

Manu

Peru - August 2016 - Ben Schweinhart





Brazilian Tapir



Festive Coquette

1 Introduction

The lowlands of Manu National Park are among the most biodiverse habitats on the planet. I went on my second trip to the region in September 2016, and I focused on finding and photographing mammals and birds. I split my time between the Manu Reserve Zone and the new and excellent Manu Birding Lodge, which caters specifically to independent travelers. This report includes a description of these sites, species lists, and some of my photos. The rest of my photos are on my website www.tremarctos.com

The clear highlight of my trip occurred on one of my nightwalks at Manu Birding Lodge. I was listening to a mammal crunching leaves in the undergrowth (probably a Paca), when I decided to shine my light on the trail, only to see this large shape with orange eyes approaching rapidly and silently. After a few seconds, I saw the spots. The Jaguar wasn't stopping, so I said "stop," and it did only a few meters from me. We stared at each other for a minute before it turned around and returned to the dark. I checked further ahead only to see that it was returning. It halted at the same place, and stared again. It began to lower its hind legs, probably to sit, but maybe to pounce, so I said (literally) "you don't want to eat me," and it got up and returned to the forest. Amazing. The best wildlife experience of my life. I had many other much more difficult mammals on my target list, but I wouldn't trade this observation of a Jaguar for any of them.

Other mammals included Tapir at a clay lick near MBL, multiple observations of 10 species of monkeys (Monk Saki and Emperor Tamarin were highlights), Giant Otter, Kinkajou, Paca, and Capybara. I spent many hours searching for the rare Goeldi's Monkey without success. Strangely, there are at most one or two records per year at most sites where this monkey has been recorded, and it is unclear whether it is because it is only present sporadically



Red-and-Green Macaws



Bushmaster

or is just incredibly difficult to detect. It appears that the best site is an area about a two hour's walk from the Limonal check point (with multiple recent sightings), but I learned that too late to incorporate it in my itinerary.

This was my first Amazonian trip for which I had a good grasp of the avian vocalizations, so birding was very enjoyable. Rarities were Silky-tailed Nightjar, Amazonian Parrotlet (not uncommon by voice?), Black-capped Tinamou (seen), Slender-billed Xenops, Black Bushbird, Long-crested Pygmy-tyrant, Red-billed Pied Tanager, and Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak. Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo was unfortunately heard-only, as was Bar-bellied Woodcreeper. Other personal favorites included Pale-winged Trumpeter, perched Blue-headed Macaw, Pavonine Cuckoo, Crested Owl, male Festive Coquette, and Banded Antbird. I had already seen most of the specialties on my first trip to Madre de Dios in 2011, so I did not make an effort to track down all of them. I also didn't spend much time watching mixed flocks, instead relying on my ears to detect species that would be new for me. Birders reading this report should take that into account.

I didn't see many herps, but I am becoming more interested in them and will put more effort into finding them in future trips. I did see Smooth-fronted Dwarf Caiman, Mussurana, Amazonian Tree Boa, and several species of treefrogs. Oh, and a 1.5 meter long Bushmaster in the middle of the short path between the kitchen and my room at Casa Matsiguenka. This was my second encounter with my least-wanted animal in the neotropics, and it was a bit closer than I would have liked. Apparently this was quite a rare sighting - all the lodge staff wanted to see my photos, and guides that arrived several days later had heard about it.

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Rusty Treefrog



Capybaras

2 Timing

The northern summer is the driest part of the year in Manu, and is the best time to look for birds and mammals. However, the wet season may be better for herps. I had no rain in my entire time in the reserve zone, which is probably why neither I nor anyone I met saw a Jaguar resting on the banks. They are apparently quite reliable on sunny afternoons after rain.

3 Logistics

It takes a long time to reach good forest in the Southeast Peruvian Amazon. I flew from New York to Lima, and from Lima to Cusco. From here, it took two days to reach the Manu Reserve Zone. On the first day, I hired a car to go down Manu Road to Atalaya, stopping only briefly to observe mixed flocks and a couple Andean Potoos on their day roosts (no roost was known at the time of my 2011 trip). The next day, I went by boat to Boca Manu, then onward to Casa Matsigenka via the Limonal checkpoint. On my last day, a boat from another tour company took me to the Limonal checkpoint where the manager of MBL met me. I returned to Puerto Maldonado by boat and car, and flew back to Lima.

I arranged my visit to MBL through Saturnino Llactahuaman manubird-inglodge@outlook.com, and my visit to the Manu Reserve Zone through Vanesa Ccahua Gutierrez at vaneccg@hotmail.com or vaneccg12@gmail.com.

Approximate travel times:

- Cusco - Atalaya: One day by public transport, or private transport with two hours of stops
- Atalaya - Boca Manu: 5 hours
- Boca Manu - Limonal - 40 minutes
- Limonal - Casa Matsiguenka - 3 hours (going slowly to search for wildlife)
- Casa Matsiguenka - Pakitza - 1.5 hours (going slowly to search for wildlife)
- Boca Manu - MBL: 1 hour
- MBL - Boca Colorado: 5 hours
- Boca Colorado - Puerto Maldonado (by car): 2 hours

4 Costs

As of 2016, Manu Birding Lodge costs 550 soles per night for a single room, and 650 soles per night for a double room.

5 Equipment

I used a Fenix TK75 flashlight to spotlight mammals at night on this trip. In retrospect, I think it was far too bright, and probably scared away some animals. I now use a Fenix HL55 headlamp to locate wildlife, and turn on the TK75 only once I have found something. It affords more peripheral vision, which is good for locating herps. The headlamp uses a single 18650 battery and is very lightweight.

I very much like the Boombot Rex speaker as a playback device for birding. It is lightweight, clips onto my belt, and can be used with bluetooth obviating the need for annoying cables.

There is no electricity to recharge batteries in the Manu Reserve Zone, so I brought many extras.



Emperor Tamarin



Collared Forest-Falcon

Top-of-the-line optics are recommended for any tropical rainforest environment, due to low light conditions.

6 Acknowledgements

I would like to thank David Edwards, Jacob Socolar, Lieven de Temmerman, Barry Walker, and Sean Williams for information.

7 Manu Birding Lodge

Manu Birding Lodge was formerly known as Maquisapayoc Lodge, and is immediately adjacent to the temporarily closed Amazon Manu Lodge. The new owners are making a point of catering specifically to independent travelers. I cannot recommend MBL highly enough. Most lodges are reluctant at best to let visitors self-guide, but it was no problem at MBL. They were incredibly responsive to my requests, making breakfast for me at 1:00 AM and cleaning the trails of dead leaves so I could walk silently with little effort. The lodge is surrounded by excellent terra firma, and other habitats can be easily accessed nearby.

I arranged my visit to MBL through Saturnino Llactahuaman manubirdinglodge@outlook.com, one of the owners of the lodge. He was usually quick



White-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher



Paca

to respond to emails, and was very helpful with information. I reached MBL by boat from Boca Manu, and departed to Puerto Maldonado.

The lodge clearing is being developed as a hummingbird garden. I observed 10 hummingbird species there, the clear highlight being several male Festive Coquettes (the lodge mascot). It is also good for many other species of birds. Of particular note was a pair of Blue-headed Macaws that perched some (every?) morning in a dead tree near the southern corner of the clearing. There was also a fruiting tree frequented by several species of tanagers, manakins, and toucans (including Curl-crested Aracari).

