

PEREGRINE BIRD TOURS

PERU

22nd June - 11th July 2019

TOUR REPORT

LEADERS: Chris Doughty and Percy Avendano.

In excess of 1,800 species of birds have been recorded in Peru, the largest species list of any country in the world, and we were expecting some of the most exciting birding in the world. We were not to be disappointed, the birding was breathtakingly exciting and produced a suite of new and interesting birds, on every day of the tour. Throughout the tour we explored a wide variety of habitats: we birded steamy Amazonian lowland rainforests, flooded forests, savanna grasslands, cactus-studded hillsides, elfin cloud forest and the Altiplano, high alpine plateaus, situated above the tree line, dotted with numerous small lakes. Highlights amongst the almost 400 species of birds we observed, were many and varied, we saw a staggering 21 endemic Peruvian birds, and here are just some of the many highlights; we spent the first week of the tour in Amazonia, and highlights here included the stunning Capped Heron, the very uncommon Agami Heron, several nocturnal Boat-billed Herons, Slate-colored Hawk, the amazing Hoatzin, the uncommon Sungrebe, one or two Great Potoos and the amazing Amazonian Umbrellabird. Along the coast, highlights included a vagrant Blue-footed Booby, a pair of Sandwich Terns, a very unusual sighting at this time of year, the splendid Inca Tern, during the pelagic boat trip we saw the very uncommon Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes and best of all, in the harbour at Lima, we observed at very close quarters, an immature Great-tailed Grackle, the first ever sighting for central Peru. Highlights in the Andes Mountains included the flightless Junin Grebe, the beautiful Torrent Duck, Andean Condor, Aplomado Falcon, the almost never seen Black Rail, Giant Coot, Diademed Sandpiper-Plover, which has to be the most beautiful wader in the world, Peruvian Pygmy-Owl, Black-breasted Hillstar, the amazing Sword-billed Hummingbird, Bronze-tailed Comet, the stunningly beautiful Bearded Mountaineer, Black Metaltail, the endemic Black-necked Woodpecker, Dark-winged Miner, the endangered White-bellied Cinclodes, White-browed Tit-Spinetail, Andean Cock-of-the-rock, which has to be one of the most beautiful birds in the world, Great Inca-Finch and the very attractive Moustached Flowerpiercer.

Following a couple of long and tiring flights from Australia, we arrived at Lima Airport, late in the afternoon. At the airport we saw, Black Vulture, Feral Pigeon and some members of the group saw a small flock of Blue-black Grassquits. We were then driven to our hotel in downtown Lima, where we enjoyed a good nights rest.

We were up very early the following morning, in order to take an early morning flight to Iquitos, in Amazonia. At the airport in Iquitos we were met by several staff members from the La Perla, which was to be our home for the next six nights. We spent some time around the central plaza of Iquitos, while provisions of fresh fruit and vegetables were being gathered by staff members from the La Perla. Here we found Roadside Hawk, Ruddy Ground-Dove and Tropical Kingbird. We then drove to Nauta, on the banks of the Maranon River. During the drive, more birds were observed, and they

included Turkey Vulture, Smooth-billed Ani, Fork-tailed Palm-Swift, Swallow-winged Puffbird, Great Kiskadee and both Grey-breasted and Brown-chested Martins. Following a fine lunch on the boat, we boarded a flat-bottomed boat and spent the rest of the afternoon birding from the boat, at various places along the Maranon River. New birds came thick and fast, they included Neotropic Cormorant, Cocoi Heron, lots of Great Egrets, a few Snowy Egrets, enormous numbers of Striated Herons, Wood Stork, the rather shy Green Ibis, the spectacular Horned Screamer, both Lesser and Greater Yellow-headed Vultures, Great Black and Black-collared Hawks, Black and Yellow-headed Caracaras, a single Purple Gallinule, family parties of Wattled Jacanas, beautiful Pied Lapwings, lots of Yellow-billed and Great-billed Terns, Pale-vented Pigeon, large flocks of White-winged Parakeets, a few Tui Parakeets, a flock of uncommon Short-tailed Parrots, a flock of equally uncommon Festive Amazons, a female Black-throated Mango, both Ringed and Amazon Kingfishers, Black-fronted Nunbird, Little and Spot-breasted Woodpeckers, Straight-billed Woodcreeper, Lesser Kiskadee, the beautiful White-winged Swallow, Southern Rough-winged Swallow, Black-capped Donacobius, Black-billed Thrush, the beautiful Masked Crimson Tanager, the attractive Silver-beaked Tanager and the widespread Blue-gray Tanager, the stunning Red-capped Cardinal, Yellow-browed Sparrow, Grayish Saltator, Shining Cowbird, Yellow-rumped Cacique, Chestnut-bellied Seedeater and the brilliantly plumaged Oriole Blackbird. At dusk, we did a little spot-lighting and added Black-crowned Night-Heron, several attractive Boat-billed Herons, both Great and Common Potoos and Ladder-tailed Nightjar. Mammals observed today included good numbers of both Tucuxi or Gray River Dolphins and Amazon River Dolphins.

We spent the morning birding from the flat-bottomed boat, along the Yarapa River, where we saw a great many very exciting species of birds. We were delighted to get prolonged and close looks at several very attractive Capped Herons, we were even more excited with an immature Agami Heron, which we also saw at very close quarters, this heron is seldom seen and is very shy. We had a couple of Muscovy Ducks fly overhead, we watched a couple of Collared Plovers on a sandbank in the river, along with a few delightful Black Skimmers, we saw small flocks of White-eyed and Dusky-headed Parakeets, a pair of large Orange-winged Amazons, we enjoyed a close encounter with a very large Squirrel Cuckoo, marvelled at a tiny Glittering-throated Emerald, saw both of the difficult American kingfishers, the Green-and-rufous Kingfisher and American Pygmy Kingfisher extremely well, saw both White-eared and Bluish-fronted Jacamars, a splendid Lineated Woodpecker, Pale-legged Hornero, enjoyed great looks at the range-restricted Red-and-white Spinetail, a Barred Antshrike and Rob saw a Plum-throated Cotinga. We saw two of Amazonia's very special birds, the Bare-necked Fruitcrow and the amazing Amazonian Umbrellabird, a Spotted Tody-Flycatcher duly obliged, we very much enjoyed the diminutive White-headed Marsh Tyrant, along with Social, Streaked and Short-crested Flycatchers, the attractive Black-tailed Tityra, the uncommon Chestnut-crowned Becard, a stunning male Thick-billed Euphonia, the attractive Yellow-hooded Blackbird, a Giant Cowbird, the gorgeous Orange-backed Troupial and several Russet-backed Oropendolas.

In the afternoon, we did some more birding from the flat-bottomed boat, but this time in the 20,800 square kilometre Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, where we birded some small backwaters. New birds included Black-necked Stilt, Large-billed Parrotlet, Dark-billed Cuckoo, Short-tailed Swift and Dark-breasted Spinetail. After dark we conducted a little spot-lighting, and to our surprise we found a Sungrebe, attempting to sleep, about a metre above the waterline. We also saw some very fine mammals today, which included Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth, Amazon Bamboo Rat, Greater Fishing Bat, Black-capped Squirrel Monkey, Black Spider Monkey, the rare Poeppig's Woolly Monkey and South American Coati.

Today we spent the whole day, birding by boat, in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, once again we added some very good birds to our ever growing trip list. They included Anhinga, a surprise immature Little Blue Heron, Snail, Slender-billed and Plumbeous Kites, a few amazing Hoatzins, little wonder it was voted 'Bird of the Tour' by tour participants. Other new birds included Red-bellied Macaw, Ferruginous Pygmy-Owl, Black-tailed and Blue-crowned Trogons, the last of the South American kingfishers we had not seen, the Green Kingfisher, we enjoyed great looks at a Scarlet-crowned Barbet, saw the amazing Long-billed Woodcreeper, the shy and retiring Band-tailed Antbird, a splendid White-eyed Attila, Buff-breasted Wren, Grey-chested Greenlet, Gray-headed Tanager and the stunningly attractive Paradise Tanager. During the siesta period, when the La Perla was tied up against a large island in the Maranon River, not far from Nauta, we watched the range-restricted Parker's Spinetail attending a nest in a very close palm tree, and Robyn saw a Three-striped Flycatcher. New mammals today, included the rare Monk Saki and Greater Sac-winged Bat.

Following breakfast, while the boat was still at anchor, close to Nauta, some of us saw a Mouse-colored Tyrannulet, and we all saw our first Palm Tanager of the tour. Once again, both the morning and afternoon boat trips took place in the backwaters of the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve, and once again, we saw a good number of new birds. They included Crane Hawk, Speckled Chachalaca, Gray-necked Wood-Rail, Cobalt-winged Parakeet, Greater Ani, White-throated Toucan, no less than three species of woodpeckers, Yellow-tufted, Cream-colored and Crimson-crested, a Purple-throated Fruitcrow showed very well for us, as did a Cinnamon Attila, we saw a splendid Purple-throated Euphonia, a pair of uncommon Caqueta Seedeaters and a small flock of Velvet-fronted Grackles. Once again, after dark, we undertook a little spot-lighting and we enjoyed very good looks at the particularly handsome Paraque. The only new mammal today, was the Proboscis Bat.

After another splendid breakfast, we birded from the flat-bottomed boat, in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve. New birds here included a very close, and uncommon Slate-colored Hawk, a Red-throated Caracara eating a fish, the beautiful Blue-and-yellow Macaw, Southern Mealy Amazon, Amazonian Tropicbird, Lettered and Chestnut-eared Aracaris, Channel-billed Toucan, Yellow-bellied Dacnis, and Robyn saw a Black Hawk-Eagle. In the afternoon, we went birding on foot, quite a novelty, in the Amazonian Natural Reserve, at San Regis. While travelling to and from the reserve in the flat-bottomed boat, we had great looks at a spectacular Sunbittern and a Drab Water Tyrant. The reserve had a canopy walk-way, suspended high above the ground, and we headed straight for it; however, we got waylaid along the way, by a Gilded Barbet, a Chestnut Woodpecker, both Golden-headed and Blue-crowned Manakins, Orange-headed Tanager, and a Black Agouti, which almost ran straight into us! From the canopy walk-way, we watched a small flock of Pale-rumped Swifts and a splendid White-fronted Nunbird.

