

# PEREGRINE BIRD TOURS

## PERU

9 – 24 June 2007

## TOUR REPORT

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No two tours to South America are ever the same; the sheer volume of birds in South America is staggering, even so, the vast majority of species only occur at a very low density. This means that you can walk the same track four mornings in a row and still find lots of new birds. Having had a week or so to digest the tour it has become apparent to me, that we saw very well, the really important species. The following long list of species seen on the tour are all, either difficult to find, or spectacular in appearance. Have a look at what I mean; Boat-billed Heron, Fasciated and Rufescent Tiger-Herons, Least Bittern, Jabiru, Horned Screamer, Muscovy and Torrent Ducks, King Vulture, White Hawk, Crested and Harpy Eagles, Ornate Hawk-Eagle, Aplomado Falcon, Blue-throated Piping-Guan, Razor-billed Curassow, Hoatzin, Limpkin, Sunbittern, Peruvian Thick-knee, Gray Gull, Inca Tern, Black Skimmer, White-throated Quail-Dove, Blue-and-yellow, Scarlet, Red-and-green, Chestnut-fronted and Blue-headed Macaws, Orange-cheeked Parrot, Great Potoo, Rufous-crested Coquette, Wire-crested Thornbill, Gould's Jewelfront, Buff-thighed Puffleg, Rufous-capped Thornbill, Amethyst Woodstar, Golden-headed Quetzal, Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Blue-banded Toucanet, Ringed Woodpecker, Tawny Tit-Spintail, Rufous-capped and Black-faced Antthrushes, Stripe-headed Antpitta, Rusty-belted Tapaculo, Barred Fruiteater, Andean Cock-of-the-rock, Band-tailed Manakin, River and Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulets, Inca Flycatcher, Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant, Gray-mantled and Inca Wrens, Andean and White-eared Solitaires, Andean Slaty-Thrush, Golden-bellied Warbler, Magpie and Golden-naped Tanagers and Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager. The mammal list was even better! 21 species of mammals on a 16 day tour to South America, is quite exceptional.

Following our arrival in Lima, the capital city of Peru; we spent the afternoon birding at Villa Marshes, a little to the south of the capital, with Pepe, the first of our three local guides. We had a very enjoyable afternoon; a row of dead palm trees had a Black Vulture sitting on top of almost every one, careful scrutiny revealed that one of the birds was actually an Osprey, so at least the whole group was familiar with one of the birds we saw that afternoon! Our first male Vermillion Flycatcher was a real thrill, but it was the waterbirds that really stole the show. We birded several lagoons, which were surrounded by dense reedbeds, the highlights included five species of Gulls; Belcher's, Gray, Kelp, Gray-headed and Franklin's. However, the number one highlight was without doubt, great scope views of a female Least Bittern. Other important species included Pied-billed and Great Grebes, Peruvian Pelican, Peruvian Booby, White-cheeked Pintail, Andean Duck, American Oystercatcher, Black-necked Stilt, Peruvian

Thick-knee, Killdeer and super looks at Inca Tern, Wren-like Rushbird, Many-colored Rush-Tyrant and Elva's, Peruvian Meadowlark.

The following morning we flew high into the Andes Mountains, to Cuzco, the ancient capital city of the Incas. Cuzco is the oldest, continually inhabited city in the western hemisphere! Here we met up with our second local guide Doris and we spent much of the afternoon birding at nearby Huacarpay Lagoon. Here a solitary White-tufted Grebe swam around in front of us, along with several Yellow-billed Pintails and good numbers of Puna Teal. A Cinereous Harrier quartered the tops of the reedbeds and best of all a pair of uncommon Aplomado Falcons flew around very close to us, even perching on a nearby telegraph pole, to ensure that we got a really good look at them. A solitary Greater Yellowlegs graced the ponds, a few extremely well camouflaged Bare-faced Ground-Doves reluctantly showed themselves, a pair of Rusty-fronted Canasteros showed well, as did Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant, Andean Negrito and small flocks of attractive Yellow-winged Blackbirds. We then drove to the sacred valley of the Incas, where we stayed at a very fine hotel in Yucay, which during colonial times had been a nunnery!

Early the following morning we drove through a series of hairpin bends up to Abra Malaga Pass, very high in the Andes Mountains. We stopped to do some birding on the way, where we hoped to find the elusive Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch. After a little searching we enjoyed a quick look at the attractive Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch and very good looks at Creamy-crested Spinetail. A birding stop at some pre-Inca ruins, proved very rewarding with great looks at three species of high altitude hummingbirds, Shining and White-tufted Sunbeams and Great Sapphirewing, who were feeding on some flowering bushes. A family party of Red-crested Cotingas also showed very well here. Continuing our journey towards the pass, the bus came to a grinding halt when Chris spotted a pair of Torrent Ducks in a small mountain stream. We climbed out of the bus and looked down on the fast flowing mountain stream; unfortunately, the ducks were aware of our presence and hid for much of the time, only allowing occasional glimpses. On our arrival at the pass the scenery was dramatic and the huge ice-clad peak of Mt. Veronica formed a magnificent backdrop to our birding. These high Andean passes harbour a good number of endemics and we set about finding them; there were many pairs of Bar-winged Cinclodes busily feeding in the grassland, there was also a couple of pairs of Streak-throated Canasteros, several Cinereous Ground-Tyrants and good numbers of fairly tame Plumbeous Sierra-Finches. In this area there are some fairly large patches of Polylepis woodland, on some of the steeper, more inaccessible slopes. This is now a very endangered habitat, it is quickly disappearing throughout the high Andes, as it is used for fuel, by the local Quechua Indians. There are a number of extremely localised specialities which only occur in the Polylepis woodland and we set about trying to locate them. On entering the woodland along a narrow track we quickly found several Brown-backed Chat-Tyrants and Doris managed to tape in a splendid Tawny Tit-Spinetail. Suddenly, a Stripe-headed Antpitta appeared on the track in front of us and hopped onto the top of a small stone wall, where it looked back at us briefly, before hopping down and disappearing into the dense undergrowth. Some of the more hardy members of the party then decided to walk through the Polylepis woodland and

down into the valley below, where we would meet up with the bus and the rest of the group. We were rewarded with many good looks at flocks of Brown-bellied Swallows, before finding the highly localised Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant, which we saw well on a couple of occasions. Eventually reaching the valley far below, we found a solitary White-browed Ground-Tyrant, an austral winter visitor to Peru from southern Chile and Argentina. Meanwhile the rest of the group continued birding along the roadside and added several high altitude specialities which included Black Siskin, Peruvian and Ash-breasted Sierra-Finches and Paramo Seedeater.

In the late afternoon we visited the Inca town of Urubamba where a couple of local Indian ladies dressed in traditional costume sang to us and we entered a traditional home to see how the local people lived. This was very interesting and we all enjoyed watching the antics of the many guinea pigs running around the floor of the home! Rob had not felt 100% today and so had taken it easy back at the hotel. However, a walk along the river did produce Andean Swallow.

The grounds of the hotel we were staying in at Aguas Callentes is a superb birding area, and we spent the early part of the morning birding there. The many hummingbird feeders attracting large numbers of hummingbirds, we enjoyed great looks at Green and Sparkling Violetears, White-bellied and Green-and-white Hummingbirds, Chestnut-breasted Coronet, Gould's Inca, Booted Racket-tail and Long-tailed Sylph. Other interesting species included White-tipped Dove, Streaked Xenops, Sclater's Tyrannulet, the stunning Blue-naped Chlorophonia and equally stunning Golden-naped and Silver-backed Tanagers. However, the undoubted highlight of the morning was a number of both male and female Andean Cock-of-the-rocks, lekking, in the hotel grounds. We were able to approach them very closely as the males displayed in front of the females, most impressive.

Midmorning found us on a bus driving up the Vilcabamba Mountains to the legendary Lost City of the Incas, Machu Picchu. Here our local guide Doris told us a great deal about the ancient ruins. On seeing the precipitous slopes on all sides we could easily appreciate why it remained undiscovered for so many years. In the surrounding scrub and bamboo thickets Doris taped out the recently described Inca Wren, which we saw very well. We also saw our first mammal here, a family party of Southern Viscachas had taken up residence in one of the ruins. Three members of the group decided to walk back to the hotel, birding as they did so. Most of the birds they saw were seen again later in the tour, two species not seen again included the highly localised and uncommon Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet and the more common and widespread Glossy-black Thrush.

Once again we spent a very productive morning birding in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Callentes. Just some of the more impressive species seen where as follows: Andean Guan, the secretive White-throated Quail-Dove, Speckled Hummingbird, the very attractive Golden-headed Quetzal, the equally attractive Highland Motmot, Golden Olive Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Elaenia, Mottled-cheeked and White-tailed Tyrannulets, Barred Becard, Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, the beautiful White-eared Solitaire, Russet-crowned Warbler, the stunning Hepatic Tanager and the secretive

Chestnut-caped Brush-Finch. Ken also saw the first of several Brown Agoutis that we were to see throughout the tour. Three river specialities are found along the Urubamba River, White-capped Dipper, Black Phoebe and Torrent Tyrannulet, all duly obliged and were added to our ever growing birdlist. In the afternoon we caught the train back to Cuzco where we spent the night.

Our third local guide, Percy, now joined the group, as we began our decent down the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains in Manu National Park. This magnificent reserve preserves an entire ecosystem and contains the highest diversity of life on earth; spanning the entire humid eastern slope of the Andes, unbroken forest stretches from the treelike, down to Amazonian lowlands. The road was very narrow and winding, with sheer drops on one side! It was interesting to say the least, but so was the birding. In the high Puna grasslands we enjoyed watching a superb Puna Hawk, several Spot-winged Pigeons, two new species of hummingbirds, the superb Bearded Mountaineer and the more somber coloured Tyrian Metaltail. We enjoyed watching an Andean Flicker and upon entering the upper reaches of the forest we found a mixed species foraging party which included the attractive Tufted Tit-Tyrant, a colourful Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant and two uncommon species of conebills, White-browed and Blue-backed. Close to the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge where we would stay for the next three nights, we added White-throated and White-banded Tyrannulets, Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager and the very attractive and uncommon Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager.

We spent the next two days birding along the dirt road, close to the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and it was a real treat, with large numbers of birds present. At the lodge itself the many hummingbird feeders attracted an interesting mix of species, which included Green Hermit, the very uncommon Wire-crested Thorntail, Many-spotted and Wedge-billed Hummingbirds, Violet-fronted Brilliant, Amethyst-throated Sunangel, the rarely seen Buff-thighed Puffleg, the highly localised Rufous-capped Thornbill and the very attractive White-bellied Woodstar. Just some of the many other birds we saw included a small flock of Scaly-naped Parrots, huge flocks of Chestnut-collared Swifts, the impressive Masked Trogon, the delightful Versicolored Barbet, the seldom encountered Blue-banded Toucanet and noisy Azara's Spinetails. In the mixed-species feeding flocks we added Pearled Treerunner, Montane Foliage-gleaner, the very uncommon Black-billed Treehunter, Montane Woodcreeper, Stripe-chested Antwren, a pair of particularly attractive Barred Fruiteaters, the localised Inca Flycatcher, Bolivian Tyrannulet, Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant, Cliff and Pale-edged Flycatchers, Gray-mantled and Fulvous Wrens, Andean Solitaire, the shy Andean Slaty-Thrush, Green and White-collared Jays, Citrine and Three-striped Warblers, Capped Conebill, Orange-bellied Euphonia, Deep-blue and Masked Flowerpiercers, Dark-faced Brush-Finch, Yellow-browed Sparrow and Mountain Cacique.

However the main attraction here, were the multi-hued mixed feeding flocks of dazzlingly coloured tanagers. These included Common and Short-billed Bush-Tanagers, Grass-green, Rust-and-yellow, Slaty, Silver-beaked, Blue-gray, Blue-capped, Yellow-throated, Orange-eared, Paradise, Golden, Golden-eared, Saffron-crowned, Spotted, Blue-necked and Beryl-spangled Tanagers, together with four species of mountain-

tanagers, Hooded, Scarlet-bellied, Blue-winged and Chestnut-bellied. We also did well for mammals here with great looks at several Bolivian Squirrels, family parties of Brown Capuchin Monkeys, a small troop of Gray Woolly Monkeys and a family party of Tayras visited the lodge and stole the fruit from the bird feeding table! Even more impressive was an early morning sighting of the nocturnal and rarely seen Allen's Olingo, which was running along a large tree branch in the forest, which it fell off as it was being pursued by a Long-tailed Weasel, this really was, a once in a lifetime sighting!

The following day, some pre-breakfast birding produced several Plumbeous Pigeons, one or two Golden-tailed Sapphires, a quick look at an attractive Warbling Antbird and good looks at a family party of Black-eared Hemispingus. Following breakfast we continued our drive down the eastern slope of the Andes, dropping quickly from 3,400m enjoying breathtaking views of never ending forest-clad hillsides and several cascading waterfalls. A birding stop not far from the lodge proved very rewarding with good looks at several particularly attractive Long-tailed Tyrants, an uncommon Lemon-browed Flycatcher, great looks at a rare Golden-bellied Warbler, who responded well to tape playback, we saw our first Bananaquits of the tour, enjoyed good scope views of a couple of attractive Epaulet Orioles and supper close views of several Crested Oropendolas. Following several rather awkward creek crossings! We came to the town of Pilcopata, a small town of pioneers who were attempting to carve out a living, by clearing the forest and growing crops and raising cattle. It was quite a contrast to the vast expanse of forest that we had been birding in during the last few days. However, the birding in and around Pilcopata was very good, as many species of birds occur in cleared areas surrounded by forest. We enjoyed great looks at the uncommon King Vulture, a solitary Zone-tailed Hawk, several Chestnut-fronted Macaws, scope views of perched White-eyed and Dusky-headed Parakeets, large flocks of Smooth-billed Anis, a species of non-parasitic cuckoos, good looks at a stunning Blue-crowned Trogon and equally stunning Bluish-fronted Jacamar. We were very fortunate to have good close looks at a Black-throated Toucanet, we saw a very fine Lineated Woodpecker, good looks at Dusky-capped and Boat-billed Flycatchers, Violaceous Jay and a few very attractive Magpie Tanagers. Some members of the group had a quick look at a family party of Blue-black Grassquits and we all saw Red-capped Cardinal, Yellow-rumped Cacique and Amazonian Oropendola.