There is a large trail network through terra firma. I found the Eagle, Tapir, and Quetzal trails to be particularly good for birds and primates during the daytime. Details are included in the species list below. The Eagle Trail affords views of the crowns of several tall trees, and it was in one of them that I finally got views of the Red-billed Pied Tanager I heard throughout my stay. There is a small aguajal palm swamp near the Tapir trail, and a much larger one at the large clay lick at the end of that trail.

I also spent many hours walking at night looking for mammals. This was my first time putting serious effort toward nightwalking, and my skills improved substantially through my short stay. It requires complete concentration - one has to look for eyeshine, walk carefully to avoid making noise or stepping on snakes, and listen for the movement of other animals in the forest. I observed Paca, Kinkajou, and Night Monkey most nights, and had two encounters with a Jaguar on or near the Tapir Trail. Ecologists who work in the Peruvian Amazon tell me that the fact that a Jaguar allowed herself to be seen on foot at night (and didn't run away) is a good indication that there is very little human disturbance. I saw far more on my own at MBL than walking with a

guide in the Reserve Zone.
























A very large clay lick frequented by Tapir is an hour's walk away at the end of the Tapir Trail. I spent a night there, and watched a Tapir eating clay for over an hour. There was also sign of Giant Armadillo in the area, but I did not make it there on my night walks (one was also reportedly seen on the Quetzal Trail in December 2016 during a herpetological survey). A much smaller clay lick is very close to the lodge, but I did not stake it out for long.

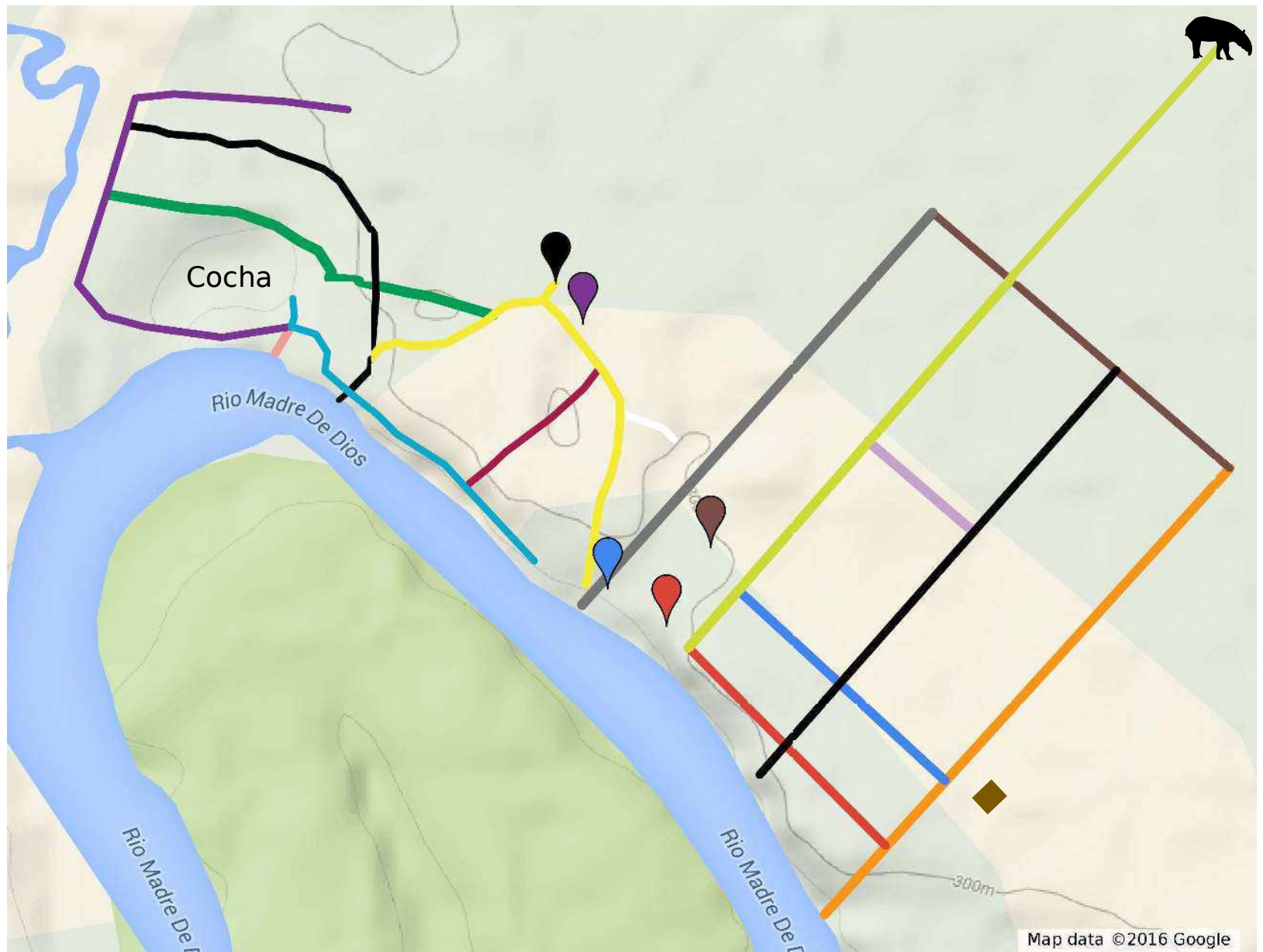
Saturnino plans to build a canopy tower this year, in an area frequented by a large canopy flock containing Red-billed Pied-Tanager among others. In the meantime, one can use the tower at Amazon Manu Lodge. I also went there to search for bamboo specialists (especially Goeldi's Monkey), but the trails in that habitat are no longer maintained. There is a large bamboo patch on the MBL property and Saturnino told me he was planning to build a trail to it this year. For more information on Amazon Manu Lodge's trails, email Walter Mancilla at amazon.manu.lodge.sac@gmail.com.

The Blanquillo Clay Lick and several oxbow lakes with Giant Otters can be reached by boat from MBL. I spent one morning at the clay lick observing macaws and other smaller parrots.

See below for a map of the trails at Manu Birding Lodge and Amazon Manu Lodge based on maps provided to me by Saturnino and Walter Mancilla. Note that the trails at the latter are not accurately drawn, which caused me some confusion in the field. Also, there is a road built by illegal loggers at the end of the bamboo trail which led to good habitat, but should be avoided due to safety concerns.