The following day, our last full day on the La Perla, we spent the morning birding along a small tributary in the Pacaya-Samiria National Reserve. We were taken aback, when suddenly an Undulated Tinamou broke from cover on the riverbank and flew across the river directly in front of our boat, at last, we had caught up with the bird that was constantly calling all around us. Graham also saw a Scarlet Macaw. In the afternoon, we birded Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River, at San Jorge. Here we found a small flock of Black-bellied Whistling-Ducks, a few Southern Lapwings, a very close Gray-capped Flycatcher and best of all, the only Red-breasted Blackbirds in this area. The only new mammal today was a Northern Amazon Red Squirrel.

While birding from the La Perla, the following morning, before we disembarked at Nauta, a couple of lucky people enjoyed good looks at a Plain-breasted Piculet. We then boarded our bus at Nauta, and set off for the return journey to Iquitos. Shortly before we arrived at Iquitos, we spent some

time at a local wildlife rehabilitation centre, and while looking around the exhibit, we found a solitary Western Cattle Egret. The flight from Iquitos to Lima left on time, and without hassle, and in no time at all, we had flown over the spectacular Andes Mountains, and arrived at the airport, at Lima. At the airport we met up with Percy Avendano our birding guide for the Andes Mountains section of the tour, and we drove to our very fine hotel in downtown Lima, and while doing so, we added Kelp Gull, West Peruvian Dove, Vermilion Flycatcher, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Saffron Finch and House Sparrow, to our growing trip list.

Almost all of the remaining part of the tour was to be spent birding in the magnificent Andes Mountains; but before we did so, we spent a day birding along the coast. As suitcases were being loaded in the back of our bus, some members of the group, managed to see two new birds, an Amazilia Hummingbird, and a Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet. Which just goes to prove, the old adage, you have to be at the right place, at the right time. You guessed it, I wasn't. We then set off for the Lomas de Asia Reserve, a small reserve, close to the town of Asia. It was not easily found; and while we were attempting to find the place, we stumbled across some new birds; which included an American Kestrel, a flock of 22 Peruvian Thick-knees, and a pair of delightful Burrowing Owls. On reaching the reserve, we set off on a trail which steadily climbed uphill, through extremely arid, cactus-studded hillsides, and new birds for the tour included a splendid Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle, the extremely range-restricted Thick-billed Miner, large numbers of Blue-and-white Swallows, exceptionally tame House Wrens, the uncommon Collared Warbling-Finch, the first of many, Rufous-collared Sparrows and the tiny Cinereous Conebill. We also enjoyed watching a small family party of Common Mountain Viscachas. Shortly after leaving the reserve, we made a couple of quick stops, to do a little birding in roadside scrub, close to the township of Asia. This proved very rewarding, as here we added Puna Ibis, Variable Hawk, Common Gallinule, Eared Dove, Croaking Ground-Dove, Groove-billed Ani, Coastal Miner, and best of all, the range-restricted Drab Seedeater. Our next birding stop was at the nearby fishing port of Pucusana, and here we added Peruvian Pelican, Peruvian Booby, both Guanay and Red-legged Cormorants, the range-restricted Belcher's Gull, and best of all, the simply stunning Inca Tern. There was even a South American Sea-Lion swimming around in the harbour. We then left the coast and after battling the dreadful traffic of Lima, we turned inland and started climbing the magnificent Andes Mountains. We drove to the start of the Santa Eulalia Valley, where we stayed for the next two nights.

We spent the whole of the following day birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley, which proved very rewarding, with lots of new birds on show for us. As we started driving up the valley, we stopped at a fast flowing mountain stream, where no less than four different species of hummingbirds, Sparkling Violetear, Giant and Oasis Hummingbirds and Purple-collared Woodstar, were hawking for insects above the stream. Rob spotted a distant Torrent Duck, we also saw several Spot-winged Pigeons, plenty of Bare-faced and Black-winged Ground-Doves, a small flock of Mountain Parakeets, and a splendid Peruvian Pygmy-Owl. A few Andean Swifts flew above our heads and we enjoyed good looks at a Bronze-tailed Comet and a very fine Peruvian Sheartail. The endemic Black-necked Woodpecker, was found in a mixed-species feeding flock, along with Rusty-crowned Tit-Spinetail, Canyon Canastero and both Pied-crested and Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrants. Higher up the valley, we added Slender-billed Miner, White-browed Chat-Tyrant, Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant, Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant, Brown-bellied Swallow, a splendid White-capped Dipper, Chiguanco Thrush, Hooded Siskin, Blue-and-yellow Tanager, both Mourning and Ash-breasted Sierra-Finches, the endemic Great Inca-Finch, Band-tailed Seedeater, Greenish Yellow-Finch, the endemic Rusty-bellied Brush-Finch and the beautiful Golden-bellied Grosbeak. In the late afternoon, we drove back to our lodge, and as there was a little daylight left, we did some birding in the grounds of the

lodge, where we added Scarlet-fronted Parakeet, Bananaquit and Scrub Blackbird.

The morning of the following day, was spent birding in the upper reaches of the Santa Eulalia Valley, where we also saw good numbers of new birds. Our first birding stop was at a small patch of Polylepis forest, where we saw Shining Sunbeam, Black Metaltail, Andean Flicker, Plain-breasted Earthcreeper, Cream-winged and White-winged Cinclodes and Streaked-backed Canastero. Higher up the valley, we found a splendid D'orbigny's Chat-Tyrant, Taczanowski's, Puna and Cinereous Ground-Tyrants and Peruvian and Plumbeous Sierra-Finches. Graham also pointed our a Culpeo, a species of fox, which is endemic to the Andes Mountains of South America. In the afternoon, following a picnic lunch, we drove to Milloc Pass, which is situated at 4,900 meters in the Andes Mountains. On and around the lakes here, we saw Andean Goose, Crested and Andean Ducks, splendid looks at a very close Andean Condor, Mountain Caracara, Giant Coot, Puna Snipe, several Gray-breasted Seedsnipe, Andean Gull, Black Siskin, White-winged Diuca-Finch, Plain-colored Seedeater and Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch. We then drove to the high elevation bogs of Marcapomacocha, situated at 4,500 metres in the Andes, home to one of the world's most highly sought-after waders, the stunningly exquisite Diademed Sandpiper-Plover, and the endangered White-bellied Cinclodes. We were not to be disappointed, and in no time at all, we saw both of these species, very well indeed. We also added a splendid Aplomado Falcon, Andean Lapwing, the endemic Junin Canastero and White-fronted and Ochre-naped Ground Tyrants.

The following morning we drove to Lake Junin, where we met up with the local guide, Cesar. We then boarded a small boat and set off on Lake Junin, in search of the critically endangered Junin Grebe. We passed through small flocks of both White-tufted and Silvery Grebes, before locating and photographing the very elegant Junin Grebe, which regrettably, is now very close to extinction. During the boat trip we also saw a solitary Black-faced Ibis, flocks of Chilean Flamingos, lots of Yellow-billed Teal, several Yellow-billed Pintails, good numbers of Puna Teal and large flocks of Andean Coots. We also added Many-colored Rush-Tyrant and Andean Negrito. We then drove to the other side of the lake, where Cesar taped in the very seldom-seen Black Rail, by far one of the most difficult to see birds, in the world! While birding around the lake in this area, we also added a female Black-breasted Hillstar, both Common and Dark-winged Miners, Cordilleran Canastero, and Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant. Following lunch, in a local cafe, somewhat reluctantly, it was time to board our bus and drive back to our hotel in Lima. During the drive, we stopped to admire a small flock of Vicuna, near to the roadside, and later, an attractive Cinerous Harrier, flew by the bus.

The next day, most members of the group were driven to the harbour at Lima, where we enjoyed a morning at sea, on a pelagic boat trip. While we were waiting for permission to leave the harbour, once the fog had lifted, we saw a few Gray Gulls and very surprisingly, an immature Great-tailed Grackle. This bird normally just makes it across the border, in the far north of Peru, this was the first time this species had been observed in central Peru. On leaving the harbour, we sailed around the Palomino Islands, and added three more new species for the tour; small numbers of Humboldt Penguins were nesting, we saw a couple of nesting pairs of Blackish Oystercatchers, and best of all, a very close, and endemic, Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes. We travelled out to sea in fairly calm waters, passing through huge flocks of Sooty Shearwaters as we did so. Once we were 26 kilometres offshore, we started chumming, and we began to get more and more seabirds around the boat, including in excess of a dozen, of both Wilson's and Elliot's Storm-Petrels. Other birds observed, included Salvin's Albatross, Pink-footed Shearwater, White-chinned Petrel, Peruvian Diving- Petrel and Chilean Skua. We also observed a couple of species, that we had not expected to see; a single Blue-footed Booby, which is only a sporadic visitor to the coast of Peru, and a few Sandwich Terns, which are not usual at this particular time of year, perhaps they were immature

birds, which do occasionally overwinter. We also observed a solitary Humpbacked Whale. We were back in the harbour, around mid-day, where we added a Harris' Hawk, to our ever-growing trip list. We then met up with the rest of the group, and after enjoying our packed lunch, we drove to the Ventanilla Wetlands, in Lima, for some afternoon birding. New birds here, included a couple of very smart Great Grebes, several very attractive White-cheeked Pintails, a few Cinnamon Teal, several American Oystercatchers, a Killdeer, and good numbers of Gray-headed Gulls. We then drove to the airport, and flew to Cuzco, for an overnight stay.

