> A Field Report < Of Birding Excursions and The importance of Empowering Women in the Birding Activities for Enviromental Education in Peru and Bolivia.

WOMEN BIRDERS PROGRAM Sponsored by Jacamar Club and Vortex Optics, Humedal Lucre - Huacarpay CUSCO – PERU December 12, 2020

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The "Women Birders", a program created to empower women in the good ecological practices of birding & birdwatching in Peru and Bolivia. Through this program the women in the community will be able to increase their leadership and knowledge in conservation and ecotourism. Also, this will make a difference in their communities as they can represent their communities and will lead the changes in local conservation behavior. Finally, it will benefit directly to the conservation of local birds.

The Jacamar Club programs perform a series of activities as a preliminary steps to environmental education, ecotourism ideas and conservation of bird habitats in Peru and Bolivia.

Women birders from Cusco, at Humedal Lucre-Huacarpay - Photo by Ana Amable

Women birders at lagoon bank - Photo Ana Amable

BIRDING LOCALITIES OF INTEREST

CUSCO CITY

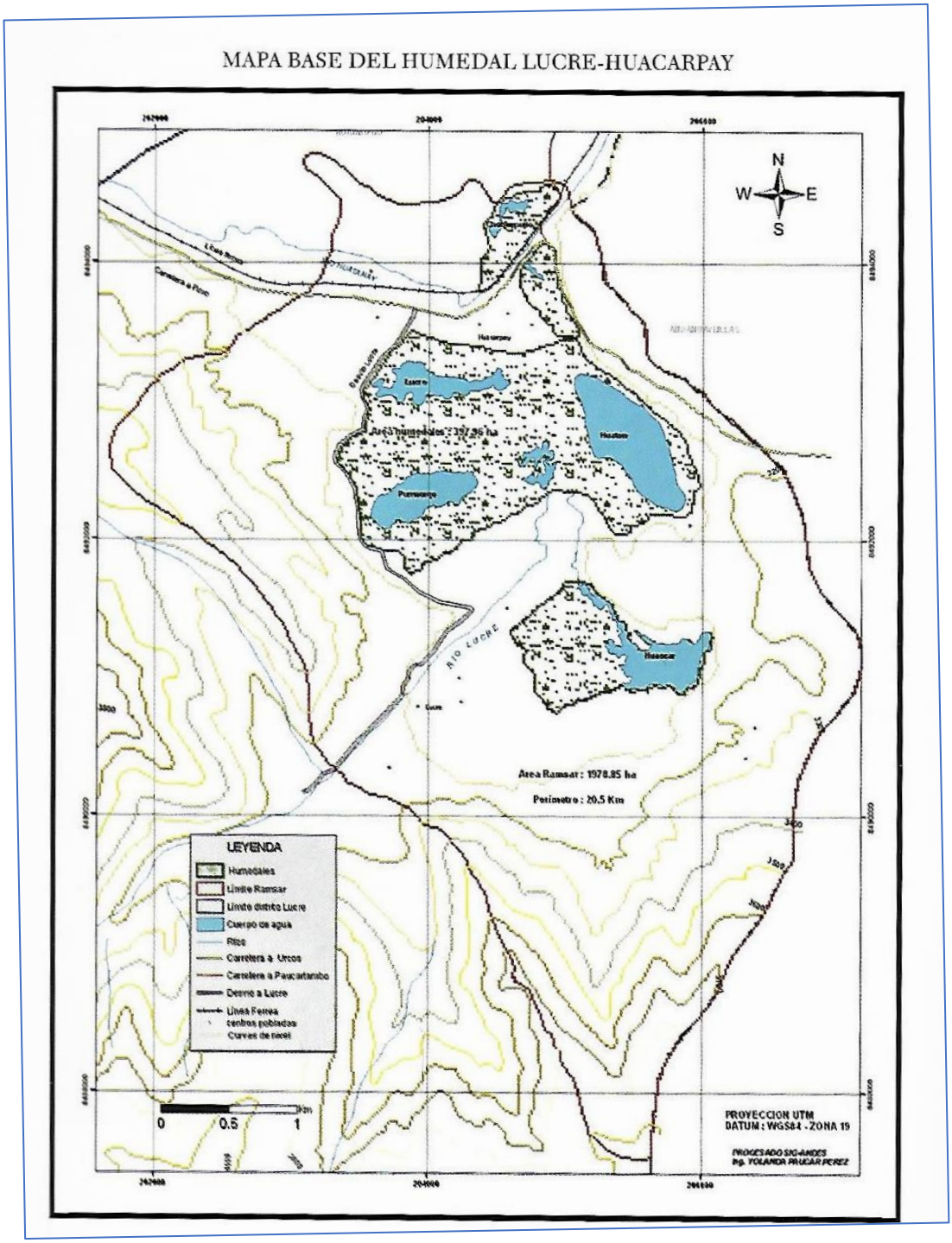
Cuzco is a city in the Peruvian Andes that was the capital of the Inca Empire and is known for its archaeological remains and Spanish colonial architecture. The Plaza de Armas is the center of the old city, with galleries, carved wooden balconies and ruins of Inca walls. The Santo Domingo convent, in the Baroque style, was built on the Inca Sun Temple (Qoricancha) and has archaeological remains of Inca stonework.