A short boat trip down the Madre de Dios River produced our first Capped Herons, Yellow-billed Terns and our first White-winged and White-banded Swallows, the last three species being endemic to the larger rivers of Amazonia. We then walked a short distance to the Amazonia Lodge, where our luggage was transported in a wheelbarrow! Amazonia Lodge started out in life as a cattle ranch but that did not work out too well and a few years ago it became entirely devoted to being a wildlife lodge. With a birdlist of almost 600 species we were very much looking forward to our time here. On our arrival we did some birding in the grounds of the lodge and new birds for the trip included stunning Blue-and-yellow and Scarlet Macaws, Blue-headed Parrot, the gorgeous White-necked Jacobin, Fork-tailed Woodnymph, Amethyst Woodstar, Black-billed Thrush, the very attractive Masked Crimson Tanager and Greyish Saltator. After dark some members of the tour party saw Common Potoo and Forest Rabbit.

A full days birding around Amazonia Lodge, produced lots of birds, some were seen in the grounds of the lodge while others were seen along forest trails, where we split into two groups. Some of the more interesting species seen today included Undulated Tinamou, Greater yellow-headed Vulture, Swallow-tailed Kite, White Hawk, Bat Falcon, brilliant Hoatzins, Violet-headed Hummingbird, stunning Rufous-crested Coquettes and an equally stunning Gould's Jewelfront, Black-tailed Trogon, a wonderful Chestnut-capped Puffbird, Black-fronted Nunbird, Scarlet-hooded Barbet, Chestnut-eared Aracari, Yellow-tufted and Little Woodpeckers, Pale-legged Hornero, Plain-crowned Spinetail, Olivaceous and Buff-throated Woodcreepers, Great, Barred and Spot-winged Antshrikes, Gray, White-browed, Southern Chestnut-tailed, Goeldi's and Black-throated Antbirds, the rarely seen Rusty-belted Tapaculo, a brilliantly coloured male Band-tailed Manakin, Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet, Bran-colored, Grey-capped and Streaked Flycatchers, Black-crowned Tityra, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, the very attractive Black-capped Donacobius and stunning Green and Purple Honeycreepers. However, the best sighting of the day was that of a Harpy Eagle. Percy's group had a Harpy Eagle flying under the canopy, only a few meters above the ground, just behind the group, it was a thrilling sight for those who were quick enough to turn around and see it. New mammals today included Capybara, Common Squirrel Monkey and Black Spider Monkey.

Pre-breakfast birding the following morning, produced several new birds, which included a fairly tame pair of Gray-necked Wood-Rails, a solitary Gray-breasted Sabrewing at the hummingbird feeders and good looks at White-lined Antbird. The entire group got to see the localised and very uncommon Blue-headed Macaw and best of all, we enjoyed great looks at a pair of very uncommon Black-faced Antthrushes, who responded well to tape playback. Following breakfast we once again boarded our two boats and spent most of the day travelling down the Madre de Dios River, before arriving at the Manu Wildlife Centre, in the late afternoon. The birding from the boats was brilliant, it is a great way to observe birds and this river, unlike most rivers in Amazonia, is still intact and almost pristine. New birds along the river included the large Cocoli Heron, Wood Stork, great looks at the uncommon Horned Screamer, Crane and Slate-colored Hawks, Great Black-Hawk, Black Caracara, Spix's Guan, Collared Plover, Large-billed Tern, Black Skimmer, Pale-vented Pigeon, Cobalt-winged Parakeet, Sand-colored Nighthawk, Ringed, Amazon and Green Kingfishers, Swallow-wing, Red-billed Toucan, Crimson-crested Woodpecker, Brown-chested Martin, Purplish Jay, Giant Cowbird and best of all a superb Crested Eagle, which flapped lazily across the river directly overhead. This is one of the rarest birds of prey in South America and is very rarely seen. We also observed a Tayra, in full view, walking along the riverbank. On our arrival at the Manu Wildlife Centre, the manager of the centre pointed out to us a Reddish Hermit, one of the smallest, of the hummingbirds.

Following an early breakfast we were back into the boats and heading for a nearby riverbank clay-lick, where we were hoping to see large numbers of Red-and-green Macaws in attendance. While in the boats we observed good numbers of Muscovy Ducks, a few Pied Lapwings and a pair of Channel-billed Toucans. Following a short time in the boats we scrambled up the banks of the river and walked along a forest trail, towards the clay-lick. On the trail itself we enjoyed good looks at Blue-throated Piping-

Guan and Elegant Woodcreeper. The clay-lick is a peculiar phenomenon; so far, no entirely convincing scientific explanation of this behaviour has been forthcoming. Every morning large numbers of several species of parrots gather together in the trees above exposed banks of clay, along the river. At some time that morning, some of the species in the gathering will descend to the clay banks and using their bills they scrape off fine particles which are then swallowed. It is thought that the parrots eat seeds and unripe fruit containing toxic alkaloid substances, the effects of which the clay particles may help to alleviate. Some alkaloids are stimulants and intrigued researchers have noticed that macaws frequently arrive in a very excited state at the licks, but that after a dosage of clay they appear considerably calmer! So many birds frequent these licks in southeastern Peru, on a regular, sometimes daily, basis, that one assumes the practice is of paramount importance, especially as there are inherent dangers involved. On the very exposed clay banks, the brightly coloured parrots often fall victim to marauding raptors, nevertheless in other parts of their ranges this strange behaviour is not observed in the same species. We sat quietly in the hide at the clay-lick for a long time. There were plenty of parrots flying back and forth in the trees above the clay-lick; there were good numbers of Red-and-green Macaws, masses of Blue-headed Parrots and smaller numbers of Yellow-crowned and Mealy Parrots, but none of them came down to the clay-lick. Fortunately, there were plenty of other birds to look at from the hide; three Jabirus flew overhead, a Laughing Falcon perched nearby and was seen very well in the scope. A pair of Tui Parakeets joined the other parrots and also posed perfectly in the scope. A few Drab Water-Tyrants and Little Ground-Tyrants flitted around in front of us and Yellow-browed Tyrant, Short-crested Flycatcher, Lesser Kiskadee, Black-tailed Tityra and Double-collared Seedeater, all put in an appearance. However, the really important bird that we saw this morning and the most somber coloured of them all, was the very rare River Tyrannulet, which we saw very well. It was now just past midday, we were getting hungry and still no parrots had descended to the clay-lick. We made the decision to go back to the lodge for lunch and as we did so the Red-and-green Macaws began dropping down to the clay-lick. It was a thrilling sight, over 60 Red-and-green Macaws came down and ate the clay, and the waiting had been worthwhile. As we were about to leave the hide a Ringed Woodpecker came flying down the river and flew right in front of us. In the afternoon around the lodge, we added White-bearded Hermit, White-lored Euphonia and Turquoise and Green-and-gold Tanagers. Three species of mammals were also seen around the lodge these included delightful Saddle-backed Tamarins, the rather shy Red Brocket Deer and as we were gathering for dinner the rarely observed Brazilian Tapir, wandered in front of the dining room and just stood there and with the aid of a spotlight we were able to see it very well.

The following morning, was one of the great highlights of the trip. We took a boat trip on a nearby oxbow lake, where we enjoyed many new birds. These included the seldom seen Double-toothed Kite, Black-collared Hawk, the rare Ornate Hawk-Eagle, perched in the scope, a solitary Limpkin, the seldom seen Rufous-sided Crake, a magnificent Sunbittern, lots of Wattled Jacanas and a surprise find, a Ruddy Ground-Dove, a pair of very uncommon Orange-cheeked Parrots flew by, we saw up to three Ladder-tailed Nightjars at their daytime roosts, enjoyed good looks at Collared Trogon, Amazonian Antwren, Silvered and Plumbeous Antbirds, Great Kiskadee and Casqued Oropendola

and flight views of a Bare-necked Fruit-Crow. It was also great for mammals and we saw Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth, Southern Amazon Red Squirrel, Giant Otter, Long-nosed Bat and Brown Titi and Bolivian Red Howler Monkeys. A short walk in the forest produced great looks at a pair of uncommon Rufous-capped Antthrushes, which rounded the morning off perfectly. In the afternoon, new birds seen in the grounds of the lodge included Long-billed Starthroat, Lemon-throated Barbet, Yellow-breasted Flycatcher, White-winged Shrike-Tanager and Masked and Opal-rumped Tanagers. Later in the afternoon we split into two groups; one group walked the forest trails with Percy and the other group climbed the canopy tower. The group that walked the forest trails added White-fronted Nunbird, Red-necked Woodpecker, Amazonian Barred and Black-banded Woodcreepers and Pink-throated Becard. Unfortunately, the group that climbed up to the canopy platform saw very little, but they did have good looks at an Orange-cheeked Parrot. A little spotlighting after dinner produced Boat-billed Heron, Great Potoo and Pauraque.

After breakfast the following morning we headed back up river to the Boca Manu airstrip. On the way both boats enjoyed great looks at three very rare Razor-billed Curassows at a small clay-lick on the river bank. This was a splendid way to round off our time in Amazonia. As we arrived at the airstrip we were quickly thrust into the waiting aircraft and whisked off to Cuzco. Well that is, almost everyone, John and Sue had to wait for the plane to return for them. However, Percy as devoted as ever, stayed with them and they did some birding together. They were rewarded with good looks at two uncommon species, White-browed Hermit and Johannes' Tody-Tyrant. Some of us enjoyed doing a little souvenir hunting in Cuzco, during the afternoon.

The following morning we flew to Lima, the capital of Peru, as we were driving to our hotel a Short-tailed Hawk was observed circling overhead. This species normally only occurs in northern coastal Peru, not in central coastal Peru, but none-the-less, there it was. In the afternoon we did some birding in a very pleasant park opposite our hotel. Here we enjoyed watching a family party of Harris' Hawks and added the following new species to our ever growing trip list, Croaking Ground-Dove, the very beautiful Amazilia Hummingbird, a solitary Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet, the very localised Long-tailed Mockingbird, the introduced House Sparrow and Shiny Cowbird.

In the same park the following morning some members of the tour group saw Red-masked and Canary-winged Parakeets and Saffron Finch. We then headed off on our separate ways, having enjoyed a great tour, where we saw a stunning array of both birds and mammals.

## SYSTEMATIC LIST

### TINAMIDAE

**Undulated Tinamou** *Grypturellus undulatus* This fairly common Amazonian tinamou was observed by some members of the group at Amazonia Lodge.

## PODICIPEDIDAE

**Pied-billed Grebe** *Podilymbus podiceps* This widespread grebe of both North and South America; only occurs along the coast in Peru, where it is generally uncommon, we enjoyed very good sightings at Villa Marshes.

**White-tufted Grebe** *Rollandia rolland* Endemic to southern South America; in Peru, this attractive species of grebe is common in puna marshes and ponds above 3,500m. We saw a solitary adult bird at Huacarpay Lagoon, near Cuzco. This is at the very northern end of this birds range.

**Great Grebe** *Podiceps major* Another grebe of southern South America. An isolated race occurs along the coast of Peru and is fairly common at Villa Marshes, where we enjoyed good sightings of a few birds, including both adults and immatures.

## PELECANIDAE

**Peruvian Pelican** *Pelecanus thagus* Endemic to the southern coast of Ecuador, Peru and Chile. It is a common bird along the entire coast of Peru, we enjoyed good sightings of many birds, just off the coast, at Villa Marshes.

## SULIDAE

**Peruvian Booby** *Sula variegata* A common bird along the west coast of South America, from Columbia to Chile. We enjoyed many good sightings, just off the coast, at Villa Marshes.

## PHALACROCORACIDAE

**Neotropic Cormorant** *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* This widespread South American species is a fairly common bird throughout Peru, which we saw on many occasions.

## ARDEIDAE

**Capped Heron** *Pilherodius pileatus* A fairly common bird of northern South America, in Peru it only occurs in Amazonia, where we enjoyed several good sightings.

**Cocoi Heron** *Ardea cocoi* This widespread species occurs throughout the whole of South America; except for the Andes Mountains. It is a fairly common resident of aquatic habitats in the lowlands of Peru. We enjoyed several good sightings in Amazonia.

**Great Egret** *Ardea alba* This widespread species occurs throughout much of the world; in Peru it is common along the coast, where we saw it at the Villa Marshes and fairly common in Amazonia, where we enjoyed several sightings.

**Little Blue Heron** *Egretta caerulea* This fairly common species occurs throughout southern North America and northern South America. In Peru it occurs along the coast and in Amazonia, we saw it well in both areas.

**Snowy Egret** *Egretta thula* A common bird throughout southern North America and the whole of South America, with the exception of the Andes. We enjoyed many good sightings at Villa Marshes and in Amazonia.

**Cattle Egret** *Bubulcus ibis* At one time this species only occurred with herds of antelope on the savanna grasslands of east Africa. Now it has spread to all tropical parts of the world where there are cattle. In Peru, it is a fairly common

bird throughout farmland that has cattle, we saw good numbers at Villa Marshes and Huacarpay Lagoon.

**Striated Heron** *Butorides striatus* Widespread throughout tropical areas of the world, including northern South America. In Peru it is an uncommon bird of coastal areas and Amazonia, we saw it well in both areas.

**Black-crowned Night-Heron** *Nycticorax nycticorax* Another species that is widespread throughout the world, we saw it at Villa Marshes where it is an uncommon bird and we saw it at Huacarpay Lagoon, where it is a fairly common bird.

**Boat-billed Heron** *Cochlearius cochlearius* A bird of central America and northern South America. In Peru it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is rare. Therefore, we were very fortunate to spotlight a solitary individual at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Fasciated Tiger-Heron** *Tigrisoma fasciatum* Endemic to South America this species occurs mainly in lowland fast flowing streams and rivers, as was the case with our sightings in Amazonia and it also occurs in semiarid valleys in the state of Cuzco, where Chris saw one along the Urubamba River, at Aguas Callentes.

**Rufescent Tiger-Heron** *Tigrisoma lineatum* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru it is common in the humid lowlands east of the Andes, we enjoyed a couple of good sightings along the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

**Least Bittern** *Ixobrychus exilis* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America, it is an uncommon bird throughout its entire range. Along the central coast of Peru there is an isolated race, *peruvianus*. We were very fortunate to enjoy scope views of an adult female of this race, during our time at Villa Marshes. These birds normally stay hidden deep inside reedbeds.

#### CICONIIDAE

**Wood Stork** *Mycteria americana* In Peru, this widespread South American species, only occurs in Amazonia where it is uncommon. We saw it well along the Madre de Dios River.

**Jabiru** *Jabiru mycteria* Once again, in Peru, this widespread South American species, only occurs in Amazonia, where it is very uncommon. Therefore, we were fortunate to enjoy flight views of three birds during our time at the clay-lick, followed by another small flock in flight along the Madre de Dios River.

#### THRESKIORNITHIDAE

**Puna Ibis** *Plegadis ridgwayi* This range restricted species only occurs in Peru, Bolivia, extreme northern Chile and extreme northwestern Argentina. It is said to be rare along the coast of Peru, however, we saw many at Villa Marshes and it is common in the high Andes, where we also saw it many times.

