

MANU EXPEDITIONS BIRDING TOURS



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A TRIP REPORT FOR A BIRDING TRIP TO THE MANU BIOSPHERE RESERVE

May 04th –May 13th 2011

Trip Leader: **Silverio Duri**

With: **Edward Thompson**

Robin Thompson

Marie Theresa Field

Michael Ennis

Carol De Wilde Lee

Silvia Jean Nye

BIRDING LOCALITIES ALONG THE MANU ROAD, CUSCO, MACHU-PICCHU AND PUERTO MALDONADO

Machu-Picchu : (Aguas Caliente, below Machu-Picchu 2010 mts)
Pisac Pass : (3865 mts)
Paucartambo : (2765 mts)
Acjanaco Pass: S13 11 929 W 071 37 057 (Tres Cruces) Guard Station (3330mts)
Pillahuata (Tunnels): S 13 09 725 W 071 35 670 (2600mts)
Rocotal: S 13 06 081 W 071 34 145 (2010 mts)
Cock of the Rock Lodge: (CORL) S 13 03 863 W 071 32 377 (1300mts)
Quita Calzones: S 13 01 550 W 071 29 979 (1000m)
Pillcopata: S 12 54 518 W 071 24 196
Mirador (Above Atalaya): S 12 53 730 W 071 21 751
Atalaya: S 12 53 368 W 071 21 547
Amazonia Lodge: (AL) (500m)
Manu Wildlife Center (MWC) (250m)
Puerto Maldonado: (220mts)

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

May 03th: Arrival to Cusco in the afternoon and then we went out for a city tour visiting different Inca ruins and the Cathedral Church with our city tour guide Vilma; Overnight in Cusco at Casa Andina Plaza.

May 04th: Bus ride from Cusco to Ollantaytambo to catch our train to Aguas Caliente and right away we took our bus to go up to the Machu-Picchu Inca ruins, and after a nice big lunch at the Machu-Picchu Sanctuary Lodge restaurant we took the bus down the road near the "Puente Ruinas" where we got off for birding; Overnight at the Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel at Aguas Caliente town below Machu-Picchu ruins.

May 05th: Birding morning around the Puente Ruinas and along Aguas Caliente River, then after another nice lunch at "Indio Feliz" restaurant we took our train back to Cusco at 3:30 pm; Overnight in Cusco at the Casa Andina Plaza.

May 06th: Early start from Cusco via Pisac, birding at the pass (highest point 3865 mts) and a little bit further down too and also above Paucartambo Town and onto Acjanaco Pass (3560 meters) for lunch. After lunch we birded all the way down to Cock of the Rock Lodge, and before getting to the Lodge itself we stop at the typical Lyre-tailed Nightjar spot where we got a great view flying and perch; overnight at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

May 07th: Full day at CORL: birding morning just around the Lodge itself and a little bit up the road, and in the afternoon up the road to the "Mirador". Overnight at CORL.

May 08th: Cock of the Rock Lodge to Amazonia Lodge with early departure for an early birding morning at Quita Calzones area, and then we continued our trip with few more birding stop on the way down to Atalaya community where we took our boat and few minutes downstream to get to Amazonia Lodge where we got in the early afternoon for a short birding time just around the garden. Overnight at Amazonia Lodge

May 09th: Mid morning departure to Manu Wildlife Center with an early birding morning around the garden and the small lagoon near the Lodge; Late afternoon arrival to Manu Wildlife Center. Overnight at MWC

May 10th: Full day at Manu Wildlife Center. The all morning we visit the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay Lick and in the afternoon we wandered the GRID trail system. Overnight at MWC

May 11th: Full day at MWC. In the morning we went to the “Cocha Blanco” lake and in the afternoon we went to the Tapir trail. Overnight at MWC

May 12th: Full day at MWC. In the morning we went to the “Cocha Camungo” where we encountered bad weather (rain) where we decided to go back to the Lodge but as the rain stopped we decided to go to “Cocha Nueva” (bamboo forest). In the afternoon we visited the MWC Canopy platform with not much luck because of the weather. Overnight at MWC

May 13th: Very early boat ride to Laberinto (gold mining Town) we took our bus that took us straight to the Airport with no much birding stops along the way, to catch your late flight to Cusco. **End of the trip.**

The Key to the Bird list

Species which were heard are not included (as the group wanted)

RED – IUCN RED LIST CATEGORY

SACC = South American Classification Committee

IOC = International Ornithological Congress

NE = Near endemic or range restricted species

E = Peruvian Endemic

THE BIRDLIST

TINAMOUS

Cinereous Tinamou *Crypturellus cinereus**

Undulated Tinamou *Crypturellus undulates**

CHACHALACA, CURRASOWS AND GUANS

Speckled Chachalaca *Ortalis guttata*

Common in more lightly wooded and forest edge areas in the lowlands; seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge, Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center.

Andean Guan *Penelope montagnii*

Several great looks in the Cloud Forest along the Manu road and below the Machu-Picchu ruins.

Spix's Guan *Penelope jacquacu*

One seen briefly around "Cocha Blanco" from the catamaran

Blue-throated Piping-Guan *Pipile cumanensis*

Common Manu Wildlife Center one seen on our way back from the "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick; The SACC says "As noted by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), evidence for species rank for the four species of *Pipile* is weak, and various authors have used just about every possible permutation of species limits. Many authors (e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Hilty 2003) continue to treat them as a single species, *Pipile pipile* ("Common Piping-Guan"), whereas others (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Del Hoyo 1994) 6

Consider all four major groups as separate species, the treatment followed here. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Del Hoyo (1994) considered *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. kujubi* to form a super species, but excluded *P. jacutinga*. Although the latter has been considered sympatric with *P. p. grayi* in eastern Paraguay (Blake 1977), del Hoyo & Motis (2004 REF) noted that the evidence for sympatric is weak. Meyer de Schauensee (1970) and Blake (1977) considered *cumanensis* to be conspecific with *P. pipile*, but considered *cujubi* and *jacutinga* to be separate species. Peters (1934) considered the genus to contain three species: *P. pipile*, *P. cumanensis*, and *P. jacutinga*. Pinto (1938) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. pipile* (and *cumanensis*, *grayi*, and *jacutinga* as species), but later (Pinto 1964) treated *cujubi* as a subspecies of *P. jacutinga*. Where *P. kujubi nattereri* and *P. cumanensis grayi* meet in eastern Bolivia, they interbreed freely, forming a hybrid swarm (del Hoyo and Motis 2004), and so this suggests that species limits should be re-evaluated and returned to those of Delacour & Amadon (1973), who considered the genus to contain two species: *P. pipile* (including *cumanensis*, *cujubi*, etc.) and *P. jacutinga*. The IOC recognizes 4 species.

