This was a set departure tour

**PERU:**

*Manu to Machu Picchu*

29th August - 18th September 2014

**INCA TERNS**, in the proverbial “Land of the Incas”, seems a fitting way to begin looking back on this classic Peruvian tour...

**Tour leader: Jose Illanés**

**Report & Photos by Jose Illanés**
INTRODUCTION:

Peru is one of the World’s mega diversity countries, and is also not small either. As a birder, it is impossible to cover it all in one trip, so that if you only ever intend to visit Peru once, the choice of where to go can be daunting. However, this trip serves to address that question head on. This has become the quintessential birder’s trip to Peru; if you are only ever going to be able to come once, this is the standout choice of tour to join. Why you ask? Because, in many ways, this trip has it all. To visit Peru, and not see Machu Picchu, could be considered a “crime against Peru”; and indeed many who choose to come to Peru, choose to do so initially for the considerable draw of these Incan ruins, with the birding almost being an afterthought. This tour proves that it’s possible to visit Peru, see lots and lots of great birds, and have Machu Picchu too. In a sense, this tour is proof that you can have your cake, and eat it too! Aside for the remarkable Incan ruins, this tour offers a lot more besides. The Manu area is simply extraordinary from a birder and nature lover’s perspective; it ranks among the most diverse areas in the world. Manu is not merely Manu National Park, but a lot more besides. The Manu Road is Andean birding at its very best; it allows birding from temperate forest at the top end, typified by stunning hummingbirds and extraordinarily colorful tanagers, all the way down into the Amazon Basin too, with its very different offerings of multitudes of colorful toucans and cotingas, and otherworldly Hoatzins, stunning Agami Herons, and strange Sungsrebes. In between
all of this there are forests of other types too, and the near unique thing about the Manu Road, is there is largely unbroken forest all the way down, making it easy to sample all of what has been mentioned, and plenty more in between, like displaying Andean Cock-of-the-rocks, and dayroosting Andean Potoos, and gaudy endemic tanagers and antpittas. All of this featured firsthand on this tour, which packs a lot into its allocated time. Thus extraordinary Andean scenery, scintillating birding in one of the most diverse regions on Earth, and those must see ruins of Machu Picchu. The mere name Manu conjures up magical images of dense rainforest, holding spectacular birds and mammals. By the end of this trip, 704 birds later, no one was doubting they had visited somewhere with no equal, and somewhere incredibly special indeed, that is the envy of many other countries and birders the world over.

DAILY SUMMARY:

DAY 1

LOMAS de LACHAY

Starting in Peru’s modern, but still classically Peruvian, capital city, Lima, we headed out before the main tour for a short one-day add-on to Lomas de Lachay in Central Peru, (before returning to the “normal” itinerary the following day). This coastal reserve is readily visited from Peru’s cosmopolitan capital, and provides an interesting mix of birds not possible on the main tour itinerary. Lomas de Lachay is a unique area, which changes markedly with the seasons. In this, the wet season, the best of times to visit, the area transforms from arid-looking, scrub, into verdant wet tropical vegetation, making this ordinarily colorless, and relatively dull, landscape more interesting and vibrant in appearance. It took us nearly two hours, of pre-dawn driving, to get out of the capital, and cover the 100km or so of road north, to reach the reserve. The uniqueness of the habitat of Lomas de Lachay, quickly became evident, even to the newcomers to Peru within the group; after driving through several hours of colorless landscape, along Peru’s central coast, we suddenly arrived, and came upon an island of green, among the usual grays and browns of this region. There we no planned stops along the way, but we needed to fill up on gas, and while we did, the gas station yielded Cinereous Conebill, Amazilia Hummingbird, West Peruvian Dove, Hooded Siskin and Vermilion Flycatcher to kickstart or trip list. Soon after arriving at our “real” destination, we quickly came upon a few displaying male Least Seadnipes, one of our targets, but one which has proved much more difficult than this, on some previous occasions! We also picked up a Coastal Miner, another key species at this site, hopping along the entrance road. Peruvian Meadowlarks were hard to miss, as they peppered the tops of the low bushes; and other birds were quickly added too: Burrowing Owl, Yellowish Pipit, Band-tailed Sierra-Finch, Variable Hawk, Masked Yellowthroat, and Bare-faced and Croaking Ground-Doves. However, an excellent view of Andean Tinamou gently trotting along in front of the vehicle was the next major find of the day.
As explained before, Lomas de Lachay, acts as an oasis, in the mostly arid costal strip of Central Peru, so it was only fitting that we got a cracking looking at Oasis Hummingbird while there too! While we were for this, and other key target species, we also found Collared Warbling-Finch, Mountain Parakeet, and the ever-popular Peruvian Sheartail. While the reserve itself, markedly stands out from the surrounding landscape, the reserve itself, is far from uniform; and by the afternoon we swapped locations, moving to the lower reaches of the reserve, where cactus-covered hills and craggy outcrops were a change from the upper, cooler, desert-like areas of the reserve, which we had seen thus far. Although it was late afternoon by the time we found it, we were happy to track down another key Peruvian endemic, for which this was the only site on this itinerary, Thick-billed Miner, as well as the supremely colorless Gray Miner too, offering early evidence that Peru truly is the World capital for species of this family, the Ovenbirds or Funariids. While this group largely involves birds of seemingly dull browns and grays, and often appears uninteresting from the field guides, in reality this is an absorbing group, which are way more interesting in life. That afternoon, in this new area of the reserve to us, we pursued another country endemic, and another ovenbird: Cactus Canastero, which required a little more effort to find, involving some slope walking to find it. That area also produced the charming Short-tailed Field-Tyrant and considerably less interesting, Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant, too! Having seen pretty much all of our main targets, we headed out to return to Lima, picking up Peruvian Thick-knee as we did so.

DAY 2

LIMA to CUSCO; HUACARPAAY LAKE

At an ungodly hour, we took a flight out of Lima south to one of Peru’s most famous cities, and the gateway to Manu, Cusco. Arriving at 9AM in Peru’s historical capital, we quickly left this handsome Andean city behind for the day, as we visited nearby Huacarpay Lakes, before returning to Cusco for the night. Going directly from the airport we climbed higher into the Andes, where this rich lake is
located. While some waterbirds were targets too, our reason for visiting was also for the songbirds that occur around the borders of the lake too. The drive only took around an hour, and pretty soon we were glassing the most conspicuous birds of the area, waterbirds floating on the lake itself: Slate-colored (Andean) Coot, Whittufted Grebe, and Puna and Yellow-billed Teals. Around the muddy edges Puna Ibis and Andean Gulls were found too. This scenic Andean lake is bordered with rushes, which are also host to some great birds too, none more so than the stunning Many-colored Rush-Tyrant, a bird that breaks the mold, and reputation, of flycatchers, as a dull and rather uninteresting family. Wren-like Rushbird was also found with the rushes that contribute to its name. Moving on to our nest spot around the lake edge, we soon found Yellow-winged Blackbird (another specialty of the area), in addition to Cinnamon Teal, Andean Lapwing, Greater Yellowlegs, Plumbeous Rail and Black-crowned Night-Heron. Checking the dry scrub for another specialty of the site, we also found another Peruvian endemic; Rusty-fronted Canastero. The area also brought us Mourning Sierra-Finch White-browed Chat-Tyrant, Band-tailed Seedeater, and Blue-and-yellow Tanager, and open farm fields gave us a few species too, like Cinereous and Rufous-napped Ground-Tyrants, Mountain Caracara and Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle. As we were on the point of giving up from the area, we found a single Andean Negrito feeding in a grassy area. We had found the bulk of what we were looking for as we neared the close of the day, but, before leaving, we drove for a short time to Guambotillo where we saw Giant Hummingbird, Rusty and Black-throated Flowerpiercers, the gorgeous Golden-billed Saltator, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant, and, finally, the exciting endemic Bearded Mountaineer, a bird which, by that time, I had assumed we were going to miss.
DAY 3

CUSCO to the MANU ROAD

Our journey started typically early, as tried to pack in plenty of birds we traveled from the ancient city of Cusco, to our first lodge along the higher reaches of the famed Manu Road. One of the joys of this birding trip is how quickly you can move from one habitat to another in quick succession, helped in no small part, by the fact that plentiful habitat still remains in this relatively well protected area. As we moved out of Cusco and into the temperate scrub and forest of the upper Manu Road, we picked off great birds left, right, and center, making designated stops at various stake outs for birds. Among our early crop on this day included another Bearded Mountaineer (to think I was actually worried we were going to miss the species altogether the afternoon before!); Cream-winged Cinclodes and great looks at two handsome key species for this leg of the trip, the crisp Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch, and the fantastic Creamy-crested Spinetail, a real standout among a rather colorless family.

Stopping by the quaint Andean village of Huancarani, we birded a small patch of forest, peppered with introduced eucalyptus trees, and found Spot-winged Pigeon, Andean Flicker, and Green-tailed Trainbearer, and got repeats of Mourning and Peruvian Sierra-finches and Black-throated Flowerpiercer; not a bad start at all. Continuing our journey, and switching habitat again, we stopped off in an open, arid area, where we found species of this habitat, like Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant, Rufous-webbed Bush-tyrant, Andean Lapwing,
Puna and White-browed Ground-Tyrants, and Black-faced Ibis. We took lunch at Acjanaco Pass, after which we began walking downhill and into forest for the first time, where we quickly used a Pygmy-owl call to attract a few colorful birds like Blue-backed, and White-browed Conebills, (photo, page 4), Rust-and-yellow Tanager (photo page 5), Brown-backed and Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrants, White-throated Tyrannulet, Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart), Cinnamon Flycatcher, Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager and the gorgeous Golden-collared Tanager. From here on in, our time would be dominated with forest (of various types) for some time, as the Manu Road offers the rare chance to bird from high, temperate, Andean cloudforest near the start of the road, through nearly unbroken forest, all the way down to the sweaty and humid jungles of the Amazon, at the bottom end of the road. This is what makes the Manu Road an incredibly special and rare experience, as, sadly, in this generation, characterized by rampant deforestation, which is now regarded as the “norm” in so many places around the globe; this has become a very rare opportunity indeed. Having used a recording of Yungas Pygmy-Owl to generate a swathe of our first forest birds, it was only fitting that this also led us to see the real thing, with some effort, a little later that day. The next section of our downhill walk yielded Moustached and Masked Flowerpiercers, Sierran and White-crested Elaenias, Puna Thistletail, Shinning Sunbeam, Tyrian Metaltail, White-throated Hawk, Black-throated Tody-Tyrant, Blue-capped Tanager and Hooded Mountain-Tanager. Eventually, we came upon a small cascade, which held the hoped for White-capped Dipper; and then late in the afternoon, we rolled into our first lodge of the Manu Road, Wayquecha.
DAY 4

