in North-West Colombia.

Least Bittern – *Ixobrychus exilis*. One flying in Puerto Eten on the last day.

White Ibis – *Eudocimus albus*. A few groups including juveniles perching and passing by our head at the mangroves.

Puna Ibis – *Plegadis ridgwayi*. Despite its name, one individual seen on Puerto Eten.

Roseate Spoonbill – *Ajaia ajaja*. A group of three flying in the mangroves.

Chilean flamingo – *Phoenicopterus chilensis*. A group of 6 passing over our heads while boating in the Mangroves on the first day of the trip.

Black Vulture – *Coragyps atratus*. Seen every day of our trip.

Turkey Vulture – *Cathartes aura*. Seen every day of our trip.

King Vulture - *Sarcoramphus papa*. Two perched birds well spotted by Norka near “El Mirador”, later one more flying on January 2nd and the next day one more flying.

Osprey - *Pandion haliaetus*. Three individuals on the first day.

Hook-billed Kite – *Chondrohierax uncinatus*. One flying and later perched and another perched near “El Mirador”.

Swallow-tailed Kite – *Elanoides forficatus*. Several seen in Tumbes days, first on the trail to Pozo del Pato on January 3rd and the next day on Quebrada Faical.

Pearl Kite – *Gampsonyx swainsonii*. One bird perched in the wires of the road to Batan Grande on January 5th.

Plumbeous Kite – *Ictinia plumbea*. One mobbing a couple of Gray-backed Hawks near “El Mirador”.

TE Gray-backed Hawk – *Leucopternis occidentalis*. A couple in impressive nuptial flights near “El Mirador” on January 2nd. On the next day another individual in flight. **ENDANGERED**

Great Black-Hawk - *Buteogallus urubitinga*. One soaring in Quebrada Faical on January 4th.

Savanna Hawk – *Buteogallus meridionalis*. One spotted on the ground before Sullana town where another was found later.

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Bay-winged Hawk - *Parabuteo unicinctus*. One heard near “El Mirador” and on January 5th one seen on flight near Lambayeque.

Roadside Hawk – *Buteo magnirostris*. One soaring near “El Mirador”.

Short-tailed Hawk – *Buteo brachyurus*. One soaring near “El Mirador”.

Variable Hawk – *Buteo polyosoma*. Several at different locations.

Zone-tailed Hawk - *Buteo albonotatus*. One soaring near “El Mirador”.

Northern Crested Caracara – *Polyborus cheriway*. Seen on several occasions.

Laughing Falcon – *Herpetotheres cachinnans*. Nice and close encounter with this snake-eating falcon on the trail to Pozo del Pato on January 3rd.

American Kestrel – *Falco sparverius*. First found near Lambayeque and also on agricultural fields near Puerto Eten.

TE Rufous-headed Chachalaca – *Ortalis erythroptera**. Heard on two occasions on the trail to Pozo del Pato. **VULNERABLE**

Plumbeous Rail – *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*. Several heard and finally one well seen responding to the tape on Puerto Eten marshes. Later one seen crossing an agricultural field.

Common Moorhen – *Gallinula chloropus*. Several seen near Lambayeque and on Puerto Eten.

Whimbrel – *Numenius phaeopus*. 20 at the mangroves on January 1st. 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 found in Puerto Eten.

Spotted Sandpiper – *Actitis macularia*. Several on several occasions.

Ruddy Turnstone – *Arenaria interpres*. A group of 10 resting in the sand near Puerto Eten.

Willet – *Catoptrophorus semipalmatus*. A group of 12 in the mangroves.

Sanderling – *Calidris albus*. Around 50 on the ocean shore of Puerto Eten.

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Western Sandpiper – *Calidris mauri*. 3 on Puerto Eten.

Least Sandpiper – *Calidris minutilla*. 10 on Puerto Eten.

Baird's Sandpiper – *Calidris bairdii*. 3 on mangroves.

Least Seedsnipe – *Thinocorus rumicivorus*. 3 well camouflaging on the sand near Puerto Eten. Later another pair found by both of you.