The following day we drove through the Sacred Valley of the Incas, on our way to Ollantaytambo, where we would spend the next two nights. Our first birding stop, was at the Chinchoro Lakes, not far out of Cuzco. Here, new birds included a very obliging Plumbeous Rail, the Wren-like Rushbird and the attractive Yellow-winged Blackbird. Most of the afternoon, was spent birding in remnant Polylepis woodland, close to Penas; where we saw plenty of new birds; which included White-tufted Sunbeam, the amazing Sword-billed Hummingbird, Great Sapphirewing, Tyrian Metaltail, the attractive Creamy-crested Spinetail, Streak-throated Canastero, the beautiful Red-crested Cotinga, Tufted Tit-Tyrant, Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant, Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant, Great Thrush, Rust-and-yellow Tanager, the stunningly beautiful Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch, the remarkable Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Golden-billed Saltator and Black-backed Grosbeak. In the late afternoon, we checked in to our very fine hotel at Ollantaytambo, and then did some birding in the grounds of the hotel. New birds included the amazing Black-tailed Trainbearer, the simply stunning Bearded Mountaineer and Rusty Flowerpiercer.

The following morning we birded a patch or remnant Polylepis woodland, just a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass. At 4,000 metres, the air was thin, and our lungs cried out for oxygen as we climbed from the road, to the patch of woodland. It was well worth the effort, as we saw three very special birds, the near-threatened Tawny Tit-Spinetail, the endangered and endemic White-browed Tit-Spinetail, and fabulous looks at the amazing Stripe-headed Antpitta. A little lower down, in stunning highland rainforest, we found a couple of mixed-species feeding flocks, and new birds included Line-fronted Canastero, Sierran Elenia, White-banded and White-throated Tyrannulets, Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, Mountain Wren, Spectacled Redstart, White-browed Conebill, Blue-capped Tanager, the stunning Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager, and the very attractive Moustached Flowerpiercer.

We spent the following day, birding in lowland rainforest, to the east of Abra Malaga Pass. We broke the birding with an excellent lunch at a small Eco-lodge at Ipal. New birds for the day were many and varied, and included the following; White-tipped Dove, Mitred Parakeet, White-collared Swift, Brown Violetear, Blue-tailed and Sapphire-spangled Emeralds, White-bellied Woodstar, Versicolored Barbet, Streaked Xenops, the magnificent Andean Cock-of-the-rock, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Andean Swallow, Chivi Vireo, Slate-throated Redstart, Black-faced and Blue-necked Tanagers, Red Piliated Finch, Buff-throated Saltator and Dusky-green Oropendola.

Following breakfast, we took the train to Agua Caliente, and after dropping off our luggage at a hotel there, we did some birding along the Urubamba River. We enjoyed several new birds here, including White-tipped Swift, White-bellied Hummingbird, Torrent Tyrannulet, Black phoebe and Golden-crowned Flycatcher. We then took the bus up to Machu Picchu, the fabled lost city of the Incas. Along with thousands of other visitors, we admired the remarkable architecture, and the history of this very special place. Machu Picchu is the easiest place to observe the endemic Inca Wren; and this bird was our main target species of the day. We were not to be disappointed, in no time at all, we were enjoying great looks at this very special bird. There was also a supporting cast

of other new birds, which included Green-and-white Hummingbird, the diminutive Ocellated Piculet, Capped Conebill, and stunning Tooth-billed, Saffron-crowned and Silver-backed Tanagers.

The following morning was spent birding along the lower reaches of the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente. The birding proved very rewarding and new birds included the splendid Fasciated Tiger-Heron, Lesser Violetear, the incredibly beautiful Collared Inca, Golden-olive Woodpecker, Slaty-capped Flycatcher, Gray-breasted Wood-Wren, Andean Solitaire, Brown-capped Vireo, the beautiful Blue-naped Chlorophonia, Tropical Parula, Golden-naped and Beryl-spangled Tanagers and Dull-colored Grassquit. Following lunch, we took the train back to Ollantaytambo. During the train ride, Graham saw a Highland Motmot, a new bird for the tour. From Ollantaytambo, we drove back to Cuzco, where we spent the night in a wonderful hotel.

The following morning we did some birding on the outskirts of Cuzco, where we added Rusty-fronted Canastero, Rufous-webbed Bush-Tyrant and White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant, before heading back to Australia. It had been a wonderful tour, in an ancient land, which we all enjoyed very much, thanks mainly to the efforts of Percy Avendano, our much admired, local birding guide.

SYSTEMATIC LIST

TINAMOUS

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulatus* This species has to be a common bird, in the area of Amazonia we visited, because it called constantly throughout the day. However, observing one, is an entirely different matter! We did get lucky on one occasion, when a single bird flew across a small creek, directly in front of our flat-bottomed boat, while we were birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

PENGUINS

Humboldt Penguin *Spheniscus humboldti* During the pelagic out of Lima, we stopped at the Palomino Islands, where a number of this species, were breeding, it was an impressive sight. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately 32,000 adult individuals, and unfortunately the population is declining. The main threats to this species are the over-fishing of anchovies, entanglement in nets, human disturbance at breeding colonies and predation by rats and cats. **Baron Friedrich Wilhelm Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt** (1769-1859) was a Prussian naturalist, explorer and politician. From 1799-1804, he explored Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Colombia and Mexico, where he collected thousands of specimens. In 1829 he explored large areas of Russia, from the Urals in the west, to Siberia in the east, where he also collected thousands of specimens. His most famous literary work was his five volume *The Cosmos* (1845-1862). These volumes inspired later explorers, notably Darwin and Wallace. Humboldt carried out research in many other fields, including astronomy, forestry and mineralogy. The Humboldt Current which runs south-to-north just off the Pacific coast of South America, was named after him, as are five mammals and two amphibians.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland* Seen well on a few occasions throughout the tour, including some in splendid full breeding-plumage.

Great Grebe *Podiceps major* Two of these magnificent birds were observed very well through the telescope, while birding at the Ventanilla Wetlands, in Lima.

Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis* Good numbers present at Lake Junin, some were in superb full breeding-plumage. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Junin Grebe *Podiceps taczanowskii* Endemic to Peru, this species of grebe is flightless, and only occurs on Lake Junin, high in the Andes Mountains. One of the highlights of the tour, was taking the boat out into Lake Junin, to specifically observe this species. Thankfully, we saw small numbers at very close quarters. This species is classified as 'Critically Endangered' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 40-50 adult individuals, and unfortunately, declining rapidly. The main threats to this species are water-level regulation for a hydro electric plant supplying nearby mines, which causes nesting and foraging areas to dry out, and breeding to fail. Mining activities pollute the lake, with the north-western part rendered 'lifeless' by iron-oxide sedimentation. Relatively unstable climatic conditions, linked to El Nino Southern Oscillation events, may have contributed to the recovery of 1997-1998 and previous poor breeding successes. An apparent ability to recover in good years, suggest that a consecutive series of poor years could be devastating.

ALBATROSSES

Salvin's Albatross *Thalassarche salvini* A single bird was observed during the pelagic off Lima, unfortunately, it never came very close to the boat. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately 8,000 individuals, and the population trend is unknown. The main threats to this species are commercial long-line and trawl fisheries, 15% of albatrosses killed as a bi-catch of long-line and trawl fisheries in New Zealand waters, were of this species. This species is also killed in the pelagic long-line fishing operations off the coast of Chile, which are targeting Swordfish, unfortunately, unlike in New Zealand waters, these birds are most likely to be adults. **Osbert Salvin** (1835-1898) was an English naturalist who became a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1861 he became the first European to record observing a Resplendent Quetzal, pronouncing it 'unequal for splendour among the birds of the New World' – and promptly shot it! During the course of the next three decades, thousands of quetzals plumes crossed the Atlantic to fill the specimen cabinets of European collectors and adorn the fashionable milliners' shops of Paris, Amsterdam and London. Salvin redeemed himself by co-authoring with **Godman**, the incredible 40-volume *Biologia Centrali Americana* 1879, which provided a-near complete catalog of Central American species. Salvin and Godman donated thousands of their specimens to the British Museum of Natural History. Twenty species of birds, two mammals, an amphibian and four species of reptiles, are named after him.

PETRELS and SHEARWATERS

White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis* We saw large numbers of this species during the pelagic off Lima, some even came and sat around the boat. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately, 3,000,000 individuals, and unfortunately, the population is declining. The main threats to this species are long-line fishing trawlers, this species makes up virtually all the recorded seabird by-catch from the South African hake fishery, and the Patagonian toothfish industry off southeastern Brazil. Huge numbers are also estimated to be killed in illegal long-line fishing activities.

Pink-footed Shearwater *Puffinus creatopus* Several of these birds were observed flying around the boat, on the pelagic boat trip off Lima. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be approximately 60,000 individuals, and the population trend is unknown. This species only breeds on three small islands. The main threats to this species are the taking of eggs for human consumption on Mocha Island,

it is estimated that approximately 20% of all chicks are taken annually. On all three islands, both chicks and eggs are predated by introduced rats and cats.

Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus* Huge flocks numbering in the thousands, were present just offshore, during the pelagic boat trip out of Lima. These birds breed in Australia and New Zealand.

STORM-PETRELS

Wilson's Storm-Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus* Good numbers of this species were feeding in a mixed flock with Elliot's Storm-Petrels, very close to the boat, on the pelagic out of Lima.

Alexander Wilson (1766-1813) was a pioneering American ornithologist, and the first to study American birds in their native habitats. As such he is often called the 'Father of American Ornithology'. Born in Scotland, Wilson was unfairly imprisoned for libel and following his release in 1794 he emigrated to the United States. From 1808-1813 he published seven volumes of his *American Ornithology*.

Elliot's Storm-Petrel *Oceanites gracilis* Good numbers of this species were feeding in a mixed flock with Wilson's Storm-Petrels, very close to the boat, on the pelagic out of Lima. **Daniel Giraud Elliot** (1835-1915) was Curator of Zoology at The Field Museum in Chicago and was one of the founders of the American Ornithologist's Union. He had a great interest in ornithology and was independently wealthy and this enabled him to produce a series of bird books illustrated by magnificent colour plates, including his own excellent work, long after most publishers employed smaller formats and cheaper techniques. Elliot, could also afford to commission the best bird artists of the day, including Josef Wolf and Josef Smit, both formerly employed by John Gould. The lithograph series includes works on pittas, pheasants, hornbills and birds of prey.