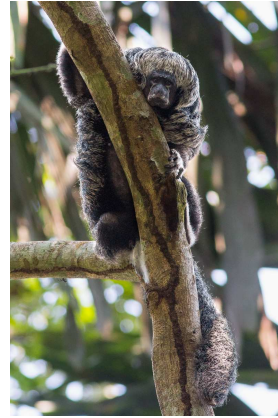
Manu Birding Lodge and Amazon Manu Lodge

-  Manu Birding Lodge
-  Small clay lick
-  Quetzal Trail
-  Tapir Trail
-  Jacamar Trail
-  Manakin Trail
-  Puffbird Trail
-  Tinamou Trail
-  Eagle Trail
-  Antbird Trail
-  Amazon Manu Lodge
-  Mammal Clay Lick
-  Canopy Tower
-  River Trail
-  Kolibri Trail
-  Tapir Lick Trail
-  Bamboo Trail
-  Monk Saki Trail
-  Morpho Trail
-  Manakin Trail
-  Look Out
-  Look Out 2
-  Large Tapir Clay Lick





White-fronted Capuchin



Monk Saki

8 Manu Reserve Zone

The Manu Reserve Zone is well-known to have very low hunting pressure. I went there in the hopes that I would have better chances to see some of the rarest mammals of the region. This didn't pan out, but the Spider Monkeys were quite tame relative to others I have seen in Amazonia.

It is a little difficult to arrange an independent trip to the Reserve Zone trip - a permit and guide are required, and one must go through one of several authorized tour providers. I arranged my visit to the Manu Reserve Zone through Vanesa Ccahua Gutierrez, who works with Casa Matsiguenka (a lodge near Cocha Salvador). She purchased three back-to-back permits for me, allowing me to stay longer than usual. I experienced several logistical problems during my stay, but the cost was lower than that given by other operators. I can provide more detail on the problems by email, if you are interested in arranging a visit through Casa Matsiguenka. Vanesa can be reached by email at vaneccg@hotmail.com or vaneccg12@gmail.com. A visit to the Manu Reserve Zone can also be arranged through Pantiacolla Tours, who were very helpful on my first trip to the region.

My guide was a former ranger for Manu National Park. He had seen most of the mammals found in the region, including Bush Dog (twice) and Short-eared Dog, but not Silky Anteater. I saw far less walking with him than I did on my own at MBL. I do not attribute this to his skill at locating animals, but rather to the fact that it is easier to see shy animals when alone. The

guide spoke no English.

Casa Matsiguenka is located about an hour's walk away from Cocha Salvador, in a small hilly area. The accommodation was very comfortable, but there is no electricity to charge batteries. The terra firma around the lodge had Banded Antbird, and I saw a group of Emperor Tamarins near the riverbank.

I walked two trails near Casa Matsiguenka. A new one went through terra firma, and I did not see much along it. The other trail - the main trail - heads to Cocha Salvador. It is very well-groomed, and thus good for walking quietly at night. I observed Monk Sakis along this trail, and heard a Giant Armadillo walking away through the forest at night (I remember the sound from when I saw one in 2011). I also heard Silky-tailed Nightjar at night. Cocha Salvador itself is a beautiful oxbow lake, and one can observe wildlife from a catamaran. The most famous and charismatic inhabitants of the lake are a family of Giant Otters, and they are very easy to see. It is also a well-known site for Black-faced Cotinga and Rufous-fronted Antthrush, but I heard neither. One must reserve the catamaran in advance, as many tourist groups use it.

The Pakitza Checkpoint is the most remote point in Manu National Park one can access without a research permit, and is reachable by small motorized canoe from Casa Matsiguenka. I set up my tent in a screened building at the checkpoint, and there were showers in an adjacent building. There are solar panels in the clearing, but I did not use the power myself (if you can get permission, this might be the only way to charge batteries inside the Reserve Zone). A minor annoyance was the constant presence of sandflies in the clearing.



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Giant Otter



Smooth-fronted Dwarf Caiman

The main trail at Pakitza is a loop that starts and ends at the clearing (Trocha Collpa). It first heads along the river, with a couple viewpoints where one can scan for Jaguar. There is a junction where the main trail goes right, and continuing straight will take you to large clay lick with an elevated blind. There was abundant sign of Tapir here, but the visibility wasn't good. The main trail heads into hilly terra firma. There is much bamboo throughout the area, but it is not very mature and does not contain many of the pure bamboo specialist birds. Pakitza was where the Rufous Twistwing was first described from here in 2007, but the bamboo died off soon afterward and the bird has not been seen for years. I did not find one despite much effort. The most notable birds I did see were Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak (detected by voice in a canopy flock, and called in for views), Silky-tailed Nightjar (heard a couple times and seen once without playback), and Long-crested Pygmy-Tyrant. I also heard Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo sing twice relatively close to the clearing, maybe a fifteen minute walk behind the main building. My guide indicated that it is regular in the area. There is another trail on the map, but I did not walk it (maybe it is unmaintained?)

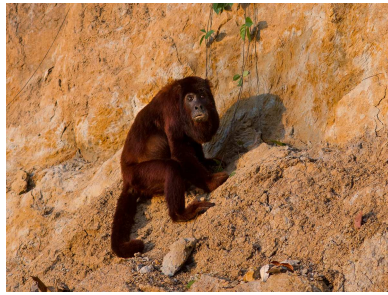
My guide had seen Goeldi's monkey a couple times near Pakitza, but we did not find one despite much effort. Emperor Tamarin was frequent in the area.

9 Alternative Lodges

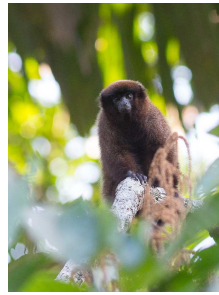
1. Pantiacolla Lodge - This lodge is an hour from Atalaya by boat, at the base of an outlying ridge. It is an excellent site for birding, and is probably good for mammals as well. I spent a few days there in 2011. At the time, there was a large bamboo patch that contained most of

the avian specialists, but it has since died off. The mirador trail is interesting, with records of Sapphire Quail-dove and Black Tinamou. A collpa near Pantiacolla attracts Blue-headed Macaw, but I did not see it in two tries. The staff of Pantiacolla are extremely helpful. They also run Posada San Pedro - the most affordable accomodation along Manu Road. A guide is not required here. Contact: pantiacolla-manu@gmail.com

2. Amazonia Lodge - very close to Atalaya. Refer to other trip reports for information on this location.
3. Manu Wildlife Center - the most well-known lodge in the area, located very close to Manu Birding Lodge. Refer to other trip reports for information on this location. A guide is not required.
4. Estacion Biological Cocha Cashu - located after the Pakitza checkpoint, and reputed by ecologists to be the best site in the region for observing birds and mammals. A research permit is required, and cannot be obtained by independent travelers.
5. CICRA Los Amigos - this is probably where I would go if I returned to the region (unless I obtained access to Cocha Cashu). It has many kilometers of well-maintained trails through a variety of habitats. On top of that, it is relatively inexpensive and has wifi. An ornithologist (Sean Williams) has had many great observations of mammals on night walks in the area, including Margay (once), Ocelot (frequent), and Giant Armadillo (uncommon). Emperor Tamarin is found in the area, and there are a handful of records of Goeldi's Monkey. A guide is not required.
6. Las Piedras Lodge - I spent my first five days in the Amazon here in 2011, with the excellent birding guide Alex Durand. It was excellent for birding, and I saw many of the regional specialties including Rufous-fronted Antthrush and Black-faced Cotinga. I'm not sure what the current name of the lodge is.
7. Tambopata Research Center - located deep in the Tambopata Reserve Zone, this is another site well-known for having low hunting pressure. There may be issues with gold miners in the area. A famous collpa nearby attracts Blue-and-Yellow Macaws. Empeoror Tamarins are not found in the area. A guide is required.