American Oystercatcher - *Haematopus palliatus*. A couple on Puerto Eten.

Black-necked Stilt – *Himantopus mexicanus*. Several near Lambayeque and on Puerto Eten. 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.

American Golden-Plover - *Pluvialis dominica*. Several individuals on Puerto Eten.

Semipalmated Plover - *Charadrius semipalmatus*. 3 at Puerto Eten.

Wilson's Plover - *Charadrius wilsonia*. 2 at the channel before the mangroves.

Killdeer – *Charadrius vociferous*. 5 at Puerto Eten.

Collared Plover – *Charadrius collaris*. 10 at Puerto Eten.

Gray Gull – *Larus modestus*. Several on Puerto Eten marshes.

Kelp Gull – *Larus dominicanus*. Several on Puerto Eten marshes.

Gray-hooded Gull – *Larus cirrocephalus*. Common on Puerto Eten. Called "Gray-headed Gull" in Burger & Gochfeld (1996).

Franklin's Gull – *Larus pipixcan*. Common along the coast, with a large concentration of perhaps more than 1000 on Puerto Eten beach.

Elegant Tern – *Sterna elegans*. 20 or more individuals on the Puerto Eten beach.

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Peruvian Tern - *Sterna lorata*. A group of 10 on Puerto Eten of this rare tern.
ENDANGERED

Feral Pigeon. *Columba livia*. Seen a few times during the journey.

Scaled Pigeon – *Patagioenas speciosa*. Six in total seen on the way up and down to Pozo del Pato. 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 one seen at the mangroves.

Eared Dove – *Zenaida auriculata*. The last bird of the trip, perching on a wire on our transfer from Puerto Eten to the airport.

Pacific Dove – *Zenaida meloda*. Several seen and heard (the call “cu-cu-li”) during the trip. 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.**”

TE Ecuadorian Ground-Dove – *Columbina buckleyi*. 6 individuals near “El Mirador”.

Croaking Ground-Dove – *Colombina cruziana*. Many of them.

Blue-ground Dove – *Columbina pretiosa*. A pair passing by near “El Mirador”.

White-tipped Dove – *Leptotila verreauxi*. Heard and seen on several occasions in our Tumbes days.

Pallid Dove – *Leptotila pallida**. Heard on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

TE Ochre-bellied Dove – *Leptotila ochraceiventris**. Also only heard despite some time spent on looking for it. **VULNERABLE**

TE Red-masked Parakeet – *Aratinga erythrogenys*. This Tumbesian endemic was common in Tumbes forests.

TE Pacific Parotlet – *Forpus coelestis*. Common on the dry forested areas.

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TE Gray-cheeked Parakeet – *Brotogeris pyrropterus*. Seen on groups flying in Tumbes forests. **ENDANGERED**

Bronze-winged Parrot – *Pionus chalcopterus*. Several pairs and groups passing over our heads, but we got a very good view of a pair almost at eye level on the trail top Pozo del Pato.

Groove-billed Ani – *Crotophaga sulcirostris*. Common.

Barn Owl – *Tyto alba*. We heard it while having dinner at the hotel in Tumbes on the first day.

TE Peruvian Screech-Owl – *Megascops roboratus*. One well responding to the tape before dawn near “El Mirador” on January 2nd.

Spectacled Owl – *Pulsatrix perspicillata**. Heard at “El Mirador” and at the biological station.

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl – *Glaucidium peruanum*. One apparently shy bird near “El Mirador” that only left be seen by Jeffrey, but on the walk on Quebrada Faical we found another one well responding to the tape and that allow nice views of it.

Burrowing Owl – *Athene cunicularia*. Several on the channels before the mangroves and on the night drive towards “El Mirador”, here the small desert form *nanodes*.

Gray Potoo – *Nyctibius griseus**. Melancholic song heard before dawn at “El Mirador”.

Lesser Nighthawk – *Chordeiles acutipennis*. One nesting near the mangroves.

