

Peru

1–18 September 2011

Participants

Jeffrey Cooper

John and Julia Cutting

Stephen Griffiths

Akihiko and Satomi Kawai

Alan Miles

John Sweeney



Bearded Mountaineer

Leader Silverio Duri

Day 1: Flights to Lima and overnight at a hotel.

Day 2: Morning flight to Cusco and out to Huacarpay Lakes with picnic lunch. After lunch we went to Ollantaytambo via Pisac road. Night in Ollantaytambo.

Day 3: Early start from our hotel with destination to Abra Malaga (the Pass 4316m) for the birding morning at the *Polylepis* woodland (west slope). Night in Ollantaytambo.

Day 4: Ollantaytambo to Machu Picchu by train. After arrival we met our local guide (Vilma) at the train station in Agua Caliente and took our bus to up to the Machu Picchu ruins. We birded for about two hours and then had lunch. In the afternoon we walked down the trail to look for Inca Wren where, after a short wait, two responded to the play-back and gave great views! We then drove to near Puente Ruinas where some of us we got out for a short birding time around Puente Ruinas and along the road on our way back to Aguas Caliente before catching our train back to Cusco. Night at Casa Andina Plaza Hotel

Day 5: Early start from Cusco over the eastern range of the Andes (highest point 3800m) via Pisac ruins and Paucartambo onto Acjanaco Pass (3560m). In the afternoon we birded down to the Wayqecha Biological Station (2910m). Night at Wayqecha Research Station.

Day 6: Early breakfast and birding morning up the road and then down the road birding all the way down until above Rocotal “pepper farm” at 2010m. Late afternoon arrival at Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge. Night at CORL (1400m).

Day 7: An early morning visit to the Andean Cock-of-the-Rock viewing area and, after breakfast, birding around the Lodge itself and from the road. In the afternoon we birded up the road to the Rocotal area. Night at Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge.

Day 8: Drive Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge with birding stops at Quita Calzones, near Patria village and Pillcopata town for some shopping plus a quick stop at the “mirador” for some photography around the Atalaya community where we then took the boat to cross the upper Madre de Dios River to get to the Amazonia Lodge. Night at Amazonia Lodge.

Day 9: Full day at Amazonia Lodge where we birded all the floodplain forest trail system all day. Night at Amazonia Lodge.

Day 10: Early birding morning up to the ridge trail before taking our boat to go down the Madre de Dios River to Manu Wildlife Center. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 11: Morning at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick and in the afternoon to the canopy platform and Tigrillo trail. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 12: All the morning at the GRID trail system and in the afternoon to the Manakin trail. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 13: Morning visit to Cocha Camungo ox-bow lakes where we spent most of the time at the Canopy Platform and a little bit of time at the lake itself and in the afternoon to the Manakin and Creekside trail. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 14: Morning at Cocha Nueva trail (bamboo forest) and in the afternoon to the Creekside trail. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 15: All the morning along the Tapir trail and in the afternoon the GRID trail system. Night at Manu Wildlife Center.

Day 16: Manu Wildlife Center canopy platform in the early morning before taking our journey to Boca Colorado gold mining town along the Madre de Dios River with a short birding stop at the Anthrush trail on our way down and from Colorado by bus to Puerto Carlos where we took a short boat ride across the “Inambari” river to get to Santa Rosa where our minibus was waiting for us to take us to Puerto Maldonado. Night at Cabana Quinta Hotel.

Day 17: Birding the outskirts of Puerto Maldonado; first onto la Pastora port and then to Chorrillo road and then to the airport and flight home.

Day 18: Arrival home.

The Key to the Bird list

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

NE = near endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

*= Heard Only

BIRDLIST

Undulated Tinamou – *Crypturellus undulates* One seen briefly along the Cocha Nueva trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Black-capped Tinamou – *Crypturellus atrocapillus**

Bartlett’s Tinamou – *Crypturellus bartletti* Very nice view of one off the trail to Cocha Camungo ox-bow lakes that responded well to playback; the first tinamou of the trip; one of the new bird family that everybody wanted to see in this trip; Named after Abraham Dee Bartlett, an English Zoologist 1812 -1897

Speckled Chachalaca – *Ortalis guttata* Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands

Andean Guan – *Penelope montagnii* Very nice view of the first individual at Machu Picchu near Puente Ruinas and one more seen the next day near Wayqecha Research Station. Penelope was the daughter of Icarius and wife of Ulysses King of Ithaca.

Spix's Guan – *Penelope jacquacu* One seen on the road side on our way down to Amazonia Lodge and another one around Manu Wildlife Center

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

Razor-billed Curassow – *Mitu tuberosa* One seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Horned Screamer – *Anhima cornuta* Great views of this stunning bird along the river on our way back from Cocha Camungo oxbow lake around Manu Wildlife Center and also on our way down to Boca Colorado

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

(NE) Orinoco Goose – *Neochen jubata* A family group seen running away along the beach on our way down to Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center.

Muscovy Duck – *Cairina moschata* Several sightings of this large duck at Manu Wildlife Center; formerly called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

Torrent Duck – *Meraganetta armata* Wonderful views along the Urubamba River on our way in and out from Machu Picchu

Speckled (Yellow-billed) Teal – *Anas flavirostris* Common at Huacarpay Lakes; The SACC says “Hellmayr & Conover (1948a) and many earlier classifications treated *andium* (Andean Teal) as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*. Many Authors, from Meyer de Schauensee (1970) to Dickinson (2003), have treated *andium* as a subspecies of *A. flavirostris*. *Anas andium* was considered a separate species from *Anas flavirostris* by Ridgely et al. (2001), and this was followed by Hilty (2003). SACC proposal passed to recognize *andium* as separate species. Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.

White-cheeked Pintail – *Anas bahamensis* Two individuals very nicely seen at Huacarpay Lakes (The first time I've seen this species at this lakes)

Puna Teal – *Anas puna* Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Cinnamon Teal – *Anas cyanopteras* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Brazilian Teal – *Amazonetta brasiliensis* A very nice view of a couple of them on a small Pont along the Chorrillos road outside of Puerto Maldonado

White-tufted Grebe – *Rollandia rolland* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Chilean Flamingo – *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Surprisingly two individual seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Wood Stork – *Mycteria americana* Few seen along the Madre de Dios River on our way down to Manu Wildlife Center and during our days at Amazonia Lodge

Puna Ibis – *Plegadis ridgwayi* Common in the highlands

Black-faced (Andean) Ibis – *Theristicus (branickii) melanopis* Seen at Abra Malaga; The SACC says “*Theristicus melanopis* is often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Hancock et al. 1992) considered conspecific with *T. caudatus* (Buff-necked Ibis). However, it (with *branickii*) was considered a separate species by Steinbacher (1979), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Matheu & del Hoyo (1992), Ridgely et al. (2001), etc., but no explicit rationale has been published [?]; they form a super species (Steinbacher 1979). Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered *branickii* as separate species (“Andean Ibis”) from *melanopis*. The IOC does not recognize Andean Ibis as a species.

Green Ibis – *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* One seen off the Trans-oceanic highway on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Little Blue Heron – *Egretta caerulea* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes and along the rivers in the Manu lowlands

Snowy Egret – *Egretta thula* Common

Capped Heron – *Pilherodius pileatus* Several times along the Madre de Dios River

Cocoi Heron – *Ardea cocoi* Common in the Manu Lowlands; The South American Checklist committee says “Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as “White-necked Heron,” but this name is also used (e.g., Martínez-Vilata & Motis 1992) for Old World *Ardea pacifica*.”

