

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING AND WILDLIFE TOURS



Birding@ManuExpeditions.com

www.Birding-In-Peru.com

A BIRDING TRIP REPORT FOR MACHU-PICCHU, ABRA MALAGA AND THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE

May 2 - 15 - 2017

Tour Leader: Gustavo Bautista



Vanessa and friends



Golden-headed Quetzal

A fourteen-day relaxed trip where we recorded 7 Peruvian endemics and 19 other restricted range species plus the impressive Inca Citadel of Machu Picchu and flagship birds such as Inca Wren, Torrent Duck, Rufous-crested Coquette, Sword-billed Hummingbird, Green and white Hummingbird, Bearded Mountaineer, White-browed Tit-Spinetail, Marcapata Spinetail and many more.

SOME BIRDING LOCALITIES IN MACHUPICCHU AND ABRA MALAGA, THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE, AND PUERTO MALDONADO

Piuray Lake: -13.42425,-72.04965 (3700m)

Ollantaytambo: -13.26270,-72.26839 (2800m)

Machu Picchu: -13.16537,-72.54478 (2500m)

Abra Malaga: -13.11570,-72.34170 (3600m)

ACP San Luis: -13.07810,-72.39030 (2970m)

Paucartambo: -13.31837,-71.59740 (2900m)

Acjanaco Pass: S13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (Tres Cruces) Guard Station (3360m)

Pillahuata (bellow the Tunnels): S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600m)

Rocotal: S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 m)
Cock of the Rock Lodge: S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300m)
Quita Calzones: S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000m)
Pillcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196 (600m)
Atalaya: -12.88969,-71.35947 (500m)
Amazonia Lodge: S 12 52 232 W 071 22 527 (AL) (500m)
Manu Wildlife Center: (MWC) 12°21'19.99"S 70°42'18.06"W (250m)
Puerto Maldonado: 12°36'10.09"S 69°11'28.54"W (220m)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

May 02nd: Early pick up from the Cusco airport and then start birding at the Piuray Lake and after lunch we went to Ollantaytambo. Overnight in Pakaritampu Hotel.

May 03rd: After an early breakfast we were birding at the garden of Pakaritampu Hotel, then we took the train from Ollantaytambo to Machupicchu town, and arriving there we went up with the bus to visit the great and one of the "New" Seven Wonders of the World "which is the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, after a three-hour tour watching and getting to know about the Inca culture with our expert local guide Vilma Zúñiga, we continued birding around the archaeological site of Machu Picchu we had our buffet lunch at the Belmond Sanctuary Lodge, later on in the afternoon we took the bus to return to Machupicchu Town. Overnight in El MaPi Hotel.

May 04th: Early breakfast at El MaPi Hotel and begin the birding along the Hermanos Ayar Avenue in Machupicchu Town, and then on the way to Mandor. Lunch at El Indio Feliz, excellent food! and then ready to take our train to travel back to Ollantaytambo. Overnight at Pakaritampu Hotel.

May 05th: Breakfast. Birding around the Pakaritampu Hotel garden to get some new birds for the tour, take our private van to go to Malaga Pass (4300m), a hike up a slope on the ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes (west side of Malaga Pass) to get to a Polylepis woodland forest and watch some endemics, then we took the van and went further down but on the east side of the Malaga Pass to go to ACP San Luis where we get to see the Inca Wren one of the most wanted endemics in the Cusco area, very good views!. Late in the afternoon we took a long drive on our private van to go back to Cusco city. Overnight at Casa Andina Cusco Plaza.

May 06th: Morning drive Cusco city to Paucartambo Town a few birding stops on the way. Arriving to Paucartambo we birded from the colonial bridge and also, we had a short visit to the local church and a small folk museum dedicated to the Virgen del Carmen a big and important festivity in Cusco and all over Peru. We took our private transportation to go up to the Acjanaco Pass (3400m) short time birding here due to weather conditions, we went lower in elevation from there and had our picnic lunch stop at 2800m at the Pillahuata Tunnels, where it was also a good place to continue birding and the place where we got our binos on the "Marcapata Spinetail" another peruvian endemic, we went through and stop in different birding hotspots before we get to the Andean Cock-of-the-rock Lek where we had a great time watching eight individuals calling and displaying, we had this amazing show from a platform, but the show was not over yet, because later on the afternoon we reversed course to go up to the Mirador (1700-1800m), and wait there for another great bird to appear and that we had success!, we saw the Lyre-tailed Nightjar. We took the car to go to our lodge. Overnight at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

May 07th: We spend part of the early morning birding the garden of the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, where there are a good number of hummingbird feeders and a tanager feeding station, it was very productive,

after breakfast we had everything ready to continue going down on the Manu Road, we had several birding stops on our way to Atalaya boat port, once we arrived there we took a comfortable motorized boat down the Upper Madre de Dios River to our next lodge. We were welcomed with a delicious refreshment and instantly we were overwhelmed by the activity of hummingbirds at the garden of the lodge, we had a great time birding from the porch the bird activity was great at that time. Overnight at Amazonia Lodge.

May 08th: Full day birding at the Amazonia Lodge, we used the trail system, we even went to a small lake close to the lodge where there were lots of Hoatzins, these prehistoric-like birds are amazing. More birding from the porch and nearby. Overnight at Amazonia Lodge.

May 09th: Some more birding after breakfast, we had the Rufous-crested Coquette every day and on this day too. We had our luggage taken to the boat port of the lodge and so we just got there and took the boat down the Upper Madre de Dios River for about seven hours, we stop for some good birds along the river, and also have our eat our box-lunch. By three o'clock in the afternoon we arrived at Manu Wildlife Center, after we got installed in our rooms we were birding nearby. Overnight at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 10th: We took an early twenty-minute boat ride to the Macaw Blanquillo Claylick, arriving there we had breakfast that we took with us, and spent the whole day birding from the hide, the macaws in this particular day came late so we waited and were lucky to see them go down on the clay wall, we were very happy to see that event and also that we reported a great number of about 70 birds species just from the hide. So happy but hungry we took the boat back to the lodge to have a great and delicious lunch. In the afternoon later after lunch we were birding through some trails also not far from the lodge.

May 11th: Full day birding at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 12th: Full day birding at Manu Wildlife Center.

May 13th: GBD is today! (Global Big Day). We birded the trails of the lodge and Cocha Blanco.

May 14th: Early boat depart. Manu Wildlife Center to Puerto Maldonado. We went down the Madre de Dios River (birding on the way) for three hours approximately but just twenty minutes before we arrive to Colorado port we were so lucky to see a Jaguar sitting on the river bank, we couldn't believe it!, I took some digiscoping pictures, it was great looks at it for about 10 minutes.

Arriving at the Colorado Port we were still shocked about the fact that we saw a Jaguar, we said good-bye to our excellent boat crew members. We took a one-hour car drive to Puerto Carlos, where we took again another boat to go across the Inambari river, on the other side of the river we had our private transpot waiting for us, we had a three-hour van drive to Puerto Maldonado. We had lunch and had a break at our comfortable hotel. Overnight at Cabaña Quinta.

May 15th: Breakfast at the hotel, and began the birding in Puerto Maldonado hotspots. Pastora and Cachuela. We had a quick visit to the local market where we bought Brazil nuts and after that we went to the Puerto Maldonado airport to fly back to Cusco.

The Key to the Bird list

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

IOC = International Ornithological Congress (english and scientific names are in brackets)

+ eBird taxonomy order (2016 version)

RR = Range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

*= Heard Only

THE BIRDLIST

TINAMOUS

Great Tinamou - *Tinamus major**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

Cinereous Tinamou - *Crypturellus cinereus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Blanquillo Claylick.