Pauraque – *Nyctidromus albicollis*. One seen at the beginning of the trail to Pozo del Pato when was between dark and Light. Then several heard from the biological station during night.

TE Scrub Nightjar - *Caprimulgus anthonyi*. About six before arriving to “El Mirador” on January 2nd.

White-collared Swift – *Streptoprocne zonaris*. A group found at Quebrada Faical.

Gray-rumped Swift – *Chaetura cinereiventris*. We saw it on the trail up from “El Mirador”.

Tumbes Swift – *Chaetura ocyptes*. At least 30 individuals seen on January 3rd and 4th in Tumbes forests.

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Baron's Hermit - *Phaethornis baroni*. We saw it hovering in front of some flower near us on the trail to Pozo del Pato. We noticed the characteristic long tail.

Green-crowned Woodnymph – *Thalurania fannyi*. One individual seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato

Violet-bellied Hummingbird – *Damophila julie*. A male well seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato and another two females.

TE Tumbes Hummingbird – *Leucippus baeri*. A total of 5 individuals well seen near Ñaupe on January 5th.

Amazilia Hummingbird – *Amazilia amazilia*. Numerous in the Pacific lowlands

NE Peruvian Sheartail – *Thaumastura cora*. One female at a stop between Tumbes and Piura.

Purple-collared Woodstar – *Myrtis fannyi*. One female near Ñaupe.

TE Ecuadorian Trogon – *Trogon mesurus*. The first bird we saw of this species responded well to the tape and allows us great views on January 2nd. Later another 5 individuals one more on the next day. Also several times heard.

Ringed Kingfisher – *Ceryle torquata*. Seen repeatedly.

Green Kingfisher – *Chloroceryle americana*. One well spotted by Norma on the way to the mangroves.

Blue-crowned Motmot – *Momotus momota*. Two near the biological station on January 2nd.

TE Ecuadorian Piculet – *Picumnus sclateri*. Three individuals on January 2nd and another one while descending from Tumbes forests.

Scarlet-backed Woodpecker – *Venilornis callonotus*. Good looks at this snazzy small Woodpecker on five days of our trip.

Red-rumped Woodpecker – *Venilornis kirkii*. Good sights of male and female on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Golden-olive Woodpecker – *Piculus rubiginosus*. We saw the western race *rubripileus*.

Lineated Woodpecker – *Dryocopus lineatus*. One seen in Bosque de Pomac.

TE Guayaquil Woodpecker – *Campephilus gataquilensis*. One exploring a dead trunk on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

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SUBOSCINE PASSERINES

Plain-brown Woodcreeper – *Dendrocincla fuliginosa*. In total two individuals.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper – *Sittasomus griseicapillus*. Three individuals seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato. 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 aequatorilais* of SW Ecuador and NW Peru would become a Tumbesian endemic called Pacific Woodcreeper (though Central American birds sound similar fide Paul Coopmans).

Streak-headed Woodcreeper – *Lepidocolaptes souleyetti*. Another bird seen on five days of our trip, counting nearly 40 birds.

Red-billed Scythebill – *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*. One seen on our way back from Pozo del Pato.

E Coastal Miner – *Geositta peruviana*. One found on the drier areas of Bosque de Pomac.

TE Pacific Hornero – *Furnarius cinnamomeus*. Several individuals seen and heard on all days except the first. 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.](#)

Wren-like Rushbird – *Phleocryptes melanops*. Several individuals in the reed of Puerto Eten.

TE Blackish-headed Spinetail – *Synallaxis tithys*. One pair very responsive to the tape and very close and seen well near “El Mirador” and later another pair on January 2nd. **ENDANGERED**

TE Necklaced Spinetail – *Synallaxis stictothorax*. First found in the stop near Talara and later in Bosque de Pomac.

TE Henna –hooded Foliage Gleaner. *Hylocryptes erythrocephalus*. Two seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato. **VULNERABLE**

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Streaked Xenops – *Xenops rutilans*. A few on the Tumbes forests.