Great Egret – *Ardea albus* Common

Cattle Egret – *Bubulcus ibis* Common

Striated Heron – *Butorides striatus* Few of them seen at Cocha Blanco

Black-crowned Night-heron – *Nycticorax nycticorax* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Fasciated Tiger-heron – *Tigrisoma fasciatum* Seen on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu

Rufescent Tiger-heron – *Tigrisoma lineatum* One individual seen at the small lagoon of Amazonia Lodge

Neotropic Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* A lot of them seen in the Amazonian lowlands

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus* Common

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

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture – *Cathartes melambrotus* Common in the Manu lowlands

Andean Condor – *Vultur gryphus* One seen soaring the Canyon at Abra Malaga

King Vulture – *Sarcoramphus papa* Several times seen in the Manu Lowlands

Hook-billed Kite – *Chondrohierax uncinatus* One seen soaring on our way down to Manu Wildlife Center

Swallow-tailed Kite – *Elanoides forficatus* Seen only once in the Manu Lowlands, on our way down to Manu Wildlife Center

White-tailed Kite – *Elanus leucurus* A recent colonizer to Peru, two seen outside of Puerto Maldonado

Slender-billed Kite – *Rostrhamus sociabilis* One seen from the hide of “Balquillo” Macaw clay lick

Double-toothed Kite – *Harpagus bidentatus* Seen on three different occasions in the Manu lowland

Plumbeous Kite – *Ictinia plumbea* Common in the Lowland

Cinereous Harrier – *Circus cinereus* Nice view of one individual at Huacarpay Lakes

Slate-coloured Hawk – *Leucopternis schistacea* One seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Great Black-hawk – *Buteogallus urbitinga* A couple of time of this Riverside species in Manu

Black-chested Buzzard-eagle – *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Montane Solitary-eagle – *Harpyhaliaetus solitaries* One seen on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Roadside Hawk – *Buteo magnirostris* Common

Short-tailed Hawk – *Buteo brachyurus* One seen from the boat on our way down to Boca Colorado

White-throated Hawk – *Buteo albigula* One seen around Pillahuata on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Variable Hawk – *Buteo polyosoma* Seen in three different occasions in the Montane forest; Taxonomy for this “group” is a little confusing and a recent publication has again proposed to split this into *Puna* and *Red-backed Hawks*. However, the data presented is poor and recent genetic data are consistent with the earlier hypothesis that both forms are conspecific. No vocal differences exist between the forms and apparent differences in wing formula represent an elevational cline

Black Hawk-eagle – *Spizaetus tyrannus* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Ornate Hawk-eagle – *Spizaetus ornatus* One seen perch along the ridge trail at Amazonia Lodge

Black-and-chestnut Eagle – *Oroaetus isidori* One immature seen on its nest from the road on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black Caracara – *Daptrius ater* Seen several times along the Madre de Dios River

Red-throated Caracara – *Ibycter americanus* Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Mountain Caracara – *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* Seen at Huacarpay lakes and also around Abra Malaga

Collared Forest-falcon – *Micrastur semitorquatus**

American Kestrel – *Falco sparverius* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes and along the higher elevation of the Manu road

Bat Falcon – *Falco ruficularis* Seen twice in the Lowlands

Sungrebe – *Heliornis fulica* Seen at Cocha Camungo

Rufous-sided Crake – *Laterallus melanophaius* One seen at Cocha Camungo ox-bow Lake

Gray-necked Wood-rail – *Aramides cajanea* Seen in two different occasions around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

Blackish Rail – *Pardirallus nigricans* Seen briefly in a small swampy area between Pillcopata village and the Lookout above Atalaya community on our way to Amazonia Lodge

Plumbeous Rail – *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* Great views at Huacarpay Lakes

Common Gallinule – *Gallinula chloropus* Common at Huacarpay Lakes; A bitter battle with the powers that be in the IOC; Moorhen has nothing to do with moors (a rolling expanse of bleak wasteland) but comes from the word “mere” which means “a sheet of standing water or pool” So it would have originally in old British English have been called a Merehen and this has been corrupted over the years. I am glad the IOC adopts Common Moorhen. It could never be a Gallinule to me! I would even vote in favour of Common Merehen. However the American dominated SACC insists that “Formerly known as "Common Moorhen" (e.g., Dickinson 2003). Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. SACC proposal passed to change to "Common Gallinule." SACC proposal to add "Common Moorhen" as an alternative name did not pass.” Need some beer to discuss this one!

Andean (Slate-coloured) Coot – *Fulica ardesiaca* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes; Called "Andean Coot" in Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996), and Ridgely et al. (2001) but other authors use Slate-coloured **Pale-winged Trumpeter** – *Psophia leucoptera* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Collared Plover – *Charadrius collaris* Several times on the Madre de Dios River

Pied Plover – *Hoploxypterus cayanus* Also seen several times on the Madre de Dios River – a cracker! Formerly called Pied Lapwing (it is clearly not a vanellus!) and formerly in that genus.

Southern Lapwing – *Vanellus chilensis* Seen on the Chorrillo road outside of Puerto Maldonado; recent colonizer

Andean Lapwing – *Vanellus resplendens* Seen at Huacarpay Lake and Abra Malaga

Wattled Jacana – *Jacana jacana* Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu; seen at Cocha Camungo and also outside of Puerto Maldonado

Greater Yellowlegs – *Tringa melanoleuca*

Solitary Sandpiper – *Tringa solitaria* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Spotted Sandpiper – *Tringa macular* Seen in several occasions

Wilson’s Phalarope – *Steganopus tricolor* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Andean Gull – *Larus serranus* Common at Huacarpay Lakes

Large-billed Tern – *Phaetusa simplex* Great views along the Madre de Dios River

Yellow-billed Tern – *Sternula superciliaris* Also seen along the Madre de Dios River in several occasion

Black Skimmer – *Rynchops niger* Several occasions along the Madre de Dios River

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

Pale-vented Pigeon – *Patagioenas cayennensis* Common in the lowlands, especially round the lakes

Plumbeous Pigeon – *Patagioenas plumbea* Common in the foothills and lowlands

Ruddy Pigeon – *Patagioenas subvinacea* Seen around Amazonia Lodge

Eared Dove – *Zenaida auriculata* Common

Grey-fronted Dove – *Leptotila rufaxilla* Seen commonly at MWC

Blue-and-yellow Macaw – *Ara ararauna* Manu is Macaw paradise and these guys flying across the river at dusk in the late afternoon sun were a real treat, seen in two different days around Manu Wildlife Center

Scarlet Macaw – *Ara macao* Less common than the next species but good studies of this species in lowland Manu

Red-and-green Macaw – *Ara chloropterus* Star performer at the Macaw Lick – could not be better.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw – *Ara severa* Common small macaw of the lowlands

Red-bellied Macaw – *Ara manilata* Likes *moriche* palms, seen flying around Manu Wildlife Center and also better views outside of Puerto Maldonado

Blue-headed Macaw – *Primolius couloni* A couple of time seen around Amazonia Lodge

White-eyed Parakeet – *Aratinga leucophthalmus* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Dusky-headed Parakeet – *Aratinga weddellii* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Black-capped Parakeet – *Pyrrhura rupicola* A small flock seen flying across the river on the boat ride to Laberinto from MWC

Cobalt-winged Parakeet – *Brotogeris cyanoptera cyanoptera* Common and noisy in lowland forest

Tui Parakeet – *Brotogeris sanctithomae* Few of them seen at the “Blanquillo Macaw clay lick and also along the riverbank on our way down to Boca Colorado

White-bellied Parrot – *Pionites leucogaster* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Orange-cheeked Parrot – *Pionopsitta barrabandi* Another star performer at the Macaw Lick; Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

Blue-headed Parrot – *Pionus menstruus* Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

Speckle-faced Parrot – *Pionus tumultuosus tumultuosus* A few seen perch in the cloud forest on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-crowned Amazon – *Amazona ochrocephala* At the Macaw lick

Scaly-naped Amazon – *Amazona mercenaria* A cloud forest Amazonas – flocks around Rocotal area

Mealy Amazon – *Amazona farinosa* Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick; Noisy birds! Farinosa is Latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin* Punk chickens! Noisy and clumsy! Always a pleasure to watch; seen at Amazonia Lodge and at Cocha Camungo

Dark-billed Cuckoo – *Coccyzus melacoryphus* One seen well along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Squirrel Cuckoo – *Piaya cayana* Common in the Lowland

Little Cuckoo – *Piaya minuta* One seen from the catamaran on Cocha Camungo at Manu Wildlife Center

Greater Ani – *Crotophaga major* Seen at Cocha Camungo

Smooth-billed Ani – *Crotophaga ani* Common in the open secondary forest in the Lowland rainforest

Rufescent Screech-owl – *Megascops ingens* One seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Tawny-bellied Screech-owl – *Megascops (usta) watsonii* Great views at Amazonia Lodge; Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988).<incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. The SACC says: Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to recognize *usta* as a separate species from *M. watsonii* was rejected because of inadequate geographic sampling and analysis. *Usta* was split by Restall 2002. Named after Gavin Watson US writer and ornithologist.