Little Tinamou - *Crypturellus soui**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Blanquillo Claylick.

Undulated Tinamou - *Crypturellus undulates**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, Cocha Blanco and along the Madre de Dios River.

Black-capped Tinamou - *Crypturellus atrocapillus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

Bartlett's Tinamou - *Crypturellus bartletti**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer - *Anhima cornuta*

8 Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Cocha Blanco.

DUCKS, GEESE, AND WATERFOWL

Orinoco Goose - *Oressochen jubatus*

6 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when boating between the Manu Wildlife Center and Tambo Blanquillo Lodge.

Andean Goose - *Oressochen melanopterus*

1 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Muscovy Duck - *Cairina moschata*

10 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Colorado Port.

Torrent Duck - *Merganetta armata*

1 Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. How on earth does this species cope “acoustically” by living in such torrential waters? Gr. Mergus= a merganser, and netta=a duck. armata: L. armed, armoured, in reference to the carpal spurs in Torrent Ducks



Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera*

3 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Yellow-billed Pintail -*Anas georgica*

4 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Puna Teal - *Anas puna*

2 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Yellow-billed Teal - *Anas flavirostris*

20 Common. Seen at Piuray Lake. 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*.

Ruddy Duck (Andean Duck) - *Oxyura jamaicensis* (*O. ferruginea*)

10 Seen at Piuray Lake. Andean populations have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Jaramillo 2003, del Hoyo & Collar 2014) been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), McCracken & Sorenson (2005), and Donegan et al. (2015) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Carboneras (1992f), and Dickinson & Remsen (2013). 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.

GUANS, CHACHALACAS, AND CURASSOWS

Speckled Chachalaca - *Ortalis guttata*

Common. Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Andean Guan - *Penelope montagnii*

4 Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge, also seen in Machupicchu Town and on the Manu Road near Manu Cloud Forest Lodge (1500-1700m). In Greek mythology Penelope was daughter of Icarus and wife of Ulysses, King of Ithaca.

Blue-throated Piping-Guan - *Pipile cumanensis*

2 Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and Blanquillo Claylick.

Razor-billed Curassow - *Mitu tuberosum*

2 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, near Manu Wildlife Center.



Razor-billed Curassow – Fabrice Schmitt

NEW WORLD QUAILS

Starred Wood-Quail - *Odontophorus stellatus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland*

2 Seen at Piuray Lake. Named for Master Gunner Roland of the French Corvette L'Uranie which circumnavigated the globe in 1817-1820.

Silvery Grebe - *Podiceps occipitalis*

1 Seen at Piuray Lake.

STORKS

Wood Stork - *Mycteria americana*

40 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Colorado Port.

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

3 Seen at Piuray Lake and along the Upper Madre de Dios River.

ANHINGAS

Anhinga - *Anhinga anhinga*

1 Seen at Cocha Blanco.

HERONS, EGRETS, AND BITTERNES

Fasciated Tiger-Heron - *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

6 Seen in Machupicchu Town, on the Urubamba River and along the Upper Madre de Dios River.

Cocoi Heron - *Ardea cocoi*

13 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, and at Cocha Blanco.

Great Egret - *Ardea alba*

5 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula*

13 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Little Blue Heron - *Egretta caerulea*

1 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Tambo Blanquillo Lodge.

Striated Heron - *Butorides striata*

3 Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, Cocha Blanco and along the creek that connects Blanquillo Claylick with the Madre de Dios River.

Capped Heron - *Pilherodius pileatus*

3 Seen at Cocha Blanco and along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Tambo Blanquillo Lodge.

IBISES AND SPOONBILLS

Puna Ibis - *Plegadis ridgwayi*

2 Seen at Piuray Lake. Named for Robert Ridgeway US ornithologist and curator of Birds at the Smithsonian (1880-1829).

Andean Ibis - *Theristicus branickii*

2 Seen in Paucartambo, at Colquepata.

Roseate Spoonbill - *Platalea ajaja*

2 Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Colorado Port.

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus*

Common. Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, at Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura*

6 Seen at Piuray Lake, along the Madre de Dios River, at Puerto Carlos when crossing the Inambari River, and in Puerto Maldonado. 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*

7 Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, and at Manu Wildlife Center.

King Vulture - *Sarcoramphus papa*

4 Seen at Amazonia Lodge and at Blanquillo Claylick.

HAWKS, EAGLES, AND KITES

Black-and-chestnut Eagle (EN) - *Spizaetus isidori*

1 Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis. Named after Isidore Geoffrey Saint – Hilliaire 1805-1861 French zoologist. **ENDANGERED**.

Black-collared Hawk - *Busarellus nigricollis*

1 Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Plumbeous Kite - *Ictinia plumbea*

1 Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Slate-colored Hawk - *Buteogallus schistaceus*

2 Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Great Black Hawk - *Buteogallus urubitinga*

4 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Roadside Hawk - *Rupornis magnirostris*

8 Seen on the Manu Road between the Tanager Corner and the Thousand-meter Bridge (1100-1300m), along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, at Manu Wildlife Center, on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port and in Puerto Maldonado.

Variable Hawk - *Geranoaetus polyosoma*

1 Seen on the Manu Road, at Acjanaco Pass. Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* and *B. polyosoma* are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that *B. polyosoma* and *B. poecilochrous* are conspecific. [incorp. Cabot & De Vries 2003, Vaurie 1962]. SACC proposal passed to treat as conspecific. Cabot & de Vries (2003, 2004, 2010) presented additional data that support their recognition as separate species. SACC proposal to re-elevate *poecilochrous* to species rank did not pass.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle- *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

1 Seen at Piuray Lake.

RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS

(Grey-necked) Gray-cowled Wood-Rail - *Aramides cajaneus*

3 Seen at Amazonia Lodge and heard at Manu Wildlife Center. The old Gray-necked Wood-Rail has been split two ways – Russet-naped Wood-Rail *Aramides albiventris* of Mexico and the Caribbean slope of Costa Rica and the one we saw of the Pacific slope of Costa Rica to Argentina.

Purple Gallinule - *Porphyrio martinicus*

1 Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Azure Gallinule - *Porphyrio flavirostris*

1 Seen at Cocha Blanco. Sure is azure!



Alex Durand

Common Gallinule - *Gallinula galeata*

5 Seen at Piuray Lake. Note that the New World form has been split from the Common Moorhen of Eurasia. Common Gallinule of Western Hemisphere is split from Common Moorhen on the basis of morphological, genetic, and vocal differences (Groenenberg et al 2008).

Slate-colored Coot (Andean Coot) - *Fulica ardesiaca*

Common. Seen at Piuray Lake. Called "Andean Coot" in Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996 and Ridgely et al. (2001) but other authors use Slate-colored Coot.

LIMPKIN

Limpkin - *Aramus guarauna*

3 Seen at Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado.

STILTS

Black-necked Stilt (White-backed Stilt) - *Himantopus mexicanus (H. melanurus)*

2 Seen at Piuray Lake. The SACC says: *Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Vaurie 1965c, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt") and was so treated by Dickinson (2003). Many authors continue to treat them as conspecific, e.g., Pierce (1996), Christidis & Boles (2008), and Dickinson & Remsen (2013). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* as a separate species (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies (Mayr & Short 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Pierce 1996), and with from one to six species-level taxa recognized by various authors. Virtually no data are available relevant to taxon-ranking of allopatric populations. The contact between *mexicanus* and *melanurus* in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study. Dickinson & Remsen (2013) and del Hoyo & Collar (2014) treated all New World taxa as subspecies of a broadly distributed species, *H. himantopus* (as "Black-winged Stilt"). SACC proposal needed.