TE Collared Antshrike – *Sakesphorus bernardi*. Seen near “El Mirador” and in Bosque de Pomac.

TE Chapman’s Antshrike – *Thamnophilus zarumae*. Very responsive pair at the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Plain Antvireo – *Dysithamnus mentalis*. Very responsive pair at the very beginning of the trail to Pozo del Pato.

TE Pacific Fire-eye – *Pyriglena pacifica*. A total of three individuals very vocal and with a notorious red eye.

TE Elegant Crescentchest – *Melanopareia elegans*. First heard near “El Mirador”. On Ñaupe we tried to get good views but the birds were not responsive at all and we got poor views.

E Peruvian Plantcutter – *Phytotoma raimondii*. It was a surprise to find this localized endemic near Ñaupe on January 5th. I got information of the late Paul Coopmans about this population and we finally found it seeing one male in flight from above and document it with tape recordings. Later on this day great views in Bosque de Pomac. This species is named after Antonio Raimondi, a 19th century Italian explorer, naturalist and collector in Peru. **ENDANGERED**

Thrush-like Schiffornis – *Schiffornis turdinus*. The pretty song of this bird was first heard and later the bird seen at eye level on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Slaty-capped Flycatcher – *Leptopogon taczanowskii*. Several seen on Tumbes forests.

Common Tody-Flycatcher – *Todirostrum maculatum*. Common bird on Tumbes forest also. We observed nearly 20 individuals.

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet – *Camptostoma obsoletum*. Common. Seen on five days of the trip.

TE Tumbes Tyrannulet – *Phaeomyias tumbezana*. First one bird near Talara and then several on Ñaupe and Bosque de Pomac. We saw the *tumbezana* race in the Guan canyons. Difference in vocalization and isolation, point to regarding this along with *maronicus* as a distinct species from the races in the rest of South America. The SACC says “Ridgely & Tudor (1994) noted that vocal differences suggest that *Phaeomyias murina* 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.**”

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TE Gray and White Tyrannulet – *Pseudelaenia leucospodia*. The first ones on the stop near Talara. Then numerous in Ñaupe.

TE Pacific Elaenia – *Myiopagis subplacens*. Very common in Tumbes forests, vocalizing all the time.

Rufous-winged Tyrannulet – *Mecocerculus calopterus*. One seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant – *Tachuris rubrigastra*. Several of this handsome bird on Puerto Eten marshes.

Tawny-crowned Pygmy-Tyrant – *Euscarthmus meloryphus*. A common bird (seen on 5 days) of arid scrub in coastal areas, of the buff-faced and isolated race *fulviceps*, of SW Ecuador and W Peru.

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant – *Lophotriccus pileatus*. 5 of this diminutive tyrant on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Yellow-olive Tolmomyias - *Tolmomyias sulphurescens aequatorialis*. One seen near “El Mirador”.

TE Pacific Royal Flycatcher – *Onychorhynchus occidentalis*. 2 on the trail to Pozo del Pato. Unfortunately did not erect its crest!!! **VULNERABLE**

TE Gray-breasted Flycatcher – *Lathotriccus griseipectus*. One responsive individual on the trail to Pozo del Pato and later another one. **VULNERABLE**

TE Tumbes Peewee – *Contopus punensis*. Conspicuous in Tumbes forests. The SACC says “Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered the subspecies *punensis* of southwestern Ecuador and northwestern Peru to represent a separate species from *Contopus cinereus* based on vocal differences. **Proposal needed.**”

Black Phoebe – *Sayornis nigricans*. Last bird of January 3rd and the first of January 4th.

Vermillion Flycatcher – *Pyrocephalus rubinus*. This is a nice common bird. We saw it on all the days of our trip but always a great view!

E Tumbes Tyrant - *Tumbezia salvini*. One of the smartest flycatchers of the trip, this northwest Peruvian endemic showed well at Ñaupe, where we saw three.