SCREAMERS

Horned Screamer *Anhima cornuta*

Great views of this stunning bird at Cocha Blanco oxbow lake and along the Rio Madre de Dios



Horned Screamer

DUCKS

Orinoco Goose *Neochen jubata*

Nice looks of two separated days along the Madre de Dios River, twice between “Blanquillo Macaw clay lick” and MWC. **NEAR-THREATENED**

Muscovy Duck *Cairina moschata*

Seen once along the alto Madre de Dios River on our way down to Manu Wildlife Center; formerly called Musk Duck because the drake has a musky smell

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata turneri*

Ace looks along the Urubamba River from the train on our way in and out to Aguas Caliente and also from walking along the River for better views. How on earth does this species cope “acoustically” by living in such torrential waters?

Speckled (Yellow-billed) Teal *Anas flavirostris*

At least two of them seen before getting to the Pisac “pass”; The SACC say “Hellmayr & Conover (1948a) and many earlier classifications treated *andium* (Andean Teal) as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*. Many Authors, from Meyer de Schauensee (1970) to Dickinson (2003), have treated *andium* as a subspecies of *A. flavirostris*. *Anas andium* was considered a separate species from *Anas flavirostris* by Ridgely et al. (2001), and this was followed by Hilty (2003). SACC proposal passed to recognize *andium* as separate species. Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies *oxyptera* may also deserve recognition as a separate species from *A. flavirostris*.

STORKS

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

Common in the Manu Lowland

IBIS AND SPOONBILLS

Roseate Spoonbill *Ajaia ajaja*

Seen two separate groups along the Madre de Dios River on our way down to Puerto Maldonado via Laberinto

HERONS AND BITTERNES

Little Blue Heron *Egretta caerulea*

Seen twice along the Madre de Dios River

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula*

Common

Capped Heron *Pilherodius pileatus*

Seen in two separate days along the Madre de Dios River

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

Common in the Manu Lowlands; The South American Checklist committee says “Formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) known as “White-necked Heron,” but this name is also used (e.g., Martínez-Vilata & Motis 1992) for Old World *Ardea pacifica*.”

Great Egret *Ardea albus*

Common

Striated Heron *Butorides striatus*

One seen well at Cocha Blanco

Fasciated Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma fasciatum*

Several individuals seen on the fast-flowing sections of the Alto Madre de Dios between Amazonia Lodge and Boca Manu and also along the Urubamba River near Aguas Caliente

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one around Cocha Blanco

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Few on them seen along the Madre de Dios River

DARTERS

Anhinga *Anhinga anhinga*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge and another one at the small lagoon at Amazonia Lodge

AMERICAN VULTURES

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies *ruficollis* and the southern subspecies group (*jota* and "*falklandica*") might merit recognition as separate species from the northern *Cathartes aura* group.

Greater Yellow-headed Vulture *Cathartes melambrotus*

Common in the Manu lowlands

Andean Condor (NT) *Vultur gryphus*

Three Juvenals seen soaring against the mountain at Amazonia Lodge

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

Three of them seen at Cocha Blanco from the Catamaran

KITES, HAWKS AND EAGLES

Crane Hawk *Geranoospiza caerulescens*

One seen well at Cocha Blanco

Slate-colored Hawk *Leucopternis schistasea*

Seen twice perch and soaring again the mountain at Amazonia Lodge

Great Black Hawk *Buteogallus urbitinga*

One of this Riverside species in Manu

Black-collared Hawk *Busarellus nigricollis*

One seen at Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake at MWC

Black-chested Buzzard Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus*

One seen on the Manu road near Paucartambo

Montane Solitary Eagle *Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*

Seen very well just from the garden at Cock of the Rock Lodge; **NEAR THREATENED**

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Common

Black-and-Chestnut Eagle *Oroaetus isidori*

Also seen at the Cock of the Rock Lodge seen very well



Black & Chestnut Eagle

Black Caracara *Daptrius ater*

Quiet common in the Manu Lowlands

Red-throated Caracara *Ibycter americanus*

Briefly view around the Cocha Blanco ox-bow Lake

Mountain Caracara *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

Seen two of them before getting to the “Pisac pass” on the Manu road

Laughing Falcon *Herpetotheres cachinnans*

One seen from the hide at the Blanquillo Macaw clay lick

Bat Falcon *Falco ruficularis*

Very nice view from the bridge at Pillcopata town on our way down to Amazonia Lodge

SUNBITTERN

Sunbittern *Eurypyga helias meridionalis*

One seen walking along the creek from the hide at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick



Sunbittern

RAILS & CRAKES

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius**

Gray-breasted Crake *Laterallus exilis**

Gray-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea*

Great look at Amazonia Lodge walking near the edge of the garden

PLOVERS

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*

One seen on the Madre de Dios River

Pied Plover *Hoploxypterus cayanus*

Several sightings on the Madre de Dios River – a cracker! Formerly called Pied Lapwing (it is clearly not a vanellus!) and formerly in that genus.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Three seen in the cow pastures near Puerto Maldonado; A recent colonizer

