



PERU: SET DEPARTURE/CUSTOM TRIP REPORT

23 July – 15 August 2018

By Eduardo Ormaeche



Diademed Sandpiper-Plover (photo Oliver Reville)

Overview

Our 2018 Peru: Northwest and Abra Patricia Mountains tour was perhaps one of the most memorable trips we have done in this country in recent years. On the clients' request it was preceded by a three-day pre-tour birding the greater Lima area and by an eight-day extension to south Peru. It was an incredible trip, which allowed us to explore different natural regions and ecosystems of this wonderful country. The group met in Lima, Peru's capital, and from there we explored the four main natural areas that the department of Lima can provide, namely the coast of the Pacific Ocean and coastal freshwater wetlands, the Lomas, a unique ecosystem located in the middle of the desert – one of the driest on earth – that stretches along the Pacific coast, which provides abundant vegetation during the austral winter, the arid western slopes of the Andes, and finally the high elevations of the Andes at the base of snow-capped mountains.

After some wonderful birding in the Lima area we continued the tour on the northern Peru birding route comprising Birding Ecotours' scheduled-departure Northwest and Abra Patricia Mountains tour, which took us to visit the Tumbesian tropical dry forests and mesquite forest in the north-western part of Peru, a very sensitive area, due to high rates of deforestation, and the last habitat of dozens of range-restricted species. We continued crossing the Andes through the lowest mountain pass in Peru, the famous Abra Porculla, where one can see a small number of good-quality, range-restricted species shared only with adjacent Ecuador. We explored the mid-Marañón dry forest in the northern lowlands of the department of Cajamarca, where we also found a good number of range-restricted species. We continue birding the Utcubamba Valley in the dry and humid areas, reaching the cloudforest or lush montane forest in the Amazonas department and spending no less than four days at the famous Owllet Lodge. Later we continued the trip to the San Martín department, exploring the upper tropical Amazon lowlands and birding in a mix of secondary growth forest, lush rainforest, and grasslands, which also provided great birds.

After two weeks in northern Peru we flew to Lima and from there to Puerto Maldonado in south-eastern Peru, where we spent four days in the Tambopata National Reserve. Here we were able to visit the famous Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick and witness one of the greatest wildlife and birding experiences by admiring a large number of macaws and parrots visiting the clay lick. We also explored some terra-firme forest trails and climbed the canopy tower to admire the Amazon rainforest canopy. Finally we traveled to Cusco, where we had two days for exploring the dry slopes of Ollantaytambo, Huacarpay Lake, and the famous Machu Picchu archaeological site.

This was a memorable trip with a great group of people, full of fun, and with many wonderful and memorable moments. We managed to see 601 bird species, including 57 hummingbirds, 22 parrots, and 81 tanagers and allies, while an additional 19 species were heard only. The number includes 31 country endemics, 50 species shared with one adjacent country only, and several species with a very restricted distribution range that face conservation threats.

Detailed Report

Day 1, 23 July 2018. Lomas de Lachay National Reserve and Wetlands of Ventanilla

Our trip began with an early start to visit the Lomas de Lachay National Reserve. This reserve expands across an area of 5035 hectares and is located along the Pacific desert at 105 kilometers north of Lima. The reserve protects the Lomas habitat, a very unique seasonal ecosystem found along the coast of Peru and Chile. The Lomas exist as a result of a combination of coastal climate factors and subject to a peculiar geography which produces, in an almost rainless desert, heavy clouds, fog, and mist called garúa. Garúa rolls in from the nearby Pacific Ocean, and the moisture condenses when it reaches the Andes. The garúa fog and mist is most common during the humid season from approximately June to November. The moisture, especially in the humid season, gives life to abundant vegetation on these desert oases and attracts the fauna of the region, including birds on altitudinal migration (coming from the Andes) and austral migrants that come from southern South America at this time of year.



Lomas de Lachay National Reserve (photo Oliver Reville)

When we arrived at Lomas de Lachay it was incredibly cloudy and drizzling, and we had to wait for a while until the fog slowly disappeared. Our first birds even before the entrance to the reserve were **Burrowing Owl**, the endemic **Coastal Miner**, **Band-tailed Sierra Finch**, and **Least Seedsnipe**. After the checkpoint we found **Peruvian Pipit**, **Peruvian Meadowlark**, **Rufous-collared Sparrow**, **House Wren**, **Vermilion Flycatcher**, **Chiguanco Thrush**, large numbers of **Eared Doves**, **Croaking Ground Dove**, **Black-lored Yellowthroat**, a single **Short-tailed Field Tyrant**, and a good number of **Andean Tinamous** at very close distance. After we had left the reserve and while birding the main track back to the major highway we scored with one of the

special targets of the trip, **Tawny-throated Dotterel**. We saw a group of two quite some distance away, but, even though we had incredible scope views, they were too distant to be photographed as we wished. However, Andy did manage to get a nice photo of one of them. We also saw a nice pair of **Dark-faced Ground Tyrants** here as well.



Tawny-throated Dotterel

Then we moved to the opposite and drier area of the reserve, only to find that the short and narrow road that used to serve as a bridge over a huge ditch had been completely washed out by the last summer rains. Consequently the access to the Guayabito sector of the reserve was impossible by car, and it was hopeless to reach the site for the Cactus Canastero on foot during the time we still had available for today.

Therefore we left the area and headed to Chancay, where we had a tasty lunch, and then made our way back to Lima. During a brief birding stop at the Wetlands of Ventanilla in the northern suburbs of Lima we had good views of **Black-necked Stilt**, **Great Egret**, **Snowy Egret**, **Cinnamon Teal**, and **White-cheeked Pintail**, but the highlight was the selection of shorebirds, which included **Hudsonian Godwit**, **Whimbrel**, **Willet**, **Greater Yellowlegs**, and **Killdeer**.

Day 2, 24 July 2018. The Santa Eulalia Road

We left Lima very early in the morning to explore the famous Santa Eulalia Road in the mountains above Lima in the Huarochirí Province. This road, which connects the village of Santa Eulalia with a series of remote Andean towns and villages, provides scenery and landscapes that leave one breathless as well a very good selection of bird species of the west slope of the Andes, including several Peruvian endemics and range-restricted birds.



Santa Eulalia Valley (photo Sue Harper)

After we reached a point at 2000 meters elevation we stopped the vehicle and started birding, finding **Streaked Tit-Spinetail**, **Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant**, and one of our major targets of the day, the endemic **Great Inca Finch**.



Great Inca Finch (photo Oliver Reville)

We continued to gain altitude until we reached 3400 meters elevation near the town of San Pedro de Casta. The morning provided us with many good birds, including the endemic **Black-necked Woodpecker**, the endemic **Rusty-bellied Brushfinch**, **Pied-crested Tit-Tyrant**, **Giant Hummingbird**, **Peruvian Sheartail**, **Andean Swift**, **Mourning Sierra Finch**, and **Greyish Miner** in addition to **Variable Hawk**, **Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle**, **Golden Grosbeak**, **Blue-and-yellow Tanager**, **Black-winged Ground Dove**, **Peruvian Pygmy Owl**, **Scrub Blackbird**, **White-browed Chat-Tyrant**, and a distant view of **Andean Condor**. Amazingly, despite the time of day, we managed to find the endemic and seldom-seen **Rufous-breasted Warbling Finch**, which provided good views for all participants. This is by far one of the rarest and most localized birds in the entire Andes.

With all these goodies in the bag we continued our trip along the incredible Central Highway, which was, however, completely congested by maniac drivers, toward the small town of San Mateo at 3300 meters elevation. We spent the night there in order to acclimatize ourselves for the next day's adventure.

Day 3, 25 July 2018. Marcapomacocha

We left San Mateo after a good but light breakfast and drove until we reached Casapalca at 4500 meters elevation, the access to the famous Marcapomacocha zone. Some of our participants were amazed by the good number of species found even at this high elevation. We started the day with good views of **Mountain Caracara**, **Andean Swallow**, **Creamy-winged Cinclodes**, and **Ash-breasted Sierra Finch**, which were followed by **Plumbeous Sierra Finch**, **Peruvian Sierra Finch**, **Black Siskin**, **Bright-rumped Yellow Finch**, **Andean Lapwing**, **Andean Gull**, **Andean Goose**, and eventually by probably the main target of the trip, **Diademed Sandpiper-Plover**.



Marcapomacocha (photo Oliver Reville)

We followed the road, getting up to the high pass at 4700 meters just below the Rajuntay snow-capped mountain, at 5475 meters the highest peak of the Cordillera La Viuda. We birded along the road and found the endemic **Dark-winged Miner**, **Buff-breasted Earthcreeper**, **White-winged Diuca Finch**, **Andean Flicker**, and **Grey-breasted Seedsnipe**. We also managed to see some distant waterfowl, including the handsome **Crested Duck**. But perhaps two of the highlights of the day, after the Diademed Sandpiper-Plover, were the endemic **White-bellied Cinclodes**, which showed incredibly well, and **Olivaceous Thornbill**, which, due to its habit to forage just above the ground, left all participants perplexed.



Olivaceous Thornbill (photo Sue Harper)

After dealing once more with horrible traffic we arrived back in Lima at our comfortable hotel in Miraflores.

Day 4, 26 July 2018. Start of the set-departure tour: Pucusana and Pantanos de Villa

Today we went to explore the southern coast of Lima at the fishing village of Pucusana. We had a great time, enjoying Humboldt Current specialists such as the gorgeous **Inca Tern**, **Belcher's Gull**, and **Humboldt Penguin**. We also had excellent views of **Peruvian Booby**, **Peruvian Pelican**, **Red-legged Cormorant**, **Guanay Cormorant**, and the endemic **Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes**.

A boat ride around Pucusana Island provided **Blue-footed Booby**, **Surfbird**, **Ruddy Turnstone**, **Blackish Oystercatcher**, and hundreds of **Peruvian Pelicans** and **Peruvian Boobies**. We also saw a small colony of **South American Sea Lions**.



Humboldt Penguin (photo David Harper)

Later we moved to the Pantanos de Villa Wildlife Refuge. Extending over 264 hectares, this Ramsar site provides shelter and food for migratory species that pass along the coast of Peru during the boreal winter and also holds resident species. Here we quickly found all our targets, including the gorgeous **Many-colored Rush Tyrant**.



Many-colored Rush Tyrant

Other targets seen were **White-tufted**, **Pied-billed**, and **Great Grebes**, **American Oystercatcher**, **Grey Gull**, **Grey-hooded Gull**, **Yellow-headed Blackbird**, **Peruvian Thick-knee**, and **Wren-like Rushbird**. There also were many **Andean Coots**, **Common Gallinule**, **White-cheeked Pintail**, **Cinnamon Teal**, and **Andean Duck**.

After leaving the Pantanos de Villa Wildlife Refuge we headed to the Lima airport to connect with our domestic flight to the northern city of Chiclayo.

Day 5, 27 July 2018. Bosque de Pomac

Today we explored the mesquite forest of Bosque de Pomac, its 6100 hectares of protected mesquite forest not even being half of the 15000 hectares it used to be 20 years ago. This site does not only have importance for birds as one of the last refuges for the “algarrobo blanco” (*Propopis pallida*) forest but also as the archaeological center of the Pre-Hispanic Sicán civilization, which flourished in the area from the 8th to the 14th century.

We arrived in time to have our field breakfast, and after that we explored the Plantcutter Trail, getting fantastic views of species such as **Necklaced Spinetail**, **Superciliaried Wren**, **Fasciated Wren**, **Tumbes Tyrant**, **Mouse-colored Tyrannulet**, **Amazilia Hummingbird**, **Collared Antshrike**, **Streak-headed Woodcreeper**, **Tropical Gnatcatcher**, **Grey-and-white Tyrannulet**, **Scarlet-backed Woodpecker**, **Cinereous Finch**, **Pacific Parrotlet**, **White-tailed Jay**, **Peruvian Pygmy Owl**, **Long-tailed Mockingbird**, and **Rufous Flycatcher**.

Then we moved to a different zone of the reserve near Las Salinas, where we managed to get good views of **Golden-olive Woodcreeper** and **Tumbes Swallow**. Finally we explored a different trail, where I was lucky enough to spot a nice male **Peruvian Plantcutter**, which allowed good views for everyone.

In the afternoon we explored the coast of Chiclayo but found only a few old friends and not much that was new for the day.

Day 6, 28 July 2018. Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa, transfer to Los Horcones Lodge

We had a rather early start, heading for the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. The road was in really bad condition, and it took us more than two hours to get to the site for the **White-winged Guan**. As soon as we arrived at the spot we could hear at least two **White-winged Guans** calling from the seasonally-green slopes of the reserve. While we were trying to scan the slopes with our scopes in order to localize the bird, our driver was setting up breakfast for us. Suddenly one **White-winged Guan** came and perched in front of him, allowing views for two participants that were with him at that moment. By the time we noted what was happening and arrived back at the van the bird sadly had vanished, leaving us heartbroken. No matter how hard we tried, it did not show up again. Well, we would have left Chiclayo at 4:00 a.m. instead of 4:30 a.m. if we had known that the road was in such bad shape. However, other birds showed very well, including **Chapman's Antshrike**, **Elegant Crescentchest**, **Chestnut-crowned Antpitta**, **Smoke-colored Pewee**, **Speckle-breasted Wren**, **Grey-and-gold Warbler**, **Red-masked Parakeet**, **Tawny-crowned Pygmy Tyrant**, **Short-tailed (Tumbes) Swift**, **Tropical Parula**, and **Sooty-crowned Flycatcher**. One of the best sightings was a male **Ecuadorian Seedeater**, a very rare resident in the country, which was initially a Peru country tick for me for any Birding Ecotours tour (as “Blue Seedeater”),

until I later realized that the former Blue Seedeater had been split into two species, Ecuadorian Seedeater in Colombia and Peru and Cabanis's Seedeater in Mexico and Central America, which I had seen a few years ago in northern Central America. A great bonus!