The UPPER MANU ROAD

Wayquecha reserve was initially built to house researchers on the Upper Manu Road (which offered nothing other than camping until that point), although in recent years, through the sterling work of the Amazon Conservation Association, and dedicated donors like Jeff Woodman and other major philanthropists, they have been developing the lodge to take in birders specifically too. What this means is that there is now a great place for birders to base themselves when visiting the Upper Manu Road, and in doing so, your tourist dollars contribute to conservation and research too. Thus, it is a no brainer, we stay there on these trips! We started very early, as the timing of the trip, coincided with a dry time, when the birds are very focused in their activities in the early hours of the morning. We started out above the lodge itself, an quickly hit great action, a short time after dawn rose, with birds like Grass-green and Blue-capped Tanagers, the stunning looking White-collared Jay, Violet-throated Starfrontlet, Hooded Mountain-tanager, Mountain Cacique, Rufous-bellied Bush-tyrant and Barred Fruit-eater, all giving us a brilliant introduction to the thrills of birding the extraordinary Manu Road. A Rufous Antpitta coming within a couple of feet of us was not to be scoffed at either! One notable sighting, for me at least, was the sight of a group of Golden-plumed Parakeets darting along; a bird I had not yet recorded on this trip, although one I was very familiar with from my native Ecuador. One of the best strategies for birding along the Manu Road, and the Andes in general, can be to slowly drive the dirt road and listen for signs of activity, like a mixed flock for which the Andes is famously rich in, then jump out and take full advantage! And so this is what we did next, bumping into a flock holding Gray-headed Bush-Tanager or Chlorospingus, Barred Becard, Pearled Treerunner, Black-faced Brush-Finch, White-banded Tyrannulet, Yellow-billed Cacique, Rust-and-yellow Tanager, Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant,
Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager, as well as a nicely sat out Andean Guan.

Typically, the elusive, though relatively common by voice, endemic, Red-and-white Antpitta, appeared to enjoy giving us the run around, seeming to mock us from several spots. However, seeing antpittas (where there are no worm feeders to make them easier to see!), is about perseverance, and being determined. We were determined, and so we won the “battle” in the end, being rewarded with views of this handsome ground-dweller! The afternoon was spent working, and birding, our way down the forest-flanked Manu Road, to our next lodge, the enticingly named Cock-of-the-rock Lodge. The road birding, as usual, was highly productive: Pale-legged Warbler (photo, page 7), Fulvous Wren, Long-tailed Sylph, Rufous-capped Thornbill, Greenish Puffleg, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, Bolivian Tyrannulet, Black-capped and Superciliaried Hemispinguses all featured. As we descended lower along the road, we saw Yellow-throated and Short-billed Chlorospinguses (formerly named “Bush-Tanagers”), Montane Woodcreeper and the cute Inca Flycatcher (photo page before). Further down still, we found a nice fruiting tree with Blue-banded Toucanet, Golden-headed Quetzal and White-eared Solitaire feeding within! Andean Motmot, Dusky Green Oropendola and Crimson-bellied Woodpecker, also turned up, and a regular day roosting Andean Potoo did not let us down either, a helpful tip from our local driver, and a regular driver of bird groups; a great end to the day.

DAY 5

MANU ROAD:

COCK-OF-THE-ROCK LODGE (middle elevations)

When you stay at a lodge named “Cock-of-the-rock Lodge”, the first, natural, urge is to see their namesake bird on the first morning, and so that is exactly what we did. We enjoyed the males of this spectacular, classic Andean bird, in the throes of display during the first hours of the morning. We also picked up a female Lyre-tailed Nightjar too in the same area. This elevation of the Manu Road is especially rich in Technicolored
tanagers, and, soon after, the cock-of-the-rock “show”, we hit a mixed flock holding Paradise, Orange-eared, Golden-naped, Spotted and Golden-eared Tanager gorging on melastoma berries, The same feeding flock also held Scale-crested Pygmy-tyrant, Black-eared Hemispingus, Marbled-faced Bristled-Tyrant, Ash-browed Spinetail, Three-striped Warbler, Gray-mantled Wren, Black-billed Treehunter, Montane Foliage-gleaner, Olive-backed Woodcreeper, Olivaceous Siskin, and Golden-olive Woodpecker. And, all of this action was before breakfast! Returning to the lodge for a late breakfast, we then did birding some along the lodge trails on site, finding a beautiful calling male Yungas Manakin Gray-breasted Woodwren, Squirrel Cuckoo, Golden Tanager, Bronze-green Euphonia and Yellow-breasted Antwren in the sub canopy. On the return from this trail we continued to add species to the trip list; Moustached Wren, Andean Motmot (photo page before) and Chestnut-breasted Wren. Joining our tally.

At the end of another classic Manu morning, we took lunch at the lodge, and spent time at their feeders around the restaurant, before moving on elsewhere to bird. The hummer feeders were typically active, even in this, the quiet time of day, for other birds, besides from hyperactive hummingbirds; we noted Many-spotted Hummingbird, Booted Racket-tail, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Sparkling Violet-ear, White-bellied Woodstar and the adorable Wire-crested Thorntail among the visitors. The afternoon was spent back birding the actual Manu Road itself, working the opposite side of the road, where we tracked down Dusky-green Oropendola, Mottled backed Elaenia, Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch and the abundant, and attractive. Long-tailed Tyrant. Further down the road we chanced on another small Andean feeding flock that was accompanied by a beautiful male
Versicolored Barbet (photo this page), Russet Antshrike, Magpie Tanager, Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (formerly Bush-Tanager), and a surprisingly easy Yellow-rumped Antwren; and we even had great joy with a Blue-naped Chlorophonia, which responded well to playback. Once we reached late afternoon, we turned back in the direction of the lodge, picking up yet more key species on the short return journey: Black-streaked Puffbird and Chestnut-tipped Toucanet. We finished the day’s birding activities with some early nightbirding; Rufescent Screech-Owl was found below the lodge, while Band-bellied Owl was seen right beside our cabins. A killer end to another marvelous Manu day!

DAY 6

LOWER MANU ROAD

Today was our “travel day” as we moved out of the middle elevations on the Manu Road, and descended to the end of the road, and into the Amazon Basin. However, a travel day in this type of country along the Manu Road, is no chore at all, the forest flanked dirt road providing us with birds from dawn to dusk all the same. We traveled; we birded, and we made it into the Amazon rainforest by the end of the day as planned. Post breakfast, we bid farewell to the wonderful Cock-of-the-rock
Lodge, with, like all places around Manu, some regret. The area is so extraordinarily rich, birds are always left behind, but similarly, plenty of birds lie ahead. Thus, we departed for Amazonia Lodge, our next lodging of the tour; knowing full well, we would take some time to get there, because of a drive required, but also the birds that were set to feature in between...Our first stop was by a patch of bamboo forest, although all we found there was a flock with the same species we had encountered before. Continuing birding we found Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird, Black-and-white Seedeater, Two-banded Warbler, White-winged Tanager, Cabanis’s Spinetail, Ornate and Stripe-chested Antwrens and Bluish-fronted Jacamar. Moving out of forest into a brief period of more open country, we saw a couple of soaring Black-and-chestnut Eagles. Continuing driving down the road we noticed some roadside activity with Streaked Xenops, Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet, Andean Solitaire, and, once again, more welcome Golden, Orange-eared, and Paradise Tanagers, before we found, at the very last chance, Yellow-throated Tanagers (photo below), too, as we were soon to leave their elevation, and habitat, behind.

Soon after, we left the foothill forest as we neared the famous bridge Quita Calzon. We stopped briefly and were fortunate to find Green-fronted Lancebill and the endemic Peruvian Piedtail, and while walking downslope from the bridge, yet another feeding flock with Golden-bellied Warbler, Yellow-crested Tanager, Black-faced Dacnis and Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner. In an area of forest with a significant bamboo component we found birds like Black-tailed Tityra, Lemon-browed Flycatcher, and two particular specialties of bamboo: Black-backed Tody-Flycatcher and Peruvian Recurvebill. For lunch, we stopped by Pilcopata town parknot as we had some scheduled stake out for birds, but people, knowing we were going to be out of touch in the coming days once in the Amazon proper, wished to contact people back home first. This was our excuse, but anywhere you stop in this area, there are birds, and the park turned out to be unsurprisingly productive: for edge species, many of which, due to this being our first day in the altitudinal range for them, we had not yet seen: Black-billed Thrush, Grayish Saltator, Chestnut-fronted Macaw, Yellow-browed
Sparrow and a surprise Orange-headed Tanager. Heading towards Atalaya from Pilcopata, in between we saw Red-throated Caracara feeding along the road on road kill, and the same stretch of road brought us Violaceous and Purplish Jays, Dusky-throated Parakeet, Black-tailed Trogan, many Plumbeous Kites and a day roosting Great Potoo that, once again, our experienced bird driver, Walter, indicated to us. However, the standout sighting of the day was a male Cerulean-capped Manakin (photo below), a rare find indeed. Sadly, we left the wonderful Walter, our driver, behind at this point, as our journey continued by boat, along the famous Madre de Dios River, to access our final lodges of the tour. Along the river we spotted the Swallow-winged Puffbirds, White-winged Swallow, many Chestnut fronted Macaws, and our first Fasciated Tiger-Heron. For the rest of the afternoon we went to enjoy the Hummingbird feeders from the porch of our new base, Amazonia Lodge, shortly after checking in: Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Golden-tailed Sapphire, Gray-breasted Sabrewing, White-necked Jacobin, Sapphire-spangled Emerald and the gorgeous Gould’s Jewelfront all featured in a fun time there. We retired, excited at the huge realm of possibilities that would assault our various senses the next day...

DAY 6

AMAZONIA LODGE
(lowlands)

Birders always love it when they can start birding right on the doorstep of the lodge, and that is exactly what we did that first, full, day at Amazonia Lodge. As well as hummingbird feeders, the lodge also lays out fruit and rice for other birds, which attracted Silver-beaked Tanager and the beautiful Masked-crimson Tanager, a minimum of 4 Gray-necked Wood-Rails, Red-capped Cardinal and Speckled Chachalaca. In and around the garden, we took advantage of the more open nature of the habitat to feast on forest birds emerging at the edges: Yellow-bellied Dacnis, White-lored Euphonia, Black-tailed Trogan, Black-banded Woodcreeper, Pale-legged Hornero, Blue-headed Parrot, Blue-throated Piping-Guan and Spix’s Guan as all seen well there! Following this, with most of the likely species seen at the edge, we headed out onto the lodge trails, where, while the birding, being within denser forest, can be more challenging, there are plentiful high quality species, only possible by walking deeper into the forest interior...