DIVING-PETRELS

Peruvian Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides garnotii* We observed small numbers sitting on the ocean and flying past the boat, during the pelagic, out of Lima. This species is classified as 'Endangered' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 25,000 – 28,000 individuals, and unfortunately, declining rapidly. This species only breeds on four islands, two in Peru, and two in Chile. Unfortunately it is declining in numbers, on all four islands. The main threats to this species are disturbance at nesting colonies, predation at nesting colonies by introduced rats, cats and dogs, and the increasing frequency of El Nino Southern Oscillation.

PELICANS

Peruvian Pelican *Pelicanus thagus* We found good numbers present in the fishing port of Pucusana, and in the harbour at Lima. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

GANNETS and BOOBIES

Blue-footed Booby *Sula nebouxii* This species is a rare visitor to coastal areas of Peru. We observed a single bird during the pelagic, out of Lima.

Peruvian Booby *Sula variegata* We saw large numbers at sea, off Pucusana and Lima.

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis* Frequently observed at all wetland areas we visited, both in Amazonia, along the coast, and in the Andes Mountains.

Guanay Cormorant *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* We visited a couple of their breeding colonies, in the Palomino Islands, during the pelagic, out of Lima. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Red-legged Cormorant *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* Observed by some members of the group in the harbour at Pucusana, and then many seen during the pelagic boat trip, out of Lima. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

ANHINGAS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga* Small numbers present in Amazonia.

HERONS, EGRETS and BITTERNS

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus* Small numbers of this beautiful species were observed during our time in Amazonia.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi* This species proved to be fairly common, in Amazonia.

Great Egret *Ardea alba* This species was very common in Amazonia, with smaller numbers observed at wetlands throughout the rest of the tour.

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea* An immature bird was observed on one occasion in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia. At a time of year, when this species is not supposed to be present in Amazonia. We then saw a couple of adult birds in the Ventanilla Wetlands, at Lima.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula* We enjoyed scattered sightings throughout Amazonia, and a few birds were present in the Ventanilla Wetlands, along the coast.

Western Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis* We observed a single bird at a wildlife rehabilitation centre, on the edge of Iquitos, we then saw small flocks in farmland, along the coast..

Striated Heron *Butorides striata* This species proved to be incredibly common in Amazonia, with well over 100 birds seen on a daily basis.

Agami Heron *Agamia agami* This shy denizen of large rivers running through dense forests, was seen very well indeed, on a few occasions, during our time in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' by Birdlife International. The population is unknown and the population trend is unknown, but unfortunately, it will be decreasing in numbers. The main threats to this species are the clearing of rainforest for agriculture, and hunting.

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax* Singles observed at regular intervals, throughout the tour.

Boat-billed Heron *Cochlearius cochlearius* This nocturnal species, proved to be fairly common in the Amazonian section of the tour.

Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum* An adult bird was observed extremely well, sitting in the riverbed at Agua Caliente.

STORKS

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana* Small numbers encountered in Amazonia.

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS

Black-faced Ibis *Theristicus melanops* A single bird was observed in flight, during the boat trip on Lake Junin.

Green Ibis *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* A handful of solitary birds, were observed in flight, during our time in Amazonia.

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgewayi* A common inhabitant of the Altiplano, high plateaus in the Andes Mountains.

FLAMINGOS

Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis* We enjoyed the spectacle of many flocks feeding in Lake Junin. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta* This bizarre species, was observed on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

SWANS, GEESE AND DUCKS

Black-bellied Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna autumnalis* We observed a single flock of 5 birds, at Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River at San Jorge, in Amazonia.

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera* A common bird of the Altiplano.

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata* Single birds were observed in flight, on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata* Seen poorly, on a few occasions, on fast-flowing mountain streams, high in the Andes Mountains.

Yellow-billed Teal *Anas flavirostris* We observed good numbers at Lake Junin.

Crested Duck *Lophonetta specularioides* Small numbers observed on a few of the lakes, on the Altiplano.

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica* We observed small numbers of this beautiful species, at Lake Junin.

White-cheeked Pintail *Anas bahamensis* This very beautiful species was present at the Ventanilla Wetlands, at Lima, in small numbers.

Puna Teal *Anas puna* Good numbers present at several of the lakes, on the Altiplano.

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera* We observed half a dozen or so birds, while birding at the Ventanilla Wetlands, in Lima.

Andean Duck *Oxyura ferruginea* Good numbers were scattered amongst the lakes of the Altiplano.

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus* Good numbers observed daily, in Amazonia, and around Lima.

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura* Observed well on many days throughout the tour.

Lesser Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes burrovianus* Small numbers observed daily, during our time in Amazonia.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambryus* A few birds were observed in flight, during our time in Amazonia.

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus* We enjoyed a couple of good looks at birds in flight, the first, occurred at Milloc Pass, and the second, at Penas. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis* Small numbers were observed well, during our time in Amazonia.

Slender-billed Kite *Rostrhamus hamatus* This very uncommon species was observed by Robyn, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea* Observed well on two separate occasions, in Amazonia.

Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus* A bird was observed in flight, during the drive from Lake Junin to Lima, and then we saw a second bird much better, at Chinchoro Lakes, in the Sacred Valley of the Incas.

Crane Hawk *Geranospiza caerulescens* A bird in flight, was observed very well, at close quarters, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistaceus* This attractive, but uncommon species, was observed well on two separate occasions, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Great Black-Hawk *Buteogallus urubitinga* Small numbers were observed well, on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

Harris' Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus* An immature bird was observed well, on one occasion, in the harbour at Lima. **Edward Harris** (1799-1863) was a wealthy landowner, who bred horses, watched birds, and lived a life of leisure. He was a friend of **Audubon**, and had loaned him money, so that Audubon could complete his publication *Birds of America*. Edward Harris bought all of Audubon's paintings and gave him an extra \$100, in appreciation of his talent saying: 'men like you ought not to want for money'. Audubon named the hawk after Harris, and said: 'Harris is one of the best friends I have in the world'.

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis* We enjoyed regular sightings of this particularly attractive species, during our time in Amazonia.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus* This uncommon species was observed very well, on a few occasions, in the Andes Mountains.

Roadside Hawk *Rupornis magnirostris* One of the most common birds in South America, which we observed well on many days, throughout the tour.

Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma* Proved to be fairly common; we enjoyed scattered sightings throughout the Andes Mountains.

Black Hawk-Eagle *Spizaetus tyrannus* This rare species was observed by Robyn, on one occasion, during our time in Amazonia.

CARACARAS and FALCONS

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater* Seen well on a few occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus* This uncommon species, was also observed well, but only on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus* We observed small numbers of this species, at scattered sightings throughout the Altiplano.

Yellow-headed Caracara *Milvago chimachima* Seen well on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius* Observed well, at regular intervals, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis* This very beautiful species, was observed very well, as it perched on a rock-face, at Marcapomacocha.

CHACHALACAS, GUANS and CURASSOWS

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata* Observed well in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia, and again, in lowland forest east of Abra Malaga Pass.

HOATZIN

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin* A family party, of this bizarre species were observed well, in flooded forest, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

RAILS, GALLINULES and COOTS

Black Rail *Latterallus jamaicensis* This is without doubt, one of the hardest birds to see in the entire world. We were extremely fortunate, that our local guide at Lake Junin, showed us a fairly responsive bird. There is nowhere else in the world, where you could be guaranteed to observe this species. It is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Grey-necked Wood Rail *Aramides cajaneus* Observed well on a couple of occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* A single bird was observed extremely well, at the Chinchoro Lakes, in the Sacred Valley of the Incas.

Purple Gallinule *Porphyrio martinicus* Our only sighting, was a fleeting glimpse, of a single bird along the edge of the Maranon River, in Amazonia.

Common Gallinule *Gallinula galeata* Small numbers present at a few of the wetlands we visited, in the Andes Mountains.

Andean Coot *Fulica ardesiaca* Good numbers present at a few of the wetlands we visited, in the Andes Mountains.

Giant Coot *Fulica gigantea* We observed a few of these birds, at a small lake, close to Milloc Pass, and at Lake Junin.

FINFOOTS

Sungrebe *Heliornis fulica* We were extremely fortunate to observe one of these seldom-seen birds, while spotlighting one evening, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve. The bird was sleeping on a slender branch, a metre above the water line.

SUNBITTERN

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias* Once again, we were very fortunate to observe one of these birds, along the edge of the Rio Ucayali, while travelling by boat to the Amazonian Natural Reserve. We saw it very well while travelling to the reserve, and we also saw it very well, while travelling back from the reserve, when we saw the bird in flight, when the bird's spectacular plumage, is seen at its best.

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana* Commonly encountered during our time in Amazonia.

OYSTERCATCHERS

Blackish Oystercatcher *Haematopus ater* A couple of pairs were observed very well at the Palomino Islands, during the pelagic boat trip.

American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus* Up to a dozen birds were present in the Ventanilla Wetlands and the adjoining beach.

STILTS and AVOCETS

Black-necked Stilt *Himantopus mexicanus* Small numbers observed at scattered wetlands throughout the tour.

THICK-KNEES

Peruvian Thick-knee *Burhinus superciliaris* We saw a flock of 22 birds, close to the township of Asia.

LAPWINGS and PLOVERS

Pied Lapwing *Hoploxypterus cayanus* Small numbers observed on sandbanks in the Maranon River, in Amazonia.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis* Just a few birds were observed at Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River, at San Jorge.

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens* Small numbers of this species were present on the lakes of the Altiplano.

Killdeer *Charadrius vociferus* A single bird was observed very well, at the Ventanilla Wetlands at Lima.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris* Small numbers observed on sandbanks in the rivers, during our time in Amazonia.

Diademed Sandpiper-Plover *Phegornis nitchellii* We enjoyed very good scope views of a single bird, in the bogs at Marcapomacocha. This is the world's most highly sought-after wader, and I for one, can understand why. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

SANDPIPERs and ALLIES

Puna Snipe *Gallinago andina* We flushed flocks of this species on three separate occasions, from high altitude bogs in the Andes Mountains. One of the groups flushed, was made up of 15 individuals.