Crested Owl – *Lophotrix cristata**

Ferruginous Pygmy-owl – *Glaucidium brasilianum* One individual seen along the Cocha Nueva trail

Burrowing Owl – *Speotyto cunicularia* A couple seen on the Chorrillos roadside outside of Puerto Maldonado

Great Potoo – *Nyctibius grandis* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and also at Manu Wildlife Center

Andean Potoo – *Nyctibius maculosus* Seen up at Rocotal by its roosting spot; but this time we saw it in the evening just starting to be active

Sand-coloured Nighthawk – *Chordeiles rupestris* Seen twice along the Madre de Dios River; Roosts on sandbars and dead logs in the river. How does it handle the heat?

Common Pauraque – *Nyctidromus albicollis* One seen at Amazonia Lodge on the old jip track trail

Swallow-tailed Nightjar – *Uropsalis segmentata* Seen bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Lyre-tailed Nightjar – *Uropsalis lyra* A nice male displaying seen bellow the “lookout” at the regular stakeout spots above CORL.

Chestnut-collared Swift – *Streptoprocne rutilus* Few individuals had seen resting at the “tunnels” below Wayqecha

White-collared Swift – *Streptoprocne zonaris* Common

Grey-rumped Swift – *Chaetura cinereiventris* Seen in three occasions in the Manu lowlands

Short-tailed Swift – *Chaetura brachyura* Good looks outside of Puerto Maldonado

Andean Swift – *Aeronautes andecolus* Seen on our way to Wayqecha Research Station

Fork-tailed (Neotropical) Palm-swift – *Tachornis squamata* Common in the Lowland rainforest

Rufous-breasted Hermit – *Glaucis hirsuta* Several times at the Manu Wildlife Center flowers and feeders around the garden

Pale-tailed Barbthroat – *Threnetes leucurus* One seen along the Cocha Nueva trail

White-bearded Hermit – *Phaethornis hispidus* The common forest Hermit in the lowlands; Seen at Amazonia Lodge and at Manu Wildlife Center

(E) Koepcke’s Hermit – *Phaethornis koepckeae* A Peruvian endemic; seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center; named for German Ornithologist and author resident in Peru Maria Koepcke; She wrote Birds of the Department of Lima and was killed tragically in a plane crash in Peru in 1977.

Needle-billed Hermit – *Phaethornis philippii* Very nice view of one individual seen around the GRID trail system

Reddish Hermit – *Phaethornis ruber* Now a day this is one of the commonest Hermits on the *verbena* bushes at Manu Wildlife Center

Grey-breasted Sabrewing – *Campylopterus largipennis* Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

White-necked Jacobin – *Florisuga mellivora* Seen commonly at Amazonia Lodge feeders and one more time around Manu Wildlife Center

Sparkling Violet-ear – *Colibri coruscans* Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders and also seen at Machu Picchu

Violet-headed Hummingbird – *Klais guimeti* Quite a few seen at the butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Rufous-crested Coquette – *Lophornis delattrei* Male and females seen at Amazonia Lodge; Stunner! Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838)

Festive Coquette – *Lophornis chalybeus* Another visitor to the *verbena* bushes at Manu Wildlife Center

Wire-crested Thorntail – *Popelairia popelairii* Good looks of males at the butterfly bushes at Cock of the Rock lodge

Black-bellied Thorntail – *Popelairia langsdorffi* Also seen on the *verbena* flowers at Manu Wildlife Center (this bushes you can see it just from the dining room) very convenient....

Blue-tailed Emerald – *Chlorostilbon mellisugus* Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Fork-tailed Woodnymph – *Thalurania furcata* Common understory Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands

White-chinned Sapphire – *Hylocharis cyanus* Another species that now a day you can spec to see it also coming to the butterfly bushes at Manu Wildlife Center

Golden-tailed Sapphire – *Chrysuronia oenone* Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird – *Taphrospilus hypostictus* Great looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge

(E) Green-and-white Hummingbird – *Leucippus viridicauda* One seen well around the garden of the Pakaritampu Hotel and also at Machu Picchu

White-bellied Hummingbird – *Leucippus chionogaster* Seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel

Sapphire-spangled Emerald – *Amazilia lactea* Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Speckled Hummingbird – *Adelomyia melanogenys* Fairly common in the cloud forest; seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

(E) Peruvian Piedtail – *Phlogophilus harterti* Very nice view of one individual feeding in some of the purple flower at Quita Calzones, bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Gould’s Jewelfront – *Heliodoxa aurescens* A fantastic bird seen on the feeders at Amazonia Lodge

Violet-fronted Brilliant – *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* Commonest Hummer at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Giant Hummingbird – *Patagona gigas* First time seen well at Huacarpay Lakes and another one at the Ollantaytambo train station – the world's largest Hummingbird

Shining Sunbeam – *Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonotus* Common in the higher cloud forest, seen around Wayqecha Research Station

(E) White-tufted Sunbeam – *Aglaeactis castelnaudi* One individual seen perch and flying on the west slope of the Abra Malaga area

Great Sapphirewing – *Pterophanes cyanopterus* One seen also on our way back from Abra Malaga to our Hotel at Ollantaytambo

(NE) Violet-throated Starfrontlet – *Coeligena violifer osculans* Seen bellow Wayqecha Research Station on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Amethyst-throated Sunangel – *Heliangelus amethysticollis* Common in the higher cloud forest

Booted Racket-tail – *Ocreatus underwoodii annae* Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Black-tailed Trainbearer – *Lesbia victoriae* One seen around the humid Montane forest on the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha Research Station; Lesbia is Greek – a woman of Lesbos. Victoriae – named for Victoire Mulsant wife of French naturalist Martial Muslsant.

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

(E) Bearded Mountaineer – *Oreonympha nobilis* One individual seen in the Nicotania bushes around Huacarpay Lake and a better view of another one on the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha and even better views around the garden of the Pakaritampu Hotel at Ollantaytambo; one of the most wanted birds.

Black-eared Fairy – *Acestrura mulsant* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Crested Quetzal – *Pharomachrus antisianus* Stunning – two individuals seen near above Cock of the Rock Lodge on our way up to the Rocotal area

Pavovine Quetzal – *Pharomachrus pavoninus* Seen in three different occasions around Manu Wildlife Center

Black-tailed Trogon – *Trogon melanurus* Fairly common in the Manu Lowlands

Green-backed (White-tailed) Trogon – *Trogon viridis* One seen along the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Collared Trogon – *Trogon collaris* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Masked Trogon – *Trogon personatus* One individual seen above Cock of the Rock Lodge

Blue-crowned Trogon – *Trogon curucui* Seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Violaceous Trogon – *Trogon violaceus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Ringed Kingfisher – *Megaceryle torquata* Seen several times around Manu Wildlife Center

Amazon Kingfisher – *Chloroceryle amazona* Common along the rivers

Green Kingfisher – *Chloroceryle americana* Seen along the River, before entering to the Cocha Nueva trail and another one by the big swampy area on our first stop from Santa Rosa to Puerto Maldonado

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher – *Chloroceryle inda* One seen flying in front of us crossing the Cocha Camungo Lakes

Broad-billed Motmot – *Electron platyrhynchum* One seen along the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Highland Motmot – *Momotus aequatorialis* In the Manu Cloud Forest and also in Machu Picchu ; The SACC lumps this with Blue-crowned Motmot. *Momotus momota* may consist of several species-level taxa (e.g., Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). 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 has

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* (and we hope that this decision stimulates further research on the *M. momota* complex). Stiles (2009) found vocal and plumage evidence for recognizing at least five species: *lessonii* (extralimital), *momota*, *aequatorialis*, *bahamensis*, and *subrufescens*. SACC proposal pending to revise species limits. The IOC recognizes as valid species.