The Amazon jungle is THE place for antbirds, and where this family explodes in terms of diversity. This was seen firsthand, when, right at the trailhead we were
adding antbirds left, right and center: Spot-backed, Black-throated and White-browed Antbirds all seen in the same spot with Bluish-slate and Plain-winged Antshrikes, Plain Xenops, and Plain Softail. Continuing along the same trail we checked some Heliconia flowers by the creek vegetation and found a key endemic foraging around them: Koepeck’s Hermit. We also got exceptional looks at Amazonian Antpitta calling beside the trail, so much so that we could bare throat pouches when singing, something I had never been able to see before! It was so cooperative, we literally had the proverbial “walk away” views. This same, short, trail also got us a Chestnut-capped Puffbird sat on a nice open branch.

The lodge itself has a pleasant, open and flat trail, which can make for easy Amazonian birding, (which can be much more challenging than the Andean section). Unfortunately, though it was pretty dry, making the birding generally more difficult than usual. In spite of the conditions being more challenging we had some great Amazonian species, for which this was the place to find them: Fiery-capped Manakin, Ringed Antpipit, Gray Antwren, Black-fronted Nunbird, and Zimmers Flatbill, all joining our trip list. A small oxbow lake behind the lodge held some quintessential Amazonian birds, like the bizarre and prehistoric Hoatzin, and a Sungrebe swimming along the edges. Pygmy Antwren and Band-tailed Antbird were also seen feeding low along the lakeshore too, to close what had been a great opener to our time in the Amazon rainforest.

After lunch we spent time birding from the lodge porch as it was very hot and humid at mидday, with lessened bird activity. This allowed us to enjoy, once more, the scintillating action, at the hummingbird feeders; White-necked Jacobin, Blue-tailed and Sapphire-spangled Emeralds, Black-eared Fairy, Gould’s Jewelfront, Violet-headed Hummingbird, Amethyst Woodstar, and Golden-tailed Sapphire were all attending. However, the best hummingbird bar
none, during this period, was a fantastic male Rufous-crested Coquette (photo page 14) seen feeding just behind the lodge. While we had initially seen a female, the full appreciation of the species was not shown, by the group, until the dandy male showed up! The other lodge feeders were also active at this time, Purplish Jay, Red-capped Cardinal, Silver-beaked and Masked-crimson Tanager, Speckled Chachalaca and, by now, our old friend the Gray-necked Wood-Rail all being seen. We delayed our afternoon activity, another hike into the forest interior, when Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper, and an Amazonian Umbrellabird were both seen from the patio, below eye level. The latter species was a big shock, as I have never seen them in this area, at such a low elevation, having usually seen them higher up the road. For this reason, I had assumed we had missed this species for the trip, until this “Guardian Angel” turned up, and saved the day!!!

Along the trail in the afternoon we saw a singing Blue-crowned Trogon, and Lemon-throated Barbet calling from the canopy also got decent looks at an Amazonian Motmot. The trail near the main river provided us with Chestnut-tailed Antbird, Pectoral Sparrow, Reddish Hermit, Red-billed Scythebill, and Black-throated Toucanet; but as we were heading back to the lodge we flashed up something even better; Razor-billed Curassow. Fortunately, it landed on an open branch and remained there for all present to see well! Before dinner we made our final birding push of the day, when we saw a pair of Tawny-bellied Screech-Owls at dusk. While common, I was pleased to see them well, as they can be very easy to hear, but less easy to actually see!

DAY 7

AMAZONIA LODGE (lowlands)

On the first day, we had birded around the lodge at the lower elevation trails on the lodge property. However, the property has some isolated low hills, which offer a range of extra species only found there. This is where we focused on this morning. The hike up, while not especially long, is challenging, as it is steep, and the climb up is in humid conditions. As we were heading up there we saw Plain-crowned Spinetail, Pale-legged Hornero and a roosting Common Potoo (our third roosting potoo of the trip). The hike up was also broken up, by taping in a beautiful Rusty-belted Tapaculo and Pectoral Sparrow. Remarkably, we also found a bonus Thrush-like Antpitta, which walked in front of where we waiting for the tapaculo to come into! Higher up the hill, we saw Golden-collared Toucanet and Carmiol’s Tanager.

We tried to take advantage of their canopy tower, but unfortunately were faced with minimal activity save for a Round-tailed Manakin, doing their bizarre dancing. After lunch, we went to bird along a jeep track. The afternoon, unfortunately, began, much as the morning had ended; hot, with little bird activity to break relief from the body-sapping humidity. However, as the afternoon wore on, and cooled a little, birds began to show up: Fiery-capped Manakin, Black-tailed and Blue-crowned
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Trogons, Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Red-billed Scythebill, and Chanel-billed Toucan all being seen. Antbirds, which provide numerous target birds in this area, toyed with us for a while, but eventually, with persistence, we got both White-lined and Goeldi’s Antbirds. Just before we headed back to the lodge we also got nice views of Black-faced Antthrush. While this was a lower return than I had hoped, there was some quality lined within the sightings. This is basically how it can be in the Amazon; from day-to-day the birding can vary remarkably with no apparent reason. While this had been one of the quieter day of the tour, with smashing views of Rufous-crested Coquette and Amethyst Woodstar by the close of business, no one was complaining!

DAY 8

AMAZONIA LODGE to MANU WILDLIFE CENTER

Today we were to leave for Manu Wildlife Center, in the lowland Amazon jungle, a boat ride from Amazonia Lodge. However, before we left our current base, we chased after some missing birds, and managed to successfully plug some gaps in our list. Not least among them were the endemic Fine-barred Piculet, found within a small flock, also containing White-shouldered Tanager, Bluish-slate Antshrike, White-flanked Antwren, Black-billed Cuckoo, and Johannes’s Tody-Tyrant. We also got cracking looks at an Ornate Hawk-Eagle perched above the trail. A short walk after the eagle we got a final couple of key species in the area; we managed to tape in Manu Antbird in a small patch of native bamboo, and also got nice views of at least 3 Scarlet-hooded Barbets nearby. Other final newbies along the trail included White-necked Thrush, Great Antshrike and Rufous-capped Nunlet.

After another wonderful finale, boarded a motorized canoe for the ride down the Madre de Dios River to Manu Wildlife Center. As we started from the port we managed to see the Swallow-winged Puffbird, Little Blue Heron, many Fasciated-Tiger Herons, Great Black-Hawk, and soaring Zone-tailed and White Hawks. Couple it’s been A couple of Horned Screamers standing along the banks of the main river also provided a new family for many. Also spotted along the way in were Red-and-green and Blue-and-yellow Macaws, Little Ground-Tyrant, Large-billed and Yellow-billed Terns, Southern Crested Caracara, Cocoi Heron, Drab Water-Tyrant, Amazon and Ringed Kingfishers, Osprey, Pied Lapwing, and Black Skimmer. It was a long boat ride, but birdy, and we arrived at our next lodge in the afternoon, taking a boxed lunch along the way.

DAY 9

MANU WILDLIFE CENTER

This lodge, and this area, is frequently touted as one of the most amazing birding areas on the planet; high diversity and pristine Amazon rainforests
being famed for yielding big bird lists, with plentiful other wildlife besides. I, for one, having been blessed to be able to come here regularly, rank this as one of the World’s best birding areas.

A great grid system of trails exists, making for reasonably easy Amazonian birding, along an easy going trail. This is where we headed on our first morning, and quickly picked up Dusky-throated and Spot-winged Antshrikes, and Gray, White-flanked and Plain-throated Antwrens. As is typical for birding in the Amazonian rainforest, we had a number of frustrations, with birds that were heard, but would not come out for us; however, perseverance led to plenty of good sightings nevertheless, including Slate-colored Hawk, Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Black-faced and White-throated Antbirds, Red-necked Woodpecker, Black-tailed Leaftossers, Rufous-tailed Flatbill, White-eyed Attila, Screaming Piha, and Band-tailed Manakin, also known as “Guapo” to me, as it is so mightily handsome. Mixed flocks are not just confined to the Andean part of this trip, even if they are generally at their most colorful and headiest diversity there; a subcanopy group of birds held Elegant Woodcreeper, Grayish Mourner, Sclater’s Antwren, White-winged Shrike-Tanager, Flame-crested Tanager, Chestnut-winged Hookbill, Chestnut-winged Foliage-Gleaner, Speckled Spinetail, Dusky-capped Greenlet, Green-and-gold Tanager and a nice view of Rufous-rumped Antwren. Later on, on the return trip to the lodge, we also got the shy Cinereous Mourner and the Brown-winged Schiffornis, which gave us good looks. After spending a goodly amount of time on our feet walking the trails in the humidity, we welcomed the return to lodge for lunch, where verbena flowers attracted White-chinned Sapphire, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Rufous-breasted Hermit and great views of Festive Coquette. In the afternoon, we returned to the trails, but taking the Colpa trail, which runs behind the lodge. This produced Little Tinamou, Golden-collared Toucanet, Olivaceous Woodcreeper, Sooty Antbird, White-throated Woodpecker, Scaly-breasted Wren and Collared Trogon. The real headliner for the afternoon though was a party of SIX Pale-winged Trumpeters walking along the trail ahead of us, while the final bird of the day was a night roosting Starred Wood-Quail!

DAY 10

MANU WILDLIFE CENTER (MWC)

During our second day at MWC, we visited their wooden canopy observation tower, located 15 minutes walk from the lodge. This comprises of a platform erected in the top of a huge Kapok tree. The “giants of the Amazon”, like Blue-and-yellow and Red-and-green Macaws, flew impressively past our lofty position on a number of occasions. Scanning the treetops saw us locate Mealy Amazon, get fantastic views of White-throated Toucan, find White-throated Woodpecker feeding above us, as well as some classic colorful Amazonian fare like Turquoise Tanager, male
Spangled Cotinga, Bare-necked Fruitcrow, and a Gilded Barbet, which chose to share the Kapok tree with us. Some playback was used to strategically work some quality species, and bring them in close to us, like Striolated Puffbird and Curl-crested Aracari. Of course, the Amazon is more than just birds, even if they were our main quarry; while up on the tower, we also enjoyed an observation of White-fronted Capuchin monkeys fighting with White-bellied Spider-Monkey. Once it was heating up, temperature-wise, on the tower, we descended to the cooler forest floor, where activity would continue for some time beyond that on the canopy tower. We walked a riverside trail, but first found Plumbeous Antbird before we began walking that trail. The trail itself brought us the superb looking Cream-colored Woodpecker, Tawny-crowned Greenlet, Dusky-tailed Flatbill within a bamboo grove, and Red-crowned Ant-Tanager, White-bellied Tody-Tyrant, Elegant Woodcreeper, and Olive-backed Foliage-Gleaner. Before arriving back at the lodge, we also got stellar looks at an Amazonian Motmot. As we reached the lodge pre-lunchtime, we used the spare time to bird around the lodge, finding Orange-backed Troupial, Rufous-bellied Euphonia and Thrush-Like Wren, in doing so. After lunch we went to visit an oxbow lake, Cocha Blanca, by way of a thirty-minute boat ride from the lodge. On the lake itself were some hulking Horned Screamer, oddly observed swimming, and feeding on the grass, as well as the bizarre Hoatzin, both typical birds of this habitat. Other lake birds included Muscovy Duck, Tui Parakeet, Mealy and Yellow-crowned Parrots, Yellow-tufted Woodpecker, Little Cuckoo, Purus Jacamar, Black-capped Donacobius, Limpkin, Pale-eyed Blackbird and the near daily allocation of Green, Ringed and Amazon Kingfishers.
The most magical moment though, was provided by an Agami Heron (photos, pages 18 & 19), which flew onto the outer vegetation, and allowed for us to take its photo too. The lake also held Lesser Kiskadee, Greater Yellow-headed Vulture, Anhinga, and Red-capped Cardinal, while Sungrebe also proved absurdly easy, which is far from typical. We finished with a Silvered Antbird foraging low near the water, before we returned to the main lodge once more, by way of canoe.
DAY 11

