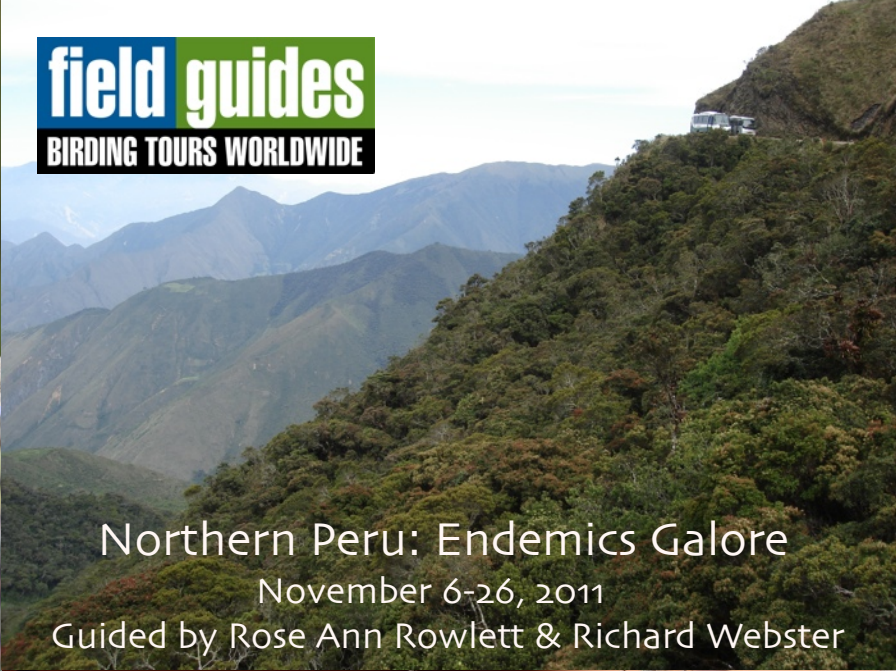


field guides
BIRDING TOURS WORLDWIDE



Northern Peru: Endemics Galore

November 6-26, 2011

Guided by Rose Ann Rowlett & Richard Webster



NORTHERN PERU: ENDEMIC GALORE

Nov 6, 2011 to Nov 26, 2011

Rose Ann Rowlett and Richard Webster

The Lomas de Lachay north of Lima were productive in a rushed visit before our flight to Chiclayo, with displaying Thick-billed Miners, Grayish and Coastal miners, Cactus Canastero, and Least Seedsnipe as highlights.

Our time in the north started at Batan Grande, where, after some patience, we found the endangered Peruvian Plantcutter and Rufous Flycatcher, had our best looks yet at Tumbes Swallow, and were introduced to many Tumbesian species. Our lodge at Chaparri was "infested" with the Critically Endangered White-winged Guan, and we found some other specialties, including Tumbes Hummingbird, Tyrant, and Sparrow and White-tailed Jay, along with a Merlin.

Our first night of camping positioned us for more White-winged Guans in Quebrada Limon, along with Ecuadorian Trogon, Guayaquil Woodpecker, Gray-and-gold Warbler, and Black-capped Sparrow. A lovely Spotted Rail was at a nearby marsh.

Before crossing the continental divide, higher elevation scrub produced Piura Chat-Tyrant, Ecuadorian Piculet, Henna-hooded Foliage-gleaner, Chapman's Antshrike, Three-banded Warbler, Bay-crowned Brush-Finch, and Black-cowled Saltator.

Our first birding in the Marañon basin was around Jaen, where we saw "Chinchipe" and Marañon spinetails, Marañon Crescentchest, and Little Inca-Finch, the first of three inca-finches. Starting up the Rio Utcubamba, we found a Fasciated Tiger-Heron before (thank you for forgetting so quickly) scrubbing our Long-whiskered Owlet attempt at Yambrasbamba.

The next morning started with a formidable hike, accomplished by most, that struck lucky gold in the form of Pale-billed Antpitta, with some bonuses such as Trilling Tapaculo and Peruvian Wren. We then joined those who had not made the hike at the Huembo Spatuletail Visitor Center, where the feeders were doing wonderfully well, with multiple adult male spatuletails returning regularly, along with a nice variety of other Andean hummingbirds.

With five nights at Owlet Lodge we had time (but never enough time, like a lifetime) to enjoy the east slope. Foremost good fortune was our success with Long-whiskered Owlet after a steep slog; fabulous! Around the lodge, a new antpitta feeding program produced great views of Undulated, and playback some views of Chestnut, while Ochre-fronted and Rusty-tinged were heard at close range. The stunted forest down the road produced Royal Sunangel and Bar-winged Wood-Wren. Birding the wet forest patches lengthened the list greatly, especially with tanagers, including Yellow-crested, Golden-eared, and Black-bellied.

Continuing up the Utcubamba Valley took us past Peruvian Pigeons to Leimebamba, where a forested gorge had Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan, Golden-headed Quetzal, and White-collared Jay. The higher slopes of Abra Barro Negro had more specialties, including Coppery Metaltail, Rufous and Rusty-breasted antpittas, and Russet-mantled Softtail at first light after Swallow-tailed Nightjar.

Crossing into the Marañon Valley took us down to the steep desert slopes above Balsas, where we had luck with the scarce Yellow-faced Parrotlet and the more predictable Buff-bridled Inca-Finch. Leaving our scenic camp the next morning, we ascended the western Andes past Gray-winged Inca-Finch, White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant, and Black-crested Tit-Tyrant to find the lovely Rufous-eared Brush-Finch near Celendin. A developing strike in Cajamarca forced us to accelerate our itinerary,



This closeup of one of the ruins of Macro illustrates a geometric frieze that typically adorned the round houses of the VIPs among the Chachapoya (or "Cloud People"). (Photo by guide Rose Ann Rowlett)

but we still managed to find another type of Rufous Antpitta and Andean Hillstar before hurrying on to the Rio Chonta and the one endangered Gray-bellied Comet we could find, fortunately a wonderfully cooperative comet. The strike was selective in its targets, and we were still able to make it to San Marcos for Great Spinetails, and to the airport the next morning.

In addition to being a spectacular avifauna, it is a threatened one. As a rough count, we encountered 1 Critically Endangered, 8 Endangered, 16 Vulnerable, and 13 Near Threatened species, based on the designations of BirdLife International. Many problems are manifest, but we also saw some important conservation efforts, including Chaparri, Quebrada Limon, and the ECOAN reserves.

Our journey through Peru would not have been possible without another wonderful Manu crew of Aurelio, Walter, Pedro, and Rene.

Taxonomy follows Clements. We have indicated many taxa of interest, with additional comments from the Handbook of the Birds of the World (HBW) and the South American Classification

Committee (SACC), the wonderful new Birds of Peru field guide, and various journal articles. Apologies are offered to the Spanish language because we avoid the orthographic marks that are not digested well by some of our computer programs.

--Richard and Rose Ann

For more information on this tour and future departures, please visit our website at www.fieldguides.com

KEYS FOR THIS LIST

One of the following keys may be shown in brackets for individual species as appropriate: * = heard only, I = introduced, E = endemic, N = nesting, a = austral migrant, b = boreal migrant

BIRDS

Tinamidae (Tinamous)

LITTLE TINAMOU (*Crypturellus soui*) – Heard at Aguas Verdes, near the edge of its huge Amazonian range. [*]

TATAUPA TINAMOU (*Crypturellus tataupa inops*) – We heard them north of Jaen, and then most in the group managed at least a glimpse (good looks for a few) during a lengthy attempt to see birds that were being fed at Gotas de Agua near Jaen. This isolated subspecies sounds similar to other populations.

ANDEAN TINAMOU (*Nothoprocta pentlandii*) – We were lucky to have good looks at two at the Lomas de Lachay; not a rarity, but a seldom-seen bird.

Anatidae (Ducks, Geese, and Waterfowl)

COMB DUCK (*Sarkidiornis melanotos*) – Uncommon and local in rice country, Comb Ducks are well known from Tinajones reservoir, but are often out in the fields when we are there. There was one present this year, and it was a spectacular one, with a huge comb or knob (hence, a.k.a., Knob-billed Duck).

TORRENT DUCK (*Merganetta armata*) – Dan made a great spot of one below Abra Patricia, and then Walter stopped us for a family group, including a large young, farther up the same river the next day. Good looks, despite all the construction work along that river.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL (*Anas discors*) – One at Sulluscocha on 24 November; a scarce migrant from the north, the first we have had on this tour. [b]

CINNAMON TEAL (*Anas cyanoptera*) – Common at Tinajones; 40 in the rice near Shumba were a bit of a surprise, though perhaps an unsurprising colonist or wanderer from the coastal slope.

WHITE-CHEEKED PINTAIL (*Anas bahamensis*) – Common at Tinajones, but distant because of low water levels (seen better near Lima).

YELLOW-BILLED PINTAIL (*Anas georgica*) – Good looks at a pair south of Cajamarca.

YELLOW-BILLED TEAL (OXYPTERA) (*Anas flavirostris oxyptera*) – A bonus at Sulluscocha; known from the area, but we don't usually see any on this normally duck-poor tour. Speckled Teal was recently split into Andean and Yellow-billed Teal; our birds were very much yellow of bill, near the northern end of their range.

Cracidae (Guans, Chachalacas, and Curassows)

SPECKLED CHACHALACA (*Ortalis guttata*) – Heard near Aguas Verdes, then the noisy things were seen near Pedro Ruiz; telescope views.

ANDEAN GUAN (*Penelope montagnii*) – Seen by some along the Rio Chido from a moving bus, then Joyce spotted two at Abra Patricia that were seen by one group.

WHITE-WINGED GUAN (*Penelope albipennis*) – Common and easily enjoyed at Chaparri. We found them relatively easily at Quebrada Limon, where some were feeding in flowering *Erythrina* trees; in this horribly dry year, the species had not bred at all there. Considered Critically Endangered. (on the triplist cover) [E]



This Plumbeous Rail was photographed at Ventanilla marsh on our final (optional) birding excursion, but we all rejoiced in the pair that came racing toward us in the high puna country near "Hillstar Hill." (photo by guide Richard Webster)

Odontophoridae (New World Quail)

RUFOUS-BREASTED WOOD-QUAIL (*Odontophorus speciosus*) [*]

Podicipedidae (Grebes)

PIED-BILLED GREBE (*Podilymbus podiceps*) – Tinajones and Sulluscocha.

Fregatidae (Frigatebirds)

MAGNIFICENT FRIGATEBIRD (*Fregata magnificens*) – Erika and others called one out from the bus at dawn over Chiclayo on 8 November; uncommon this far south, and unusual inland over the coastal plain.

Sulidae (Boobies and Gannets)

PERUVIAN BOOBY (*Sula variegata*) – Distant birds over the ocean at Puerto Eten.

Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)

NEOTROPIC CORMORANT (*Phalacrocorax brasilianus*) – Common at Tinajones reservoir.

Pelecanidae (Pelicans)

PERUVIAN PELICAN (*Pelecanus thagus*) – Fairly common at Puerto Eten, distantly over the pounding surf. It is considered "Near Threatened."

Ardeidae (Herons, Egrets, and Bitterns)

FASCIATED TIGER-HERON (*Tigrisoma fasciatum*) – We had two nice looks at adults along the rushing Rio Utcubamba; a declining bird of Andean rivers.

COCOI HERON (*Ardea cocoi*) – Small numbers at Tinajones.

GREAT EGRET (*Ardea alba*) – Widespread in small numbers in the rice fields; also one at 3000m S of Cajamarca.

SNOWY EGRET (*Egretta thula*) – A scattered few, including in the Cajamarca area (not generally known at high elevation, but perhaps colonizing?).

LITTLE BLUE HERON (*Egretta caerulea*) – A few at the Rio Reque and Tinajones.

CATTLE EGRET (*Bubulcus ibis*) – Common in the lowlands, particularly in the rice fields, also in high-elevation pastures (Pomacochas, Celendin, Cajamarca).

STRIATED HERON (*Butorides striata*) – Several (Rio Reque, Tinajones, rice).

BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON (*Nycticorax nycticorax*) – A few at Sulluscocha.

Threskiornithidae (Ibises and Spoonbills)

BLACK-FACED IBIS (*Theristicus melanopis*) – Tomas spotted two at Tinajones, distant specks in the shimmering haze, but identifiable. The northern coastal population is small and this was our only chance.

Cathartidae (New World Vultures)

BLACK VULTURE (*Coragyps atratus*) – Missed on a wet day at Abra Patricia, otherwise

TURKEY VULTURE (*Cathartes aura*) – Ditto.

KING VULTURE (*Sarcoramphus papa*) – Quick views for most of the group of one or two over the ridges in Quebrada

Limon.