Red Howler Monkey



Dusky Titi Monkey

10 Mammal Trip List

1. Common Opossum - *Didelphis marsupialis* - one on the lawn at Pakitza
2. Southern Tamandua - *Tamandua tetradactyla* - a loud knocking sound heard from the canopy at night at MBL was probably one of these, though I did not go off-trail to search for it. I had good views previously at Las Piedras in 2011 and Tapiche in 2015.
3. Giant Armadillo - *Priodontes maximus* - one heard walking away on the main trail from Casa Matsiguenka to Cocha Salvador. Sign was commonly seen in that area, and near the Tapir clay lick at MBL. I had poor views of one in 2011 at Explorers' Inn in Tambopata.
4. Weddell's Saddle-back Tamarin - *Saguinus fuscicollis weddelli* - common throughout
5. Emperor Tamarin - *Saguinus imperator* - Many observations at all sites. At MBL, they were seen on the Tapir Trail and the Manakin Trail. They are only found north of the Manu river.
6. Black-headed Night Monkey - *Aotus nigriceps* - common at night, especially by voice
7. Brown Titi Monkey - *Callicebus brunneus* - common by voice, but difficult to see. I only saw a few, mostly at MBL.
8. Black-capped Squirrel Monkey - *Saimiri boliviensis* - common, often found in large groups with the next species.
9. Brown Capuchin - *Apajus apella* - Common

10. White-fronted Capuchin - *Cebus albifrons* - shier than the previous, but seen at all sites
11. Venezuelan Red Howler Monkey - *Alouatta seniculus* - common
12. Gray's Bald-faced Saki - *Pithecia irrorata* - only three observations. One group was seen along the trail from Casa Matsiguenka to Cocha Salvador, and another was observed on two occasions on the Eagle Trail at MBL.
13. South American Coati - *Nasua nasua* - one seen briefly near Casa Matsiguenka
14. Kinkajou - *Potos flavus* - common at night. Best distinguished from Olingo by voice.
15. Giant Otter - *Pteronura brasiliensis* - Cocha Salvador. Also present at oxbow lakes near MBL.
16. Jaguar - *Panthera onca* - seen twice walking at night at MBL. Sign everywhere.
17. Lowland Tapir - *Tapirus terrestris* - one seen at the clay lick near MBL. Sign everywhere.
18. Collared Peccary - *Pecari tajacu* - common
19. White-lipped Peccary - *Tayassu pecari* - heard at Pakitza, seen on the trails at Amazon Manu Lodge.
20. Amazon Red Squirrel - *Sciurus spadiceus* or *Sciurus igniventris* - common, but almost impossible to identify at the species level in the field
21. Capybara - *Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris* - surprisingly, only three seen on the banks of the Rio Manu. I saw many more in 2011.
22. Lowland Paca - *Cuniculus paca* - fairly common at night
23. Brown Agouti - *Dasyprocta variegata* - surprisingly only one seen, at MBL
24. Amazon Bamboo Rat - *Dactylomys dactylinus* - common by voice at night. Seen at Las Piedras in 2011.
25. Proboscis Bat - *Rhynchonycteris naso* - Cocha Salvador.

Additional Species Observed in 2011

1. White-bellied Slender Mouse Opossum - *Marmosops noctivagus* - Explorers' Inn
2. Hoffman's two-toed Sloth - *Choloepus hoffmanni* - Explorers' Inn
3. Tayra - *Eira barbara* - along the banks of the Rio Alto Madre de Dios
4. Amazonian Brown Brocket - *Mazama nemorivaga* - Explorers' Inn
5. Amazon Dwarf Squirrel - *Microsciurus flaviventer* - Las Piedras
6. Mountain Paca - *Cuniculus taczanowskii* - A group of four seen on Manu Road, and one seen near Aguas Calientes. Notably, both observations were during the daytime.

Information on Missed Species

1. Pygmy Marmoset - Apparently the best site in the region is Cocha Cashu. It seems to be much rarer here than in Ecuador, where I saw them in 2012.
2. Goeldi's Monkey - a ghost. At most sites where it has been reported, there are only scattered records over the years. A roost site was known at Manu Wildlife Center in the past, but no longer. The best site seems to be half-way along the Romero Trail from the Limonal Guard Post in the Manu Reserve Zone.
3. Short-eared Dog - diurnal. My guide in the Reserve Zone had seen it at Pakitza and Limonal.
4. Bush Dog - perhaps the most difficult carnivore in the neotropics. My guide had seen it twice on the banks of the Manu River.
5. Lowland Olingo - it is somewhat strange that I didn't hear one on my trip. So far, I have only heard one once, near Iquitos.
6. Bicolor-spined Porcupine - Apparently frequents clay licks



Crested Owl



Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak

11 Bird Trip List

Key: CM - Casa Matsiguenka (includes terra firma in the vicinity of the lodge, species in lower lying habitats are listed for Cocha Salvador) MBL - Manu Birding Lodge AML - Amazon Manu Lodge

1. Gray Tinamou *Tinamus tao* : Heard in terra firma near CM
2. Great Tinamou - *Tinamus major* : All sites
3. White-throated Tinamou - *Tinamus guttatus* : Heard at Pakitza, seen and heard at MBL
4. Cinereous Tinamou - *Crypturellus cinereus* : All sites
5. Little Tinamou - *Crypturellus soui* : All sites
6. Undulated Tinamou - *Crypturellus undulatus* : All sites; in varzea
7. Black-capped Tinamou - *Crypturellus atrocapillus* : Seen and heard on the bamboo trail at AML
8. Brazilian Tinamou - *Crypturellus strigulosus* : Heard at large tapir clay lick, MBL
9. Variegated Tinamou - *Crypturellus variegatus* : Heard at Pakitza, MBL
10. Bartlett's Tinamou - *Crypturellus bartletti* : All sites
11. Horned Screamer - *Anhima cornuta* : Frequent along rivers
12. Orinoco Goose - *Oressochen jubatus* : Rio Manu

13. Muscovy Duck - *Cairina moschata* : Rio Manu, Cocha Salvador, and Rio Madre de Dios
14. Speckled Chachalaca - *Ortalis guttata* : MBL, AML
15. Spix's Guan - *Penelope jacquacu* : All sites
16. Blue-throated Piping-Guan - *Pipile cumanensis* : All sites
17. Razor-billed Curassow - *Mitu tuberosum* : All sites
18. Starred Wood-Quail - *Odontophorus stellatus* : MBL, AML
19. Wood Stork - *Mycteria americana* : Along rivers
20. Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* : Common at water
21. Anhinga - *Anhinga anhinga* : Cocha Salvador
22. Rufescent Tiger-Heron - *Tigrisoma lineatum* : Cocha Salvador
23. Fasciated Tiger-Heron - *Tigrisoma fasciatum* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
24. Cocoi Heron - *Ardea cocoi* : Common at water
25. Great Egret - *Ardea alba* : Common at water
26. Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula* : Common at water
27. Little Blue Heron - *Egretta caerulea* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
28. Striated Heron - *Butorides striata* : Common at water
29. Capped Heron - *Pilherodius pileatus* : Rio Manu
30. Green Ibis - *Mesembrinibis cayennensis* : Rio Manu and Cocha Salvador
31. Roseate Spoonbill - *Platalea ajaja* : Rio Madre de Dios
32. Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus* : All sites
33. Greater Yellow-headed Vulture - *Cathartes melambrotus* : All sites
34. King Vulture - *Sarcoramphus papa* : Rio Manu and Rio Madre de Dios
35. Osprey - *Pandion haliaetus* : Cocha Salvador
36. Gray-headed Kite - *Leptodon cayanensis* : Three in display flight at Blanquillo Clay Lick