MANU WILDLIFE CENTER (MWC)

We begun the day much as we did the day before, by taking a boat ride to visit a canopy tower located in a Kapok tree. However, this was a different tower, and different Kapok tree, located 40 minutes away, in Tambo-Blanquillo Reserve. We had a few issues with harmless, though bothersome, sweat bees, while up on the tower. However, in spite of this, we saw Red-and-green, Blue-and-yellow, and Scarlet Macaws feeding in the trees next to us, Mealy Parrots, Bare-necked and Purple-throated Fruitcrows, Paradise, Turquoise, Masked-crimson and Green-and-gold Tanagers, and also got fantastic views of White-throated and Chanel-billed Toucans calling in the tree tops. These great birds were complemented by Ivory-billed Aracari, Slate-colored Hawk, and Black-tailed Tityra. Eventually though, combination of the heat, and persistent sweat bees, drove us down from the tower, and we decided to visit a nearby oxbow lake. Before we reached the lake though we found another feeding flock, which held a selection of species we were still looking for, like Long-billed and Straight-billed Woodcreepers. Around the lake we found Spotted Tody-Flycatcher, Purus Jacamar, Lesser Kiskadee, Amazonian Streak Antwren and, after considerable effort, Rufous-sided Crake. A mighty King Vulture flew above us, and Black-collared Hawk was also seen soaring, which I had begun to fear we were going to miss, up until that point. And we simply could not leave without getting decent looks at a Spot-breasted Woodpecker, which we did!

On the way back towards the boat we found another flock with Spot-winged and Dusky-throated Antshrikes, White-winged Shrike-Tanager, Olivaceous Woodcreeper and Gray Antwren. As we neared our boat we also heard the distinctive call of the Great Jacamar, which was seen nicely, perched on an open branch. After lunch back at the lodge, we headed up the bamboo trail in the afternoon, a short boat ride upriver from MWC. Our major target here was the Rufous-fronted Antthrush, a highly missable bird, which, as it turned out performed brilliantly, crossing an open trail in front of us all. After a short walk back on the grid system, seeing upgraded views of some species like Long-tailed Woodcreeper, another magnificent Manu day came to a close.

DAY 12

MANU WILDLIFE CENTER (MWC)

Today was to be our last day in the magical Amazonian rainforest of Peru, and so we made the most of or final time. Our day began at the area’s most famous of all centerpiece, Manu’s world famous clay lick; so famed that more than mere birders drop in, but people come to see it from all over the world, from a variety of backgrounds. Mammals, parrots, macaws and parakeets visit the lick every morning. Heavy rain in the morning, however, was not on our itinerary, which made
it hard for the parrots come in and land on the slippery clay cliff! In spite of these far from idyllic conditions, we observed **Mealy, Blue-headed, Yellow-crowned and Orange-cheeked Parrots** all came in and tried to land, but failing in their attempts, they soon flew off in frustration.

However, some more persistent **Tui Parakeets** and **Amazonian Parrotlets** managed to land on the cliff, and prize the clay from it while we were there. Later on, the rain stopped for a bit and **Red-and green-Macaws** also tried to come in, but even then these giant parrots were unable to land. One of the main targets we had hoped for though did turn up, when a **Blue-headed Macaw** flew in and landed in some distant trees. Unfortunately, it do not come on to the cliff as hoped, with the awful conditions dissuading it from doing so, but at least we got to see it anyway. Eventually, had to admit defeat, with no further parrots coming in, and we checked some open habitat, and picked up **Dark-breasted Spinetail**, **Black-billed Seed-Finch**, **Bran-colored Flycatcher** and **Barred Antshrike**. Close to the river, along the main trail we also saw **Undulated Tinamou** walking in front up us. Just before leaving the area for good by boat, we saw a few species on a river sand bar, one of which was **Orinoco Goose**, in addition to some migrant **Buff-breasted Sandpipers**, and **Black Skimmer**, and **Collared and Pied Plovers** on the beach. A long boat journey in order to eventually reach the town of **Puerto Maldonado** lay ahead, and so we moved on, seeing other common stuff along the way, such as **Black Caracara** and **Cocoi Heron**, among others. Eventually we arrived in Colorado, a small town run largely by illegal gold miners. From there we traveled overland to Puerto Carlos, from where we crossed over the Inampari river, were an other vehicle was waiting for us, which took us the final stretch along a paved road to Puerto Maldonado. On the journey we saw a few species like **Razor-billed Curassow**, which was fortuitously, standing right beside the road; as well as **Gray-necked Wood-Rail**, **Purplish and Violaceous Jays**, **Speckled Chachalaca** and **Southern Lapwing** in a cow pasture, which was new for the trip. Eventually, at dusk, we pulled into our hotel in Puerto Maldonado for the night.

**DAY 13**

**PUERTO MALDONADO to OLLANTAYTAMBO**

We started early and headed up towards La Pastora, a small village close to a small, but very worthwhile, patch of forest. Although there had been some recent forest clearance to make way for a power line, it was still good. One of our first customers was the **Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl**, which came in to our whistle. With the owl, also came a horde of mobbing songbirds like **Rufous-browed Peppershrike**, **Barred Antshrike**, **Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch** and **Buff-breasted Wren**. Less predictable among the mobbing throng were **Hoatzin** together with a **Purus Jacamar**. Scanning the treetops, we also saw **White-throated and Channel-billed Toucans** too. While **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, **Scaled Pigeon**, **Gray-lined Hawk**, **Rudy Ground-Dove**, and **White-lored Euphonia** also featured here too, none of these were what we were really after. Finally, though, we did spot our main target: the scarce **White-throated Jacamar**. Just before our breakfast,
after which we needed to catch a plane back to Cuzco, we went for one final chase, for the Point-tailed Palmcreeper in the moriche palm trees, which were eventually found, after a period of silence from them, sitting on the palm front. This same area also brought us Red-bellied Macaw, Red-breasted Blackbird and Sulphury Flycatcher as well.

After a late breakfast, we took the short flight back to Cusco, where we took lunch, before heading up to Ollantaytambo, our final destination for the day. En-route, we stopped near Chincheros Village, where a decent size lake contained a bunch of Andean Geese, Andean Lapwing, (Andean) Ruddy-Duck, Andean Gull, Puna Ibis, Yellow-billed Pintail, Wilson’s Phalarope, Yellow-billed and Puna Teals, Black-necked Stilt, and White-tufted Grebe. For the rest of the afternoon we went to enjoy our hotel and bird the backyard as well, where Black-backed Grosbeak was found, and the endemic Bearded Mountaineer was coming to flowers behind the hotel too. Rusty and Black-throated Flowerpiercers, Golden-billed Saltator, Green-tailed Trainbearer, and both Giant and Green-and-white Hummingbirds were seen (the latter, an endemic species). We closed the day in anticipation of our visit a high pass the next day...

DAY 14

ABRA MALAGA

This was highest day of the tour, where we reached a heady 4300m/14,000ft. We were not doing this for masochist reasons, but as there are numerous high elevation birds offered by this fantastic site. Like many high Andean sites, the quality birding is also complemented with quality scenery too. This is a day that can be challenging, not for the birds, which for the most part are straightforward, and the day is always worth it for the many additional species added to the checklist by the day’s end. However, the mere location, and specifically, altitude, is challenging to be in, with the risk of altitude sickness a real threat. Therefore, we took things slow, and while we all felt the altitude, which made it tough to move with any real pace, we all managed to get through the day and see a great set of new birds in the process. Our first stop brought us White-winged and Cream-winged Cinclodes, White-winged Diuca-Finch, Plumbeous Sierra-finch and Andean Flicker. We then went over the pass, and stopped on the far side of the pass. By doing these spots before doing the highest places, we acclimatized ourselves during our first stops, to make the higher location less challenging by the time we reached there. Our next stop off, below the far side of Abra Malaga Pass, was very birdy with Brown-backed and Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrants, and a small feeding flock with White-throated and White-banded Tyrannulets, Pearled Treerunner, Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, Mountain and Grass (Sedge) Wrens, Streaked Tuftedcheck, Black-capped Hemispingus, White-browed and Cinereous Conebills, Masked Flowerpiercer, and Puna Thistletail. This small area of temperate forest also held Shinning Sunbeam, Tyrian and Scaled Metaltails, and the cute Purple-backed Thornbill. Just before we left, we found
four endemic species: **Inca Wren**, **Cusco Brush-Finch**, **Unstreaked Tit-Tyrant**, and the rarely seen **Marcapata Spinetail**. This latter rich spell was very exciting; bagging four endemics in as many minutes was exceptional and unexpected!

The next spell of birding was to be the most challenging, as we were to reach the upper elevations. Some people, who felt the altitude most, decided to miss this downhill walk, as they were not feeling too good, even below the pass, and were so given the option to wait in the vehicle, in an area with birds nearby, or to return to the hotel, while the rest of us undertook our hike from the highpoint downwards. We took a slow, 4-hour walk through paramo grassland, *polylepis* woodland, and, eventually, temperate shrubs and high Andean bogs towards the end of the walk, where we met the vehicle again further down the hill, allowing us to walk downhill the entire way. The walk, as usual, was very productive with plentiful birds seen, as this is generally quite easy birding relative to say, the Amazon part of the trip. We got: **White-browed and Tawny Tit-Spinetails**, the rare **Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant**, and excellent looks at that most famed of *polylepis* specialists, **Giant Conebill**. After we emerged out of the *polylepis* woodland we found some different species in the high Andean grasslands, boggy areas and scrub: **Taczanowski’s and Cinereous Ground-Tyrants**, and **Cordilleran and Streaked-throated Canasteros**. **White-throated and Peruvian Sierra-Finches** were also seen around the edge of the boggy areas. Unfortunately, then, the rain started, and so we hurried in trying to locate some final species, before the rain became too heavy, and found **Rusty-fronted Canastero**, **Mountain Caracara**, **Black-tailed Trainbearer** and **Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet** before we returned to the road, and our vehicle a little earlier than planned, following the onset of rain. We ended up back at our hotel earlier than planned, following the intrusion of the rain, but no one was complaining about some much needed downtime.
DAY 15

MACHU PICCHU

Today was a landmark day of the tour, and the reason for many joining this tour in the first place; birding took a back seat to the ancient Inca ruins of Machu Picchu, one of the unquestionable wonders of the world. And of course, this is one of the allures of this tour, being able to sample some fantastic lowland Amazon sites, combine this with a range of excellent Andean birding sites, but also not miss out on Peru's must visit Incan site too.