SEEDSNIPE

Gray-breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus* We saw a flock of 10 or so birds, high in the Andes Mountains, at Milloc Pass.

GULLS

Belcher's Gull *Larus belcheri* We enjoyed good looks at this species at the fishing port of Pucusana, and during the pelagic boat trip off Lima. **Admiral Sir Edward Belcher** (1799-1877) was a British explorer. During the years 1825-1846 he explored the Pacific coast of the Americas, and the coasts of Borneo, the Philippine Islands and Taiwan. He also explored the Arctic 1852-1854, searching for **Franklin**. He was court-marshalled in 1854 for abandoning three ships during this search, however, he was acquitted. He was the author of the *The Last of the Arctic Voyages*, and *In Search of Sir John Franklin*. He was promoted to Admiral in 1872. As well as the gull, he also has a reptile named after him.

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus* Seen around the coast at Lima, and on the pelagic boat trip out of Lima.

Gray Gull *Leucophaeus modestus* Small numbers present in Lima harbour, and along the coast at the Ventanilla Wetlands, and also in Lima.

Gray-headed Gull *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus* Only observed in the Ventanilla Wetlands, at Lima, where it was probably breeding.

Andean Gull *Chroicocephalus serranus* Regularly encountered on the Altiplano lakes and wetlands.

TERNS

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris* Small numbers recorded almost daily, during our time in Amazonia.

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex* Large numbers recorded daily, during our time in Amazonia.

Inca Tern *Larosterna inca* We enjoyed good looks at this species at the fishing port of Pucusana, and on the pelagic boat trip out of Lima. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Sandwich Tern *Thalasseus sandvicensis* Four birds of this species were observed during the pelagic boat trip off Lima. This species breeds in North America, and only spends the winter months in South America. However, immature, non-breeding birds, are observed in these waters, at this time of year.

SKIMMERS

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger* Small numbers observed on sandbanks in the rivers we explored during our time in Amazonia. We also saw a large flock of 50 or more birds, at the Ventanilla Wetlands, at Lima.

SKUAS and JAEGERS

Chilean Skua *Stercorarius chilensis* Up to four individuals were observed feeding on the chum thrown overboard from our boat, on the pelagic boat trip, out of Lima.

PIGEONS and DOVES

Feral Pigeon *Columba livia* All too common.

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa* Good numbers observed on a few occasions, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis* A small number were observed in flight, during our time in Amazonia.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata* Small numbers observed on almost a daily basis, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

West Peruvian Dove *Zenaida meloda* Proved to be incredibly common along the coast.

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti* Small numbers were observed, during our time in Amazonia..

Croaking Ground-Dove *Columbina cruziana* We enjoyed scattered sightings, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

Bare-faced Ground Dove *Metriopelia ceciliae* Good numbers were observed in the Santa Eulalia Valley, in the Andes.

Black-winged Ground Dove *Metriopelia melanoptera* Good numbers were present, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi* Birds of this species were coming into the feeders, at the Eco-lodge, at Ipal, where we had lunch.

PARROTS

Blue-and-yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna* We observed a couple of small flocks of this magnificent species, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao* A single bird was observed in flight, by Graham, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Red-bellied Macaw *Orthopsittaca manilata* We enjoyed some very good looks at this small species of macaw, on a few occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

Scarlet-fronted Parakeet *Aratinga wagleri* We observed a flock of approximately 20 birds, fly over the grounds of our hotel in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Mitred Parakeet *Psittacara mitratus* We observed a small flock in lowland forest east of Abra Malaga Pass and then we observed a second flock at Agua Caliente.

White-eyed Parakeet *Psittacara leucophthalmus* We encountered large flocks, during our time in Amazonia.

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii* We observed small flocks of this species, during our time in Amazonia.

Mountain Parakeet *Psilopsiagon aurifrons* We enjoyed good close looks, at a couple of flocks of this species, during our time in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Large-billed Parrotlet *Forpus crassirostris* A recent split from Blue-winged Parrotlet. A small flock of half a dozen or so birds, flew over our heads, on one occasion, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

White-winged Parakeet *Brotogbris versicolorurus* This was by far the commonest species of parrot we observed during our time in Amazonia. We observed many large flocks, on a daily basis.

Cobalt -winged Parakeet *Brotogbris cyanoptera* We observed a few small flocks, during our time in Amazonia.

Tui Parakeet *Brotogbris sanctithomae* We observed small flocks of this species, on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

Short-tailed Parrot *Graydidascalus brachyurus* We observed a pair of birds in flight, along the Maranon River, and we saw a second flock of half a dozen birds, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Festive Amazon *Amazona festiva* We observed a flock of half a dozen birds, as they flew over our heads, while birding along the Maranon River, in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Orange-winged Amazon *Amazona amazonica* We saw the occasional small flock, during our time in Amazonia.

Southern Mealy Parrot *Amazona farinosa* We saw a small flock of this species in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, and then we saw a second small flock, close to Nauta, on the Maranon River. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

CUCKOOS

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus* A non-breeding visitor from southern South America, we saw a single bird extremely well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana* We enjoyed good close looks at a single individual, in dense forest, along the edge of the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major* We observed single birds, on two separate occasions, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani* Commonly encountered on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia.

Groove-billed Ani *Crotaphaga sulcirostris* Small numbers observed close to the township of Asia, and we also observed small numbers, in the lower reaches of the Santa Eulalia Valley.

OWLS.

Ferruginous Pygmy Owl *Glaucidium brasilianum* A single bird was observed extremely well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium peruanum* Once again, a single bird was observed extremely well, on one occasion, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia* Small numbers were present around the township of Asia, and in the Lomas de Asia Reserve.

POTOOS

Great Potoo *Nyctibius grandis* We saw two separate individuals, both were observed along the edge of the Maranon River, in Amazonia. One was observed while spot-lighting, and one was observed at a day-time roost.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus* We observed a few birds extremely well, while spot-lighting from our flat-bottomed boat, in Amazonia.

NIGHTJARS and ALLIES

Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis* We observed single birds, on two separate occasions. Both sightings occurred in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, one while spot-lighting, and the other was flushed from the ground, in daylight hours.

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis climacocerca* Once again, we observed single birds, on two separate occasions. Both were observed while spot-lighting from the boat; the first was observed along the Maranon River, and the second, along the Yarapa River.

SWIFTS

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris* We observed a small flock in lowland rainforest, east of Abra Malaga Pass..

Pale-rumped Swift *Chaetura egregia* A small flock of this species, was observed very well from the canopy walkway in the Amazonia Natural Reserve, at San Regis.

Short-tailed Swift *Chaetura brachyura* We observed a few small flocks, during our time in Amazonia.

White-tipped Swift *Aeronautes montivagus* We observed large numbers of this attractive species, on both of the days we birded at Agua Caliente.

Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus* Small numbers observed, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

Fork-tailed Palm-Swift *Tachornis squamata* We also observed small numbers of this species, during our time in Amazonia.

HUMMINGBIRDS

Brown Violetear *Colibri delphinae* Observed on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we had lunch, at Ipal.

Lesser Violetear *Colibri cyanotus* A single bird was observed, flying above the river, at Agua Caliente.

Sparkling Violetear *Colibri coruscans* Regularly encountered at various places, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Black-throated Mango *Anthracothroax nigricollis* Females were observed on three separate occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus* Observed on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we had lunch, at Ipal.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Amazilia chionogaster* Seen well at Agua Caliente, on both of the days we birded there.

Green-and-white Hummingbird *Amazilia viridicauda* This species is endemic to Peru. We saw a single bird at Machu Picchu, and then we saw a second bird, the following day, while birding at Agua Caliente.

Amazilia Hummingbird *Amazilia amazilia* We observed this attractive species, on three separate occasions. The first occurred in the grounds of our hotel, at Lima. The second, occurred in the Santa Eulalia Valley, and the third, in the harbour at Lima.

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea* Observed on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we had lunch, at Ipal.

Glittering-throated Emerald *Amazilia fimbriata* Only observed on one occasion, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Shining Sunbeam *Aglaeactis cupripennis* We enjoyed very good looks at this superb species of hummingbird, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

White-tufted Sunbeam *Aglaeactis castelnaudii* This species is endemic to Peru. We saw it very well in rainforest, close to Penas. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Black-breasted Hillstar *Oreotrochilus melanogaster* This species is endemic to Peru. We were very fortunate that our local guide at Lake Junin, was able to show us a female bird, close to the lake.

Collared Inca *Coeligena torquata* A magnificent adult male, perched for a long period, while we were birding at Agra Caliente.

Sword-billed Hummingbird *Ensifera ensifera* This magnificent species, was only observed on one occasion; as it attended the hummingbird feeders, at Penas.

Great Sapphirewing *Pterophanes cyanopterus* This species was also only observed on one occasion; as it attended the hummingbird feeders, at Penas.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas* Proved to be not uncommon, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Black-tailed Trainbearer *Lesbia victoriae* This stunning bird, was only observed in the grounds of our hotel, at Ollantoytambo.

Bronze-tailed Comet *Polyonymus caroli* This species is endemic to Peru. We saw it very well on one occasion, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Bearded Mountaineer *Oreonympha nobilis* This magnificent looking species is endemic to Peru. We observed it well on one occasion, in the ground of our hotel, at Ollantoytambo.

Tyrian Metaltail *Metallura tyrianthina* This species was also only observed on one occasion; as it attended the hummingbird feeders, at Penas.

Black Metaltail *Metallura phoebe* This species is endemic to Peru. We were very fortunate to observe this species in remnant Polylepis woodland, high in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Oasis Hummingbird *Rhodopis vesper* Only observed on one occasion, when we saw it very well, in the lower reaches of the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Peruvian Sheartail *Thaumastura cora* We observed a couple of birds very well, during our time in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Purple-collared Woodstar *Myrtis fanny* We also observed a couple of this species, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

White-bellied Woodstar *Chaetocercus mulsant* Observed on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we had lunch, at Ipal.