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*

A few seen before getting to the Pisac pass

JACANAS

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana*

Common on the Oxbow Lakes in Manu

GULLS, TERNS & SKIMMERS

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*

One seen flying on the Manu road near Paucartambo

Large-billed Tern *Phaetusa simplex*

Seen most days on the lowland rivers

Yellow-billed Tern *Sternula superciliaris*

Daily on the lowland Amazonian rivers

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

Fairly Common on the Madre de Dios River

PIGEONS AND DOVES

Pale-vented Pigeon *Patagioenas cayennensis*

Common in the lowlands, especially round the lakes

Plumbeous Pigeon *Patagioenas plumbea*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi decipiens*

Seen the two days around Aguas Caliente

PARROTS

Blue-and-Yellow Macaw *Ara ararauna*

Seen from the boat, flying across the River on our way down to Laberinto

Military Macaw *Ara militaris*

Good looks on two consecutive days in the foothills above Amazonia Lodge; A foothill bird

VULNERABLE

Scarlet Macaw *Ara macao*

Less common than the next species but good studies of this species in lowland Manu

Red-and-Green Macaw *Ara chloropterus*

Star performer at the Macaw Lick – could not be better



Chestnut-fronted Macaw *Ara severa*

Common small Macaw of the lowlands

White-eyed Parakeet *Aratinga leucophthalmus*

Quiet common in the Lowland

Dusky-headed Parakeet *Aratinga weddellii*

Seen well in the dead “cecropia” trees at Cocha Blanco and Amazonia Lodge

Amazonian Parrotlet (NT) *Nannopsittaca dachilleae*

Quite a few seen well (scope views) resting on the tree where we saw some other birds before getting to the boat on our way back from the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

White-bellied Parrot *Pionites leucogaster*

Nice views, scope’s views!!! On our walk along the GRID trail system

Orange-cheeked Parrot *Pionopsitta barrabandi*

Another star performer at the Macaw Lick; Named after Jaques Barrand (1767-1809), French bird and flower illustrator

Blue-headed Parrot *Pionus menstruus*

Hundreds at the Macaw Lick and a common lowland forest resident

Speckle-faced (Plum-crowned) Parrot *Pionus tumultuosus tumultuosus*

Very nice view above the “Puente Ruinas” bellows Machu-Picchu. *Pionus seniloides* (White-capped) is considered a subspecies of *P. tumultuosus* (Plum-crowned) by SACC, despite genetic distinctions. This species will certainly be treated as separate from White-crowned. The subspecies *seniloides* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1937, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered a separate species (“White-capped Parrot”) from *Pionus tumultuosus*, (“Plum-crowned Parrot”) but see O'Neill & Parker (1977), who noted that the only differences between the two are the degree of saturation of rosy pigment; this treatment was followed by Collar (1997) and Dickinson (2003), but not by Forshaw (1989), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), or Ridgely et al. (2001). There is no evidence of intergradations between the two. SACC proposal pending to treat *seniloides* as a species. English name "Speckle-faced Parrot" for composite species follows suggestion by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990).

Yellow-crowned Parrot *Amazona ochrocephala*

At the Macaw lick

Scaly-napped Amazon *Amazona mercenaria*

A cloud forest Amazonas – small flocks just from around the Cock of the Rock Lodge

Mealy Parrot *Amazona farinosa*

Common in the lowlands and at the Macaw Lick; Noisy birds! *Farinosa* is Latin for “Sprinkled with Flour” referring to the “dusted” appearance of this Amazon.

HOATZIN

Hoatzin *Opisthocomus hoazin*

Punk chickens! Noisy and clumsy! Always a pleasure to watch

CUCKOOS

Greater Ani *Crotophaga major*

Nice views from the hide at the Macaw clay lick

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*

Common in the Amazonian Lowlands

OWLS

Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl *Megascops (usta) watsonii*

One individual seen well at Amazonia Lodge; Recent analyses of genetic and vocal differences (König et al. 1999) confirm a major division of the screech-owls into New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) and Old World groups, as noted by Amadon & Bull (1988).<incorp. Van der Weyden 1975> consequently, the AOU (Banks et al. 2003) placed all New World *Otus* (except *O. flammulatus*) in the genus *Megascops*. The SACC says: Sibley & Monroe (1990) and König et al. (1999) treated *usta* as a separate species from *Megascops watsonii* based on vocal differences, but this was not followed by Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC proposal to recognize *usta* as a separate species from *M. watsonii* was rejected because of inadequate geographic sampling and analysis. *Usta* was split by Restall 2002. Named after Gavin Watson US writer and ornithologist.

NIGHTHAWKS & NIGHTJARS

Sand-colored Nighthawk *Chordeiles rupestris*

Great looks along the Madre de Dios River; Roosts on sandbars and death logs in the River. How does it handle the heat?



Silverio Duri

Common Pauraque *Nyctidromus albicollis*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge

Ladder-tailed Nightjar *Hydrosalis climacocerca*

One male seen roosting along the forest edge of the Cocha Blanco ox-bow lake

Lyre-tailed Nightjar *Uropsalis lyra*

A nice male displaying and perch was seen briefly bellow the “lookout” at the regular stakeout spot above CORL. Wow!