PLOVERS AND LAPWINGS

Pied Lapwing (Pied Plover) - *Vanellus cayanus (Hoploxypterus cayanus)*

4 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Southern Lapwing - *Vanellus chilensis*

4 Seen along the Madre de Dios River and in Puerto Maldonado expanding rapidly in Peru

Andean Lapwing - *Vanellus resplendens*

8 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Collared Plover - *Charadrius collaris*

3 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana - *Jacana jacana*

4 Seen at Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado.

SANDPIPERS AND ALLIES

Spotted Sandpiper - *Actitis macularius*

5 Seen at Piuray Lake and along the Madre de Dios River.

Lesser Yellowlegs - *Tringa flavipes*

1 Seen at Piuray Lake.

GULLS, TERNS, AND SKIMMERS

Andean Gull - *Chroicocephalus serranus*

2 Seen at Piuray Lake.

Yellow-billed Tern - *Sternula superciliaris*

2 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Large-billed Tern - *Phaetusa simplex*

2 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Black Skimmer - *Rynchops niger*

14 Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Rock Pigeon - *Columba livia*

Seen at Piuray Lake, in Machupicchu Town, at Paucartambo town and in Puerto Maldonado. The feral population common near cities and towns.

Pale-vented Pigeon - *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Seen along the Upper Madre de Dios River, and at Cocha Blanco.

Spot-winged Pigeon - *Patagioenas maculosa*

Seen at Piuray Lake and at Pakaritampu Hotel. Like many of this family having a population explosion due to monocultural agricultural methods.

Plumbeous Pigeon - *Patagioenas plumbea*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, and on the Manu Road between the Tanager Corner and the Thousand-meter Bridge (1100-1300m).

Ruddy Pigeon - *Patagioenas subvinacea**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Ruddy Ground-Dove - *Columbina talpacoti*

Seen on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Bare-faced Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia ceciliae*

Seen at Pakaritampu Hotel.

White-tipped Dove - *Leptotila verreauxi*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Gray-fronted Dove - *Leptotila rufaxilla*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center. This and the previous species have complicated distribution with places where they occur side by side and other where only one occurs or is more common. In this part of Peru the two species appear to segregate one another by elevation. White-tipped

is found in the foothills and Gray-fronted in the lowlands. At least one is far more common than the other at different elevations.

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*

Seen at Pakaritampu Hotel.

HOATZIN

Hoatzin - *Opisthocomus hoazin*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Cocha Blanco.

CUCKOOS

Greater Ani - *Crotophaga major*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Smooth-billed Ani - *Crotophaga ani*

Seen on the Manu Road in Patria (600-900m), at Blanquillo Claylick, on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Little Cuckoo - *Coccyua minuta*

Glimpsed on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port.

Squirrel Cuckoo - *Piaya cayana*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Black-bellied Cuckoo - *Piaya melanogaster*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

OWLS

Rufescent Screech-Owl - *Megascops ingens ingens**

Heard on the Manu Road at the Mirador (1700-1800m).

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl - *Megascops watsonii**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

Amazonian Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium hardyi**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Burrowing Owl - *Athene cunicularia*

Seen along the Upper Madre de Dios River.

NIGHTJARS AND ALLIES

Sand-colored Nighthawk - *Chordeiles rupestris*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, when sailing between the Manu Wildlife Center and Tambo Blanquillo Lodge.

Common Pauraque - *Nyctidromus albicollis**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Lyre-tailed Nightjar - *Uropsalis lyra*

A male seen in flight on the Manu Road at the Mirador (1700-1800m).



Lyre-tailed Nightjar male – Caroline Simpson

Ladder-tailed Nightjar - *Hydropsalis climacocerca*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, near the creek.

POTOOS

Great Potoo - *Nyctibius grandis*

Seen on the Manu Road between Pilcopata and Atalaya (500-600m).

Andean Potoo - *Nyctibius maculosus*

Seen on the Manu Road in Lower Rocotal (1800-2000m).

SWIFTS

White-collared Swift - *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis, Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Short-tailed Swift - *Chaetura brachyura*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Fork-tailed Palm-Swift (Neotropical Palm Swift) - *Tachornis squamata*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port, and in Puerto Maldonado.

HUMMINGBIRDS

White-necked Jacobin - *Florisuga mellivora*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and Blanquillo Claylick.

Rufous-breasted Hermit - *Glaucis hirsutus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center.

White-bearded Hermit - *Phaethornis hispidus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

(E) Koepcke's Hermit - *Phaethornis koepckeae*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Reddish Hermit - *Phaethornis ruber*

Seen Manu Wildlife Center.

(RR) White-browed Hermit - *Phaethornis stuarti*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Wedge-billed Hummingbird - *Schistes geoffroyi*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Lesser Violetear - *Colibri cyanotus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge. The Central and Middle American form of Green Violetear have been split into Mexican Violetear by the AOU so the form which occurs from Costa Rica to Bolivia is now this species.

Sparkling Violetear - *Colibri coruscans*

Seen at Pakaritampu Lodge.

Black-eared Fairy - *Heliostyris auritus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center.

Wire-crested Thorntail - *Discosura popelairii*

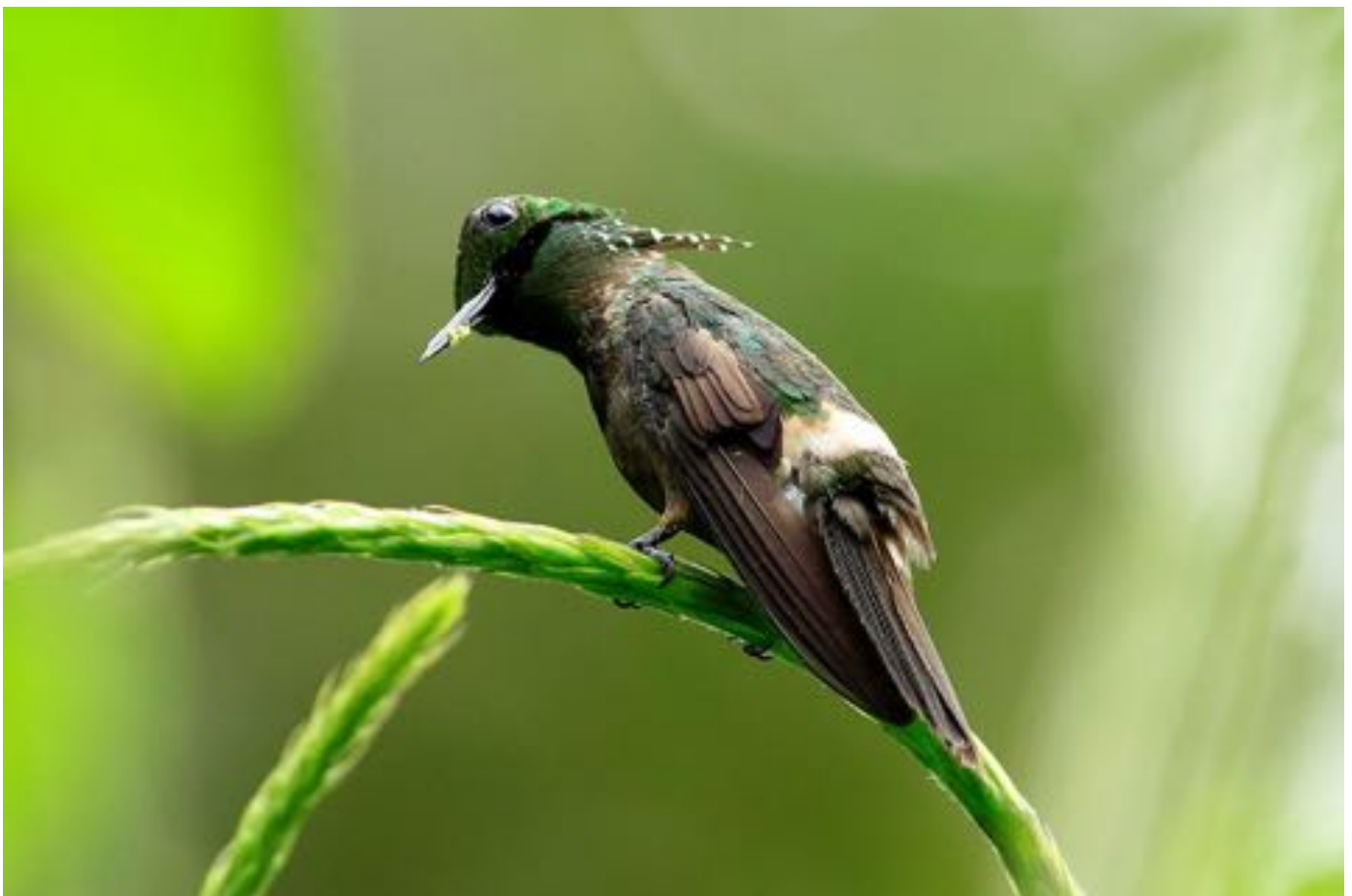
Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Rufous-crested Coquette - *Lophornis delattrei*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge. We had cracking views on this *Verbena* sp. lover species. Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838).