The only way to reach these marvelous ruins is on foot, a grueling hike of some 2-3 hours or so; or how we chose to do it, by a short rain ride from Ollantaytambo to Aguas Clientes. It is a really enjoyable train ride though, with beautiful scenery peppering the short journey, and follows the rushing Andean river of the Urubamba. While I did not have the best angle for chalking up birds from my seat, as it made sense for the participants to take these prime locations, the group did fantastically well, tallying a minimum of 41 different Torrent Ducks along the river on the way in! This was an admirable record for this tour, so well done to the group for their eagle-eyed observations! On reaching the small town of Aguas Calientes, we connected with a local cultural guide for our trip to Machu Picchu, who had a head full of facts about them for us to gorge on. From the town we took one of the official buses to take us the final stretch to the ruins themselves; these being the only permitted buses to cover this journey. We spent four hours with our local guide, who told us every intricate details about Machu Picchu, and more than satisfied the group, with
his overwhelming, and extensive knowledge of the area. While at Machu Picchu, we took lunch in a local lodge, and then by the end of the day we descended back to the village of *Aguas Calientes* for the night. In the afternoon some of the group returned to the hotel for some rest, while others chose to bird between *Machu Picchu* and *Aguas Calientes* that provides some good birding in its own right. There we had an amazing observation of the endemic *Inca Wren* (page 26), in particular. Later in the afternoon we also checked for birds a little lower down, though still above Aguas Calientes. This turned out good for *Ocellated Piculet, Highland Elaenia, Streaked Xenops, Sclater’s and Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulets, Capped Conebill*, a pair of *Variable Antshrikes, Silvery, Blue-capped and Blue-and-black Tanagers*, a huge flock of *Mitred Parakeets, White-bellied and Green-and-white Hummingbirds, Azara’s Spinetail, Tropical Parula, Glossy-black Thrush, Dusky-green Oropendola* and *Golden-crowned Flycatcher*. Walking toward the town, along the Urubamba River we also saw *White-capped Dipper, just for good measure, another pair of Torrent Ducks*. It was a marvelous day combining the best archeological site in South America, with great “Incan” birds!

**DAY 16**

**AGUA CALIENTES to CUSCO**

On this day we enjoyed some further birding close to Machu Picchu (although did not re-enter the ruins, after the plentiful time in the area the day before), and birded close to the rail route to the ruins, before we took a short flight back to Cusco for the
night. As there were not too many new birds to find in this area, we took a more leisurely pace for the day, much needed after excursions earlier on the trip, and took a late breakfast before starting our birding. As with so much of the tour, the best birding came when we encountered an Andean feeding flock, which held Fawn-breasted Tanager, Andean Solitaire, Red-eyed and Brown-capped Vireos, Thick-billed and Orange-bellied Euphonias, Yellow-whiskered (Bush-Tanager) Chlorospingus, and Blue-necked Chlorophonia. We then changed tack and birded close to the museum about Machu Picchu, where a nice patch of cloudforest brought us one of the sightings of the trip...While White-throated Quail-Dove, Beryl-spangled and Golden-naped Tanagers, Long-tailed Sylph, Dull-colored Grassquit, and the colorful Versicolored Barbet were all appreciated, we were still keen in finding a Masked Fruiteater, our key target for the morning, which offered few new birds by this stage of the trip. Eventually we managed to track down a fine male Masked Fruiteater, which had been threatening to frustrate us, as it called regularly but remained hidden until the very end. However, none of these birds were the best sighting of the morning; that went to a wonderful Spectacled Bear (photo page 27), that we were alerted to by a passing local bus driver. He indicated the animal was only 200m or so below us on the road, and we hurried there, not daring to believe that it would still be there. However, when we arrived, just moments later, plat litter on the road highlighted the spot well; just above a confiding bear happily fed away on a bromeliad, and we were able to watch this rarely seen Andean creature in deepest, darkest Peru, on which the fables of Paddington Bear were based, for some time.
After lunch in Aguas Calientes, which is not connected by road to anywhere, only being linked by train; we found ourselves with time on our hands for downtime at the hotel, while others scoured the town for souvenirs. In the afternoon we took a train back to Ollantaytambo, where we connected again with our Peruvian driver, who drive us back to Cusco for the night, arriving in the mid-evening, when we had dinner and retired to bed for one final period of birding the next day.

DAY 16

CUSCO to LIMA; PUCUSANA/DEPARTURE

Today was the final day of the tour, with international flights from Peru scheduled to depart in the evening; thus, we tried to pack in as much as we could before we had to leave this absorbing Incan country behind. Our day began with a short flight out of Cusco to Peru’s capital Lima. As soon as we arrived though, we quickly left the
capital behind, heading south along the coast to Pucusana, around 70km away from the capital. This fishing port is splendid for seabirds, and we took full advantage, by partaking in a boat trip to get up close to many of these: Band-tailed, Gray and Kelp Gulls were all seen around the port, although the plentiful and beautiful Inca Terns were the real treat there. Another endemic songbird to sneak on to the list was also worthy of mention, as we found two Surf Cinclodes working along the shoreline. We also had incredible looks at many Red-legged and Guanay Cormorants (photo below). Further out in the Pacific Ocean we found the toy-like Humboldt Penguin, which was much wanted by all in the group. But it didn’t end there; we also added Southern Giant Petrel and the endemic Peruvian Diving-Petrel. Seabirds were abundant, and we also hundreds of Peruvian Boobies; Red-necked Phalarope, and American and Blackish Oystercatchers. Suitably, considering where we were, it was only right that our final lunch was of seafood. Post lunch we stopped off at one final birding site, Pantanos de Villa, only an hour and a half away from the airport and international flights out. Even though this constituted only one final, brief stop, it still produced new trip birds: Among them were Pied-billed and Great-Grebes, White-checked Pintail, Ruddy Duck, a lot of Gray-headed Gulls and a few Common Moorhens.
on the planet, let alone Peru. This is considered the “classic” Peru circuit, and with all of that on offer and more, it is easy to understand why.
TOP FIVE BIRDS OF THE TOUR; AS VOTED FOR BY THE GROUP:

1. AMAZONIAN ANTPITTA (Amazonia Lodge)
2. CERULEAN-CAPPED MANAKIN (Lower Manu Road)
3. RUFOUS-FRONTED ANTTHRUSH (Manu Wildlife Center)
4. STARRED WOOD-QUAIL (Manu Wildlife Center)
5. TORRENT DUCK (Machu Picchu)

CHECKLISTS:

BIRDS

Taxonomy follows Clements/e-Bird version 6.8 (updated 2013).

Birds marked with an “H” were only heard on the tour.

Birds marked with a “GO” were seen by the guide only.

Birds in RED are endemic species.

704 birds recorded; 638 seen by at least one of the group.

TINAMOUS
Great Tinamou
Cinereous Tinamou
Little Tinamou
Brown Tinamou
Undulated Tinamou
Black-capped Tinamou
Andean Tinamou

TINAMIDAE
Tinamus major
Crypturellus cinereus H
Crypturellus soui
Crypturellus obsoletus H
Crypturellus undulatus
Crypturellus atrocapillus H
Nothoprocta pentlandii

SCREAMERS
Horned Screamer

ANHIMIDAE
Anhima cornuta

DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL
Andean Goose
Orinoco Goose
Muscovy Duck
Torrent Duck
Cinnamon Teal
White-cheeked Pintail

ANATIDAE
Chloephaga melanoptera
Neochen jubata
Cairina moschata
Merganetta armata
Anas cyanoptera
Anas bahamensis
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yellow-billed Pintail</th>
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<td>Puna Teal</td>
<td><em>Anas puna</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Teal</td>
<td><em>Anas flavirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruddy Duck</td>
<td><em>Oxyura jamaicensis</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**CRACIDS**
- Speckled Chachalaca
- Andean Guan
- Spix's Guan
- Blue-throated Piping-Guan
- Razor-billed Curassow

**CRACIDAE**
- Speckled Chachalaca: *Ortalis guttata*
- Andean Guan: *Penelope montagnii*
- Spix's Guan: *Penelope jacquacu*
- Blue-throated Piping-Guan: *Pipile cumanensis*
- Razor-billed Curassow: *Mitu tuberosum*

**NEW WORLD QUAIL**
- Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail
- Starred Wood-Quail

**ODONTOPHORIDAE**
- Rufous-breasted Wood-Quail: *Odontophorus speciosus*
- Starred Wood-Quail: *Odontophorus stellatus*

**GREBES**
- White-tufted Grebe
- Great Grebe

**PODICIPEDIDAE**
- White-tufted Grebe: *Rollandia rolland*
- Great Grebe: *Podiceps major*

**PENGUINS**
- Humboldt Penguin

**SPHENISCIDAE**
- Humboldt Penguin: *Spheniscus humboldti*

**DIVING-PETRELS**
- Peruvian Diving-Petrel

**PELECANOIDIDAE**
- Peruvian Diving-Petrel: *Pelecanoides garnotii*

**STORKS**
- Wood Stork

**CICONIIDAE**
- Wood Stork: *Mycteria americana*

**BOOBIES AND GANNETS**
- Peruvian Booby

**SULIDAE**
- Peruvian Booby: *Sula variegata*

**CORMORANTS AND SHAGS**
- Neotropic Cormorant
- Red-legged Cormorant
- Guanay Cormorant

**PHALACROCORACIDAE**
- Neotropic Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*
- Red-legged Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax gaimardi*
- Guanay Cormorant: *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii*

**ANHINGAS**
- Anhinga

**ANHINGIDAE**
- Anhinga: *Anhinga anhinga*

**PELICANS**
- Peruvian Pelican

**PELECANIDAE**
- Peruvian Pelican: *Pelecanus thagus*
**HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNS**
- Rufescent Tiger-Heron
- Fasciated Tiger-Heron
- Cocoi Heron
- Great Egret
- Snowy Egret
- Little Blue Heron
- Cattle Egret
- Striated Heron
- Agami Heron
- Black-crowned Night-Heron

**ARDEIDAE**
- Tigrisoma lineatum
- Tigrisoma fasciatum
- Ardea cocoi
- Ardea alba
- Egretta thula
- Egretta caerulea
- Bubulcus ibis
- Butorides striata
- Agamia agami
- Nycticorax nycticorax