Pandionidae (Osprey)

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaetus*) – One at the Rio Reque then a half dozen at Tinajones. [b]

Accipitridae (Hawks, Eagles, and Kites)

HOOK-BILLED KITE (*Chondrohierax uncinatus*) – Two birds were seen at 2700m in the Rio Chido valley, perched for some and in flight by most; regular in this area, the dense epiphytic growth apparently a haven for the right snails.

SWALLOW-TAILED KITE (*Elanoides forficatus*) – Cathy spotted one over the east slope below Abra Patricia.

PEARL KITE (*Gampsonyx swainsonii*) – Several encounters, the best a bird north of Jaen perched on a utility line over the rice fields.

BLACK-CHESTED BUZZARD-EAGLE (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*) – Regularly seen, including one that landed after missing prey, and then flew over us above Balsas. Genetic studies show this species fits into an expanded genus *Buteo*.

SHARP-SHINNED HAWK (PLAIN-BREASTED) (*Accipiter striatus ventralis*) – Three sightings of singles in flight on the slopes below Abra Barro Negro.

BICOLORED HAWK (*Accipiter bicolor*) – One soaring over us at Batan Grande; a huge range, but generally uncommon and always a good find.

SAVANNA HAWK (*Buteogallus meridionalis*) – A few on the coastal slope, including on the "prairies" of retreating Tinajones Reservoir.

HARRIS'S HAWK (*Parabuteo unicinctus*) – Seen well at Chaparri.

ROADSIDE HAWK (*Buteo magnirostris*) – A few near Jaen and at Abra Patricia.

BROAD-WINGED HAWK (*Buteo platypterus*) – One speck near Tamborapa on 12 November and a nice perched adult on the west side of Abra Barro Negro at 3300m on 21 November; we also identified as Broad-winged a distant bird at 2600m along the Rio Atuen on 19 November, although perhaps not fully eliminating White-throated Hawk (presumably gone by mid-November?). [b]

VARIABLE HAWK (*Buteo polyosoma*) – A scattered few, including a distant, perched bird at Batan Grande, were "Red-backed" types; a dark bird at 3400m above Celendin looked like a "Puna"; these two forms have been split and lumped and re-split and re-lumped

BLACK-AND-CHESTNUT EAGLE (*Spizaetus isidori*) – A good view of a soaring adult on the forested east slope above Afluente.

Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)

MOUNTAIN CARACARA (*Phalcoboenus megalopterus*) – Fairly common in the high country at the end of the tour.

CRESTED CARACARA (*Caracara cheriway*) – A few on the dry Pacific slope.

LAUGHING FALCON (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) – A pair at Quebrada Limon were distant in the telescope, but still quite audible.

AMERICAN KESTREL (*Falco sparverius*) – Widespread in small numbers on the arid Pacific slope and in the open highlands.

MERLIN (*Falco columbarius*) – A female Tomas spotted (new for him!) on 9 November at Chaparri was a rarity for Peru. [b]

APLOMADO FALCON (*Falco femoralis*) – Seen by some from a moving bus and then briefly soaring over the road above Leimebamba, although traffic prevented us from getting out of the bus quickly enough to enjoy them.

BAT FALCON (*Falco ruficularis*) – Hector spotted one dashing over the slopes near Afluente, and another was seen from a moving bus in the Utcubamba Valley.

PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*) – Singles at Batan Grande and Chongonyape below Chaparri; probably boreal migrants, but there are local breeders in Peru as well.

Rallidae (Rails, Gallinules, and Coots)

GRAY-BREASTED CRAKE (*Laterallus exilis*) – In a couple of attempts in the rice fields, seen briefly by perhaps a third



Less than 4" long, this little woodpecker--a male Ecuadorian Piculet--forages on tiny branches and twigs and represents one of many Tumbesian specialties we saw in northwestern Peru. This one approached amazingly close near Porculla Pass. (Photo by guide Richard Webster)

of the group.

PAINT-BILLED CRAKE (*Neocrex erythrops*) – Deep in the rice, without an easy way to draw them into the open. [∗]

SPOTTED RAIL (*Pardirallus maculatus*) – After missing them at the Rio Reque, a star performer in a marsh near Olmos, where we had great looks; another heard near Jaen.

PLUMBEOUS RAIL (*Pardirallus sanguinolentus*) – A fun encounter west of Celendin, where a pair made a long-distance series of clump-to-clump dashes and ended up quite close to us.

COMMON GALLINULE (*Gallinula galeata*) – Locally common in a few marshes. Note that this list reflects the recent split (versus Common Moorhen, *G. chloropus*, of the Eastern Hemisphere).

SLATE-COLORED COOT (*Fulica ardesiaca*) – Seen at Tinajones and Sulluscocha. a.k.a. Andean Coot.

Burhinidae (Thick-knees)

PERUVIAN THICK-KNEE (*Burhinus superciliaris*) – We saw a couple near Tinajones and then a flock of a couple dozen roosting near Quebrada Limon.

Charadriidae (Plovers and Lapwings)

ANDEAN LAPWING (*Vanellus resplendens*) – Seen on pastures at high elevation above Leimebamba and Celendin, including the pair Barbara spotted with three small young on 20 November. [N]

SNOWY PLOVER (PERUVIAN) (*Charadrius nivosus occidentalis*) – Hector spotted one on the beach by the Rio Reque. Note the recent split; we saw a resident population of Snowy, as split from Kentish of the Eastern Hemisphere.

SEMIPALMATED PLOVER (*Charadrius semipalmatus*) – One at the Rio Reque. [b]

KILLDEER (*Charadrius vociferus*) – A couple at the Rio Reque and a couple near Olmos; a resident population.

Haematopodidae (Oystercatchers)

AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER (*Haematopus palliatus*) – A couple at Puerto Eten.

Recurvirostridae (Stilts and Avocets)

BLACK-NECKED STILT (BLACK-NECKED) (*Himantopus mexicanus mexicanus*) – The Rio Reque and Tinajones.

Scolopacidae (Sandpipers and Allies)

SPOTTED SANDPIPER (*Actitis macularius*) – Most of our migrant shorebirds were along the coast at the Rio Reque, but this species was widespread in small numbers along the rushing rivers of the Andes. [b]

GREATER YELLOWLEGS (*Tringa melanoleuca*) – One on the coast and three in rice field north of Jaen. [b]

LESSER YELLOWLEGS (*Tringa flavipes*) [b]

RUDDY TURNSTONE (*Arenaria interpres*) [b]

SANDERLING (*Calidris alba*) [b]

WESTERN SANDPIPER (*Calidris mauri*) [b]

LEAST SANDPIPER (*Calidris minutilla*) [b]

Thinocoridae (Seedsnipes)

LEAST SEEDSNIPE (*Thinocorus rumicivorus*) – In this foggy year on the Lomas, the seedsnipe, which can easily be missed in November, were breeding, including a chick and displaying birds. [N]

Laridae (Gulls, Terns, and Skimmers)

GRAY-HOODED GULL (*Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus*) – A few on the coast and at Tinajones.

FRANKLIN'S GULL (*Leucophaeus pipixcan*) – Common offshore from the Rio Reque. [b]

KELP GULL (*Larus dominicanus*) – Puerto Eten/Rio Reque.



We encountered a big mixed flock in the humid forest on our way back down the trail--the trail we had climbed to see the fabulous Pale-billed Antpitta. (photo by guide Rose Ann Rowlett)

Columbidae (Pigeons and Doves)

ROCK PIGEON (*Columba livia*) [I]

SCALED PIGEON (*Patagioenas speciosa*) – A distant bird in the telescope at Aguas Verdes.

BAND-TAILED PIGEON (*Patagioenas fasciata*) – Common in upper elevation forests.

PERUVIAN PIGEON (*Patagioenas oenops*) – Barbara spotted two perched along the Rio Utcubamba that allowed good, close looks. We saw more from our camp at Balsas, more distant, but still fine in the telescope. It is considered "Vulnerable."

RUDDY PIGEON (*Patagioenas subvinacea*) – Heard on the east slope, and seen by one group near Abra Patricia.

WEST PERUVIAN DOVE (*Zenaida meloda*) – Abundant in Lima, fairly common on the Pacific slope in the north. As split from White-winged Dove; a.k.a. Pacific Dove.

EARED DOVE (*Zenaida auriculata*) – Widespread in drier areas.

PLAIN-BREASTED GROUND-DOVE (*Columbina minuta*) – Seen by some near Puerto Eten and briefly by others below Chaparri.

ECUADORIAN GROUND-DOVE (*Columbina buckleyi*) – Singing at Gotas de Agua near Jaen, where several were seen. As split from Ruddy Ground-Dove.

CROAKING GROUND-DOVE (*Columbina cruziana*) – Common on the Pacific slope, and locally in dry areas of the interior.

BLUE GROUND-DOVE (*Claravis pretiosa*) [*]

BARE-FACED GROUND-DOVE (*Metriopelia ceciliae*) – Great studies at the Lomas de Lachay, with additional birds in dry areas of the middle Marañon, e.g., during the Parrotlet search above Balsas.

WHITE-TIPPED DOVE (*Leptotila verreauxi*) – Widespread, often heard, or seen flushing from a track or in front of the bus.

WHITE-THROATED QUAIL-DOVE (*Geotrygon frenata*) – Owllet Lodge. [*]

Psittacidae (Parrots)

GOLDEN-PLUMED PARAKEET (*Leptosittaca branickii*) – Below Abra Barro Negro; seen by a few, but at such distance as to not be identifiable visually. It is considered "Vulnerable." [*]

SCARLET-FRONTED PARAKEET (*Aratinga wagleri*) – Flocks in flight north of Jaen and in the lower Utcubamba Valley, finally seen well, albeit distantly, in the telescopes above Balsas, where a flock was foraging on the desert slopes.

MITRED PARAKEET (*Aratinga mitrata*) – Flocks were heard and seen regularly in the Rio Chido valley (e.g., the spatuletail visitor center) and again around Leimebamba.

RED-MASKED PARAKEET (*Aratinga erythrogenys*) – This "Near Threatened" Tumbesian species was seen well in west slope canyons, first below Chaparri, then at Quebrada Limon.

WHITE-EYED PARAKEET (*Aratinga leucophthalma*) – Flocks were seen over the east slope as high as Abra Patricia; Erika spotted some inconspicuous perched birds for part of the group near Afluente.

PACIFIC PARROTLET (*Forpus coelestis*) – Common on the Pacific slope and in the lower Marañon.

YELLOW-FACED PARROTLET (*Forpus xanthops*) – A lovely bird, with a very restricted range. We were delighted to see four after Mike and Rose Ann heard them, and they responded progressively to tape, eventually coming quite close. It is considered "Vulnerable." (on the triplist cover) [E]

BLUE-HEADED PARROT (*Pionus menstruus*) – Flocks at the base of the foothills near Aguas Verdes.

RED-BILLED PARROT (*Pionus sordidus*) – A few probable fly-bys, but then telescope views of a distant bird Mike spotted perched near Garcia.

SPECKLE-FACED PARROT (WHITE-CAPPED) (*Pionus tumultuosus seniloides*) – Seen perched by some near Owllet Lodge, otherwise a few small groups in flight.

SCALY-NAPED PARROT (*Amazona mercenaria*) – Commuters were seen daily at Abra Patricia, the default montane



The most colorful of the mountain-toucans, this Gray-breasted Mountain-Toucan must have had an itch! It was scratching at 2500m, above the Rio Atuen near Leymebamba. (photo by guide Richard Webster)

Amazona; Erika later saw one perched above Leimebamba.

Cuculidae (Cuckoos)

SQUIRREL CUCKOO (*Piaya cayana*) – First seen near Jaen, then a couple of times on the east slope.

STRIPED CUCKOO (*Tapera naevia*) – A responsive bird was around our breakfast table at Gotas de Agua, and we heard more and saw two well toward the end of the trip, where recent rains had stirred up much activity.

GROOVE-BILLED ANI (*Crotophaga sulcirostris*) – Common in dry areas throughout.

Strigidae (Owls)

PERUVIAN SCREECH-OWL (*Megascops roboratus*) – We enjoyed a lovely look at Chaparri (*pacificus*) and then saw one that Barbara spotted at dawn at Gotas de Agua (*nominata*). This last bird was a gorgeous rufous phase bird, strikingly marked.

KOEPCKE'S SCREECH-OWL (*Megascops koepckeae*) – We were lucky again, although thanks in part to some clever work by Aurelio and the help of Ada Arcy. We saw the roosting pair at Hacienda Chillo in the Utcubamba Valley, and had good telescope views. [E]

WHITE-THROATED SCREECH-OWL (*Megascops albogularis*) – It took a while, but we ended up with views of this large, handsome screech-owl near Abra Patricia.