SWIFTS

Chestnut-collared Swift *Streptoprocne rutilus*

Quiet common around Amazonia Lodge

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris*

Common

Gray-rumped Swift *Chaetura cinereiventris*

Very good views against the mountain of Amazonia Lodge

Lesser Swallow-tailed Swift *Panyptila cayennensis*

Briefly view also at Amazonia Lodge

HUMMINGBIRDS

Great-billed Hermit *Phaethornis malaris*

One seen briefly at Quita Calzones

Gray-breasted Sabrewing *Campylopterus largipennis*

Daily at the Amazonia Lodge flowers and feeders

White-necked Jacobin *Florisuga mellivora*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans*

Seen briefly at the Machu-Picchu Puebla Hotel feeders

Violet-headed Hummingbird *Klais guimeti*

Seen commonly at the butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Rufous-crested Coquette *Lophornis delattrei*

Male and females daily seen at Amazonia Lodge; Stunner! Named after French naturalist/collector Henri de Lattre (1838)

Festive Coquet *Lophornis chalybeus*

Only female seen daily on the bushes at Manu Wildlife Center

Wire-crested Thorntail *Popelairia popelairii*

Good looks of a male at Cock of the Rock lodge

Black-bellied Thorntailed *Popelairia langsdorffi*

One female seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Blue-tailed Emerald *Chlorostilbon mellisugus*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Fork-tailed Woodnymph *Thalurania furcata*

Common understory Hummer in the Amazonian lowlands, seen at Amazonia Lodge and MWC

White-chinned Sapphire *Hylocharis cyanus*

One seen on the terra firme forest along the Tapir trail

Golden-tailed Sapphire *Chrysuronia oenone*

Common at the Butterfly bushes at Amazonia Lodge

Many-spotted Hummingbird *Taphrospilus hypostictus*

Great looks at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Green-and-white Hummingbird (E) *Leucippus viridicauda*

Very good studies around Aguas Caliente; a Peruvian endemic

White-bellied Hummingbird *Leucippus chionogaster*

Also seen around Aguas Caliente

Sapphire-spangled Emerald *Amazilia lactea*

One seen at Amazonia Lodge

Speckled Hummingbird *Adelomyia melanogenys*

Fairly common in the cloud forest; seen around Aguas Caliente and Cock of the Rock Lodge

Gould's Jewelfront *Heliodoxa aurescens*

A fantastic bird seen on the feeders at Amazonia Lodge

Violet-fronted Brilliant *Heliodoxa leadbeateri*

Commonest Hummer at the Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Chesnut-breasted Coronet *Boissonneaua matthewssi*

Common on the Machu-Picchu Puebla Hotel feeders

Booted Racket-tail *Ocreatus underwoodii annae*

Common at Cock of the Rock Lodge feeders

Wedge-billed Hummingbird *Schistes geoffroyi*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Long-billed Starthroat *Calliphlox amethystina*

One seen just around the Manu Wildlife Center garden

TROGONS & QUETZALS

Golden-headed Quetzal *Pharomachrus auriceps*

Great looks of one male seen outside of the Platform of Cock of the Rock Lodge

Pavonine Quetzal *Pharomachrus pavoninus**

Black-tailed Trogon *Trogon melanurus melanurus*

One seen at Manu Wildlife Center; If you have seen this species previously in western Ecuador or NW Peru – it's been split. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *mesurus* of western Ecuador and northwestern Peru (Ecuadorian Trogon) to be a separate species from *T. melanurus*. Genetic data (DaCosta & Klicka 2008) indicate that *melanurus* may be paraphyletic with respect to *T. massena* and *T. comptus*. SACC proposal passed to recognize *mesurus* as a species.

Collared Trogon *Trogon collaris*

Common vocally in the lowland Amazon, one seen at Amazonia Lodge

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center



Silverio Duri – Golden-headed Quetzal

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher *Megaceryle torquata*

Seen at Cocha Blanco and from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Amazon Kingfisher *Chloroceryle amazona*

Common along the rivers

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana*

Common at Cocha Blanco

MOTMOTS

Andean Motmot *Momotus aequatorialis*

In the Manu Cloud Forest and also around Aguas Caliente;

JACAMARS

RR Purus Jacamar *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus*

Several seen well just before taking the boat on our way back to from the Macaw clay lick; *Galbalcyrhynchus leucotis* and *G. purusianus* were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919, Pinto 1937) treated as separate species, but Peters (1948) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970) considered them conspecific (“Chestnut Jacamar”). Haffer (1974) noted that they are parapatric in the Río Ucayali area with no sign of interbreeding and that they differ in plumage to the same degree as other jacamars currently ranked as species; they constitute a super species (Haffer 1974, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Tobias et al. 2002).

Bluish-fronted Jacamar *Galbula cyanescens*

Common in the Amazonian lowlands

Great Jacamar *Jacamerops aureus*

One seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

PUFFBIRDS

Lanceolated Monklet *Micromonacha lanceolata*

A wonderful view of one individual bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge and another one at Quita Calzones

Black-fronted Nunbird *Monasa nigrifrons*

Common in the Lowland; Monasa is Greek for solitary or a monk a reference to the plain plumage and quiet behavior of the Nunbirds.

White-fronted Nunbird *Monasa morphoeus*

Not common with a few in the terra firme forest at Manu Wildlife Center. Morpheus was the son of sleep and god of dreams a referral to the lethargic behavior of this Nunbird

Swallow-winged Puffbird *Chelidoptera tenebrosa*

Common along the lowland rivers



Lanceolated Monklet

Picture: Barrie Ashby

BARBETS & TOUCANS

Gilded Barbet *Capito auratus*

Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni*

Nice scope views of a male seen from the garden at Amazonia Lodge

Versicolored Barbet *Eubucco versicolor*

Very nice views just around the garden at Cock of the Rock Lodge - A spectacular species

Chestnut-eared Aracari *Pteroglossus castanotis*

The common Amazonian lowland Aracari; In Greek *Pteroglossus* means “feathertongued” a reference to the slim feather-like tongues of toucans and aracaris

RR Curl-crested Aracari *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii*

Few individuals seen around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center including 'scope views of the "shaved plastic" type crown feathers

Golden-collared Toucanet *Selenidera reinwardtii*

Nice views of male and female, one of the most wanted birds of Michael - seen along the Tapir trail around MWC

Channel-billed Toucan *Ramphastos vitellinus*

One seen around the Cocha Blanco; Cory (1919) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered *R. culminatus* ("Yellow-ridged Toucan") and *R. citrolaemus* ("Citron-throated Toucan") as separate species from *Ramphastos vitellinus*. Haffer (1974) treated these as a subspecies of *R. vitellinus*, and this treatment, actually a partial return to the classification of Pinto (1937) and Peters (1948), has been followed by most subsequent authors (but not Sibley & Monroe 1990, Hilty 2003). Haffer identified broad hybrid zones between *vitellinus* and *culminatus* wherever they meet; see Short & Horne (2001) for additional information