After a wonderful morning in Laquipampa we headed to Los Horcones Lodge, a nice and rustic lodge located at the entrance of the Túcume archaeological site, a famous Pre-Hispanic complex from 1100 AC, which was built by the extinct Sicán civilization.

After dinner we tried for West Peruvian Screech Owl around the property, but we only found a few **Pacific Pygmy Owls** and **Burrowing Owls**. We also were walking in front of one of the trunk pyramids of the Túcume Valley of the Pyramids under the moonlight, which was a very nice picture indeed.

Day 7, 29 July 2018. Abra Porculla pass, transfer to Jaén

Today in the morning we headed to the Abra Porculla pass, which is the lowest mountain pass in the Peruvian Andes. Here we had good views of **Grey-and-gold Warbler**, **White-winged Brushfinch**, **Three-banded Warbler**, **Line-cheeked Spinetail**, **Tumbesian Tyrannulet**, and **Black-cowled Saltator**.

By mid-morning we started the long drive to Jaén, and we arrived there with enough time to do some birding for a few common Marañón specials such as **Tropical Gnatcatcher**, **Tawny-crowned Pygmy Tyrant**, **Chinchipe Spinetail**, **Purple-throated Euphonia**, and **Red Pileated Finch**, as well as a couple of **Pacific Pygmy Owls**.

Day 8, 30 July 2018. Bosque de Yanahuanca, Bagua Chica road, Utcubamba Valley

The next day we left Jaén before dawn to drive to Bosque de Yanahuanca. This recently-opened private reserve holds several regional target species, and we were lucky enough to find most of them in one morning. We found **Black-capped Sparrow**, **Streaked Saltator**, the striking **Maranon Crescentchest**, **Brown-crested Flycatcher**, **Northern Slaty Antshrike**, **Collared Antshrike**, **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**, **Inca Jay**, **Ecuadorian Ground Dove**, **Squirrel Cuckoo**, **White-lined Tanager**, **Maranon Thrush**, **Hook-billed Kite**, and **Pearl Kite**.



Marañon Crescentchest

Unfortunately we could not find Little Inca Finch, so we had to leave and try for plan B. For plan B we went to its classic site along the Bagua Chica road. Looking for Little Inca Finch in the scrub by the main road in the heat of the day was not an easy task, and in addition to the heat we also had to face fast car traffic. The rate of deforestation along the road is more than scary, and we were very concerned about the future of the last patches of natural xerophytic scrub, which is the habitat of several endemic species. However, our efforts paid off well with scope views of **Little Inca Finch**, a Peruvian endemic restricted to the lowlands of the department of Cajamarca.

We continued the trip and crossed the Marañón River into the Amazonas department. A few minutes later we arrived at the lower Utcubamba Valley, where we looked for **Pied Plover**, **Collared Plover**, **Amazon Kingfisher**, **Yellow-browed Sparrow**, and **Fasciated Tiger Heron**. We had very nice views of all of them.

Finally we headed toward the town of Chachapoyas, where we spent the night in a comfortable hotel.

Day 9, 31 July 2018. Huembo hummingbird feeding center, transfer to the Owlet Lodge

Our first location for today's birding was the famous Huembo hummingbird feeding center, built by ECOAN to protect the habitat of and one of the most accessible sites for the endemic and most-wanted Marvelous Spatuletail. Surprisingly the striking adult male had not been attending the feeders for over a month, although since 2008 the bird has been seen daily on the feeders. We were told, however, that there was the possibility to see a male along a forest trail near Pomacochas, so we did not have any other option than to do it the old way, like back before the Huembo times.

We tried along the trail and easily found a single female and two juvenile **Marvelous Spatuletails**, with full spatules but with shorter streamers. We tried very hard, but the full male adult showed very elusively, giving just a few glimpses to some of the participants. We managed to see a single **Purple-throated Sunangel** along this trail as well.

Then we returned to Huembo, where we managed good views of **White-bellied Hummingbird**, **Chestnut-breasted Coronet**, **Bronzy Inca**, **Lesser Violetear**, **Sparkling Violetear**, **Little Woodstar**, **Andean Emerald**, and **Green-tailed Trainbearer**. Other birds here included **Yellow-breasted Brushfinch**, **Sierran** and **Highland Elaenias**, **Rusty Flowerpiercer**, and a few **Mitred Parakeets** flying by.

We left Huembo and headed to the famous Abra Patricia Reserve in the humid montane forest of the Amazonas department. We soon arrived there to spend four nights at the famous Owlet Lodge.

Days 10 – 12, 1 – 3 August 2018. Owlet Lodge

Our visit here was divided into two main activities: 1) Explore the lodge grounds and forest trails and 2) explore the road below the lodge, including the Royal Sunangel ridge and the new private reserve Fundo Alto Nieva.

During our stay we managed to see many great bird species. **Pale-edged Flycatcher**, **Montane Woodcreeper**, **White-sided**, **Masked**, and **Bluish Flowerpiercers**, **Drab Hemispingus**, **Beryl-spangled**, **Blue-capped**, and **Flame-faced Tanagers**, **Mottle-cheeked** and **Peruvian Tyrannulets**, **Azara's Spinetail**, **Grey-breasted Wood Wren**, **Lulu's Tody-Tyrant**, **Streak-necked Flycatcher**, **Yellow-scarfed Tanager**, **Grass-green Tanager**, **Blue-and-white Swallow**, and **House Wren** were all found just around the lodge clearing and the parking area.

During our second afternoon we walked the Owlet Trail and found **Crimson-mantled Woodpecker**, **Rufous-crested Tanager**, **Citrine Warbler**, and **Olive tufted Flycatcher**. We waited until dark to try for the endemic and legendary **Long-whiskered Owlet**. It took a while and some effort, but suddenly we scored with full views of this poorly-known species. We were happy and returned to the lodge to celebrate with some Cusqueñas (a super-premium local lager) and pisco sours.

The next morning before breakfast we found a male **Swallow-tailed Nightjar** near the kitchen, which, attracted by the kitchen light, was hunting moths. It was an awesome start. After breakfast we attended the **Chestnut Antpitta** feeding session at the new worm feeder. It did not take long to have killer views of this localized endemic.



Chestnut Antpitta

When we started birding below the lodge we found some good species such as **Metallic-green Tanager**, **Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer**, **Flame-faced Tanager**, **Green-and-black Fruiteater**, **Olive-backed Woodcreeper**, **Streak-necked Flycatcher**, and **Rufous-tailed Tyrant**. We tried for **Bar-winged Wood Wren** along the Sunangel Trail without success, but then we had good but short views of one individual near the road. We also had nice views of **Green-fronted Lancebill** and **Peruvian Racket-tail**, but only a few of us managed to get a glimpse of the male **Royal Sunangel**, which was very scarce along the road.

Then we visited the Fundo Alto Nieva private reserve, where we saw a few new hummingbirds, namely **Greenish Puffleg** and **Violet-fronted Brilliant**. We also had great views of **Blue-winged Mountain Tanagers** at the reserve's fruit feeders and, surprisingly, a couple of **Black-faced Tanagers**, which are more common in the flat, open grasslands in the Moyobamba lowlands. Before we left the reserve we had incredible views of the endemic **Speckle-chested Piculet**, which was enjoyed by everybody. Later in the afternoon we returned to the Fundo Alto Nieva reserve to look for the endemic Ochre-fronted Antpitta, but unfortunately the weather was very bad with heavy rain, and the bird didn't show despite our long wait, getting wet in the rain for almost 30 minutes. The weather did not improve, so we returned to the lodge.

The last day at the lodge was devoted to exploring the lodge trails including the circular Grallaria Trail, and we did very well choosing this circuit. The activity started very slow, but suddenly we started to see lots of birds, including **Cinnamon Flycatcher**, **Mountain Wren**, **Sepia-brown Wren**, **Black-eared Hemispingus**, **Streaked Tuftedcheek**, **Pearled Treerunner**, **Rufous Spinetail**, **Black-throated Tody-Tyrant**, **Grass-green Tanager**, **Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet**, **Golden-olive Woodpecker**, **Olive-tufted Flycatcher**, **Black-throated Toucanet**, **Variable Antshrike**, and **Russet-crowned Warbler** and had killer views of the endemic and elusive **Rufous-vented Tapaculo**. However, the highlights of the morning were without doubt the

handsome **Scaled Fruiteater** and the scarce **Red-hooded Tanager**. We also attended the worm feeder again, and this time had cracker views of the endemic **Rusty-tinged Antpitta**.

We had heavy rain on the last afternoon, so we just birded around the lodge clearing and enjoyed the hummingbird feeders and some good tea and coffee. There were nice views of **Collared Inca**, **Fawn-breasted Brilliant**, **Long-tailed Sylph**, **White-bellied Woodstar**, and the impressive **Sword-billed Hummingbird**.

Day 13, 4 August 2018, Afluente, Yacumama, and transfer to Moyobamba

Bidding the Owlet Lodge a sad farewell we headed to Afluente. Here we encountered a different set of lowland species, including a mega mixed flock with **Grey-mantled Wren**, **Paradise Tanager**, **Bay-headed Tanager**, **Green-and-gold Tanager**, **Blue-necked Tanager**, **White-winged Tanager**, **Spotted Tanager**, **Golden Tanager**, **Golden-eared Tanager**, **Peruvian Tyrannulet**, and **Magpie Tanager**. We also managed to see **Ferruginous Pygmy Owl**, **Black-capped Donacobius**, **Andean Cock-of-the-rock**, **Sickle-winged Guan**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, **Red-billed Parrot** (flying by only), **Subtropical Cacique**, **Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner**, **Streaked Xenops**, **Olive-striped Flycatcher**, **Brown-capped Vireo**, **Blue-naped Chlorophonia**, **Orange-bellied Euphonia**, and **Slate-throated Whitestart**.



Andean Cock-of-the-rock (photo Noah Frade)

We left Afluente and the buffer zone of the Alto-Mayo Reserve Zone and crossed into the San Martín department. Here we passed several rural communities along the main road on our way to the Complejo Turístico Yacumama. This is an interesting place where locals come to enjoy the

food, walks along the river, and some fishing. But it also has some well-forested tracks and trails, where we found good species such as **Spot-breasted Woodpecker**, **Burnished-buff Tanager**, **White-winged Becard**, **Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant**, **Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet**, **Blue-crowned Trogon**, **Black-fronted Nunbird**, **Black Caracara**, **Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture**, **Swallow-tailed Kite**, **Neotropical Palm Swift**, **Gilded Barbet**, and the most-wanted **Point-tailed Palmcreeper**.

We left Yacumama and headed to Moyobamba for two nights at the Waqanki Lodge. We arrived in the afternoon with enough time to enjoy the surroundings of the lodge and the hummingbird feeders. At the latter we had great views of a number of male hummers, namely **Rufous-crested Coquette**, **Violet-headed Hummingbird**, **Black-throated Hermit**, **Great-billed Hermit**, **Black-throated Mango**, **White-necked Jacobin**, **Grey-breasted Sabrewing**, **Sapphire-spangled Emerald**, and **White-chinned Sapphire**.

Day 14, 5 August 2018. Waqanki

The next day we explored the forest trail above Waqanki Lodge, finding **Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher**, **Short-crested Flycatcher**, **Piratic Flycatcher**, and **Grey-capped** and **Social Flycatchers**. We also saw **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, **Blue Dacnis**, **Purple Honeycreeper**, **Green Honeycreeper**, **Olivaceous Woodcreeper**, **Yellow-bellied Tanager**, **White-lored Tyrannulet**, **Yellow-crested Tanager**, **Peruvian Warbling Antbird**, **Spot-winged Antbird**, **White-necked Thrush**, **Buff-rumped Warbler**, **Broad-billed Motmot**, **Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner**, **Slaty-capped Flycatcher**, **Varzea Thrush**, **Purple-throated Euphonia**, and **Green-backed Trogon**.

In the afternoon we enjoyed **Amethyst Woodstar** near our cabins before we went to explore the surroundings of Moyobamba, where we were successful with **Buff-throated** and **Greyish Saltators**, **Yellow-bellied** and **Small-billed Elaenias**, **Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch**, **Lineated Woodpecker**, **Little Woodpecker**, **Purple Gallinule**, and **Masked Duck**.

Day 15. 6 August 2018. Reserva Arena Blanca

Before dawn some of our participants found a **Tropical Screech Owl** around the cabins. We left the lodge quite early, heading toward the Arena Blanca Reserve. We left in the dark, and suddenly we stopped in the middle of the road when we found a **Mussurana** (a large snake) eating a boa constrictor. The mussurana is well known to prey on other snakes, feeding even on venomous snakes like the Fer-de-lance. Most surprising was the fact that the mussurana started to regurgitate the dead boa, which was truly amazing. Fortunately the snake was not hit by an inconsiderate driver who did not reduce his speed while the snake was leaving the road.