Short-tailed Field-Tyrant – *Muscigralla brevicauda*. One on the ground on the agricultural fields near Puerto Eten.

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Masked Water-Tyrant – *Fluvicola nengeta*. 3 birds on the channels before the mangroves on the first day of the trip.

E Rufous Flycatcher – *Myiarcus semirufus*. Perhaps the prettiest *Myiarchus*. It was very common in Bosque de Pomac where we saw at least 8 individuals. We found a pair vocalizing what allowed to obtain good recordings of the species.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher – *Myiarchus tuberculifer*. 3 well seen near “El Mirador” and the biological station.

TE Sooty-crowned Flycatcher – *Myiarchus cepahlotes*. A *Myiarchus* with a fairly restricted range, confined to the Tumbesian region and a fairly small portion of the Marañón Valley. Seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Boat-billed Flycatcher – *Megarhynchus pitangua*. 4 of them on the Quebrada Faical.

TE Baird’s Flycatcher – *Myiodynastes bairdii*. Two individual responding well to tape in Bosque de Pomac.

Streaked Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes maculatus*. Several on our Tumbes forests days.

Social Flycatcher – *Myiozetetes similis*. A pair near “El Mirador”.

One-colored Becard - *Pachyramphus homochrous*. A couple near “El Mirador”.

PASSERINES

TE White-tailed Jay – *Cyanocorax mystacalis*. A large group seen on the way down to Tumbes.

Rufous-browed Peppershrike – *Cyclarhis gujanensis*. Common bird singing all the time.

Red-eyed (Chivi) Vireo – *Vireo (chivi) olivaceus*. We saw more than 15 individuals. South American forms have sometimes been regarded as a separate species, the Chivi Vireo *Vireo chivi*.

TE Plumbeous-backed Thrush – *Turdus reevei*. Common on Tumbes forests.

TE Ecuadorian Thrush – *Turdus maculirostris*. Good views of this Tumbesian endemic in Tumbes forests.

Long-tailed Mockingbird – *Mimus longicaudatus*. Numerous in coastal areas.

Fasciated Wren – *Campylorhynchus fasciatus*. Common and noisy!

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Speckle-breasted Wren – *Thryothorus sclateri*. We saw the speckled race *paucimaculatus* responding well to the tape on several opportunities.

TE Superciliated Wren – *Thryothorus superciliatus*. Common on lower dry areas.

House Wren – *Troglodytes aedon*. Seen a couple of times.

Tropical Gnatcatcher – *Polioptila plumbea*. We saw it on the first five days of the trip, here of the Tumbesian race *bilineata* (in which the males are white-faced) and it was numerous in the Pacific lowlands.

NE Tumbes Swallow – *Tachycineta stolzmanni*. 6 of these rare endemic on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Gray-breasted Martin – *Progne chalybea*. Numerous along the trip.

Blue and White Swallow – *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*. Large groups on the coast. Well seen in agricultural fields near Puerto Eten.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow – *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*. Seen on mangroves and near Tumbes.

Barn Swallow – *Hirundo rustica*. A large group of migrants seen in agricultural fields near Puerto Eten.

House Sparrow – *Passer domesticus*. No words.

Yellowish Pipit - *Anthus lutescens*. Nuptial flighting male at Puerto Eten.

TE Saffron Siskin – *Carduelis siemiradskii*. Short views of one individual close to Pozo del Pato. **VULNERABLE**

Tropical Parula – *Parula pitiayumi*. Tons.

Yellow (Mangrove) Warbler – *Dendroica petechia erithachorides*. 4 individuals seen on the mangroves.

TE Gray-and-gold Warbler – *Basileuterus fraseri*. This Tumbesian endemic was a very common bird on Tumbes forests.

Rufous-collared Sparrow – *Zonotrichia capensis*. The first bird of the last day. Show up once and then seen everywhere!

TE Tumbes Sparrow – *Aimophila stolzmanni*. Common responding to pishing near Ñaupe.

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TE Black-capped Sparrow – *Arremon abeillei*. Very common in Tumbes forests of the Pacific nominate form.