TROGONS AND QUETZELS

Amazonian Trogan *Trogon ramonianus* We saw this attractive species very well, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Blue-crowned Trogan *Trogon curucui* We enjoyed good close looks at one of these birds, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Black-tailed Trogan *Trogon melanurus* Seen well on two separate occasions, also in Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata* By far the commonest kingfisher in the Peruvian Amazon; where we observed good numbers, on a daily basis.

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona* Small numbers observed daily, during our time in Amazonia.

Green Kingfisher *Chloraceryle americana* We observed a small number of these birds, during our time in Amazonia.

Green-and-rufous Kingfisher *Chloraceryle inda* We observed several of these very uncommon birds, in Amazonia.

American Pygmy Kingfisher *Chloraceryle aenea* Another uncommon species; we observed only a handful of birds, during our time in Amazonia.

MOTMOTS

Highland Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis* One of these beautiful birds was observed by Graham from the train, as we travelled from Agua Caliente to Ollantoytambo.

JACAMARS

White-eared Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* Regularly encountered, during our time in Amazonia.

Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbulia cyanescens* Small numbers observed, during our time in Amazonia.

PUFFBIRDS

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons* Commonly encountered, during our time in Amazonia.

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus* A single bird was observed very well, from the canopy walkway, in the Amazonian Natural Reserve, at San Regis.

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* Small numbers were seen well, during our time spent in Amazonia.

BARBETS

Scarlet-crowned Barbet *Capito aurovirens* We saw a few birds very well, while in Amazonia.

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus* We saw a single bird very well, while birding in the Amazonian Natural Reserve.

Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor* Observed well, on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we had lunch, at Ipal.

TOUCANS

Lettered Aracari *Pteroglossus inscriptus* Observed on only one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis* This species was also only observed on one occasion, when we saw a pair of birds, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Channel-billed Toucan *Ranphastos vitellinus* We saw a solitary bird very well, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus* We enjoyed a few good sightings, during our time in Amazonia.

WOODPECKERS and ALLIES

Ocellated Piculet *Picumnus dorsignyanus* Single birds were observed on consecutive days, at Machu Picchu, and at Agua Caliente.

Plain-breasted Piculet *Picumnus castelnau* A single bird was observed by some members of the group, from the decks of the La Perla, while it was at anchor, on the Maranon River, at Nauta.

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus* We saw family groups of this species, on two separate occasions, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Little Woodpecker *Veniliornis passerinus* This species was seen well on a few occasions, in Amazonia.

Golden-olive Woodpecker *Colaptes rubiginosus* A single bird was observed in flight, at Agua Caliente.

Black-necked Woodpecker *Colaptes atricollis* This uncommon species is endemic to Peru. We observed a pair of birds extremely well, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Spot-breasted Woodpecker *Colaptes punctigula* Seen well, on a few occasions, while we were birding in Amazonia.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola* Observed very well on a few occasions, at scattered locations in the Andes Mountains.

Chestnut Woodpecker *Celeus elegans* Single individuals of this splendid looking species of woodpecker, were observed well in the Amazonian Natural Reserve, and again, the following day, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Cream-colored Woodpecker *Celeus flavus* Another stunning species of woodpecker; we saw a single bird very well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Lineated Woodpecker *Dryocopus lineatus* We observed a male bird very well, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucus* We observed single birds on consecutive days, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

OVENBIRDS and WOODCREEPERS

Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia* A single bird was observed very well, on one occasion, at Lake Junin.

Slender-billed Miner *Geositta tenuirostris* Small numbers were observed on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Coastal Miner *Geositta peruviana* This species is endemic to Peru. We enjoyed watching a few birds, on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Dark-winged Miner *Geositta saxicolina* This range-restricted species, is also endemic to Peru. We observed a single bird, while birding at Lake Junin.

Thick-billed Miner *Geositta crassirostris* Another range-restricted species, which is also endemic to Peru. We found good numbers present, in the Lomas de Asia Reserve, in coastal Peru.

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jalskii* We observed a couple of birds very well, during our time spent birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Cream-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes albiventris* We enjoyed regular sightings, during our time in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes *Cinclodes taczanowskii* We observed one of these Peruvian endemics, at very close quarters; along the tide-line, on the Palomino Islands, during the pelagic boat trip, out of Lima.

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis* We enjoyed good looks at many individuals, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

White-bellied Cinclodes *Cinclus palliatus* This species is endemic to Peru; we saw a single bird extremely well, in a bog at Marcapomacocha. This species is classified as 'Critically Endangered' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 50 - 250 adult individuals, and unfortunately, the population is decreasing. The main threat to this species is habitat destruction and degradation.

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus* Small numbers observed along the Yarapa River, and in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptes melanops* We enjoyed a couple of sightings, while birding at the Chinchero Lakes, close to Cuzco.

Tawny Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura yanacensis* We enjoyed good close looks at a single bird, in remnant Polylepis woodland, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Rusty-crowned Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura pileata* This species is endemic to Peru. We observed a pair of birds very well, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

White-browed Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura xenothorax* This species is endemic to Peru. We saw a single individual very well, in remnant Polylepis woodland, close to Abra Malaga Pass. Unfortunately, this species is classified as 'Endangered' by Birdlife International. The population is estimated to be between 250 - 1,000 individuals, and unfortunately, declining. The main threat to this species is the cutting down of Polylepis woodland, for firewood. The extent of Polylepis woodland in the Cuzco area, halved during the 1990s.

Dark-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albicularis* We observed a single bird fairly well, while birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Parker's Spinetail *Cranioleuca vulpecula* We enjoyed really good looks at this river island speciality, which was nesting in a tall palm tree, on a large island in the Maranon River, close to Nauta. Rob observed the bird at the nest, and thanks to him, we all got to see this very uncommon species, incredibly well. Theodor (Ted) A. Parker III (1953-1993) was a professional American ornithologist and a former member of the Cornell Laboratory's Administrative Board. He has been described as 'a great Neotropical conservationist' and the 'world's leading authority on Neotropical bird identification and distribution'. He was the single largest contributor to the Library of Natural Sounds at Cornell University providing more than 10,000 recordings of bird sounds. He revolutionised bird surveying methods by employing a tape recorder in the field. There was a less serious side to Ted: in 1971, at the age of 18, he set a then record of 626 species seen in one year in the United States. Parker died tragically in a plane crash in Ecuador in 1993. The book *A Parrot Without A Name: the Search for the Last Unknown Birds on Earth* by Don Stap, was written about Parker's discoveries, and those of John O'Neill, in discovering new species to science. He has six species of birds named after him, in either their common or scientific names.

Creamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapillae* This incredibly beautiful species of spinetail, is endemic to Peru. We very much enjoyed watching a pair of these birds foraging around, in remnant Polylepis woodland, at Penas, in the Andes Mountains.

Red-and-white Spinetail *Certhiaxis mustelinus* This attractive species, only occurs along the larger Amazonian Rivers. We saw it very well on several occasions, including a nesting pair, during our time in Amazonia.

Canyon Canastero *Asthenes pudibunda* A single bird was seen well, on one occasion, while we were birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Rusty-fronted Canastero *Asthenes ottonis* This species is endemic to Peru. We saw it very well, on the last day of the tour, on the outskirts of Cuzco.

Cordilleran Canastero *Asthenes modesta* This species was observed well, on one occasion, at Lake Junin.

Streak-throated Canastero *Asthenes humilis* A single bird responded well, at Penas, in the Andes Mountains.

Streak-backed Canastero *Asthenes wyatti* This uncommon species was seen well, on one occasion, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Line-fronted Canastero *Asthenes urubambensis* We enjoyed good close looks at a single bird, in highland rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass. This species is classified as 'Near Threatened' by Birdlife International.

Junin Canastero *Asthenes virgata* This species is endemic to Peru. We observed a pair of birds, in a bog at Marcapomacocha, high in the Andes Mountains.

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans* Observed well, on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Long-billed Woodcreeper *Nasica longirostris* This amazing species, with an incredibly long bill, was seen well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Straight-billed Woodcreeper *Dendroplex picus* Seen well on a few occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

TYPICAL ANTBIRDS

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus* A male showed incredibly well, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Band-tailed Antbird *Hypocnemoides maculicauda* A pair of birds were observed foraging in riverside vegetation, during our time birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

ANTTHRUSHES and ANTPITTAS

Stripe-headed Antpitta *Grallaria andicolus* We enjoyed good close looks at two of these stunning birds, in remnant Polylepis woodland, very high in the Andes mountains, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

COTINGAS

Red-crested Cotinga *Ampelion rubrocristatus* We saw this beautiful bird extremely well, on a few occasions, while birding in montane rainforest, at Penas.

Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana* Rob observed a single male, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Bare-necked Fruitcrow *Gymnoderus foetidus* This rather bizarre species, was observed fairly well, along the Yarapa River, and in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Purple-throated Fruitcrow *Porphyrolaema porphyrolaema* A beautifully-plumaged male, of this species, was observed well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Amazonian Umbrellabird *Cephalopterus ornatus* A male of his rather bizarre, but incredibly good looking species, was observed for a prolonged period, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Andean Cock-of-the-rock *Rupicola peruviana* We were in the bus, after a brilliant day of birding in the Andes Mountains; we were driving back to our superb hotel at Ollantaytambo, and I was thinking 'it could not have been any better'; but yes it could; the bus suddenly came to a screeching halt, Percy had spotted an Andean Cock-of-the-rock along the roadside. We jumped out of the bus, and we were able to watch a female, and

then a stunning male, for an extended period of time. A couple of days later, at Agua Caliente, we found a female sitting on a nest, built into the side of a cliff above the fast-flowing Urubamba River, and better still, we once again enjoyed prolonged looks at a perched male. This has to be one of the most beautiful birds in the world, it is my favourite bird in the whole world, and always will be.

MANAKINS

Golden-headed Manakin *Pipra erythrocephala* We had indifferent views of a couple of females, in very poor light, while birding in the Amazonian Natural Reserve, at San Regis.