Soon we arrived at the Reserva Arena Blanca, where we spent the morning. We arrived in good time to see the birds at the feeding station, first **Little Tinamou**, which was followed by **Cinereous Tinamou**, **Orange-billed Sparrow**, and **Ruddy Quail Dove**. We had super views of all of them. Then we were distracted by some birds around the clearing, **Red-billed Tyrannulet** and **Northern Chestnut-tailed Antbird**. We also tried for Golden-collared Toucanet, but with not success. A nice and busy hummingbird session was had with **Wire-crested Thorntail**, **Blue-fronted Lancebill**, **Many-spotted Hummingbird**, **Black-throated Mango**, and several **White-necked Jacobins** and **Fork-tailed Woodnymphs**. The time passed quickly, until the owner of the reserve

informed us that **Rufous-breasted Wood Quail** was on the way to the feeding station. We went straight to the hide and waited until a family convoy showed up nicely for us. What great views of this hard-to-see bird! Sadly, soon a **Grey-cowled Wood Rail** chased the wood quails away from the food, but it was still funny to see.

After leaving the reserve we also encountered **Dark-breasted Spinetail**, **Yellow-browed Sparrow**, **Chestnut-bellied Seedeater**, and **Thrush-like Wren** while we were on our way back to Yacumama for lunch, where we saw all the species that we had seen on the previous day.

In the afternoon we moved to the Hotel Puerto Mirador in town, where we saw the usual suspects like **Yellow-tufted Woodpecker**, the endemic **Huallaga Tanager**, **Chestnut-eared Aracari**, **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, and **Tropical Screech Owl** at night.

Day 16, 7 August 2018. Transfer to Tarapoto, Aconavit hummingbird center

Today we left Moyobamba after a good breakfast in the hotel and headed north to Tarapoto. En route we stopped at the **Oilbird** bridge, where we managed to get decent views of this monotypic family as well as of a few **Crested Oropendolas** and **White-eyed Parakeets**.

We arrived at Tarapoto and immediately headed to the Aconavit hummingbird feeding center, but an inconvenient road construction made us lose almost an hour. Still we arrived at the reserve with enough time to see the hummingbird feeders, and fortunately we enjoyed amazing views of the endemic **Koepcke's Hermit**, **Gould's Jewelfront**, and **Golden-tailed Sapphire**. Other new birds that were observed during our brief stay here were **Violaceous Jay**, **Thrush-like Wren**, **Green-backed Trogon**, **Black-fronted Nunbird**, and **Blue-grey and Palm Tanagers**, and David managed to spot a single male **Golden-headed Manakin**.

We left the reserve to drive back to Tarapoto, and on the way we saw some **White-tipped Swifts**, **Cliff Flycatchers**, and a very brief view of a single **Carmioli's Tanager** that crossed the road and sang inside the bushes. The views were so brief that the bird was barely tickable.

Day 17, 8 August 2018. End of the set-departure tour, transfer to Puerto Maldonado

The following morning we said goodbye to one of our participants, who ended the trip in Tarapoto a day early. The rest of us once more made our way to the Aconavit hummingbird center. This time we met the person in charge of the site, and he took us through the reserve trails. With his help we actually managed to find a **Golden-headed Manakin** lek, where at least five different males were displaying above our heads – which was wonderful indeed. In the same sector we also saw the secretive **Pale-tailed Barbthroat**. On the way back from the lek we enjoyed **Musician Wren** and a single **Fiery-capped Manakin**.

After a couple of hours birding at the reserve we transferred to the airport to connect with our flight to Lima, where we met two new participants to join us for the Amazon leg of the trip. Then we flew to Puerto Maldonado in the Amazon lowlands of south-eastern Peru. After a long flight but without any inconveniences we arrived at Puerto Maldonado, the capital of the Madre de Dios department, late in the afternoon with only time to transfer to our hotel.

Day 18, 9 August 2018. La Cachuela Road, transfer to Chunchu Lodge

Today we started the Amazon/south-eastern Peru custom leg of our trip with birding La Cachuela Road, where we easily found our main target, the localized **White-throated Jacamar**. We also managed to see **Southern Lapwing**, **Hoatzin**, **Rusty-margined Flycatcher**, **Plumbeous Kite**, **Southern Caracara**, **Pale-vented Pigeon**, **Amazonian Motmot**, **Cobalt-winged Parakeet**, and **Chestnut-vented Conebill**.

According to schedule we left the Cachuela Road and returned to the hotel, where we were picked up by the Chuncho Lodge staff to transfer us by car and river to the recently-opened Chuncho Lodge along the shores of the Tambopata River and close to the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick in the Tambopata National Reserve. Along the land trip we managed to get excellent views of **King Vulture**, which was a special bird for David, and good views of **Zone-tailed Hawk** as well.

We arrived at the lodge at lunchtime. The people of the lodge were waiting for us with a bird they had found apparently injured, but the bird only had some sticky seeds under its wings and thus was not capable to fly. The staff had found the bird near the kitchen, had cleaned up its wings, and had put it in a box to feed it and wait for it to recover. When we arrived they were keen to show it to us and asked us to release it. The bird was a Chestnut-capped Puffbird. We admired it and then released it to everybody's joy. It was interesting that the bird was counted by some of the tour participants. Birding around the lodge in the afternoon we had good views of **Blue-throated Piping Guan**, **Red-throated Caracara**, and **Chestnut-fronted Macaw** around the clearing. From the bank of the river we managed to see **Moustached Wren**, **White-banded Swallow**, **Southern Rough-winged Swallow**, **White-winged Swallow**, and **Drab Water Tyrant**. We also found **Purplish Jay** and our first **Blue-and-yellow Macaw**.

Day 19, 10 August 2018. Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

In the morning we left the lodge very early to get into the Tambopata National Reserve and visit the macaw clay lick. We stopped the boat in front of the clay lick, where there were other boats from other lodges as well. We quickly enjoyed our packed breakfast and were very lucky when the first parrots decided to perch on the clay lick just in front of us. We were delighted with views of **Blue-headed Parrot**, **Orange-cheeked Parrot**, **Yellow-crowned Amazon**, **Southern Mealy Amazon**, and **Dusky-headed Parakeet**, followed by **Chestnut-fronted Macaw**, **Blue-headed Macaw**, **Scarlet Macaw**, **Red-and-green Macaw**, and **Blue-and-yellow Macaw**. We had a great morning session with these birds. At the clay lick we also saw **Southern Yellowthroat**.



Blue-headed Macaw (photo Sue Harper)

We returned to the lodge and on the way had good views of **Capped Heron**, **Pied Plover**, **Great Black Hawk**, **Ornate Hawk-Eagle** (seen only by some of us flying by), **Wood Stork**, **Orinoco Goose**, **Large-billed Tern**, and **Yellow-billed Tern**. Back at the lodge after lunch and some rest we explored a few of the trails, but there was not much activity except **White-throated Toucan**, **Crimson-crested Woodpecker**, **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**, **Straight-billed Woodcreeper**, **Black-faced Antthrush**, **Reddish Hermit**, **White-fronted Nunbird**, and several **Undulated Tinamous** calling

Day 20, 11 August 2018. Chunchu Lodge

We tried the lodge's canopy tower in the morning, getting good views of **Blue-and-yellow Macaw**, **Black-crowned Tityra**, a flock of **Chestnut-eared Aracaris**, **Swallow-winged Puffbird**, **Black-capped Parakeet**, **Southern Mealy Amazon**, **White-throated Toucan**, **Slate-colored Hawk**, **Double-toothed Kite**, **Bat Falcon**, **Grey-rumped Swift**, and **Yellow-rumped Cacique**. As soon as it got hot and the sweat bees showed up we descended from the tower and birded along the trails, seeing **Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper**, **Spot-winged Antbird**, **Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird**, **Large Elaenia**, and **Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher**, as well as **Buff-throated Woodcreeper**. Late in the afternoon we watched **Sand-colored Nighthawks** flying above the river before dusk. At dusk we had a short boat ride along the river, finding **Ladder-tailed Nightjar**, **Pauraque**, and **Common Potoo**. We also noticed fresh jaguar tracks on the sandbar while photographing nightjars.



Black-capped Parakeet (photo Sue Harper)

Day 21, 12 August 2018. Chunchu Lodge

Our last day at Chunchu Lodge was dedicated to exploring some of the forest trails, where we managed to find **Striated Antbird**, **Rufous-capped Antthrush**, **Black-faced Antthrush**, **Red-necked Woodpecker**, **Crimson-crested Woodpecker**, **Turquoise Tanager**, **Brown-winged Schiffornis**, the striking male **Band-tailed Manakin**, **Plain-crowned Spinetail**, **Striolated Puffbird**, and a female **Black-tailed Trogon**. During the afternoon we enjoyed **Chestnut-capped Puffbird**, **Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper**, **Yellow-billed Nunbird**, **Speckled Chachalaca**, **Great Antshrike**, **Streaked Flycatcher**, **Masked Tityra**, and **Epaulet Oriole**. After dinner we tried to track down a Crested Owl near the lodge without success, but we scored with brilliant views of **Tawny-bellied Screech Owl**.

Day 22, 13 August 2018. Flight to Cusco, birding the Cusco area, train to Aguas Calientes

Today we transferred back to Puerto Maldonado. During the drive some of us had great views of **Sunbittern** by the road. We arrived at the Puerto Maldonado airport and said goodbye to most of the participants, while a few of us continued on the last leg of the trip, flying to Cusco for two full days of easy birding.

The day was beautiful. We went to Huacarpay Lake and started to check the arid slopes and the Peruvian pepper trees here for **Blue-and-yellow Tanager**, **White-browed Chat-Tyrant**, **Chiguanco Thrush**, **White-crested Elaenia**, **Rufous-collared Sparrow**, **Band-tailed Seed-eater**, **Andean Flicker**, and **Giant Hummingbird**. Around the lake we spotted **Yellow-billed Teal**, **Yellow-billed Pintail**, **Andean Duck**, **Puna Teal**, **Cinnamon Teal**, and **White-tufted Grebe**. We had incredible views of **Plumbeous Rail**, **Many-colored Rush Tyrant**, and

Wren-like Rushbird. Other birds included **Yellow-winged Blackbird**, **American Kestrel**, and **Variable Hawk**.

We left Huacarpay Lake and headed straight for Ollantaytambo, where we had lunch at the Hotel Pakaritampu. After a tasty meal we spent a couple of hours birding around the hotel garden, where after several minutes we found our main target, the endemic **Bearded Mountaineer**. We also saw **Spot-winged Pigeon**, **Black-tailed Trainbearer**, **Sparkling Violetear**, **Rusty Flowerpiercer**, **Golden-billed Saltator**, **White-bellied Hummingbird**, **Hooded Siskin**, and **Greenish Yellow Finch** here.



Bearded Mountaineer (photo Sue Harper)

Then we went to the train station to connect with our train to Aguas Calientes. During the train ride we managed to see a few **Torrent Ducks** on the rapids of the Urubamba River. We arrived at Aguas Calientes in the evening.

Day 23, 14 August 2018. Machu Picchu, birding the Camino Peatonal

Today we visited the legendary archaeological site of Machu Picchu. A UNESCO World Heritage Site and one of the “New Seven Wonders of the World”, Machu Picchu is a vast pre-Columbian Inca site built in the 15th century. It is an incredible place to visit, but unfortunately it is extremely crowded, especially during this time of year. Our main agenda was to have the chance to see the site, get a photo of us there, and just take a brief walk along some of the Inca monuments. We didn’t plan on doing the whole tour, instead we tried to complete our visit as quickly as possible in order to have time to do some birding outside of the ruins.

Even though we had bus tickets to get back to town we decided to walk all the way – fortunately downhill – to Aguas Calientes, following the Camino Peatonal (Pedestrian Trail). Our choice was rewarded with great views of **White-winged Black Tyrant**, **Pale-legged Warbler**, and the endemic **Inca Wren**, which performed extremely well for us – after making us suffer.



Inca Wren

And finally there was the bird of the trip for the leader: We had a fabulous family of the uncommon and hard-to-see **Stripe-faced Wood Quail** crossing the trail two meters in front of us, with a male glowing in the sunlight! This was not only an incredible moment but also a most-wanted lifer for the leader after many years of birding and visiting the southern Andes.

Before arriving back in Aguas Calientes we also found **Torrent Duck**, **White-capped Dipper**, **Torrent Tyrannulet**, **Black Phoebe**, **Golden-crowned Flycatcher**, **Mitred Parakeet**, **Golden-naped Tanager**, **Andean Guan**, **Barred Becard**, and **Dusky-green Oropendola**.

After lunch we took the train to Ollantaytambo and then drove back to Cusco, where we had our final dinner at Incanto, our favorite restaurant in town.

Day 24, 15 August 2018. Departure

Our tour sadly came to an end today. We transferred to the airport to connect with our flight to Lima, where we said farewell after an incredible 24-day trip which had been highly memorable, full of laughs and joy, and with wonderful people enjoying birds, wildlife, culture, gastronomy, and the spirit of travel.

BIRD LIST**Tinamidae**

Great Tinamou (H) *Tinamus major* This species was heard a couple of times at the Chunchu Lodge in the Tambopata National Reserve. Tinamous are generally shy, and they can be scarce as the result of hundreds of years of being hunted by men. They are endemic to the Neotropical region and are among the oldest families in the New World and among the most primitive of birds, as they still contain certain reptilian features, such as their blood proteins and the shape of the palate, which is similar to that found in the dinosaur *Tyrannosaurus rex*.