#### ANHIMIDAE

**Horned Screamer** *Anhima cornuta* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru this very large and impressive species of waterbird occurs only in Amazonia, where it is fairly common and where we saw a good number of them.

#### ANATIDAE

**Muscovy Duck** *Cairina moschata* Endemic to central America and northern South America, in Peru this species is found along lowland rivers in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. We found good numbers along the edge of the Madre de Dios River.

**Torrent Duck** *Merganetta armata* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of South America, where it occurs in clear montane streams with rapids from 1,000-4,300m. In Peru it is an uncommon bird but we did enjoy a few good looks at this species, where both the males and the females are very attractive. Some tour participants even saw them on the train between Ollantaytambo and Machu Picchu.

**Speckled Teal** *Anas flavirostris* Endemic to South America; in Peru this species is common on highland lakes between 2,500-4,500m., in the Andes Mountains. We saw it particularly well at Huacarpay Lagoon.

**Yellow-billed Pintail** *Anas georgica* Endemic to southern South America, it is at the very northern edge of its range in Peru, where it is common on highland lakes between 3,400-4,500m. We only recorded this species at Huacarpay lagoon, where we enjoyed good scope views.

**White-cheeked Pintail** *Anas bahamensis* Endemic to South America, in Peru it is a common bird of the coast, which we saw very well at Villa Marshes, on the first day of the tour.

**Puna Teal** *Anas puna* This species has a very restrictive range; only occurring from central Peru, through to Bolivia and extreme northwestern Argentina. It only occurs on high Andean lakes between 3,000-4,600m. We enjoyed good scope views at Huacarpay Lagoon, close to Cuzco.

**Cinnamon Teal** *Anas cyanoptera* This species occurs in both North and South America. In Peru it is common along the coast and uncommon on high Andean lakes between 2,500-4,300m. We saw large numbers along the coast at Villa Marshes and smaller numbers at Huacarpay Lagoon, near Cuzco, high in the Andes.

**Andean Duck** *Oxyura ferruginea* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it only breeds on high Andean lakes, where it is fairly common. In the non-breeding season they descend to lower altitudes and small numbers even descend to the coast. We were fortunate to observe a couple of birds at Villa Marshes, on the coast.

#### CATHARTIDAE

**Black Vulture** *Coragyps atratus* Endemic to southern North America and South America; where it is common throughout its entire range.

**Turkey Vulture** *Cathartes aura* Once again endemic to southern North America and South America, where it is common throughout its entire range.

**Greater Yellow-headed Vulture** *Cathartes melambrotus* Endemic to central America and northern South America, this species needs large areas of forest in order to exist. In Peru it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common, we saw it well on several occasions.

**King Vulture** *Sarcoramphus papa* Endemic to central America and northern South America. In Peru it is an uncommon bird of the Amazonian lowlands and

premontane forests. We enjoyed far more sightings than usual on this particular tour.

#### PANDONIDAE

**Osprey** *Pandion haliaetus* This widespread species is a non-breeding winter visitor to South America, from breeding grounds in North America. In Peru it is uncommon along major inland rivers and along the coast. We saw it well at Villa Marshes, on the coast and again on the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

#### ACCIPITRIDAE

**Swallow-tailed Kite** *Elanoides forficatus* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of Amazonia; we saw this majestic bird soaring above the Amazonia Lodge, which was a real treat.

**Double-toothed Kite** *Harpagus bidentatus* Endemic to Central and northern South America, in Peru it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forests in Amazonia. We were very fortunate to see this bird well during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Plumbeous Kite** *Ictinia plumbea* Once again this species is endemic to Central and northern South America, in Peru it is a common bird in Amazonia. Some members of the group saw this bird along the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

**Cinereous Harrier** *Circus cinereus* Endemic to South America, in Peru it is uncommon along the coast and fairly common in the high Andes. We saw it on two separate occasions, close to Cuzco, high in the Andes Mountains.

**Crane Hawk** *Geranospiza caerulescens* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it is uncommon along the Pacific slope of the Andes and rare in lowland forests, east of the Andes. Therefore, we were fortunate to see a solitary bird very well, both perched and in flight, along the Madre de Dios River.

**Slate-colored Hawk** *Leucopternis schistacea* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru this species is uncommon throughout Amazonia. Some members of the group saw this species along the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

**White Hawk** *Leucopternis albicollis* Endemic to central America and northern South America. In Peru this very beautiful bird is an uncommon bird in lowland forests of Amazonia. Some members of the group were fortunate to see this bird soaring overhead, during a walk in the forest, at Amazonia Lodge.

**Great Black-Hawk** *Buteogallus urubitinga* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru this species is fairly common in lowland forests of Amazonia and is normally associated with water. We enjoyed several good looks at this very large and impressive species along the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

**Harris' Hawk** *Parabuteo unicinctus* Endemic to southern North America and much of South America. In Peru it is confined to the arid Pacific slope, where it is uncommon. We observed an immature bird at Villa Marshes and a whole family party in parkland at Lima.

**Black-collared Hawk** *Busarellus nigricollis* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru it is an uncommon bird which occurs along

rivers and oxbow lakes in Amazonia. We saw it very well at the oxbow lake near Manu Wildlife Centre and again along the Madre de Dios River, not far from Boca Manu Airstrip.

**Roadside Hawk** *Buteo magnirostris* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru it is a fairly common resident of Amazonia, where we saw it on many occasions.

**Short-tailed Hawk** *Buteo brachyurus* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru it is said to be fairly common in Amazonia, where we did not see it, and fairly common on the Pacific slope but only as far south as Campo Verde. However; we had perfect looks from our bus of a bird circling over downtown Lima, over 1,000 kilometres south of Campo Verde!

**Puna Hawk** *Buteo poecilochrous* This species is endemic to the high Andes from southern Columbia to extreme northern Chile and extreme northwestern Argentina. In Peru this is a fairly common species from 1,800-5,000m. Some members of the party saw it well on the long walk that some of us did at Abra Malaga Pass and we all saw it very well, not very far east of Cuzco.

**Zone-tailed Hawk** *Buteo albonotatus* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, this is an uncommon bird of forested areas. We saw a solitary bird quite well, not far from Pilcopata. In underwing coloration and flight pattern, this species is remarkably similar to Turkey Vulture, which it imitates in flight, holding its wings raised in a dihedral, making it appear innocuous, to potential prey, which consequently does not seek cover in time to avoid capture. A solitary Zone-tailed Hawk will often fly within a group of Turkey Vultures.

**Crested Eagle** *Morphnus guianensis* Endemic to central America and northern South America. In Peru, this very large species of eagle only occurs in Amazonia. It is rare throughout its entire range and very seldom observed, it is considered near-threatened, in 'Threatened Birds of the World'. Low population densities of this species, makes it particularly sensitive to the hunting pressure that inevitably accompanies human expansion into forested areas. This species does not survive in deforested areas and is even rarer than the Harpy Eagle. We were extremely fortunate to observe a solitary bird lazily flapping across the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

**Harpy Eagle** *Harpia harpyja* Endemic to central America and northern South America. In Peru, this huge species of eagle only occurs in Amazonia. Like the proceeding species it is rare throughout its entire range. It prefers to hunt under the canopy and takes prey as large as adult howler monkeys and adult Three-toed Sloths. Sloths are a particularly important prey item and make up to one third of the birds diet. Despite the bird's huge size, Harpy Eagles fly through the forest with great agility and its excellent hearing helps in locating prey. Some members

of the group were extremely fortunate to observe one of these birds hunting under the canopy over a forest trail close to Amazonia Lodge and only a few metres from the group.

**Ornate Hawk-Eagle** *Spizaetus ornatus* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America, it is very uncommon throughout its entire range. In Peru, it occurs in humid lowland forests, east of the Andes. Once again we were extremely fortunate to observe an immature of this species in the scope, from our boat, on the oxbow lake, close to the Manu Wildlife Centre.

#### FALCONIDAE

**Black Caracara** *Ibycter ater* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed good sightings on a few occasions along the Madre de Dios River.

**Red-throated Caracara** *Daptrius americanus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. Some members of the group saw this species on a couple of occasions along the Madre de Dios River.

**Mountain Caracara** *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* Endemic to the high Andes of Peru, Bolivia, northern Chile and northwestern Argentina. This attractive species is very common in Puna areas of Peru, where we saw it well on several occasions.

**Laughing Falcon** *Herpetotheres cachinnans* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In southern Peru it is an uncommon species of humid lowland forests of Amazonia. We enjoyed good scope views of a solitary individual at the parrot clay-lick, not far from the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**American Kestrel** *Falco sparverius* Found throughout the whole of the Americas; it is a common species throughout Peru, we saw it very well on many occasions.

**Aplomado Falcon** *Falco femoralis* Endemic to southern North America and the whole of South America, it is an uncommon bird throughout its entire range. We were very fortunate to observe a pair of birds extremely well at Huacarpay Lagoon, near Cuzco.

**Bat Falcon** *Falco rufigularis* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it is a fairly common species throughout Amazonia, we saw it on several occasions along the Madre de Dios River.

#### CRACIDAE

**Speckled Chachalaca** *Ortalis guttaata* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of the humid lowlands and hill forests east of the Andes. We saw it well on several occasions.

**Andean Guan** *Penelope montagnii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Venezuela to Peru. In Peru it is a fairly common bird, we saw it well at Aguas Callentes and Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Spix's Guan** *Penelope jacquacu* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru it is a fairly common bird of Amazonia, which we saw well at Amazonia Lodge and in Manu National Park.

**Blue-throated Piping-Guan** *Pipile cumanensis* Endemic to northern South America; in

Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia. We saw this fairly common species very well on a number of occasions.

**Razor-billed Curassow** *Mitu tuberosa* Endemic to Amazonia, it is a rare bird throughout its entire range. We were very fortunate to observe three birds feeding at a small clay-lick, early one morning, along the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

#### OPISTHOCOMIDAE

**Hoatzin** *Opisthocomus hoazin* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common in aquatic habitat. We saw it very well on a few occasions. The Hoatzin chick possesses a rather rare anatomical feature; on each wing are two claws which enable it to grip branches and clamber around in trees in singularly awkward, almost reptilian fashion; these features have been used for likening the species to Archaeopteryx.

#### ARAMIDAE

**Limpkin** *Aramus guarauna* Endemic to southern North America and much of South America, it is in a family all of its own. In some parts of South America it is quite common but in Peru it is confined to Amazonia, where it is a rare bird of forested streams, oxbow lakes and small rivers. We only saw one bird, however, we did see it very well, during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to the Manu Wildlife Centre.

#### RALLIDAE

**Rufous-sided Crake** *Laterallus melanophaius* Endemic to South America, in Peru it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common throughout wetland and wet grasslands. However, like most species of crake, this species tends to skulk in dense vegetation. During our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre, Doris played tape of this species and managed to get one to fly for a short distance, out in the open!

**Gray-necked Wood-Rail** *Aramides cajanea* Endemic to southern North America and most of South America, east of the Andes. In Peru, it is a fairly common but secretive species. Therefore, we were fortunate to observe a pair of birds very well, on a forest trail at Amazonia Lodge.

**Plumbeous Rail** *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* Endemic to southern South America; Peru is the very far north of this birds range. In Peru it occurs from the coast, right up into the highest parts of the Andes but does not occur on the eastern side of the Andes, or in Amazonia. It is a common bird throughout its entire range and unlike other species of rails; it is not at all secretive. We enjoyed very good looks at this species firstly, at Villa Marshes, on the coast and again at Huacarpay Lagoon, high in the Andes, close to Cuzco.

**Common Moorhen** *Gallinula chloropus* This species occurs throughout most parts of the world. In Peru it has the same distribution as the Plumbeous Rail, it is just as common and we saw it at the same two places.

**Slate-colored Coot** *Fulica ardesiaca* This species is endemic to the Andes Mountains and once again in Peru it has the same distribution as the previous two species, is just as common and we saw it at the same two places.

#### EURYPYGIDAE

**Sunbittern** *Eurypyga helias* Endemic to Central America and northern South America; this incredible species, is in a family all of its own. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. Once again, we only saw it on one occasion; this was during the boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre, where we saw it fairly well.

#### JACANIDAE

**Wattled Jacana** *Jacana jacana* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common in aquatic habitats. We only saw this species during the boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre. However, there were good numbers present and we saw them extremely well.

#### HAEMATOPODIDAE

**American Oystercatcher** *Haematopus palliatus* Endemic to coastal areas of southern North America and almost the whole of South America. In Peru it is a fairly common species and we saw a small number very well at Villa Marshes, on the first day of the tour.

#### RECURVIROSTRIDAE

**Black-necked Stilt** *Himantopus mexicanus* Endemic to southern North America and much of South America. In Peru this species is common along the coast and fairly common in the Puna zone, of the high Andes. We found small numbers at Villa Marshes, along the coast.

#### BURHINIDAE

**Peruvian Thick-knee** *Burhinus superciliaris* Endemic to extreme southern Ecuador, to extreme northern Chile. So it is almost a Peruvian endemic and is the least common of the world's nine species of thick-knee. In Peru, it is fairly common along the dry western side of the Andes, from the coast up to 2,500m in the foothills. Following a good deal of searching, we managed to find a group of six birds together, at Villa Marshes, where Chris won six Mars Bars!

#### CHARADRIIDAE

**Pied Lapwing** *Vanellus cayanus* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru it is confined to Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed good looks of this attractive species along the Madre de Dios River.

**Andean Lapwing** *Vanellus resplendens* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Colombia to northern Chile and northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is common throughout the high Andes from 3,000-4,500m, where we saw it very well.

**Killdeer** *Charadrius vociferus* Occurs mainly in North America; however, an isolated Race, *peruvianus*, is resident along the coast of Peru, where it is common. We saw this species very well at Villa Marshes.

**Collared Plover** *Charadrius collaris* Endemic to southern North America and much of South America. In Peru, it mainly occurs on sandbars along Amazonian rivers. We enjoyed many good looks of this typical plover, on sandbars along the Madre de Dios River.

#### SCOLOPACIDAE

**Greater Yellowlegs** *Tringa melanoleuca* This attractive species of wader breeds only in the prairies of North America; wintering throughout southern North America and the whole of South America. We saw a solitary bird very well at Huacarpay Lagoon, near Cuzco. This would have been an immature bird that had overwintered in South America, because it was not going to breed it had decided not to waste the energy flying backwards and forwards to North America.

#### LARIDAE

**Belcher's Gull** *Larus belcheri* Endemic to the west coast of South America; from northern Peru to northern Chile. It is a common bird in coastal Peru and we saw it very well at Villa Marshes.