37. Ornate Hawk-Eagle - *Spizaetus ornatus* : Manu Birding Lodge
38. Double-toothed Kite - *Harpagus bidentatus* : Pakitza, MBL
39. Plumbeous Kite - *Ictinia plumbea* : All sites
40. Slate-colored Hawk - *Buteogallus schistaceus* : MBL, AML
41. Great Black Hawk - *Buteogallus urubitinga* : Rivers
42. Roadside Hawk - *Rupornis magnirostris* : All sites
43. Sunbittern - *Eurypyga helias* : Large tapir clay lick at MBL
44. Gray-cowled Wood-Rail - *Aramides cajaneus* : All sites
45. Purple Gallinule - *Porphyrio martinicus* : Cocha Salvador
46. Common Gallinule - *Gallinula galeata* : Cocha Salvador
47. Limpkin - *Aramus guarauna* : Cocha Salvador
48. Pale-winged Trumpeter - *Psophia leucoptera* : Cocha Salvador, AML, MBL
49. Pied Lapwing - *Vanellus cayanus* : Rivers
50. Collared Plover - *Charadrius collaris* : Rio Madre de Dios
51. Wattled Jacana - *Jacana jacana* : All sites with water
52. Spotted Sandpiper - *Actitis macularius* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
53. Yellow-billed Tern - *Sternula superciliaris* : Rivers
54. Large-billed Tern - *Phaetusa simplex* : Rivers
55. Black Skimmer - *Rynchops niger* : Rivers
56. Pale-vented Pigeon - *Patagioenas cayennensis* : All sites
57. Plumbeous Pigeon - *Patagioenas plumbea* : All sites
58. Ruddy Pigeon - *Patagioenas subvinacea* : All sites
59. Ruddy Quail-Dove - *Geotrygon montana* : All sites
60. Gray-fronted Dove - *Leptotila rufaxilla* : All sites
61. Hoatzin - *Opisthocomus hoazin* : Cocha Salvador

62. Rufous-vented Ground-cuckoo *Neomorphus geoffroyi* : Heard twice at Pakitza, near the beginning of the trail behind the guard station
63. Pavonine Cuckoo - *Dromococcyx pavoninus* : Heard near Pakitza, seen at MBL
64. Squirrel Cuckoo - *Piaya cayana* : All sites
65. Black-bellied Cuckoo - *Piaya melanogaster* : Manu Birding Lodge in canopy flock at Eagle Trail
66. Tawny-bellied Screech-Owl - *Megascops watsonii* : All sites
67. Crested Owl - *Lophotrix cristata* : All sites
68. Spectacled Owl - *Pulsatrix perspicillata* : MBL
69. Amazonian Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium hardyi* : All sites
70. Black-banded Owl - *Ciccaba huhula* : MBL
71. Sand-colored Nighthawk - *Chordeiles rupestris* : Rivers
72. Common Pauraque - *Nyctidromus albicollis* : All sites
73. Ocellated Poorwill - *Nyctiphrynus ocellatus* : All sites
74. Silky-tailed Nightjar - *Antrostomus sericocaudatus* : Seen at Pakitza, heard between Cocha Salvador and CM, also present on Antbird trail at MBL but I did not look for it there
75. Long-tailed Potoo - *Nyctibius aethereus* : Heard at Pakitza
76. Common Potoo - *Nyctibius griseus* : MBL
77. Great Potoo - *Nyctibius grandis* : All sites
78. White-collared Swift - *Streptoprocne zonaris* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
79. Short-tailed Swift - *Chaetura brachyura* : MBL
80. Gray-rumped Swift - *Chaetura cinereiventris* : Rivers
81. Fork-tailed Palm-Swift - *Tachornis squamata* : Rivers, Aguajal
82. White-necked Jacobin - *Florisuga mellivora* : MBL Hummingbird Garden

83. Rufous-breasted Hermit - *Glaucis hirsutus* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
84. Pale-tailed Barbthroat - *Threnetes leucurus* : AML
85. White-bearded Hermit - *Phaethornis hispidus* : Cocha Salvador, MBL
86. Great-billed Hermit - *Phaethornis malaris* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
87. Reddish Hermit - *Phaethornis ruber* : All sites
88. Festive Coquette - *Lophornis chalybeus* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
89. Long-billed Starthroat - *Heliomaster longirostris* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
90. Blue-tailed Emerald - *Chlorostilbon mellisugus* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
91. Fork-tailed Woodnymph - *Thalurania furcata* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
92. Golden-tailed Sapphire - *Chrysuronia oenone* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
93. White-chinned Sapphire - *Hylocharis cyanus* : MBL Hummingbird Garden
94. Pavonine Quetzal - *Pharomachrus pavoninus* : Manu Birding Lodge Eagle Trail between Jacamar and Tinamou trails
95. Black-tailed Trogon - *Trogon melanurus* : All sites
96. Green-backed Trogon - *Trogon viridis* : MBL, AML
97. Amazonian Trogon - *Trogon ramonianus* : MBL, AML
98. Blue-crowned Trogon - *Trogon curucui* : All sites
99. Collared Trogon - *Trogon collaris* : All sites
100. Amazonian Motmot - *Momotus momota* : All sites
101. Rufous Motmot - *Baryphthengus martii* : Pakitza
102. Broad-billed Motmot - *Electron platyrhynchum* : All sites

103. Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata* : All sites with water
104. Amazon Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle amazona* : All sites with water
105. Green Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle americana* : Rio Manu
106. Green-and-rufous Kingfisher - *Chloroceryle inda* : Pakitza at the small stream
107. White-necked Puffbird - *Notharchus hyperrhynchus* : Heard at Pakitza, CM. Seen MBL
108. Spotted Puffbird - *Bucco tamatia* : Heard near the intersection of the Eagle and Jacamar trails at MBL. 95
109. Collared Puffbird - *Bucco capensis* : Manu Birding Lodge Eagle Trail between Jacamar and Tinamou trails
110. Western Striolated-Puffbird - *Nystalus obamai* : Heard at Pakitza, MBL, AML. Seen at MBL.
111. Semicollared Puffbird - *Malacoptila semicineta* : Heard AML
112. Rufous-capped Nunlet - *Nonnula ruficapilla* : AML in bamboo
113. Black-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa nigrifrons* : All sites
114. White-fronted Nunbird - *Monasa morphoeus* : All sites
115. Swallow-winged Puffbird - *Chelidoptera tenebrosa* : Rivers
116. Bluish-fronted Jacamar - *Galbula cyanescens* : All sites
117. Gilded Barbet - *Capito auratus* : All sites
118. Lemon-throated Barbet *Eubucco richardsoni* : All sites
119. Emerald Toucanet - *Aulacorhynchus prasinus* : MBL, AML
120. Chestnut-eared Aracari - *Pteroglossus castanotis* : Blanquillo Clay Lick, MBL
121. Ivory-billed Aracari - *Pteroglossus azara* : CM, MBL
122. Curl-crested Aracari - *Pteroglossus beauharnaesii* : MBL
123. Golden-collared Toucanet - *Selenidera reinwardtii* : MBL