(NE) Purus Jacamar – *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus* Several seen well at Cocha Camungo; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) treated as separate species, but Peters (1948) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them conspecific ("Chestnut Jacamar"). Haffer (1974) noted that they are parapatric in the Río Ucayali area with no sign of interbreeding and that they differ in plumage to the same degree as other jacamars currently ranked as species; they constitute a super species (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

(NE) White-throated Jacamar – *Brachigalba albogularis* Seen at la Pastora Port on our last morning outside of Puerto Maldonado; a tricky to see, range restricted species.

Bluish-fronted Jacamar – *Galbula cyanescens* Common in the Amazonian lowlands

Paradise Jacamar – *Galbula dea**

Pied Puffbird – *Notharchus tectus* One seen from the Canopy platform of Cocha Camungo

Chestnut-capped Puffbird – *Bucco macrodactylus* Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Striolated Puffbird – *Nystalus striolatus* One seen from the MWC canopy platform

Black-streaked Puffbird – *Malacoptila fulvogularis* One seen up around Rocotal area

Rufous-capped Nunlet – *Nonnulla ruficapilla* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and two more at the Antthrush (bamboo forest) trail on our way down to Boca Colorado

Black-fronted Nunbird – *Monasa nigrifrons* Common in the Lowland; *Monasa* is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the nunbirds.

White-fronted Nunbird – *Monasa morphoeus* Several times seen around Manu Wildlife Center; *Morpheus* were the son of sleep and god of dreams a referral to the lethargic behavior of this Nunbird

Swallow-winged Puffbird – *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Common along the lowland rivers

Gilded Barbet – *Capito auratus* Seen from the canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Lemon-throated Barbet – *Eubucco richardsoni* Seen just from the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Scarlet-hooded Barbet – *Eubucco tucinkae* Very nice view of a couple at Amazonia Lodge

Versicolored Barbet – *Eubucco versicolor* One seen at Machu Picchu around Puente Ruinas and another one around Cock of the Rock Lodge; A spectacular species

Emerald [Black-throated] Toucan – *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* One seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

(NE) Blue-banded Toucanet – *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* Seen in two consecutive days around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Ivory-billed (Brown-mandible) Aracari – *Pteroglossus (azara) mariae* Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Chestnut-eared Aracari – *Pteroglossus castanotis* The common Amazonian lowland Aracari, few individuals seen at Amazonia Lodge; In Greek *Pteroglossus* means "feathertongued" a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracarís

Grey-breasted Mountain-toucan – *Andigena hypoglauca* Seen briefly quiet well by the tunnels bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Golden-collared Toucanet – *Selenidera reinwardtii* A couple seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Channel-billed Toucan – *Ramphastos vitellinus* Seen from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo; Cory (1919) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *R. culminatus* ("Yellow-ridged Toucan") and *R. citrolaemus* ("Citron-throated Toucan") as separate species from *Ramphastos vitellinus*. Haffer (1974) treated these as a subspecies of *R. vitellinus*, and this treatment, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors (but not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003). Haffer identified broad hybrid zones between *vitellinus* and *culminatus* wherever they meet; see Short & Horne (2001) for additional information

White-throated Toucan – *Ramphastos tucanus* Seen in several occasion at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center; Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cuvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and, therefore, treated *cuvieri* (with *inca*, also considered a separate species by Peters 1948) as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*; see also Short & Horne (2001); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) continued to treat *cuvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

(E) Fine-barred Piculet – *Picumnus subtilis* Seen well twice; one from the road near Patria on our way to Amazonia Lodge and another one around the Lodge the following night. There are recent reports from extreme western Brazil.

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker – *Melanerpes cruentatus* Common

Red-stained Woodpecker – *Veniliornis affinis* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife center

Golden-green Woodpecker – *Piculus chrysochloros* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Golden-Olive Woodpecker – *Piculus rubiginosus* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Spot-breasted Woodpecker – *Colaptes punctigula* Two individuals seen around Cocha Camungo and one more by the big swamp just few minute after Santa Rosa on our way to Puerto Maldonado

Andean Flicker – *Colaptes rupicola* Common in the highlands, seen at Huacarpay Lakes and also at Abra Malaga

Scaly-breasted Woodpecker – *Celeus grammicus latifasciatus* One seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Cream-colored Woodpecker – *Celeus flavus* The cream of woodpeckers! One seen from the MWC canopy platform

Rufous-headed Woodpecker – *Celeus spectabilis* One responded well to playback along the Cocha Nueva rail – a stunning and very attractive species in the bamboo.

Lineated Woodpecker – *Dryocopus lineatus* Seen from the road on our way to Amazonia Lodge

Red-necked Woodpecker – *Campephilus rubricollis* Seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Crimson-crested Woodpecker - *Campephilus melanoleucos* Seen several times in the Manu Lowlands

Slender-billed Miner – *Geositta tenuirostris* 22
One seen on the higher elevation of the Montane forest on the Manu road on our way down to Wayqecha Research Station

Cream-winged (Bar-winged) Cinclodes – *Cinclodes fuscus* Common at Abra Malaga

(E) Royal Cinclodes – *Cinclodes aricomae* One seen briefly in flight in the *polylepis* forest at Abra Malaga

White-winged Cinclodes – *Cinclodes atacamensis* Also seen in the lower part of Abra Malaga on our way back to our Hotel

Pale-legged Hornero – *Furnarius leucopus tricolor* Common at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

(NE) Tawny Tit-spinetail – *Leptasthenura yanacensis* Nice views at Ambra Malaga

(E) White-browed Tit-spinetail – *Leptasthenura xenothorax* Very nice views in the *polylepis* forest at Abra Malaga

(NE) Puna Thistletail – *Schizoeaca helleri* One seen bellow Acjanaco the *pass* on our way down to Wayqecha Research Station. Vaurie (1980) considered all *Schizoeaca* conspecific, but see Remsen (1981), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Remsen (2003) for maintaining traditional species limits, as, for example, in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970); they form a super species (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

Azara's Spinetail – *Synallaxis azarae urubambae* Seen in the Manu cloud forest and also bellow Machu Picchu

Dark-breasted Spinetail – *Synallaxis albigularis* Two individuals seen behind the hide of “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Cabanis's Spinetail – *Synallaxis cabanisi* One seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Plain-crowned Spinetail – *Synallaxis gujanensis* Seen just around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

(E) Marcapata Spinetail – *Cranioleuca marcapatae marcapatae* Very nice views in the *chusquea* bamboo forest of a nesting couple just above the road, bellow Wayqecha on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

(E) Creamy-crested Spinetail – *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula* One seen on our way up to the pass at Abra Malaga

Speckled Spinetail – *Cranioleuca gutturata* Good looks around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

(E) Rusty-fronted Canastero – *Asthenes ottonis* Good views at Abra Malaga and one more by the arid Montane forest on our way to Wayqecha; Named for German collector in Peru 1895-1912 Otto Garlepp

Streak-throated Canastero – *Asthenes humilis* Several individuals seen at Abra Malaga

Scribble-tailed Canastero – *Asthenes maculicauda* Very nice view of one individual that responded well to the play-back bellows Acjanaco on our way to Wayqecha Research Station

Streak-fronted Thornbird – *Pacellodomus striaticeps* First one seen briefly at Huacarpay Lakes and another one seen on our way to Wayqecha near Pisac town

Wren-like Rushbird – *Phleocryptus melanops* Also seen at Huacarpay Lakes; A reedbed specialist

Spotted Barbtail – *Premnoplex brunnescens**

Pearled Treerunner – *Margarornis squamiger* Seen twice in the higher Cloud Forests

Chestnut-winged Hookbill – *Ancistrops strigilatus* Seen along the trail to Cocha Camungo Lakes

Striped (Eastern) Woodhaunter – *Hylocistetes subulatus* Also seen along the trail to Cocha Camungo with the understory mix-species flock

Montane Foliage-gleaner – *Anabacerthia striaticollis* Fairly common in the Cloud forest

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner – *Philydor erythropterum* Seen several times around Manu Wildlife Center
Black-billed Treehunter *Thripadectes melanorhynchus**

Peruvian Recurvebill – *Simoxenops ucayalae* Amazingly show up well at the (bamboo forest) Antthrush trail on our short birding stop that we had on our way to Boca Colorado

Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner – *Automolus infuscatus* One seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center; Zimmer (2002) provided evidence, mainly vocal, that the taxon *paraensis* (Para Foliage-gleaner) of southeastern Amazonia should be ranked at the species level. SACC proposal passed to recognize *paraensis* as separate species based on Zimmer (2002). They form a super species.

Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner – *Automolus rufipileatus* Also seen at Antthrush trail on our little stop in this small bamboo forest

Black-tailed Leaf-tosser – *Sclerurus caudacutus* Seen in two different days around Manu Wildlife Center; first one along the Tapir trail and another one along the Creekside trail

Plain Xenops – *Xenops minutus* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Plain-brown Woodcreeper – *Dendrocincla fuliginosa* One seen just from around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Long-tailed Woodcreeper – *Deconychura longicauda pallida**

Olivaceous Woodcreeper – *Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper – *Glyphorhynchus spirurus* Also seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper – *Dendrexetastes rufigula* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper – *Dendrocolaptes certhia* One seen around Amazonia Lodge

Black-banded Woodcreeper – *Dendrocolaptes picumnus* One seen along the Cocha Nueva trail

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

Elegant Woodcreeper – *Xiphorhynchus elegans juruanus* Seen in several occasion around Manu Wildlife Center; we saw the *jurua* subspecies. Note that Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* (Spix's Woodcreeper) conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominates *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii* (Jurua Woodcreeper), and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951). <incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Buff-throated Woodcreeper – *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* Seen around Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak

Olive-backed Woodcreeper – *Xiphorhynchus triangularis* Seen up at the Rocotal area and also around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Montane Woodcreeper – *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Lineated Woodcreeper – *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and also at Manu Wildlife Center

Red-billed Scythebill – *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* Seen twice; first time bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge and the other one at Amazonia Lodge

Great Antshrike – *Taraba major* Seen in two different occasions around Manu Wildlife Center; first one behind the hide of “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick and the next day along the Cocha Nueva trail

Barred Antshrike – *Thamnophilus doliatus* A pair seen at “La Pastora” outside of Puerto Maldonado

Chestnut-backed Antshrike – *Thamnophilus palliatus* One seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Plain-winged Antshrike – *Thamnophilus schistaceus* One seen around Amazonia Lodge

Spot-winged Antshrike – *Pygoptila stellaris* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Dusky-throated Antshrike – *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Bluish-slate Antshrike – *Thamnomanes schistogynus* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Pygmy Antwren – *Myrmotherula brachyura* One seen along the jip track trail at Amazonia Lodge

Sclater’s Antwren – *Myrmotherula sclateri* One individual seen briefly along the Tapir trail with the canopy mix-species flock

Amazonian Streaked-antwren – *Myrmotherula multostriata* Seen around the Lodge itself at Manu Wildlife Center

Stripe-chested Antwren *Myrmotherula longicauda* One of the commoner Myrmotherula in the foothills we seen it two separate days bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Plain-throated Antwren – *Myrmotherula hauxwelli* A couple seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

White-eyed Antwren – *Myrmotherula leucophthalma* Seen in two separate days around Manu Wildlife Center

Ornate Antwren – *Myrmotherula ornata meridionalis* Another dead leaf cluster specialist one seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge in Se Peru grey backed forms

White-flanked Antwren – *Myrmotherula axillaris* Common in understory flocks

Long-winged Antwren – *Myrmotherula longipennis garbei* Seen on three different occasions around Manu Wildlife Center

Grey Antwren – *Myrmotherula menetriesii* Common in the Lowlands with mixed flocks

Striated Antbird – *Drymophila devillei* Very nice views of couple making their nest at Cocha Nueva bamboo forest trail

Chestnut-shouldered Antwren – *Terenura humeralis* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Grey Antbird – *Cercomacra cinerascens* One seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Black Antbird – *Cercomacra serva* Seen around Quita Calzones on our way down to Amazonia Lodge

(NE) Manu Antbird – *Cercomacra manu* Firsable seen along the Cocha Nueva bamboo forest trail and in a different day seen along the Antthrush trail; only described in 1990, the range just creeps into NW Bolivia and S. Amazonian Brazil

White-backed Fire-eye – *Pyriglena leuconota marcapatensis* One seen around the garden of Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-browed Antbird – *Myrmoborus leucophrys* One seen at Amazonia Lodge

Black-faced Antbird – *Myrmoborus myotherinus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-breasted Warbling Antbird – *Hypocnemis subflava* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center; On the whole does not warble! Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that the yellow-bellied (*flavescens*) subspecies group is almost certainly a separate species from *Hypocnemis cantator* (as treated by Cory & Hellmayr [1924] and Pinto [1937]). Following Zimmer (1932a), they have been treated as conspecific. Vocal differences and documentation of syntopy and parapatry among taxa formerly ranked as subspecies (Isler et al. 2007) indicate that *H. cantator* actually consists of at least six species, including *H. flavescens*. SACC proposal passed to revise species limits.

Peruvian Warbling Antbird – *Hypocnemis peruviana* Fantastic response to playback from one individual in a vine tangle along the trail at Manu Wildlife Center; See taxonomic note on the preceding species

Silvered Antbird – *Sclateria naevia* One responded to playback at Cocha Camungo – another lakeside specialist

Spot-winged (Humaita) Antbird – *Schistocichla humaythae* One seen briefly above Quita Calzones on our way down to Amazonia Lodge

(NE) White-lined Antbird – *Percnostola lophotes* Another bamboo specialist! Range just creeps over the border into NW Bolivia. Seen well in the bamboo forest of Cocha Nueva trail

Plumbeous Antbird – *Myrmeciza hyperythra* One seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

(NE) Goeldi's Antbird – *Myrmeciza goeldii* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center; Likes Bamboo but is not restricted to it. Named for Emil August Goeldi, German naturalist resident in Brazil and author of “Aves do Brazil” 1894

White-throated Antbird – *Gymnopithys salvini**

Hairy-crested Antbird – *Rhegmatorhina melanosticta* One seen briefly that responded well to playback but didn't stay long

Rufous-capped Antthrush – *Formicarius colma* Nice view of one 2 individuals along the trail to Cocha Camungo

Black-faced Antthrush – *Formicarius analis* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Rufous-fronted Antthrush – *Formicarius rufifrons* Seen in the "Antthrush trail" in our short birding time along this small bamboo forest the day we went down to Boca Colorado

Stripe-headed Antpitta – *Grallaria andicola**

(E) Red-and-white Antpitta – *Grallaria erythroleuca** We tried hard but it just wouldn't show!