Festive Coquette - *Lophornis chalybeus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.



Festive Coquette – Alex Durand

Speckled Hummingbird - *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Seen on the Manu Road at Pillahuata Tunnels (2600-2800m) and at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Long-tailed Sylph - *Aglaiocercus kingii*

Seen on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m). This long-tailed hummingbird was named for Admiral Philip Parker King, British marine surveyor, naturalist and traveler in tropical America 1825-1830.

Green-tailed Trainbearer - *Lesbia nuna*

1 Seen at Pakaritampu Hotel. Lesbia: Gr. Lesbias= woman of Lesbos. nuna: Nouna-Koali, a graceful Indian virgin in Jean F. Denis's novel (1829) "Ismaël Ben Kaïzar ou la découverte du Nouveau Monde".

Blue-mantled Thornbill - *Chalcostigma stanleyi*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Bearded Mountaineer (E) - *Oreonympha nobilis*

1 Seen at Pakaritampu Hotel. From the Greek – oros = mountain and numphe = nymph, meaning Mountain Nymph!.

Bronzy Inca - *Coeligena coeligena*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Collared Inca - *Coeligena torquata*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Sword-billed Hummingbird - *Ensifera ensifera*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Chestnut-breasted Coronet - *Boissonneaua matthewsii*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

Booted Racket-tail - *Ocreatus underwoodii*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge. Ocreatus: L. ocreatus, ocrea= greave, legging, booted, greaved. underwoodii: In honor of Cecil Frank Underwood (1867-1943) English naturalist, taxidermist in Costa Rica 1889-1943.



Gould's Jewelfront - *Heliodoxa aurescens*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Violet-fronted Brilliant - *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Giant Hummingbird - *Patagona gigas*

Seen in Paucartambo town. The world's largest Hummingbird.

Blue-tailed Emerald - *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Violet-headed Hummingbird - *Klais guimeti*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Gray-breasted Sabrewing - *Campylopterus largipennis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Fork-tailed Woodnymph - *Thalurania furcata*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Many-spotted Hummingbird - *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

White-bellied Hummingbird - *Amazilia chionogaster*

Seen at Pakaritampu Hotel and in Paucartambo town.

Green-and-white Hummingbird - *Amazilia viridicauda*

Seen in Machupicchu and in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. The relationship between this species and the previous need some investigation.

Sapphire-spangled Emerald - *Amazilia lactea bartletti*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Golden-tailed Sapphire - *Chrysuronia oenone*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

White-chinned Sapphire - *Hylocharis cyanus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

TROGONS

Golden-headed Quetzal - *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Seen in Rocotal area.

Black-tailed Trogon - *Trogon melanurus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and Manu Wildlife Center and in Puerto Maldonado.

Blue-crowned Trogon - *Trogon curucui*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Collared Trogon - *Trogon collaris**

Heard near Cocha Blanco.

MOTMOTS

Andean Motmot - *Momotus aequatorialis*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. *M. aequatorialis* is one of six species in the *Momotus momota* complex. So there are now 6 recognized species that came out of the old Blue-crowned Motmot.

***Momotus coeruliceps* Blue-crowned Motmot – NE and Central Mexico**

***Momotus lessoni* Blue-diademed Motmot – South Mexico to Central Panama**

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

***Momotus bahamensis* Trinidad Motmot – Trinidad & Tobago**

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

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

Broad-billed Motmot - *Electron platyrhynchum*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, along the Madre de Dios River, Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado.

Amazon Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle amazona*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River and at Blanquillo Claylick.

Green Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle americana*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

PUFFBIRDS AND NUNBIRDS

Western Striolated-Puffbird - *Nystalus obamai*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge. Named for the ex President of the United States Barack Obama

Black-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa nigrifrons*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center. *Monasa* is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds.

Swallow-winged Puffbird - *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Upper Madre de Dios River, and Manu Wildlife Center.

JACAMARS

(RR) Purus Jacamar - *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.



Purus Jacamar – Kit Larson

(RR) White-throated Jacamar - *Brachygalba albogularis*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Bluish-fronted Jacamar (RR) - *Galbula cyanescens*

Seen on the Manu Road between the Tanager Corner and the Thousand-meter Bridge (1100-1300m), at Manu Wildlife Center, and Cocha Blanco.

NEW WORLD BARBETS

Gilded Barbet - *Capito auratus**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Lemon-throated Barbet - *Eubucco richardsoni**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Versicolored Barbet (NT) - *Eubucco versicolor*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and Quita Calzones Bridge.

TOUCANS

White-throated Toucan - *Ramphastos tucanus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center and Cocha Blanco.

Channel-billed Toucan - *Ramphastos vitellinus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center and Cocha Blanco.

WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS

(RR) Ocellated Piculet - *Picumnus dorbignyanus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and heard in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.



Ocellated Piculet

(RR) Fine-barred Piculet - *Picumnus subtilis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cruentatus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Little Woodpecker - *Veniliornis passerinus*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

White-throated Woodpecker - *Piculus leucolaemus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center and heard around Cocha Blanco.

Golden-olive Woodpecker - *Colaptes rubiginosus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Spot-breasted Woodpecker - *Colaptes punctigula*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Andean Flicker - *Colaptes rupicola*

Seen at Piuray Lake.



Andean Flicker –Fabrice Scmitt

Ringed Woodpecker - *Ceelus torquatus**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Lineated Woodpecker - *Dryocopus lineatus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center, Blanquillo Claylick, and Cocha Blanco.

Red-necked Woodpecker - *Campephilus rubicollis*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker - *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

FALCONS AND CARACARAS

Collared Forest-Falcon - *Micrastur semitorquatus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Black Caracara - *Daptrius ater*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, and along the Madre de Dios River. There are no true Crows in South America and the Caracaras fill that ecological niche as scavengers.