124. White-throated Toucan - *Ramphastos tucanus* : All sites
125. Channel-billed Toucan - *Ramphastos vitellinus* : All sites
126. Yellow-tufted Woodpecker - *Melanerpes cruentatus* : All sites
127. Little Woodpecker - *Veniliornis passerinus* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
128. Red-stained Woodpecker - *Veniliornis affinis* : MBL
129. Scale-breasted Woodpecker - *Celeus grammicus* : MBL, AML
130. Cream-colored Woodpecker - *Celeus flavus* : MBL
131. Chestnut Woodpecker - *Celeus elegans* : MBL
132. Red-necked Woodpecker - *Campephilus rubricollis* : All sites
133. Crimson-crested Woodpecker - *Campephilus melanoleucos* : All sites
134. Barred Forest-Falcon - *Micrastur ruficollis* : Heard all sites, seen at an antswarm at Pakitza
135. Lined Forest-Falcon - *Micrastur gilvicollis* : Heard all sites, seen CM
136. Collared Forest-Falcon - *Micrastur semitorquatus* : Heard all sites, seen MBL
137. Black Caracara - *Daptrius ater* : Rivers
138. Red-throated Caracara - *Ibycter americanus* : All sites
139. Laughing Falcon - *Herpetotheres cachinnans* : Heard all sites
140. Bat Falcon - *Falco ruficularis* : Rivers
141. Amazonian Parrotlet - *Nannopsittaca dachilleae* : Heard Cocha Salvador, Pakitza; Seen Pakitza, Blanquillo
142. Tui Parakeet - *Brotogeris sanctithomae* : All sites
143. Cobalt-winged Parakeet - *Brotogeris cyanoptera* : All sites
144. Orange-cheeked Parrot - *Pyrilia barrabandi* : All sites
145. Blue-headed Parrot - *Pionus menstruus* : All sites
146. Yellow-crowned Parrot - *Amazona ochrocephala* : All sites

147. Mealy Parrot - *Amazona farinosa* : All sites
148. Dusky-billed Parrotlet - *Forpus modestus* : Heard MBL
149. White-bellied Parrot - *Pionites leucogaster* : All sites
150. Rose-fronted Parakeet - *Pyrrhura roseifrons* : MBL
151. Dusky-headed Parakeet - *Aratinga weddellii* : Boca Colorado
152. Blue-headed Macaw - *Primolius couloni* : Two seen often near MBL clearing, four seen from AML canopy tower
153. Blue-and-yellow Macaw - *Ara ararauna* : All sites
154. Scarlet Macaw - *Ara macao* : All sites
155. Red-and-green Macaw - *Ara chloropterus* : All sites
156. Chestnut-fronted Macaw - *Ara severus* : All sites
157. White-eyed Parakeet - *Psittacara leucophthalmus* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
158. Chestnut-shouldered Antwren - *Euchrepomis humeralis* : MBL, AML (in canopy flocks)
159. Fasciated Antshrike - *Cymbilaimus lineatus* : All sites
160. Bamboo Antshrike - *Cymbilaimus sanctaemariae* : Pakitza, AML bamboo
161. Great Antshrike - *Taraba major* : Blanquillo
162. Barred Antshrike - *Thamnophilus doliatus* : All sites
163. Plain-winged Antshrike - *Thamnophilus schistaceus* : All sites
164. Black Bushbird - *Neotantes niger* : AML (in vines near a treefall gap, either on the Tapir Lick Trail or Bamboo Trail)
165. Dusky-throated Antshrike - *Thamnomanes ardesiacus* : All sites
166. Bluish-slate Antshrike - *Thamnomanes schistogynus* : All sites
167. Plain-throated Antwren - *Isleria hauxwelli* : All sites
168. Spot-winged Antshrike - *Pygoptila stellaris* : All sites

169. Madeira Antwren - *Epinecrophylla amazonica* : MBL
170. Ornate Antwren - *Epinecrophylla ornata* : Pakitza
171. Pygmy Antwren - *Myrmotherula brachyura* : All sites
172. Sclater's Antwren - *Myrmotherula sclateri* : All sites
173. White-flanked Antwren - *Myrmotherula axillaris* : All sites
174. Long-winged Antwren - *Myrmotherula longipennis* : All sites
175. Ihering's Antwren - *Myrmotherula iheringi* : Pakitza, AML bamboo
176. Gray Antwren - *Myrmotherula menetriesii* : All sites
177. Banded Antbird - *Dichrozona cincta* : in terra firma near CM and at Pakitza
178. Dot-winged Antwren - *Microrhopias quixensis* : AML in bamboo
179. Striated Antbird - *Drymophila devillei* : AML in bamboo
180. Peruvian Warbling-Antbird - *Hypocnemis peruviana* : All sites
181. Yellow-breasted Warbling-Antbird - *Hypocnemis subflava* : All sites with bamboo
182. Riparian Antbird - *Cercomacroides fuscicauda* : Heard at Pakitza
183. Black Antbird - *Cercomacroides serva* : AML
184. Manu Antbird - *Cercomacra manu* : AML
185. Gray Antbird - *Cercomacra cinerascens* : All sites
186. White-browed Antbird - *Myrmoborus leucophrys* : All sites
187. Black-faced Antbird - *Myrmoborus myotherinus* : All sites
188. Band-tailed Antbird - *Hypocnemoides maculicauda* : Cocha Salvador
189. White-lined Antbird - *Percnostola lophotes* : AML in bamboo
190. Plumbeous Antbird - *Myrmelastes hyperythrus* : Cocha Salvador, MBL
191. Humaita Antbird - *Myrmelastes humaythae* : ajuagal at MBL's large tapir clay lick.

192. Chestnut-tailed Antbird - *Sciaphylax hemimelaena* : All sites
193. Goeldi's Antbird - *Akletos goeldii* : Pakitza, AML bamboo
194. Sooty Antbird - *Hafferia fortis* : All sites
195. Black-throated Antbird - *Myrmophylax atrothorax* : AML and Blanquillo heard only
196. White-throated Antbird - *Gymnopithys salvini* : All sites
197. Spot-backed Antbird - *Hylophylax naevius* : CM
198. Black-spotted Bare-eye - *Phlegopsis nigromaculata* : All sites
199. Ash-throated Gnateater - *Conopophaga peruviana* : CM
200. Thrush-like Antpitta - *Myrmothera campanisona* : MBL
201. Amazonian Antpitta *Hylopezus berlepschi* : Heard at Pakitza
202. Rusty-belted Tapaculo - *Liosceles thoracicus* : Heard all sites
203. Rufous-capped Antthrush - *Formicarius colma* : MBL
204. Black-faced Antthrush - *Formicarius analis* : All sites
205. Black-tailed Leaf-tosser - *Sclerurus caudacutus* : All sites
206. Olivaceous Woodcreeper - *Sittasomus griseicapillus* : All sites
207. Long-tailed Woodcreeper - *Deconychura longicauda* : All sites
208. Plain-brown Woodcreeper - *Dendrocincla fuliginosa* : Pakitza, MBL at antswarms
209. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper - *Glyphorynchus spirurus* : All sites
210. Cinnamon-throated Woodcreeper - *Dendrexetastes rufigula* : All sites
211. Long-billed Woodcreeper - *Nasica longirostris* : Cocha Salvador
212. Amazonian Barred-Woodcreeper - *Dendrocolaptes certhia* : MBL at an antswarm
213. Black-banded Woodcreeper - *Dendrocolaptes picumnus* : MBL