Amazonian Antpitta – *Hylopezus berlepschi* One seen along the old jip trail at Amazonia Lodge

(NE) Slaty Gnateater – *Conopophaga ardesiaca* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-crowned Tapaculo *Scytolopus atratus**

Puna Tapaculo – *Scytalopus simonsi* A cooperative individual to playback seen at Abra Malaga in the *polylepis* forest

Wing-barred Piprites – *Piprites chloris* Very nice view of one individual around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Streak-necked Flycatcher – *Mionectes striaticollis* One seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Ochre-bellied Flycatcher – *Mionectes oleagineus* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Slaty-capped Flycatcher – *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer* Seen in two consecutive days around Cock of the Rock Lodge, the distinct albidiventer race

Hazel-fronted Pygmy-tyrant – *Pseudotriccus simplex* One seen up around the Rocotal area

Johannes' Tody-tyrant – *Hemitriccus iohannis* A nice view of one individual around Amazonia Lodge

White-bellied Tody-tyrant – *Hemitriccus griseipectus* One seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-browed Tody-flycatcher – *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum* One seen from the canopy platform at Manu Wildlife Center

Ringed Antpipit – *Corythopsis torquata* One seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Sclater's Tyrannulet – *Phylomyias sclateri* Seen around Puente Ruinas, bellow Machu Picchu

Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet – *Phyllomyias uropygialis* One seen around Puente Ruinas bellows Machu Picchu and another one on the Manu road above Paucartambo on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Ashy Headed Tyrannulet – *Phyllomyias cinereiceps* Also seen around Puente Ruinas, bellow Machu Picchu

Bolivian Tyrannulet – *Zimmerius bolivianus* Good looks in the cloud forest, seen up at the Rocotal area

Slender-footed Tyrannulet – *Zimmerius gracilipes* Very close view of one individual just around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

White-lored Tyrannulet – *Ornithion inerme* This is another one seen just from around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet – *Tyrannulus elatus* One seen around the MWC garden and another one at Cocha Camungo from the canopy platform

White-crested Elaenia – *Elaenia albiceps* One seen around Machu Picchu

Highland Elaenia – *Elaenia obscura* Good views at Machu Picchu

Sierran Elaenia – *Elaenia pallatangae* Seen around Wayqecha Biological Station

White-throated Tyrannulet – *Mecocerculus leucophrys* A sprightly Tyrannulet seen in the higher Cloud Forest

White-banded Tyrannulet – *Mecocerculus strictopterus* One seen around Pillahuata area below Wayqecha Lodge

Torrent Tyrannulet – *Serpophaga cinerea* Seen from the train rail at the Ollantaytambo train station

(NE) Ash-breasted Tit-tyrant – *Anairetes alpinus* Great views at Abra Malaga in the *polylepis* forest

Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant – *Anairetes flavirostris* A couple seen at Huacarpay lakes

Many-coloured Rush-tyrant – *Tachuris rubrigastra* Great views at Huacarpay Lakes

Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant – *Prognotriccus ophthalmicus* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet – *Phylloscartes parkeri* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Mottle-checked Tyrannulet – *Phylloscartes ventralis* Very good looks around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu Picchu

Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant – *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Dusky-tailed Flatbill – *Ramphotrigon fuscicauda* Seen in our short birding time at Antthrush trail on our day down to Boca Colorado

Olive-faced Tolmomyias – *Tolmomyias viridiceps* Seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-crowned Spadebill – *Platyrinchus coronatus* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

White-crested Spadebill – *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos* Seen along the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Amazonian Royal Flycatcher – *Onychorhynchus coronatus* Seen on two different occasions around Manu Wildlife Center

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhosmyias cinnamomea* Common in the Cloud Forest

Unadorned Flycatcher – *Myiophobus inornatus* One seen up at the Rocotal area

Cinnamon Flycatcher – *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea* Common in the Manu cloud forest

Euler's Flycatcher – *Lathrotriccus euleri* One seen along the Antthrush trail

Black Phoebe – *Sayornis nigricans latirostris* Fairly common on rushing streams; this is the southern race *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate n. *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

Vermilion Flycatcher – *Pyrocephalus rubinus* Seen in several occasion throughout the trip

Rufous-breasted Chat-tyrant – *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis rufipectoralis* Pretty bird of the roadside in the cloud forest

D'Orbigny's Chat-tyrant – *Ochthoeca oenanthoides* Very nice views at Abra Malaga

White-browed Chat-tyrant – *Ochthoeca leucophrys* Seen at Huacarpay lakes and another one along the Manu road

Drab Water-tyrant – *Ochthornis littoralis* Common along the Amazonian rivers; Not at all drab! It's pretty!

Spot-billed Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* Very good views at Huacarpay Lakes

Little Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis* Resident and the only Amazonian Ground-Tyrant; one seen from the hide at the "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick

Rufous-naped Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis* Resident; seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Puna Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola juninensis* Seen at Abra Malaga and in the higher elevation of the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha

Taczanowski's Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola grisea* Also seen at Abra Malaga first and few others along the Manu road

Andean Negrito – *Lessonia oreas* Nice views of one around Huacarpay Lakes

White-winged Black-tyrant – *Knipolegus aterrimus* One seen along the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Long-tailed Tyrant – *Colonia colonus* Seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge and also at Amazonia Lodge

Dull-capped Attila – *Attila bolivianus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Bright-rumped Attila – *Attila spadiceus* Seen along the Cocha Nueva trial

Greyish Mourner – *Rhytipterna simplex* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Dusky-capped Flycatcher – *Myiarchus tuberculifer* Lanyon (1978) also showed that lowland *tuberculifer* group intergrades with montane *atriceps* group in the southern Andes; they had been considered separate species. Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Swainson's Flycatcher – *Myiarchus swainsoni* Also seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Short-crested Flycatcher – *Myiarchus ferox* One seen at Cocha Camungo

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus* Common

Variegated Flycatcher – *Empidonomus varius* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Sulphury Flycatcher – *Tyrannopsis sulphurea* Seen along the Creekside trail at Manu Wildlife Center and also the last day outside of Puerto Maldonado; a *moriche* palm three specialist

Lemon-browed Flycatcher – *Conopias cinchoneti*

Golden-crowned Flycatcher – *Myiodinastes chrysocephalus* Also seen around Cock of the Lodge and also around Aguas Caliente

Streaked Flycatcher – *Myiodynastes maculatus* A couple of time seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Rusty-margined Flycatcher – *Myiodynastes cayanensis* Seen in two consecutive days outside of Puerto Maldonado

Social Flycatcher – *Myiozetetes similis* Common

Grey-capped Flycatcher – *Myiozetetes granadensis* Seen twice around Amazonia Lodge

Piratic Flycatcher – *Legatus leucophaeus* Seen from the Cocha Camungo canopy platform

Lesser Kiskadee – *Philohydor lictor* Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes; seen at Cocha Camungo

Great Kiskadee – *Pitangus sulphuratus* Seen at Cocha Camungo

Cinereous Mourner – *Laniocera hypopyrra* Seen on our way to the Canopy platform at Manu Wildlife Center

Red-crested Cotinga – *Ampelion rubrocristata* Seen bellow Wayqecha Lodge

Chestnut-crested Cotinga – *Ampelion rufaxilla* Seen on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Barred Fruiteater – *Pipreola arcuata* Great looks bellow Wayqecha

(E) Masked Fruiteater – *Pipreola pulchra* One seen around Puente Ruinas bellows Machu Picchu

White-browed Purpletuft – *Iodopleura isabellae* Beautiful bird! More than one seen from the canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Screaming Piha – *Lipaugus vociferans* Seen one around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Spangled Cotinga – *Cotinga cayana* Seen from the MWC canopy platform and also from the canopy platform at Cocha Camungo

Bare-necked Fruitcrow – *Gymnoderus foetidus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Amazonian Umbrellabird – *Cephalopterus ornatus* Seen briefly at Amazonia Lodge

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock – *Rupicola peruviana* Well what can we say – common but stunning especially at the lek at the lodge named after this bird.

Band-tailed Manakin – *Pipra fasciicauda* Seen in three different occasion around Manu Wildlife Center

Round-tailed Manakin – *Pipra chloromeros* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Blue-crowned Manakin – *Pipra coronata exquisita* Very good looks along the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Blue-backed Manakin – *Chiroxiphia pareola regina* Seen briefly along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Yungas Manakin – *Chiroxiphia boliviana* Seen twice at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Dwarf Tyrant-manakin – *Tyrannetes stolzmanni* One individual seen well around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Masked Tityra – *Tityra semifasciata* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife center

White-winged Becard – *Pachyramphus polychopterus* Nice views just from around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Black-capped Becard – *Pachyramphus marginatus* Seen twice with mixed species flock around Manu Wildlife Center

Pink-throated Becard – *Pachyrhampus minor* Great looks of a male seen from the MWC Canopy tower

Chivi (Red-eyed) Vireo – *Vireo chivi (olivaceus)* Seen once at Amazonia Lodge of the resident non red eyed form; Some classifications (e.g., Pinto 1944) have considered the South American *chivi* group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962), but see Hellmayr (1935), Zimmer (1941d), Eisenmann 1962a, Johnson & Zink (1985), and Ridgely & Tudor (1989). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American *chivi* group.