Red-throated Caracara - *Ibycter americanus*

Seen at Puerto Carlos when crossing the Inambari River.

Mountain Caracara - *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Seen at Piuray Lake and in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Southern Caracara (Southern Crested Caracara) - *Caracara plancus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*

Common. Seen at Piuray Lake and in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.

Bat Falcon - *Falco ruficularis*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

NEW WORLD PARROTS

Barred Parakeet - *Bolborhynchus lineola*

Seen in Lower Rocotal (1800-2000m).

Amazonian Parrotlet (NT) - *Nannopsittaca dachilleae*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Tui Parakeet - *Brotogeris sanctithomae*

Heard and seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Cobalt-winged Parakeet - *Brotogeris cyanoptera*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Upper Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado.

Orange-cheeked Parrot (NT) - *Pyrilia barrabandi*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick. Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator.

Blue-headed Parrot - *Pionus menstruus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center.

Yellow-crowned Amazon - *Amazona ochrocephala*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Mealy Amazon - *Amazona farinosa*

Seen at Cocha Blanco. Farinosa is Latin for "Sprinkled with Flour" referring to the "dusted" appearance of this Amazon.

Scaly-naped Amazon - *Amazona mercenarius*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Dusky-headed Parakeet - *Aratinga weddellii*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick.

Red-bellied Macaw - *Orthopsittaca manilatus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw - *Ara ararauna*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Military Macaw - *Ara militaris*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge. **VULNERABLE.**

Scarlet Macaw - *Ara macao*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, and Cocha Blanco.



Scarlet Macaw – Alex Durand

Red-and-green Macaw - *Ara chloropterus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center, Blanquillo Claylick, and along the Madre de Dios River.

Chestnut-fronted Macaw - *Ara severus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River., Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, Cocha Blanco.

Mitred Parakeet - *Psittacara mitratus*

1 flock in flight. Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. Fjelds & Krabbe (1990) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) suggested that the subspecies *alticola* of Peru might deserve species rank from *Psittacara mitratus*. Arndt (2006) provided further rationale for treatment of *alticola* as a separate species. SACC proposal to recognize *alticola* as a separate species did not pass. Not recognized by Schulenberg et al. (2007) or Remsen et al. (2013).

White-eyed Parakeet - *Psittacara leucophthalmus*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, and Cocha Blanco.

TYPICAL ANT BIRDS

Chestnut-shouldered Antwren - *Euchrepomis humeralis*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Great Antshrike - *Taraba major**

Heard at Blanquillo Claylick.

Barred Antshrike - *Thamnophilus doliatus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center and in Puerto Maldonado.

Plain-winged Antshrike - *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center.

Variable Antshrike - *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Dusky-throated Antshrike - *Thamnomanes ardesiacus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Bluish-slate Antshrike - *Thamnomanes schistogynus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Plain-throated Antwren - *Isleria hauxwelli*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Spot-winged Antshrike - *Pygoptila stellaris*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Pygmy Antwren - *Myrmotherula brachyura*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, Cocha Blanco.

(RR) Sclater's Antwren - *Myrmotherula sclateri*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center.

Amazonian Streaked-Antwren - *Myrmotherula multostriata*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center, and Cocha Blanco.

Stripe-chested Antwren - *Myrmotherula longicauda**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

White-flanked Antwren - *Myrmotherula axillaris*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center. Willis (1984), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved.

Long-winged Antwren - *Myrmotherula longipennis*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Gray Antwren - *Myrmotherula menetriesii*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Striated Antbird - *Drymophila devillei**

Heard at Blanquillo Claylick.

Western White-backed Fire-eye - *Pyriglena maura**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

White-browed Antbird - *Myrmoborus leucophrys*

Seen on the Manu Road in Patria (600-900m), Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center, Blanquillo Claylick.



White-browed Antbird –Ian Merrill

Silvered Antbird - *Sclateria naevia**

Heard at Cocha Blanco.

Plumbeous Antbird - *Myrmeciza hyperythra*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Chestnut-tailed Antbird - *Myrmeciza hemimelaena*

Seen on the Manu Road at Quita Calzones Bridge.

(RR) Goeldi's Antbird - *Myrmeciza goeldii*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Blanquillo Claylick. Favors Bamboo but is not restricted to it. Named for Emil August Goeldi, German naturalist resident in Brazil and author of "Aves do Brasil" 1894.

White-throated Antbird - *Gymnopithys salvini**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Common Scale-backed Antbird - *Willisornis poecilinotus**

Heard at Blanquillo Claylick.

Black-spotted Bare-eye - *Phlegopsis nigromaculata**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge, and Manu Wildlife Center.

ANTPITTAS

(E) Red-and-white Antpitta - *Grallaria erythroleuca**

Heard on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Rufous Antpitta - *Grallaria rufula occobambae**

Heard on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Amazonian Antpitta - *Hyllopezus berlepschi**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

TAPACULOS

Rusty-belted Tapaculo - *Liosceles thoracicus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

(Northern) White-crowned Tapaculo - *Scytalopus atratus**

Heard on the Manu Road at Pillahuata Tunnels (2600-2800m).

(RR) Puna Tapaculo- *Scytalopus simonsi**

Heard in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

ANTTHRUSHES

Black-faced Antthrush - *Formicarius analis**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Cocha Blanco.

Rufous-breasted Antthrush - *Formicarius rufipectus**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

OVENBIRDS AND WOODCREEPERS

Olivaceous Woodcreeper - *Sittasomus griseicapillus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center. Certainly, consists of multiple species (Hardy et al. 1991, Ridgely & Tudor 1994, Parker et al. 1995, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Hilty 2003), with at least five subspecies groups possibly deserving separate species status (Marantz et al. 2003). The subspecies *viridis* and *amazonus* are elevational replacements in southern Peru with different song types (Robbins et al. 2013).

Long-tailed Woodcreeper - *Deconychura longicauda*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper - *Glyphorhynchus spirurus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper - *Dendrexetastes rufigula*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center.

Long-billed Woodcreeper - *Nasica longirostris*

Seen and heard at Manu Wildlife Center and Cocha Blanco.



Black-banded Woodcreeper - *Dendrocolaptes picumnus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Striped Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Elegant Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus elegans*

Seen at 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 nominate *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 along the Madre de Dios River, at Manu Wildlife Center. The most common Lowland rainforest Woodcreeper, seen at Manu Wildlife Center; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting is weak.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper - *Dendroplex picus*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Inambari Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center. SACC says The Amazonian *fuscicapillus* subspecies group (with *madeirae* and *layardi*) was formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1925) treated as a separate species from *Lepidocolaptes albolineatus* –Lineated Woodcreeper but recent authors have followed Zimmer (1934c) in treating them as conspecific; Hilty (2003) suspected that this treatment will be shown to be correct, and Marantz et al. (2003) suspected that more than one species was involved. Rodrigues et al. (2013) treated all diagnosable taxa in the complex as separate species; they also described a new species, *Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae*, from southwestern Amazonia. [SACC proposal passed to recognize *fatimalimae* as a species and also elevate subspecies *layardi* and *fuscicapillus* to species rank.](#) So there are now 5 species

- | |
|--|
| <p>A. <i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> = Guianan Woodcreeper
B. <i>Lepidocolaptes duidae</i> = Duida Woodcreeper
C. <i>Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae</i> = Inambari Woodcreeper
D. <i>Lepidocolaptes fuscicapillus</i> = Rondonia Woodcreeper
E. <i>Lepidocolaptes layardi</i> = Layard's Woodcreeper</p> |
|--|

Streaked Xenops - *Xenops rutilans*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, and on the way to Mandor.