**IBISES AND SPOONBILLS**
- Puna Ibis
- Black-faced Ibis

**THRESKIORNITHIDAE**
- Plegadis ridgwayi
- Theristicus melanopis

**NEW WORLD VULTURES**
- Black Vulture
- Turkey Vulture
- Greater Yellow-headed Vulture
- King Vulture

**CATHARTIDAE**
- Coragyps atratus
- Cathartes aura
- Cathartes melambrotus
- Sarcoramphus papa

**OSPREY**
- Osprey

**PANDIONIDAE**
- Pandion haliaetus

**HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES**
- Ornate Hawk-Eagle
- Black-and-chestnut Eagle
- Black-collared Hawk
- Snail Kite
- Double-toothed Kite
- Plumbeous Kite
- Cinereous Harrier
- Crane Hawk
- Slate-colored Hawk
- Great Black-Hawk
- Roadside Hawk
- Harris's Hawk
- Variable Hawk
- Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle
- White Hawk
- Gray-lined Hawk

**BURHINIDAE**
- Spizaetus ornatus
- Spizaetus isidori
- Busarellus nigricolli
- Rostrhamus sociabilis
- Harpagus bidentatus
- Ictinia plumbea
- Circus cinereus
- Geranospiza caerulescens
- Buteogallus schistaceus
- Buteogallus urubitinga
- Rupornis magnirostris
- Parabuteo unicinctus
- Geranoaetus poliosoma
- Geranoaetus melanoleucus
- Pseudastur albicollis
- Buteo nitidus
White-throated Hawk \textit{Buteo albigula}
Zone-tailed Hawk \textit{Buteo albonotatus}

**RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS**

- Rufous-sided Crake \textit{Laterallus melanophaius}
- Gray-breasted Crake \textit{Laterallus exilis} H
- Gray-necked Wood-Rail \textit{Aramides cajaneus}
- Uniform Crake \textit{Amaurornis concolor} H
- Black-banded Crake \textit{Anurolimnas fasciatus} H
- Plumbeous Rail \textit{Pardirallus sanguinolentus}
- Purple Gallinule \textit{Porphyrio martinicus}
- Common Gallinule \textit{Gallinula galeata}
- Slate-colored (Andean) Coot \textit{Fulica ardesiaca}

**FINFOOTS**

- Sungrebe \textit{Heliornis fulica}

**LIMPKIN**

- Limpkin \textit{Aramus guarauna}

**TRUMPETERS**

- Pale-winged Trumpeter \textit{Psophia leucoptera}

**THICK-KNEES**

- Peruvian Thick-knee \textit{Burhinus supercilialis}

**STILTS AND AVOCETS**

- Black-necked Stilt \textit{Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus}
- Black-necked (White-backed) Stilt \textit{Himantopus mexicanus melanurus}

**OYSTERCATCHERS**

- Blackish Oystercatcher \textit{Haematopus ater}

**PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS**

- Pied Lapwing \textit{Vanellus cayanus}
- Southern Lapwing \textit{Vanellus chilensis}
- Andean Lapwing \textit{Vanellus resplendens}
- Collared Plover \textit{Charadrius collaris}
- Killdeer \textit{Charadrius vociferus}

**SEEDSNIPES**

- Least Seedsnipe \textit{Thinocorus rumicivorus}
JACANAS
Wattled Jacana  

Cathartes aura
Jacana jacana

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES
Spotted Sandpiper
Greater Yellowlegs
Whimbrel
Least Sandpiper
Buff-breasted Sandpiper
Pectoral Sandpiper
Wilson's Phalarope

Cathartes burrovianus
Tringa melanoleuca
Numenius phaeopus
Calidris minuitilla
Tryngites subruficollis
Calidris melanotos
Phalaropus tricolor

GULLS, TERNs, ANd SKIMMERS
Andean Gull
Gray-hooded Gull
Gray Gull
Laughing Gull
Belcher's Gull
Kelp Gull
Yellow-billed Tern
Large-billed Tern
Inca Tern
Black Skimmer

Vultur gryphus
Chroicocephalus serranus
Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus
Leucophaeus modestus
Leucophaeus atricilla
Larus belcheri
Larus dominicanus
Sternula superciliaris
Phaetusa simplex
Larosterna inca
Rynchops niger

PIGEONS ANd DOVES
COLUMBIDAE
Rock Pigeon
Pale-vented Pigeon
Scaled Pigeon
Spot-winged Pigeon
Band-tailed Pigeon
Plumbeous Pigeon
Ruddy Pigeon
West Peruvian Dove
Eared Dove
Ruddy Ground-Dove
Croaking Ground-Dove
Bare-faced Ground-Dove
White-tipped Dove
Gray-fronted Dove
Sapphire Quail-Dove
White-throated Quail-Dove
Ruddy Quail-Dove

Columba livia
Patagioenas cayennensis
Patagioenas speciosa
Patagioenas maculosa
Patagioenas fasciata
Patagioenas plumbea
Patagioenas subvinacea
Zenaida meloda
Zenaida auriculata
Columbina talpacoti
Columbina cruziana
Metriopelia ceciliae
Leptotila verreauxi
Leptotila rufaxilla
Geotrygon saphirina
Geotrygon frenata
Geotrygon montana
### HOATZIN
Hoatzin

### CUCKOOS
- Little Cuckoo
- Squirrel Cuckoo
- Dark-billed Cuckoo
- Greater Ani
- Smooth-billed Ani
- Groove-billed Ani

### CUCULIDAE
- Little Cuckoo
- Piaya cayana
- Squirrel Cuckoo
- Coccyzus melacoryphus
- Dark-billed Cuckoo
- Coccycua minuta
- Greater Ani
- Crotophaga major
- Groove-billed Ani
- Crotophaga sulcirostris

### OWLS
- Rufescent Screech-Owl
- Megascops ingens
- Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl
- Megascops watsonii
- Crested Owl
- Pulsatrix melanota
- Band-bellied Owl
- Glaucidium bolivianum
- Yungas Pygmy-Owl
- Glaucidium hardyi
- Amazonian Pygmy-Owl
- Glaucidium brasilianum
- Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl
- Athene cunicularia
- Burrowing Owl
- Ciccaba huhula
- Black-banded Owl
- Ciccaba albitarsis
- Rufous-banded Owl

### NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES
- Sand-colored Nighthawk
- Chordeiles rupestris
- Common Pauraque
- Nyctidromus albicollis
- Lyre-tailed Nightjar
- Uropsalis lyra

### POTOOS
- Great Potoo
- Nyctibius grandis
- Common Potoo
- Nyctibius griseus
- Andean Potoo
- Nyctibius maculosus

### SWIFTS
- Chestnut-collared Swift
- Streptoprocne rutila
- White-collared Swift
- Streptoprocne zonaris
- Short-tailed Swift
- Chaetura brachyura
- Gray-rumped Swift
- Chaetura cinereiventris
- White-tipped Swift
- Aeronautes montivagus
- Andean Swift
- Aeronautes andecolus
- Fork-tailed Palm-Swift
- Tachornis squamata

### NYCTIBIIDAE
- Great Potoo
- Nyctibius grandis
- Common Potoo
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### CAPRIMULGIDAE
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- Chordeiles rupestris
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- Lyre-tailed Nightjar
- Uropsalis lyra

### APODIDAE
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- Tachornis squamata
**HUMMINGBIRDS**

- White-necked Jacobin
- Rufous-breasted Hermit
- Pale-tailed Barthroat
- White-bearded Hermit
- Green Hermit
- Koepcke's Hermit
- Great-billed Hermit
- Reddish Hermit
- Green-fronted Lancebill
- Green Violetear
- Sparkling Violetear
- Black-eared Fairy
- Amethyst-throated Sunangel
- Wire-crested Thorntail
- Rufous-crested Coquette
- Festive Coquette
- Peruvian Piedtail
- Long-tailed Sylph
- Black-tailed Trainbearer
- Green-tailed Trainbearer
- Purple-backed Thornbill
- Rufous-capped Thornbill
- Bearded Mountaineer
- Tyrian Metaltail
- Scaled Metaltail
- Buff-thighed Puffleg
- Sapphire-vented (Coppery-naped) Puffleg
- Shining Sunbeam
- White-tufted Sunbeam
- Collared (Gould's) Inca
- Violet-throated Starfrontlet
- Great Sapphirewing
- Chestnut-breasted Coronet
- Booted Racket-tail
- Gould's Jewelfront
- Violet-fronted Brilliant
- Giant Hummingbird
- Oasis Hummingbird
- Peruvian Sheartail
- White-bellied Woodstar
- Amethyst Woodstar

**TROCHILIDAE**

- Florisuga mellivora
- Glaucis hirsutus
- Threnetes leucurus
- Phaethornis hispidus
- Phaethornis guy
- Phaethornis koepckeae
- Phaethornis malaris
- Phaethornis ruber
- Doryfera ludovicae
- Colibri thalassinus
- Colibri coruscans
- Heliothryx auritus
- Helioangelus amethysticollis
- Discosura popelairii
- Lophornis delattrei
- Lophornis chalybeus
- Phlogophilus harterti
- Aglaicercus kingi
- Lesbia victoriae
- Lesbia nuna
- Ramphocinclus microrhynchum
- Chalcostigma ruficeps
- Oreonympha nobilis
- Metallura tyrianthina
- Metallura aeneocauda
- Haplophaedia assimilis
- Eriocnemis luciani sapphiropygia
- Aglaeactis cupripennis
- Aglaeactis castelnaudii
- Coeligena torquata omissa
- Coeligena violifer
- Pterophanes cyanopterus
- Boissonneaula matthewsii
- Ocreatus underwoodii
- Heliodoxa aurescens
- Heliodoxa leadbeateri
- Patagona gigas
- Rhodopis vesper
- Thaumastura cora
- Chaetocercus mulsant
- Calliphlox amethystina
Blue-tailed Emerald  Chlorostilbon melisagus
Violet-headed Hummingbird  Klais guimeti
Gray-breasted Sabrewing  Campylopterus largipennis
Fork-tailed Woodnymph  Thalurania furcata
Many-spotted Hummingbird  Taphrospilus hypstictus
White-bellied Hummingbird  Amazilia chionogaster
Green-and-white Hummingbird  Amazilia viridicauda
Amazilia Hummingbird  Amazilia amazilia
Sapphire-spangled Emerald  Amazilia lactea
Golden-tailed Sapphire  Chrysuraonia oenone
White-chinned Sapphire  Hylocharis cyanus

TROGONS
Golden-headed Quetzal  Pharomachrus auriceps
Crested Quetzal  Pharomachrus antisianus
Black-tailed Trogon  Trogon melanurus
Blue-crowned Trogon  Trogon curucui
Collared Trogon  Trogon collaris
Masked Trogon  Trogon personatus

MOTMOTS
Amazonian (Blue-crowned) Motmot  Momotus momota
Andean (Highland) Motmot  Momotus aequatorialis
Broad-billed Motmot  Electron platyrhynchum