Brown-capped Vireo – *Vireo leucophrys* Seen on the Manu road on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Dusky-capped Greenlet – *Hylophilus hypoxanthus* Seen in three different occasion around Manu Wildlife Center

Tawny-crowned Greenlet – *Hylophilus ochraceiceps* Very nice views of one individual along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

White-collared Jay – *Cyanolyca viridicyana* Great! Views bellow Wayqecha Research Station on our way down to CORL

Purplish Jay – *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* A few seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

Violaceous Jay – *Cyanocorax violaceus* Fairly common

White-winged Swallow – *Tachycineta albiventer* The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

Brown-chested Martin – *Phaeoprogne tapera* Seen from our boat ride to Manu Wildlife Center

Brown-bellied Swallow – *Notiochelidon murina* Seen at Abra Malaga area

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

White-banded Swallow – *Atticora fasciata* Common on lowland rivers

White-thighed Swallow – *Neochelidon tibialis* Seen along the river perch bellow Amazonia Lodge on our way down to Manu Wildlife Center

Andean Swallow – *Stelgidopteryx andecola* Seen by the higher elevation of the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Southern Rough-winged Swallow – *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* Common lowland Swallow

Barn Swallow – *Hirundo rustica* A few seen at Huacarpay Lakes; Common boreal migrant

Black-capped Donacobius – *Donacobius atricapillus* Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands; seen at Cocha Camungo

Grass Wren – *Cistothorus platensis* Seen near Acjanaco (the pass) on the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

(E) Inca Wren – *Thryothorus eisenmanni* Great views at Machu Picchu

Moustached Wren – *Thryothorus genibarbis* The common lowland noisy wren – likes bamboo; seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Buff-breasted Wren – *Thryothorus leucotis**

House Wren – *Troglodytes aedon* Common in the highlands; Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Grey-breasted Wood-wren – *Henicorhina leucophrys* Common to heard it but a little tricky to see it; seen up at the Rocotal area

Musician Wren – *Cyphorhinus aradus**

Tawny-faced Gnatwren – *Microbates cinereiventris* Two individuals seen up along the ridge trail at Amazonia Lodge

Andean Solitaire – *Myadestes ralloides ralloides* One seen well above Cock of the Rock Lodge

Chiguanco Thrush – *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco* The common Andean Thrush

Great Thrush – *Turdus fuscater ockenderi* The common Thrush of the high Cloud Forest

Black-billed Thrush – *Turdus ignobilis* The common Amazonian garden Thrush

White-necked Thrush – *Turdus albicollis* One seen along the Manakin trail at Manu Wildlife Center

White-capped Dipper – *Cinclus leucocephalus* Very good looks along the Urubamba Rivera round Aguas Caliente and also from the train on our way in and out to Machu Picchu

Thick-billed Euphonia – *Euphonia laniirostris* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge and at Amazonia Lodge; the genus names means “fine-voiced

Golden-bellied (White-lored) Euphonia – *Euphonia chrysopasta* Seen at Amazonia Lodge around the garden

Bronzy-green Euphonia – *Euphonia mesochrysa* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Orange-bellied Euphonia – *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons* The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Hooded Siskin – *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes and Amazonia Lodge

Olivaceous Siskin – *Carduelis olivacea* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge; this is Cloud Forest Siskin

Tropical Parula – *Parula pitaiyumi* Seen around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu Picchu

Masked Yellowthroat – *Geothlypis aequinoctialis* Very nice views of one individual behind the hide of Blanquillo Macaw clay lick

Slate-throated Whitestart – *Myioborus miniatus* Common

Spectacled Whitestart – *Myioborus melanocephalus* Common

Two-banded Warbler – *Basileuterus bivittatus* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Three-striped Warbler – *Basileuterus tristriatus* Common in the Manu Cloud Forest; seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Casqued Oropendola – *Psarocolius oseryi* Seen several times around Manu Wildlife Center

Crested Oropendola – *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus* Several times seen in the Manu lowlands

(NE) Dusky-green Oropendola – *Psarocolius atrovirens* Just sneaks into Bolivia. Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest; seen at Machu Picchu and also at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Russet-backed Oropendola – *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi* The commonest Oropendola in the Lowlands

Olive Oropendola – *Psarocolius bifasciatus* Seen from the canopy platform at Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela* Common

Southern Mountain Cacique – *Cacicus chrysonotus* Seen bellow Wayqecha Lodge

Solitary Cacique – *Cacicus solitarius* Seen at the Blanquillo Macaw clay lick and also at Cocha Camungo

Orange-backed Troupial – *Icterus croconotus* Seen from the Cocha Camungo canopy platform; *Icterus icterus*, *I. jamacaii*, and *I. croconotus* were formerly treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937, Blake 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Dickinson 2003), although

others have treated them as three species (Hilty 2003, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) or as two species (*croconotus* as a subspecies of *I. jamacaii*; e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Omland et al. 1999). See Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Jaramillo & Burke (1999) for details. SACC proposal passed to split into three species

(NE) Pale-eyed Blackbird – *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus* Nice looks at this near-endemic on Cocha Camungo

Yellow-winged Blackbird – *Agelaius thilius* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Red-breasted Blackbird – *Sturnella militaris* Seen around the cattle ranches near Puerto Maldonado

Giant Cowbird – *Molothrus oryzivorus* Common in the lowlands

Bananaquit – *Coereba flaveola* Not common in Manu

Rufous-collared Sparrow – *Zonotrichia capensis* Only in the Andes; A pretty Sparrow

Yellow-browed Sparrow – *Ammodramus aurifrons* Common in open areas in the Amazonian lowlands, seen at the Macaw clay lick

Pectoral Sparrow – *Arremon taciturnus* One seen at Amazonia Lodge

Grey-eared (Black-faced) Brush-finch *Atlapetes melanolaemus* Quite common around Pillahuata and Rocotal; The Atlapetes genus has been completely revamped based on bio-chemical data and work done at Copenhagen Field Museum. Formerly considered part of Rufous-napped Brush-Finch complex *A. rufinucha*. *Atlapetes melanolaemus* was formerly (Hellmayr 1938, Paynter 1970a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990) considered a subspecies of *A. rufinucha*, but see García-Moreno & Fjeldså (1999).

Chestnut-capped Brush-finch – *Atlapetes brunneinucha* Seen around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu Picchu

Red-capped Cardinal – *Paroaria gularis* Common in the lowlands

Magpie Tanager – *Cissopis leveriana* Seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge and also around Amazonia Lodge

Common Bush-tanager – *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* Common between Pillahuata and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-throated Bush-tanager – *Chlorospingus flavigularis* Common around Cock of the Rock Lodge

(E) White-browed Hemispingus – *Hemispingus auricularis* The IOC says - *Hemispingus auricularis* is split from *H. atropileus* – Black-capped Hemispingus (García-Moreno & Fjeldså 2003). It now becomes a Peruvian Endemic. Seen bellow Wayqecha Lodge on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Rust-and-yellow Tanager – *Thlypopsis ruficeps* Seen in the Pillahuata area and around Puente Ruinas

Carmioli's Tanager – *Chlorothraupis carmioli**

White-winged Shrike-tanager – *Lanio versicolor* Seen in several occasions around Manu Wildlife Center

Slaty Tanager – *Creurgops dentata* Fairly common around Rocotal

Flame-crested Tanager – *Tachyphonus cristatus* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Yellow-crested Tanager – *Tachyphonus rufiventer* Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

White-shouldered Tanager – *Tachyphonus luctuosus* Also seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Black-goggled Tanager – *Trichothraupis melanops* One seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Red-crowned Ant-tanager – *Habia rubica* Seen preening around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Masked Crimson Tanager – *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge

Silver-beaked Tanager – *Ramphocelus carbo* Another common good-looker

Blue-grey Tanager – *Thraupis episcopus* The race in the Amazon has white in the wing unlike the coastal form. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager – *Thraupis palmarum* Mostly at Amazonia Lodge and Puerto Maldonado

Blue-capped Tanager – *Thraupis cyanocephala* Seen bellow Wayqecha Lodge

Blue-and-yellow Tanager – *Thraupis bonariensis* Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas; seen at Huacarpay Lakes and in the Manu road

Hooded Mountain-tanager – *Buthraupis montana* Quite common around Wayqecha Biological Station; the display is pretty acrobatic for such a large Tanager

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-tanager – *Anisognathus igniventris igniventris* Fairly common around Wayqecha – common but spectacular

Yellow-throated Tanager – *Iridosornis analis* Seen well around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-collared Tanager – *Iridosornis jelskii* Nice views bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Buff-breasted Mountain-tanager – *Dubusia taeniata* Seen on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Orange-eared Tanager – *Chlorochrysa calliparaea* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Turquoise Tanager – *Tangara mexicana* A lowland species seen from the Canopy platform at Cocha Camungo; Not found in Mexico!

Paradise Tanager – *Tangara chilensis* What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common; not found in Chile!

Green-and-gold Tanager – *Tangara schrankii* Another lowland Tanager present in most canopy flocks; seen in several occasion around MWC

Golden Tanager – *Tangara arthus* Great birds! Great looks around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Saffron-crowned Tanager – *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis* Another Christmas tree ornament! In most Cloud Forest mixed flocks. Here the orange crowned race, seen at Machu Picchu and around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-bellied Tanager – *Tangara xanthogastra* An another Amazonian Tanager - seen along the Tapir trail at MWC

Spotted Tanager – *Tangara punctata* Replaces the former in the higher foothills, not uncommon around 1000 meters; seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Bay-headed Tanager – *Tangara gyrola* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-naped Tanager – *Tangara ruficervix* Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Blue-necked Tanager – *Tangara cyanicollis* Another Christmas tree bird - Common

Silver-backed Tanager – *Tangara viridicollis* Nice views around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu Picchu

Rusty Flowerpiercer – *Diglossa sittoides* Seen at the garden of the Pakaritampu Hotel in Ollantaytambo

Moustached Flower-piercer – *Diglossa mystacalis albilinear* Common near tree line at Acjanaco Pass, seen on our way down to Wayqecha

Black-throated Flower-piercer – *Diglossa brunneiventris* Common

Masked Flowerpiercer – *Diglossopsis cyanea* Common in the higher Cloud Forests

Cinereous Conebill – *Conirostrum cinereum cinereum* Seen around Abra Malaga and also on the Manu road

Blue-backed Conebill – *Conirostrum sitticolor* Seen bellow Wayqecha around Pillahuata area on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Capped Conebill – *Conirostrum albifrons* Seen on our way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge; the blue capped race here...

Black-faced Dacnis – *Dacnis lineate* Seen from the MWC canopy platform

Yellow-bellied Dacnis – *Dacnis flaviventer* Seen around the garden of Amazonia Lodge

Green Honeycreeper – *Chlorophanes spiza* Seen in several occasions around Manu Wildlife Center

Peruvian Sierra-finch – *Phrygilus punensis* Seen at Abra Malaga area and also on the higher elevation of the Manu road; Named for the Southern Peruvian Department of Puno.

Mourning Sierra-finch – *Phrygilus fruticeti* Seen at Huacarpay Lakes

Plumbeous Sierra-finch – *Phrygilus unicolor* Common at Abra Malaga

Ash-breasted Sierra-finch – *Phrygilus plebejus* A common Finch of the Andes; seen around Huacarpay Lakes and a lot of them at Abra Malaga and also along the higher elevation of the Manu road

(E) Chestnut-breasted Mountain-finch – *Poospiza caesar* Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno; seen along the Manu road after the first pass (after the Pisac ruins) on our way to Wayqecha Lodge

Blue-black Grassquit – *Volatinia jacarina* Seen along the road near Patria village on our way to Amazonia Lodge

Black-and-white Seedeater – *Sporophila luctuosa* Firsable seen along the road near Patria village and then at Amazonia Lodge

Yellow-bellied Seedeater – *Sporophila nigricollis* Also seen along the road near Patria among other Seedeaters species

Double-collared Seedeater – *Sporophila caurulescens* Fairly common Lowland Seedeater; also seen in the same spot as the previous ones

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater – *Sporophila castaneiventris* Another Seedeater species seen in the same group we found along the road near Patria village on our way to Amazonia Lodge

Black-billed Seed-finch – *Oryzoborus atrirostris* Surprisingly seen a flock of them 20+ behind the Macaw clay Lick

Chestnut-bellied Seed-finch – *Oryzoborus angolensis* Seen also near Patria village on our way to Amazonia Lodge; responded to Playback...

Band-tailed Seedeater – *Catamenia analis analis* Common in the Andes where some vegetation, several birds at Huacarpay lakes and on the Manu road

- Dull-coloured Grassquit** – *Tiaris obscura* Good views around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu Picchu
- Black-backed Grosbeak** – *Pheucticus aureoventris* One seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel at Ollantaytambo and also seen on the Manu road
- Buff-throated Saltator** – *Saltator maximus* Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge and Amazonia Lodge
- Greyish Saltator** – *Saltator coerulescens* Good looks from the Macaw clay lick and also at Cocha Camungo around Manu Wildlife Center
- Golden-billed Saltator** – *Saltator aurantirostris* Seen at Huacarpay and on the Manu road on our way to Wayqecha Lodge
- Blue-black Grosbeak** – *Cyanocompsa cyanoides* One seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Mammal List

- Brown-mantled Tamarin** – *Saguinus fuscicollis* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center
- Black-headed Night-Monkey** *Aotus nigriceps* Seen twice at Amazonia Lodge
- Brown Titi Monkey** – *Callicebus brunneus* Seen twice around Amazonia Lodge
- Black-capped Squirrel Monkey** – *Saimiri boliviensis* Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center
- Tufted Capuchin Monkey** – *Cebus apella* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.
- White-fronted Capuchin** – *Cebus albifrons* Seen in two occasions around Manu Wildlife Center
- Venezuelan Howler Monkey** – *Alouatta seniculus* Seen only once around Manu Wildlife Center. The howling one of the characteristic dawn sounds of the Amazon
- Grey Woolly Monkey** – *Lagothrix cana* Seen up along the ridge trail at Amazonia Lodge
- Peruvian Spider Monkey** – *Ateles chamek* Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center
- Tayra** – *Eira barbara* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center
- Giant Otter** – *Pteronura brasiliensis* Wonderful views of a family group of 7 individuals at Cocha Camungo ox-bow lakes
- Brazilian Tapir** – *Tapirus terrestris* We are counting “Vanessa” (the tamed taper) that nowadays it’s living as a wild animal
- Collared Peccary** – *Tayassu tajacu* Seen around Manu Wildlife Center
- Southern/Northern Amazon Red Squirrel** – *Sciurus spadaceus/igniventris* In the lowlands
- Bolivian Squirrel** – *Sciurus ignitus* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge and also around Manu Wildlife Center
- Sanborn’s Squirrel** – *Sciurus sanborni* Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge
- Capybara** – *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris* THE largest rodent! Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center
- Brown Agouti** – *Dasyprocta variegata* Seen at Manu Wildlife Center – noisy when flushed!
- Mountain Viscacha** – *Lagidium peruanum* Seen at Abra Malaga area
- Tapiti or Brazilian Rabbit** – *Sylvilagus brasiliensis* Seen at Manu Wildlife Center

Reptile List

- Dwarf Caiman** – *Paleosuchus palpebrosus* One seen along the Creekside in our very late return to the Lodge from our hike
- Side-neck (Amazonian River)**
- Turtle** *Podocnemis unifilis*