White-throated Toucan *Ramphastos tucanus*

Also seen around Cocha Camungo from the "catamaran" around MWC; Haffer (1974) showed that *R. cuvieri* ("Cuvier's Toucan") and *R. tucanus* form a broad hybrid zone in northern and eastern Amazonia, and therefore treated *cuvieri* (with *inca*, also considered a separate species by Peters 1948) as a subspecies of *Ramphastos tucanus*; see also Short & Horne (2001); this treatment has been followed by most subsequent authors, but Sibley & Monroe (1990) continued to treat *cuvieri* as a species, following earlier classifications (e.g., Cory 1919, Peters 1948, Meyer de Schauensee 1970).

WOODPECKERS AND PICULETS

Ocellated Piculet *Picumnus dorvygnianus*

Great views around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu in the birding morning before coming back to Cusco

Yellow-tufted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cruentatus*

Common

Golden-Olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus*

One seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge and another one around Aguas Caliente bellow Machu-Picchu

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola*

Common in the highlands – seen well two of them right on the Pisac pass along the Manu road

Crimson-crested Woodpecker *Campephilus melanoleucos*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge and Manu Wildlife Center

OVENBIRDS

Pale-legged Hornero *Furnarius leucopus tricolor*

Common at Amazonia Lodge

Plain-crowned Spinetail *Synallaxis gujanensis**

ECreamy-crested Spinetail *Cranioleuca albicapilla albigula*

A Peruvian endemic; two at the traditional stakeout above Paucartambo along the Manu road

Plain Softtail *Tripophaga fusciceps dimorpha*

Common around the MWC garden and also seen at Amazonia Lodge – great views

Chestnut-winged Hookbill *Ancistrops strigilatus*

Seen well on terra firme along the Tapir trail with the canopy mix species flock

Montane Foliage-gleaner *Anabacerthia striaticollis*

Fairly common in the Cloud forest near Cock of the Rock Lodge

Slender-billed Xenops *Xenops tenuirostris*

One seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

Long-tailed Woodcreeper *Deconychura longicauda pallida*

One seen well around the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper *Dendrexetastes rufigula**

Elegant Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus elegans*

One in response to playback along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center; we saw the *jurua* subspecies. Note that Zimmer (1934d), Pinto (1937), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) considered *Xiphorhynchus elegans* and *X. spixii* (Spix's Woodcreeper) conspecific, but see Haffer (1997) for rationale for treating them as separate species, as in Peters (1951) and Meyer de Schauensee (1970). Aleixo (2002) also found molecular support for treating nominate *spixii* as a separate species from all other taxa in the group. Cory & Hellmayr (1925) treated the subspecies *juruanus* and *insignis* as separate species from *X. spixii* (Jurua Woodcreeper), and Pinto (1947) also maintained *juruanus* as a separate species; but they were considered conspecific by Zimmer (1934d) and Peters (1951). <incorp. Aleixo 2004>

Buff-throated Woodcreeper *Xiphorhynchus guttatus*

Seen at Manu Wildlife Center; some authorities consider Buff throated Woodcreeper of SE Brazil as distinct but some authorities consider the reason for splitting weak

ANTBIRDS

Barred Antshrike *Thamnophilus doliatus*

One seen from the hide at the "Blanquillo" macaw clay lick

Chestnut-backed Antshrike *Thamnophilus palliatus*

Nice views of one above Quita Calzones on the Manu road

Plain-winged Antshrike *Thamnophilus schistaceus*

Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens*

Great views of male and female around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu

Spot-winged Antshrike *Pygoptila stellaris*

A male seen around MWC garden

Dusky-throated Antshrike *Thamnomanes ardesiacus ardesiacus*

Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Amazonian Streaked Antwren *Myrmotherula multostriata*

One seen at Cocha Blanco

White-flanked Antwren *Myrmotherula axillaris*

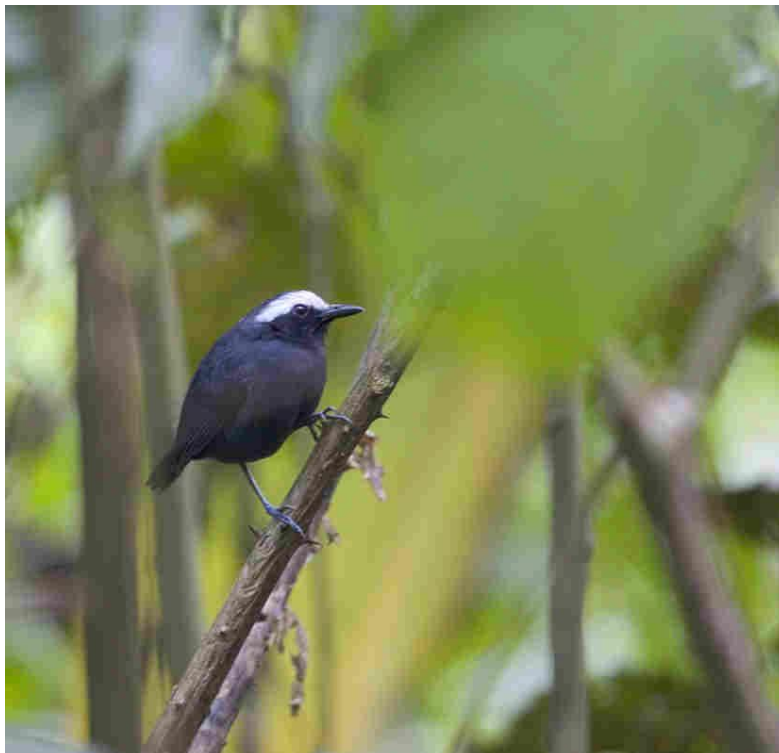
Fairly common in understory flocks one seen along the GRID trail system. Willis (1984b), Ridgely & Tudor (1994), Hilty (2003), and Zimmer & Isler (2003) noted that vocal differences among several subspecies of *Myrmotherula axillaris* suggest that more than one species is involved.