Pale-legged Hornero - *Furnarius leucopus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

Cream-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclodes albiventris*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the albiventris group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. olrogi*, *C. oustaleti*, *C. comechingonus*, and *C. antarcticus*. SACC proposal passed to elevate the albiventris and albidiventris groups to species rank. Derryberry et al. (2011) also corroborated this treatment. As for English names, Jaramillo (2003) proposed Cream-winged Cinclodes for *C. albiventris* and Buff-winged Cinclodes for *C. fuscus*, and Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action. SACC proposal needed.

Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner - *Philydor erythropterum*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner - *Philydor rufum*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner - *Anabacerthia ruficaudata*
Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner - *Automolus rufipileatus**
Seen and heard at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center.

Spotted Barbtail - *Premnoplex brunnescens**
Heard on the Manu Road at the Mirador (1700-1800m).

(E) White-browed Tit-Spinetail - *Leptasthenura xenothorax*
Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes. **CRITICALLY ENDANGERED**

Streak-throated Canastero - *Asthenes humilis*
Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Plain Softtail - *Thriphoga fusciceps**
Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

(E) Marcapata Spinetail - *Cranioleuca marcapatae*
Seen on the Manu Road at Pillahuata Tunnels (2600-2800m).



Marcapata Spinetail

(E) Creamy-crested Spinetail (- *Cranioleuca albicapilla)**

Heard on the Manu Road, at Acjanaco Pass.

Azara's Spinetail - *Synallaxis azarae*

Seen and heard in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. Named for Brigadier General Felix Manuel de Azara (1742-1821) Spanish military engineer commanding the Paraguay/Brazilian frontier 1781-1801.

Dark-breasted Spinetail - *Synallaxis albigularis*

Seen and heard along the Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, and Cocha Blanco.

Plain-crowned Spinetail - *Synallaxis gujanensis**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and in Puerto Maldonado.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

White-tailed Tyrannulet - *Mecocerculus poecilocercus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

White-banded Tyrannulet - *Mecocerculus stictopterus*

Seen and heard on the Manu Road at Pillahuata Tunnels (2600-2800m).

White-throated Tyrannulet - *Mecocerculus leucophrys*

Seen on the Manu Road, at Acjanaco Pass.

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet - *Phaeomyias murina*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet - *Tyrannulus elatus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Forest Elaenia - *Myiopagis gaimardii*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Sierran Elaenia - *Elaenia pallatangae*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge and on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Torrent Tyrannulet - *Serpophaga cinerea*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and in Paucartambo Town.

Streak-necked Flycatcher - *Mionectes striaticollis*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Olive-striped Flycatcher - *Mionectes olivaceus*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Slaty-capped Flycatcher - *Leptopogon superciliaris*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

(RR) Sclater's Tyrannulet - *Phyllomyias sclateri*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor. Named for Phillip Ludley Sclater, English ornithologist and collector.

Tawny-rumped Tyrannulet - *Phyllomyias uropygialis*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

Many-colored Rush Tyrant - *Tachuris rubrigastra*

Seen at Piuray Lake. Great views of this stunning bird.



Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant - *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Seen and heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

(RR) White-bellied Tody-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus griseipectus**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus granadensis*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher - *Poecilatriccus latirostris**

Heard in Puerto Maldonado.

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum maculatum*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Yellow-olive Flycatcher (Yellow-olive Flatbill) - *Tolmomyias sulphurens*

Seen at Quita Calzones Bridge.

White-crested Spadebill - *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Cinnamon Flycatcher - *Pyrhomyias cinnamomeus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge and in Machupicchu Town on the way to Mandor.

Smoke-colored Pewee - *Contopus fumigatus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Black Phoebe - *Sayornis nigricans*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and in Paucartambo Town. this is the southern subspecies *latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

Austral Vermilion Flycatcher - *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado. In a recent paper – Carmi et al 2016 it strongly suggests several taxonomic changes to the genus *Pyrocephalus*, including elevating three currently recognized subspecies to full species status: the austral migrant South American subspecies *rubinus*, and the two Galápagos subspecies *dubius* and *nanus*. As such, they propose a revised taxonomy.

Species *Pyrocephalus rubinus* (Boddaert, 1783), Austral Vermilion Flycatcher

Species *Pyrocephalus obscurus* Gould, 1839, Vermilion Flycatcher

Species *Pyrocephalus nanus* Gould, 1838, Galápagos Vermilion Flycatcher

Species *Pyrocephalus dubius* Gould, 1839, San Cristóbal Vermilion Flycatcher

The San Cristobal Vermillion Flycatcher is extinct

White-winged Black-Tyrant - *Knipolegus aterrimus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

Drab Water Tyrant - *Ochthornis littoralis*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, creek along the Blanquillo Claylick, and at Manu Wildlife Center.

White-fronted Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola albifrons*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant (Maroon-belted Chat-Tyrant) - *Ochthoeca cinnamomeiventris* (*O. thoracica*)*

Heard on the Manu Road at Pillahuata Tunnels (2600-2800m). Garcia-Moreno et al. (1998) suggested that the plumage and genetic differences between subspecies groups north and south of the Marañon should be recognized at the species level, with *Ochthoeca thoracica* the name for the southern species. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) reported that there are also vocal differences that would support this split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) and Hilty (2003) further recognized Venezuelan *nigrita* as a separate species from *O. cinnamomeiventris*, as done by Cory & Hellmayr (1927); see Zimmer (1937b) for the rationale for treating them all as conspecific based on plumage pattern, the treatment followed by Fitzpatrick (2004). Proposal needed.

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant - *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

White-browed Chat-Tyrant - *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

Bright-rumped Attila - *Attila spadiceus**

Heard at Cocha Blanco.

White-rumped Sirystes - *Sirystes albocinereus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Swainson's Flycatcher - *Myiarchus swainsoni*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Short-crested Flycatcher - *Myiarchus ferox*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Lesser Kiskadee - *Pitangus lictor*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Boat-billed Flycatcher - *Megarynchus pitangua*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

Rusty-margined Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes cayanensis*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Social Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes similis*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, Cocha Blanco, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Gray-capped Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River and at Amazonia Lodge.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor.

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher - *Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick. An Austral migrant and the bird with the longest scientific name in the world.

Tropical Kingbird - *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town, at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, Cocha Blanco, and in Puerto Maldonado.

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga - *Ampelion rubrocristatus*

Seen on the Manu Road, at Acjanaco Pass.

Andean Cock-of-the-rock - *Rupicola peruvianus*

Seen on the Manu Road near Manu Cloud Forest Lodge (1500-1700m), at the Cock-of-the-rock Lek, and between the Tanager Corner and the Thousand-meter Bridge (1100-1300m).

Purple-throated Fruitcrow - *Querula purpurata**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

Screaming Piha - *Lipaugus vociferans**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

MANAKINS

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin - *Tyranneutes stolzmanni**

Heard at Manu Wildlife Center.

(RR) Yungas Manakin - *Chiroxiphia boliviana**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Band-tailed Manakin - *Pipra fasciicauda*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Fiery-capped Manakin - *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

Wing-barred Piprites - *Piprites chloris**

Heard at Blanquillo Claylick, and Manu Wildlife Center.

TITYRAS AND ALLIES

Masked Tityra - *Tityra semifasciata*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Cinereous Mourner - *Laniocera hypopyrra*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Barred Becard - *Pachyramphus versicolor*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, and on the way to Mandor.

VIREOS AND GREENLETS

Brown-capped Vireo - *Vireo leucophrys*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge, in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor.