Bananaquit – *Coerba flaveola*. Common.

Cinereous Conebill – *Conirostrum cinereum*. First seen near Talara and later near Puerto Eten. Sightings of the grey race *littorale*.

Black-and-white Tanager – *Conothraupis speculigera*. Heard and later seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Highland Hepatic Tanager – *Piranga lutea*. A common bird. We saw the red males and yellowish females several times on our Tumbes forests days.

Lemon-rumped Tanager – *Ramphocelus icteronotus*. One pair of this bird recently reported for Peru.

Blue-Gray Tanager – *Thraupis episcopus*. Common bird.

Thick-billed Euphonia – *Euphonia laniirostris*. Both males and females, especially on *Cecropia* trees in Tumbes.

Bay-headed Tanager – *Tangara gyrola*. A pretty tanager seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato on January 3rd.

TE Crimson Finch – *Rhodospingus cruentus*. First females and juveniles above the biological station (the raining day). Later a male well seen on the trail to Pozo del Pato.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch – *Phrygilus plebejus*. On the way down from Tumbes forests and near Talara.

NE Cinereous Finch – *Piezorhina cinerea*. The “Pico de Mote” was first seen near Talara and on Pomac seems to be common. Almost an endemic – a few records from extreme Southern Ecuador.

Saffron Finch - *Sicalis flaveola*. Several were seen on the trip.

TE Sulphur-throated Finch – *Sicalis taczanowski*. A bird we did not see together that you found near Punta Sal. Historically from SW Ecuador but few if any recent records.

Blue-black Grassquit - *Volatinia jacarina*. One at the stop before Sullana.

Variable Seedeater - *Sporophila americana*. Several on the Tumbes forests.

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Parrot-billed Seedeater – *Sporophila peruviana*. Found on two occasions.

Chestnut-throated Seedeater – *Sporophila telasco*. Large groups of more than 50 birds, one near Sullana and another near Puerto Eten.

Lesser Seed-Finch – *Oryzoborus angolensis*. Only females and immatures in Tumbes forests.

Golden-bellied Grosbeak – *Phueticus chrysogaster*. Many of this nice bird.

Streaked Saltator – *Saltator albicollis*. Numerous in a variety of arid to semihumid habitats. Seen in Tumbes forests and on Bosque de Pomac. The Pacific lowlands birds belongs to the unstreaked *immaculatus* race.

Yellow-rumped Cacique - *Cacicus cela*. Common and nicely noisy.

Yellow-tailed Oriole – *Icterus mesomelas*. A few birds seen in Tumbes forests. Here the southernmost race *taczanowskii*, showing white edges to the tertials.

TE White-edged Oriole – *Icterus graceannae*. This pretty Tumbesian endemic was seen on Tumbes forests and in Bosque de Pomac.

Peruvian Meadowlark – *Sturnella bellicosa*. Widespread in coastal areas, being common in Puerto Eten.

Scrub Blackbird – *Dives warszewiczi*. Found several times, with a group of five on a tree on the biological station on January 4th.

Great-tailed Grackle – *Quiscalus mexicanus*. Common in the mangroves and surroundings.

Shiny Cowbird – *Molothrus bonariensis*. Seen a few times, black males and brown females.

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MAMMALS

White-fronted Capuchin – *Cebus albifrons*. One group of at least 20 individuals rounded us in Pozo del Pato.

Mantled Howler Monkey – *Alouatta palliata**. Heard on all the days (and at dawn) in Tumbes forests.

Coastal Gray Fox – *Dusicyon sechurae*. One crossing the Pan-American highway in front of us near Talara.

Guayaquil Squirrel – *Sciurus stramineus*. 6 individuals seen on Tumbes forests and in Bosque de Pomac.

SNAKES

Indigo Snake – *Drymarchon corais*. Locally known as “Colambo” (not “Iguana Machaco”). One laying at the trail to Pozo del Pato, that was moved to the side to avoid it being killed.

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