214. Bar-bellied Woodcreeper - *Hylexetastes stresemanni* : MBL heard once near the lodge clearing on the Tapir trail. Frustratingly, the bird did not seem to respond to playback.
215. Strong-billed Woodcreeper - *Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus* : All sites
216. Striped Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus obsoletus* : CM lodge clearing
217. Elegant Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus elegans* : All sites second most common woodcreeper
218. Buff-throated Woodcreeper - *Xiphorhynchus guttatus* : All sites most common woodcreeper
219. Red-billed Scythebill - *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* : AML in bamboo
220. Inambari Woodcreeper - *Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae* : MBL, AML
221. Slender-billed Xenops - *Xenops tenuirostris* : AML canopy tower, in mixed flock
222. Plain Xenops - *Xenops minutus* : All sites
223. Pale-legged Hornero - *Furnarius leucopus* : Near rivers
224. Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner - *Philydor erythropterum* : MBL, AML
225. Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner - *Philydor rufum* : Blanquillo Clay Lick
226. Cinnamon-rumped Foliage-gleaner - *Philydor pyrrhodes* : MBL
227. Chestnut-winged Hookbill - *Ancistrops strigilatus* : All sites
228. Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner - *Automolus rufipileatus* : Pakitza, MBL
229. Brown-rumped Foliage-gleaner - *Automolus melanopezus* : Pakitza in bamboo
230. Plain Softtail - *Thripophaga fusciceps* : Heard in vine tangles near the beginning of the Quetzal Trail at MBL

231. Speckled Spinetail - *Cranioleuca gutturata* : Heard near the large tapir clay lick at MBL
232. Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner - *Automolus ochrolaemus* : All sites
233. Striped Woodhaunter - *Automolus subulatus* : MBL, AML
234. Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner - *Automolus infuscatus* : All sites
235. Dark-breasted Spinetail - *Synallaxis albigularis* : Blanquillo Clay Lick
236. Ruddy Spinetail - *Synallaxis rutilans* : MBL large tapir clay lick
237. Plain-crowned Spinetail - *Synallaxis gujanensis* : Blanquillo
238. White-lored Tyrannulet - *Ornithion inerme* : Heard MBL, AML
239. Yellow-crowned Tyrannulet - *Tyrannulus elatus* : All sites
240. Forest Elaenia - *Myiopagis gaimardii* : All sites
241. Gray Elaenia - *Myiopagis caniceps* : Pakitza, AML canopy tower
242. Mottle-backed Elaenia - *Elaenia gigas* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
243. Sepia-capped Flycatcher - *Leptopogon amaurocephalus* : All sites
244. Slender-footed Tyrannulet - *Zimmerius gracilipes* : All sites
245. Ringed Antpipit - *Corythopis torquatus* : All sites
246. Short-tailed Pygmy-Tyrant - *Myiornis ecaudatus* : CM, MBL
247. Long-crested Pygmy-Tyrant - *Lophotriccus eulophotes* : Pakitza, AML
248. Flammulated Pygmy-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus flammulatus* : In bamboo, also one at CM out-of-habitat
249. White-bellied Tody-Tyrant - *Hemitriccus griseipectus* : All sites
250. White-cheeked Tody-Flycatcher - *Poecilatriccus albifacies* : Two pairs in AML bamboo
251. Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher - *Todirostrum chrysocrotaphum* : Near Blanquillo
252. Gray-crowned Flycatcher - *Tolmomyias poliocephalus* : All sites
253. Yellow-breasted Flycatcher - *Tolmomyias flaviventris* : All sites

254. Golden-crowned Spadebill - *Platyrinchus coronatus* : AML
255. White-crested Spadebill - *Platyrinchus platyrhynchos* : CM, MBL
256. Royal Flycatcher - *Onychorhynchus coronatus* : All sites
257. Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher - *Terenotriccus erythrurus* : AML
258. Vermilion Flycatcher - *Pyrocephalus rubinus* : Rio Madre de Dios
259. Drab Water Tyrant - *Ochthornis littoralis* : Rio Madre de Dios
260. Large-headed Flatbill - *Ramphotricon megacephalum* : Pakitza, AML bamboo
261. Rufous-tailed Flatbill - *Ramphotricon ruficauda* : CM, MBL
262. Dusky-tailed Flatbill - *Ramphotricon fuscicauda* : Pakitza, AML bamboo
263. Dull-capped Attila - *Attila bolivianus* : All sites
264. Bright-rumped Attila - *Attila spadiceus* : All sites
265. White-rumped Sirystes - *Sirystes albocinereus* : MBL, AML
266. Grayish Mourner - *Rhytipterna simplex* : All sites
267. Short-crested Flycatcher - *Myiarchus ferox* : Blanquillo
268. Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus* : All sites
269. Boat-billed Flycatcher - *Megarynchus pitangua* : All sites
270. Social Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes similis* : All sites
271. Gray-capped Flycatcher - *Myiozetetes granadensis* : All sites
272. Streaked Flycatcher - *Myiodynastes maculatus* : Near Blanquillo
273. Piratic Flycatcher - *Legatus leucophaeus* : MBL
274. Sulphury Flycatcher - *Tyrannopsis sulphurea* : MBL, both Aguajal swamps
275. Tropical Kingbird - *Tyrannus melancholicus* : All sites
276. Purple-throated Fruitcrow - *Querula purpurata* : MBL

277. Screaming Piha - *Lipaugus vociferans* : All sites
278. Black-faced Cotinga - *Conioptilon mcilhennyi* : Heard from across the river at Pakitza. Surprisingly, none heard at Cocha Salvador.
279. Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin - *Tyranneutes stolzmanni* : All sites
280. Blue-backed Manakin - *Chiroxiphia pareola* : MBL
281. Blue-crowned Manakin - *Lepidothrix coronata* : All sites
282. Band-tailed Manakin - *Pipra fasciicauda* : Pakitza, MBL
283. Fiery-capped Manakin - *Machaeropterus pyrocephalus* : MBL, AML
284. Round-tailed Manakin - *Ceratopipra chloromeros* : All sites
285. Wing-barred Piprites - *Piprites chloris* : All sites
286. Masked Tityra - *Tityra semifasciata* : AML canopy tower
287. Brown-winged Schiffornis - *Schiffornis turdina* : All sites
288. Cinereous Mourner - *Laniocera hypopyrra* : All sites
289. White-winged Becard - *Pachyramphus polychopterus* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios, Blanquillo
290. Black-capped Becard - *Pachyramphus marginatus* : Heard all sites, seen from AML canopy tower
291. Lemon-chested Greenlet - *Hylophilus thoracicus* : Heard MBL, seen from AML canopy tower. In canopy flocks
292. Tawny-crowned Greenlet - *Tunchiornis ochraceiceps* : AML
293. Dusky-capped Greenlet - *Pachysylvia hypoxantha* : All sites
294. Violaceous Jay - *Cyanocorax violaceus* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
295. Purplish Jay - *Cyanocorax cyanomelas* : Rio Alto Madre de Dios
296. White-banded Swallow - *Atticora fasciata* : All sites with water
297. Southern Rough-winged Swallow - *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis* : Rivers
298. Gray-breasted Martin - *Progne chalybea* : Rivers
299. Brown-chested Martin - *Progne tapera* : Rivers