**Gray Gull** *Larus modestus* This is a very interesting species of gull; it breeds only in the Atacama Desert, of northern Chile. This inland, montane desert is so barren and arid that the birds have to visit the coast every day to feed, a round trip of up to 200 kilometres. The non-incubating mates leave after dark, and return just before dawn. They feed along sandy beaches, mainly on Mole Crabs, which they obtain during a brief period before and after low tide, by probing the wet sand behind retreating waves. They make one feeding trip daily, bringing back mostly fish to feed to the chicks. As soon as the young fledge at around 40 days, they too fly to the coast. Like several other species of seabirds, the Grey Gull does not breed in years when its food sources and the efficiency of its foraging are adversely effected by the occurrence of El Nino. In the non-breeding season the birds disperse along the coast as far as Ecuador. We found good numbers wintering along the coast at Villa Marshes.

**Kelp Gull** *Larus dominicanus* This species occurs along the coast of the three major land masses in the southern hemisphere, Africa, Australasia and South America. In Peru it is a common resident along the coast, we saw good numbers at Villa Marshes.

**Gray-headed Gull** *Larus cirrocephalus* Endemic to Africa and South America. In South

America it mainly occurs on the east coast, with an isolated race *cirrocephalus*, occurring along the coast of Peru. We found good numbers present at Villa Marshes.

**Andean Gull** *Larus serranus* As the name would suggest, this species only breeds in the northern half of the Andes Mountains, dispersing along the west coast of

South America in the non-breeding season. At this time of year in Peru, it is very common along the rivers and lakes of the high Andes, where we saw large numbers.

**Franklin's Gull** *Larus pipixcan* This species breeds only in the prairies of North America and in the non-breeding season, September to early May, disperses to the west coast of Central and South America, including Peru, where it is a common winter visitor. All literature I have checked states the above; however, we found a flock of approximately a dozen or so birds, mainly in non-breeding plumage, along the coast at Villa Marshes. It is likely that these birds were immature birds that had over-wintered in Peru and had no need to return to the breeding colonies that year.

#### STERNIDAE

**Yellow-billed Tern** *Sterna superciliaris* Endemic to South America; in Peru, this common species occurs along rivers in Amazonia. We enjoyed good looks at several birds along the Madre de Dios River.

**Large-billed Tern** *Phaetusa simplex* As in the above species, this larger species of tern is endemic to South America; in Peru, this common species occurs along rivers in Amazonia. We enjoyed good looks at this species along the Madre de Dios River.

**Inca Tern** *Larosterna inca* Endemic to the Pacific coast of South America, from northern Peru to central Chile. In Peru, it is common along the Humboldt Current; we were fortunate to obtain close views of the birds feeding in a small lagoon and flying off the coast, during our time at Villa Marshes.

#### RYNCHOPIDAE

**Black Skimmer** *Rynchops niger* Endemic to southern North America and much of South America. In Peru, during the breeding season it is fairly common along lowland rivers of Amazonia. In the non-breeding season it disperses widely along the South American coast. We enjoyed a few good looks at this species, along the Madre de Dios River, in Amazonia.

#### COLUMBIDAE

**Feral Pigeon** *Columba livia* This introduced species was common throughout all towns and villages in Peru.

**Spot-winged Pigeon** *Columba maculosa* Endemic to southern South America, Peru is at the very far north of this species range. In Peru, it occurs in montane forests of the Andes between 2,000-4,000m., where it is uncommon. We saw it very well on a couple of occasions, including good scope views, close to Cuzco.

**Pale-vented Pigeon** *Columba cayennensis* Endemic to Central and South America; in southern Peru this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We enjoyed many good looks in Manu National Park.

**Plumbeous Pigeon** *Columba plumbea* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, this species is common in lowland and subtropical forest east of the Andes, up to 2,500m. We saw this species well at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and again in Manu National Park.

**Eared Dove** *Zenaida auriculata* Endemic to South America, it is a fairly common species of open areas throughout the whole of Peru. We saw it well on a number of occasions.

**Pacific Dove** *Zenaida meloda* Almost a Peruvian endemic; occurring only on the dry, arid, western side of the Andes Mountains, from southwestern Ecuador to the extreme north of Chile. It is an abundant species in Lima.

**Ruddy Ground-Dove** *Columbina talpacoti* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it is common in forested areas of Amazonia. Surprisingly, we only observed this species on one occasion, a pair of birds were sat in a tree, during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Croaking Ground-Dove** *Columbina cruziana* Endemic to the semi-arid Pacific coast of South America; from northern Ecuador to northern Chile, where it is common. We enjoyed very good looks at this species in parkland at Lima, very close to our hotel.

**Bare-faced Ground-Dove** *Metripelia ceciliae* Endemic to the semi-arid Pacific coast of South America and up into the high Andes to an altitude of 3,400m. It occurs from northern Peru, through Bolivia, to northern Chile. We only saw this fairly common species on one occasion, we played hide-and-seek with a family party at Huacarpay Lagoon, close to Cuzco.

**White-tipped Dove** *Leptotila verreauxi* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs in the Andes mountains and down into Amazonia. We observed this species very well in our hotel grounds at Aguas Callentes and on the road up to Machu Picchu.

**White-throated Quail-Dove** *Geotrygon frenata* Endemic to the Andes mountains of South America; from Colombia to southern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina. It is an uncommon species of humid montane forest from 900-3,000m. Some members of the tour party observed this species in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Callentes.

## PSITTACIDAE

**Blue-and-yellow Macaw** *Ara ararauna* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed many good sightings, during our time in Amazonia.

**Scarlet Macaw** *Ara macao* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on several occasions while in Amazonia; we saw it particularly well at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Red-and-green Macaw** *Ara chloroptera* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. By far the best sightings of this species was at the clay-lick, where over 60 birds came down to eat the clay.

**Chestnut-fronted Macaw** *Ara severa* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, This species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We enjoyed many good sightings.

- Blue-headed Macaw** *Propyrrhura couloni* One of the least know parrots in the world; it only occurs in a small area where eastern Peru, western Brazil and northern Bolivia meet. Fortunately, it is fairly common within this limited range. We enjoyed good scope of this species during our time at Amazonia Lodge.
- Red-masked Parakeet** *Aratinga erythrogonys* This species is endemic to southwestern Ecuador and northern Peru. However, it has been introduced to Lima and some members of the group saw this species in the park opposite our hotel, in Lima.
- White-eyed Parakeet** *Aratinga leucophthalmus* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common and where we enjoyed many good sightings.
- Dusky-headed Parakeet** *Aratina weddellii* Endemic to southeastern Columbia, south through eastern Ecuador, eastern Peru, northwestern Brazil and northeastern Bolivia. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common and where we enjoyed many sightings.
- Canary-winged Parakeet** *Brotogeris versicolourus* Feral populations of this species occur in Lima and some members of the group saw this species in the park, opposite our hotel in Lima.
- Cobalt-winged Parakeet** *Brotogeris cyanoptera* Endemic to Amazonia; we saw a few flocks of this small species of parrot, in flight, during our time in Amazonia.
- Tui Parakeet** *Brotogeris sanctithomae* Endemic to Amazonia and a small area of eastern Brazil. In the Amazon of Peru it is a common species. However, we only observed two birds, which were at the clay-lick in Manu National Park. Fortunately for us, we were able to enjoy good scope views of them.
- Orange-cheeked Parrot** *Pionopsitta barrabandi* Endemic to Amazonia; where it is uncommon and very local. We were very fortunate to enjoy good flight views of a pair of birds during our boat trip on the oxbow lake in Manu National Park. Members of the group who climbed up into the tree canopy, enjoyed close looks at a perched bird.
- Blue-headed Parrot** *Pionus menstruus* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, This species occurs only in Amazonia, where it is very common. We enjoyed many good sightings.
- Yellow-crowned Parrot** *Amazona ochrocephala* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed good scope views of some birds at the clay-lick and flight views of small flocks flying over the Madre de Dios River.
- Scaly-naped Parrot** *Amazona mercenaria* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, this species is fairly common in the Andes Mountains between 800-3,200m. We saw a small flock in flight, while birding close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Mealy Parrot** *Amazona farinosa* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America, this is the largest of the *amazonia* parrots. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed good scope views of a small number of birds at the clay-lick and flight views of small flocks

flying over the Madre de Dios River.

#### CUCULIDAE

**Squirrel Cuckoo** *Piaya cayana* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. It occurs throughout much of Peru, where it is common and we enjoyed many good sightings.

**Smooth-billed Ani** *Crotophaga ani* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. It occurs throughout much of Peru, where it is common, we enjoyed many good sightings in Amazonia.

#### NYCTIBIIDAE

**Great Potoo** *Nyctibius grandis* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs only in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We enjoyed great looks at an individual in the spotlight, along the edge of the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

**Common Potoo** *Nyctibius griseus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs only in Amazonia, where it is common. It was observed briefly on both nights that we stayed at Amazonia Lodge.

#### CAPRIMULGIDAE

**Sand-colored Nighthawk** *Chordeiles rupestris* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is locally common. We enjoyed many good sightings of this beautiful bird along the Madre de Dios River.

**Pauraque** *Nyctidromus albicollis* Endemic to southern North America and northern South America. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We enjoyed good looks in the spotlight of a solitary bird, sat on the bank of the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

**Ladder-tailed Nightjar** *Hydropsalis climacocerca* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is locally fairly common. We enjoyed good looks at three birds at their daytime roost, during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.

#### APODIDAE

**Chestnut-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne rutila* This species is endemic to Mexico, Central America and the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it only occurs along the eastern slope of the Andes between 900-3,000m., where it is very local and uncommon. We saw large flocks in flight at both Cock-of-the-rock and Amazonia Lodges.

**White-collared Swift** *Streptoprocne zonaris* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and South America. In Peru, this is a common species but this very large species of swift only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where we saw it well on a few occasions.

#### TROCHILIDAE

**Green Hermit** *Phaethornis guy* Endemic to Costa Rica, Panama and the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Peru. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird from the foothills to 3,000m. We saw it occasionally at the hummingbird feeders at the

- Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- White-bearded Hermit** *Phaethornis hispidus* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is fairly common and was present at the hummingbird feeders at the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Reddish Hermit** *Phaethornis ruber* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is locally common. We only saw it on one occasion, the manager of the Manu Wildlife Centre pointed one out to us, while welcoming us to the Lodge.
- White-browed Hermit** *Phaethornis stuarti* One of the least known hummingbirds in the world; it only occurs in southeastern Peru and northern Bolivia, where it is an uncommon species. When flying from the Amazon basin to Cuzco, 12 of us flew on the first plane and John, Sue and Percy did some birding at the Boca Manu Airstrip, while waiting for our plane to return. This is one of the species they saw there; some people are just born lucky!
- Gray-breasted Sabrewing** *Campylopterus largipennis* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. It was an occasional visitor to flowering shrubs, at Amazonia Lodge.
- White-necked Jacobin** *Florisuga mellivora* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. We enjoyed good looks at this very attractive species, feeding on flowering shrubs, in the grounds of the Amazonia Lodge.
- Green Violetear** *Colibri thalassinus* Endemic to the central mountain chain of Mexico, Central America and the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia and northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane forests between 600-2,800m. We saw it very well at the hummingbird feeders, at our hotel, at Aguas Calientes.
- Sparkling Violetear** *Colibri coruscans* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane forest and scrub from 2,000-3,000m. We saw good numbers throughout the Andes.
- Violet-headed Hummingbird** *Klais guimeti* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of South America; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon species of upper tropical forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes. We were fortunate to observe this uncommon species on several occasions, feeding on flowering shrubs in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.
- Rufous-crested Coquette** *Lophormis delattrei* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of South America; from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, this stunning looking bird is an uncommon bird of lowland and foothill forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes. Once again, we were very fortunate to observe this uncommon species on several occasions, feeding on flowering shrubs, in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.
- Wire-crested Thorntail** *Discosura popelairii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of South America; from Columbia to Peru. In Peru, this stunning species is a rare

bird of lowland and foothill forests east of the Andes, occurring between 500-1,600m. Therefore, we were very fortunate to observe a female of this species at the hummingbird feeders at the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, which is situated at 1,520m.

**Fork-tailed Woodnymph** *Thalurania furcata* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. This species occurred regularly in the grounds of both Amazonia Lodge and the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Golden-tailed Sapphire** *Chrysuronia oenone* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland and montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, reaching an altitude of 1,650m. Small numbers of this species were observed in the grounds of both Cock-of-the-rock and Amazonia Lodges.

**White-bellied Hummingbird** *Leucippus chionogaster* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Peru to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane scrub in the Andes Mountains, occurring between 800-3,000m. We only saw it in the Sacred Valley of the Incas; we first saw it at our lunch stop at Urubamba and it proved to be common in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Callentes.

**Green-and-white Hummingbird** *Leucippus viridicauda* Endemic to Peru; where it occurs only on the eastern slope of the Andes, in central Peru. It is an uncommon and little known species which occurs in humid montane scrub, in the states of Pasco and Cuzco, between 900-2,800m. Fortunately, the hotel at Aguas Callentes, is right in the middle of this birds tiny range and we enjoyed good looks at this species, at the hummingbird feeders there.

**Many-spotted Hummingbird** *Leucippus hypostictus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Ecuador to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a rare bird of foothill forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 750-1,400m. Fortunately for us, the best place in the world to observe this species is the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, where we saw it well on a number of occasions.

**Amazilia Hummingbird** *Amazilia amazilia* Endemic to Ecuador and Peru; where it occurs only on the arid, western slope of the Andes Mountains, ranging in altitude from the coast to 2,000m. We saw a stunning looking male in parkland at Lima, at the end of the tour.