Blue-crowned Manakin *Lepidothrix coronata* We also had poor views of an adult male of this species, in the same patch of lowland rainforest where we saw the above species, but unfortunately, the sighting was also in very poor light.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Sierran Elaenia *Elaenia pallatangae* Observed well on a few occasions, at scattered locations throughout the Andes Mountains.

Southern Beardless Tyrannulet *Campstostoma obsoletum* Observed outside our hotel, in Lima.

White-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus stictopterus* Seen well, in a mixed-species feeding flock, in highland rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys* This species was also observed in the same mixed-feeding flock, as the White-banded Tyrannulet.

Pied-crested Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes reguloides* Observed well, on one occasion, in a mixed-species feeding flock, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris* This species was seen very well, on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus* Observed well on one occasion, in rainforest, at Penas.

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea* We watched several birds feeding along the fast-flowing Urubamba River, on consecutive days, at Agua Caliente.

Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina* Observed by some members of the group from the deck of the La Perla, while it was anchored in the Maranon River, at Nauta.

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris* Only seen on one occasion, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra* This colourful species was observed well on a few occasions, in reedbeds of lakes, in the Andes Mountains, and along the coast.

Spotted Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum maculatum* This species proved to be very common in Amazonia, where we saw on a daily basis.

Common Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum cinereum* This attractive species, was observed twice, firstly, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal, and secondly, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans* Only observed at the end of the tour, when we saw it on consecutive days, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus* The males of this species, are absolutely stunning. We observed both males and females of this species, at scattered locations, in the lower areas of the Andes Mountains.

Andean Negrito *Lessonia oreas* This ground-dwelling tyrant flycatcher, was observed along the edge of Lake Junin, where we observed several of them, very well.

Rufous-breasted Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca rufigularis* This attractive species, was observed well in rainforest at Penas, and again, in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor* This species was only observed in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

D' Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca oenanthesoides* This attractive bird, was only observed on one occasion, in the Santa Eulalia Valley. **Alcide Cahrles Victor Dessalines D'Orbigny** (1802-1857) was a traveller, collector, illustrator and naturalist. He was the author of *Dictionnaire Universel d'Histoire Naturelle*. Alcide attended the Academy of Science, in Paris, where he studied methodical paintings and classification of natural history specimens. In 1826 he travelled to South America, where the Spanish briefly imprisoned him, mistaking his compass and barometer, which had been supplied by **Humboldt**, for 'instruments of espionage'. He spent five years in Argentina, and then travelled north, along the Chilean and Peruvian coasts, before arriving into Bolivia, from where he returned to France in 1834. Once home, he donated thousands of specimens of animals, birds, fish, reptiles, insects, plants, rocks, fossils and pre-Columbian pottery, to the Natural History Museum in Paris. He was the first person to determine that there were many geological layers, and that they must have been laid down over millions of years. He has four species of birds named in his honour, as well as two mammals, five reptiles and an amphibian.

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys* A few birds were observed particularly well, at scattered locations in the Andes Mountains.

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis* We were fortunate to observe a couple of these birds, along the edge of the Rio Ucayali, in Amazonia.

White-headed Marsh Tyrant *Arundinicola leucocephala* Both males and females, of this attractive species, were observed very well, on several occasions, in Amazonia.

Streak-throated Bush Tyrant *Myiotheretes striaticollis* Seen well on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Rufous-webbed Bush-Tyrant *Polioxolmis rufipennis* Observed briefly, in flight, on the last day of the tour, on the outskirts of Cuzco.

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis montanus* Seen very well on one occasion, at Lake Junin.

White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis albicauda* A single bird was observed fairly well, on the last day of the tour, on the outskirts of Cuzco.

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris* Single birds were observed very well, on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Taczanowski's Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola griseus* A couple of birds were observed at close quarters, in the Santa Eulalia Valley. **Wladyslaw Ladislaus Taczanowski** (1819-1890) was an outstanding Polish zoologist and ornithologist, he described many new species, and was the first person to promote the protection of birds of prey. From 1866-1867 he was a member of the Branicki expedition to Algeria. He wrote the four volume *Ornithologie du Perou*, based on the collections of **Kalinowski, Jelski and Stolzman**. This book was a very important benchmark for South American ornithology. He also wrote *Faune Ornithologique de la Siberie Orientale*. Which was published posthumously in two parts (1891-1893). The book was based on collections made by **Dybowski, Godlewski and Jankowski**, who unfortunately were imprisoned in Siberia by the Russians, when they occupied Poland. Taczanowski has two mammals, ten birds, a reptile, and a fish named after him.

Puna Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola juninensis* A few birds observed very well, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinereus* A few birds of this species, were also observed well, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

White-fronted Ground Tyrant *Muscisaxicola albifrons* Small numbers were present and very tame, at the bogs, at Marcapomacocha.

Ochre-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola flavinucha* A pair of these birds, were observed very well, at the bogs, at Marcapomacocha.

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola rufivertex* A single bird was observed very well, on one occasion, at Penas.

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis* Small numbers observed in both Amazonia and in the Andes Mountains.

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis* Seen well on one occasion, at Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River at San Jorge.

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus* This species is a very common bird, which we observed on a daily basis, in Amazonia.

Lesser Kiskadee *Pitangus lictor* Observed well on a daily basis, in Amazonia.

Three-striped Flycatcher *Conopias trivirgatus* A little known, and presumably, rare species.

Robyn saw one from the decks of the La Perla, while it was at anchor, on the Maranon River, at Nauta.

Golden-crowned Flycatcher *Mviodynastes chrysocephalus* We enjoyed watching a few birds of this species, on consecutive days, along the fast-flowing Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus* Observed well, on a few occasions, in Amazonia.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus* A very common species which we observed on almost every day of the tour.

Short-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus ferox* Observed well, on one occasion, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

White-eyed Attila *Attila boliviensis* This uncommon species was observed well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Cinnamon Attila *Attila cinnamomeus* Once again, this was observed well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana* This attractive species, was seen well on one occasion, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Cinereous Becard *Pachyramphus rufus* Observed by some members of the group, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Chestnut-crowned Becard *Pachyramphus cestaneus* This species was observed very well indeed, and one again, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer* This species proved to be very common along the rivers we visited in Amazonia, where we saw it on a daily basis.

Gray-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea* This species also proved to be common along some of the rivers we visited in Amazonia.

Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera* This was an abundant species along all the rivers we visited, in Amazonia.

Brown-bellied Swallow *Orochelidon murina* We observed a small flock in the Santa Eulalia Valley, and then saw a second small flock, just west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Blue-and-white Swallow *Orochelidon cyanoleuca* By far the commonest swallow in the Andes Mountains, where we saw it well, on several occasions.

Andean Swallow *Haplochelidon andecola* Small numbers present a little to the east of Abra Malaga Pass, this was our only sighting of the tour.

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* Large numbers present, along all the rivers we visited, during our time in Amazonia.

DIPPERS

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus* We observed a good number, along the fast-flowing streams of the Andes Mountains. We enjoyed incredibly close looks at a particular individual, feeding on a large boulder in the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

DONACOBIUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapilla* We observed good numbers of this species, at scattered locations, throughout Amazonia.

WRENS

Inca Wren *Thryothorus eisenmanni* This bird is endemic to Peru. The best place to see this species is at Machu Picchu; and not to be disappointed, while there, a pair of birds responded well to tape playback, enabling us to observe them, very well indeed.

Buff-breasted Wren *Thryothorus leucotis* Only observed on one occasion, while we were birding in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon* A common resident, which we observed on most days of the tour, while we were in the Andes Mountains.

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis* We saw this species very well in a mixed-species feeding flock, in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys* A couple of pairs were observed very well, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

MOCKINGBIRDS and THRASHERS

Long-tailed Mockingbird *Mimus longicaudatus* Commonly observed in all coastal areas of Peru.

THRUSHES and ALLIES

Andean Solitaire *Myadestes ralloides* We enjoyed super looks at a single bird, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Chiguancio Thrush *Turdus chiguanco* This species was observed on almost a daily basis, in the Andes Mountains.

Great Thrush *Turdus fuscater* Observed well in rainforest at Penas, and again, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis* Seen well on a few occasions, during our time in Amazonia.

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* This introduced species was commonly encountered in the towns and villages we visited.

VIREOS and ALLIES

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys* A few birds were observed at very close quarters, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Chivi Vireo *Vireo olivaceus* A recent split from Red-eyed Vireo. First observed at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal, and then again, along the Urubamba River at Agua Caliente.

Gray-chested Greenlet *Hylophilus amaurocephalus* A single bird was observed by Rob, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

SISKINS, CROSSBILLS and ALLIES

Hooded Siskin *Spinus magellanicus* We enjoyed a few good sightings of this species, at scattered locations, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Black Siskin *Spinus atratus* Small flocks seen well at Milloc Pass, and at Lake Junin.

EUPHONIAS

Purple-throated Euphonia *Euphonia chlorotica* We enjoyed good looks at a stunning adult male, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve.

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris* A superb adult male, was observed at very close quarters, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia. This was followed, by a second sighting, also of an adult male, which attended the bird-feeding table, at the butterfly farm, at Agua Caliente.

Blue-naped Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia cyanea* A beautiful male was observed briefly, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Setophaga pitiayumi* We only observed this very attractive species on one occasion, along the edge of the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Slate-throated Whistler *Myioborus miniatus* This attractive species, was observed very well, at scattered locations, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Spectacled Whistler *Myioborus melanocephalus* We enjoyed a few of these beautiful birds, in a mixed-species feeding flock, in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

BANANAQUIT

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola* Our only sighting, was of a single bird, in the grounds of our lodge, at the beginning of the Santa Eulalia Valley.

TANAGERS and ALLIES

Cinereous Conebill *Conirostrum cinereum* Observed well, on numerous occasions, at scattered locations throughout the Andes Mountains.

White-browed Conebill *Conirostrum ferrugineiventre* This attractive species was seen very well, on one occasions, in a mixed-species feeding flock, in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons* This attractive species was only observed on one occasion, in a mixed-species feeding flock, at Machu Picchu.