Grey Antwren *Myrmotherula menetriesii*

Common in the lowlands with mixed flocks

White-browed Antbird *Myrmoborus leucophrys*

One male seen along the trail to Cocha Blanco



White-browed Antbird

Silvered Antbird *Sclateria naevia*

Seen at Cocha Blanco – another lakeside specialist

ANTTHRUSHES

Rufous-capped Antthrush *Formicarius colma*

Very nice views along the GRID trail system at Manu Wildlife Center

TAPACULOS

Rusty-belted Tapaculo *Liosceles thoracicus*

Very nice views along the Tapir trail

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

Bolivian Tyrannulet *Zimmerius bolivianus*

Great views around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Slender-footed Tyrannulet *Zimmerius gracilipes*

Seen just around the Amazonia Lodge garden – did you see their slender feet?

Ashy-headed Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias cinereiceps*

Seen very well around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu

Plumbeous-crowned Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias plumbeiceps*

Also seen around Puente Ruinas

Sclater's Tyrannulet *Phyllomyias sclateri*

Very common around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes ventralis*

One seen around Puente Ruinas bellows Machu-Picchu

Marble-faced Bristle-tyrant *Prognotriccus ophthalmicus*

Seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Cinnamon-faced Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes parkeri*

Also seen bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps*

Seen in the higher cloud forest on the Manu road

Greenish Elaenia *Myiopages viridicata*

Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris*

Seen by the River on our way back from the "Blanquillo" Macaw clay lick

Torrent Tyrannulet *Serpophaga cinerea*

Very nice view from the bridge of Paucartambo town

Streak-necked Flycatcher *Mionectes striaticollis*

Fairly common in the higher Cloud Forest, seen twice – first time around Puente Ruinas and another one around Cock of the Rock

Olive-stripe Flycatcher *Mionectes olivaceus*

Nice views around the Garden of Amazonia Lodge

Slaty-capped Flycatcher *Leptopogon superciliaris albidiventer*

Common in the higher Cloud Forest, seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge, the distinct *albidiventer* race

Scale-crested Pygmy-Tyrant *Lophotriccus pileatus*

Good looks bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Yellow-browed Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum*

Seen just around the garden of Manu Wildlife Center

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrrhomyias cinnamomea*

Common in the Cloud Forest, seen well below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

Fairly common on rushing streams along the road to Manu; this is the southern race *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*. The change from the darker-winged nominate n. *nigricans* to the white-winged *latirostris* is a north-south cline, with larger amounts of white gradually appearing further south.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

The austral migrant southern form in the Amazonian lowlands, seen from the hide at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca fumicolor berlepschi*

One at higher elevations at Acjanaco Pass (Park ranger’s station)

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys*

Seen below Pisac on our way to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black-billed Shrike Tyrant *Agriornis montana*

Good scope views right up on the Pisac pass on our way to Cock of the Rock Lodge

Rufous-webbed Bush-Tyrant *Polioxolmis rufipennis*

More than a couple seen on the Pisac pass

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola rufivertex occipitalis*

Another one seen at the same spot on the Pisac pass

Cinereous Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola cinerea*

Very nice views at the Pisac pass

Rufous-tailed Tyrant *Knipolegus poecilurus*

A couple seen below Cock of the Rock Lodge

Drab Water-Tyrant *Ochthornis littoralis*

Common along the Amazonian rivers; Not at all Drab! It’s pretty!

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus*

Common

Social Flycatcher *Myiozetetes similis*

Common

Gray-capped Flycatcher *Myiozetetes granadensis*

Common but less so than the previous species

Lemon-browed Flycatcher *Conopias cinchoneti*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*

Fairly common alongside Ox-bow lakes

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus*

Seen several times in the Manu lowland rainforest

Rufous-tailed Flatbill *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*

Very nice views around the GRID trail system

COTINGAS

Barred Fruiteater *Pipreola arcuata*

Great looks at a male at point blank range near the tunnels above Pillahuata

Masked Fruiteater (E) *Pipreola pulchra**

Screaming Piha *Lipaugus vociferans*

Commonly heard at Manu Wildlife Center, seen one.....

Plum-throated Cotinga *Cotinga maynana*

Very nice view from the boat on our way back from the Macaw clay lick and also around Cocha Blanco

Spangled Cotinga *Cotinga cayana*

Also seen in the some tree from the boat on our way back from the Macaw clay lick

Andean Cock-of-the-Rock *Rupicola peruviana*

Well what can we say – common but stunning especially at the lek at the lodge named after this bird, and also seen nicely at the Machu-Picchu Puebla Hotel

MANAKINS

Band-tailed Manakin *Pipra fasciicauda*

Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center



Band-tailed Manakin

Yungas Manakin *Chiroxiphia boliviana*

Seen well at Cock of the Rock Lodge

TITYRAS AND BECARDS

In this classification, the genera *Tityra* through *Phibalura* were formerly placed tentatively in the Cotingidae, following Prum et al. (2000). They had formerly been scattered among the Tyrannidae, Cotingidae, and Pipridae. Prum and Lanyon (1989) and Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) found that *Tityra*, *Schiffornis*, and *Pachyramphus* formed a distinct group, separate from the rest of the Tyrannidae; Sibley & Ahlquist (1990) proposed that they were most closely related to core Tyrannidae than to other tyrannoid families such as the Cotingidae or Pipridae. More recent genetic data (Johansson et al. 2002, Chesser 2004, Barber & Rice 2007) confirm that the genera *Tityra* through at least *Pachyramphus* form a monophyletic group, but Chesser (2004) found that this group is more closely related to the Pipridae than to the Cotingidae or Tyrannidae. SACC proposal passed to remove from Cotingidae (and place as Incertae Sedis or

as separate family, Tityridae). Barber & Rice (2007) not only confirmed the monophyly of the group but also proposed elevation to family rank. SACC proposal passed to recognize Tityridae. Within this group, Barber & Rice (2007) found genetic evidence for two major groups: (a) *Laniisoma*, *Laniocera*, and *Schiffornis*, and (b) *Iodopleura*, *Tityra*, *Xenopsaris*, and *Pachyramphus*.