GREAT HORNED OWL (*Bubo virginianus*) – Heard by Erika at Balsas. [*]

ANDEAN PYGMY-OWL (*Glaucidium jardinii*) [*]

FERRUGINOUS PYGMY-OWL (*Glaucidium brasilianum*) – We saw one responsive bird near Afluente and heard a couple more lower on the Amazonian slope.

PERUVIAN PYGMY-OWL (*Glaucidium peruanum*) – Common in dry areas throughout, and seen regularly in response to playback, perhaps best the close one Bill M. spotted above Balsas.

LONG-WHISKERED OWLET (*Xenoglaux loweryi*) – A superb experience, and a most fortunate one, as many attempts to see one do not produce a sighting, let alone one perched at length at close range, as we enjoyed. While we now know much more about this "Endangered" bird, it is clearly a difficult owl, much sought in the limited areas with access (the ideal solution will be a nest box!). Meanwhile, we can savor having seen the whiskers of a legend. (on the triplist cover) [E]

BURROWING OWL (*Athene cunicularia*) – Several sightings on the coastal slope.

RUFIOUS-BANDED OWL (*Ciccaba albitarsis*) [*]

Caprimulgidae (Nightjars and Allies)

LESSER NIGHTHAWK (*Chordeiles acutipennis*) – An adult was flushed from a scrape with two chicks at the Lomas de Lachay on 7 November, and more were seen at dusk at Balsas. [N]

BAND-WINGED NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus longirostris*) – One was seen in the light in a field above Leimebamba, and another flushed from the road near there.

SCRUB NIGHTJAR (*Caprimulgus anthonyi*) – It is a tough bird in the dry season, but at less dry (this year) Jaen we found some live ones before dawn.

SWALLOW-TAILED NIGHTJAR (*Uropsalis segmentata*) – It took a while above Leimebamba, but we ended up with good views several times of a full-tailed male, including perched. Wow.

Apodidae (Swifts)

CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWIFT (*Streptoprocne rutila*) – Several sightings, the best a flock under clouds at Pedro Ruiz.

WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT (*Streptoprocne zonaris*) – Regular sightings.

SHORT-TAILED SWIFT (TUMBES) (*Chaetura brachyura ocyptes*) – We had nice views of a small group at Quebrada Limon. Split by some as Tumbes Swift.

GRAY-RUMPED SWIFT (*Chaetura cinereiventris*) – A few over the lower east slope.

WHITE-TIPPED SWIFT (*Aeronautes montivagus*) – We usually do better; one for a few folks above Balsas.



We had wonderful looks at the endangered Yellow-faced Parrotlet when a small group flew in and landed below us, on the desert slopes above Balsas. (photo by guide Richard Webster)

Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)

GREEN HERMIT (*Phaethornis guy*) – Several, typically in a hurry, near Afluente.

GRAY-CHINNED HERMIT (*Phaethornis griseogularis porcellae*) – A couple briefly for part of the group while birding near the type locality of this subspecies.

GREEN VIOLETEAR (*Colibri thalassinus*) – A few at the spatuletail feeders, Abra Patricia, and Leimebamba.

SPARKLING VIOLETEAR (*Colibri coruscans*) – Common at the spatuletail feeders and again at Leimebamba.

AMETHYST-THROATED SUNANGEL (*Heliangelus amethysticollis*) – A couple for one group above San Lorenzo, then for all below Abra Barro Negro.

PURPLE-THROATED SUNANGEL (*Heliangelus viola*) – Seen well at Adriana's feeders above Leimebamba, with a few more on the slopes above.

ROYAL SUNANGEL (*Heliangelus regalis*) – No longer an endemic (now known from Ecuador), it is still a difficult specialty, and we were pleased to find a lovely male foraging in the stunted forest near Garcia. It is considered "Endangered," with a population between 2,500 and 10,000.

ECUADORIAN PIETAILED (*Phlogophilus hemileucurus*) [*]

SPECKLED HUMMINGBIRD (*Adelomyia melanogenys*) – A few, seen best at the Owlet Lodge feeders.

LONG-TAILED SYLPH (*Agelaiocercus kingi*) – Another regular at the Owlet Lodge feeders, and a spectacular one.

GRAY-BELLIED COMET (*Taphrolesia griseiventris*) – We were fortunate that "it" was home again, in its favorite canyon, particularly because someone studying them had told us that numbers had dropped in the last year (admittedly, we did not see another). Excellent views of this "Endangered" species, with a population of under 1,000. [E]

ANDEAN HILLSTAR (GREEN-HEADED) (*Oreotrochilus estella stolzmanni*) – Our "Hillstar Hill" again had hillstars, after some dry (in a couple of ways) visits, but they were not easy to approach. Mike spotted a perched male that was viewed by many in the telescope. Hillstar taxonomy is in flux; note the subspecies.

BLACK-TAILED TRAINBEARER (*Lesbia victoriae*) – Trainbearer ID is difficult. We identified this species in the courtyard of our hotel at Leimebamba and above Celendin.

GREEN-TAILED TRAINBEARER (*Lesbia nuna*) – We identified this one above Leimebamba at the Museum and again above Balsas.

RUFOUS-CAPPED THORNBILL (*Chalcostigma ruficeps*) – One group had two encounters with this uncommon bird on the trail high above San Lorenzo.

TYRIAN METALTAIL (*Metallura tyrianthina*) – Seen regularly in the high country of the Rio Chido, Abra Barro Negro, and en route to Cajamarca.

COPPERY METALTAIL (*Metallura theresiae*) – This lovely, large metaltail was seen well (very responsive) on both slopes of Abra Barro Negro. [E]

BLACK METALTAIL (*Metallura phoebe*) – We found one at La Encanada and another at Sulluscocha; distinctive, indeed striking, but far from the loveliest. [E]

GREENISH PUFFLEG (*Haplophaedia aureliae*) – One was seen by part of the group below Abra Patricia.

SAPPHIRE-VENTED PUFFLEG (COPPERY-NAPED) (*Eriocnemis luciani catharina*) – We had some lovely looks (better than normal) at a lovely hummingbird that we sometimes miss. Birds south of the Marañon are sometimes split as Coppery-naped (does not seem compelling to us).

EMERALD-BELLIED PUFFLEG (*Eriocnemis alinae*) – Gorgeous, and a regular at the Owlet Lodge feeders; we saw others 'earning an honest living' nearby.

MARVELOUS SPATULETAIL (*Loddigesia mirabilis*) – A highlight, thanks to the Huembo feeders, where a half dozen, including several males with full tails, were enjoyed, an especially good showing, although this site has been reliable (which is a good thing, given that the Leimebamba feeders did not produce one this year). Limited to the Utcubamba Valley, it is considered "Endangered" with a population under 1,000. [E]

SHINING SUNBEAM (*Aglaeactis cupripennis*) – Fairly common in the high country at the end of the tour, the most fun encounter being with the nesting bird Jenny spotted above Celendin on 22 November; the nest was a lovely construction on top of an artful collection of pods. [N]

BRONZY INCA (*Coeligena coeligena*) – At the spatuletail feeders, then seen well again at the Owlet Lodge feeders.

COLLARED INCA (*Coeligena torquata*) – Daily around Abra Patricia, with many of the sightings out in the wilds, feeding at flowers with long corollas.

VIOLET-THROATED STARFRONTLET (*Coeligena violifer*) – For one group along the trail high above San Lorenzo.

RAINBOW STARFRONTLET (*Coeligena iris*) – This striking bird was seen well at the Leimebamba feeders and our

hotel courtyard, then periodically in the Celendin area.

SWORD-BILLED HUMMINGBIRD (*Ensifera ensifera*) – One at Abra Patricia was followed by several on both slopes of Abra Barro Negro--good views of perched birds.

CHESTNUT-BREADED CORONET (*Boissonneaua matthewsii*) – A lovely mass of feistiness at the spatuletail and Owlet Lodge feeders.

FAWN-BREADED BRILLIANT (*Heliodoxa rubinoides*) – At least one sighting at the Owlet Lodge feeders.

VIOLET-FRONTED BRILLIANT (*Heliodoxa leadbeateri*) – One was a regular at the spatuletail feeders.

GIANT HUMMINGBIRD (*Patagona gigas*) – Dan saw one in the Utcubamba Valley, an area from which poorly known; several others were in more typical areas west of the Marañon, with the highlight being a bird spotted by several along the Rio Chonta which went to its nest, where we admired it at length. [N]

LONG-BILLED STARTRHROAT (*Heliomaster longirostris*) – One was seen well near Porcuya de Limon.

PURPLE-COLLARED WOODSTAR (*Myrtis fanny*) – Typically common and widespread in drier areas, with breeding-plumaged males only in areas with recent rains, especially at Hacienda Limon.

OASIS HUMMINGBIRD (*Rhodopis vesper*) – One female at the Lomas de Lachay, where hummingbirds were in short supply in comparison with last year.

WHITE-BELLIED WOODSTAR (*Chaetocercus mulsant*) – An eclipse male was a regular star at the spatuletail feeders, and another male visited flowers in the courtyard at our Leimebamba hotel.

LITTLE WOODSTAR (*Chaetocercus bombus*) – A female made several quick visits to the spatuletail feeders, and another female visited flowers in the courtyard of our Leimebamba hotel one evening. Considered "Vulnerable," the distribution and movements of this species are not well known.

SHORT-TAILED WOODSTAR (*Myrmia micrura*) – Female-plumaged birds were seen at Batan Grande, Chaparri, and Quebrada Limon; the only plumage we see on this dry season tour.

VIOLET-HEADED HUMMINGBIRD (*Klais guimeti*) – Joyce spotted the nest on a roadcut bank near Afluente on 16 November, the first of three much admired hummingbird nests on the trip. [N]

FORK-TAILED WOODNYMPH (*Thalurania furcata*) – Fairly common on the lower east slope.

MANY-SPOTTED HUMMINGBIRD (*Taphrospilus hypostictus*) – We had good views of a couple of this foothill specialty perched near Aguas Verdes.

TUMBES HUMMINGBIRD (*Leucippus baeri*) – Plain in plumage, restricted in range, though no longer an endemic after it was recently found in Ecuador. We had excellent views at Chaparri and again in Quebrada Limon.

SPOT-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD (*Leucippus taczanowskii*) – Quite common in the drier areas of the Marañon drainage, with some close studies of the less than dramatic spots! [E]

WHITE-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD (*Amazilia chionogaster*) – Another non-stunner, but pleasant enough; seen well at several stops, particularly Adriana's feeders.

AMAZILIA HUMMINGBIRD (*Amazilia amazilia*) – Fairly common on the Pacific slope, seen again above San Marcos.

ANDEAN EMERALD (*Amazilia franciae*) – This beauty was seen near Jaen, in the Utcubamba drainage, and above Balsas.

SAPPHIRE-SPANGLED EMERALD (*Amazilia lactea*) – One or two in the foothills of the east slope.

GOLDEN-TAILED SAPPHIRE (*Chrysuronia oenone*) – One near Afluente (same bird on two days?) was not expected, although not a great surprise.

Trogonidae (Trogons)

GOLDEN-HEADED QUETZAL (*Pharomachrus auriceps*) – An excellent view below Abra Patricia, with several more above Leimebamba.

ECUADORIAN TROGON (*Trogon mesurus*) – One in Quebrada Limon, near the southern end of its range. As split from Black-tailed Trogon.

COLLARED TROGON (*Trogon collaris*) – Nice views of a male above Afluente.

MASKED TROGON (*Trogon personatus*) – Great, close views on the trail above San Lorenzo, with further sightings at Abra Patricia and above Leimebamba.

Momotidae (Motmots)

WHOOPIING MOTMOT (ARGENTICINCTUS) (*Momotus subrufescens argenticinctus*) – We saw one in Quebrada Limon, near the southern end of its range. As split from Blue-crowned Motmot, based on an article by Gary Stiles.

Alcedinidae (Kingfishers)

RINGED KINGFISHER (*Megaceryle torquata*) – One was seen from a moving bus along the river flowing into Tinajones.
AMAZON KINGFISHER (*Chloroceryle amazona*) – Twice by Cathy from a moving bus, and we managed to stop for one along the Rio Utcubamba.

Bucconidae (Puffbirds)

WHITE-FRONTED NUNBIRD (*Monasa morphoeus*) – An engaging group of four was watched near Afluente; this common Amazonian species has a limited presence this high on the slopes, although this has been a regular spot for us.

Capitonidae (New World Barbets)

GILDED BARBET (*Capito auratus*) – Mike spotted one of this Amazonian species near Aguas Verdes.

VERSICOLORED BARBET (*Eubucco versicolor*) – Frustrating--with a flock, but hard to see near Afluente.