**Speckled Hummingbird** *Adelomyia melanogenys* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forest on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,000-3,000m. We saw it well at hummingbird feeders at our hotel at Aguas Callentes and again at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Gould's Jewelfront** *Heliodoxa aurescens* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forest from 900m., down to the Amazonian lowlands. This stunning looking bird was observed on a couple of occasions in

- the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.
- Violet-fronted Brilliant** *Heliodoxa leadbeateri* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird in foothill and montane forest on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 700-2,400m. It regularly made appearances at the hummingbird feeders at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Chestnut-breasted Coronet** *Boissonneaua matthewsii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to Peru. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird in humid montane forest on the eastern slope of the Andes. This was the dominant hummingbird at the hummingbird feeders, at our hotel, at Aguas Calientes.
- Shining Sunbeam** *Aglaeactis cupripennis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to Peru. In Peru, it is locally common in montane scrub between 2,200-4,300m. We saw this stunning species very well, when we made a birding stop near some pre-Inca ruins, on our way to Abra Malaga Pass.
- White-tufted Sunbeam** *Aglaeactis castelnaudii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of central and southern Peru. Within this limited range it is locally fairly common in montane shrubbery and Polylepis woodland. Another stunning species of hummingbird which we saw associating with Shining Sunbeams, at the pre-Inca ruins, on our way to Abra Malaga Pass.
- Gould's Inca** *Coeligena inca* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from southeastern Peru to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes between 1,600-3,200m. We saw this brilliantly plumaged hummingbird on two occasions, firstly, at hummingbird feeders at our hotel at Aguas Calientes and secondly, at the hummingbird feeders at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Great Sapphirewing** *Pterophanes cyanopterus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane scrub, occurring between 1,600-3,700m. We saw several birds very well, in association with both Shining and White-tufted Sunbeams, at the pre-Inca ruins, on our drive to Abra Malaga Pass.
- Amethyst-throated Sunangel** *Heliangelus amethysticollis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from southern Ecuador to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests, occurring between 1,800-3,300m. We saw it well at the hummingbird feeders at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Buff-thighed Puffleg** *Haplophaedia assimilis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from northern Peru to northern Bolivia, so almost a Peruvian endemic. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of subtropical montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 900-3,100m. We only saw this species once, fortunately, we were able to have a good long look at it and we were able to determine that it was this rather cryptically coloured species. To make identification even more difficult, the race we saw was *assimilis*, which have white, rather than buff feathering on the legs. We saw it on the Manu Road, not far above Cock-of-the-

- rock Lodge.
- Booted Racket-tail** *Ocreatus underwoodii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon species of montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 850-3,100m. One of the most beautiful hummingbirds in the world; we saw it very well at hummingbird feeders at Aguas Calientes and Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Bearded Mountaineer** *Oreonympha nobilis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of central Peru; where it is an uncommon bird of dry Andean valleys between 2,500-3,800m. We saw this gem of a hummingbird, a little to the east of Cuzco, at the place where we bought souvenirs along the roadside, from local Quechua Indians.
- Tyrian Metaltail** *Metallura tyrianthina* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests and scrub, occurring between 2,500-3,800m. Our first sighting was one near Abra Malaga Pass, but only seen by Elva and Chris. Later in the tour, we saw a few very well, a little to the east of Cuzco, at the same place we saw Bearded Mountaineer.
- Rufous-capped Thornbill** *Chalcostigma ruficeps* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from southern Ecuador to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forest and scrub, occurring between 1,900-3,800m. We were very fortunate, to enjoy good looks at this attractive species, at the hummingbird feeders, at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Long-tailed Sylph** *Agelaiocercus kingi* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forest and scrub along the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 900-3,000m. Yet another stunning species of hummingbird; it was an occasional visitor to the hummingbird feeders at our hotel at Aguas Calientes.
- Wedge-billed Hummingbird** *Augastes geoffroyi* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forest along the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 800-2,500m. This species was an occasional visitor to the hummingbird feeders at the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Long-billed Starthroat** *Heliomaster longirostris* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In southern Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is an uncommon bird of lowland forests. We saw this species well in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Amethyst Woodstar** *Calliphlox amethystina* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is an uncommon bird. Fortunately for us, it frequented the hummingbird feeders at Amazonia Lodge.
- White-bellied Woodstar** *Chaetocercus mulsant* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; where it is patchily distributed from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane forests and scrub, occurring between 900-4,000m. We saw this species well at hummingbird feeders at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

## TROGONIDAE

**Collared Trogon** *Trogon collaris* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We saw it very well on one occasion in Manu National Park.

**Masked Trogon** *Trogon personatus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Venezuela to Peru. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forest along the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 700-3,600m. We saw it very well on one occasion, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Blue-crowned Trogon** *Trogon curucui* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is locally fairly common. We saw it well on many occasions.

**Black-tailed Trogon** *Trogon melanurus* Endemic to Panama and northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on a few occasions.

**Golden-headed Quetzal** *Pharomachrus auriceps* This very attractive species is endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru it is fairly common in humid montane forests, occurring between 500-3,100m. We enjoyed good scope views of a beautiful male, along the edge of the Urubamba River, at Aguas Callentes.

#### ALCEDINIDAE

**Ringed Kingfisher** *Ceryle torquata* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on many occasions.

**Amazon Kingfisher** *Chloroceryle amazona* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on many occasions.

**Green Kingfisher** *Chloroceryle americana* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs along the coast and in Amazonia. It is rare along the coast and fairly common in Amazonia. We saw it on a few occasions along the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

#### MOMOTIDAE

**Blue-crowned Motmot** *Momotus momota* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. Some members of the tour party saw this species along the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

**Highland Motmot** *Momotus aequatorialis* As the name would suggest; this attractive species, is endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is fairly common in humid montane forests, occurring between 1,500-2,400m. We saw it very well on a couple of occasions.

#### GALBULIDAE

**Bluish-fronted Jacamar** *Galbula cyanescens* Endemic to Amazonia; it only occurs south of the Amazon in eastern Peru, western Brazil and northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is fairly common and we saw it very well on a couple of occasions.

#### BUCCONIDAE

**Chestnut-capped Puffbird** *Bucco macrodactylus* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forests and secondary growth, east of the Andes, up to an altitude of 1,000m. Some members of the group enjoyed good scope views of a perched bird, while walking one of the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**Black-fronted Nunbird** *Monasa nigrifrons* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We saw it well on many occasions.

**White-fronted Nunbird** *Monasa morphoeus* Endemic to Central America and parts of northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. Some members of the group saw this species very well, while walking the forest trails at Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Swallow-wing** *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common along tropical rivers. We saw it well on many occasions along the Madre de Dios River.

#### CAPITONIDAE

**Lemon-throated Barbet** *Eubucco richardsoni* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of lowland forest. Chris saw one very well, in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Scarlet-hooded Barbet** *Eubucco tucinkae* This rare species only occurs in eastern Peru, northern Bolivia and western Amazonian Brazil. In Peru, it occurs in humid lowland forests east of the Andes, up to an altitude of 850m. Some members of the tour party observed this rare species while walking forest trails, at Amazonia Lodge.

**Versicolored Barbet** *Eubucco versicolor* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it only occurs in Peru and Bolivia. In Peru, this uncommon species occurs in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 750-2,500m. We saw this very attractive species on several occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### RAMPHASTIDAE

**Black-throated Toucanet** *Aulacorhynchus atrogularis* Recently split from the Emerald Toucanet; this fairly common species only occurs in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, at an altitude between 800-3,700m., and only in Peru and Bolivia. We saw it only once; however, we saw it very well indeed, close to Pilcopata.

**Blue-banded Toucanet** *Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from central Peru to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,500-2,700m. We saw it very well, on at least three occasions, during our time at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Chestnut-eared Aracari** *Pteroglossus castanotis* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We saw this delightful species at Amazonia Lodge and at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Channel-billed Toucan** *Ramphastos vitellinus* Recently, the Yellow-ridged Toucan has been lumped with the Channel-billed Toucan. It is endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on a couple of occasions in Manu National Park.

**Red-billed Toucan** *Ramphastos tucanus* Recently, the Cuvier's Toucan has been lumped with Red-billed Toucan. It is endemic to Amazonia, in Peru it is a common bird of lowland forests. We enjoyed great looks on a few occasions in Manu National Park.

#### PICIDAE

**Yellow-tufted Woodpecker** *Melanerpes cruentatus* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of humid lowland forest, where we saw it very well.

**Little Woodpecker** *Veniliornis passerinus* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. Some members of the tour party saw this species well, while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**Golden-olive Woodpecker** *Piculus rubiginosus* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it is fairly common in dry forests on the Pacific slope and uncommon in humid foothill forests east of the Andes, up to an altitude of 1,500m. We enjoyed great looks at this species in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes and close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Andean Flicker** *Colaptes rupicola* As the name would suggest, this ground-frequenting species of woodpecker is endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Peru to northern Chile and Argentina. In Peru, it is fairly common in puna, paramo and montane scrub of the high Andes, occurring between 2,000-5,000m. Some members of the group saw it well on the long walk at Abra Malaga Pass and we all saw it well, a little to the east of Cuzco, on the Manu Road.

**Ringed Woodpecker** *Celeus torquatus* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it once in flight, at the parrot clay-lick and some members of the group saw it from the canopy platform, in Manu National Park.

**Lineated Woodpecker** *Dryocopus lineatus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is uncommon along the western slope of the Andes and fairly common in humid tropical lowlands east of the Andes. We saw it well during our time in Amazonia.

**Red-necked Woodpecker** *Campephilus rubricollis* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a fairly common forest

bird. Some members of the tour party saw it very well, while walking the forest trails in Manu National Park.

**Crimson-crested Woodpecker** *Campephilus melanoleucos* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw it very well on more than one occasion.

#### FURNARIIDAE

**Bar-winged Cinclodes** *Cinclodes fuscus* Endemic to the whole of the Andes Mountains and southern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, between 2,500-5,000m. It proved to be common around Abra Malaga Pass.

**Pale-legged Hornero** *Furnarius leucopus* Endemic to northern South America; in southern Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon. This attractive ground-frequenting furniard was observed very well during our time at Amazonia Lodge.

**Tawny Tit-Spinetail** *Leptasthenura yanacensis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; where it has a highly fragmented distribution from central Peru to northern Bolivia and northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of montane Polylepis woodland, occurring between 3,200-4,600m. One responded well to tape playback, in Polylepis woodland at Abra Malaga Pass, showing very well.

**Wren-like Rushbird** *Phleocryptes melanops* Endemic to southern South America; in Peru, it is common and is also at the northern edge of its range. We saw it very well at Villa Marshes and again at Huacarpay Lagoon.

**Azara's Spinetail** *Synallaxis azarae* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane scrub, occurring between 1,500-3,200m. We saw it well on a number of occasions.

**Plain-crowned Spinetail** *Synallaxis gujanensis* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common in humid lowland forest. We saw it only once, a pair of birds showed very well in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Creamy-crested Spinetail** *Cranioleuca albicapilla* Endemic to the Andes of southeastern Peru; occurring between 2,500-3,600m. We observed this fairly common species on our way to Abra Malaga Pass, where we saw it very well.

**Rusty-fronted Canastero** *Asthenes ottonis* Also endemic to the Andes of southeastern Peru; occurring between 2,750-4,000m. This poorly known species, is only known from two places; Huacarpay Lagoon, where we saw it very well and where it is fairly common, and it also occurs at Urpicancha Lakes.

**Streak-throated Canastero** *Asthenes humilis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of Peru and northern Bolivia. In Peru, this is a common species in arid puna grasslands between 2,650-4,800m. We observed a pair very closely, during our time at Abra Malaga Pass.

**Pearled Treerunner** *Margarornis squamiger* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is fairly common in humid montane and elfin forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes. We saw it well in mixed species feeding parties, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Streaked Xenops** *Xenops rutilans* Endemic to northern South America; in southern Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is an uncommon bird of

humid forests on the eastern slope of the Andes. We saw it in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes and close to Pilcopata.

**Montane Foliage-gleaner** *Anabacerthia striaticollis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird in montane forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, occurring between 900-2,300m. We saw it well in mixed species feeding flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Black-billed Treehunter** *Thripadectes melanorhynchus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Peru. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid subtropical forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,000-1,700m. We only saw it on one occasion; a single bird was observed in a mixed species feeding party, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### DENDROCOLAPTIDAE

**Olivaceous Woodcreeper** *Sittasomus griseicapillus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland and upper tropical forests, up to an altitude of 1,500m. We saw it very well on one occasion, in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper** *Dendrocolaptes certhia* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of lowland forests. Some members of the tour party saw this species very well, while walking the forest trails at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Black-banded Woodcreeper** *Dendrocolaptes picumnus* Patchily distributed in southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane and lowland terra firme forests, which means seasonally flooded. Like most of England at the moment! Some members of the tour party saw it well, while walking the forest trails at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Elegant Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus elegans* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw it well while walking forest trails at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Buff-throated Woodcreeper** *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. We saw it well in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Montane Woodcreeper** *Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger* As the name would suggest, this species is endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common species of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,500-3,000m. We saw this species well in a mixed species feeding party, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### THAMNOPHILIDAE

**Great Antshrike** *Taraba major* Endemic to northern South America, Central America and northern South America. In southern Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. Some members of the tour party saw this species on forest trails at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Barred Antshrike** *Thamnophilus doliatus* Endemic to northern South America, Central

America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. Some members of the tour party saw this species while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**Spot-winged Antshrike** *Pygoptila stellaris* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is fairly common in the subcanopy of humid lowland forests. Some members of the party saw this species very well while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**Amazonian Antwren** *Myrmotherula multistriata* This species used to be known as Amazonian Streaked-Antwren. As the name would suggest, this species is endemic to Amazonia, but only south of the Amazon River. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird which normally only occurs along the edge of oxbow lakes. This is exactly the habitat we observed a pair very well, from our boats, at the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Stripe-chested Antwren** *Myrmotherula longicauda* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, this species is a fairly common inhabitant of upper tropical woodland along the eastern base of the Andes, occurring from 400-1,300m. We saw a pair very well, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Gray Antbird** *Cercomacra cinerascens* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. Some members of the tour party observed this species while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**White-browed Antbird** *Myrmoborus leucophrys* Also endemic to Amazonia; in Peru it is a common bird of lowland forests. Some members of the tour party observed this species while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge and John and Sue also saw it at the Boca Manu Airstrip.

**Warbling Antbird** *Hypocnemis cantator* Endemic to Amazonia and the foothills at the eastern base of the Andes, where it is common. We saw it well one morning, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Silvered Antbird** *Sclateria naevia* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common inhabitant of humid lowland forests and is particularly fond of oxbow lakes. Once again, we saw this species very well during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.

**White-lined Antbird** *Percnostola lophotes* Almost a Peruvian endemic; it also occurs just across the border in northern Bolivia. It is an uncommon bird in humid lowland forests and along the eastern base of the Andes, to an altitude of 700m. We all saw this species very well, when it came into tape playback, at Amazonia Lodge.

**Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird** *Myrmeciza hemimelaena* Recently, the Chestnut-tailed Antbird has been split into two species; the Northern, occurs north of the Amazon River and the Southern, occurs to the south of the Amazon River. We saw the Southern Chestnut-tailed Antbird, which is a common bird of lowland forests and foothills at the base of the Andes, to an altitude of 1,500m. Most of us saw this species fairly well at Amazonia Lodge.

**Plumbeous Antbird** *Myrmeciza hyperythra* Endemic to Amazonia, in Peru, this is a fairly common species of lowland forests, particularly around water. We all saw it very well, close to the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Goeldi's Antbird** *Myrmeciza goeldii* Endemic to Amazonia, it occurs in a relatively small area where southeastern Peru, southwestern Brazil and northwestern Bolivia meet. In Peru, it is fairly common in a very small area, where Heliconia and Bamboo thickets predominate. Amazonia Lodge is one of the few places where it occurs and some members of the tour party saw it there, while walking the forest trails with Doris.