Black-tailed Tityra *Tityra cayana*

Seen around Cocha Blanco

Masked Tityra *Tityra semifasciata*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

White-winged Becard *Pachyramphus polychopterus*

Great views around the garden at Amazonia Lodge

VIREOS & GREENLETS

Brown-capped Vireo *Vireo leucophrys*

Seen around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu

JAYS

Inca Jay *Cyanocorax yncas**

Violaceous Jay *Cyanocorax violaceus*

Fairly common – wonderful views near Pillcopata town before having lunch on our way to Amazonia Lodge

Purplish Jay *Cyanocorax cyanomelas*

Great views along the Manu road before lunch near Pillcopata town on our way to Amazonia Lodge

SWALLOWS

White-winged Swallow *Tachycineta albiventer*

The common Swallow of the lowland rivers and oxbow lakes

Brown-chested Martin *Phaeoprogne tapera*

Seen around Cocha Blanco

Brown-bellied Swallow *Notiochelidon murina*

Very nice views from the bridge at Paucartambo town

Blue-and-white Swallow *Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*

Common

White-banded Swallow *Atticora fasciata*

Common on lowland rivers

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*

Common lowland Swallow

DONACOBIOUS

Black-capped Donacobius *Donacobius atricapillus*

Common on the ox-bow lakes and marshes of the lowlands

WRENS

Inca Wren (E) *Thryothorus eisenmanni*

Very good views of one individual around the bamboo forest just below the restaurant at Machu-Picchu ruins before we took our bus to go back down the road



Inca Wren

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Common in the highlands; Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005);

Gray-breasted Wood-Wren *Henicorhina leucophrys**

Chesnut-breasted Wren *Cyphorhinus thoracicus**

THRUSHES

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco chiguanco*

The common Andean Thrush

Black-billed Thrush *Turdus ignobilis*

The common Amazonian garden Thrush

White-necked Thrush *Turdus albicollis*

Seen along the Tapir trail at Manu Wildlife Center

DIPPERS

White-capped Dipper *Cinclus leucocephalus*

Very nice views along the Urubamba River on our walk back from Puente Ruinas to Aguas Caliente

FINCHES

Thick-billed Euphonia *Euphonia laniirostris*

Great views around the Machu-Picchu Puebla Hotel feeders; the genus name means “fine-voiced”

White-lored Euphonia *Euphonia chrysopasta*

Seen around Manu Wildlife Center

Orange-bellied Euphonia *Euphonia xanthogaster brunneifrons*

The commonest Euphonia in Manu

Blue-naped Chlorophonia *Chlorophonia cyanea*

Wonderful views around the garden of Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica urubambensis*

In the Andes along the Manu road

NEW WORLD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula *Parula pitiayumi*

Seen Puente Ruinas below Machu-Picchu and also around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Spectacled Whitestart *Myioborus melanocephalus*

Common in the higher cloud forest

E Cuzco (Golden-bellied) Warbler *Basileuterus chrysogaster*

Seen well above Quita Calzones; *Basileuterus chlorophrys* (Choco Warbler) is split from *B. chrysogaster* (Cuzco Warbler) (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001); SACC needs more publ data. So now becomes a Peruvian endemic (“Cuzco Warbler”). Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) treated the northern subspecies *chlorophrys* as a separate species from *Basileuterus chrysogaster* based on differences in descriptions of songs; see Zimmer (1949) for rationale for considering them sister taxa.

Russet-crowned Warbler *Basileuterus coronatus*

Seen around Puente Ruinas

Three-striped Warbler *Basileuterus tristriatus*

Common in the Manu Cloud Forest, seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

OROPENDOLAS, ORIOLES AND BLACKBIRDS

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*

Several times seen in the Manu lowlands

(NE) Dusky-green Oropendola *Psarocolius atrovirens*

Just sneaks into Bolivia. Replaces Russet-backed Oropendola in the Cloud Forest – seen around the garden of Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Russet-backed Oropendola *Psarocolius angustifrons alfredi*

The commonest Oropendola in the Lowlands

Olive Oropendola *Gymnostinops bifasciatus*

Seen from around the Amazonia Lodge garden

Yellow-rumped Cacique *Cacicus cela*

Common

Southern Mountain-Cacique *Cacicus chrysonotus*

Good views bellow Wayqecha Research Station

Orange-backed Troupial *Icterus croconotus*

Two seen from the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick; *Icterus icterus*, *I. jamacaii*, and *I. croconotus* were formerly treated as a single species by many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1937, Blake 1968, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Dickinson 2003), although others have treated them as three species (Hilty 2003, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001) or as two species (*croconotus* as a subspecies of *I. jamacaii*; e.g., Hilty & Brown 1986, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Omland et al. 1999). See Ridgely & Tudor (1989) and Jaramillo & Burke (1999) for details. SACC proposal passed to split into three species

Giant Cowbird *Molothrus oryzivorus*

Common in the lowlands

BANANAQUIT

Bananaquit *Coereba flaveola*

Not common in Manu – seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge and Amazonia Lodge

NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

Only in the Andes; A pretty Sparrow

Yellow-browed Sparrow *Ammodramus aurifrons*

Common in open areas in the Amazonian lowlands, seen at the Macaw clay lick

Chesnut-capped Brush-Finch *Atlapetes brunneinucha*

Seen around Puente Ruinas

Red-capped Cardinal *Paroaria gularis*

Common in the lowlands

TANAGERS & ALLIES

Oleaginous Hemispingus *Hemispingus frontalis*

Seen well around Puente Ruinas bellow Machu-Picchu

Black-eared Hemispingus *Hemispingus melanotis berlepschi*

Also seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Orange-headed Tanager *Thlypopsis sordida*

Good views just from the hide of the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Yellow-crested Tanager *Tachyphonus rufiventer*

Nice views around Quita Calzones area bellow Cock of the Rock Lodge

Black-goggled Tanager *Trichothraupis melanops*

Also seen around the same area

Masked Crimson Tanager *Ramphocelus nigrogularis*

Stunning Tanager common at Amazonia Lodge

Silver-beaked Tanager *Ramphocelus carbo*

Another common good-looker

Blue-Gray Tanager *Thraupis episcopus*

The race in the Amazon has white in the wing unlike the coastal form. Episcopus – a reference to the episcopal blue plumage of this species.