Red-eyed Vireo - *Vireo olivaceus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick and at Manu Wildlife Center. Some classifications have considered the South American chivi group as a separate species ("Chivi Vireo") from *V. olivaceus*, or as conspecific with *V. flavoviridis* (Hamilton 1962). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested, however, that more than one species may be involved within the South American chivi group itself.

Dusky-capped Greenlet - *Pachysylvia hypoxantha*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

JAYS

Purplish Jay (RR) - *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River and at Puerto Carlos when crossing the Inambari River.

Violaceous Jay - *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

SWALLOWS

Blue-and-white Swallow - *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, in Paucartambo town, at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, and along the Upper Madre de Dios River.

Brown-bellied Swallow - *Orochelidon murina*

Seen at Piuray Lake and in Paucartambo town.

White-thighed Swallow - *Atticora tibialis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge.

White-banded Swallow - *Atticora fasciata*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick and in Puerto Maldonado.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow - *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Seen on the Manu Road in Patria (600-900m), at Blanquillo Claylick, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Gray-breasted Martin - *Progne chalybea*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Brown-chested Martin - *Progne tapera*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, and in Puerto Maldonado.

White-winged Swallow - *Tachycineta albiventer*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

WRENS

Scaly-breasted Wren (Southern Nightingale-Wren) - *Microcerculus marginatus**

Heard at Quita Calzones Bridge.

House Wren - *Troglodytes aedon*

Seen and heard at the Pakaritampu Hotel, in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, on the Manu Road at Acjanaco Pass, along the Madre de Dios River, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado. 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*, is treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005).

Thrush-like Wren - *Campylorhynchus turdinus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

(E) Inca Wren - *Pheugopedius eisenmanni*

Seen and heard in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis. A Peruvian endemic. Named for Eugene Eisenmann US/Panamanian ornithologist (1906-1981).



Inca Wren – Dave Krueper

(RR) Moustached Wren (RR) - *Pheugopedius genibarbis*

Seen on the Manu Road in Patria (600-900m), at Manu Wildlife Center, and Blanquillo Claylick.

Buff-breasted Wren - *Cantorchilus leucotis*

Glimpsed in Puerto Maldonado.

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren - *Henicorhina leucophrys*

Seen and heard in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge, in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, on the Manu Road at the Cock-of-the-rock Lek.

DONACOBIUS

Black-capped Donacobius - *Donacobius atricapilla*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

THRUSHES AND SOLITAIRES

Andean Solitaire - *Myadestes ralloides*

Seen and heard in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, on the Manu Road along the Lower Rocotal (1800-2000m), and between the Tanager Corner and the Thousand-meter Bridge (1100-1300m).

Spotted Nightingale-Thrush - *Catharus dryas**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

White-eared Solitaire - *Entomodestes leucotis**

Heard in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Great Thrush - *Turdus fuscater*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis and on the Manu Road below the Acjanaco Pass.

Chiguanco Thrush - *Turdus chiguanco*

Seen at Piuray Lake, at the Pakaritampu Hotel, and in Paucartambo Town.

White-necked Thrush - *Turdus albicollis*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

PIPITS

Short-billed Pipit - *Anthus furcatus*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

Paramo Pipit - *Anthus bogotensis*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula - *Setophaga pitiaiyumi*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor and at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Citrine Warbler - *Myiothlypis luteoviridis*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

Pale-legged Warbler - *Myiothlypis signata*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.

Buff-rumped Warbler - *Myiothlypis fulvicauda**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge.

Two-banded Warbler - *Myiothlypis bivittata**

Heard at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Russet-crowned Warbler - *Myiothlypis coronata*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Slate-throated Redstart (Slate-throated Whitestart) - *Myioborus miniatus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, on the way to Mandor, on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m), at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, and Quita Calzones Bridge.

Spectacled Redstart (Spectacled Whitestart) - *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and in Machupicchu Town on the way to Mandor.

TANAGERS AND ALLIES

Red-capped Cardinal - *Paroaria gularis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, along the Madre de Dios River, at Blanquillo Claylick, at Cocha Blanco and in Puerto Maldonado.

Slaty Tanager (RR) - *Creurgops dentatus*

Seen on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m).

Oleaginous Hemispingus - *Hemispingus frontalis*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the way to Mandor.

Rust-and-yellow Tanager (RR) - *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

Yellow-crested Tanager - *Tachyphonus rufiventer*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

White-shouldered Tanager - *Tachyphonus luctuosus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center.

White-winged Shrike-Tanager - *Lanio versicolor*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Silver-beaked Tanager - *Ramphocelus carbo*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado. Common in the Amazonia lowlands but not in primary forest.

Masked Crimson Tanager - *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Cocha Blanco.

Hooded Mountain-Tanager - *Buthraupis montana*

Seen on the Manu Road below the Acjanaco Pass.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager - *Anisognathus igniventris*

Seen on the eastern side of the Abra Malaga Pass, in ACP San Luis.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager - *Pipraeidea bonariensis*

Seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel. The southernmost ranging Tanager named for the Argentine capital Buenos Aires.

Orange-eared Tanager - *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Blue-gray Tanager - *Thraupis episcopus*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, Atalaya Town, at Amazonia Lodge, Manu Wildlife Center, Cocha Blanco, and in Puerto Maldonado. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Blue-capped Tanager - *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge and in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Silvery Tanager - *Tangara viridicollis*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge and in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Blue-necked Tanager - *Tangara cyanicollis*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Yellow-bellied Tanager - *Tangara xanthogastra*

Seen at Quita Calzones Bridge.

Spotted Tanager - *Tangara punctata*

Seen at Quita Calzones Bridge.

Beryl-spangled Tanager - *Tangara nigroviridis*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the way to Mandor. Beryl is a well known variety of mineral which include Emerald and Aquamarine – hence the name of the bird.

Turquoise Tanager - *Tangara mexicana*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center.

Paradise Tanager - *Tangara chilensis*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Quita Calzones Bridge, and Manu Wildlife Center. Not found in Chile! As the species name refers to.



Paradise Tanager – Fabrice Schmitt

Saffron-crowned Tanager - *Tangara xanthocephala*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge, Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor. The subspecies here has an orange crown.

Green-and-gold Tanager - *Tangara schrankii*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Golden Tanager - *Tangara arthus*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

Swallow Tanager - *Tersina viridis*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Black-faced Dacnis - *Dacnis lineata*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Yellow-bellied Dacnis - *Dacnis flaviventer*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Blue Dacnis - *Dacnis cayana*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue, at Manu Wildlife Center, and in Puerto Maldonado.

Guira Tanager - *Hemithraupis guira*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Capped Conebill - *Conirostrum albifrons*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue and on the way to Mandor, and also on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m).

Black-throated Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa brunneiventris*

Seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel.

Rusty Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa sittoides*

Seen at the Pakaritampu Hotel, and in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.

Masked Flowerpiercer - *Diglossa cyanea*

Seen on the Manu Road below the Acjanaco Pass.

Peruvian Sierra-Finch (RR) - *Phrygilus punensis*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus unicolor*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus plebejus*

Seen in ACP Abra Málaga Thastayoc Royal Cinclodes.

Saffron Finch - *Sicalis flaveola*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Blue-black Grassquit - *Volatinia jacarina*

Seen on the road from Colorado Port to Carlos Port.

Black-and-white Seedeater - *Sporophila luctuosa*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Slate-colored Seedeater - *Sporophila schistacea*

Seen and heard at Quita Calzones Bridge, at Blanquillo Claylick and along the creek nearby and also at Cocha Blanco.