KINGFISHERS
Ringed Kingfisher  Megaceryle torquata
Amazon Kingfisher  Chloroceryle amazona
Green Kingfisher  Chloroceryle americana
Green-and-rufous Kingfisher  Chloroceryle inda

PUFFBIRDS
Pied Puffbird  Notharchus tectus
Chestnut-capped Puffbird  Bucco macrodactylus
Western (Striolated) Puffbird  Nystalus obamai
Black-streaked Puffbird  Malacoptila fulgularis
Rufous-capped Nunlet  Nonnula ruficapilla
Black-fronted Nunbird  Monasa nigrifrons
White-fronted Nunbird  Monasa morphoeus
Swallow-winged Puffbird  Chelidoptera tenebrosa

TROGONIDAE
H
MOMOTIDAE
H
ALCEDINIDAE
GO
BUCCONIDAE
H
**JACAMARS**
- Purus Jacamar
- White-throated Jacamar
- Bluish-fronted Jacamar
- Great Jacamar

**GALBULIDAE**
- *Galbalcyrynchus purusianus*
- *Brachygalba albogularis*
- *Galbula cyanescens*
- *Jacamerops aureus*

**NEW WORLD BARBETS**
- Gilded Barbet
- Lemon-throated Barbet
- Scarlet-hooded Barbet
- Versicolored Barbet

**CAPITONIDAE**
- *Capito auratus*
- *Eubucco richardsoni aurantiicollis*
- *Eubucco tucinkae*
- *Eubucco versicolor versicolor*

**TOUCANS**
- Emerald (Black-throated) Toucanet
- Chestnut-tipped Toucanet
- Blue-banded Toucanet
- Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan
- Chestnut-eared Aracari
- Ivory-billed Aracari
- Curl-crested Aracari
- Golden-collared Toucanet
- White-throated Toucan
- Channel-billed Toucan

**RAMPHASTIDAE**
- *Aulacorhynchus prasinus atrogularis*
- *Aulacorhynchus derbianus*
- *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis*
- *Andigena hypoglauca*
- *Pteroglossus castanotis*
- *Pteroglossus azara*
- *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*
- *Selenidera reinwardtii*
- *Ramphastos tucanus*
- *Ramphastos vitellinus*

**WOODPECKERS**
- Ocellated Piculet
- Fine-barred Piculet
- Yellow-tufted Woodpecker
- Little Woodpecker
- Red-stained Woodpecker
- White-throated Woodpecker
- Golden-olive Woodpecker
- Spot-breasted Woodpecker
- Andean Flicker
- Scale-breasted Woodpecker
- Chestnut Woodpecker
- Cream-colored Woodpecker
- Ringed Woodpecker
- Lineated Woodpecker
- Crimson-bellied Woodpecker
- Red-necked Woodpecker
- Crimson-crested Woodpecker

**PICIDAE**
- *Picumnus dorbignyanus*
- *Picumnus subtilis*
- *Melanerpes cruentatus*
- *Veniliornis passerinus*
- *Veniliornis affinis*
- *Piculus leucomelaemus*
- *Colaptes rubiginosus*
- *Colaptes punctigula*
- *Colaptes rupicola*
- *Celeus grammicus*
- *Celeus elegans*
- *Celeus flavus*
- *Celeus torquatus*
- *Dryocopus lineatus*
- *Campephilus haematogaster*
- *Campephilus rubricollis*
- *Campephilus melanoleuco*
**FALCONS AND CARACARAS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Barred Forest-Falcon</td>
<td>Micrastur ruficollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lined Forest-Falcon</td>
<td>Micrastur gilvicollis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Black Caracara</td>
<td>Daptrius ater</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red-throated Caracara</td>
<td>Ibycter americanus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Caracara</td>
<td>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Laughing Falcon</td>
<td>Herpetotheres cachinnans</td>
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**PARROTS**

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<td>Brotogeris sanctithomae</td>
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**Gnateaters**

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### Antpittas
- **Stripe-headed Antpitta**
- **Red-and-white Antpitta**
- **Rufous Antpitta**
- **Amazonian Antpitta**
- **Thrush-like Antpitta**

### Grallariidae
- **Grallaria andicola**
- **Grallaria erythropleura**
- **Grallaria rufula occabambae**
- **Hylopezus berlepschi**
- **Myrmothra campanisona**

### Tapaculos
- **Rusty-belted Tapaculo**
- **Trilling Tapaculo**
- **White-crowned Tapaculo**
- **Puna Tapaculo**

### Rhinocryptidae
- **Liosceles thoracicus**
- **Scytalopus parvirostris**
- **Scytalopus atratus**
- **Scytalopus simonsi**

### Anthrashes
- **Black-faced Anthrash**
- **Rufous-fronted Anthrash**
- **Rufous-breasted Anthrash**
- **Striated Anthrash**
- **Barred Anthrash**

### Formicariidae
- **Formicarius analis**
- **Formicarius rufifrons**
- **Formicarius rufipectus**
- **Chamaeza nobilis**
- **Chamaeza mollissima**

### Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers
- **Black-tailed Leaftosser**
- **Coastal Miner**
- **Grayish Miner**
- **Thick-billed Miner**
- **Olivaceous Woodcreeper**
- **Long-tailed Woodcreeper**
- **Tyrannine Woodcreeper**
- **Wedge-billed Woodcreeper**
- **Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper**
- **Long-billed Woodcreeper**
- **Black-banded Woodcreeper**
- **Elegant Woodcreeper**
- **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**
- **Olive-backed Woodcreeper**
- **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**
- **Red-billed Scythebill**
- **Montane Woodcreeper**
- **Plain Xenops**
- **Streaked Xenops**
- **Point-tailed Palmcreeper**
- **Streaked Tuftedcheek**

### Furnariidae
- **Sclerurus caudacutus**
- **Geositta peruviana**
- **Geositta maritima**
- **Geositta crassirostris**
- **Sittasomus griseicapillus amazonus**
- **Deconychura longicauda**
- **Dendrocincla tyrannina**
- **Glyphorynchus spirurus**
- **Dendrexetastes rufigula**
- **Nasica longirostris**
- **Dendrocolaptes picumnus**
- **Xiphorhynchus elegans**
- **Xiphorhynchus guttatus**
- **Xiphorhynchus triangularis**
- **Dendroplex picus**
- **Campylorhamphus trochilirostris napensis**
- **Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger**
- **Xenops minutus**
- **Xenops rutilans**
- **Berlepschia rikeri**
- **Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii**
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<td>Cinclodes taczanowskii</td>
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**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

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<td>Gray-capped Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Myiozetetes granadensis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon-browed Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Conopias cinchoneti</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Golden-crowned Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Streaked Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Myiodynastes maculatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Piratic Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Legatus leucophaius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Crowned Slaty Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphury Flycatcher</td>
<td><em>Tyrannopsis sulphurea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tropical Kingbird</td>
<td><em>Tyrannus melancholicus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Cotingas**
- Band-tailed Fruiteater
- Barred Fruiteater
- Masked Fruiteater
- Andean Cock-of-the-rock
- Purple-throated Fruitcrow
- Amazonian Umbrellabird
- Spangled Cotinga
- Screaming Piha
- Bare-necked Fruitcrow

**Cotingidae**
- Pipreola intermedia
- Pipreola arcuata
- Pipreola pulchra
- Rupicola peruvianus
- Querula purpurata
- Cephalopterus ornatus
- Cotinga cayana
- Lipaugus vociferans
- Gymnoderus foetidus

**Manakins**
- Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin
- Blue-backed Manakin
- Yungas Manakin
- Fiery-capped Manakin
- Round-tailed Manakin
- Band-tailed Manakin
- Blue-crowned Manakin
- Cerulean-capped Manakin
- Wing-barred Piprites

** Pipridae**
- Tyrannus stolzmanni  
- Chiroxiphia pareola  
- Chiroxiphia boliviana  
- Machaeropeterus pyrocephalus  
- Pipra chloromeros  
- Pipra fasciicuadu  
- Lepidothrix coronata  
- Lepidothrix coeruleocapilla  
- Piprites chloris

**Tityras and Allies**
- Black-tailed Tityra
- Varzea Schiffornis
- Brown-winged (Thrush-like) Schiffornis
- Cinereous Mourner
- White-browed Purpletuft
- Barred Becard
- Chestnut-crowned Becard
- White-winged Becard
- Pink-throated Becard

**Tityridae**
- Tityra cayana  
- Schiffornis major  
- Schiffornis tordina  
- Laniocera hypopyra  
- Iodopleura isabella  
- Pachyrhamphus versicolor  
- Pachyrhamphus castaneus  
- Pachyrhamphus polychopterus
- Pachyrhamphus minor

**Vireos**
- Brown-capped Vireo
- Red-eyed Vireo
- Dusky-capped Greenlet
- Tawny-crowned Greenlet
- Rufous-browed Peppershrike

**Vireonidae**
- Vireo leucophrys  
- Vireo olivaceus  
- Hylophilus hypoxanthus  
- Hylophilus ochraceiceps  
- Cyclarhis gujanensis

**Crows, Jays, and Magpies**
- White-collared Jay

**Corvidae**
- Cyanolyca viridicyanus
Green Jay  
Purplish Jay  
Violaceous Jay

SWALLOWS  
Blue-and-white Swallow  
Brown-bellied Swallow  
White-banded Swallow  
Southern Rough-winged Swallow  
Brown-chested Martin  
White-winged Swallow  
Bank Swallow

HIRUNDINIDAE  
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca  
Orochelidon murina  
Atticora fasciata  
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis  
Progne tapera  
Tachycineta albiventer  
Riparia riparia

WRENS  
Scaly-breasted Wren  
Gray-mantled Wren  
House Wren  
Mountain Wren  
Sedge Wren  
Thrush-like Wren  
Inca Wren  
Moustached Wren  
Buff-breasted Wren  
Fulvous Wren  
Gray-breasted Wood-Wren  
Chestnut-breasted Wren

TROGLODYTIDAE  
Microcerculus marginatus  
Odontorchilus branickii  
Troglodytes aedon  
Troglodytes solstitialis  
Cistothorus platensis  
Pheugopedius eisenmanni  
Pheugopedius genibarbis  
Cantorchilus leucotis  
Cinnycerthia fulva  
Henicorhina leucophrys  
Cyphorhinus thoracicus

DIPPERS  
White-capped Dipper

CINCLIDAE  
Cinclus leucocephalus

DONACOBIUS  
Black-capped Donacobius

DONACOBIIDAE  
Donacobius atricapilla

THRUSHES AND ALLIES  
Andean Solitaire  
Spotted Nightingale-Thrush  
White-eared Solitaire  
Hauxwell's Thrush  
Lawrence's Thrush  
Black-billed Thrush  
Great Thrush  
Chiguano Thrush