Ramphastidae (Toucans)

EMERALD TOUCANET (BLACK-THROATED) (*Aulacorhynchus prasinus cyanolaemus*) – Several encounters for parts of the group along the Rio Chido and at Abra Patricia, with more heard. Various splits have been proposed, but seem premature, or just plain wrong.

CHESTNUT-TIPPED TOUCANET (*Aulacorhynchus derbianus*) – This foothill species was seen well after we had been hearing it for a while, thanks to Mike's perseverance and keen vision.

GRAY-BREASTED MOUNTAIN-TOUCAN (*Andigena hypoglauca*) – A much desired item, and we had wonderful looks above Leimebamba thanks to Bill C.'s good spotting. Nice photographs. It is considered "Near Threatened." (on the triplist cover)

CHESTNUT-EARED ARACARI (*Pteroglossus castanotis*) – Two at Aguas Verdes, very distant and distant!

Picidae (Woodpeckers)

LAFRESNAYE'S PICULET (*Picumnus lafresnayi*) – It took a while to clue in, but a family group at Aguas Verdes was this lowland species, not the more montane Speckle-chested.

ECUADORIAN PICULET (*Picumnus sclateri*) – Bill C. got us on a distant bird below Abra Porculla, and it responded wonderfully, approaching very closely for long views.

SPECKLE-CHESTED PICULET (*Picumnus steindachneri*) – This specialty was seen with a mixed flock above Afluente, also responding nicely, although that sometimes meant straight overhead. It is considered "Vulnerable." [E]

SMOKY-BROWN WOODPECKER (*Picoides fumigatus*) – A couple of sightings, first near Afluente, then near San Marcos. Based on genetic studies, now placed in *Picoides*, not *Veniliornis*.

SCARLET-BACKED WOODPECKER (*Veniliornis callonotus*) – Several nice views of this striking and lovely little woodpecker of Tumbesia.

GOLDEN-OLIVE WOODPECKER (*Colaptes rubiginosus*) – Several sightings at low elevation in the dry northwest, then, more typically, in wet montane forest.

CRIMSON-MANTLED WOODPECKER (*Colaptes rivolii*) – For one group at Abra Patricia. This and the preceding have been moved into the flickers (from *Piculus*).

BLACK-NECKED WOODPECKER (*Colaptes atricollis*) – This cactus-loving flicker was seen well, first along the Rio Utcubamba by the Chachapoyan ruins, then above Balsas. [E]

ANDEAN FLICKER (*Colaptes rupicola*) – Regular in open areas at high elevation the last week of the tour; a striking bird, on the ground and in flight.

LINEATED WOODPECKER (*Dryocopus lineatus*) – Close views at Chaparri.

GUAYAQUIL WOODPECKER (*Campephilus gayaquilensis*) – We were fortunate to encounter this striking bird with a limited range from SW Colombia to about where we were, Quebrada Limon. It is considered "Near Threatened."

Furnariidae (Ovenbirds and Woodcreepers)

COASTAL MINER (*Geositta peruviana*) – Seen on the sandy flats along the entrance to the Lomas de Lachay. [E]

SLENDER-BILLED MINER (*Geositta tenuirostris*) – Barbara pulled this one out at Sulluscocha, after we had missed our chance on Abra Gran Chimú because of a case of 'pre-strike rush.'

GRAYISH MINER (*Geositta maritima*) – A trio on the ground at the Lomas de Lachay was lucky; more often, we see flyovers or see none.

THICK-BILLED MINER (*Geositta crassirostris*) – After a miss last year, we did well, with a close approach by a pair that called and displayed at the Lomas de Lachay. [E]

STRIATED EARTHCREEPER (*Geocerthia serrana*) – After coming up empty several times, we found three along the

- Rio Chonta, with time coming lower and closer, fortunately. Based on genetic studies, this is an old lineage separate from the other earthcreepers, and it has been placed in a monotypic genus. [E]
- CREAM-WINGED CINCLODES** (*Cinclodes albiventris*) – A widespread portion of the recently split Bar-winged Cincloides; seen by Hector as we crossed Abra Barro Negro, and we ran out of time to look for more later.
- WHITE-WINGED CINCLODES** (*Cinclodes atacamensis*) – Fine views along the Rio Chonta, the northern edge of its range. Probably nesting, based on birds vanishing into crevices.
- PALE-LEGGED HORNERO (PACIFIC)** (*Furnarius leucopus cinnamomeus*) – A common and vocal bird of arid areas, and a confiding one at Chaparri! These populations are sometimes split as Pacific Hornero.
- WREN-LIKE RUSHBIRD** (*Phleocryptes melanops*) – Near the northern end of its range; first at the Rio Reque, then heard by Erika at Sulluscocha.
- RUSTY-CROWNED TIT-SPINETAIL** (*Leptasthenura pileata cajabambae*) – Several sightings in the high country from Celendin to Cajamarca. This subspecies, with its streaked crown, has been suggested as a split, e.g., Ridgely and Tudor and HBW, but impresses us less. [E]
- AZARA'S SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis azarae*) – One of those birds tour guides sometimes avoid, and we will again, but this year we found responsive birds a couple of times.
- DARK-BREASTED SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis albigularis*) – An attractive spinetail of disturbed lowland areas; seen well near Aguas Verdes.
- RUFOUS SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis unirufa*) – Seen by both groups at Abra Patricia.
- MARANON SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis maranonica*) – This can be a very difficult bird, and our access to its habitat is not getting easier. But we had good looks near Tamborapa. As split from Plain-crowned Spinetail. It is considered "Vulnerable."
- NECKLACED SPINETAIL (NECKLACED)** (*Synallaxis stictothorax maculata*) – The Pacific slope form, seen well at Batan Grande.
- NECKLACED SPINETAIL (CHINCHIPE)** (*Synallaxis stictothorax chinchipensis*) – The Maranon form, seen well north of Jaen in the Chinchipe drainage. Split by some as Chinchipe Spinetail, this is a judgment call--there are some plumage and vocal differences.
- GREAT SPINETAIL** (*Siptornopsis hypochondriaca*) – This can be a difficult bird. Our favorite site worked well, although the birds were relatively quiet, one retiring into its nest (on eggs??); while we did not find any more, we cut short our search because of the strike, so don't really know. It is considered "Vulnerable"; it strikes us as especially threatened because of limited habitat in a small range. [E]
- ASH-BROWED SPINETAIL** (*Cranioleuca curtata*) – Heard to start with, later seen with a throng at Aguas Verdes.
- LINE-CHEEKED SPINETAIL** (*Cranioleuca antisimensis*) – Good views below Abra Porculla.
- BARON'S SPINETAIL** (*Cranioleuca baroni*) – Good views in the Utcubamba Valley, with more tangential encounters the next three days. (What kind of tour-leader euphemism is tangential?) [E]
- RUSSET-MANTLED SOFTTAIL** (*Thripophaga berlepschi*) – Good views of a wonderfully tame individual below Abra Barro Negro; this skulker often is a more difficult bird. It is considered "Vulnerable" with a population under 10,000. [E]
- MANY-STRIPED CANASTERO** (*Asthenes flammulata*) – Good views below Abra Barro Negro, a couple more heard.
- WHITE-CHINNED THISTLETAIL** (*Asthenes fuliginosa peruviana*) – We were lucky quickly, with one that perched up in response to playback for !!telescope views, and another seen later.
- CACTUS CANASTERO** (*Pseudasthenes cactorum*) – With time running short at the Lomas de Lachay, the canasteros cooperated in their cactus, sand, and rock world (OK, a little more than that, but . . .), and we were off to the airport traffic jam on schedule. [E]
- RUFOUS-FRONTED THORNBIRD (RUFOUS-FRONTED)** (*Phacellodomus rufifrons peruvianus*) – We had good views near Tamborapa of this isolated population, one with a rufous front. a.k.a. Common or Plain Thornbird.
- CHESTNUT-BACKED THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus dorsalis*) – This regional specialty was seen east of Balsas when Deby spotted the skulker coming in, and again above Balsas on the other side. This large thornbird is considered "Vulnerable." [E]
- SPOTTED BARBTAIL** (*Premnoplex brunnescens*) [*]
- PEARLED TREERUNNER** (*Margarornis squamiger*) – Seen several times in upper montane forest; a widespread beauty.
- STREAKED TUFTEDCHEEK** (*Pseudocolaptes boissonneautii*) – Several encounters above the Rio Chido and at Abra Patricia.
- MONTANE FOLIAGE-GLEANER** (*Anabacerthia striaticollis*) – Seen with a flock above Afluente.

RUFOUS-RUMPED FOLIAGE-GLEANER (*Philydor erythrocerum*) – A lowland species at its upward edge; with a flock near Aguas Verdes.

BUFF-FRONTED FOLIAGE-GLEANER (*Philydor rufum*) – A couple with the throng near Aguas Verdes.

BLACK-BILLED TREEHUNTER (*Thripadectes melanorhynchus*) [*]

HENNA-HOODED FOLIAGE-GLEANER (*Hylocryptus erythrocephalus*) – This Tumbesian species was seen a couple of times below Abra Porculla; overall good looks at a real skulker. It is considered "Vulnerable" with a population under 10,000.

STREAKED XENOPS (*Xenops rutilans*) – With a couple of flocks on the east slope.

OLIVACEOUS WOODCREEPER (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*) – One north of Jaen and another near Afluente.

WEDGE-BILLED WOODCREEPER (*Glyphorhynchus spirurus*) – A lowland species not regularly seen on this tour; one with a flock near Aguas Verdes.

STRONG-BILLED WOODCREEPER (*Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus*) – Heard a couple of times, and for one group, a wonderful encounter from the tower at Abra Patricia.

OLIVE-BACKED WOODCREEPER (*Xiphorhynchus triangularis*) – A couple with flocks on the lower east slope.

STREAK-HEADED WOODCREEPER (*Lepidocolaptes souleyetii*) – Seen at several sites with deciduous woodland on the Pacific Slope.

MONTANE WOODCREEPER (*Lepidocolaptes lacrymiger*) – Seen with flocks at Abra Patricia and above Leimebamba.

Thamnophilidae (Typical Antbirds)

RUFOUS-CAPPED ANTSHRIKE (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus jaczewskii*) – This subspecies is an isolate at the northern edge of its Andean range; splits not expected. Best views were a fun encounter from the verandah of our hotel in Leimebamba.

CHAPMAN'S ANTSHRIKE (*Thamnophilus zarumae*) – This Tumbesian antshrike, as split from Barred, was seen well below Abra Porculla.

LINED ANTSHRIKE (*Thamnophilus tenuipunctatus*) [*]

COLLARED ANTSHRIKE (*Thamnophilus bernardi*) – Great views on the Pacific slope, including one that visited the breakfast buffet table at Chaparri.

COLLARED ANTSHRIKE (SHUMBAE) (*Thamnophilus bernardi shumbae*) [*]

NORTHERN SLATY-ANTSHRIKE (MARANON) (*Thamnophilus punctatus leucogaster*) – Seen and heard near Tamborapa. This isolated population has been split as Maranon, also lumped with Huallaga, and, as here, included in the more general Northern, but still split from the original "Slaty Antshrike."

VARIABLE ANTSHRIKE (*Thamnophilus caerulescens subandinus*) – Seen by one group, heard by the other at Abra Patricia. This northern isolate (melanochrous included in subandinus) is not an expected split from what is truly a variable antshrike.

PLAIN ANTVIREO (*Dysithamnus mentalis*) – A pair was seen near Aguas Verdes.

ASH-THROATED ANTWREN (*Herpsilochmus parkeri*) – The one pair along the road no longer responds to all of us birders. [E*]

YELLOW-BREASTED ANTWREN (*Herpsilochmus axillaris*) – One of this arboreal antwren with a mixed flock above Afluente.

LONG-TAILED ANTBIRD (*Drymophila caudata*) – Seen by both groups in the bamboo at Abra Patricia.

RUFOUS-RUMPED ANTWREN (*Terenura callinota*) – For part of the group, one with the same flock as the Yellow-breasted.

BLACKISH ANTBIRD (*Cercomacra nigrescens*) [*]

WHITE-BACKED FIRE-EYE (*Pyriglena leuconota*) [*]

WHITE-BROWED ANTBIRD (*Myrmoborus leucophrys*) [*]

Formicariidae (Antthrushes)

BARRED ANTTHRUSH (*Chamaeza mollissima*) – Heard very well; it came somewhat closer, but not nearly close enough! [*]

Grallariidae (Antpittas)

UNDULATED ANTPITTA (*Grallaria squamigera*) – Dorita! The ECOAN staff had been working on training antpittas, and their first star is Dorita. However, stars can be a little temperamental, and Dorita took the the second group on a little chase before dazzling them. What a wonderful encounter with a bird that is seldom seen. (on the triplist cover)

CHESTNUT-CROWNED ANTPITTA (*Grallaria ruficapilla*) – Heard on about a week of the tour. Below Abra Porculla a couple of people got brief views of one, and above Celendin several concerted efforts produced brief but satisfying encounters for a couple more folks, but it was generally a strikeout.