Paramo Seedeater - *Catamenia homochroa**

Heard on the Manu Road, at Acjanaco Pass.

Bananaquit - *Coereba flaveola*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and Amazonia Lodge.

Dull-colored Grassquit - *Tiaris obscurus*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue.

Buff-throated Saltator - *Saltator maximus*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center. Klicka et al. (2007) found strong genetic support for a sister relationship between Saltator and core Thraupidae. Sushkin (1924) proposed that Saltator was thraupine, not emberizine/cardinaline. SACC proposal passed to transfer Saltator from Cardinalidae to Incertae Sedis. SACC proposal to transfer to Thraupidae did not pass. Barker et al. (2013) found that Saltator and Saltatricula were embedded in the Thraupidae. SACC proposal passed to transfer to Thraupidae. Chavez et al. (2013) found that relationships within the genus are not consistent with the current linear sequence of species. SACC proposal passed to revise linear sequence.

Grayish Saltator - *Saltator coerulescens*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Cocha Blanco.

Golden-billed Saltator - *Saltator aurantiirostris*

Seen at Piuray Lake. Klicka et al. (2007) found strong genetic support for a sister relationship between Saltator and core Thraupidae. Sushkin (1924) proposed that Saltator was thraupine, not emberizine/cardinaline. SACC proposal passed to transfer Saltator from Cardinalidae to Incertae Sedis. SACC proposal to transfer to Thraupidae did not pass. Barker et al. (2013) found that Saltator and Saltatricula were embedded in the Thraupidae. SACC proposal passed to transfer to Thraupidae. Chavez et al. (2013) found that relationships within the genus are not consistent with the current linear sequence of species. SACC proposal passed to revise linear sequence.

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Yellow-throated Chlorospingus - *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge. Common in the gardens and in mixed flocks. Genetic data (REFS, Burns et al. 2002, 2003) indicate the genus Chlorospingus is not a member of the Thraupidae, but (Klicka et al. 2007) a member of the Emberizidae. SACC proposal passed to transfer to Emberizidae. Barker et al. (2013) further confirmed the placement of the genus with the New World sparrows. Frank Pitelka (in Tordoff 1954a) long ago noted the emberizine-like behavior of Chlorospingus. SACC proposal passed to change English names of the species in the genus from “Bush-Tanager” to “Chlorospingus”.

Short-billed Chlorospingus - *Chlorospingus parvirostris*

Seen on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m).

Common Chlorospingus - *Chlorospingus flavopectus*

Seen on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m).

Yellow-browed Sparrow - *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Seen on the Manu Road in Patria (600-900m), along the Madre de Dios River, and at Blanquillo Claylick.

Chestnut-capped Brushfinch - *Arremon brunneinucha*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu.

Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis*

Seen at Piuray Lake, Pakaritampu Hotel, in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge and in Paucartambo Town.

(E) Tricolored Brushfinch - *Atlapetes tricolor tricolor (A. tricolor)*

Seen in the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, and at Belmond Sanctuary Lodge.

(RR) Black-faced Brushfinch - *Atlapetes melanoaemus*

Seen on the Manu Road along the Upper Rocotal (2200-2400m). 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 melanoaemus* 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).

CARDINALS AND ALLIES

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

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the way to Mandor.

Red-crowned Ant-Tanager - *Habia rubica*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Blue-black Grosbeak - *Cyanocompsa cyanooides**

Heard at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

BLACKBIRDS, ORIOLES, AND OROPENDOLAS

(RR) Pale-eyed Blackbird - *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus*

Seen at Cocha Blanco.

Yellow-winged Blackbird - *Agelasticus thilius*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

Giant Cowbird - *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Epaulet Oriole - *Icterus cayanensis*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

Orange-backed Troupial - *Icterus croconotus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick.

Yellow-rumped Cacique - *Cacicus cela*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge, Blanquillo Claylick, and Cocha Blanco.

Casqued Cacique - *Cacicus oseryi*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center and along the Madre de Dios River.

Russet-backed Oropendola - *Psarocolius angustifrons*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Amazonia Lodge, and along the Madre de Dios River.

Dusky-green Oropendola (RR) - *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. The only Oropendola specie in Machu-Picchu.

Crested Oropendola - *Psarocolius decumanus*

Seen at Quita Calzones Bridge, Amazonia Lodge, along the Upper Madre de Dios River, Blanquillo Claylick, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Olive Oropendola - *Psarocolius bifasciatus*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick, Manu Wildlife Center, and Cocha Blanco.

FINCHES, EUPHONIAS, AND ALLIES

Thick-billed Euphonia - *Euphonia laniirostris*

Seen in Machupicchu Town on the Hermanos Ayar Avenue. Euphonia: Gr. eu= good and phōnē= voice. Euphōnia= goodness of voice, excellence of tone. laniirostris: Genus Lanius Linnaeus, 1758, shrike and rostris, rostrum= billed, beak.

Golden-bellied Euphonia (White-lored Euphonia) - *Euphonia chrysopasta*

Seen at Blanquillo Claylick and Manu Wildlife Center.

Bronze-green Euphonia - *Euphonia mesochrysa*

Seen at Quita Calzones Bridge.

Orange-bellied Euphonia - *Euphonia xanthogaster*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, Quita Calzones Bridge, and Manu Wildlife Center.

Rufous-bellied Euphonia - *Euphonia rufiventris*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Blue-naped Chlorophonia - *Chlorophonia cyanea*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, and Quita Calzones Bridge.

Hooded Siskin - *Spinus magellanicus*

Seen at Piuray Lake.

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*

Seen in Puerto Maldonado.

MAMMALS

SLOTHS

Hoffman's two-toed Sloth – *Chloepus hoffmani*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge in the morning.

MARMOSETS

Weddell's Saddle-backed Tamarin – *Saguinus weddelli*

Seen at Amazonia lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

MONKEYS

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey – *Saimiri boliviensis*

Seen in Amazonia Lodge and in Manu Wildlife Center.

Large-headed Capuchin – *Sapajus macrocephalus*

Seen at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Colombian Red Howler Monkey – *Alouatta semiculus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Black Spider Monkey – *Ateles chamek* **ENDANGERED**

Common at Manu Wildlife Center.

RACCOON FAMILY

Tayra – *Eira barbara*

Seen at the garden of Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

CAT FAMILY

Jaguar – *Panthera onca*

Seen along the Madre de Dios river. Spectacular!

TAPIRS

Lowland Tapir – *Tapirus terrestris*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

SQUIRRELS

Souther Amazon Red Squirrel – *Sciurus spadaceus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Bolivian Squirrel – *Sciurus ignitus*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge in the garden.

Amazon Dwarf Squirrel – *Microsciurus flaviventer*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

LARGE RODENTS

Montane Guinea Pig – *Cavia tschudi*

Seen in Piuray Lake.

Brown Agouti – *Dasyprocta variegata*

Common at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

BATS

Long nosed bat – *Rhynchonycteris naso*

Seen at Cocha Blanco Lake in look out roof, several.

REPTILES & AMPHIBIANS

White Caiman – *Melanosuchus crocodilus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Side-necked Turtle – *Podocnemis unifilis*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River.

Yellow-footed Tortoise – *Geochelone denticulate*

Seen on the way to Cocha Blanco, on the trails.

Amazon Racerunner – *Ameiva ameiva*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Amazonian Horned Frog - *Ceratophrys cornuta*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.

Mussarana - *Clelia clelia*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center.