TURDIDAE  
Myadestes ralloides  
Catharus dryas  
Entomodestes leucotis  
Turdus hauxwelli  
Turdus lawrencii  
Turdus ignobilis  
Turdus fuscater  
Turdus chiguano
Glossy-black Thrush  
White-necked Thrush

**Tropical Birding Trip Report**
**PERU: Manu & Machu Picchu Aug-Sept. 2014**

**MOCKINGBIRDS AND THRASHERS**
Long-tailed Mockingbird

**MIMIDAEO**
Mimus longicaudatus

**PIPITS**
Yellowish Pipit
Paramo Pipit

**MOTACILLIDAE**
Anthus lutescens
Anthus bogotensis

**NEW WORLD WARBLERS**
Masked Yellowthroat
Tropical Parula
Three-striped Warbler
Citrine Warbler
Pale-legged Warbler
Buff-rumped Warbler
Two-banded Warbler
Golden-bellied (Cuzco) Warbler
Russet-crowned Warbler
Slate-throated Redstart (Whitestart)
Spectacled Redstart (Whitestart)

**PARULIDAE**
Geothlypis aequinoctialis
Setophaga pitiayumi
Basileuterus tristriatus
Myiothlypis luteoviridis
Myiothlypis signata
Myiothlypis fulvicauda
Myiothlypis bivittata
Myiothlypis chrysogaster chrysogaster
Myiothlypis coronata
Myioborus miniatus
Myioborus melanocephalus

**TANAGERS, SEEDEATERS, AND ALLIES**
Red-capped Cardinal
Magpie Tanager
Slaty Tanager
Black-capped (White-browed) Hemispingus
Superciliaried Hemispingus
Oleaginous Hemispingus
Black-eared Hemispingus
Three-striped Hemispingus
Gray-hooded Bush Tanager
Orange-headed Tanager
Rust-and-yellow Tanager
Black-goggled Tanager
Flame-crested Tanager
Yellow-crested Tanager
White-shouldered Tanager
White-winged Shrike-Tanager
Masked Crimson Tanager
Silver-beaked Tanager

**THRAUPIDAE**
Paroaria gularis
Cissopis leverianus
Creurgops dentatus
Hemispingus atropileus auricularis
Hemispingus superciliaris
Hemispingus frontalis
Hemispingus melanotis
Hemispingus trifasciatus
Cnemoscopus rubrirostris
Thlypopsis sordida
Thlypopsis ruficeps
Trichothraupis melanops
Tachyphonus cristatus
Tachyphonus rufiventer
Tachyphonus luctuosus
Lanio versicolor
Ramphocelus nigrogularis
Ramphocelus carbo
Tropical Birding Trip Report

PERU: Manu & Machu Picchu Aug-Sept. 2014

Hooded Mountain-Tanager  Buthraupis montana
Grass-green Tanager  Chlorornis riefferii
Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager  Anisognathus igniventris
Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager  Anisognathus somptuosus
Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager  Delothraupis castaneoventris
Yellow-throated Tanager  Iridosornis analis
Golden-collared Tanager  Iridosornis jelskii
Fawn-breasted Tanager  Pipraeidea melanota
Blue-and-yellow Tanager  Thraupis bonariensis
Orange-eared Tanager  Chlorochrysa calliparae
Blue-gray Tanager  Thraupis episcopus
Palm Tanager  Thraupis palmarum
Blue-capped Tanager  Thraupis cyanocephala
Golden-naped Tanager  Tangara ruficervix
Silvery Tanager  Tangara viridicollis
Blue-necked Tanager  Tangara cyanicollis
Spotted Tanager  Tangara punctata
Blue-and-black Tanager  Tangara vassorii
Beryl-spangled Tanager  Tangara nigroviridis
Turquoise Tanager  Tangara mexicana
Paradise Tanager  Tangara chilensis
Bay-headed Tanager  Tangara gyrola
Golden-eared Tanager  Tangara chrysotis
Saffron-crowned Tanager  Tangara xanthocephala
Green-and-gold Tanager  Tangara schrankii
Golden Tanager  Tangara arthus
Swallow Tanager  Tersina viridis
Black-faced Dacnis  Dacnis lineata
Yellow-bellied Dacnis  Dacnis flaviventer
Purple Honeycreeper  Cyanerpes caeruleus
Chestnut-vented Conebill  Conirostrum speciosum
Cinereous Conebill  Conirostrum cinereum
Blue-backed Conebill  Conirostrum sitticolor
Capped Conebill  Conirostrum albigrons
White-browed Conebill  Conirostrum ferrugineiventre
Giant Conebill  Oreomanes fraseri
Tit-like Dacnis  Xenodacnis parina
Moustached Flowerpiercer  Diglossa mystacalis
Black-throated Flowerpiercer  Diglossa brunneiventris
Rusty Flowerpiercer  Diglossa sittoides
Masked Flowerpiercer  Diglossa cyanea
Peruvian Sierra-Finch  Phrygilus punensis
Mourning Sierra-Finch \( Phrygilus fruticeti \)
Plumbeous Sierra-Finch \( Phrygilus unicolor \)
White-throated Sierra-Finch \( Phrygilus erythronotus \)
Band-tailed Sierra-Finch \( Phrygilus alaudinus \)
White-winged Diuca-Finch \( Diuca speculifera \)
Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch \( Poospiza caesar \)
Collared Warbling-Finch \( Poospiza hispaniolensis \)
Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch \( Sicalis uropygialis \)
Saffron Finch \( Sicalis flaveola \)
Grassland Yellow-Finch \( Sicalis luteola \)
Blue-black Grassquit \( Volatinia jacarina \)
Black-and-white Seedeater \( Sporophila luctuosa \)
Chestnut-bellied Seedeater \( Sporophila castaneiventris \)
Chestnut-throated Seedeater \( Sporophila telasco \)
Black-billed Seed-Finch \( Oryzoborus angolensis \)
Band-tailed Seedeater \( Catamenia analis \)
Plain-colored Seedeater \( Catamenia inornata \)
Bananaquit \( Coereba flaveola \)
Grayish Saltator \( Saltator coerulescens \)
Dull-colored Grassquit \( Tiaris obscurus \)
Golden-billed Saltator \( Saltator aurantirostris \)
Buff-throated Saltator \( Saltator maximus \)
Slate-colored Grosbeak \( Saltator grossus \)

**SPARROWS AND ALLIES**

**EMBERIZIDAE**

Pectoral Sparrow \( Arremon taciturnus \)
Gray-browed (Stripe-headed) Brush-Finch \( Arremon assimilis poliophrys \)
Cuzco Brush-Finch \( Atlapetes canigenis \)
Black-faced (Gray-eared) Brush-Finch \( Atlapetes melanolaemus \)
Yellow-browed Sparrow \( Ammodramus aurifrons \)
Rufous-collared Sparrow \( Zonotrichia capensis \)
Short-billed Chlorospingus (Bush-Tanager) \( Chlorospingus parvirostris \)
Yellow-throated Chlorospingus (B-Tanager) \( Chlorospingus flavigularis \)
Ashy-throated Chlorospingus (B-Tanager) \( Chlorospingus canigularis \)

**CARDINALS AND ALLIES**

**CARDINALIDAE**

Hepatic Tanager \( Piranga flava \)
Red-crowned Ant-Tanager \( Habia rubica \)
Carmiol's (Olive) Tanager \( Chlorothraupis carmioli frenata \)
Black-backed Grosbeak \( Pheucticus aureoventris \)
Blue-black Grosbeak \( Cyanocompsa cyanoides \)
## Tropical Birding Trip Report

### TROUPIALS AND ALLIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Peruvian Meadowlark</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red-breasted Blackbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrub Blackbird</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pale-eyed Blackbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow-winged Blackbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Giant Cowbird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orange-backed Troupial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-billed Cacique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mountain Cacique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solitary Black Cacique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yellow-rumped Cacique</td>
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<tr>
<td>Russet-backed Oropendola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dusky-green Oropendola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive Oropendola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casqued Oropendola</td>
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### ICTERIDAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Sturnella bellicosa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Sturnella militaris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Dives warszewiczii</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agelasticus xanthophthalmus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Agelasticus thilis</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Molothrus oryzivorus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Icterus croconotus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Amblycercus holosericeus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cacicus chrysonotus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cacicus solitarius</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cacicus cela</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Psarocolius angustifrons</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Psarocolius atrovirens</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Psarocolius decumanus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Psarocolius bifasciatus</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Clypicterus oseryi</em></td>
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### SISKINS, CROSSBILLS, AND ALLIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Purple-throated Euphonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thick-billed Euphonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden-bellied (White-lobed) Euphonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bronze-green Euphonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange-bellied Euphonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rufous-bellied Euphonia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue-naped Chlorophonia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hooded Siskin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Olivaceous Siskin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FRINGILLIDAE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia chlorotica</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia laniirostris</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia chrysopasta</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia mesochrysa</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia xanthogaster</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Euphonia rufiventris</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Chlorophonia cyanea</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spinus magellanicus</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spinus olivaceus</em></td>
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### OLD WORLD SPARROWS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>House Sparrow</td>
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### PASSERIDAE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Passer domesticus</em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### MAMMALS

#### MARMOSETS, CAPUCHINS, SQUIRREL MONKEYS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Saddleback Tamarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White-fronted Capuchin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown Capuchin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Common Squirrel Monkey</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### CEBIDAE

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Saguinus fuscicollis</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cebus albifrons</em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em>Cebus apella</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Saimiri sciureus</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NIGHT MONKEYS
Spix's Night Monkey
Red-tailed (Dusky) Tití

AOTIDAE
Aotus Sp
Callicebus brunneus

HOWLER, SPIDER, AND WOOLY MONKEYS
Venezuelan Red Howler
White-bellied Spider Monkey
Silvery Woolly Monkey

ATELIDAE
Alouatta seniculus
Ateles Chamex
Lagothrix poeppigii

SQUIRRELS
Bolivian Dwarf Squirrel

SCIURIDAE
Sciurus ignitus

GUINEA PIGA & CAPYBARA
Capybara

CAVIIDAE
Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris

AGOUTIS
Brown Agouti

DASYPROCTIDAE
Dasyprocta variegata

RABBITS
Northern Viscacha
Tapeti (Brazilian Rabbit)

LEPORIDAE
Lagidium peruanum
Sylvilagus brasiliensis

RACCOONS, COATIS, OLINGOS, ETC.
Mountain Coati

PROCYONIDAE
Nasua peruviana

BEARS
Spectacled Bear

URSIDAE
Tremarctos ornatus

TAPIRS
South American (Brazilian) Tapir

TAPIRIDAE
Tapirus terrestris

PECCARIES
White-lipped Peccary

TAYASSUIDAE
Tayassu pecari

OTARIIDAE
South American Sea Lion

Otaria Flavescens