PALE-BILLED ANTPITTA (*Grallaria carrikeri*) – An improved road put us within striking distance for the first time, and most of us soldiered up the hill, a steep 300m elevation gain, in two groups, slow and slower. It was an amazing bird, and both groups saw it, with views ranging from stupendous to fair depending on the luck of angles of view. For many it was an electric naked-eye view of a bird only two meters away on a log. How big was it? Sherry saw it after hearing the 'plop' of it jumping off a log! OK, so not as big as the tarantula that crawled up Mike's leg, but big! A seldom-seen endemic.

[E]

RUSTY-TINGED ANTPITTA (*Grallaria przewalskii*) – Always difficult, but this year we were 'stuffed' by several. [E*]

RUFOUS ANTPITTA (*Grallaria rufula cajamarcae*) – A solid antpitta win, thanks to a team effort as it was spotted several times until seen by all above Celendin. This vocally distinctive (and a little different in plumage, too) subspecies is highly likely to be split from the very variable Rufous Antpitta. This form is endemic to a small part of the west Peruvian Andes.

RUFOUS ANTPITTA (*Grallaria rufula obscura*) – This taxon is also likely to be split, differing vocally from other forms, and is endemic to the Andes of Peru, occurring south to the central region. We struggled with it on Abra Barro Negro, where it was seen by many in the group.

CHESTNUT ANTPITTA (*Grallaria blakei*) – Both groups worked on this at Abra Patricia, where about half of the folks had some kind of look, and all heard it in the mossy forest. It is considered "Near Threatened." [E]

OCHRE-FRONTED ANTPITTA (*Grallaricula ochraceifrons*) – A bit of a downer--at least three times we had very close birds that we simply could not see. We were there in the early days of the worm program, and one was only an occasional taker of free food, and not for us. [E*]

RUSTY-BREASTED ANTPITTA (TUMBES) (*Grallaricula ferrugineipectus leymebambae*) – Thanks to Hector's fine spotting, we all got on this bird, way back in its thicket on Abra Barro Negro. This subspecies is likely to be split (based on substantial vocal differences) from populations in Colombia and Venezuela.

Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)

ASH-COLORED TAPACULO (*Myornis senilis*) – Seen by one group, in bamboo high above San Lorenzo; widespread in the northern Andes, but we do not normally reach its habitat on this tour.

BLACKISH TAPACULO (PERUVIAN) (*Scytalopus latrans intermedius*) – We worked on this tapaculo above Leimebamba, where most had a look, and all heard it very well. This population is a likely split; to greatly shorten a long story, allocation of voices of this and Large-footed had been uncertain, but *intermedius* is now known to be the bird in this region.

TRILLING TAPACULO (*Scytalopus parvirostris*) – Our Pale-billed Antpitta search took us to a good area (and place to see) this upper montane tapaculo.

RUFOUS-VENTED TAPACULO (*Scytalopus femoralis*) – Another vocal variety of gray mouse, seen several times to varying degrees at Abra Patricia; common by voice. [E]

WHITE-CROWNED TAPACULO (*Scytalopus atratus atratus*) – Seen by some who wanted to work on this project near Afluente. a.k.a. Northern White-crowned Tapaculo, and as with any tapaculo, keep track of where you see them!

Melanopareiidae (Crescentchests)

MARANON CRESCENTCHEST (*Melanopareia maranonica*) – We were not doing very well for a while, but eventually found a cooperative pair of this little gem near Tamborapa. It occurs in a limited range that also includes extreme southern Ecuador. It is considered "Near Threatened."

ELEGANT CRESCENTCHEST (*Melanopareia elegans*) – Seen from the breakfast table at Chaparri! And it was, but it was a crescentchest, and it took a little effort before everyone had a look at this exquisite bird.

Tyrannidae (Tyrant Flycatchers)

SOUTHERN BEARDLESS-TYRANNULET (*Camptostoma obsoletum*) – A common early responder to Peruvian Pygmy-Owl recordings. A genetic study (Rheindt et al., *Emu* 108: 261) shows likely future splits; we saw *griseum* and *maranicum*, part of a Tumbesian group that is probably [long story omitted] going to be called *sclateri*.

WHITE-TAILED TYRANNULET (*Mecocerculus poecilocercus*) – Seen with a mixed flock above Leimebamba.

WHITE-BANDED TYRANNULET (*Mecocerculus stictopterus*) – Found with flocks on the upper Rio Chido.

WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET (*Mecocerculus leucophrys*) – We had a couple of this attractive tyrannulet with its puffy white throat on Abra Barro Negro.

- RUFOUS-WINGED TYRANNULET** (*Mecocerculus calopterus*) – Martha spotted this distinctive and somewhat local tyrannulet on the Museum grounds above Leimebamba.
- SULPHUR-BELLIED TYRANNULET** (*Mecocerculus minor*) – Seen by one group with a mixed flock below Abra Patricia.
- BLACK-CRESTED TIT-TYRANT** (*Anairetes nigrocristatus*) – As always, a crowd favorite, with the wonderful crest and upright posture. Seen first above Hacienda Limon and then again en route to Cajamarca. a.k.a. Maranon Tit-Tyrant, as split from Pied-crested.
- YELLOW-BILLED TIT-TYRANT** (*Anairetes flavirostris*) – A couple were seen across the Rio Chonta, with telescope views to see the bill color.
- TUFTED TIT-TYRANT** (*Anairetes parulus*) – Several encounters in the high country toward the end of the tour.
- MOUSE-COLORED TYRANNULET (TUMBES)** (*Phaeomyias murina tumbezana*) – Locally fairly common in dry scrub. The Emu paper cited above also covered this species, confirming prior suggestions (e.g., Robert Ridgely) that the tumbezana group (which we used on the checklist, although technically the birds we saw were probably inflava and maranonica) is distinct from other groups around South America.
- PACIFIC ELAENIA** (*Myiopagis subplacens*) – This Tumbesian species was seen first at Chaparri, and then at Quebrada Limon, where it was uncharacteristically out in the open (and "singing" in a drought).
- YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia flavogaster*) – Seen near Jaen, above Pedro Ruiz, and at Hacienda Limon.
- WHITE-CRESTED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia albiceps*) – A few in the high country around Cajamarca.
- MOTTLE-BACKED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia gigas*) – The elaenia with the hairdo like the . . . Gray-and-white Tyrannulet! Seen several times in disturbed areas, including the one Hector spotted from the bus during a construction delay near Yambrasbamba.
- SIERRAN ELAENIA** (*Elaenia pallatangae*) – Locally common in secondary growth of the wet Andes.
- TORRENT TYRANNULET** (*Serpophaga cinerea*) – Finally, right at the end along the Rio Chonta above Cajamarca.
- STREAK-NECKED FLYCATCHER** (*Mionectes striaticollis*) – A few of this frugivorous flycatcher near Abra Patricia.
- OLIVE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER** (*Mionectes olivaceus*) – A few near Aguas Verdes, below the elevation of its congener.
- SLATY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER** (*Leptopogon superciliaris*) – Several on the lower east slope.
- INCA FLYCATCHER** (*Leptopogon taczanowskii*) – A good showing by this uncommon endemic, seen by both groups around Abra Patricia. [E]
- MARBLE-FACED BRISTLE-TYRANT** (*Phylloscartes ophthalmicus*) – Seen with a mixed flock above Afluente.
- MOTTLE-CHEEKED TYRANNULET** (*Phylloscartes ventralis*) – For one group near Abra Patricia.
- ECUADORIAN TYRANNULET** (*Phylloscartes gualaquizae*) – Seen several times on the east slope, even in the telescope near Aguas Verdes. A scarce and local foothill specialty.
- TAWNY-RUMPED TYRANNULET** (*Phyllomyias uropygialis*) – In the thickets, but close to us above Hacienda Limon, until we were distracted by the White-tailed Shrike-Tyrants!
- GOLDEN-FACED TYRANNULET** (*Zimmerius chrysops*) – Seen several times and heard often, the best views for one group coming from the tower at Abra Patricia. We saw what is part of nominate chrysops currently. A recent paper (Rheindt et al., MPE 48: 150) suggests that the birds we saw are genetically more similar to "Peruvian" Tyrannulet (*viridiflavus*) than chrysops, and vocally so, too; however, the S.A.C.C., which has struggled with further complexities, has not split them.
- MANY-COLORED RUSH TYRANT** (*Tachuris rubrigastra*) – We had good views of this colorful (siete colores) flycatcher in the marsh at the Rio Reque.
- RUFOUS-HEADED PYGMY-TYRANT** (*Pseudotriccus ruficeps*) [*]
- TAWNY-CROWNED PYGMY-TYRANT** (*Euscarthmus meloryphus*) – Fairly common in arid habitats.
- GRAY-AND-WHITE TYRANNULET** (*Pseudelaenia leucospodia*) – A punk hairdo makes this tyrannulet distinctive; seen well at Batan Grande, with a few others on the Pacific slope.
- SCALE-CRESTED PYGMY-TYRANT** (*Lophotriccus pileatus*) – Mostly heard, but a couple of this tiny forest flycatcher were seen near Afluente.
- BLACK-THROATED TODY-TYRANT** (*Hemitriccus granadensis*) – Seen by one group at Abra Patricia.
- JOHNSON'S TODY-FLYCATCHER** (*Poecilatriccus luluae*) – At Abra Patricia we had terrific views of this lovely little flycatcher, which quickly became a favorite. a.k.a. Lulu's Tody-Flycatcher. One pair near the lodge was working on a nest on 18 November. It is considered "Vulnerable," which is perhaps a trifle pessimistic for a bird that adapts well to

- secondary vegetation (but it does have a limited range). Closely related to Rufous-crowned Tody-Flycatcher. [EN]
- COMMON TODY-FLYCATCHER** (*Todirostrum cinereum*) – Seen several times on the Pacific slope and again near Jaen.
- YELLOW-OLIVE FLYCATCHER** (*Tolmomyias sulphureus*) – A couple of sightings in east slope forest near Afluente and Aguas Verdes. T. s. peruvianus.
- CINNAMON FLYCATCHER** (*Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus*) – Tame, attractive, easily identified--what a strange small flycatcher!
- CLIFF FLYCATCHER** (*Hirundinea ferruginea*) – We missed them at customary roadcuts on the east slope, but then had a fun encounter with a family group on a roadside sign above the Rio Chido.
- FLAVESCENT FLYCATCHER** (*Myiophobus flavicans*) – Martha spotted one below Abra Patricia.
- OLIVE-CHESTED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiophobus cryptoxanthus*) – This "wet foothill" replacement of Bran-colored was seen well in disturbed areas around Afluente.
- BRAN-COLORED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiophobus fasciatus*) – Seen at Quebrada Limon, the Utcubamba Valley, and above San Marcos. M. f. crypterythrus.
- GRAY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER** (*Lathrotriccus griseipectus*) – About half the group saw one inside deciduous woodland near Tamborapa, and we all had excellent views east of Balsas, a recent extension of its known range. A scarce (it is considered "Vulnerable"), perhaps migratory, species of Tumbesia.
- OLIVE-SIDED FLYCATCHER** (*Contopus cooperi*) – One near Aguas Verdes on 18 November was on its wintering grounds. It is considered "Near Threatened." [b]
- SMOKE-COLORED PEWEE** (*Contopus fumigatus*) – One above Pedro Ruiz.
- WESTERN WOOD-PEWEE** (*Contopus sordidulus*) – We had a half dozen migratory wood-pewees on the east slope from Aguas Verdes to Afluente. All were silent; those seen well looked most like Western, which is the much more numerous species at these Andean elevations. [b]
- TROPICAL PEWEE (TUMBES)** (*Contopus cinereus punensis*) – Several in Quebrada Limon were followed by more above Balsas, Hacienda Limon, and above San Marcos. Note the subspecies of this variable species.
- ALDER FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax alnorum*) – Hector and Bill C. noted a singing bird at Gotas de Agua 13 November and one was seen near the ruins of Macro on 19 November. [b]
- BLACK PHOEBE** (*Sayornis nigricans*) – Regular along mountain rivers, a whitish-winged resident population.
- VERMILION FLYCATCHER** (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*) – Widespread in open, dry areas, including the especially bright females of *P. r. ardens* of the Maranon Valley.
- RUFOUS-TAILED TYRANT** (*Knipolegus poecilurus*) – This is an excellent route for an oddly patchy species; we had good views several times on the east slope.
- WHITE-WINGED BLACK-TYRANT (WHITE-WINGED)** (*Knipolegus aterrimus heterogyna*) – We saw the distinctively different sexes well on our canyon walk above San Marcos.
- RUFOUS-NAPED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola rufivertex*) – A couple above Hacienda Limon, if you could take your eyes off of the shrike-tyrants, and several more at Sulluscocha.
- BLACK-BILLED SHRIKE-TYRANT** (*Agriornis montanus*) – Several above Celendin, including a singing bird, and then excellent views at Sulluscocha.
- WHITE-TAILED SHRIKE-TYRANT** (*Agriornis albicauda*) – Barbara spotted a pair of this rarity above Hacienda Limon; telescope views and eventually a vocal response. Another was seen less well above Celendin. The species appears to have contracted in range, and is considered "Vulnerable"; this is an excellent route for this bird.
- STREAK-THROATED BUSH-TYRANT** (*Myiotheretes striaticollis*) – Mike spotted one above San Lorenzo.
- RUFOUS-WEBBED BUSH-TYRANT** (*Polioptila rufipennis*) – It took a while to find some on a rainy morning above Celendin, but we ended up with good views, including of bird hovering in typical kestrel manner.
- TUMBES TYRANT** (*Tumbezia salvini*) – Closely related to the chat-tyrants, this monotypic genus was seen wonderfully well at Chaparri, with another in Quebrada Limon the next day. Known from the edge of Ecuador, it is not quite an endemic, but certainly a regional specialty; it is considered "Near Threatened."
- JELSKI'S CHAT-TYRANT** (*Ochthoeca jelskii*) – Cathy got us on a pair that was approaching silently above Hacienda Limon, providing good views of what can be a skulker; another the next day. This chat-tyrant has a limited range in southern Ecuador and northern Peru.
- RUFOUS-BREASTED CHAT-TYRANT** (*Ochthoeca rufipectoralis*) – This attractive and often conspicuous chat-tyrant (a "good" chat-tyrant) was seen several times above the Rio Chido and around Abra Barro Negro.

BROWN-BACKED CHAT-TYRANT (*Ochthoeca fumicolor*) – A bird of high elevations, seen near Abra Barro Negro and above Celendin.

PIURA CHAT-TYRANT (*Ochthoeca piurae*) – One of the "bad" chat-tyrants, we had to work to see this skulker well this year, eventually finding a couple below Abra Porculla. It is considered "Near Threatened." [E]

WHITE-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT (*Ochthoeca leucophrys*) – Several in the Cajamarca region, near the northern end of the range.

LONG-TAILED TYRANT (*Colonia colonus*) – Barbara found one near Afluente; zooms were in full use on the telescopes!

RUFOUS FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus semirufus*) – We had good views after quite a bit of looking at Batan Grande. This distinctive *Myiarchus*, genetically close to the mourners, may be returned to the monotypic genus *Muscifur*. It is considered "Endangered," with a population under 10,000. [E]

DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps*) [*]

SOOTY-CROWNED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus phaeocephalus interior*) – A few of this Tumbesian species in the Jaen region.

PALE-EDGED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus cephalotes*) – Seen a couple of times at and below Abra Patricia.

BROWN-CRESTED FLYCATCHER (*Myiarchus tyrannulus*) – A silent bird was seen near Tamborapa and one was heard at dawn at Gotas de Agua.

GREAT KISKADEE (*Pitangus sulphuratus*) – Heard near Jaen, seen at Aguas Verdes.

SOCIAL FLYCATCHER (*Myiozetetes similis*) – Another large lowland flycatcher seen in the same areas.

GRAY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER (*Myiozetetes granadensis*) – Ditto at Aguas Verdes.

BAIRD'S FLYCATCHER (*Myiodynastes bairdii*) – Good views on the Pacific slope, from Batan Grande to Chaparri and Quebrada Limon.

PIRATIC FLYCATCHER (*Legatus leucophaeus*) – Seen and heard in the coffee plantations above Pedro Ruiz.

TROPICAL KINGBIRD (*Tyrannus melancholicus*) – Widespread, often following clearings well up into the Andes.

Cotingidae (Cotingas)

GREEN-AND-BLACK FRUITEATER (*Pipreola riefferii*) – Common by voice, and while shy, a series of sightings around Abra Patricia.

BARRED FRUITEATER (*Pipreola arcuata*) [*]

PERUVIAN PLANTCUTTER (*Phytotoma raimondii*) – The first one got away fairly quickly, but with another hour of searching we ended up with great views of a singing bird at Batan Grande. Peruvian Plantcutter is considered "Endangered," with a population under 1,000; its *Prosopis* woodland has been decimated. (on the triplist cover) [E]

RED-CRESTED COTINGA (*Ampelion rubrocristatus*) – Good views in high elevation shrubbery and forest from Leimebamba to Celendin.

ANDEAN COCK-OF-THE-ROCK (*Rupicola peruvianus*) – A lek could be heard above Afluente, and with time we had several encounters with birds moving through the forest patches there and near Aguas Verdes. Spectacular.

Tityridae (Tityras and Allies)

MASKED TITYRA (*Tityra semifasciata*) – Several on the east slope.

GREEN-BACKED BECARD (YELLOW-CHEEKED) (*Pachyramphus viridis xanthogenys*) – Erika got us on a responsive bird above Pedro Ruiz. This foothill taxon is often split as Yellow-cheeked Becard.

BARRED BECARD (*Pachyramphus versicolor*) – Several encounters around Abra Patricia and Leimebamba.

BLACK-AND-WHITE BECARD (*Pachyramphus albogriseus*) – Seen first near Tamborapa, and again on the east slope above Afluente.

ONE-COLORED BECARD (*Pachyramphus homochrous*) – Hector spotted a male in Quebrada Limon; at the southern edge of its range, and the first we have seen here (although known from the area).

Vireonidae (Vireos)

BROWN-CAPPED VIREO (*Vireo leucophrys*) – A couple with a flock above Afluente.

RED-EYED VIREO (*Vireo olivaceus*) – Seen near Tamborapa and heard above Pedro Ruiz, probably all local breeders.

OLIVACEOUS GREENLET (*Hylophilus olivaceus*) – Seen with a mixed flock near Afluente; a foothill species.

RUFOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE (*Cyclarhis gujanensis*) – Often heard, and seen periodically throughout the route. We saw two or more subspecies of the virenticeps group, some with rather rufous crowns in addition to brows, and more

green and yellow coloration elsewhere (splits not anticipated).

Corvidae (Crows, Jays, and Magpies)

WHITE-COLLARED JAY (*Cyanolyca viridicyanus*) – We were hoping they would be with the caciques, and Martha spotted them--we ended up with good views of at least two, and then had more distant views the next day farther above Leimebamba. Dan, our Gray Jay expert, particularly enjoyed these corvids.

GREEN JAY (*Cyanocorax yncas*) – Heard and seen several times from Jaen to above Balsas. South American forms are sometimes split as "Inca Jay."

WHITE-TAILED JAY (*Cyanocorax mystacalis*) – This striking Tumbesian species was enjoyed several times: Batan Grande, Chaparri, and Quebrada Limon.

Hirundinidae (Swallows)

BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW (*Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*) – Common and widespread.

BROWN-BELLIED SWALLOW (*Orochelidon murina*) – A few in the wet highlands.

SOUTHERN ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*) – A few at lower elevations in the east.

GRAY-BREASTED MARTIN (*Progne chalybea*) – A few in towns on the coastal plain, and, as an upslope colonist, in towns such as Yambrashamba and Pedro Ruiz.

TUMBES SWALLOW (*Tachycineta stolzmanni*) – A difficult bird in general, this year we were lucky to have them overhead on "our" ridge, not the opposite ridge at Batan Grande. Great views of a local bird of Tumbesia. As split from Mangrove Swallow.

BARN SWALLOW (*Hirundo rustica*) – Common on the coastal slope. [b]

CHESTNUT-COLLARED SWALLOW (*Petrochelidon rufocollaris*) – Briefly near Tinajones, then a flock moving through Quebrada Limon, not an expected habitat/location (but they are wandering, not nesting, at this time of year). As split from Cave Swallow.

Troglodytidae (Wrens)

FASCIATED WREN (*Campylorhynchus fasciatus*) – Conspicuous, vocally and visually, in many dry areas.

THRUSH-LIKE WREN (*Campylorhynchus turdinus*) [*]

GRAY-MANTLED WREN (*Odontorchilus branickii*) – Seen by many in our large flock above Afluente.

SHARPE'S WREN (*Cinnycerthia olivascens*) – This split of Sepia-brown Wren was seen by one group at Abra Patricia. See Brumfield and Remsen, Wilson Bull. 108: 205.

PERUVIAN WREN (*Cinnycerthia peruana*) – Another part of the former Sepia-brown Wren, Peruvian is not normally accessible on this tour, but one group was able to see a group in bamboo above San Lorenzo after the Pale-billed Antpitta search. [E]

SPECKLE-BREASTED WREN (SPECKLE-BREASTED) (*Pheugopedius sclateri paucimaculatus*) – We had a responsive pair approach us closely in a thicket in Quebrada Limon. Formerly included in Thryothorus.

SPECKLE-BREASTED WREN (MARANON) (*Pheugopedius sclateri sclateri*) – This subspecies was encountered north of Jaen; splits have been proposed, another one of those judgment calls (how different is different enough?).

SUPERCILIATED WREN (*Cantorchilus superciliaris*) – Common on the Pacific slope. Formerly included in Thryothorus, which is now divided among four genera.

HOUSE WREN (*Troglodytes aedon*) – Widespread in drier and/or disturbed areas.

MOUNTAIN WREN (*Troglodytes solstitialis*) – A few encounters, along the Rio Chido, at Abra Patricia, and above Leimebamba.

SEDGE WREN (*Cistothorus platensis*) – First around Abra Barro Negro, then above Celendin. a.k.a. Grass Wren. Splits of this hemisphere-wide species are expected.

BAR-WINGED WOOD-WREN (*Henicorhina leucoptera*) – Barbara got us onto a bird that was approaching silently; good views in its stunted forest habitat near Garcia. It is considered "Near Threatened."

GRAY-BREASTED WOOD-WREN (*Henicorhina leucophrys*) – Heard often on the east slope, we saw them a couple of times as well.

SCALY-BREASTED WREN (*Microcerculus marginatus*) [*]

CHESTNUT-BREASTED WREN (*Cyphorhinus thoracicus*) – The incredible song was heard beautifully, and many managed a look, from a glimpse to good, above Afluente and at Abra Patricia.

Poliophtilidae (Gnatcatchers)

TROPICAL GNATCATCHER (WHITE-BROWED) (*Polioptila plumbea bilineata*) – Common and seen well on the Pacific slope; one of the first responders to Peruvian Pygmy-Owls.

TROPICAL GNATCATCHER (MARANON) (*Polioptila plumbea maior*) – The Maranon form, also locally common. Splits in Tropical Gnatcatcher are expected, one of them including these two types, which in turn are further split by some.

Cinclidae (Dippers)

WHITE-CAPPED DIPPER (*Cinclus leucocephalus*) – First seen by some along the Rio Chido, then by all from the bridge at Aguas Verdes.

Donacobiidae (Donacobius)

BLACK-CAPPED DONACOBIOUS (*Donacobius atricapilla*) – Several were in the wet, grassy pastures near Aguas Verdes.

Turdidae (Thrushes and Allies)

ANDEAN SOLITAIRE (*Myadestes ralloides*) – A series of sightings for parts of the group on the east slope, with a bird Harriet spotted below Garcia catching the rest up.

SWAINSON'S THRUSH (*Catharus ustulatus*) – Fairly common by voice and periodically seen on the east slope. [b]

PLUMBEOUS-BACKED THRUSH (*Turdus reevei*) – A Tumbesian specialty, Bill C. spotted a couple upslope in Quebrada Limon, and we improved our views the next day below Abra Porculla.

BLACK-BILLED THRUSH (*Turdus ignobilis*) – In the pastures near Aguas Verdes.

MARANON THRUSH (*Turdus maranonicus*) – Hector spotted our first above Pedro Ruiz, and we had a good look again in the telescopes at Hacienda Limon. A specialty shared with southeastern Ecuador.

SLATY THRUSH (ANDEAN) (*Turdus nigriceps nigriceps*) – A male seen in scrub below Abra Porculla was a bit of a dry-season surprise; a wet-season breeder in the area, seasonal movements are not well known.

GREAT THRUSH (*Turdus fuscater*) – Plain in appearance but a nice dawn song, as we heard above Leimebamba. Widespread and common in the wetter highlands.

CHIGUANCO THRUSH (*Turdus chiguanco*) – Widespread, sometimes occurring with Great Thrush, but also the only one in some high, dry areas.

GLOSSY-BLACK THRUSH (*Turdus serranus*) – Singing around Abra Patricia, including near the cabins; seen in the telescope several times.

Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)

LONG-TAILED MOCKINGBIRD (*Mimus longicaudatus*) – Impressively abundant on the Pacific slopes; more local, but still common, in parts of the Maranon.

Motacillidae (Wagtails and Pipits)

YELLOWISH PIPIT (*Anthus lutescens peruvianus*) – Singing strongly at the Lomas de Lachay in this wet year there.

PARAMO PIPIT (*Anthus bogotensis*) – Doing display flights and singing from perches in wet puna grassland above Celendin.

Parulidae (New World Warblers)

MASKED YELLOWTHROAT (MASKED) (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis peruviana*) – First seen in the Utcubamba Valley, with more above Balsas (east), Hacienda Limon, and above San Marcos; more than normal, probably thanks to the recent rain.

MASKED YELLOWTHROAT (BLACK-LORED) (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis auricularis*) – This coastal taxon was seen at the Lomas de Lachay; various splits in this species have been proposed, so keep track of where you see them.

CERULEAN WARBLER (*Setophaga cerulea*) – One winterer on 16 November above Afluente was at a locale where we have seen them before, but not for a long time. It is considered "Vulnerable." [b]

TROPICAL PARULA (*Setophaga pitiayumi*) – Seen at Chaparri and Quebrada Limon, where common in the tree exuding sap; another near Afluente.

BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER (*Setophaga fusca*) – Regularly encountered, especially with mixed flocks, on the east slope. [b]

THREE-STRIPED WARBLER (*Basileuterus tristriatus*) – Mike found our only ones, on the east slope above Afluente.

THREE-BANDED WARBLER (*Basileuterus trifasciatus*) – This Tumbesian species was fairly common in scrub below Abra Porculla.

CITRINE WARBLER (*Myiothlypis luteoviridis*) – Seen first above the Rio Chido, then at Abra Patricia. Genetic studies

have supported dividing Basileuterus, with this and the following now in Myiothlypis.

BLACK-CRESTED WARBLER (*Myiothlypis nigrocristatus*) – Nice looks, first above Leimebamba, then west of the Maranon above Hacienda Limon, and from Celendin to Cajamarca.

GRAY-AND-GOLD WARBLER (*Myiothlypis fraseri*) – Tough at this dry time of year on the Pacific slope, we had a couple that were surprisingly responsive in Quebrada Limon, and another below Abra Porculla.

RUSSET-CROWNED WARBLER (*Myiothlypis coronatus*) – Seen above the Rio Chido and heard and seen regularly around Abra Patricia.

CANADA WARBLER (*Cardellina canadensis*) – About ten on the east slope from Aguas Verdes to above Afluente. [b]

SLATE-THROATED REDSTART (*Myioborus miniatus*) – Fairly common, generally below the elevation of the next.

SPECTACLED REDSTART (*Myioborus melanocephalus*) – The high-elevation redstart, or whitestart as it is increasingly called.

Coerebidae (Bananaquit)

BANANAQUIT (*Coereba flaveola*) – Common, though somewhat patchy, from the dry coastal slope to the wet east slope.

Thraupidae (Tanagers and Allies)

MAGPIE TANAGER (*Cissopis leverianus*) – The tanagers are an amazing tribe, although geneticists are increasingly dividing that tribe into many tribelets. They are also amazing for their beauty and diversity, and it is often easier to throw the Thesaurus at them now, rather than try to come up with fresh words for glowing, stupendous, striking, incredible, stunning, and the like, so consider the thesaurus thrown at the tanagers. We saw Magpie Tanagers in disturbed areas on the lower east slope.

WHITE-CAPPED TANAGER (*Sericossypha albocristata*) – After missing it last year, it was great to connect again with this bird, one at which it is hard not to throw the whole Thesaurus. Wow! A flock below Abra Patricia.

RUFOUS-CRESTED TANAGER (*Creurgops verticalis*) – A pair with a mixed flock; for one group at Abra Patricia.

SUPERCILIARIED HEMISPINGUS (WHITE-BELLIED) (*Hemispingus superciliaris insignis*) – First seen high above the Rio Chido, then below Abra Barro Negro. This subspecies has a white belly, part of a leapfrog pattern in the Andes (yellow-white-yellow).

DRAB HEMISPINGUS (*Hemispingus xanthophthalmus*) – Distantly with a small flock as we started down from Abra Barro Negro (if you could tear yourself away from that view).

GRAY-HOODED BUSH TANAGER (*Cnemoscopus rubrirostris*) – Seen with a couple of mixed flocks below Abra Patricia.

RUFOUS-CHESTED TANAGER (*Thlypopsis ornata*) – Below Abra Patricia and again for the rest of the group above Celendin.

BUFF-BELLIED TANAGER (*Thlypopsis inornata*) – Shared with a corner of Ecuador, so not an endemic, but a regional specialty. We saw our first ones near Tamborapa, then again above Balsas on both sides of the Maranon. Good views.

CINEREOUS CONEBILL (*Conirostrum cinereum*) – Regular on the Pacific slope, then again in the highlands at the end.

BLUE-BACKED CONEBILL (*Conirostrum sitticolor*) – One with a mixed flock below Abra Barro Negro; unfortunately it did not stick around.

CAPPED CONEBILL (*Conirostrum albifrons*) – Several sightings along the Rio Chido, then near Abra Patricia.

TIT-LIKE DACNIS (*Xenodacnis parina*) – An electric (hard not to gush) male was briefly responsive above Celendin.

PLUSHCAP (*Catamblyrhynchus diadema*) – Hector had one with a mixed flock as we were descending (staggering down) to San Lorenzo after the Pale-billed Antpitta.

YELLOW-CRESTED TANAGER (*Tachyphonus rufiventer*) – Good views of a family group with the throng near Aguas Verdes. Near the northern edge of its range, we often miss this bird.

WHITE-LINED TANAGER (*Tachyphonus rufus*) – A couple in disturbed areas near Afluente.

BLACK-BELLIED TANAGER (*Ramphocelus melanogaster*) – #4000 for Hector, who brushed off our attempts to rename it Drably Dull-colored Seedthing, instead savoring the crimson plush plumage. a.k.a. Huallaga Tanager, a colonist of disturbed areas upslope from its limited range. [E]

BLUE-GRAY TANAGER (*Thraupis episcopus*) – A few on the Pacific slope, and more on the wet east side (populations with the white wing markings).

PALM TANAGER (*Thraupis palmarum*) – A few at the edge of the lowlands.

BLUE-CAPPED TANAGER (*Thraupis cyanocephala*) – Regular at middle elevations, especially around Abra Patricia.

BLUE-AND-YELLOW TANAGER (*Thraupis bonariensis darwini*) – One below Abra Porculla was followed by more in

the Marañon drainages.

HOODED MOUNTAIN-TANAGER (*Buthraupis montana*) – A couple were admired below Abra Barro Negro, and another was seen from the bus the following day.

LACRIMOSE MOUNTAIN-TANAGER (*Anisognathus lacrymosus*) – Seen by part of the group below Abra Barro Negro.

SCARLET-BELLIED MOUNTAIN-TANAGER (*Anisognathus igniventris*) – Some very good looks in the high country the last week.

GRASS-GREEN TANAGER (*Chlorornis riefferii*) – This distinctive tanager was seen several times above the Rio Chido and at Abra Patricia.

YELLOW-SCARFED TANAGER (*Iridosornis reinhardti*) – Given that we can miss this bird entirely, having half the group see this bird is OK, but for the half that didn't, a bummer. Thanks to Bill C.'s spotting and with the help of Mike's telescope and recordist Andrew Spencer's call note from Xeno-Canto, one group did get a good look below Abra Patricia.

[E]

FAWN-BREASTED TANAGER (*Pipraeidea melanonota*) – One below Abra Barro Negro, at 3,400m, an unusually high elevation.

ORANGE-EARED TANAGER (*Chlorochrysa calliparaea*) – Becoming tough on the fragmented east slope; two with a mixed flock above Afluente.

PARADISE TANAGER (*Tangara chilensis*) – Call it "Paradise" and you don't need a thesaurus! Fairly common on the east slope.

GREEN-AND-GOLD TANAGER (*Tangara schrankii*) – Several around Afluente and Aguas Verdes.

GOLDEN TANAGER (*Tangara arthus*) – With several flocks in the foothills.

SAFFRON-CROWNED TANAGER (*Tangara xanthocephala*) – One of the more numerous Tangara.

GOLDEN-EARED TANAGER (*Tangara chrysotis*) – Good views of this uncommon foothill species behaving like nuthatches near Afluente and Aguas Verdes.

FLAME-FACED TANAGER (*Tangara parzudakii*) – Several sightings around Aguas Verdes.

YELLOW-BELLIED TANAGER (*Tangara xanthogastra*) – Several at Aguas Verdes.

SPOTTED TANAGER (*Tangara punctata*) – Several at Afluente and Aguas Verdes.

BAY-HEADED TANAGER (*Tangara gyrola*) – Ditto.

GOLDEN-NAPED TANAGER (*Tangara ruficervix*) – For one group at Abra Patricia.

METALLIC-GREEN TANAGER (*Tangara labradorides*) – Fewer than normal; one sighting at Abra Patricia for a few folks.

BLUE-NECKED TANAGER (*Tangara cyanicollis*) – Common at lower elevations.

MASKED TANAGER (*Tangara nigrocincta*) – Two at Aguas Verdes; a lowland species at the upper edge of its range.

BERYL-SPANGLED TANAGER (*Tangara nigroviridis*) – Regular at Abra Patricia, seen again above Leimebamba.

BLUE-AND-BLACK TANAGER (*Tangara vassorii*) – Several sightings at Abra Patricia.

SILVERY TANAGER (*Tangara viridicollis*) – Seen regularly, with some especially nice views near the end at Hacienda Limon. a.k.a. Silver-backed Tanager.

BLACK-FACED DACNIS (*Dacnis lineata*) – Seen with several flocks in the eastern foothills.

BLUE DACNIS (*Dacnis cayana*) – Two above Afluente.

GREEN HONEYCREEPER (*Chlorophanes spiza*) – Another lowland bird at the upper end of its range near Aguas Verdes.

PURPLE HONEYCREEPER (*Cyanerpes caeruleus*) – Ditto, and common.

GOLDEN-COLLARED HONEYCREEPER (*Iridophanes pulcherrimus*) – One all-too-brief male with a throng at Aguas Verdes.

SWALLOW TANAGER (*Tersina viridis*) – Good views of several perched birds in the foothills.

STREAKED SALTATOR (*Saltator striatipectus immaculatus*) – This unstreaked subspecies of Streaked Saltator was seen at Batan Grande (uncommon on our route).

STREAKED SALTATOR (*Saltator striatipectus peruvianus*) – Common in the Marañon drainage, and fully streaked.

GRAYISH SALTATOR (*Saltator coerulescens*) [*]

BLACK-COWLED SALTATOR (*Saltator nigriceps*) – This Tumbesian replacement of Golden-billed Saltator was seen well below Abra Porculla.

GOLDEN-BILLED SALTATOR (*Saltator aurantiirostris*) – At the northern end of its huge range, Golden-billed was seen in several areas from Hacienda Limon to Cajamarca.

BUFF-THROATED SALTATOR (*Saltator maximus*) – A lowland species seen by some near Aguas Verdes.

Emberizidae (Buntings, Sparrows and Allies)

PERUVIAN SIERRA-FINCH (*Phrygilus punensis*) – This attractive (especially = not gray!) sierra-finch was seen on the last three days of the tour.

MOURNING SIERRA-FINCH (*Phrygilus fruticeti*) – At the northern edge of its range, we had several along the Rio Chonta near Cajamarca.

PLUMBEOUS SIERRA-FINCH (*Phrygilus unicolor*) – A few in the high country en route to Cajamarca.

ASH-BREASTED SIERRA-FINCH (*Phrygilus plebejus*) – One outside Quebrada Limon and a few more the next day below Abra Porculla.

BAND-TAILED SIERRA-FINCH (*Phrygilus alaudinus*) – Erika spotted it at the Lomas de Lachay; good views.

CINEREOUS FINCH (*Piezorhina cinerea*) – Plain but nice in appearance, and very nice as a regional specialty; seen at Batan Grande, Chaparri, and Tinajones. [E]

GRAY-WINGED INCA-FINCH (*Incaspiza ortizi*) – Recent rains helped get this species up and singing; good views of a responsive bird at Hacienda Limon. It is considered "Vulnerable." [E]

BUFF-BRIDLED INCA-FINCH (*Incaspiza laeta*) – The most attractive of our three inca-finches; close views east of Balsas, with more the next day on the other side. (on the triplist cover) [E]

LITTLE INCA-FINCH (*Incaspiza watkinsi*) – For a change we had to struggle with this one, but ended up with good views near Jaen. It is considered "Near Threatened." [E]

COLLARED WARBLING-FINCH (*Poospiza hispaniolensis*) – Joyce got us on our first at the Lomas de Lachay, and more were seen on the Pacific slope in the northwest.

BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT (*Volatinia jacarina*) – A scattered few.

YELLOW-BELLIED SEEDEATER (*Sporophila nigricollis*) – Hacienda Limon.

PARROT-BILLED SEEDEATER (*Sporophila peruviana*) – In this dry year on the Pacific slope we were fortunate to find a small flock in a tiny village below Quebrada Limon.

DRAB SEEDEATER (*Sporophila simplex*) – In this rainy year in the Marañon we found them singing near Jaen and in the lower Utcubamba.

CHESTNUT-THROATED SEEDEATER (*Sporophila telasco*) – Seen near Tinajones Reservoir and Jaen; in crops.

BAND-TAILED SEEDEATER (*Catamenia analis*) – First at the Lomas de Lachay, then in the high country at the end of the trip; common.

PLAIN-COLORED SEEDEATER (*Catamenia inornata*) – Small numbers at many stops in the Andes before Cajamarca.

DULL-COLORED GRASSQUIT (*Tiaris obscurus*) – Like Drab Seedeater, responding well to the rains in the Marañon basin.

MOUSTACHED FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa mystacalis*) – Good views on both sides of Abra Barro Negro.

BLACK-THROATED FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa brunneiventris*) – Common at high elevations near the end of the tour.

WHITE-SIDED FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa albilatera*) – Regular around Abra Patricia, again above Leimebamba.

RUSTY FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa sittoides*) – Several sightings, perhaps best seen when found above Leimebamba by Martha and Erika.

BLuish FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa caerulescens*) – Seen regularly around Owllet Lodge.

MASKED FLOWERPIERCER (*Diglossa cyanea*) – Fairly common in areas of upper montane forest.

SAFFRON FINCH (*Sicalis flaveola*) – Small numbers in arid, open areas at low elevation.

GRASSLAND YELLOW-FINCH (*Sicalis luteola*) – Three were seen briefly as we disturbed them in puna grassland on "Hillstar Hill."

SULPHUR-THROATED FINCH (*Sicalis taczanowskii*) – Flocks were coming to drink at Chaparri, and we had the treat of watching them gather and then drop to drink. This is the most reliable place we know for this species, which is difficult in much of its limited range.

RED-CRESTED FINCH (*Coryphospingus cucullatus*) – We found this isolated population a couple of times near Jaen.

BLACK-CAPPED SPARROW (*Arremon abeillei abeillei*) – The Pacific slope population of this Tumbesian sparrow was extra scarce this year: Singles were seen in Quebrada Limon and below Abra Porculla.

BLACK-CAPPED SPARROW (*Arremon abeillei nigriceps*) – The green-backed Maranon subspecies was seen well near Tamborapa, with less struggle than normal, and another was at Gotas de Agua the next morning.

GRAY-BROWED BRUSH-FINCH (*Arremon assimilis*) – We saw this handsome bird below Abra Porculla (*nigrifrons*) and above Leimebamba (*nominata*). Recent genetic studies by C. D. Cadena and colleagues have resulted in many splits of the former Stripe-headed Brush-Finch; we saw two subspecies of Gray-browed, the only species on the tour route.

YELLOW-BREASTED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes latinuchus latinuchus*) – Fairly common, including right around Owllet Lodge.

YELLOW-BREASTED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes latinuchus baroni*) – This visually distinctive subspecies was seen from above Hacienda Limon to Cajamarca; a split is not expected.

RUFOUS-EARED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes rufigenis*) – This lovely bird was enjoyed (very responsive!) above Celendin where tour participant Dave Pearson had found them several years ago; near the northern end of its range. It is considered "Near Threatened." (on the triplist cover) [E]

WHITE-WINGED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes leucopterus*) – Common below Abra Porculla.

WHITE-HEADED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes albiceps*) – Seen well at Chaparri, then enjoyed feeding in the flowering *Erythrinas* in Quebrada Limon; a Tumbesian specialty and a very low-elevation *Atlapetes*.

BAY-CROWNED BRUSH-FINCH (*Atlapetes seebohmi*) – Another Tumbesian brush-finch, and more of a struggle; seen with some patience and luck below Abra Porculla.

TUMBES SPARROW (*Rhynchospiza stolzmanni*) – Several nice views at Chaparri. Genetic studies have returned it to *Rhynchospiza* (from *Aimophila*).

YELLOW-BROWED SPARROW (*Ammodramus aurifrons*) – Found in a pasture above Afluente.

RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW (*Zonotrichia capensis*) – Common and widespread, absent from only a few areas.

COMMON BUSH-TANAGER (NORTHERN ANDES) (*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus hiaticolus*) – Audible from our cabins at Owllet Lodge, and seen daily around Abra Patricia. From a recent genetic study (Weir et al., MPE 2007), this clumps with a large group in Colombia and Ecuador (*flavopectus*); expect splits in this species.

ASHY-THROATED BUSH-TANAGER (*Chlorospingus canigularis*) – Several at middle elevations above Afluente.

Cardinalidae (Cardinals and Allies)

HEPATIC TANAGER (HIGHLAND) (*Piranga flava lutea*) – A bird of dry woodland rather than wet forest; multiple sightings, including singing nicely at our camp near Balsas. These resident Andean populations are sometimes split.

SUMMER TANAGER (*Piranga rubra*) – About a dozen wintering birds in the Eastern Cordillera. [b]

SCARLET TANAGER (*Piranga olivacea*) – One high overhead near Aguas Verdes. [b]

WHITE-WINGED TANAGER (*Piranga leucoptera*) – A family group was seen at our breakfast spot above Afluente.

GOLDEN-BELLIED GROSBEAK (*Pheucticus chrysogaster*) – This stunning bird was seen daily in dry habitats throughout the route. As split from Yellow Grosbeak.

Icteridae (Troupials and Allies)

PERUVIAN MEADOWLARK (*Sturnella bellicosa*) – First in the Lomas, then intermittently, especially in crops and pastures. a.k.a. Peruvian Red-breasted Meadowlark.

SCRUB BLACKBIRD (*Dives warszewiczi*) – A few of this relative of *Melodius* Blackbird were seen around Olmos and Quebrada Limon, then again locally in the Maranon.

ORIOLE BLACKBIRD (*Gymnomystax mexicanus*) – A real surprise was finding a family group along the Rio Utcubamba at 2000m, well above the typical elevation of this lowland (Amazonian) bird.

SHINY COWBIRD (*Molothrus bonariensis*) – A few at the start of the trip, but absent from the wet montane regions and highlands.

GIANT COWBIRD (*Molothrus oryzivorus*) – Several were seen in oropendola country on the east slope.

WHITE-EDGED ORIOLE (*Icterus graceannae*) – A Tumbesian specialty, seen in the flowering *Ingas* at Chaparri, and in the *Erythrinas* of Quebrada Limon.

YELLOW-TAILED ORIOLE (*Icterus mesomelas*) – Good looks in Quebrada Limon, with more in Maranon basin (Utcubamba, Balsas).

MOUNTAIN CACIQUE (GOLDEN-SHOULDERED) (*Cacicus chrysonotus peruvianus*) – A couple of flocks above Leimebamba, memorably with the White-collared Jays.

YELLOW-RUMPED CACIQUE (*Cacicus cela*) – In the lowlands around Aguas Verdes.

RUSSET-BACKED OROPENDOLA (*Psarocolius angustifrons*) – Ditto, upslope to Afluente.

CRESTED OROPENDOLA (*Psarocolius decumanus*) – Ditto.

Fringillidae (Siskins, Crossbills, and Allies)

PURPLE-THROATED EUPHONIA (*Euphonia chlorotica*) – Fairly common around Jaen and Balsas, typical dry Maranon areas for this species.

THICK-BILLED EUPHONIA (*Euphonia lanirostris*) – A couple in Quebrada Limon, a few more in the foothills of the east.

GOLDEN-RUMPED EUPHONIA (*Euphonia cyanocephala*) – This beautiful split of Blue-hooded Euphonia was seen first at Hacienda Chillo, singing in mistletoe, and ogled again above San Marcos.

BRONZE-GREEN EUPHONIA (*Euphonia mesochrysa*) – For part of the group near Aguas Verdes.

ORANGE-BELLIED EUPHONIA (*Euphonia xanthogaster*) – Fairly common on the east slope.

BLUE-NAPED CHLOROPHONIA (*Chlorophonia cyanea*) – Hector spotted a couple near breakfast above Afluente, and several were seen near Aguas Verdes.

CHESTNUT-BREASTED CHLOROPHONIA (*Chlorophonia pyrrhophrys*) – Three sightings is very good (we often miss the species entirely), unfortunately all of them can be characterized as too brief/for part of the group only.

LESSER GOLDFINCH (*Spinus psaltria*) – Near the southern limit of its range at Hacienda Limon and above San Marcos.

HOODED SISKIN (*Spinus magellanicus*) – Widespread from the western foothills to above treeline.

OLIVACEOUS SISKIN (*Spinus olivaceus*) – The replacement for Hooded on the wet east slope; Hector spotted two in mistletoe near Afluente.

Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)

HOUSE SPARROW (*Passer domesticus*) – In scattered communities, always a sign of progress! **[H]**

MAMMALS

SQUIRREL SP. (*Sciurus stramineus*) – Generally known as Guayaquil Squirrel. This handsome squirrel was seen licking sap off a trunk at Batan Grande and visiting *Erythrina*s in Quebrada Limon.

SECHURAN FOX (*Pseudalopex sechurae*) – Wild animal are delightfully tame around Chaparri; our first one was along the entrance road, truly in the wild. (on the triplist cover)

SPECTACLED BEAR (*Tremarctos ornatus*) – At Chaparri we were thrilled to see a mother and a cub, the cub up in a tree, from which it climbed down to join Mom and disappear. Mom was a rehab animal (e.g., from a circus) released there a couple of years ago, the cub a wild birth (apparently fathered in the wild based on the chronology), their presence perhaps in part attributable to the other rehab animals still in captivity, but still leading a wild life. A seldom seen Spectacled Paddington.

TAYRA (*Eira barbara*) – Mike and several others saw one below Abra Porculla, which was novel, and one or more was again raiding the banana feeders at Owllet Lodge. Joyce obtained fun video of one draining a hummingbird feeder.

SOUTHERN SEA LION (*Otaria byronia*) – Seen off of Puerto Eten.

COLLARED PECCARY (*Tayassu tajacu*) – Hmm, not sure where we stand on this. One encountered while owling was almost certainly a pet at some level, others seen by some the next day apparently not.

WHITE-TAILED DEER (*Odocoileus virginianus*) – The right side of the bus saw several as we were driving into Chaparri (widespread in South America, but seldom seen here in comparison with where many of us live).

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Other critters:

Blue-headed Whiptail Lizard, *Dicrodon guttulatatum*; lovely in the dunes at Batan Grande.

Western Curly-tailed Lizard, *Microlophus occipitalis*; Quebrada Limon.

Koepcke's Curly-tailed Lizard, *Microlophus koepckeorum* (formerly *Tropidurus*); Rio Chamaya, 800m, during a women's rest stop; above Balsas, 1,500m;

Green Iguana, *Iguana iguana*; Chaparri

large swimming-pool drinking bat; Jaen

occasional other bats

termite emergence near Tamborapa

millipedes all over near Jaen

earsplitting cicadas; Jaen

frog with eggs on back near Tamborapa

toads

slugs and snails on the Pale-billed Antpitta hike

white-winged grasshoppers near Aguas Verdes

injured vine snake (perhaps *Oxybelis aeneus*) above Balsas, 1,500m

dead snake, road kill, several

huge Tarantula, above Hacienda Limon, not adopted by Mike

unseen tinkling amphibians in the puna grassland

Lubber of great size; above San Marcos

A fine collection of butterflies at several stops, many photographed and being identified by Sherry & Deby, with the help of their friend Kim

An incredible collection of moths at Owlet Lodge every foggy or rainy night.

In addition, about half of the group arranged a foray south of Lima (Villa marshes, Pucusana) before the tour and enjoyed Humboldt Penguin, Red-legged Cormorant, Inca Tern, and Surf Cinclodes, among many. About half of the group also ventured out the last day to the Ventanilla area, seeing many waterbirds, including locally scarce Hudsonian Godwits and Red-necked Phalarope (thanks, Hector), as well as gorgeous Plumbeous Rails and

Totals for the tour: 535 bird taxa and 7 mammal taxa