Cuzco has many bird watching places, emblematic places and that ensure the enjoyment of any amateur and professional birdwatchers, they are also very close to the city of Cusco.

Cusco city, in from the Qoricancha Temple – Photo by Ana Amable

HUMEDAL DE LUCRE – HUACARPAY

Lucre - Huacarpay Lagoon is the eleventh wetland located by the Peruvian State as a Ramsar site of international importance. Its located in the district of Lucre, province of Quispicanchi, in Cusco Region and is accessed by the Cusco-Puno road 25 km from Cusco, at 3020 m. altitude, between 13°36´71´´ S and 71°44´21´´ Lucre - Huacarpay lagoon, constitutes a fragmenting set of lagoons, swamps and surrounding areas due to natural and anthropic activities. Lucre - Huacarpay lagoon is made up of 6 six water mirrors, which are permanent throughout the year.



Humedal Lucre -Huacarpay map[1]

[1] **VENERO, J. L.** 2015. Guia de Macrofauna y Etnornitologia en LUCRE -HUACARPAY

THE KEY TO THE BIRD LIST

*** = Species heard only**
Red – IUCN Red List Category
IOC = International Ornithological Congress
SACC = South American Classification Committee

THE LIST OF BIRDS

ANSERIFORMES

ANATIDAE: DUCKS, GEESE, AND SWANS / PATOS, GANSOS, Y CISNES

1.-Yellow-billed (Speckled) Teal - *Anas flavirostris* - Pato Barcino
Seen over ten, common here. Both species are small, compact and grayish brown. Widespread Yellow-billed Teal is a common, widespread duck of the Andes, 2800–4800 m, on lakes, rivers and in marshes; also rare vagrant to coast. Bill yellow; smaller, grayer than Yellow-billed Pintail, with head darker (not paler) than body and with plain (not spotted) flanks. Andean Teal only north and west of the Marañón. Head not darker than body, and bill dark; note differences in head and wing pattern from female Blue-winged Teal.

2.- Puna Teal - *Spatula puna* - Pato de la Puna
Seen two of them, common here and widespread in Andes, 3000–4600 m, on lakes and marshes; rare vagrant to coast. Gregarious. Note bright blue bill, dark cap, and white cheeks and throat.

Anas puna and A. versicolor are sometimes (e.g., <?> Peters 1931, Johnsgard 1979, Carboneras 1992f, Dickinson 2003) considered conspecific, but most classifications (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990, Dickinson & Remsen 2013, del Hoyo & Collar 2014) consider them to be separate species. They form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990), and genetic data (Johnson & Sorenson 1999) confirm that they are sister species. SACC proposal to treat puna as conspecific with versicolor did not pass. Johnsgard (1965) proposed that these two species were most closely related to African A. hottentota; genetic data (Johnson & Sorenson 1999) suggest that this is correct.

Anas platalea and A. clypeata were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a) placed in a separate genus, Spatula, but see <REF>. Dickinson & Remsen (2013), followed by del Hoyo & Collar (2014), resurrected Spatula for this group as well as A. discors and A. cyanoptera based on the data in Gonzalez et al. (2009), which indicated that inclusion of this group in Anas makes it paraphyletic with respect to Lophonetta, Tachyeres, Amazonetta, and Speculanas (see Note 8). Chesser et al. (2017) recognized Spatula. Sun et al. (2017) found additional support for recognition of Spatula to maintain the monophyly of Anas. SACC proposal passed to recognize Spatula.

Puna Teal – Photo by Ana Amable

3.-Cinnamon Teal - *Spatula cyanoptera* - Pato Colorado

Seen a pair only, locally common in coastal marshes, north at least to Piura. Also common on lakes and marshes in southern Andes, 3200–4400 m, but only a rare visitor to Lake Junín. Medium sized. Chestnut male in alternate plumage unmistakable; some have sparse black spotting on flanks. Female is most common black-billed, reddish brown duck; "eclipse" male similar but more rufescent, with red iris. Subadult males intermediate, paler than adult males and extensively marked with black spots and bars.

4.- Andean Duck - *Oxyura jamaicensis* – Pato Andino

One seen from the main over look. Andean populations have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Jaramillo 2003, del Hoyo & Collar 2014) been treated as a separate species, O. ferruginea ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), McCracken & Sorenson (2005), and Donegan et al. (2015) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Carboneras (1992f), and Dickinson & Remsen (2013). Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995) considered ferruginea to be more closely related to O. vittata than to O. jamaicensis, but McCracken & Sorenson (2005) showed that this is incorrect.

Yellow-billed (Speckled) Teal - Photo Ana Amable

PELECANIFORMES

The order Pelecaniformes traditionally also included the families Phaethontidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Sulidae, Anhingidae, and Fregatidae. Studies using genetic and morphological data have questioned the monophyly of the order (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Hedges & Sibley 1994, Siegel-Causey 1997, van Tuinen et al. 2001, Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Gibb et al. 2007, Mayr 2007, Hackett et al. 2008, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015; cf. Livezey & Zusi 2007). To restore the monophyly of the Pelecaniformes, the Phaethontidae has been removed and elevated to the rank of order (see Note 1 under Phaethontiformes), and the Phalacrocoracidae, Sulidae, Anhingidae, and Fregatidae and have been removed and placed in their own order, