

# Peru - Macaws & Machu Picchu

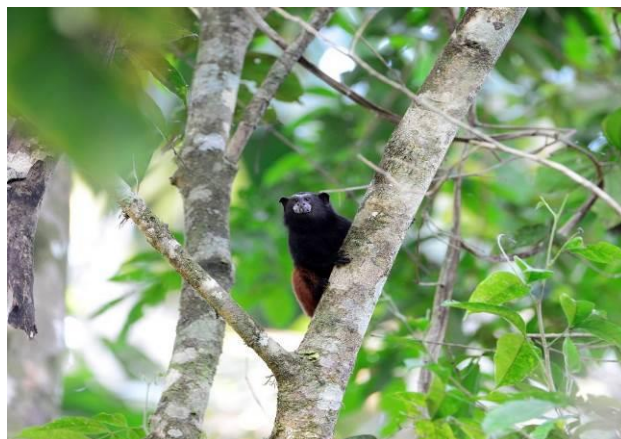
Naturetrek Tour Report

28 September - 13 October 2018

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Blue-and-yellow Macaw



Weddell's Saddleback Tamarin



Moustached Flowerpiercer



Chestnut-crested Cotinga

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Tour participants: Jose Antonio Padilla Reyes (leader) with 12 Naturetrek clients

## Summary

We had an amazing 16-day tour, travelling mainly in south-eastern Peru, where we visited the best parts of the country. We started in Lima with the Palominos Islands and Villa Marshes, moving on to the Amazon rainforest of the Tambopata region, and then the Highlands and the majestic city of Cusco and the fabulous Inca Empire. We visited the Manu Road, covering the cloud-forest habitat, known as the best road for birdwatching in the world. Finally, we got to Machu Picchu, the very famous Inca city that was never found by the Spaniards. I would like to thank all participants on this fantastic trip; we recorded 369 species of birds of which 11 were only heard. There were so many highlights, but one special one was perhaps watching the Tschudi's Woolly Monkeys.

### Day 1

**Friday 28th September**

The group arrived with no difficulties. The traffic in Lima very busy as usual, but we arrived at the hotel Jose Antonio Deluxe at about 8pm. Two of the group arrived a day earlier. We decided to meet at 7am for breakfast. The clients went straight to their rooms to rest, after a long day today.

### Day 2

**Saturday 29th September**

Today we didn't have a very early start; in fact, we left at 9.45am for the Palominos Islands and the Villa Marshes, two nice areas where we could get most of the birds along the coast and some seabirds, as we were going for a boat ride on the Pacific Ocean. So, after an excellent breakfast, we arrived at the harbour of "El Callao", one of the oldest harbours of South America. While we were waiting for our boat we found: Snowy and Great Egrets, Peruvian Pelican, Kelp and Belcher's Gulls, Spotted Sandpiper, Grey Plover, White-cheeked Pintail, one Sandwich Tern flying over us, Peruvian Meadowlark and Scrubs Blackbird, among others. That was a great start. We were ready to go and see the islands, so we boarded the boat and started our ride. On the way we found beautiful Inca Terns, Neotropical, Red-legged and Guanay Cormorants, Blackish Oystercatchers, many Peruvian Bobbies and, of course, the Humboldt Penguins, probably the most important bird for today. The local company that take us to see the islands also offers the chance to go swimming with the big Southern Sea Lions on the last island. This one is full of sea lions, more than 1000; however, it was rather cold, and we declined the offer. Instead, we went around one of the islands looking for the Peruvian endemic, Surf Cinclodes, which we eventually found, our first endemic of the trip.

Back on the shore, we headed to our next destination: Villa Marshes or Pantanos de Villa, located on the other side of the city. We had lunch on the way and then went first to a nice look-out point before reaching the marshes. Here we found Southern Beardless Tyrannulet, Vermillion Flycatcher, Pacific Parrotlet, Amazilia Hummingbird, Long-tailed Mockingbird, Southern House Wren, Blue-and-white Swallows, more pelicans, cormorants and others.

Once at the Marshes, we went straight to the area where the marshes meet the ocean, and we found Common Gallinules, Slate-colored Coots, Black Skimmers, Killdeer, many Wilson's Phalaropes in the water, American and Blackish Oystercatchers again, White-cheeked Pintails, Yellow-hooded Blackbirds (a feral population that is invading Lima, especially the marshes in the city), and other common birds.

Finally, we went for a walk inside the marshes where we found many species, including Many-colored Rush Tyrant, Wren-like Rushbird, Straited Heron, Grassland Yellow Finch, Great and Pied-billed Grebes, Croaking Ground Doves. We returned to the hotel for dinner and an early night as the following day was our flight to the Amazon rainforest in the Madre de Dios region of south-eastern Peru, at the Tambopata National Reserve.

## Day 3

## Sunday 30th September

After a very early breakfast (4.30am), we went to the airport to catch our 7.45am flight to Puerto Maldonado, the Biodiversity capital of Peru. We had a short a stop-over in Cusco and by 10.40am we were arriving in the city. After some re-packing and time at the office, we met our two local guides: Jair Mariche and Juan Carlos Yato and we took the bus and started our way to the native community of Infierno. After 45 minutes by bus, we took our motorized canoe to get to the Posada Amazonas lodge. We had a picnic lunch, and an hour later we were landing at the lodge. The lodge is a nice eco-lodge that works with the Ese-Eja native people and is located inside a private community reserve next to the Tambopata national reserve. It is in unique forest and has a very high canopy tower (37 metres). The humidity was very high and for the afternoon activity some people decided to stay at the lodge and rest. The rest of the group went to the tower where we saw a nice group of Red Howler and Toppin's Titi Monkeys. (The taxonomy and detailed distribution of Titi Monkeys is not clear, and sometimes they may be considered as Coppery Titi or part of the Dusky Titi group.) We also had excellent views of White-throated Toucan, Curl-crested Aracari, Bat Falcon hunting and eating a Palm Tanager, Crested Oropendula, and Blue-headed and White-bellied Parrots. It was a bit late and the sunset from the tower was just outstanding. We went back to the lodge for dinner and to rest.

Our Amazon rainforest part of the trip is just starting, so next day and the best bits are just about to begin.

## Day 4

## Monday 1st October

Today, we had another very early start of the day, breakfast was at 4.30am, and by 5am we were ready to depart. Today was the long boat ride to the famous Tambopata Research Center, a unique lodge, located along the upper Tambopata River, 50 kilometres away from Puerto Maldonado city, between two big protected area in the south-eastern part of Peru: The Tambopata National Reserve and the Bahuaja Sonene National Park. Tambopata Research Center or TRC, has been operating ecotourism since the 90's and its success is based on the Macaw project, long-term research where Peruvian and foreign biologists have studied the natural history of macaws, parrots and parakeets and the complex reasons they eat clay. On the way up to TRC, we made a stop on an oxbow lake called Tres Chimbadas, to look for Giant River Otters, the largest of all the otters, and other specialties. At the lake we were lucky to see Wattled Jacanas, Pale-vented Pigeons, Horned Screammers, Tropical Kingbirds, Hoatzin, Great Black Hawks, Grey-headed Kite, Red-throated and Black Caracaras, Red-capped Cardinal and Smooth-billed Anis. We also saw the amazing otters, who were eating, playing and showing great behaviour; they were rather distant but, using scopes and binoculars, we were able to have great views of this animals.

Back in the boat by mid-morning, we continued our way up to TRC, stopping at Malinovsky checkpoint, and at this smaller macaw clay lick known as Chunchu, where we saw Blue-and-yellow, Scarlet, and Red-and-Green Macaws, the three largest species in Peru. We also saw Orinoco Geese along the Tambopata River.

Three hours later, we finally arrived at TRC, where we had an easy afternoon and later we met again for a small lecture about Peru, dinner and a fascinating presentation about macaws and clay licks in Peru.

## Day 5

Tuesday 2nd October

Today we started before breakfast, to witness one of the most amazing birds shows in the world, The macaw and parrot clay lick. The clay lick started with Blue-and-yellow Macaws up in trees as well as Blue-headed, White-bellied and Orange-cheeked Parrots, White-eyed and Dusky-headed Parakeets, all coming to gather and check for predators before coming down to eat the lick. By 6am a big flock of parrots were eating clay, and then the large Blue-and-yellow and Scarlet Macaws came down too. We also saw Blue-throated Piping Guan down by the clay lick, Yellow-browed Sparrows, and Silver-beaked and Blue-and-grey Tanagers flying by the stream, among others. There was always something around to watch: macaws, parrots and parakeets never stopped flying and the show was just amazing. Today we also had for the first time the small Red-bellied Macaws, small but beautiful species only found in this part of the country.

Back at the TRC, we all enjoyed a nice buffet breakfast and a troop of Peruvian Black Spider Monkey which was crossing the lodge. Then we were ready again to explore some of the trails in this beautiful area; we decided to go to the Fish Pond, located on the island across the river. During the morning we found Little and Crimson-crested woodpecker, Scarlet-hooded Barbet, Black and Blue-crowned Trogon, Swainson's Flycatcher, White-winged Becard, and at the pond, the unique and beautiful Sunbittern, Pale-legged Hornero, Bluish-fronted Jacamar, Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner, and more.

The high humidity and the heat were affecting some of the members of the group, so it was time to return for lunch. Back at the TRC we enjoyed nice buffet lunch and rested until about 3.45 in the afternoon when we met again to explore part of the jungle just behind the lodge. Before the walk a big mixed flock of birds arrived in the trees by the lodge. Among them were Green-and-gold and White-shouldered Tanagers, Yellow-margined Flycatcher, Rufous Motmot, Forest Elaenia, and both Green and Purple Honeycreepers. Later, inside the trail, we had an amazing troop of Red Howler Monkeys, the very small Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin, Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner and Lettered Aracari. We also heard in the distance Eastern Sirystes and Plumbeous Pigeons. It was another great afternoon and the weather was again perfect, with no rain!

Today some people decided to go out on a night walk with our amazing local guides. On the walk they had, a big Chicken-eating Spider; also known as the Goliath Birdeater, it is one of the biggest species in the Tarantula family. They also saw a baby Green Parrot Snake, Smoky Jungle Frog and some other interesting night creatures. It was time for dinner, and then we updated for the check list; the end of another fantastic day in the Peruvian Amazon.

## Day 6

Wednesday 3rd October

Today some people wanted to have a second clay-lick experience, so we returned in the morning, and the activity was just amazing. We recorded the same species as the day before, but this time we also added four Blue-headed Macaws flying over, Razor-billed Curassow, Spix's Guan and Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers up in the trees, and Chestnut-eared Aracaris. Again, there were many of the Blue-and-yellow, Red-and-green, Scarlet and Red-bellied Macaws, Blue-headed, Orange-cheeked, White-bellied Parrots, and Southern Mealy and Yellow-crowned

Amazons, and the small parakeets like Dusky-headed and White-eyed. It was another outstanding morning in paradise.

We returned for breakfast and afterwards we all went for a morning jungle walk, so this time we needed to split the group in two and Juan Carlos took the general interest people into the forest trail and Jair and I took the birders to a big patch of bamboo on terra firma forest.

Here on this walk we had: Grayish and Cinereous Mourners, Round-tailed Manakin, Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher, Pied Plovers, Brown-chested Martin, White-banded and White-winged Swallows, Long-tailed Woodcreeper, and Blue-crowned Trogon (female), amongst others. At lunch we all met up and talked about our different experiences. The group with Juan Carlos also had an excellent morning where they saw Red Howler, Black Spider and Toppin's Titi Monkeys, and some good birds, including Paradise and Swallow Tanagers, Wedge-billed Woodcreeper, the very rare White-throated Jacamar and also, like us, the Round-tailed Manakin. The walk was hard because of the high humidity and the heat, but well worthwhile for both groups. We were very tired but happy with the amount of wildlife seen in the morning.

Some of the group met again at 4pm in the afternoon for our last activity together at TRC, and we explored the grounds of the lodge. We had some nice birds including Short-tailed Swifts, Paradise Jacamar, Inambari Woodcreeper, Rufous-bellied Euphonia, Western Striolated Puffbird, and Turquoise and Green-and-gold Tanagers. We also had fantastic views again of Black Spider and Red Howler Monkeys, and the small primate Weddel's Saddleback Tamarins. It was an easy but still very productive afternoon, especially after all the effort made by the group in the morning.

It was our final night in the Amazon rainforest, and we had to be ready for another early start to fly to Cusco and learn about the ancient civilization of Peru: Los Incas.

## Day 7

Thursday 4th October

In the early hours we were woken by a big storm which hit the mountains and the amazon rainforest. At 5am we were heading down to the river and by 5.30 we were in the boat and already going downstream, heading back to Puerto Maldonado. On the way down river we had some new and nice birds like Roseate Spoonbill, South American Burrowing Owls, Western Cattle Egrets, Black Skimmer, one Ladder-tailed Nightjar, Broad-billed Motmot, Gray-lined Hawk, Large and Yellow-billed Terns, Black Caracaras, Muscovy Ducks, more Orinoco Geese and others. We had to switch boats and continued our way down to the Rainforest Expeditions office in town.

We then flew to Cusco where we met Fabricio Cornejo, our local guide who took us at the hotel, the Andes de America. He then took the group for a short walking city tour around the main plaza and surroundings.

We met again by 6.30pm for the checklist. Unfortunately, the altitude was affecting one of the group; she was well treated and next day she was feeling much better. Tonight, group members chose their own dinner locations; some nice pizza places and a rotisserie chicken restaurant were amongst the favourite by the group. We spent the night in Cusco.

## Day 8

Friday 5th October

We started today at 7am. People were feeling the high altitude, so our pace was very slow. We first stopped at a small lagoon where we had Peruvian Sierra Finch, Hooded Siskins, Spot-winged Pigeon, Yellow-billed Teal, Andean Gulls, Andean Geese flying away, a juvenile Back-crowned Night Heron, Slate-colored Coots and Common Gallinules. Then we went for a short walk to find some more Andean birds. Here, we found Shinning Sunbeam, Black-throated Flowerpiercer, Golden-billed Saltator, Ash-breasted Sierra Finch, Band-tailed Seedeaters, Cinereous Conebills, Chiguanco Thrush and many Rufous-collared Sparrows.

Fabricio, our culture guide, then took us to Tambomachay, a nice Inca site where these ancient people used to worship the water, so there is water which has been running through some channels for centuries. After this, Fabricio took us to Sacsayhuaman, and explained to us more about the Incas and the history of Peru.

Then, we headed to Pisac in the sacred valley and we were walking over some Inca terraces and an Inca cemetery; here we were lucky to find Giant Hummingbird and a mega-bird for Peru: the highly localized, and endemic, Bearded Mountaineer. We had lunch and finally we arrived at Huacarpay Lake, located south of Cusco, where we found Puna Ibis, Puna Teal, Yellow-billed Teal, some Bare-faced Ground Doves, amongst others.

By 6pm we had to be at the hotel in Cusco as office staff of was going to come and meet us for a

In the evening we met Alcinet from Cock-of-the-Rock Lodge, who briefed about our trip to Manu Cloud Forest and our stay at CORL. She kindly talked us about what to bring and our activities for the next four days at CORL. We then went through the checklist, before dinner again on our own. A few people decided to go out, but the others decided to stay in and rest. It had been a very tiring and challenging day because of the high altitude, and also because next day we were starting again very early for our journey to Manu Road and CORL.

## Day 9

Saturday 6th October

Today we had breakfast at 5.15am and by 6am everybody was ready to our Cloud Forest part of the tour. So, we met Willian Huaman, our local guide, and we started our journey. After about 45 minutes we stopped for the second visit to Huacarpay Lake (as the first time was yesterday at the end of the day). Today we did the west part of it and saw Yellow-billed and Puna Teal, Yellow-billed Pintails, Andean Gulls, Puna Ibis (common), Slate-colored Coot, Common Gallinule, White-tufted Grebe, Plumbeous Rails, Wren-like Rushbird, Western Cattle Egrets, Cocoi Heron, Little Blue Heron flying, Andean Lapwing, Band-tailed Sierra Finch, Blue-and-yellow Tanagers, Bare-faced Ground Doves (better views than yesterday), Chiguanco Thrushes, and many more.

Then we went with the bus round the lake and stopped by a large group of Eucalyptus trees where we found the Peruvian endemic Rusty-fronted Canastero, Golden-billed Saltator, the very common Rufous-collared Sparrows, Band-tailed Seedeaters, and others. After this it was time to keep on moving towards the mountains. We arrived in Paucartambo, where William took us to see one of the best museums in Peru, featuring then local history and culture and especially the Catholic festival of the Virgen del Carmen, a party that takes place in Paucartambo every July for four days, where dancers wear traditional, extravagant costumes.

Back in the bus, we had to climb again as we had to reach Acjanacu, the entrance to Manu National Park and the official beginning of the Manu Road, one of the most famous birding roads in the world. That is mainly because of the drop in elevation over such a short distance; in fact every time you go down 300 metres in elevation you will find new species of flora and fauna in the forest. Going down the road was outstanding; our driver Joel, did an excellent work and we all felt very safe. It was raining a bit as we arrived in Acjanacu, so getting out of the bus was not a good idea. As we got lower in elevation, the clouds went up and we had an amazing view of the whole valley which made us stop for photos opportunities. As we were taking pictures, two Gray-breasted Mountain Toucan were out in the open in a tree nearby, and Rust-and-yellow Tanagers were also moving around, a Great Thrush was behind us at the top of a small tree, and a fantastic Moustached Flowerpiercer was out in the open singing for a long time. What a magnificent moment we had in the elfin forest.

We were running a bit late, so we had to continue, and from the bus we were lucky to spot a Blue-banded Toucanet, the great Golden-headed Quetzal, and one of the rarest Cotingas in South America, the Chestnut-crested Cotinga, - what an amazing bird! For me was a great moment as I hadn't seen this bird in many years, so it was almost a lifer for me. After the Cotinga we went straight to Cock-of-the-Rock lodge, a nice, little eco-lodge, our home for the next four days. We arrived at CORL after dark, so we had dinner, did the checklist and went to bed.

## Day 10

## Sunday 7th October

Today we had breakfast at 7am. However, for those who still had a lot of energy, we did a bit of birding in the gardens at 6am. Here we began with quite a few Sparkling Violetears, Booted Racket-tail (male and females), Many-spotted Hummingbird, Violet-fronted Brilliant, White-bellied Woodstart and Wire-crested Thornbill. Later we added Green Hermit, Silver-beaked Tanagers, Russet-backed Oropendulas and many more. We also have some mammals this morning, like the Large-headed Capuchin Monkeys and Brown Agouti. (Large-headed Capuchins are considered by some to be a subspecies of Tufted or Brown Capuchin; the taxonomy is not clear

After breakfast and by 8.15am, we were heading up the road again to the Union Lookout Point. Before we got into the bus, we saw Lemon-browed Flycatcher, Palm Tanagers, Blue-necked Tanager and Yellow-throated Chlorospingus, amongst others.

As we were going up the road with the bus, we were looking, and at our next stop by the Union River, we found many Plumbeous Pigeons, Black Phoebes and Blue-and-white Swallows. A little bit higher in a rocky area we were lucky to find a nice female Lyre-tailed Nightjar with a chick; they were so close that we had them eye level from the windows of our nice bus. We finally arrived at Mirador (lookout point) Union. The weather was very good, so we could see all the way down to the Manu lowlands; it was just paradise.

At this point we had to turn around and start to head back to CORL for lunch, so we did, and on the way back we found a large family of Tschudi's Woolly Monkeys, also called Peruvian Woolly Monkeys. In fact, the parents were having a big "private moment", so after 30 minutes of monkey watching we got back to CORL for lunch. After a break until 3.30, when we met again to go to the lek of Andean Cock-of-the-rock. While waiting, just outside the dining room we had Paradise Tanager, Palm Tanager, Blue-necked Tanagers, more Wire-crested Thornbill, Sparkling Violetear, Green Hermit, and great views of Brown Tinamous coming to eat rice outside the kitchen.



We were back in the bus at 3.30 and 15 minutes later we are arriving at the lek of the Cocks-of-the-rock, where we watched another amazing nature show: about 10 males and two females, displaying and dancing to be able to mate and ensure the survival of the species – ‘natural selection’ as Charles Darwin would say. After almost an hour and a half, we decided to leave the small platform and continued up the road to try for the male Lyre-tailed Nightjar. Before doing that, we made a final stop on the Union creek, where finally we found White-capped Dipper, and a young Torrent Duck - just unbelievable! We had a couple of more birds for our trip list and some of the nicest in South America.

A few minutes later we were at the spot for the Lyre-tailed Nightjar. As soon as we got out of the bus, we heard the bird singing at the top of trees, and 10 minutes later we saw the male Nightjar, flying out of the forests and catching insects. The flight of the Nightjar is just amazing as you can see the very long, split tail that it has: another fantastic bird found in the cloud forest. Back at the lodge we had dinner and did the checklist.

## Day 11

## Monday 8th October

Today we decided to explore the road down from the lodge and get to lower areas in the Cloud Forest of Manu. Our time to start today was 5.30am for breakfast and by 6am we were starting to walk down the road. We passed a beautiful creek called San Pedro, and on the way we had Swallow Tanagers, Yellow-throated Chlorospingus, Blue-necked Tanager, Palm Tanager, another White-capped Dipper down by the stream, more Blue-and-white and Southern Rough-winged Swallows, Tropical Kingbird, Dusky-green and Russet-backed Oropendulas, Two-banded Warblers, a Bluish-fronted Jacamar, Black Phoebe, Olive-backed Woodcreeper and Azara's Spinetail, amongst others. About 15 minutes later, we had another stop just along the road, where we had birds like Yellow-breasted Antwren (rare), Marble-faced Bristle Tyrant, Slaty-capped Flycatchers, Double-toothed Kite and Bluish-fronted Jacamar again.

We continued down the road until a place called: “Quita Calzon” (1,100 metres) where Willian found a nice female Green-fronted Lancebill, Cliff Watson spotted a big Solitary Eagle, then we all saw an immature Double-toothed Kite and then a Swallow-tailed Kite both flying; this was another great stop.

As we were getting lower in elevations, temperature was increasing quite a lot, so things were starting to get quieter, and people more tired. We continued down and had another stop in a place called: “el potrero”, a nice big grassland located in the district of Patria. Here, we had two Southern Lapwing, Yellow-tufted Woodpeckers, Chestnut-eared Aracari, Smooth-billed Anis, and more of the Yellow-browed Sparrows. Five minutes later by bus, we came to Bamboo Lodge, a nice, little eco-lodge, where we were able to use the facilities. This place had a big garden full of verbena plants, so found here Sapphire-spangled Emerald, Fork-tailed Woodnymph and the fantastic little hummingbird Rufous-crested Coquette (female and male). We also saw Pale-legged Hornero, Hooded Siskins, Riparian Antbird and Tropical Kingbird. As it was nearly lunchtime, we went straight to the town where we were going to have lunch: Pillcopata, located 20 minutes away from Bamboo Lodge. After lunch we started our way back to CORL, but before that, we made a stop in a nice grassland area close to the town of Patria, and had Fork-tailed Palm Swift, Silver-beaked Tanagers, Ruddy Ground Doves, Smooth-billed Anis, Small-billed Elaenia and Blue-black Grassquits.

The heat was very bad and most people very tired, so we decided to close our eyes and made it back to CORL with no more stops; however, half-way back, a nice Amazonian Umbrellabird flew across the road. I decided to

stop the bus to try to find it again for the people at the back of the bus who couldn't see it. Out of the bus, but despite the efforts to find better views, we still couldn't see it that well. Although we did find it again, the bird was very shy and flew away; again, some people in the group missed it. Never mind, this is the case sometimes, and people still loved today's day.

We were back at CORL by 4.30pm, when we had some time to rest and pack, and at 6.30 we met again in order to do the checklist and have dinner. This was our last night in this beautiful habitat, a habitat that was the favourite so far for all.

## Day 12

## Tuesday 9th October

Today, sadly we returned to Cusco, so we had another early start, and by 6.45am we were already in the bus. The idea was to arrive in Cusco by 5pm. The day was beautiful, and we were able to see most of the cloud forest that we had missed on the way down, because it was already dark. As we got higher in elevation we stopped in the upper parts of the Manu Road, at an area known as Rocotal and then up in Pillahuata, where we had things like: Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer, Common Bush Tanager, Long-tailed Sylph, Beryl-spangled Tanager, and a bit further on, Chestnut-belted Chat-Tyrant, Tyrian Metaltail and Amethyst-throated Sunangel. Our next stop was lunch in the Acjanacu Pass, the entrance/exit to Manu. Here, while waiting for lunch we saw Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant, Masked Flowerpiercer, Sedge Wren and Shining Sunbeam. We enjoyed lunch at this beautiful spot and after we went for a little walk and saw White-banded Tyrannulet, Shining Sunbeam again, and the fantastic Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager. What a fantastic bird!

After this, we were running a bit late, so we got in the bus and went straight back to Cusco, with just a couple of comfort stops en route. We finally we arrived back in Cusco by 7pm. Here, we said goodbye to our great guide, Willian and our terrific driver, Joel.

We did the checklist at the hotel and group members were then free to go out for dinner or stay in and rest.

## Day 13

## Wednesday 10th October

We were almost at the end of the trip and this was probably the most waited-for part, as we were going to Machu Pichu, one of the new 'seven wonders of the world' and one of the most enigmatic places on earth.

So, we had breakfast at 5am, and by 5.30 we were heading to Poroy train station, located at about 30 minutes from the city of Cusco. We got there by 6am and by 6.40am we were on the way to Aguas Calientes, a small tourist town, located down at the base of the mountain of Machupichu, where we would spend the night in what I think is the best Hotel in the whole trip: the Inkaterra Pueblo Hotel. The train ride is considered as one of the most picturesque and scenic in the world. We followed the Urubamba River for almost three-and-a-half hours and from the windows we were able to see some White-capped Dippers and Torrent Ducks. Getting there by 10am, we had time to do the check in at the hotel and a little bit of birding on the grounds, where we had: Saffron-crowned, Blue-and-grey and Palm Tanagers, fantastic views of Thick-billed Euphonias, the colourful hummingbird Chestnut-breasted Coronet, the beautiful Gould's Inca, the near-endemic Green-and-white Hummingbird, and the common Sparkling Violetear.

By 11.30 we were ready to go to Machu Picchu, so Fabrizio came and pick us and took us to the Citadel. Before the tour in Machu Picchu, we had to eat something so lunch was at the Sanctuary Lodge, a hotel next to the entrance to Machu Picchu. As it was a buffet lunch, we all had plenty to eat, and later Fabrizio led the tour. The super-mega and endemic bird for Peru, Inca Wren, plus Blue-and-white Swallow, White-tipped Swifts and White-winged Black Tyrants were seen during the walk in Machu Picchu. Half way one of the group decided to head back to the hotel so I went with him while the rest of the group stayed with Fabrizio and did the whole tour. Later, at 7.30pm, we met at the lobby of the hotel for dinner. We all went down to Café Inkaterra where we did the checklist and had a fantastic dinner together.

## Day 14

## Thursday 11th October

This was the last full day of the tour, so I decided to give the group the options of either resting or doing a little birding with me in the grounds of the hotel. Two decided to join a small walk to see the rescued Spectacled Bears, four decided to stay in and rest, and the rest of the group came with me and did some easy birdwatching on the grounds of this fantastic eco-hotel. We saw Blue-and-grey, Palm, Saffron-crowned and Silvery Tanagers coming to the banana feeders, as were Thick-billed Euphonias, Dusky-green Oropendulas, and we also had great views of two male Andean Cocks-of-the-rock and Blue-banded Toucanets. We also found Gould's Inca again, Long-tailed Sylph (male), Green-and-white Hummingbird, Sparkling Violetears, and down by the end of the property, we had Barred Becard, Slate-throated Whitestart, Tropical Parula, Common Tody-Flycatcher, Blue Dacnis, and others.

We were back in the hotel by 9am and after some time off, by 11 am, everybody was out of the rooms, as it was time to check out of the hotel. At 1pm we went down to Café Inkaterra once again, but this time for our last lunch before taking the train back to Cusco.

Our train was schedule at 3.22pm, getting Ollantaytambo by 5.30pm and back to Cusco at 7.30 approximately. The train ride back to Cusco was again very nice with some good views of Torrent Ducks and White-capped Dippers again down by the river. As it was the last night in Peru and in Cusco, the group wanted to have the time to pack for the flight back to Lima and go to bed early as the flight to Lima was going to be at 7.22 the following morning.

## Day 15

## Friday 12th October

This was our last day together, and today we started very early with the transfer to Cusco airport and then back to Lima. In Lima we went for a tour in the Museo Arqueologico, Antropologico y de Historia del Peru located in the District of Pueblo Libre, 45 minutes from Lima Airport. Klaudia, who organised our transfer on the first day, was with us but as our local guide this time, full of knowledge about the Peru's history. She took us on a nice tour inside the museum where we saw the different people and cultures that inhabited Peru before the Incas and the Spaniards Conquistadores. Just Great!!

Then we went to a pleasant Colonial-style restaurant called "El Bolivariano", where we had our last lunch together. We also used the time to do our last checklist before returning to Lima Airport. At the airport, people had some time to relax in the Spa of the airport hotel, and by 5pm everyone went to check in for the international flight back to the UK.

## Day 16

Saturday 13th October

The flight arrived in the UK and another Naturetrek adventure came to an end.

Thanks are due to the following people:

Lima transfers and guide:	Klaudia Salazar and Christian Castro
Tambopata local guides:	Jair Mariche Juan Carlos Yato
Manu local guide:	Willian Huaman
Cusco local guide:	Fabricio Cornejo

It was the end of a fantastic Naturetrek tour in Peru. Thank you very much everybody - hope to see you back in South America any time soon!

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Large-Headed Capuchin

## Species Lists

Birds (✓=recorded but not counted; H = heard only)

	Common name	Scientific name	September - October													
			29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced														
1	Cinereous Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>										H				
2	Andean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta pentlandii</i>							✓							
3	Brown Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>									✓		✓			
4	Undulated Tinamou	<i>Crypturellus undulatus</i>						H								
5	Horned Screamer	<i>Anhima cornuta</i>			✓										✓	
6	Torrent Duck	<i>Merganetta armata</i>									✓			✓		
7	Orinoco Goose	<i>Neochen jubata</i>			✓				✓							
8	Andean Goose	<i>Oressochen melanopterus</i>								✓						
9	Muscovy Duck	<i>Cairina moschata</i>							✓							
10	Andean Ruddy Duck	<i>Oxyra jamaicensis</i>	✓							✓	✓					
11	Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>								✓	✓					
12	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>	✓							✓	✓					
13	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>									✓			✓		
14	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>	✓													
15	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i>								✓	✓					
16	Speckled Chachalaca	<i>Ortalis guttata</i>			✓		✓					✓	✓			
17	Andean Guan	<i>Penelope montagnii</i>									✓					
18	Spix's Guan	<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>					✓									
19	Blue-throated Piping Guan	<i>Pipile cumanensis</i>				✓	✓	✓								
20	Razor-billed Curassow	<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>					✓									
21	Humboldt Penguin - N	<i>Spheniscus humboldti</i>	✓													
22	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	✓													
23	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>	✓								✓					
24	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>	✓													
25	Puna Ibis	<i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i>								✓	✓			✓	✓	
26	Roseate Spoonbill	<i>Platalea ajaja</i>							✓							
27	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i>	✓							✓						
28	Striated Heron	<i>Butorides striata</i>	✓		✓											
29	Western Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>							✓	✓	✓				✓	

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September - October												
				29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
30		Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>			✓			✓		✓					
31		Great Egret	<i>Ardea alba</i>	✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		
32		Capped Heron	<i>Pilherodius pileatus</i>			✓	✓	✓								
33		Little Blue Heron	<i>Egretta caerulea</i>	✓							✓					
34		Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓					
35		Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>	✓												
36		Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>	✓												
37		Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i>	✓												
38		Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i>	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓
39		Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvillii</i>	✓												
40		Anhinga	<i>Anhinga anhinga</i>			✓			✓							
41		Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				
42		Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>		✓	✓	✓					✓				
43		Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
44		Solitary Eagle	<i>Buteogallus solitarius</i>									✓	✓			
45		Double-toothed Kite	<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>									✓				
46		Gray-headed kite	<i>Leptodon cayanensis</i>			✓										
47		Plumbeous Kite	<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>		✓	✓			✓			✓				
48		Swallow-tailed Kite	<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>									✓				
49		Great Black Hawk	<i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i>			✓	✓									
50		Roadside Hawk	<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓		✓		
51		Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	✓												
52		Grey-lined Hawk	<i>Buteo nitidus</i>						✓							
53		Sunbittern	<i>Eurypyga helias</i>				✓									
54		Sungrebe	<i>Heliornis fulica</i>			✓										
55		Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>	✓								✓				
56		Common Gallinule	<i>Gallinula galeata</i>	✓						✓	✓					
57		Slate-colored Coot	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i>	✓						✓	✓					
58		Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>	✓												
59		American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>	✓												
60		Andean Lapwing	<i>Vanellus resplendens</i>							✓	✓					
61		Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>									✓				

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September - October													
				29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
62		Grey Plover	<i>Pluvialis squatarola</i>	✓													
63		Killdeer	<i>Charadrius vociferus</i>	✓													
64		Collared Plover	<i>Charadrius collaris</i>			✓	✓										
65		Pied Plover	<i>Hoploxypterus cayanus</i>			✓		✓									
66		Whimbrel	<i>Numenius phaeopus</i>	✓													
67		Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	✓													
68		Surfbird	<i>Calidris virgata</i>	✓													
69		Spotted Sandpiper	<i>Actitis macularius</i>	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓						
70		Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>	✓													
71		Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>	✓													
72		Wattled Jacana	<i>Jacana jacana</i>			✓											
73		Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>	✓					✓	✓	✓				✓	✓	
74		Grey-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus</i>	✓													
75		Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>	✓													
76		Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>	✓													
77		Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>	✓													
78		Yellow-billed Tern	<i>Sternula superciliaris</i>					✓	✓								
79		Sandwich Tern	<i>Thalasseus sandvicensis</i>	✓													
80		Large-billed Tern	<i>Phaetusa simplex</i>			✓			✓								
81		Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i>	✓					✓								
82		Black Skimmer	<i>Rynchops niger</i>	✓													
83		Rock Dove - I	<i>Columba livia</i>	✓	✓				✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	✓
84		Spot-winged Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas maculosa</i>							✓				✓			
85		Pale-vented Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas cayennensis</i>			✓											
86		Plumbeous Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>									✓					
87		Croaking Ground Dove	<i>Columbina cruziana</i>	✓													
88		Ruddy Ground Dove	<i>Columbina talpacoti</i>		✓												
89		Grey-fronted Dove	<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>				✓	H									
90		White-tipped Dove	<i>Leptotila verreauxi</i>											✓			
91		Bare-faced Ground Dove	<i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i>							✓	✓						
92		Eared Dove	<i>Zenaida auriculata</i>	✓						✓	✓						
93		West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaida meloda</i>	✓													✓

	Common name	Scientific name	September - October														
			29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
		E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced															
94	Hoatzin	<i>Opisthocomus hoazin</i>			✓	H											
95	Greater Ani	<i>Crotophaga major</i>															
96	Smooth-billed Ani	<i>Crotophaga ani</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓					✓				
97	Squirrel Cuckoo	<i>Piaya cayana</i>									✓	✓					
98	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>						✓									
99	Rufescent Screech-Owl	<i>Megascops ingens</i>										✓					
100	Lyre-tailed Nightjar	<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>									✓		✓				
101	Ladder-tailed Nightjar	<i>Hydropsalis climacocerca</i>						✓									
102	Chestnut-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>											✓				
103	White-collared Swift	<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓				✓
104	White-tipped Swift	<i>Aeronautes montivagus</i>													✓		
105	Short-tailed Swift	<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>					✓										
106	Andean Swift	<i>Aeronautes andecolus</i>												✓			
107	Neotropical Palm Swift	<i>Tachornis squamata</i>											✓				
108	Rufous-breasted Hermit	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i>					✓										
109	Nedde-billed Hermit	<i>Phaethornis philippii</i>					✓										
110	Green Hermit	<i>Phaethornis guy</i>									✓						
111	Long-billed Starthroat	<i>Heliomaster longirostris</i>					✓										
112	White-necked Jacobin	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>					✓										
113	Lesser Violetear	<i>Colibri cyanotus crissalis</i>									✓						
114	Sparkling Violetear	<i>Colibri coruscans</i>									✓						
115	Wire-crested Thorntail	<i>Discosura popelairii</i>									✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
116	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	<i>Thalurania furcata</i>				✓	✓										
117	Many-spotted Hummingbird	<i>Taphrospilus hypostictus</i>									✓						
118	Green-and-white Hummingbird - E	<i>Amazilia viridicauda</i>												✓	✓		
119	Amazilia Hummingbird - N	<i>Amazilia amazilia</i>	✓														✓
120	Sapphire-spangled Emerald	<i>Amazilia lactea</i>											✓				
121	Blue-tailed Emerald	<i>Chlorostibon mellisugus</i>				✓											
122	Green-fronted Lancebill	<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>										✓					
123	Green-tailed Trainbearer	<i>Lesbia nuna</i>											✓				
124	Speckled Hummingbird	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>									✓						
125	Violet-fronted Brilliant	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>									✓						



	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced	Common name	Scientific name	September - October													
				29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
126		Chestnut-breasted Coronet	<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i>												✓	✓	
127		Shining Sunbeam	<i>Aglaeactis cupripennis</i>							✓	✓			✓		✓	
128		Collared Inca	<i>Coeligena torquata</i>												✓	✓	
129		Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagona gigas</i>							✓							
130		Rufous-booted Racket-tail - N	<i>Ocreatus addae</i>										✓				
131		Bearded Mountaineer - E	<i>Oreonympha nobilis</i>							✓							
132		Tyrian Metaltail	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>								✓			✓			
133		Long-tailed Sylph	<i>Aglaiocercus kingii</i>											✓	✓	✓	
134		Amethyst-throated Sunangel	<i>Heliangelus amethysticollis</i>											✓			
135		Festive Coquette	<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i>					✓									
136		Rufous-crested Coquette	<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>											✓			
137		White-bellied Woodstar	<i>Chaetocercus mulsant</i>											✓			
138		Golden-headed Quetzal	<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>											✓			
139		Blue-crowned Trogon	<i>Trogon curucui</i>			✓	✓	✓									
140		Black-tailed Trogon	<i>Trogon melanurus</i>				✓										
141		Masked Trogon	<i>Trogon personatus</i>												H		
142		Amazon Kingfisher	<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>			✓											
143		Amazonian Motmot	<i>Momotus momota</i>			✓											
144		Rufous Motmot	<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>		H		✓										
145		Andean Motmot	<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>														✓
146		Broad-billed Motmot	<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>							✓							
147		Paradise Jacamar	<i>Galbula dea</i>					✓									
148		White-throated Jacamar	<i>Brachygalba albogularis</i>					✓									
149		Bluish-fronted Jacamar	<i>Galbula cyanescens</i>			✓	✓	✓						✓			
150		Western Striolated Puffbird	<i>Nystalus obamai</i>					✓									
151		Black-fronted Nunbird	<i>Monasa nigrifons</i>		✓		✓										
152		Swallow-winged Puffbird	<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>		✓			✓									
153		Gilded Barbet	<i>Capito auratus</i>			H		H									
154		Black-throated Toucanet	<i>Aulacorhynchus atrogularis</i>				✓										
155		Blue-banded Toucanet - N	<i>Aulacorhynchus coeruleicinctis</i>								✓						✓
156		Chestnut-eared Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>				✓	✓					✓				
157		Curly-crested Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i>		✓												

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		September - October													
	Common name	Scientific name	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
158	Lettered Aracari	<i>Pteroglossus incriptus</i>				✓										
159	Gray-breasted Mountain Toucan	<i>Andigena hypoglauca</i>								✓						
160	Channel-billed Toucan	<i>Ramphastos vitellinus</i>					✓									
161	White-throated Toucan	<i>Ramphastos tucanus cuvieri</i>		✓			✓									
162	Scarlet-hooded Barbet	<i>Eubucco tucinkae</i>				✓										
163	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker	<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>		H			✓					✓				
164	Little Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis passerinus</i>				✓										
165	Scale-breasted Woodpecker	<i>Celeus grammicus</i>			✓											
166	Andean Flicker	<i>Colaptes rupicola</i>							✓	✓						
167	Crimson-crested Woodpecker	<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>				✓	✓									
168	Black Caracara	<i>Daptrius ater</i>			✓											
169	Red-throated Caracara	<i>Ibycter americanus</i>			✓											
170	Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>							✓	✓			✓			
171	Western Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>			✓											
172	Laughing Falcon	<i>Herpetotheres cachinnans</i>										H				
173	Collared Forest Falcon	<i>Micrastur semitorquatus</i>														
174	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	✓						✓	✓					✓	
175	Bat Falcon	<i>Falco ruficularis</i>		✓								✓				
176	Cobalt-winged Parakeet	<i>Brotoyeris cyanopectera</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
177	Pacific Parrotlets	<i>Forpus coelestis</i>	✓													
178	Orange-cheeked Parrot	<i>Pyrilia barrabandi</i>			✓	✓	✓									
179	Blue-headed Parrot	<i>Pionus menstruus</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓									
180	Speckled-faced Parrot	<i>Pionus tumultuosus</i>											✓			
181	Yellow-crowned Amazon	<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>				✓	✓									
182	Southern Mealy Amazon	<i>Amazona farinosa</i>			✓	✓	✓									
183	Scaly-naped Amazon	<i>Amazona mercenarius</i>								✓						
184	White-bellied Parrot	<i>Pionites leucogaster</i>		✓		✓	✓									
185	Dusky-headed Parakeet	<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>				✓	✓									
186	Red-bellied Macaw	<i>Orthopsittaca manilatus</i>				✓	✓									
187	Blue-headed Macaw	<i>Primolius couloni</i>					✓									
188	Blue-and-yellow Macaw	<i>Ara ararauna</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
189	Scarlet Macaw	<i>Ara macao</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								

	E=Endemic, N=Near-endemic I=Introduced		September - October													
	Common name	Scientific name	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
190	Red-and-green Macaw	<i>Ara chloropterus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
191	Chestnut-fronted Macaw	<i>Ara severus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
192	White-eyed Parakeet	<i>Psittacara leucophthalmus</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓								
193	Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes - E	<i>Cinclodes taczanowskii</i>	✓													
194	Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>							✓							
195	Pale-legged Hornero	<i>Furnarius leucopus</i>				✓						✓				
196	Rusty-fronted Canastero - E	<i>Asthenes ottonis</i>								✓						
197	Azara's Spinetail	<i>Synallaxis azarae</i>										✓				
198	Creamy-crested Spinetail - E	<i>Cranioleuca albicapilla</i>								✓						
199	Wren-like Rushbird	<i>Phleocryptes melanops</i>	✓							✓						
200	Montane Foliage-gleaner	<i>Anabacerthia striaticollis</i>									✓					
201	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor rufum</i>				✓										
202	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner	<i>Philydor erythropterum</i>				✓										
203	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner	<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>				✓										
204	Streaked Xenops	<i>Xenops rutilans</i>														✓
205	Olive-backed Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>										✓				
206	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>					✓									
207	Straight-billed Woodcreeper	<i>Dendroplex picus</i>				✓										
208	Plain-brown Woodcreeper	<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>				✓										
209	Elegant Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>					✓									
210	Long-tailed Woodcreeper	<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>					✓									
211	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>		✓			✓									
212	Inambari Woodcreeper	<i>Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae</i>					✓									
213	Plain-winged Antshrike	<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>					✓									
214	Dusky-throated Antshrike	<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>				✓										
215	White-browed Antbird	<i>Myrmoborus leucophrys</i>			✓											
216	White-lined Antbird	<i>Pernostola lophotes</i>				H										
217	Riparian Antbird	<i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i>										✓				
218	Yellow-breasted Antwren	<i>Herpsilochmus axillaris</i>										✓				
219	Red-and-white Antpitta - E	<i>Grallaria erythroleuca</i>											H			
220	Southern White-crowned Tapaculo	<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>									✓					
221	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i>	✓													

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222	Forest Elaenia	<i>Myiopagis gaimardii</i>				✓										
223	Small-billed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia parvirostris</i>										✓				
224	Mottled-backed Elaenia	<i>Elaenia gigas</i>										✓				
225	White-banded Tyrannulet	<i>Mecocerculus stictopterus</i>											✓			
226	Torrent Tyrannulet	<i>Serpophaga cinerea</i>												✓	✓	
227	Mottled-checked Tyrannulet	<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>											✓			
228	Streak-necked Flycatcher	<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>									✓					
229	Sepia-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>					H									
230	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	<i>Leptopogon superciliaris</i>									✓					
231	Marbled-faced Bristle Tyrant	<i>Phylloscartes ophthalmicus</i>										✓				
232	Many-colored Rush Tyrant	<i>Tachuris rubrigastra</i>	✓													
233	Common Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Todirostrum cinereum</i>											✓			
234	Rusty-fronted Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus latirostris</i>				✓										
235	Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher	<i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i>									✓					
236	Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant	<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>					H									
237	Slaty-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca frontalis</i>										✓				
238	Brown-backed Chat-Tyrant	<i>Ochthoeca fumicolor</i>										✓				
239	Cinnamon Flycatcher	<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>											✓			
240	Black Phoebe	<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓	
241	Smoke-colored Pewee	<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>								✓						
242	Vermilion Flycatcher	<i>Pyrocephalus rubinus</i>	✓													✓
243	White-winged Black Tyrant	<i>Knipolegus aterrimus</i>												✓		
244	Drab Water Tyrant	<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>			✓	✓		✓								
245	Little Ground Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola fluviatilis</i>				✓						✓				
246	Long-tailed Tyrant	<i>Colonia colonus</i>										✓				
247	Social Flycatcher	<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>				✓	✓					✓				
248	Great Kiskadee	<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>			✓	✓										
249	Lesser Kiskadee	<i>Philohydor lictor</i>		✓												
250	Lemon-browed Flycatcher	<i>Conopias cinchoneti</i>									✓	✓	✓			
251	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>									✓	✓			✓	
252	Sulphur-bellied Flycatcher	<i>Myiodynastes luteiventris</i>				✓										
253	Boat-billed Flycatcher	<i>Megarynchus pitangua</i>			✓		✓									



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286	Black-capped Donacobius	<i>Donacobius atricapilla</i>			✓											
287	Inca Wren - E	<i>Pheugopedius eisenmanni</i>												✓		
288	Moustached Wren	<i>Pheugopedius genibarbis</i>										H				
289	House Wren	<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	✓						✓	✓					✓	
290	Sedge Wren	<i>Cistothorus platensis</i>											✓			
291	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>									✓		✓	H		
292	Long-tailed Mockingbird	<i>Mimus longicaudatus</i>	✓													
293	Andean Solitaire	<i>Myadestes ralloides</i>											✓			
294	Great Thrush	<i>Turdus fuscater</i>								✓			✓			
295	Chiguanco Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguanco</i>							✓	✓	✓			✓		
296	Black-billed Thrush	<i>Turdus ignobilis</i>				✓										
297	Lawrence's Thrush	<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>				H										
298	Pale-eyed Thrush	<i>Turdus leucops</i>										✓				
299	White-capped Dipper	<i>Cinclus leucocephalus</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓	
300	Olivaceous Siskin	<i>Spinus olivaceus</i>									✓	✓				
301	Hooded Siskin	<i>Spinus magellanicus</i>							✓	✓		✓				
302	Thick-billed Euphonia	<i>Euphonia laniirostris</i>												✓	✓	
303	Orange-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>									✓					
304	Rufous-bellied Euphonia	<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>				✓										
305	Tropical Parula	<i>Setophaga pitiayumi</i>									✓				✓	
306	Two-banded Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis bivittata</i>									✓	✓				
307	Russet-crowned Warbler	<i>Myiothlypis coronata</i>														
308	Slate-throated Whitestart	<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓	
309	Spectacled Whitestart	<i>Myioborus melanocephalus</i>											✓			
310	Peruvian Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella bellicosa</i>	✓													
311	Russet-backed Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>			✓	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓				
312	Dusky-green Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius atrovirens</i>									✓	✓			✓	
313	Crested Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>		✓												
314	Olive Oropendola	<i>Psarocolius bifasciatus</i>		✓	✓		✓									
315	Yellow-rumped Cacique	<i>Cacicus cela</i>		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				✓				
316	Giant Cowbird	<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>		✓	✓			✓								
317	Scrub Blackbird	<i>Dives waczewiczi</i>	✓													✓

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318	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelasticus thilius</i>							✓	✓						
319	Yellow-hooded Blackbird	<i>Chrysomus icterocephalus</i>	✓													
320	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>						✓	✓	✓			✓	✓	✓	
321	Yellow-browed Sparrow	<i>Ammodramus aurifrons</i>			✓	✓	✓				✓	✓				
322	House Sparrow - I	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	✓													
323	Common Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i>											✓			
324	Yellow-throated Bush Tanager	<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>									✓					
325	Red-capped Cardinal	<i>Paroaria gularis</i>		✓	✓											
326	Bananaquit	<i>Coereba flaveola</i>										✓				
327	Magpie Tanager	<i>Cissopis leverianus</i>		✓								✓				
328	Rust-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thlypopsis ruficeps</i>								✓						
329	White-shouldered Tanager	<i>Tachyphonus luctuosus</i>				✓										
330	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	<i>Lanio versicolor</i>														
331	Silver-beaked Tanager	<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>				✓	✓				✓	✓				
332	Blue-grey Tanager	<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	✓			✓					✓	✓		✓	✓	
333	Palm Tanager	<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>		✓	✓	✓						✓		✓	✓	
334	Blue-and-yellow Tanager	<i>Thraupis bonariensis</i>							✓	✓	✓					✓
335	Blue-capped Tanager	<i>Thraupis cyanocephala</i>										✓				
336	Scarlet-bellied Mountain Tanager	<i>Anisognathus igniventris</i>											✓			
337	Yellow-throated Tanager	<i>Iridosornis analis</i>											✓			
338	Paradise Tanager	<i>Tangara chilensis</i>					✓				✓					
339	Tourquoise Tanager	<i>Tangara mexicana</i>					✓									
340	Green-and-gold Tanager	<i>Tangara schrankii</i>				✓						✓				
341	Golden Tanager	<i>Tangara arthus</i>									✓					
342	Saffron-crowned Tanager	<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>												✓	✓	
343	Golden-naped Tanager	<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>														✓
344	Blue-necked Tanager	<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>									✓	✓		✓	✓	
345	Masked Tanager	<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>											✓			
346	Beryl-spangled Tanager	<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>											✓			
347	Silver-backed Tanager	<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>														✓
348	Swallow Tanager	<i>Tersina viridis</i>					✓					✓				
349	Black-faced Dacnis	<i>Dacnis lineata</i>				✓										

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350	Blue Dacnis	<i>Dacnis cayana</i>					✓								✓	
351	Green Honeycreeper	<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>				✓	✓									
352	Purple Honeycreeper	<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>				✓										
353	Cinereous Conebill	<i>Conirostrum cinereum</i>							✓							
354	Moustached Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa mystacalis</i>								✓						
355	Black-throated Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa brunneiventris</i>							✓				✓			
356	Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa glauca</i>											✓			
357	Masked Flowerpiercer	<i>Diglossa cyanea</i>											✓			
358	Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - E	<i>Poospiza caesar</i>							✓							
359	Black-faced Brushfinch	<i>Atlapetes melanolaemus</i>										✓				
360	Greenish Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>								✓						
361	Grassland Yellow Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola</i>	✓													
362	Peruvian Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus punensis</i>							✓							
363	Buff-throated Saltator	<i>Saltator maximus</i>										✓				
364	Golden-billed Saltator	<i>Saltator aurantirostris</i>							✓	✓						
365	Black-and-white Seedeater	<i>Sporophila luctuosa</i>											✓			
366	Band-tailed Seedeater	<i>Catamenia analis</i>							✓	✓						
367	Plain-colored Seedeater	<i>Catamenia inornata</i>							✓				✓			
368	Band-tailed Sierra Finch	<i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i>								✓						
369	Blue-black Grassquit	<i>Volatinia jacarina</i>										✓				

## Mammals

1	Southern Sea Lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>	✓													
2	Weddell's Saddleback Tamarin	<i>Saguinus fuscicollis weddelli</i>				✓	✓									
3	Tschudi's Woolly Monkey	<i>Lagothrix cana subso tschudii</i>									✓			✓		
4	Large-headed Capuchin Monkey	<i>Sapajus macrocephalus (Cebus apella)</i>									✓					
5	Dusky Titi Monkey	<i>Callicebus moloch</i>		✓												
6	Red Howler Monkey	<i>Alouatta seniculus</i>		✓		✓	✓									
7	Peruvian Black Spider Monkey	<i>Ateles chamek</i>				✓	✓									
8	Capybara	<i>Hydrochaeris hydrochaeris</i>			✓											
9	Southern Amazon Red Squirrel	<i>Sciurus spadiceus</i>			✓	✓	✓									
10	Bolivian Squirrel	<i>Sciurus ignitus</i>									✓	✓	✓			



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11		Brown Agouti	<i>Dasyprocta variegata</i>												✓	✓				
12		Giant River Otter	<i>Pteronura brasiliensis</i>			✓														

Others

1	Spectacled Caiman	<i>Caiman crocodilus</i>		✓																
2	Yellow-spotted Sidenecked Turtle	<i>Podocnemis unifilis</i>		✓	✓	✓														
3	Smoky Jungle Frog	<i>Leptodactylus pentadactylus</i>				✓														
4	Green Parrot Snake	<i>Leptophis ahaetulla</i>				✓														
5	Goliath Birdeater spider	<i>Theraphosa blondi</i>				✓														



Andean Cock-of-the-rock