- 300. White-winged Swallow - *Tachycineta albiventer* : All sites with water
- 301. Scaly-breasted Wren - *Microcerculus marginatus* : All sites
- 302. House Wren - *Troglodytes aedon* : Blanquillo
- 303. Thrush-like Wren - *Campylorhynchus turdinus* : All sites
- 304. Moustached Wren - *Pheugopedius genibarbis* : All sites
- 305. Black-capped Donacobius - *Donacobius atricapilla* : Cocha Salvador
- 306. Lawrence's Thrush - *Turdus lawrencii* : MBL
- 307. Black-billed Thrush - *Turdus ignobilis* : CM, MBL
- 308. Buff-rumped Warbler - *Myiothlypis fulvicauda* : MBL stream trail, Pakitza
- 309. Red-capped Cardinal - *Paroaria gularis* : Cocha Salvador
- 310. Red-billed Pied Tanager - *Lamprospiza melanoleuca* : MBL heard almost daily, seen once along Eagle trail
- 311. Flame-crested Tanager - *Tachyphonus cristatus* : AML canopy tower
- 312. White-shouldered Tanager - *Tachyphonus luctuosus* : MBL
- 313. White-winged Shrike-Tanager - *Lanio versicolor* : All sites in mixed flocks
- 314. Silver-beaked Tanager - *Ramphocelus carbo* : All sites
- 315. Blue-gray Tanager - *Thraupis episcopus* : MBL
- 316. Palm Tanager - *Thraupis palmarum* : MBL
- 317. Masked Tanager - *Tangara nigrocincta* : MBL fruiting tree at lodge clearing
- 318. Yellow-bellied Tanager - *Tangara xanthogastra* : MBL fruiting tree at lodge clearing
- 319. Turquoise Tanager - *Tangara mexicana* : MBL, AML
- 320. Paradise Tanager - *Tangara chilensis* : All sites

321. Opal-crowned Tanager - *Tangara callophrys* : MBL fruiting tree at lodge clearing
322. Green-and-gold Tanager - *Tangara schrankii* : MBL, AML
323. Swallow Tanager - *Tersina viridis* : Blanquillo
324. Black-faced Dacnis - *Dacnis lineata* : MBL, AML
325. Yellow-bellied Dacnis - *Dacnis flaviventer* : MBL, AML
326. Blue Dacnis - *Dacnis cayana* : MBL, AML
327. Yellow-backed Tanager - *Hemithraupis flavicollis* : MBL, AML
328. Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak - *Parkerthraustes humeralis* : Pakitza called in after heard in a canopy flock
329. Buff-throated Saltator - *Saltator maximus* : All sites
330. Grayish Saltator - *Saltator coerulescens* : Blanquillo
331. Slate-colored Grosbeak - *Saltator grossus* : MBL, AML
332. Yellow-browed Sparrow - *Ammodramus aurifrons* : Pakitza, near river
333. Pectoral Sparrow - *Arremon taciturnus* : MBL heard only
334. Red-crowned Ant-Tanager - *Habia rubica* : MBL
335. Giant Cowbird - *Molothrus oryzivorus* : Along rivers
336. Epaulet Oriole - *Icterus cayanensis* : Pakitza, MBL
337. Yellow-rumped Cacique - *Cacicus cela* : All sites
338. Casqued Cacique - *Cacicus oseryi* : MBL
339. Russet-backed Oropendola - *Psarocolius angustifrons* : All sites
340. Crested Oropendola - *Psarocolius decumanus* : All sites
341. Olive Oropendola - *Psarocolius bifasciatus* : All sites
342. White-vented Euphonia - *Euphonia minuta* : MBL
343. Rufous-bellied Euphonia - *Euphonia rufiventris* : Pakitza, MBL

Notable Birds Observed Only in 2011



Amazonian Tree Boa



Phyllomedusa camba

1. Zigzag Heron - *Zebrilus undulatus* : Heard at Las Piedras
2. Agami Heron - *Agamia agami* :Las Piedras
3. Pheasant Cuckoo - *Dromococcyx phasianellus* : Pantiacolla Lodge
4. Purus Jacamar - *Galbalcyrhynchus purusianus* : Las Piedras
5. White-throated Jacamar - *Brachygalba albogularis* : Boat to Las Piedras
6. Scarlet-hooded Barbet - *Eubucco tucinkae* : Pantiacolla Lodge
7. Fine-barred Piculet - *Picumnus subtilis* : Lago Machuwasi (on the way to Pantiacolla on the Rio Alto Madre de Dios), Bambu Lodge (lower Manu Road)
8. Rufous-headed Woodpecker - *Celeus spectabilis* : Las Piedras Lodge
9. Rufous-fronted Antthrush - *Formicarius rufifrons* : Las Piedras Lodge
10. Peruvian Recurvebill - *Syndactyla ucayalae* : Las Piedras Lodge, Pantiacolla, lower Manu Road
11. Black-billed Seed-Finch - *Sporophila atrirostris* : Lago Machuwasi
12. Pale-eyed Blackbird - *Agelasticus xanthophthalmus* : Lago Machuwasi

12 Herp Trip List

Herps Identified in 2016 (I saw several more, but only identified those that I photographed)

1. *Leptodactylus bolivianus* - MBL
2. Brilliant-thighed Poison Frog - *Allobates femoralis*: MBL
3. *Ameerega hahneli*: MBL
4. *Ameerega trivittatus*: Pakitza
5. Rusty Tree Frog- *Hypsiboas boans*: MBL stream trail, the night it rained
6. *Phyllomedusa camba*: MBL
7. *Trachycephalus typhonius*: Casa Matsiguenka
8. White Caiman - *Caiman crocodilus*: common along rivers
9. Black Caiman - *Melanosuchus niger*: common at oxbow lakes, also seen along rivers
10. Smooth-fronted Dwarf-caiman - *Paleosuchus trigonatus*: one seen in a small stream at night at Pakitza
11. South American Bushmaster - *Lachesis muta*: Casa Matsiguenka.
12. Mussarana - *Clelia clelia*: Pakitza
13. Amazon Tree Boa - *Corallus hortulanus*: MBL
14. Giant Ameiva -*Ameiva ameiva*: common
15. Amazon Green Anole - *Anolis punctatus*: MBL
16. Gold Tegu -*Tupinambis teguixin*
17. Turnip-tailed Gecko - *Thecadactylus rapicauda*
18. Yellow-Spotted River Turtle -*Podocnemis unifilis*: common along rivers
19. Yellow-footed Tortoise - *Chelonoidis denticulata*: near Cocha Salvador