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus* Excellent views at the feeders of the Arena Blanca Reserve

Little Tinamou *Crypturellus soui* Excellent views at the feeders of the Arena Blanca Reserve. One individual was heard distantly at Waqanki Lodge at Moyobamba. Here the subspecies *nigriceps*

Tataupa Tinamou *Crypturellus tataupa* We were rewarded with nice views of two individuals in the thick coffee plantation of Waqanki after some hard work to see them. Their name comes from the Guaraní (Paraguayan) Indian name Tataupá ynambú, “house tinamou”, for the Tataupa Tinamou because it occurs near villages and country haciendas.

Undulated Tinamou (H) *Crypturellus undulatus* The classic birdcall of the Amazon rainforest. Unfortunately it was heard only at Chunchu Lodge this time.

Bartlett's Tinamou (H) *Crypturellus bartletti* This species was heard each night, but distantly, at Chunchu Lodge. Named after Abraham Dee Bartlett (1812-1897), English zoologist

Andean Tinamou *Nothoprocta pentlandii* Great views of several birds at Lomas de Lachay. It is amazing to see the numbers of members of this species that come from higher elevations when the Lomas vegetation is in full bloom. Here the endemic subspecies *oustaleti*

Anatidae

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata* Nice views along the Urubamba River near Machu Picchu. Another classic species of the Andes. Here the subspecies *turneri*

Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* Scope views of a large number of birds in the wetlands near Tarapoto. We managed to see a pair along the paddy fields of Bagua as well. Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos* has been split into Comb Duck *Sarkidiornis sylvicola* for the New World and Knob-billed Duck *Sarkidiornis melanotos*, which occurs in Africa, China and Madagascar.

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera* Great views of this handsome species in the Andes of Marcapomacocha

Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata* Only one pair was seen along the Tambopata River near the Malinowski checkpoint. Numbers are declining. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Crested Duck *Lophonetta specularioides* Distant scope views of two birds at the Marcapomacocha lagoons. Here the subspecies *alticola*

Puna Teal *Spatula puna* A few birds were seen floating on the quiet waters of Huacarpay Lake near Cusco.

Cinnamon Teal *Spatula cyanoptera* Several sightings at coastal wetlands and Huacarpay Lake. Here the subspecies *orinoma*

Blue-winged Teal *Spatula discors* Seen at the Wetlands of Ventanilla

Yellow-billed Teal *Anas flavirostris* Seen at Marcapomacocha and Huacarpay Lake

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica* Seen at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis* Seen in the coastal wetlands including Villa Marshes and the Wetlands of Ventanilla

Masked Duck *Nomonyx dominicus* Good views of a male and at least three females near Moyobamba. Not an easy bird to find in Peru

Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea* Good views in the coastal wetlands and at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco. Ruddy Duck has been split into two different species: Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea* from the Andes of S Colombia southward to Tierra del Fuego and Ruddy Duck *Oxyura jamaicensis* in Canada, the USA, and the West Indies. The subspecies *andina* of N and C Colombia (which shows white on the checks), intermediate between *jamaicensis* and *ferruginea*, might be of hybrid origin.

Cracidae

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata* Good views in the San Martín lowlands including Waqanki and Yacumama

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii* Nice views of two individuals below Machu Picchu. Here the subspecies *plumosa*

White-winged Guan *Penelope albipennis* Unfortunately this species was not seen by the whole group. Only a few participants managed to see and photograph one individual in the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Critical Endangered.

Sickle-winged Guan *Chamaepetes goudotii* Nice views of a few individuals by the road below the Owllet Lodge. Here the subspecies *tschudii*

Blue-throated Piping Guan *Pipile cumanensis* Nice views of one individual nesting at Chunchu Lodge

Odontophoridae

Rufous-breasted Wood Quail *Odontophorus speciosus* Great views at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Stripe-faced Wood Quail *Odontophorus balliviani* Incredible, close-up views of a family convoy that popped out from the bush and crossed the trail literally at two meters from us along the Camino Peatonal trail, allowing the best possible view of this shy species. A tour-leader lifer. Restricted to Southeast Peru and Bolivia

Spheniscidae

Humboldt Penguin *Spheniscus humboldti* Great views of a few individuals at Pucusana Island. Found in Peru and Chile only. Named after Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), German polymath, geographer, naturalist, explorer, and influential proponent of Romantic philosophy and science. Due to a declining population caused in part by overfishing, climate change, and ocean acidification, the current status of the Humboldt Penguin is threatened. Historically it was the victim of guano overexploitation. These penguins are also declining in numbers due to habitat destruction, including by invasive species. The current population is estimated at between 3,300 and 12,000. In August 2010 the Humboldt Penguin was granted protection under the U.S. Endangered Species Act. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Podicipedidae

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps* Seen in the coastal wetlands at Pantanos de Villa and Ventanilla

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland* Nice views at Pantanos de Villa and Huacarpay Lake in Cusco. Here the subspecies *chilensis*

Great Grebe *Podiceps major* Nice views at Pantanos de Villa and Ventanilla. Here the nominate subspecies

Ciconiidae

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana* Seen in the Amazon lowlands on the way to Puerto Maldonado

Threskiornithidae

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi* Seen in the coastal wetlands such as Pantanos de Villa and Ventanilla and at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Ardeidae

Fasciated Tiger Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum* Good views of one individual along the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa river. This is a good record because the species is considered rare in the northwest, although it is rather common on fast-water rivers on the east slope of the Andes.

Least Bittern *Ixobrychus exilis* Seen by some of us at Pantanos de Villa

Black-crowned Night Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* Seen at Pantanos de Villa

Yellow-crowned Night Heron *Nyctanassa violacea* Seen at Pantanos de Villa

Striated Heron *Butorides striata* Seen at several locations in the coastal and Amazon lowlands. Striated Heron is one of those bait-fishing herons that attract fish by placing bait – insects, flowers, seeds, twigs, bread, even popcorn – on the water's surface. The Striated Heron may also break off a part of a twig to use as bait, making this bird not only one of the few tool-using animals but also one of the very few that actually make their tools.

Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* Common at several locations

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi* Good views in the coastal and Amazon lowlands

Great Egret *Ardea alba* Several seen on the trip

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus* This handsome heron was seen well along the Tambopata River.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* Seen at Pantanos de Villa, even white-morph individuals

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula* Common

Pelecanidae

Peruvian Pelican *Pelecanus thagus* Great views at Pucusana. Found in Peru and Chile. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Sulidae

Blue-footed Booby *Sula nebouxii* Good views of at least four individuals roosting at Pucusana Island

Peruvian Booby *Sula variegata* Seen in good numbers at Pucusana Island and at the coast of Lima

Phalacrocoracidae

Red-legged Cormorant *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* Nice views of this smart cormorant in the cold waters of the Pacific Ocean south of Lima. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Guanay Cormorant *Leucocarbo bougainvillii* Seen around Pucusana Island. The species is classified as Near-threatened. Named after the word guano from the Quechua (a native language of Peru) word wanu ("dung"), which is the accumulated excrement of seabirds and bats. As a manure, guano is a highly effective fertilizer, and the 19th-century guano trade played a pivotal role in the development of modern input-intensive farming practices. The Guanay Cormorant has historically been the most abundant and important producer of guano. Other important guano-producing species off the coast of Peru are Peruvian Pelican and Peruvian Booby. Peru became the world's leading exporter of guano. Between 1840 and 1880, the level of export reached 11 million tons exported to North America and mainly the UK, producing one of the best periods of wealth and political stability in Peruvian history.

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* Common along the coast of Lima and seen along the Tambopata River as well

Anhingidae

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga* One seen by Andy on the way to the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick

Cathartidae

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura* Several sightings throughout the trip

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus* Good views at the Yacumama restaurant on the way to Moyobamba. Always soaring low

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus* Good views in the Amazon lowlands

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus* Common

King Vulture *Sarcorampus papa* Splendid views of two birds on the way to Chunchu Lodge. Two others were seen above the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick. This was bird number 3000 for David!

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus* Distant views from the Santa Eulalia canyon. Populations declining in Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela, and Peru. Reaching a weight between 11-15kg and a 3.3- meter wingspan, this is one of the largest flying birds in the world. It's the national bird of Ecuador, Colombia, Bolivia, and Chile. This is the only member of the New World vultures that shows sexual dimorphism. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Accipitridae

Pearl Kite *Gampsonyx swainsonii* Good views of this handsome raptor on the way out of Bosque de Pomac

Hook-billed Kite *Chondrohierax uncinatus* Nice views of one individual at Bosque de Yanahuanca in Jaén.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus* Nice views of this smart-looking raptor during our drive to Moyobamba and in the Amazon lowlands

Ornate Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus ornatus* One individual was seen distantly but photographed during our boat ride from the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick back to the Chunchu Lodge. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Double-toothed Kite *Harpagus bidentatus* One seen well below Afluente and another one at the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis* Close-up views of one juvenile in the Moyobamba lowlands

Slate-colored Hawk *Buteogallus schistaceus* Seen from the canopy tower at Chunchu Lodge

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis* Seen along the paddy fields near Bagua during our drive to Chachapoyas

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga* Seen along the Tambopata River. Here the nominate subspecies

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris* Seen at the Owllet Lodge and in the Amazon lowlands, including Moyobamba and Tambopata

Harris's Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa and a few others later during the trip

Variable Hawk *Geranoaetus polyosoma* Seen at Lomas de Lachay and in the Santa Eulalia canyon. We also observed one individual at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* Nice views at Lomas de Lachay, Santa Eulalia, and Lake Huacarpay

Grey-lined Hawk *Buteo nitidus* One individual was seen in the Tambopata National Reserve. Grey-lined Hawk (*B. nitidus*) and Grey Hawk (*B. plagiatus*) were split (Sibley & Monroe 1993, Millsap et al. 2011, NACC 2011-A-4).

Zone-tailed Hawk *Buteo albonotatus* Nice views of one bird soaring among Turkey Vultures on the way to Chunchu Lodge. Zone-tailed Hawks soar with their wings held in a dihedral position (pointing slightly upwards), rocking from side to side, a flight style that parallels that of Turkey Vultures. Some ornithologists believe that this mimicry tricks potential prey animals into not being alarmed when a Zone-tailed Hawk flies overhead (Clark 2004).

Eurypygidae

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias* This species was seen nicely during the drive back to Puerto Maldonado. Monotypic and a classic bird of the tropical forest in the New World

Rallidae

Grey-necked Wood Rail *Aramides cajaneus* Seen at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders. Rufous-naped Wood Rail *Aramides albiventris* has been split into Grey-necked Wood Rail *Aramides cajaneus* from Costa Rica to Northern Argentina and Rufous-naped Wood-Rail *Aramides albiventris* from Mexico to NE Costa Rica.

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* Excellent views at Huacarpay Lake, where it is common and easy to see. Here the subspecies *tschudii*

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinica* Seen at the Masked Duck pond near Moyobamba

Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata* Common in the coastal and Andean wetlands

Andean Coot *Fulica ardesiaca* Seen in the quiet waters of Pantanos de Villa, Ventanilla, and Lake Huacarpay

Aramidae

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna* Well spotted on the way to Moyobamba

Burhinidae

Peruvian Thick-knee *Burhinus superciliaris* First it was spotted by David in Pantanos de Villa, and later we had another group in the northwest. Found in Peru and Southern Ecuador

Haematopodidae

Blackish Oystercatcher *Haematopus ater* Seen at Pucusana

American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa

Recurvirostridae

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa and in the wetlands near Tarapoto

Charadriidae

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens* Seen at Marcapomacocha and Lake Huacarpay

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado. Amazingly scarce in Peru while widespread on most of the continent

Grey Plover *Pluvialis squatarola* Only one individual was recorded on the trip.

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa and Ventanilla

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris* Two birds were spotted on the sandbars of the Utcubamba River during our way to Chachapoyas.

Tawny-throated Dotterel *Oreopholus ruficollis* We were lucky enough to be able to find this austral migrant at Lomas de Lachay. This is the correct time of year to find them, when they stay along the Peru coast but also can be present at high elevations at 4000 meters above sea level.

Diademed Sandpiper-Plover *Phegornis mitchellii* Probably the best bird of the trip. This mythical species is still reliable in the Marcapomacocha area, and it is great to see them still breeding there in spite of habitat destruction. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus* Scope views along the riverbanks of the Utcubamba River during our drive to Chachapoyas

Jacaniidae

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana* Seen along the paddy fields and wetlands near Moyobamba and Tarapoto. Here the subspecies *peruviana*

Thinocoridae

Grey-breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus* Great views of a flock in the rocky slopes of Marcapomacocha. Here the subspecies *ingae*

Least Seedsnipe *Thinocorus rumicivorus* Nice views at the entrance of Lomas de Lachay, where it is usually common

Scolopacidae

Whimbrel *Numenius phaeopus* Seen at the Wetlands of Ventanilla

Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica* Seen at Ventanilla. A rare migrant species in Peru

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres* Seen at Pucusana

Surfbird *Calidris virgata* Nice views at Pucusana

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos* One was recorded on the trip

Puna Snipe *Gallinago andina* Seen at the bog cushions of Marcapomacocha

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularius* A couple of sightings on the tour

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca* A couple of sightings on the tour

Willet *Tringa semipalmata* Seen at the Wetlands of Ventanilla

Laridae

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* Nice views at Pantanos de Villa

Andean Gull *Chroicocephalus serranus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa and at higher elevations, including Marcapomacocha and Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Grey-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* Common in the coastal wetlands

Laughing Gull *Leucophaeus atricilla* Two seen at Pantanos de Villa

Grey Gull *Leucophaeus modestus* Seen along the coast of Lima

Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri* Common along the coast of Lima. Named after Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, KCB (1799-1877), a British naval officer, hydrographer, and explorer. Change English name of *Larus belcheri* from Band-tailed Gull to Belcher's Gull to follow changes by AOU (NACC, SACC 60). Found in Peru and Chile

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus* Seen along the coast of Lima

Elegant Tern *Thalasseus elegans* Seen at Pantanos de Villa. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris* Seen along the Tambopata River

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex* Rolly spotted the first near Tarapoto on the main tour and then we saw another one along the Tambopata River on the way to the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick.

Inca Tern *Larosterna inca* Splendid views of this smart species in the Pucusana area. Found in Peru and Chile. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Columbidae

Rock Pigeon *Columba livia* Common in towns

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata* A few flocks were seen flying by above the cloudforest, and one individual was seen well in the scope.

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa* Seen above the Santa Eulalia canyon. Here the subspecies *albipennis*

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis* Seen along the Cachuela Road during our first day in the Amazon lowlands near Puerto Maldonado

Maranon Pigeon *Patagioenas oenops* Perhaps non-tickable views for some participants, but a flock of three birds flew by at Bosque de Yanahuanca near Jaén. Found in Peru and Ecuador. Named after the Marañón River, the principal main stream or source of the Amazon River. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Plumbeous Pigeon (H) *Patagioenas plumbea* Only heard at the Owlet Lodge

Ruddy Pigeon (H) *Patagioenas subvinacea* Only heard at Chuncho Lodge in the Amazon lowlands. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Ecuadorian Ground Dove *Columbina buckleyi* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Croaking Ground Dove *Columbina cruziana* Seen at Lomas de Lachay Reserve and a few other locations

Blue Ground Dove *Claravis pretiosa* Great views at Bosque de Yanahuanca and Moyobamba

Black-winged Ground Dove *Metriopelia melanoptera* Brief but good views of one individual above the Santa Eulalia canyon

Bare-faced Ground Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae* Seen above the Santa Eulalia canyon and around Huacarpay Lake in Cusco

Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana* Great views of a pair at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders

White-throated Quail-Dove (H) *Zentrygon frenata* Heard at the Owlet Lodge

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi* Seen below the Santa Eulalia canyon and at a few locations on the northern Peru tour.

Grey-fronted Dove *Leptotila rufaxilla* This species was seen briefly by one participant at Aconavit in Tarapoto and then was heard at Chuncho Lodge.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata* Abundant at Lomas de Lachay. Here the subspecies *hypoleuca*

West Peruvian Dove *Zenaida meloda* Common along the Pacific coast including Lima city

Opisthocomidae

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin* Nice views around the fish farms at La Cachuela near Puerto Maldonado. The hoatzin is an herbivore, eating leaves and fruit, and has an unusual digestive system with an enlarged crop used for fermentation of vegetable matter, in a manner broadly analogous to the digestive system of mammalian ruminants. The alternative name of "stinkbird" is derived from the bird's foul odor, which is caused by the fermentation of food in its digestive system. The chicks, which are fed on regurgitated fermented food, have another odd feature; they have two claws on each wing. Immediately on hatching they can use these claws and their oversized feet to scramble around the tree branches without falling into the water. When predators, such as a Great Black Hawk, attack a hoatzin nesting colony the adults fly noisily about, trying to divert the predator's attention, while the chicks move away from the nest and hide among the thickets. If discovered, however, they drop into the water and swim under the surface to escape, then later use their clawed wings to climb back to the safety of the nest. The taxonomic position of this family has been greatly debated and is still far from clear.

Cuculidae

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Groove-billed Ani *Crotophaga sulcirostris* Common in the costal lowlands and the Marañón Valley

Striped Cuckoo (H) *Tapera naevia* Heard distantly at Bosque de Yanahuanca

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* A few sightings in the upper tropical forest between Afluente and Moyobamba

Strigidae

Tropical Screech Owl *Megascops choliba* Good views at Waqanki and Hotel Puerto Mirador at dusk. Here the subspecies *cruciger*

Tawny-bellied Screech Owl *Megascops watsonii* Great views of one individual at dusk at Chuncho Lodge

Crested Owl (H) *Lophotrix cristata* Heard at Chuncho Lodge

Rufous-banded Owl (H) *Strix albitarsis* Heard at the Owlet Lodge

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* Nice views of one individual above Afluente during a mixed-flock madness. Here the subspecies *ucayalae*

Pacific Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium peruanum* Nice views of one individual above the Santa Eulalia canyon and later common at Bosque de Pomac and in the Marañón Valley. High elevation species need further research. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Long-whiskered Owlet *Xenoglaux loweryi* Nice views of the holy grail of owls at the Owlet Lodge. Discovered to science and collected back in 1976, this bird was seen properly for the first time in 2008 and was filmed and photographed in 2010. It is poorly known, and some authorities suggested in the past that the species could have been flightless. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Endangered.

Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia* Common at Lomas de Lachay and around Los Horcones Lodge in Túcume

Steatornithidae

Oilbird *Steatornis caripensis* We managed to have decent views of this monotypic species at its usual place below the Quisquirumi bridge near Moyobamba. Nesting in colonies in caves, oilbirds are nocturnal feeders on the fruits of the oil palm and tropical laurels. They are the only nocturnal flying fruit-eating birds in the world (the kakapo is flightless). They forage at night, with specially adapted eyesight. However, they navigate by echolocation in the same way as bats, one of the few birds to do so. They produce a high-pitched clicking sound of around 2 kHz that is audible to humans.

Nyctibiidae

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* Two seen along the Tambopata River during the nocturnal boat ride

Caprimulgidae

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris* Nice views along the Tambopata River

Rufous-bellied Nighthawk *Lurocalis rufiventris* Seen at the Owlet Lodge before dawn

Pauraque (H) *Nyctidromus albicollis* Heard constantly during the nocturnal boat ride along the Tambopata River. It probably was overlooked by us due to the excitement about the Ladder-tailed Nightjar and Common Potoo.

Swallow-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis segmentata* Great views of a male at the Owlet Lodge before dawn

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca* Good views along the Tambopata River during the nocturnal boat ride

Apodidae

Chestnut-colored Swift *Streptoprocne rutila* Seen at a few locations during the main tour

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris* The biggest swift we have in this part of the Neotropics. We had several sightings throughout the trip.

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura* Seen in the Amazon lowlands. Short-tailed Swift includes *C. b. ocypetes*, treated as a species (Tumbes Swift) by Ridgely and Greenfield (2001). We had nice views at the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa.

Grey-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris* Seen in the Amazon lowlands

Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus* Nice views above the Santa Eulalia canyon and in the Urubamba Valley as well

White-tipped Swift *Aeronautes montivagus* Great views especially on the way to Aconavit above Tarapoto

Neotropical Palm Swift *Tachornis squamata* Seen well around the Yacumama restaurant

Trochilidae

Rufous-breasted Hermit *Glaucis hirsutus* One seen briefly from the road while feeding at a blackwater river channel of the Rio Negro system near Moyobamba. Here the nominate subspecies

Pale-tailed Barbthroat *Threnetes leucurus* Good views at its usual territory at Aconavit

Green Hermit *Phaethornis guy* One seen at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders and another individual near Machu Picchu. Here the subspecies *apicalis*

Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis malaris* Seen at the Waqanki feeders. Here the subspecies *ochraceiventris*

Grey-chinned Hermit *Phaethornis griseogularis* Good views at the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa and the Porculla mountain pass. Here the subspecies *porcullae*, which sometimes is treated as a different species, Porculla Hermit

Reddish Hermit *Phaethornis ruber* Seen at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders

Black-throated Hermit *Phaethornis atrimentalis* Good views at the Waqanki feeders

Koepcke's Hermit *Phaethornis koepckeae* Great views at Aconavit. Named after Maria Koepcke (1924-1970), German ornithologist known for her work with Neotropical bird species. Koepcke was a well-respected authority in South American ornithology at a time when the field was largely dominated by men, and her work is still referenced today. She died tragically on a plane crash in Peru in 1970. For her efforts she is commemorated in the scientific names of four Peruvian bird species and, along with her husband, of a Peruvian lizard species. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Near-threatened

Green-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera ludovicae* Seen below the Owlet Lodge

Blue-fronted Lancebill *Doryfera johannae* Seen at both Arena Blanca Reserve and Aconavit

Grey-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis* Seen at Waqanki and Aconavit. One of the largest species of hummingbirds in the Amazon lowlands

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora* Seen at Arena Blanca, Waqanki, and Aconavit

Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae* Seen at Aconavit and Waqanki

Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus* Seen at Huembo. Lesser Violetear is split from (monotypic) Mexican (Green) Violetear *C. thalassinus* (Rensen et al. 2015, NACC-C-10).

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans* Seen at Huembo, Waqanki, and Machu Picchu

Black-throated Mango *Anthracothonax nigricollis* Seen at Waqanki and Aconavit

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti* Rolly was the first person who saw an individual around the cabins of Waqanki, and then the rest of the group could lay their eyes on the bird.

Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei* Striking views of a male in front of our cabins as soon as we arrived at Waqanki. It could not have been better!

Wire-crested Thorntail *Discosura popelairii* The splendid-looking male was seen beautifully on the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus* Seen in the Moyobamba and Waqanki areas. Does not attend the feeders

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata* Common in the lowlands

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus* Seen nicely at the Waqanki feeders

Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone* Seen at Waqanki and Aconavit

Spot-throated Hummingbird *Leucippus taczanowskii* Seen in the dry Marañón Valley. A Peruvian endemic

Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus* Only one was seen at the Arena Blanca Reserve feeders.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster* Seen at Huembo and in the garden of the Hotel Pakaritampu in Ollantaytambo

Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia* Seen in Lima gardens, Lomas de Lachay, Pantanos de Villa, and Bosque de Pomac. The only year-round resident hummingbird in Lima city

Andean Emerald *Amazilia franciae* Seen at Huembo. Here the subspecies *cyanocollis*

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea* Seen at Waqanki and Aconavit

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys* Seen at the Owllet Lodge feeders

Fawn-breasted Brilliant *Heliodoxa rubinoides* Seen at the Owllet Lodge feeders

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens* Seen at Aconavit. Named after John Gould (1804 – 1881), an English ornithologist and bird artist. He has been considered the father of bird study in Australia, and the Gould League in Australia is named after him.

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* Seen at the Fundo Alto Nieva hummingbird feeders

Chestnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua matthewsii* Common at Huembo and the Owllet Lodge feeders

Black-breasted Hillstar *Oreotrochilus melanogaster* Seen by some of the group at Marcapomacocha. A Peruvian endemic

Bronzy Inca *Coeligena coeligena* Seen at Huembo, the Owllet Lodge, and the Fundo Alto Nieva feeders

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata* Striking views at the Owllet Lodge. Here the subspecies *margaretae*

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas* Great views of the largest hummingbird in the world above the Santa Eulalia canyon and at Huacarpay Lake. Here the subspecies *peruviana*

Sword-billed Hummingbird *Ensifera ensifera* Another classic of the Andes. This impressive hummingbird was seen nicely at the Owllet Lodge.

Purple-throated Sunangel *Helianthus viola* Seen above Pomacochas while looking for the Marvelous Spatuletail. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Royal Sunangel *Helianthus regalis* Brief views below the Owllet Lodge. The species is classified as Endangered.

Greenish Puffleg *Haplophaedia aureliae* Nice views at the Fundo Alto Nieva hummingbird feeders

Emerald-bellied Puffleg *Eriocnemis alina* Great views at the Owllet Lodge

Peruvian Racket-tail *Ocreatus peruanus* Great views below the Owllet Lodge and at Fundo Alto Nieva. Peruvian Racket-tail *O. peruanus* is split from (White-booted) Booted Racket-tail (Schuchmann et al. 2016). The split of Booted Racket-tail is as follows:

White-booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii* N Venezuela, Colombia and W Ecuador

Peruvian Racket-tail *Ocreatus peruanus* E Ecuador and N Peru

Rufous-booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus addae* C and S Peru to Bolivia

Green-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia nuna* Seen at Huembo

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoriae* Seen well in the Hotel Pakaritampu garden

Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis* Great views in the Hotel Pakaritampu garden. A Peruvian endemic.

Olivaceous Thornbill *Chalcostigma olivaceum* Superb views at Marcapomacocha. Here the subspecies *pallens*. Found in Bolivia and Peru. It was incredible to see this little creature feeding at 4600 meters elevation.

Long-tailed Sylph *Agelaiocercus kingii* Great views at the Owllet Lodge

Marvelous Spatuletail *Loddigesia mirabilis* Sadly, and for a mysterious reason, the bird was not attending the feeders at Huembo. This was the second time we could not see it here; the first time it was absent was in 2008. According to Santos, the Huembo manager, the high rate of blossoms in the forest was providing many food resources, and competing with the other territorial species kept the spatuletail away. So we did it like in the old times and explored some forest patches above La Florida, where we managed to have excellent views of juveniles, females, and a sub-adult individual and glimpses of one full male, who acted shy all the time. A Peruvian endemic, occurring only in the Utcubamba Valley in the Amazonas department of Peru. The species is classified as Endangered.

Long-billed Starthroat *Helimaster longirostris* Seen at the Waqanki feeders

Oasis Hummingbird *Rhodopis vesper* We got good views of the female at mid-elevation at the Santa Eulalia canyon. Found in Peru and Chile

Peruvian Sheartail *Thaumastura cora* We had splendid views of a few males above the Santa Eulalia canyon. This species was lifer number 4500 for Andy. Found in Peru and northern Chile

Amethyst Woodstar *Calliphlox amethystina* Seen around the Waqanki cabins

Purple-collared Woodstar *Myrtis fanny* We saw females above the Santa Eulalia canyon and another female at Abra Porculla. Found in Peru and Ecuador

White-bellied Woodstar *Chaetocercus mulsant* Excellent views at the Owllet Lodge feeders

Little Woodstar *Chaetocercus bombus* Great views of a female at Huembo. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Trogonidae

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui* Good views in the Moyobamba area and at Chuncho Lodge

Green-backed Trogon *Trogon viridis* Seen at Waqanki and Yacumama

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus* A female was seen by some participants at Chuncho Lodge.

Alcedinidae

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana* Seen in the San Martín department

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona* Seen in the San Martín department

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata* The most-frequently-encountered kingfisher on the main tour

Momotidae

Amazonian Motmot *Momotus momota* Seen at La Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Broad-billed Motmot *Electron platyrhynchum* Great views in the forest above Waqanki. Here the subspecies *pyrrholaemum*

Galbulidae

White-throated Jacamar *Brachygalba albogularis* Great views of this stunning species along the Cachuela Road

Bucconidae

Western Striolated Puffbird *Nystalus obamai* Great views at Chuncho Lodge. Western Striolated Puffbird (*N. obamai*) is a new species (Whitney et al. 2013e, SACC 617,679A, 701A).

Chestnut-capped Puffbird *Bucco macrodactylus* Good views at Chuncho Lodge on consecutive days. The one spotted by David was a tick for everybody, but the previous bird was an injured individual found by the lodge staff and kept safe in a box until we could see it, identify it, and release it.

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons* Common in the Amazon lowlands of northern and southern Peru

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus* Seen nicely at Chuncho Lodge

Yellow-billed Nunbird *Monasa flavirostris* Great sightings of this species in the garden of the Chuncho Lodge. Not common and not always easy to find

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Capitonidae

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus* Nice views in the Moyobamba area

Ramphastidae

Black-throated Toucanet *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis* We saw the first individual along the Owllet Lodge and then another bird was calling at Chuncho Lodge. *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis* is split from *A. prasinus* (Puebla-Olivares et al. 2008, Navarro et al. 2001); but see NACC 2016-B-3.

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis* Seen in the Moyobamba area, and later we got splendid views from the canopy tower at Chuncho Lodge.

Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus* One bird was seen well in the garden of our hotel in Tarapoto.

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus* Nice views from the canopy tower at Chuncho Lodge

Channel-billed Toucan (H) *Ramphastos vitellinus* This species was heard only during our hike to the Waqanki forest.

Picidae

Speckle-chested Piculet *Picumnus steindachneri* A great encounter at Fundo Alto Nieva. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Endangered.

Lafresnaye's Piculet *Picumnus lafresnayi* Seen at Waqanki. Named after Baron Noël Frédéric Armand André de Lafresnaye (1783-1861), French ornithologist and collector

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus* Seen in the San Martín lowlands and at Chuncho Lodge

Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado. Another individual was seen in the Moyobamba lowlands.

Scarlet-backed Woodpecker *Veniliornis callonotus* Great views at Bosque de Pomac and Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa

Red-stained Woodpecker *Veniliornis affinis* Seen by some of us at Chuncho Lodge

Smoky-brown Woodpecker *Leuconotopicus fumigatus* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Crimson-mantled Woodpecker *Colaptes rivolii* One seen along the Owllet Trail

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula* Nice views at the Yacumama restaurant

Golden-olive Woodpecker *Colaptes rubiginosus* Several sightings in the north and in Machu Picchu

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola* Great views in the high Andes of Marcapomacocha

Black-necked Woodpecker *Colaptes atricollis* Great views below San Pedro de Casta along the Santa Eulalia Road. A Peruvian endemic

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands

Red-necked Woodpecker *Campephilus rubricollis* Brief views of one individual along the Chunchu trails. Here the subspecies *trachelopyrus*

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos* Good views at Chunchu Lodge

Falconidae

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater* Nice views at the Yacumama restaurant and along the Tambopata River

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus* Common at Chunchu Lodge

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* Seen at Marcapomacocha

Northern Crested Caracara *Caracara cheriway* Common in the dry lowlands of north-western Peru, where several were seen in the Lambayeque department

Southern Crested Caracara *Caracara plancus* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* Seen around Huacarpay Lake and Pantanos de Villa

Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis* Seen along the Tambopata River near the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick

Plomado Falcon *Falco femoralis* Seen above the Santa Eulalia Road

Psittacidae

Mountain Parakeet *Psilopsiagon aurifrons* Seen below San Pedro de Casta along the Santa Eulalia Road. Here the subspecies *aurifrons*

White-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris versicolurus* Some individuals were seen in Lima city. This is a feral population as a result of escaped birds.

Cobalt-winged Parakeet *Brotogeris cyanopectus* We saw the subspecies *gustavi* with more yellow on the wings in the Moyobamba area and later the nominate subspecies near Puerto Maldonado.

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pyrilia barrabandi* A couple of individuals were seen at the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick and later Winifred spotted a pair from the canopy tower, allowing us great views. Here the subspecies *aurantiigena*. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Red-billed Parrot *Pionus sordidus* Flying-by views only of a few individuals above Afluente, where it is regularly common. Here the subspecies *corallinus*

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus* Common in the San Martín lowlands and at Chunchu Lodge in southern Peru. Here the nominate subspecies

White-capped Parrot *Pionus seniloides* Seen once flying above the Owlet Lodge. *Pionus seniloides* is considered a subspecies of *P. tumultuosus* by SACC 176, despite genetic distinctions.

Scaly-naped Amazon *Amazona mercenarius* Seen flying by above the Owlet Lodge. The only member of this genus that reaches high elevations in the Andes

Yellow-crowned Amazon *Amazona ochrocephala* Seen at the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick

Southern Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa* Common at the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick. Southern Mealy Amazon *Amazona farinosa* occurs from Mexico to W Panama and Northern Mealy Amazon *Amazona guatemalae* occurs from E Panama to Bolivia. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Pacific Parrotlet *Forpus coelestis* Seen at Bosque de Pomac and Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Black-capped Parakeet *Pyrrhura rupicola* Splendid views from the canopy tower at Chuncho Lodge. Here the subspecies *sandiae*. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii* Good views at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

Blue-headed Macaw *Primolius couloni* Great views at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna* Great views along the Tambopata River and at Chuncho Lodge

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao* Great views at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

Red-and-green Macaw *Ara chloropterus* Great views at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severus* Great views around Chuncho Lodge

Cordilleran Parakeet *Psittacara frontatus* Good views in the Marañón Valley at Jaén. Cordilleran Parakeet is split from Scarlet-fronted Parakeet *P. wagleri* (Corey 1918, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely and Greenfield 2001, HBW 2014, SACC Psittaciformes/7, Donegan et al. 2016). Found in Peru and Ecuador. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Mitred Parakeet *Psittacara mitratus* Seen below Machu Picchu

Red-masked Parakeet *Psittacara erythrogenys* Good views in the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. Found in Peru and Ecuador. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

White-eyed Parakeet *Psittacara leucophthalmus* Seen in the San Martín lowlands, including the Afluente area, the Oilbird bridge, and around Chuncho Lodge

Furnariidae

Greyish Miner *Geositta maritima* Seen along the upper rocky parts of the Santa Eulalia Road. Found in Peru and northern Chile

Coastal Miner *Geositta peruviana* Common along the Lomas de Lachay entrance. A Peruvian endemic

Dark-winged Miner *Geositta saxicolina* Seen in the Marcapomacocha area. A Peruvian endemic restricted to central Peru

Buff-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia validirostris* Seen on the rocky slopes of Marcapomacocha. Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *U. jelskii* has been merged with Buff-breasted Earthcreeper *U. validirostris* (SACC 572).

Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris* Common at high elevations in the Andes

White-bellied Cinclodes *Cinclodes palliatus* Amazing views in the bog cushions of Marcapomacocha. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Critically Endangered.

Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes *Cinclodes taczanowskii* Good views in the Pucusana area. A Peruvian endemic

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus* Seen along the Tambopata River in the southern Amazon

Pacific Hornero *Furnarius cinnamomeus* Found in NW Peru and SW Ecuador. Common in the Lambayeque department and in the Marañón Valley. *Furnarius cinnamomeus* is split from *F. leucopus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Parker and Carr 1992); SACC 35 needs analysis.

Rusty-crowned Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura pileata* Brief views of one individual flying by above the dry slopes of the upper Santa Eulalia Road. A Peruvian endemic

Streak-backed Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura striata* Decent views of two individuals at the Santa Eulalia Road tunnel. Found in Peru and Chile

Streak-backed Canastero *Asthenes wyatti* Seen in the Marcapomacocha area

Rufous Spinetail *Synallaxis unirufa* Great views at the Owllet Lodge

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae* Seen at the Owllet Lodge and below Machu Picchu. Named after Félix Manuel de Azara (1746–1821), a Spanish military officer, naturalist, and engineer who has described over 300 bird species in the New World. A number of animals were named after him as well as the Dorsum Azara on the Moon.

Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albigularis* Seen in the grassy areas of Afluente and the Reserva Arena Blanca

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis* Seen around Chunchu Lodge

Necklaced Spinetail *Synallaxis stictothorax* Seen at Bosque de Pomac. Found in Ecuador and Peru. The subspecies *chinchipensis*, endemic to the Marañón Valley, is accepted by some authorities as a different species, Chinchipe Spinetail.

Line-cheeked Spinetail *Cranioleuca antisimensis* Seen at Abra Porculla. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Rufous-fronted Thornbird *Phacellodomus rufifrons* Common in the Jaén and Moyobamba lowlands. Here the subspecies *peruvianus*

Streak-fronted Thornbird (H) *Phacellodomus striaticeps* This species was heard at Huacarpay Lake but didn't play for us.

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptes melanops* Seen at Pantanos de Villa and in the reeds around Huacarpay Lake

Pearled Treerunner *Margarornis squamiger* Nice views at the Owllet Lodge

Streaked Tuftedcheek *Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii* Nice views along the Owllet Lodge trails. Tuftedcheeks are known to forage actively among mosses, vines, bromeliads, and other epiphytes for insects, spiders, and even small amphibians.

Point-tailed Palmcreeper *Berlepschia rikeri* It took time, but finally we had great views of two individuals in the top of a Mauritia palm tree at the Yacumama restaurant.

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata* Brief views at Huembo

Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner *Philydor rufum* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner *Automolus ochrolaemus* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans* Seen below Fundo Alto Nieva. The only species of xenops found at higher elevations

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus* Seen at Chunchu Lodge. Here the subspecies *amazonus*. This species could be split at least into four different species according to some authorities.

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper *Dendrocolaptes certhia* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Olive-backed Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus triangularis* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

Streak-headed Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes souleyetii* Seen at Bosque de Pomac

Montane Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Thamnophilidae

Collared Antshrike *Thamnophilus bernardi* Great views at Bosque de Pomac and Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. We saw one male of the endemic subspecies *shumbae* at Bosque de Yanahuanca in Jaén. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Chapman's Antshrike *Thamnophilus zarumae* Great views of a male at Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. Found in NW Peru and SW Ecuador. Named after Frank Michler Chapman (1864-1945), an American ornithologist and pioneering writer of field guides

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus* Seen well along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Great Antshrike *Taraba major* Seen at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

Northern Slaty Antshrike *Thamnophilus punctatus* Great views of the *leucogaster* subspecies at Bosque de Yanahuanca in Jaén.

Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens* Seen well at the Owlet Lodge

Rufous-capped Antshrike *Thamnophilus ruficapillus* Seen by some of us during the spatuletail search

Plain-winged Antshrike (H) *Thamnophilus schistaceus* Heard above Waqanki

Foothill Antwren *Epinecrophylla spodionota* Seen above Waqanki

Peruvian Warbling Antbird *Hypocnemis peruviana* Great views at Chuncho Lodge and Waqanki

Northern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Sciaphylax castanea* Great views at Reserva Arena Blanca. Moved from *Myrmeciza* to *Sciaphylax*. (Isler et al. 2013). Found in Ecuador and Peru. Formerly named Zimmer's Antbird

Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird *Sciaphylax hemimelaena* Seen at Chuncho Lodge. Here the nominate subspecies

Spot-winged Antbird *Myrmelastes leucostigma* Seen along the main stream above Waqanki. Here the subspecies *subplumbeus*

Spot-backed Antbird (H) *Hylophylax naevius* This species was heard above Waqanki.