Black-faced Tanager *Schistochlamys melanopis* Our only observation, was of a stunning male, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Orange-headed Tanager *Thlypopsis sordida* Our first sighting, was of an immature bird, in the Amazonian Natural Reserve, at San Regis. We then observed a second bird, an adult, along the Maranon River, at Nauta.

Rust-and-yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps* Observed in highland rainforest at Penas, and then again, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Grey-headed Tanager *Eucometis penicillata* Seen well on a couple of occasions, firstly, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, and then at Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River, at San Jorge.

Tooth-billed Tanager *Piranga lutea* A recent split from Hepatic Tanager. We enjoyed observing this spectacularly plumaged species, on consecutive days, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente, and also, at Machu Picchu.

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis* We observed small numbers of this very beautiful species, at scattered locations, throughout Amazonia.

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo* Small flocks of this species proved common throughout Amazonia. We also saw a small flock at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Blue-gray Tanager *Thraukis episcopus* Small flocks observed on almost a daily basis, throughout the whole tour.

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala* Yet another common species of highland forest, which we saw well, on several occasions.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis* A bird of highland forest, which we saw well, in the Santa Eulalia Valley, and at Penas.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum* Small flocks observed at scattered locations, in both Amazonia, and in the Andes Mountains.

Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager *Anisognathus igniventris* This stunningly beautiful species, was observed in the mixed-species feeding flock, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis* As the name would suggest, this is a very attractive species, which we saw very well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, on two separate occasions.

Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephalus* This attractive species was observed well in the mixed-species feeding flock at Machu Picchu, and at the butterfly farm, at Agua Caliente, where it was attending the bird-feeding table.

Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix* Another attractive species, which was observed very well, at the butterfly farm, at Agua Caliente, where it was attending the bird-feeding table.

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis* Observed regularly in the mixed-species feeding flocks, in the Andes Mountains.

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis* This attractive species was observed well, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Silver-backed Tanager *Tangara viridicollis* Yet another, very attractive species; we observed it very well on one occasion, in the mixed-species feeding flock, at Machu Picchu.

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer* A single bird was observed well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

BUNTINGS, SPARROWS, SEEDEATERS and ALLIES

Red Pileated Finch *Coryphospingus cucullatus* An adult male was seen very well, on one occasion, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis* We enjoyed scattered sightings, throughout our time in the Altiplano.

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti* We enjoyed a very large flock, on one occasion, while birding in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Plumbeous Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus unicolor* We saw many small flocks, at scattered locations, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus* Once again, we observed a few small flocks, at scattered locations, throughout the Andes Mountains.

White-winged Diuca Finch *Diuca speculifera* We observed a small flock at the bogs at Marcapomacocha, and again, in farmland, close to Abra Malaga Pass.

Great Inca-Finch *Incaspiza pulchra* This bird is endemic to Peru. We enjoyed prolonged looks at a single bird, on one occasion, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Poospiza caesar* This stunningly plumaged bird is endemic to Peru. We observed it very well, on one occasion, in rainforest, at Penas.

Collared Warbling-Finch *Poospiza hispaniolensis* This attractive species, was observed by myself in the Lomas de Asia Reserve, and then we all saw it very well, the following day, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina* First observed, by some members of the group, at the airport in Lima. We then all saw it very well, in desert scrub, close to the township of Asia.

Caqueta Seedeater *Sporophila murallae* Small numbers observed well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Drab Seedeater *Sporophila simplex* An uncommon species, which we saw well, in desert scrub, close to the township of Asia, and then again, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Chestnut-bellied Seedeater *Sporophila castaneiventris* This attractive species, proved to be common during our time in Amazonia.

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis* First observed in the Santa Eulalia Valley, and then seen again, at Penas.

Plain-colored Seedeater *Catamenia inornata* We observed a small flock at the bogs, at Marcapomacocha, and in farmland, close to Abra Malaga Pass.

Dull-colored Grassquit *Tiaris obscurus* A single bird was observed particularly well, along the Urubamba River, at Agua Caliente.

Rusty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides* This uncommon species of flowerpiercer, was only observed, in the grounds of our splendid hotel, at Ollantaytambo.

Moustached Flowerpiercer *Diglossa mystacalis* This stunningly beautiful and very uncommon species, was observed very well in a mixed-species feeding flock, in rainforest, a little to the west of Abra Malaga Pass.

Black-throated Flowerpiercer *Diglossa brunneiventris* We saw a couple of birds, high in the mountains, at Penas.

Saffron Finch *Sicalis flaveola* This species has been introduced to Lima, where we saw it very well.

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch *Sicalis uropygialis* We observed a large flock at Milloc Pass, and again, at Penas, in the Andes Mountains.

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens* A few small flocks were observed on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis* This beautiful species was observed on a daily basis, in Amazonia.

Rusty-bellied Brush-Finch *Atlapetes nationi* This species is endemic to Peru. We observed it well on consecutive days, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons* We enjoyed scattered sightings of this species, throughout the tour.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis* Observed on most days, during our time in the Andes Mountains.

SALTATORS, CARDINALS and ALLIES

Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens* This species proved to be common in the Amazonian section of the tour.

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus* A single bird was observed well, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris* A couple of birds were observed very well, in rainforest, at Penas.

Golden-bellied Grosbeak *Pheucticus chrysogaster* Seen well, on a couple of occasions, in the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Black-backed Grosbeak *Pheucticus aureoventris* This species was observed very well, in rainforest, at Penas.

TROUPIALS and ALLIES

Yellow-hooded Blackbird *Chrysomus icterocephalus* This attractive species was observed along the Yarapa River, and again, at Shiriyacu Lake, in Amazonia.

Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelastictus thilius* We only observed this attractive species at the Chinchero Lakes, where it proved to be fairly common.

Red-breasted Blackbird *Sturnella militaris* We were very fortunate to observe this species very well, at Shiriyacu Lake, on the Maranon River, at San Jorge.

Scrub Blackbird *Dives warzewiczi* First observed in the grounds of our lodge, at the start of the Santa Eulalia Valley, and then again, the following day, in the upper reaches of the Santa Eulalia Valley.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis* We enjoyed several sightings throughout the tour.

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus* Observed along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia, and again, at the Eco-lodge, where we enjoyed a splendid lunch, at Ipal.

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus* This very attractive species, was observed well, along the Yarapa River, in Amazonia.

Great-tailed Grackle *Quiscalus mexicanus* We were very surprised to observe an immature of this species, in the harbour, at Lima. It was the first sighting of this species, in central Peru.

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela* Encountered almost daily, during our time in Amazonia.

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons* Encountered daily, and in good numbers, throughout our time in Amazonia.

Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens* Several birds observed well, at scattered locations, throughout the Andes Mountains.

Oriole Blackbird *Gymnomystax mexicanus* Another attractive species, which proved fairly plentiful, during our time in Amazonia.

Velvet-fronted Grackle *Lamprospiz tanagrinus* A small flock was observed very well, on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

MAMMALS

Brown-throated Three-toed Sloth *Bradypus variegatus* Observed frequently, during our time in Amazonia.

Northern Amazon Red Squirrel *Sciurus igniventris* A single animal was observed well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Black Agouti *Dasyprocta fulignosa* We saw a single animal, in the Amazonian Natural Reserve; it ran at full speed, across a walking trail we were walking, and almost ran into us! One of the larger predators, probably disturbed it.

Amazon Bamboo Rat *Dactylomys dactylinus* A single animal was observed in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Common Mountain Viscacha *Lagostomus maximus* Family parties were observed very well, in the Lomas de Asia Reserve, and close to Milloc Pass.

Culpeo *Pseudalopex culpaeus* Great spotting by Graham, enabled us to have a good look, at this attractive species of fox, in the Santa Eulalia Valley. It is endemic to the Andes Mountains, of South America.

South American Sea-Lion *Otaria flavescens* A single animal was observed swimming around in the harbour, at the fishing port of Pucusana. We then saw large numbers, on their breeding

island, in the Palomino Islands, during the pelagic boat trip.

South American Coati *Nasua nasua* We saw a single animal very well, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Proboscis Bat *Rhynchonycteris naso* Small numbers observed on consecutive days, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Greater Sac-winged Bat *Saccopteryx bilineata* A few of these were observed on one occasion, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Greater Fishing Bat *Noctilio leporinus* We saw a few of these large bats, while spot-lighting at night, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis* Small troops were regularly encountered, during our time in Amazonia.

Monk Saki *Pithecia monachus* We saw a couple of these uncommon monkeys, on one occasion, in Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia.

Black Spider Monkey *Ateles paniscus* We observed one of these animals, at very close quarters, from our flat-bottomed boat, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List. Its population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The only threat to this species, is being hunted by humans, for food.

Poeppig's Woolly Monkey *Lagothrix poeppigii* We observed a small troop of this species, at close quarters, from our flat-bottomed boat, in the Pacaya Samiria National Reserve, in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List. Its population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The only threat to this species, is being hunted by humans, for food. **Professor Eduard Friedrich Poeppig** (1798-1868) was a German naturalist, botanist and collector. He studied medicine and natural science at the University of Leipzig. He travelled widely throughout the Americas from 1826-1832, On his return he became Professor of Zoology at the University of Leipzig. He wrote *Reise nach Chili, Peru, und auf dem Amazonene-Flusse* (1835). A mammal, a reptile and an amphibian are named after him.

Humpback Whale *Megaptera novaeangliae* We observed a solitary Humpback Whale, during the pelagic boat trip, off Lima.

Amazon River Dolphin *Inia geoffrensis* Good numbers observed on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Vulnerable' on the IUCN Red List. Its population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species, are being hunted by humans, for food, and being shot by fisherman, because they compete for fish.

Tucuxi *Sotalia fluviatilis* Good numbers observed on a daily basis, during our time in Amazonia. This species is classified as 'Data Deficient' on the IUCN Red List, because this species has recently been split, from the Guiana Dolphin. Its population is unknown, but unfortunately, it is thought to be decreasing. The main threats to this species, are being hunted by humans, for food, and being shot by fisherman, because they compete for fish.

Vicuna *Vicugna vicugna* We enjoyed watching a few scattered groups, in the Lake Junin area.