Palm Tanager *Thraupis palmarum*

Mostly at Amazonia Lodge and around the garden at Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Blue-capped Tanager *Thraupis cyanocephala*

Common around Machu-Picchu and in the Manu cloud forest

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis*

Unlike most Peruvian Tanagers likes arid and semi arid areas, one seen before getting to Paucartambo

Orange-eared Tanager *Chlorochrysa calliparaea*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Turquoise Tanager *Tangara mexicana*

A lowland species seen around the garden at Manu Wildlife Center; Not found in Mexico!

Paradise Tanager *Tangara chilensis*

What can you say! A pleasure to have such a pretty species so common; not found in Chile!

Golden Tanager *Tangara arthus*

Great birds! Great looks around Cock of the Rock Lodge



Saffron-crowned Tanager *Tangara xanthocephala lamprotis*

Another Christmas tree ornament! - Seen at Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel garden. Here the orange crowned race

Highland Hepatic Tanager *Piranga flava*

A male seen around the garden of the Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Spotted Tanager *Tangara punctata*

Replaces the former in the higher foothills, not uncommon around 1000 meters; seen around Quita Calzones

Bay-headed Tanager *Tangara gyrola*

One seen around Quita Calzones

Golden-naped Tanager *Tangara ruficervix*

Very nice views around the Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Blue-necked Tanager *Tangara cyanicollis*

Another Christmas tree bird - Common

Beryl-spangled Tanager *Tangara nigroviridis*

A few around Cock of the Rock Lodge

Silver-backed Tanager *Tangara viridicollis*

Nice views of males and females seen also around the garden of Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Black-faced Dacnis *Dacnis lineata*

Quite common lowland Dacnis – seen at Amazonia Lodge

Yellow-bellied Dacnis *Dacnis flaviventer*

Seen at Amazonia Lodge

Blue Dacnis *Dacnis cayana*

Seen around the garden of Machu-Picchu Pueblo Hotel

Green Honeycreeper *Chlorophanes spiza*

Good looks just around the Manu Wildlife center garden

Purple Honeycreeper *Cyanerpes caeruleus*

Seen around Quita Calzones area

Capped Conebill *Conirostrum albifrons*

Seen around Puente Ruinas

Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer *Diglossopsis glauca*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

RR Peruvian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus punensis*

Great views bellow the Pisac pass

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti*

Also seen at the same spot, bellow Pisac pass

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus*

Also around in the same spot

E Chestnut-breasted Mountain-Finch *Poospiza caesar*

Limited range endemic found only in the Departments of Cusco and Puno; two seen bellow Pisac pass on the Manu road

Chestnut-bellied Seed-Finch *Oryzoborus angolensis*

Seen from de hide at the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis*

Common in the Andes where some vegetation, several birds along the Manu road

Dull-colored Grassquit *Tiaris obscura*

Seen in the afternoon the first day birding around Puente Ruinas

Yellow-throated Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus flavigularis*

Seen around Cock of the Rock Lodge

GROSBEAKS, SALTATORS AND ALLIES

Buff-throated Saltator *Saltator maximus*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantirostris*

Great views at the spot when we had the tire problem on the Manu road near Paucartambo town

The Mammal List

NEW WORLD MONKEYS

Black-capped Squirrel Monkey *Saimiri boliviensis*

Several troops around Manu Wildlife Center

Tufted Capuchin Monkey *Cebus apella*

Several troops – comes to the feeders at Cock of the Rock Lodge.

White-fronted Capuchin *Cebus albifrons*

One small group along the trail to the Camungo Lake at Manu Wildlife Center

Venezuelan Howler Monkey *Alouatta seniculus*

A troop seen around the Cocha Blanco

Peruvian Spider Monkey *Ateles chamek*

A few seen around Manu Wildlife Center

RACCOON FAMILY

Giant Otter *Pteronura brasiliensis*

A solitary seen swimming in front of us along the creek by the “Blanquillo” Macaw clay lick

TAPIRS

Brazilian Tapir *Tapirus terrestris*

This the “Vanessa” that tame Tapir that came a couple of time around the garden of Manu Wildlife Center

PECCARIES

White-lipped Peccary *Tayassu pecari*

A small herd seen on our way back from Cocha Blanco

DEERS

South American Red Brocket *Deer Mazama americana*

Seen on the River bank near Manu Wildlife Center

SQUIRRELS

Sanborn’s Squirrel *Sciurus sanborni*

Seen at Cock of the Rock Lodge

LARGE RODENTS

Capybara *Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris*

THE largest rodent! Seen twice around Manu Wildlife Center

Brown Agouti *Dasyprocta variegata*

Many in the lowlands – noisy when flushed!

Green Acouchi *Myoprocta pratti*

One seen around Puente Ruinas bellows Machu-Picchu

Mountain Viscacha *Lagidium peruanum*

Briefly seen just by a couple of people from the group by the Pisac pass

The Reptile List

Black Caiman *Malanosuchus niger*

Great view at Cocha Blanco

White Caiman *Caiman crocodilus*

Seen along the Madre de Dios River

Side-neck (Amazonian River) Turtle *Podocnemis unifilis*