Striated Antbird *Drymophila devillei* Nice views along the Chuncho Lodge trails

Streaked-headed Antbird *Drymophila striaticeps* Nice views at the Owlet Lodge. Streak-headed Antbird is split from East Andean (Long-tailed) Antbird *D. caudata* (Chapman 1912, Isler et al. 2012, SACC 542); monotypic. Includes *occidentalis*, *peruviana*, and *boliviana*

Formicariidae

Black-faced Antthrush *Formicarius analis* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma* Great views at Chuncho Lodge

Grallariidae

Chestnut-crowned Antpitta *Grallaria ruficapilla* One seen well at Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa

Rusty-tinged Antpitta *Grallaria przewalskii* Incredible views at the Owlet Lodge. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Chestnut Antpitta *Grallaria blakei* Great views at the Owlet Lodge. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Rhinocryptidae

Rufous-vented Tapaculo *Scytalopus femoralis* Amazing views of this well-known skulker at the Owlet Lodge. A Peruvian endemic

Melanopareiidae

Elegant Crescentchest *Melanopareia elegans* Great views at Laquipampa. Found only in SW Ecuador and NW Peru

Maranon Crescentchest *Melanopareia maranonica* Great views at Bosque de Yanahuanca. Found in S Ecuador and N Peru. The species is classified as Near-threatened

Tyrannidae

Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet *Tyrannulus elatus* Good views at Yacumama

Large Elaenia *Elaenia spectabilis* Only one bird was seen on the trip.

Yellow-bellied Elaenia *Elaenia flavogaster* One of the most-frequently-encountered elaenias in the northern lowlands

White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps* Numerous around Huacarpay Lake near Cusco. An austral migrant

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae* Quite vocal in the cloudforest between Huembo and the Owllet Lodge

Highland Elaenia *Elaenia obscura* Seen at Huembo

Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris* Seen in the lowlands

Plain Inezia *Inezia inornata* Seen along the Cachuela Road

White-lored Tyrannulet *Ornithion inerme* Seen above Waqanki

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum* Seen in Lima

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

White-tailed Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus poecilocercus* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Sulphur-bellied Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus minor* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

Pied-crested Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes reguloides* Nice views along the Santa Eulalia Road. Found in Peru and N Chile. Here the subspecies *albiventris*

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris* Seen along the lowest parts of the Santa Eulalia Road

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea* A few sightings including along the Urubamba River

Mouse-colored Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands

Tumbesian Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias tumbezana* Seen well at Abra Porculla. Found in SW Ecuador and NW Peru. Here the subspecies *inflava*

Rufous-headed Pygmy Tyrant (H) *Pseudotriccus ruficeps* Heard only at the Owllet Lodge

Tawny-crowned Pygmy Tyrant *Euscarthmus meloryphus* Seen at Bosque de Pomac

Grey-and-white Tyrannulet *Pseudelaenia leucospodia* Good views at Bosque de Pomac and Laquipampa. Found in SW Ecuador and NW Peru

Red-billed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius cinereicapilla* Awesome views at Reserva Arena Blanca. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Peruvian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius viridiflavus* Great views at the Owllet Lodge and Afluente. A Peruvian endemic. Formerly lumped with Golden-faced Tyrannulet *Zimmerius chrysops*

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes ventralis* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Olive-striped Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus* Seen at Afluente during the mixed-flock pandemonium

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris* Seen above Waqanki

Inca Flycatcher *Leptopogon taczanowskii* Seen at Fundo Alto Nieva. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus* Seen along the Cachuela Road and in the Jaén area

Many-colored Rush Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra* Cracker views of this little beauty at Pantanos de Villa and around the Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Black-throated Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus granadensis* Stunning views of one individual at the Owllet Lodge

Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant *Myiornis ecaudatus* Great views at Yacumama. This little ball of feathers is one of the smallest birds on the planet. The average length is 6.5 cm (2.6 in) and the weight averages 4.2 g (0.15 oz.).

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant (H) *Lophotriccus pileatus* This species was only heard at Afluente.

Lulu's Tody-Tyrant *Poecilatriccus luluae* Great views for everybody at the Owlet Lodge. A Peruvian endemic. Formerly endemic of the Amazonas department, recent expeditions found a disjunct population between the Apurimac and Cusco departments. Named after Lulu May von Hagen for her support of avian research. The species is classified as Endangered.

Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum* Quite a few sightings during the trip

Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum* Seen at Aconavit

Grey-crowned Flatbill (H) *Tolmomyias poliocephalus* This species was heard only at Aconavit.

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus* Nice views at the Owlet Lodge

Cliff Flycatcher *Hirundinea ferruginea* Seen on the cliffs along the way to Aconavit

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans* Several sightings on the trip, including Aguas Calientes below Machu Picchu

Smoke-colored Pewee *Contopus fumigatus* Good views at Laquipampa. Here the subspecies *zarumae*. Seldom seen in NW Peru

Olive Tufted Flycatcher *Mitrephanes olivaceus* Great views at the Owlet Lodge. Found in Peru and Bolivia

Tumbes Pewee *Contopus punensis* Seen well at Laquipampa. Named after the Peruvian department of Tumbes. Found in W Peru and SW Ecuador. *Contopus punensis* is split from *C. cinereus* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs proposal.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus obscurus* Seen along the Peruvian coast including Lima city, where we saw the subspecies *obscurus*, including the dark morph.

Rufous-tailed Tyrant *Knipolegus poecilurus* Good views below the Owlet Lodge

White-winged Black Tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus* Nice views inside the Machu Picchu archaeological complex

Spot-billed Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* Good views at the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road

Taczanowski's Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola griseus* Great views at Marcapomacocha. Found in Peru and Bolivia. Named after Władysław Taczanowski (1819-1890), a Polish zoologist. A member of an old noble magnate family from the Poznań region, Taczanowski is considered one of the most important European zoologists of the nineteenth century. Trained in Paris, he worked at museums in Vienna, Berlin, Paris, and London and was curator of the zoological department of the Warsaw University Museum from 1862 until his death. Taczanowski took part in an expedition to Algeria with Antoni S. Waga (1866–67) and wrote several significant studies including *Birds of Poland* (1882) and *Ornithology of Peru* (1884-86). A number of species were named after him.

Puna Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis* Seen well at Marcapomacocha

Cinereous Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinereus* Seen well at Marcapomacocha

White-fronted Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons* Seen well at Marcapomacocha. Found in Peru and N Chile

Ochre-naped Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola flavinucha* Seen well at Marcapomacocha.

Dark-faced Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maclovianus* Great views at Lomas de Lachay. An austral migrant that breeds in the Southern Cone including S Chile, S Argentina, and the Falkland Islands

Streak-throated Bush Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis* Seen in the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road

Tumbes Tyrant *Tumbezia salvini* Great views at Bosque de Pomac. Named after the department of Tumbes in NW Peru. A Peruvian endemic, but recently recorded in SW Ecuador not far from the border. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys* Seen well in the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road and around the Huacarpay wetlands

Short-tailed Field Tyrant *Muscigralla brevicauda* Nice views at Lomas de Lachay

Drab Water Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis* Seen along the Tambopata River

Piratic Flycatcher *Legatus leucophaeus* Good views at Chunchu Lodge. It gets its name because it does not build its own nest but appropriates the domed or enclosed nests of other, often far larger, bird species, such as Yellow-rumped Cacique or Crested Oropendola.

Rusty-margined Flycatcher *Myiozetetes cayanensis* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus* Seen around Aguas Calientes below Machu Picchu

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus* Seen at Chunchu Lodge

Boat-billed Flycatcher *Megarynchus pitangua* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands and in the Amazon lowlands

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis* Seen in the Jaén area and the Amazon lowlands

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor* Seen along the Tambopata River

Baird's Flycatcher *Myiodynastes bairdii* Seen at Bosque de Pomac. Named after Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823 –1887), an American naturalist, ornithologist, ichthyologist, herpetologist, and museum curator. Baird was the first curator to be named at the Smithsonian Institution. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Grey-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis* Seen at Waqanki Lodge

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristatus* Seen well at the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus* Common except in the high Andes

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer* Seen below the Owlet Lodge

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox* Seen at Waqanki Lodge

Pale-edged Flycatcher *Myiarchus cephalotes* Seen daily around the Owlet Lodge

Swainson's Flycatcher *Myiarchus swainsoni* One seen well at the Chunchu Macaw Clay Lick along the Tambopata River. Named after William Swainson (1789-1855), English naturalist, collector, artist, and author

Brown-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus* Seen well in the Marañón Valley

Rufous Flycatcher *Myiarchus semirufus* Great views at Bosque de Pomac. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Endangered.

Cotingidae

Peruvian Plantcutter *Phytotoma raimondii* It took a while, but we got good views of a male at Bosque de Pomac. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Endangered.

Green-and-black Fruiteater *Pipreola riefferii* Nice views around the Owlet Lodge. Here the subspecies *chachapoyas*

Scaled Fruiteater *Ampelioides tschudii* An amazing encounter with one individual along the Grallaria Trail at the Owlet Lodge, where it is uncommon to rare

Andean Cock-of-the-rock *Rupicola peruvianus* Our driver Omar spotted a male just by the road above Afluente to the joy of all participants. The national bird of Peru. Here the subspecies *aequatorialis*

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus* Seen by some of us at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick

Screaming Piha (H) *Lipaugus vociferans* Unfortunately this species was heard only along the Chuncho Lodge trails.

Pipridae

Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin *Tyrannetes stolzmanni* Seen by some of us along the Chuncho Lodge trails

Fiery-capped Manakin *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus* Distant but good views of a male at Aconavit

Golden-headed Manakin *Ceratopipra erythrocephala* David spotted the first male on our first day at Aconavit, and on the second day we were rewarded with views of a few males displaying at the lek in the same reserve.

Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda* Good views of one male along the Chuncho Lodge trails

Tityridae

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata* Seen at Waqanki

Black-crowned Tityra *Tityra inquisitor* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Brown-winged Schiffornis *Schiffornis turdina* Seen well at the Chuncho Lodge

Barred Becard *Pachyramphus versicolor* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus* Seen at the Yacumama restaurant

Vireonidae

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis* Good views on several days

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* A few sightings of the resident subspecies *chivi*

Corvidae

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus* Seen at Aconavit and at Chuncho Lodge

White-tailed Jay *Cyanocorax mystacalis* Great views at Bosque de Pomac. Found in NW Peru and SW Ecuador

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

Hirundinidae

Tumbes Swallow *Tachycineta stolzmanni* Found in SW Ecuador and NW Peru. We had good views at Bosque de Pomac.

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer* Common along the Tambopata River

Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea* Seen in the northwest

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca* Common along the coast of Lima and on the east slope of the Andes, especially in humid montane forest

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina* Seen in the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road

Andean Swallow *Haplochelidon andecola* Seen at Marcapomacocha. Here the endemic subspecies *oroyae*

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata* This beautiful swallow is common along Amazonian rivers and tributaries. We had great views along the Tambopata River.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* Seen at several locations

Donacobiidae

Black-capped Donacobious *Donacobius atricapilla* Great views below Afluente

Troglodytidae

Fasciated Wren *Campylorhynchus fasciatus* Nice views at Bosque de Pomac. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Thrush-like Wren *Campylorhynchus turdinus* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands and at Chuncho Lodge

Grey-mantled Wren *Odontorchilus branickii* Great views thanks to David, who spotted this uncommon species in a mixed flock above Afluente

Sepia-brown Wren *Cinnycerthia olivascens* Seen at the Owlet Lodge. Here the nominate subspecies

Moustached Wren *Pheugopedius genibarbis* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Inca Wren *Pheugopedius eisenmanni* We got great views of a pair after some perseverance, looking in the thick chusquea bamboo patches around Machu Picchu. A Peruvian endemic

Speckle-breasted Wren *Pheugopedius sclateri* Seen at Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa

Superciliaried Wren *Cantorchilus superciliaris* Great views at Bosque de Pomac. Found in Ecuador and Peru

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* Several sightings

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Grey-breasted Wood Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys* Seen at the Owlet Lodge and during our birding around Aguas Calientes

Bar-winged Wood Wren *Henicorhina leucoptera* Seen well below the Owlet Lodge. Rare and sparsely distributed on scattered mountains in northern Peru and in adjacent southern Ecuador. The species is found between 1350 and 2450 meters elevation in the undergrowth of dense cloudforest. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Southern Nightingale-Wren (H) *Microcerculus marginatus* We heard it only at Aconavit in the buffer zone of the Escalera National Reserve.

Musician Wren *Cyphorhinus arada* We had good views of this classic Amazon skulker at Aconavit.

Poliophtilidae

Tropical Gnatcatcher *Poliophtila plumbea* Several sightings in the northwest, including the endemic subspecies *maior* of the Marañón Valley, which shows black on the crown. Split, please!

Mimidae

Long-tailed Mockingbird *Mimus longicaudatus* Seen in Lima and common in the northwest and the Marañón Valley. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Turdidae

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides* Seen below the Owlet Lodge

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater* Common at the Owlet Lodge

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco* Common along the mid-parts of the Santa Eulalia Road and around Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Plumbeous-backed Thrush *Turdus reevei* Seen at Laquipampa. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Maranon Thrush *Turdus maranonicus* Andy spotted one bird very well at Bosque de Yanahuanca near Jaén. Found in Peru and S Ecuador

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis* Common in the lowlands

Hauxwell's Thrush *Turdus hauxwelli* Seen well at the Yacumama restaurant. Named after J. Hauxwell, 19th century collector resident in Peru

Varzea Thrush *Turdus sanchezorum* Brief but good views at Waqanki. Varzea Thrush *Turdus sanchezorum* is split from Spectacled Thrush *T. nudigenis* (O'Neill et al. 2011).