**Black-throated Antbird** *Myrmeciza atrothorax* Endemic to Amazonia, in Peru, it is a common bird of secondary growth in humid lowlands, east of the Andes. Some members of the tour party saw it well while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

**Rufous-capped Antthrush** *Formicarius colma* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a fairly common bird of lowland, seasonally flooded forests. We managed to tape in a pair very well, close to the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Black-faced Antthrush** *Formicarius analis* Endemic to Central America and northern South America; in Peru, this species only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common in humid lowland forests. We all saw it very well on a forest trail, just beyond the grounds of the Amazonia Lodge.

**Stripe-headed Antpitta** *Grallaria andicola* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of Peru and northern Bolivia. It is locally common in Polylepis woodland between 3,000-4,300m. We were very fortunate that one of these birds hopped on a forest trail and then onto a small rocky wall, during our walk in Polylepis woodland, at Abra Malaga Pass. What a cracker!

#### RHINOCRYPTIDAE

**Rusty-belted Tapaculo** *Liosceles thoracicus* Endemic to Amazonia, south of the Amazon River. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of seasonally flooded forest. Some members of the tour party were very fortunate to observe this bird while walking the forest trails, close to Amazonia Lodge.

#### PHYTOTOMIDAE

**Red-crested Cotinga** *Ampedlion rubrocristata* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane scrub and elfin forests, between 2,500-3,700m. We saw a family party very well, at the pre-Inca ruins, on our drive up to Abra Malaga Pass.

**Barred Fruiteater** *Pipreola arcuata* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is fairly common in humid montane and elfin forests, on the eastern slopes of the Andes, between 2,000-3,300m. We saw a pair of birds close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, but unfortunately, they were not seen particularly well.

**Screaming Piha** *Lipaugus vociferans* Endemic to northern South America, in Peru, it

only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common in humid lowland forests. Some members of the party saw this bird extremely well and as the name would suggest, we also heard it very well, while walking the forest trails at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Bare-necked Fruitcrow** *Gymnoderus foetidus* Endemic to Amazonia, in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw it once in flight during our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to the Manu Wildlife Centre. Some members of the group also saw it from the canopy platform, which was also close to the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Andean Cock-of-the-rock** *Rupicola peruviana* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane ravines and forests, between 500-2,400m. This is one of Peru's most beloved and spectacular birds, we saw them spectacularly well, at a small lek in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes. It was voted bird of the trip, by tour participants, at the end of the tour.



Andean Cock-of-the-rock

#### PIPRIDAE

**Band-tailed Manakin** *Pipra fasciicauda* Endemic to Amazonia, south of the Amazon River. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of lowland forest. Some tour members saw this bird very well in the scope, while walking the forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.

#### TYRANNIDAE

**Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet** *Camptostoma obsoletum* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is uncommon in lowland forest east of the Andes and common on the arid, western side of the Andes. We saw a solitary bird very well in parkland, opposite our hotel, in Lima.

**Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet** *Tyrannulus elatus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common in humid lowland forests. We saw it well in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Yellow-bellied Elaenia** *Elaenia flavogaster* Patchily distributed throughout southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is an

- uncommon bird of woodland and scrub on the eastern slopes of the Andes, from the lowlands to 2,500m. We saw this species very well on one occasion, in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes.
- Sierran Elaenia** *Elaenia pallatangae* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,500-3,000m. We saw it very well on a number of occasions.
- Torrent Tyrannulet** *Serpophaga cinerea* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains, of South America. In Peru, it is a common bird which occurs along fast-flowing Andean streams on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 600-2,500m. We enjoyed great scope views of this attractive species, along the edge of the Urubamba River, at Aguas Calientes.
- River Tyrannulet** *Serpophaga hypoleuca* This species is mainly confined to the banks of the Amazon River. It is rare throughout its entire range; in Peru, it is only known from Manu National Park, where it occurs in low, sparse, early-successional scrub, along large river margins and islands. We were indeed very fortunate to firstly find, and secondly, identify this very rare species. It is the plainest of plain little birds. However, it was directly in front of the hide at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park and in exactly the right habitat, nice one!
- Streak-necked Flycatcher** *Mionectes striaticollis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; From Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests and woodlands on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,200-2,700m. We enjoyed many close looks at this attractive species of flycatcher.
- Inca Flycatcher** *Leptopogon taczanowskii* Endemic to Peru, where it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,350-2,650m. We saw it on one occasion, while birding above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Marbled-faced Bristle-Tyrant** *Phylloscartes ophthalmicus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 800-2,200m. We saw it very well on a few occasions.
- Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes parkeri* Almost a Peruvian endemic; this small species of flycatcher only occurs in the Andes Mountains, from central Peru to extreme northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is fairly common but extremely localised in foothill forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, occurring between 650-1,200m. Only seen on one occasion; the group that walked down from Machu Picchu, had a good look at one.
- Mottled-cheeked Tyrannulet** *Phylloscartes ventralis* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is uncommon in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,000-2,200m. We only saw it on one occasion; but we did see it very well, in a mixed species feeding flock in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes.
- Sclater's Tyrannulet** *Phyllomyias sclateri* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from

southern Peru to northwestern Argentina. It is a rare bird throughout its limited range; in Peru, it occurs between 1,000-2,200m., in humid montane forest. We were very fortunate to see this bird at very close quarters, in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Callentes.

**Bolivian Tyrannulet** *Zimmerius bolivianus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from central Peru to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forest on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,000-2,600m. We saw this rather plain species of flycatcher, on a couple of occasions, while birding close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**White-throated Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus leucophrys* Also endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird in humid montane and elfin forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 2,500-4,000m. We saw a small party very well, in a mixed species feeding party, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, shortly after entering Manu National Park.

**White-tailed Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus poecilocercus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Columbia to Peru. In Peru, it is fairly common in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,500-2,500m. We saw it well in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Callentes.

**White-banded Tyrannulet** *Mecocerculus stictopterus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 2,300-3,300m. We saw this species well on one occasion, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, shortly after entering Manu National Park.

**Ash-breasted Tit-Tyrant** *Anairetes alpinus* Almost a Peruvian endemic; this rare species has three small, disjunct populations. One on the western Andean slope of the Andes Mountains in northern Peru, then the race we saw high in the Andes of southeastern Peru and a third race in northwestern Bolivia. It is rare throughout its small range and occurs only in isolated patches of *Polylepis* woodland, between 3,600-4,600m. Those of us who undertook the long walk at Abra Malaga Pass, saw this species very well. It is listed as endangered in 'Threatened Bird of the World'. It has a very small, severely fragmented and declining population. The three isolated populations are extremely small, numbering less than 700 birds in total, and unfortunately declining rapidly. The main threat is destruction of habitat, the local people cut down *Polylepis* woodland to use for fuel. The amount of *Polylepis* woodland in the state of Cuzco, in Peru, halved during the 1980's. Other contributing factors include the change from camelid to sheep and cattle farming, soil degradation and erosion caused by agricultural intensification and the planting of eucalypts.

**Tufted Tit-Tyrant** *Anairetes parulus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of northern South America and the whole of Patagonia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of elfin forest and *Polylepis* woodlands on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,800-4,200m. We saw this species on two occasions; it was seen by some members of the group close to Abra Malaga Pass, followed by a second sighting, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, just after entering Manu National Park.

- Many-colored Rush-Tyrant** *Tachuris rubrigastra* Endemic to southern South America; in Peru it is at the extreme northern edge of its range. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of coastal marshes and reedbeds and montane lakes, up to an altitude of 4,100m. We saw this delightful species at Villa Marshes on the coast and at Huacarpay Lagoon, high in the Andes Mountains.
- Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant** *Lophotriccus pileatus* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America, from Venezuela to Peru. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid foothill and montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 500-1,500m. This species was seen briefly, in a mixed species feeding flock, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Johannes' Tody-Tyrant** *Hemitriccus iohannis* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forests. Percy managed to tape this species out at Boca Manu Airstrip, where John and Sue saw it very well.
- Yellow-breasted Flycatcher** *Tolmomyias flaviventris* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. Chris saw one in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Bran-colored Flycatcher** *Myiophobus fasciatus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. It occurs throughout much of Peru, where it is a fairly common bird, it does not occur in the high Andes. Seen by some members of the group while walking forest trails at Amazonia Lodge.
- Cinnamon Flycatcher** *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forest on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,200-3,000m. We saw it well on many occasions.
- Cliff Flycatcher** *Hirundinea ferruginea* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of the Andes Mountains. It is very fond of cliffs and rocky areas and occurs from the lowlands, up to 2,000m. We only saw it on one occasion, but we saw it very well, not far from Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Smoke-colored Pewee** *Contopus fumigatus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid foothill and montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,000-2,500m. We saw it well on a few occasions.
- Black Phoebe** *Sayornis nigricans* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is confined to the Andes Mountains where it is a fairly common bird along mountain streams and lakes on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 500-2,500m. We saw it very well on a few occasions.
- Vermillion Flycatcher** *Pyrocephalus rubinus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and South America. It is widespread throughout Peru; it is a common resident along the arid western slope of the Andes Mountains, up to an altitude of 2,000m. In the lowlands east of the Andes it is an austral winter visitor from southern Chile and southern Argentina. We saw both races very well, on numerous occasions.

**Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca rufipectoralis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane and Polylepis forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 2,500-3,400m. We enjoyed good looks at a pair of this species, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, shortly after entering Manu National Park.

**Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca fumicolor* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane woodlands and scrub, occurring between 2,600-4,200m. We saw this species very well in Polylepis woodland at Abra Malaga Pass and again above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, shortly after entering Manu National Park.

**White-browed Chat-Tyrant** *Ochthoeca leucophrys* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Peru to Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of arid montane forests and Polylepis woodland, occurring between 2,000-3,500m. We enjoyed many good looks at this attractive species.

**Drab Water-Tyrant** *Ochthornis littoralis* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird, which frequents the edge of tropical rivers. We saw it well on a few occasions, but without doubt the best looks were from the hide at the parrot clay-lick, where they performed well for us.

**Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Columbia to southern Chile and southern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of arid montane scrub, occurring between 2,000-4,000m. We enjoyed good looks at this rather plain ground-tyrant, while birding at Huacarpay Lagoon.

**Little Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola fluviatilis* Endemic to Amazonia, south of the Amazon River. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird which occurs along the edge of tropical rivers. We saw it particularly well from the hide, at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* Endemic to the Andes Mountains from Peru to Chile. In Peru, it is fairly common in arid parts of the Andes, occurring from 2,200-4,000m. We saw this species well at Huacarpay Lagoon and a little to the east of Cuzco.

**White-browed Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola albilora* This species of ground-tyrant only breeds in the Andes Mountains of Chile and Argentina. It is an austral migrant, spending the winter months in the Andes Mountains of Peru and Bolivia, where it is fairly common. Those members of the group that undertook the long walk at Abra Malaga Pass, saw one of these individuals very well.

**Cinereous Ground-Tyrant** *Muscisaxicola cinerea* This species of ground-tyrant only breeds in the Andes Mountains of Bolivia, northern Chile and northern Argentina. It is an austral migrant, spending the winter months in the Andes Mountains of Peru, where it is an uncommon migrant. We saw good numbers of this species at Abra Malaga Pass and a little to the east of Cuzco.

**Andean Negrito** *Lessonia oreas* As the name would suggest, this species is endemic to

the Andes Mountains, occurring from Peru to northern Chile and northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane lakes and streams, occurring from 3,000-4,000m. Surprisingly, we only saw this species on one occasion; we observed a male bird very well at Huacarpay Lagoon.

**Yellow-browed Tyrant** *Satrapa icterophrys* Endemic to northern South America, this species breeds throughout southern Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and northern Argentina. It is an austral migrant, spending the winter months in Amazonia of southeastern Peru and central Brazil. In Peru, it is an uncommon migrant along tropical rivers and forest edges, only occurring in Manu National Park. Therefore, we were very fortunate to enjoy good scope views of a solitary bird; directly in front of the hide, at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Long-tailed Tyrant** *Colonia colonus* Patchily distributed from Central America to northern South America. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of secondary growth and forest edge, in the lowlands east of the Andes. We saw this splendid bird, very well, on a number of occasions.

**Dusky-capped Flycatcher** *Myiarchus tuberculifer* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests and agricultural areas on the eastern slope of the Andes, up to an altitude of 1,800m. We saw this species only once, but we did see it very well, this was at Pilcopata, where it came to within a few metres of us.

**Short-crested Flycatcher** *Myiarchus ferox* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. We only saw it on one occasion; once again we saw it very well and once again, we saw it from the hide, at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Pale-edged Flycatcher** *Myiarchus cephalotes* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of subtropical montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,500-2,500m. We observed this species on one occasion, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Lesser Kiskadee** *Philohydor lictor* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is fairly common along oxbow lakes and river margins. We saw it particularly well on our boat trip on the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Great Kiskadee** *Pitangus sulphuratus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and almost the whole of South America, except for the Andes Mountains and Patagonia. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common. Surprisingly, we only saw it on one occasion, this was in Manu National Park.

**Boat-billed Flycatcher** *Megarynchus pitangua* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is fairly common. We saw it well on a few occasions.

**Social Flycatcher** *Myiozetetes similis* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common, we saw it well on many occasions.

**Gray-capped Flycatcher** *Myiozetetes granadensis* Endemic to Central America, coastal Columbia and western Amazonia. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a fairly common bird. We saw it well at Amazonia Lodge and again in Manu National Park.

**Lemon-browed Flycatcher** *Conopia cinchoneti* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Peru. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid subtropical forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 700-1,700m. We saw this species on one occasion at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Golden-crowned Flycatcher** *Myiodynastes chrysocephalus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to extreme northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,000-2,500m., we saw it very well on a few occasions.

**Streaked Flycatcher** *Myiodynastes maculatus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs only in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We recorded it at Amazonia Lodge and in Manu National Park.

**Tropical Kingbird** *Tyrannus melancholicus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and much of South America. In Peru, it occurs only in Amazonia, where it is common and widespread. We saw it very well on many occasions.

**Barred Becard** *Pachyramphus versicolor* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of South America, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,600-2,600m. We saw it well on a number of occasions.

**Pink-throated Becard** *Pachyramphus minor* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forests. It was seen well on one occasion, by some members of the group, while walking the forest trails at the Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Black-tailed Tityra** *Tityra cayana* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, this attractive species is an uncommon bird of humid lowland forests. We only saw this bird on one occasion; we saw it well from the hide at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Black-crowned Tityra** *Tityra inquisitor* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is an uncommon bird of lowland forests. Some members of the group saw this species well, while walking the forests trails at Amazonia Lodge.

#### HIRUNDINIDAE

**Brown-chested Martin** *Phaeoprogne tapera* Endemic to South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is an uncommon bird of open lowlands. We saw it on two occasions, along the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

- White-winged Swallow** *Tachycineta albiventer* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common along lowland rivers and oxbow lakes. We enjoyed many good sightings.
- Blue-and-white Swallow** *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca* Endemic to South America, but absent from much of Amazonia. In Peru, it is a common bird of open country, except for Amazonia. We saw them particularly well at Aguas Calientes.
- Brown-bellied Swallow** *Notiochelidon murina* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane grasslands, between 2,500-4,000m. We saw large numbers very well at Abra Malaga Pass.
- White-banded Swallow** *Atticora fasciata* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of lowland rivers and streams, which we saw well on many occasions.
- Southern Rough-winged Swallow** *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is common. We saw it well on several occasions.

#### CINCLIDAE

- White-capped Dipper** *Cinclus leucocephalus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of rushing mountain streams in the Andes Mountains, occurring from 1,000-3,400m. We very much enjoyed watching them along the Urubamba River, at Aguas Calientes.

#### TROGLODYTIDAE

- Black-capped Donacobius** *Donacobius atricapillus* Patchily distributed throughout northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is a common bird of lowland marshes and oxbow lakes. We saw it very well on a number of occasions in Manu National Park.
- Gray-mantled Wren** *Odontorchilus branickii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Ecuador to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,400-2,200m. We were very fortunate to observe this uncommon and unobtrusive species of wren. Unlike other species of wrens, which mainly forage on, or near to the ground, this is a bird of the forest canopy. We saw it very well on one occasion, in a mixed species feeding flock, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Fulvous Wren** *Cinnycerthia fulva* Almost a Peruvian endemic; it only occurs in the Andes Mountains from central Peru, to northern Bolivia, occurring between 1,500-3,300m. We saw it very well, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Inca Wren** *Thryothorus eisenmanni* A Peruvian endemic, this attractive species of wren only occurs in the Andes Mountains in a small area of southeastern Peru. It is common at Machu Picchu and only one other area. Doris taped this bird in for us very well, at Machu Picchu.
- House Wren** *Troglodytes aedon* Endemic to the Americas; in Peru, it is fairly common and widespread throughout the whole country. We saw it well on many occasions.
- Gray-breasted Wood-Wren** *Hemicorhina leucophrys* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America.

In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 1,500-3,000m. We saw it very well in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes and again at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### MIMIDAE

**Long-tailed Mockingbird** *Mimus longicaudatus* Almost a Peruvian endemic; it is a common bird of the arid western slope of the Andes Mountains, from southwestern Ecuador to southern Peru. We enjoyed great looks at this species in parkland opposite our hotel, in Lima.

#### TURDIDAE

**Andean Solitaire** *Myadestes ralloides* As the name would suggest; this species is endemic to the Andes Mountains, occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 1,200-2,700m. It may be common, but it is an elusive species, as it is a plain brown bird, that sits quietly in the mid-canopy, without moving, for long periods. We did manage to see one very well on one occasion, while birding above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**White-eared Solitaire** *Entomodestes leucotis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; only occurring from northern Peru to central Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, from 1,500-2,800m. We enjoyed watching this particularly attractive species, on a couple of occasions, in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Calientes.

**Chiguanco Thrush** *Turdus chiguanco* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from southern Ecuador to northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane scrub and secondary growth, occurring between 1,500-4,000m. We saw it well on many occasions.

**Great Thrush** *Turdus fuscater* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests and Polylepis woodland on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 1,800-4,000m. We saw it well on a few occasions.

**Glossy-black Thrush** *Turdus serranus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to northwestern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 1,500-2,800m. Those of us who walked back from Machu Picchu, enjoyed great looks at a male in full song, this was our only sighting for the tour.

**Andean Slaty-Thrush** *Turdus nigriceps* As the name would suggest; this species breeds only in the Andean Mountains from Bolivia to northern Argentina. It is an austral migrant, spending the winter months in the Andes Mountains of Peru. Where it is a rare migrant, in humid montane forests, where it occurs from 500-

2,000m. We were very fortunate to observe this rare and shy species, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Black-billed Thrush** *Turdus ignobilis* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of humid lowland and foothill forests. It proved to be common at Amazonia Lodge.

#### CORVIDAE

**Green Jay** *Cyanocorax yncas* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, occurring from 1,400-2,600m. We observed a couple of flocks of this attractive species, while birding close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Purplish Jay** *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* Endemic to central South America. In Peru, it is a common bird of woodland and scrub but only occurs in the southeastern part of the country, in Amazonia. We saw it well on several occasions.

**Violaceous Jay** *Cyanocorax violaceus* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of seasonally flooded forests, which we saw well on several occasions.

**White-collared Jay** *Cyanolyca viridicyana* Almost a Peruvian endemic; it occurs only in the Andes Mountains from northern Peru to northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests along the eastern slope of the Andes, from 1,700-3,400m. We saw a couple of birds of this species, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### PASSERIDAE

**House Sparrow** *Passer domesticus* Introduced to Lima, where we saw it well in parkland, opposite our hotel.

#### VIREONIDAE

**Brown-capped Vireo** *Vireo leucophrys* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 1,300-2,500m. We enjoyed several good looks at this species.

**Red-eyed Vireo** *Vireo olivaceus* This species occurs throughout much of the Americas. In Peru, it is a fairly common resident, which we saw well on many occasions.

#### FRINGILLIDAE

**Hooded Siskin** *Carduelis meagellanica* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it is a common bird on the arid western slope of the Andes and in cultivated montane areas, up to an altitude of 4,000m. We saw good numbers at Huacarpay Lagoon, high in the Andes and a family party in parkland in Lima, opposite our hotel.

**Black Siskin** *Carduelis atruta* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from central Peru to northern Chile and northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of puna grasslands and montane scrub, from 3,500-4,500m. Most members of the party saw this species close to Abra Malaga Pass.

## PARULIDAE

**Tropical Parula** *Parula pitiayumi* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and much of northern South America, but not Amazonia. In Peru, it is a common bird of the eastern slope of the Andes, up to an altitude of 2,500m. We saw this attractive species on a few occasions.

**Slate-throated Redstart** *Myioborus miniatus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America. In Peru, the Slate-throated Redstart is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring from 700-2,500m. We enjoyed many good sightings.

**Spectacled Redstart** *Myioborus melanocephalus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from southern Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 2,000-3,300m. We saw it well on numerous occasions.

**Two-banded Warbler** *Basileuterus bivittatus* This species has two separate populations; one in northern South America, centered on Venezuela and the other population occurs only in the Andes Mountains of southeastern Peru, Bolivia and northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common but localised species of foothill forests and bamboo stands along the eastern slope of the Andes, from 700-1,800m. We only saw this species on one occasion, a pair of birds was observed amongst a mixed species feeding flock, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Golden-bellied Warbler** *Basileuterus chrysogaster* This species has two separate populations, which both occur in the Andes Mountains. One population occurs in southwestern Columbia and Ecuador; the other population occurs only in southern Peru. It is a rare bird of humid lowland and foothill forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 300-1,200m. Doris managed to tape in a pair of this species, below the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, which we all saw very well.

**Citrine Warbler** *Basileuterus luteoviridis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; where it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 2,300-3,400m. We saw a pair very well above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Russet-crowned Warbler** *Basileuterus coronatus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; where it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, from 1,500-2,500m. We saw this species very well in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Callentes.

**Three-striped Warbler** *Basileuterus tristriatus* Endemic to central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, where it occurs from 1,000-2,000m. We saw it very well on a couple of occasions, both above and below Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

## COEREBIDAE

**Bananaquit** *Coereba flaveola* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid lowland forests east of the Andes. It was also introduced to Lima in 1990 and is now very

common there. We observed this species briefly, below Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and in much greater detail, in parkland, opposite our hotel, in Lima.

#### THRAUPIDAE

**Cinereous Conebill** *Conirostrum cinereum* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from southwestern Columbia to northern Chile. In Peru, it is a common bird of woodland and scrub from the lowlands, up to 4,000m. We enjoyed several good looks.

**White-browed Conebill** *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of Peru and Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of Polylepis and elfin forests, occurring between 3,000-3,700m. We saw this species well on one occasion; amongst a mixed species feeding group, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, just after entering Manu National Park.

**Blue-backed Conebill** *Conirostrum sitticolor* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests and forest borders on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 2,500-3,500m. We saw this species well on one occasion; amongst a mixed species feeding party, above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, just after entering Manu National Park.

**Capped Conebill** *Conirostrum albifrons* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, occurring between 2,000-2,800m. We saw this species well, amongst a mixed species feeding party, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Magpie Tanager** *Cissopis leveriana* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it occurs only in Amazonia, where it is common in lowland forests and foothills. We saw this, the largest species of tanager, on several occasions.

**Grass-green Tanager** *Chlorornis riefferii* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 2,200-2,800m. We saw this beautiful bird, on a couple of occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Common Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus* Endemic to southern North American, Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America, from Venezuela to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 800-2,600m. We saw a few small flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Short-billed Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus parvirostris* The Yellow-whiskered Bush-Tanager has recently changed its name to the Short-billed Bush-Tanager. It is endemic to the Andes Mountains from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,400-2,200m. We saw it well on a couple of occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager** *Chlorospingus flavigularis* Endemic to Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America, occurring from Columbia to southern Peru. In Peru, this is a common bird of humid foothill and lower subtropical forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 700-1,600m.

We saw it on a couple of occasions, in mixed species feeding flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Black-eared Hemispingus** *Hemispingus melanotis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,700-3,100m. We saw this species well on one occasion, amongst a mixed species feeding party, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Rust-and-yellow Tanager** *Thlypopsis ruficeps* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Central Peru to northern Argentina. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,200-3,200m. Some of us saw it on the walk below Machu Picchu and we all saw it, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**White-winged Shrike-Tanager** *Lanio versicolor* Endemic to Amazonia, south of the Amazon River. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of lowland, seasonally flooded forest. Chris saw it in the grounds of Manu Wildlife Centre.

**Slaty Tanager** *Creurgops dentata* Endemic to the Andes Mountains of southern Peru and northern Bolivia. In Peru, this very attractive species is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests, between 1,600-2,200m. We saw it well on a couple of occasions in mixed species feeding flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Hepatic Tanager** *Piranga flava* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and much of South America. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird on both sides of the Andes, to an altitude of 2,000m. We saw a stunning male, in full breeding plumage, in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes.

**Masked Crimson Tanager** *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of lowland forests. We saw it particularly well, in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Silver-beaked Tanager** *Ramphocelus carbo* Endemic to Amazonia, in Peru it is a common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw it very well on many occasions.

**Blue-gray Tanager** *Thraupis episcopus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia and the foothills along the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains. We saw it very well on many occasions.

**Blue-capped Tanager** *Thraupis cyanocephala* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests and woodlands on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,800-3,000m. We saw it very well on a few occasions.

**Blue-and-yellow Tanager** *Thraupis bonariensis* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is a common bird, between 1,500-3,600m. We saw it well on many occasions.

**Palm Tanager** *Thraupis palmarum* Endemic to Central America and much of northern South America. In Peru, it occurs in Amazonia and in the foothills of the eastern slopes of the Andes. We saw it well on several occasions.

**Hooded Mountain-Tanager** *Buthraupis montana* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 2,000-3,200m. We saw this species well on one occasion, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

- Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager** *Anisognathus igniventris* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane and elfin forests, near the treeline, on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 2,500-3,500m. It proved to be common around Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Blue-winged Mountain-Tanager** *Anisognathus somptuosus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,500-2,500m. We saw it well on one occasion, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Yellow-throated Tanager** *Iridosornis analis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from southern Columbia to southern Peru. In Peru it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,300-2,100m. We saw it well on one occasion, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Chestnut-bellied Mountain-Tanager** *Delothraupis castaneiventris* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring only in Peru and northern Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 2,200-3,600m. We saw it very well on one occasion above Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Thick-billed Euphonia** *Euphonia laniirostris* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia and the foothills on the eastern side of the Andes, where it is fairly common. We saw it well on a few occasions.
- White-lored Euphonia** *Euphonia chrysopasta* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw it very well in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Orange-bellied Euphonia** *Euphonia xanthogaster* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it occurs in Amazonia and along the eastern foothills of the Andes Mountains. We saw this attractive species very well, on a few occasions.
- Blue-naped Chlorophonia** *Chlorophonia cyanea* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is an uncommon bird in humid montane forests and lowlands on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 500-2,000m. We saw this very beautiful species, on a couple of occasions, in the grounds of our hotel at Aguas Calientes.
- Orange-eared Tanager** *Chlorochrysa calliparaea* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,100-1,700m. It proved to be fairly common at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Turquoise Tanager** *Tangara mexicana* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw it well on a couple of occasions, in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Paradise Tanager** *Tangara chilensis* Endemic to Amazonia and the foothills on the eastern side of the Andes. In Peru, it is a common bird of lowland forests, which we saw well on several occasions.
- Green-and-gold Tanager** *Tangara schrankii* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of seasonally flooded forest. We saw it very well in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.

- Golden Tanager** *Tangara arthus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid subtropical forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,000-2,500m. We saw it well on a few occasions, in mixed species feeding flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Golden-eared Tanager** *Tangara chrysotis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from southern Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,100-2,300m. Once again, we saw it in mixed species feeding flocks, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Saffron-crowned Tanager** *Tangara xanthocephala* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,300-2,400m. We saw it well on a few occasions.
- Spotted Tanager** *Tangara punctata* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it occurs only in the Andes Mountains, where it is fairly common in humid foothill forests along the eastern base of the mountains, from 500-1,500m. We saw this stunning species on a few occasions.
- Golden-naped Tanager** *Tangara ruficervix* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; where it occurs from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,500-2,400m. We enjoyed very good looks at this uncommon and very attractive species, in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Callentes.
- Blue-necked Tanager** *Tangara cyanicollis* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is a common bird in humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 500-2,000m. We saw it well on several occasions.
- Masked Tanager** *Tangara nigrocincta* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid lowland forests. Some members of the tour group saw this species, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Beryl-spangled Tanager** *Tangara nigroviridis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; occurring from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane forests and forest borders on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,500-2,500m. We saw it well on a few occasions.
- Silver-backed Tanager** *Tangara viridicollis* Almost endemic to Peru; it also occurs in extreme southwestern Ecuador. It only occurs in the Andes Mountains, in Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,000-2,200m. We saw this very beautiful species of tanager in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Callentes.
- Opal-rumped Tanager** *Tangara velia* Endemic to northern South America; in Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is uncommon in seasonally flooded forests. Chris saw one of these birds in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Blue Dacnis** *Dacnis cayana* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia and along the foothills of the eastern Andes Mountains. It is a common bird and we saw it well on a few occasions.

**Green Honeycreeper** *Chlorophanes spiza* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a common bird of lowland forests. We saw it very well at Amazonia Lodge.

**Purple Honeycreeper** *Cyanerpes caeruleus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a common bird of lowland forests. We saw it well at Amazonia Lodge.

#### EMBERIZIDAE

**Peruvian Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus punensis* Almost endemic to Peru, it also occurs just across the border in Bolivia. It is a fairly common bird of montane scrub and rocky areas, between 2,000-4,000m. Those members of the group, who did not do the long walk at Abra Malaga Pass, saw this species with Doris.

**Plumbeous Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus unicolor* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; from Venezuela to Tierra del Fuego. In Peru, it is a fairly common species of puna and paramo grasslands, between 3,000-4,500m. We saw them very well at Abra Malaga Pass.

**Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch** *Phrygilus plebejus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Ecuador to Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of puna and paramo grasslands and montane scrub, between 2,500-4,500m. This species was seen at Abra Malaga Pass and a little to the east of Cuzco, on the Manu Road.

**Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch** *Poospiza caesar* Endemic to a tiny area of southeastern Peru; where it is fairly common in arid montane scrub, between 2,600-3,900m. We had a quick look at this species, on the way up to Abra Malaga Pass.

**Blue-black Grassquit** *Volatinia jacarina* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and much of South America. In southern Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is common and widespread. Some members of the group saw a small flock from the bus; the birds were in agricultural land at Pilcopata.

**Yellow-bellied Seedeater** *Sporophila nigricollis* Endemic to Central America and much of northern South America. In Peru, it is a common bird on both sides of the Andes Mountains. We saw small numbers at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Double-collared Seedeater** *Sporophila caerulescens* Endemic to southern South America. This species is an austral migrant; in Peru, it only occurs in the southeast of the country and only in the non-breeding season. At this time of year large numbers are wintering in Manu National Park. We saw a couple of birds from the hide, at the parrot clay-lick, in Manu National Park.

**Band-tailed Seedeater** *Catamenia analis* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Columbia to Argentina. In Peru, it is a common bird of montane grasslands and scrub between 1,000-3,000m. We saw good numbers at Huacarpay Lagoon and a little to the east of Cuzco, on the Manu Road.

**Paramo Seedeater** *Catamenia homochroa* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a rare bird of humid montane and elfin forests, between 2,500-3,500m. Most members of the group saw this species with Doris, close to Abra Malaga Pass.

**Rusty Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa sittoides* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Venezuela to Argentina. In Peru, it is an uncommon bird of humid montane

forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,500-3,000m. We saw it well during our lunch stop at Urubamba and again in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Calientes.

- Black-throated Flowerpiercer** *Diglossa brunneiventris* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of arid and humid montane forests and Polylepis woodland, between 2,500-4,000m. We saw it very well, close to some pre-Inca ruins, on the road to Abra Malaga Pass and we also saw it in scrub, just to the east of Cuzco, on the Manu Road.
- Deep-blue Flowerpiercer** *Diglossopsis glauca* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Columbia to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,100-2,300m. We saw it well on a couple of occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Masked Flowerpiercer** *Diglossopsis cyanea* Endemic to the Andes Mountains; it occurs from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid montane and elfin forests on the eastern slopes of the Andes, between 2,000-3,500m., where we saw it very well.
- Saffron Finch** *Sicalis flaveola* Endemic to South America. In Peru, it is common in arid scrub along the western slope of the Andes Mountains. Some members of the tour group saw this species in parkland, opposite our hotel, in Lima.
- Red-capped Cardinal** *Paroaria gularis* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of lowland areas, particularly near water. We saw this attractive species very well, on a number of occasions.
- Black-faced Brush-Finch** *Atlapetes melanolaemus* The Dark-faced Brush-Finch has recently been split into two species. The species we saw is now known as Black-faced Brush-Finch. This species is endemic to the Andes Mountains of southeastern Peru and northwestern Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of montane forest and shrubs, between 2,000-3,000m. It was common at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Chestnut-capped Brush-Finch** *Buarremon brunneinucha* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and the Andes Mountains of northern South America. Where it occurs from Venezuela to southern Peru. It is a fairly common bird of humid, submontane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,000-2,500m. We saw this secretive species very well, in the grounds of our hotel, at Aguas Calientes.
- Yellow-browed Sparrow** *Ammodramus aurifrons* Endemic to Amazonia; in Peru, it is a common bird of grassy and agricultural areas in lowlands along the eastern base of the Andes and in Amazonia. We saw it on one occasion, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and enjoyed much better looks from the parrot clay-lick hide, in Manu National Park.
- Rufous-collared Sparrow** *Zonotrichia capensis* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and much of South America, but not Amazonia. In Peru, it is common to abundant throughout montane areas and down to sea level. We saw it very well on many, many occasions.

CARDINALIDAE

**Grayish Saltator** *Saltator caerulescens* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is a common bird of humid lowland forests. We saw this species well in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge.

**Buff-throated Saltator** *Saltator maximus* Endemic to southern North America, Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it occurs in foothill forests on the eastern side of the Andes and in Amazonia, where it is fairly common. We saw this species very well on several occasions.

**Golden-billed Saltator** *Saltator aurantirostris* Endemic to central South America; Peru is right at the northern end of this birds range. In Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is a common bird of dry montane scrub, occurring up to an altitude of 3,000m. We all saw this species well on a few occasions.

**Black-backed Grosbeak** *Pheucticus aureoventris* Endemic to South America; in Peru, it only occurs in the Andes Mountains, where it is a rare and very localised bird of lower montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, where it occurs up to an altitude of 3,380m. Surprisingly, we saw this rare bird on three separate occasions. Those who walked down from Machu Picchu saw it there and we saw it on two separate occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

#### ICTERIDAE

**Yellow-winged Blackbird** *Agelaius thillius* Endemic to southern South America; Peru is the extreme northern edge of this birds range. In Peru, this species only occurs high in the Andes Mountains and only in the southeast of the country. It is a common bird of reedbeds and marshes on the altiplano, occurring up to an altitude of 4,000m. It proved to be common at Huacarpay Lagoon, near Cuzco.

**Peruvian Meadowlark** *Sturnella bellicose* Endemic to coastal Ecuador, Peru and northern Chile. It is a common bird along the coast and in arid intermontane valley grasslands, occurring up to an altitude of 2,500m. We saw a stunning male at Villa Marshes, on the first day of the tour, thanks to Elva's keen spotting.

**Shiny Cowbird** *Molothrus bonariensis* Endemic to much of the Americas. In Peru, it is a common bird in agricultural lands along the Pacific coast and a rare bird in Amazonia. We saw a few birds very well, in parkland, opposite our hotel, in Lima.

**Giant Cowbird** *Scaphidura oryzivora* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is a common bird. We observed many small flocks along the edge of the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park.

**Epaulet Oriole** *Icterus cayanensis* Endemic to northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a common bird of lowland forests. We only saw this bird on one occasion; a pair of birds were observed well in the scope, below Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Yellow-rumped Cacique** *Cacicus cela* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia, where it is a common bird of

- woodland and forest. We saw this very attractive species on many occasions.
- Mountain Cacique** *Cacicus chrysonotus* Endemic to the Andes Mountains, from Venezuela to Bolivia. In Peru, it is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 1,800-3,000m. Some members of the tour party saw this species on one occasion at the Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.
- Casqued Oropendola** *Psarocolius oseryi* Almost a Peruvian endemic; it only occurs in the Amazonia section of eastern Ecuador and Peru. It is a fairly common bird of seasonally flooded forest. We saw it well on one occasion in Manu National Park.
- Crested Oropendola** *Psarocolius decumanus* Endemic to Central America and northern South America. In Peru, it only occurs in Amazonia where it is a common bird of humid lowland forests and woodlands. We saw it very well, below Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and at Amazonia Lodge.
- Dusky-green Oropendola** *Psarocolius atrovirens* Almost a Peruvian endemic; this attractive species only occurs in the Andes Mountains of southern Peru and northern Bolivia. It is a fairly common bird of humid montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes, between 800-2,400m. We saw it very well on several occasions.
- Russet-backed Oropendola** *Psarocolius angustifrons* Endemic to northwestern South America. In Peru, it is a common bird of humid lowland and lower montane forests, east of the Andes, occurring up to an altitude of 2,000m. We saw it very well on several occasions.
- Amazonian Oropendola** *Gymnostinops bifasciatus* As the name would suggest this species is endemic to Amazonia. In Peru, it is a common bird of lowland seasonally flooded forests east of the Andes. We saw it well on several occasions.

## MAMMALS

- Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth** *Bradypus variegatus* We enjoyed super looks at a solitary individual, high in a tree, at the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre. Remarkably sluggish, sloths spend almost all their waking hours feeding on forest leaves. Inside the sloths multichambered stomach, toxins in the leaves

are neutralized and the leaves slowly break down, taking a month or more to be fully digested.

**Forest Rabbit** *Sylvilagus brasiliensis* An individual was seen at dusk in the grounds of Amazonia Lodge. This is the only species of rabbit that occurs in South America and it is a true forest species. It nest in brush heaps; either in hollow trunks of trees, or among the roots at the base of a tree.

**Bolivian Squirrel** *Sciurus ignites* This species of squirrel occurs in subtropical montane forests on the eastern slope of the Andes Mountains, from 2,700 metres, down to the lowlands of eastern Amazonia. It occurs in Peru, Bolivia, western Brazil and northern Argentina. We saw it well on several occasions, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge.

**Southern Amazon Red Squirrel** *Sciurus spadiceus* As the name would suggest; this attractive species of squirrel is endemic to Amazonia, south of the Amazon River. It feeds chiefly on large hard nuts of palms and other trees, it also feeds on fruit. They build their nest of leaves in a tree hollow. We enjoyed good looks at this species in Manu National Park.

**Brown Agouti** *Dasyprocta variegata* We saw several individuals during the tour. The Brown Agouti is a significant harvester of seeds and fruit. Within its territory it accumulates stores for times of fruit scarcity, storing food in small pits that it excavates and then covers. Unfortunately, it is readily hunted, by local people, for its meat.

**Capybara** *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris* Small numbers, of this, the world's largest species of rodent, were present in Manu National Park.

**Southern Viscacha** *Lagidium viscacia* A small colony was observed at the ruins of Machu Picchu. This mammal lives in noisy colonies of 20-30 individuals. They dig tunnel systems, that extend more than 300 metres. During the cover of darkness it eats grasses, seeds and roots.

**Giant Otter** *Pteronura brasiliensis* One of the highlights of the tour was to watch three of these monstrous creatures swimming around in the oxbow lake, close to the Manu Wildlife Centre

**Long-tailed Weasel** *Mustela frenata* This species is active day and night and must hunt down and consume one-third of its body weight each day, in order to survive. Little wonder then; our sighting was of an individual actively chasing prey; in this case an Allen's Olingo, which is considerably larger, than the weasel. Weasels have an extremely powerful bite for their size and are among the few carnivores in the world that can single-handedly kill prey much larger than themselves.

**Tayra** *Eira barbara* The Tayra is in the same family as the Long-tailed Weasel, it is a mustelid, and is the largest member of its family in South America. Often referred to as a frugivore, (a fruit-eater); this was certainly the case with our first sighting, when a family party came and ate the fruit put out for the birds, at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge. However, our second sighting was of an individual hunting

- along the banks of the Madre de Dios River, in Manu National Park. The Tayra is an active predator and has been observed perusing iguanas, agoutis and monkeys.
- Allen's Olingo** *Bassaricyon alleni* This slim, almost cat-like mammal occurs in high-altitude cloud forest, where it moves with great skill amongst the branches, rarely coming to the ground. At first light one morning, close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge, we observed one of these mammals running along a tree branch. Suddenly, it fell from the branch, and disappeared out of sight. Shortly afterwards, a Long-tailed Weasel came running along the same branch and this must have been what spooked the Olingo, causing it to fall from the branch.
- Long-nosed Bat** *Rhynchonycteris naso* This species of bat characteristically roosts in groups of 3-45, but usually about 12. This is how we found them, hanging to the roof of the boat shed, at the oxbow lake, close to Manu Wildlife Centre.
- Saddle-backed Tamarin** *Saguinus fuscicollis* We very much enjoyed observing a small troop of this species in the grounds of the Manu Wildlife Centre. They feed on fruits in the wet season, flower nectar and tree sap in the dry season and insects, especially crickets, all year round.
- Common Squirrel Monkey** *Saimiri sciureus* We observed troops of this monkey at both Amazonia Lodge and the Manu Wildlife Centre. No other New World monkeys form such large, active troops as the 5 species of squirrel monkeys. They regularly number 40-50 and occasionally 200 or more, they move noisily through the treetops, vocalizing as they do so, making twittering sounds and clucks, which disturbs their prey, which is made up of a variety of small creatures.
- Brown Capuchin Monkey** *Cebus apella* This species has the widest range of any monkey in the Americas. We saw several troops at Cock-of-the-rock Lodge and in Manu National Park.
- Black Spider Monkey** *Ateles paniscus* We observed troops of this monkey at both Amazonia Lodge and the Manu Wildlife Centre. Black Spider Monkeys feed mainly on fruit, berries, flowers, soft leaves, grubs, termites and honey. They live in large territorial troops each occupying 150-230 hectares.
- Gray Woolly Monkey** *Lagothrix cana* We observed a small troop of this monkey close to Cock-of-the-rock Lodge. They feed primarily on fruit, but also eat leaves, flowers, sap, seeds and small creatures. This is a particularly gentle species of monkey, which often allows members of another troop into its own territory. This is not the case with other species of South American monkeys.
- Brown Titi-Monkey** *Callicebus brunneus* We saw a couple of family parties in Manu National Park. At dusk, mating pairs intertwine their tails and sing a duet, this is thought to maintain their family and pair bonds and also proclaims their territory.
- Bolivian Red Howler Monkey** *Alouatta sara* We observed two small troops of this species, during our time in Manu National Park. They need to consume up to one kilogram of leaves per day and spend up to three-quarters of the day resting to conserve energy.
- Red Brocket Deer** *Mazama americana* We saw this uncommon species of deer on one occasion in Manu National Park. They feed mainly on fallen fruit and flowers.
- Brazilian Tapir** *Tapirus terrestris* The Brazilian Tapir is the largest mammal in South America. Members of this order, which includes horses and rhinoceroses, are large herbivores. They spend most of the day eating, in order to obtain enough

energy from the leaves and plants they eat. We were extremely fortunate to observe this seldom seen species so well. One evening, a full grown individual walked in front of the dining room at the Manu Wildlife Centre and then just stood there, enabling us to have a good look at it in the spotlight. This was literally, a once in a lifetime sighting.