White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis* Good views above Waqanki

Cinclidae

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus* Seen along the Santa Eulalia River, below the Owllet Lodge, and along the Urubamba River below Machu Picchu

Passeridae

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* A few sightings in the north, especially at gas stations

Motacillidae

Peruvian Pipit *Anthus peruvianus* Good views at Lomas de Lachay. Peruvian Pipit *A. peruvianus* is split from Yellowish Pipit *A. lutescens* complex; differs in genetics and vocals (Van Els and Norambuena 2017, HBW). Found in W Peru and N Chile

Fringillidae

Olivaceous Siskin *Spinus olivaceus* Seen below Afluente

Hooded Siskin *Spinus magellanicus* a few sightings, including at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Black Siskin *Spinus atratus* Good views at Marcapomacocha

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia lanirostris* Seen at Waqanki

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster* Seen below Afluente and at Reserva Arena Blanca

Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica* Good views in Jaén and the Moyobamba lowlands

Bronze-green Euphonia *Euphonia mesochrysa* Seen above Afluente and at Waqanki

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta* Seen by Andy only

White-vented Euphonia *Euphonia minuta* Seen at Aconavit and later at the Chunchu Lodge

Blue-naped Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia cyanea* Seen below the Owllet Lodge

Passerellidae

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis* Several sightings throughout the trip. A nice bird indeed!

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons* Seen at the entrance of the Arena Blanca Reserve and in the Moyobamba lowlands. More individuals seen near Puerto Maldonado as well

Tumbes Sparrow *Rhynchospiza stolzmanni* Great views in the lower parts of the Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. Found in NW Peru and SW Ecuador

Orange-billed Sparrow *Arremon aurantirostris* Two individuals attending the tinamou feeders at Reserva Arena Blanca

Black-capped Sparrow *Arremon abeillei* Great views of the nominate subspecies at Laquipampa, and we saw the endemic subspecies *nigriceps* at Bosque de Yanahuanca, which shows olive-green color in the mantle. Split please! Found in Ecuador and Peru

Chestnut-capped Brushfinch *Arremon brunneinucha* Seen at Huembo, and later we had good views below Machu Picchu.

Yellow-breasted Brushfinch *Atlapetes latinuchus* Seen at Huembo and the Owllet Lodge

White-winged Brushfinch *Atlapetes leucopterus* Seen at Abra Porculla. Found in Ecuador and Peru

White-headed Brushfinch *Atlapetes albiceps* Seen at Laquipampa. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Rusty-bellied Brushfinch *Atlapetes nationi* Seen well along the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road. A Peruvian endemic

Common Bush Tanager *Chlorospingus flavopectus* Seen at Afluente

Yellow-throated Bush Tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis* Seen below Afluente

Icteridae

Peruvian Meadowlark *Leistes bellicosus* Seen at Lomas de Lachay. Found in W Ecuador, Peru, and N Chile

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus* Several sightings in the Amazon lowlands

Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens* Nice views below Machu Picchu. Found in Peru and Bolivia

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Subtropical Cacique *Cacicus uropygialis* Seen above Afluente

White-edged Oriole *Icterus graceannae* Seen at Laquipampa. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands and along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis* A few were noticed from the canopy tower at Chuncho Lodge.

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus* Seen in the Amazon lowlands

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis* Seen in Lima and Chiclayo

Scrub Blackbird *Dives waczewiczi* Seen in Lima and on the Santa Eulalia Road. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Yellow-hooded Blackbird *Chrysomus icterocephalus* Seen at Pantanos de Villa. Introduced into Lima from escaped birds. Originally from northern Amazonia, including the Loreto department in Peru

Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelasticus thilius* Seen at the reeds of Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Parulidae

Black-lored Yellowthroat *Geothlypis auricularis* Seen at Lomas de Lachay *Geothlypis auricularis* is split from *G. aequinoctialis* (Escalante-Pliego 1992; Curson et al. 1994); SACC 70 needs more documentation.

Southern Yellowthroat *Geothlypis velata* Seen at the Chuncho Macaw Clay Lick while admiring the macaws

Tropical Parula *Setophaga pitiayumi* Seen at Laquipampa

Citrine Warbler *Myiothlypis luteoviridis* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Buff-rumped Warbler *Myiothlypis fulvicauda* Seen above Waqanki, where it was seen nicely

Grey-and-gold Warbler *Myiothlypis fraseri* Nice views at Laquipampa. Found in Ecuador and Peru

Russet-crowned Warbler *Myiothlypis coronata* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Three-banded Warbler *Basileuterus trifasciatus* Seen at Abra Porculla. Found in Ecuador and Bolivia

Pale-legged Warbler *Myiothlypis signata* Nice views at Machu Picchu

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus* Seen well below the Owllet Lodge

Slate-throated Whitestart *Myioborus miniatus* Seen below the Owllet lodge and below Machu Picchu

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Cardinalidae

Tooth-billed Tanager *Piranga lutea* *Piranga lutea* is split from *P. hepatica* (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Burns et al. 2003); SACC needs proposal; revisit English name.

White-winged Tanager *Piranga leucoptera* Seen below Afluente

Red-hooded Tanager *Piranga rubriceps* A great sighting! A difficult bird to find. It was seen well at the Owlet Lodge.

Carmioli's Tanager *Chlorothraupis carmioli* Almost a non-tickable glimpse of one individual along the Tarapoto road on the way to Aconavit during the road construction stop

Golden Grosbeak *Pheucticus chrysogaster* Seen along the mid- and lower parts of the Santa Eulalia Road

Ecuadorian Seedeater *Amaurospiza aequatorialis* An incredible sighting at Refugio de Vida Silvestre Laquipampa. Change English name of Blue Seedeater to Cabanis's Seedeater with split of Ecuadorian Seedeater. Cabanis's Seedeater *Amaurospiza concolor* is found from Mexico to Panama and Ecuadorian Seedeater *Amaurospiza aequatorialis* from SW Colombia to NW Peru.

Thraupidae

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis* Seen at the Yacumama restaurant

Black-faced Tanager *Schistochlamys melanopis* A nice surprise at Fundo Alto Nieva, where I had never seen them before at such high elevation

Magpie Tanager *Cissopis leverianus* Nice views below Afluente

White-capped Tanager *Sericossypha albocristata* Seen at the Owlet Lodge. The species is classified as Vulnerable.

Rufous-crested Tanager *Creurgops verticalis* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Oleaginous Hemispingus *Hemispingus frontalis* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Black-eared Hemispingus *Hemispingus melanotis* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Drab Hemispingus *Hemispingus xanthophthalmus* Brief views at the Owlet Lodge

Grey-hooded Bush Tanager *Cnemoscopus rubrirostris* Seen below Afluente

Buff-bellied Tanager *Thlypopsis inornata* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca near Jaén. Almost a Peruvian endemic that just sneaks into S Ecuador

Yellow-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus rufiventer* Seen above Waqanki

White-lined Tanager *Tachyphonus rufus* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca and in the Moyobamba lowlands

Huallaga Tanager *Ramphocelus melanogaster* Great views of this species in the Moyobamba lowlands. A Peruvian endemic. Named after the Huallaga River

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo* One seen below Afluente and common in the Amazon lowlands along the Tambopata River

Blue-grey Tanager *Thraupis episcopus* Several sightings of this species, including birds seen in Lima city

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis* Seen well along the Santa Eulalia Road and at Huacarpay Lake near Cusco

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala* Seen at the Owlet Lodge

Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager *Anisognathus somptuosus* Seen at Fundo Alto Nieva

Grass-green Tanager *Chlorornis riefferii* Nice views at the Owlet Lodge

Yellow-throated Tanager *Iridosornis analis* Seen below the Owlet Lodge

Yellow-scarfed Tanager *Iridosornis reinhardti* Nice views of this tanager at the Owlet Lodge. A Peruvian endemic found only in northern and central Peru

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana* Seen in the Amazon lowlands

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis* Great views above Afluente
Green-and-gold Tanager *Tangara schrankii* Seen well in the mixed flock above Afluente
Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus* Seen above Afluente
Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
Golden-eared Tanager *Tangara chrysotis* Seen above Afluente
Flame-faced Tanager *Tangara parzudakii* Seen below the Owlet Lodge
Yellow-bellied Tanager *Tangara xanthogastra* Seen above Waqanki
Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata* Seen above Afluente
Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix* Seen below Machu Picchu
Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola* Seen above Afluente
Burnished-buff Tanager *Tangara cayana* Only one sighting at the Yacumama restaurant
Metallic-green Tanager *Tangara labradorides* Seen below the Owlet Lodge
Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis* Common above the Owlet Lodge
Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
Blue-and-black Tanager *Tangara vassorii* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
Masked Tanager *Tangara nigrocincta* Nice views of one individual above Waqanki
Silver-backed Tanager *Tangara viridicollis* Nice views at the Owlet Lodge and below Machu Picchu
Swallow Tanager *Tersina viridis* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands
Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands
Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana* Seen above Waqanki
Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus* Seen above Waqanki
Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza* Seen above Afluente and Waqanki
Guira Tanager *Hemithraupis guira* Only one sighting during the trip
Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum* Seen at Lomas de Lachay
Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum* Seen along the Cachuela Road near Puerto Maldonado
Rusty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides* Seen at Huembo
Masked Flowerpiercer *Diglossa cyanea* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
Bluish Flowerpiercer *Diglossa caerulescens* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
White-sided Flowerpiercer *Diglossa albilatera* Seen at the Owlet Lodge
Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer *Diglossa glauca* Seen below the Owlet Lodge
Red Pileated Finch *Coryphospingus cucullatus* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca near Jaén
Peruvian Sierra Finch *Phrygilus punensis* Seen at Marcapomacocha. Found in Peru and Bolivia
Mourning Sierra Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti* Seen along the upper parts of the Santa Eulalia Road
Plumbeous Sierra Finch *Phrygilus unicolor* Seen at Marcapomacocha
Band-tailed Sierra Finch *Phrygilus alaudinus* Seen at Lomas de Lachay
White-winged Diuca Finch *Diuca speculifera* Seen at Marcapomacocha. One of Oliver's favorites
Cinereous Finch *Piezorina cinerea* Seen at Bosque de Pomac. A Peruvian endemic
Great Inca Finch *Incaspiza pulchra* Great views at mid-elevation along the Santa Eulalia Road. A Peruvian endemic
Little Inca Finch *Incaspiza watkinsi* Great views along the Bagua Chica Road. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Near-threatened.

Rufous-breasted Warbling Finch *Poospiza rubecula* One of the greatest sightings of the trip. This species is poorly known, rare, very hard to find, and only known from a few locations in the country. A Peruvian endemic. The species is classified as Endangered.

Collared Warbling Finch *Poospiza hispaniolensis* Seen at Bosque de Pomac and Lomas de Lachay. Found in Peru and Ecuador

Bright-rumped Yellow Finch *Sicalis uropigialis* Seen at Marcapomacocha

Greenish Yellow Finch *Sicalis olivascens* Great views in Ollantaytambo, where a flock was seen on a wall

Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola* Common in the northwest and the Marañón Valley

Grassland Yellow Finch *Sicalis luteola* Two birds flying by at Pantanos de Villa

Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands

Streaked Saltator *Saltator striatipectus* Seen at Bosque de Pomac, where we saw the subspecies *flavidicollis*, and then the subspecies *peruvianus* at Bosque de Yanahuanca

Black-cowled Saltator *Saltator nigriceps* Good views at Abra Porculla

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina* Several sightings at different locations

Black-and-white Seedeater *Sporophila luctuosa* Seen at Abra Porculla

Yellow-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila nigricollis* Seen below Machu Picchu

Drab Seedeater *Sporophila simplex* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris* Seen at Reserva Arena Blanca

Chestnut-bellied Seed Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis* Seen in the Moyobamba lowlands

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis* Seen at Huacarpay Lake

Dull-colored Grassquit *Tiaris obscurus* Seen at Bosque de Yanahuanca

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola* A few sightings on the trip. Historical taxonomy unsettled prior to separation as a monotypic family Coerebidae (AOU 1988). Genetic data position Bananaquit (*Coereba*) as sister to *Tiaris* grassquits (Thraupidae) (Burns et al. 2002, 2003; also H&M4, NACC, SACC, HBW).

WILDLIFE

Black Agouti *Dasyprocta fuliginosa* Seen at the Owllet Lodge

Guayaquil Squirrel *Sciurus stramineus* Common at Bosque de Pomac. Found in NW Peru and SW Ecuador

Southern Mountain Viscacha *Lagidium peruanum* Seen at Machu Picchu

Capybara *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris* The largest rodent in the world. Seen along the Tambopata River

Domestic Guinea Pig *Cavia porcellus* Popularly known as Cuy in the Andes of South America. We had brief views of feral guinea pigs at Huacarpay Lake, where they live among the reeds. Archaeological evidence proves that the people of the Andes have domesticated guinea pigs between 6,000 and 2,000BC.

Sechuran Fox *Lycalopex sechurae* Seen at Bosque de Pomac

South American Sea Lion *Otaria flavescens* A few seen around Pucusana Island

Bolivian/Peruvian Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis* Seen at the Yacumama restaurant and at Chuncho Lodge

Large-headed Capuchin *Sapajus macrocephalus*

Brown Titi Monkey *Plecturocebus brunneus*

Andean Saddle-back Tamarin *Saguinus fuscicollis leucogenys* Seen at the Yacumama restaurant

Common Mussurana *Clelia clelia* An amazing encounter during our drive to Reserva Arena Blanca

Slender Coral Snake *Micrurus filiformis* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Cane Toad *Rhinella marina* Seen at Chuncho Lodge

Amazon Racerunner *Ameiva ameiva* Common in the Amazon lowlands

Yellow-spotted River Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis* Seen along the Tambopata River

Spectacled Caiman *Caiman crocodilus* Seen along the Tambopata River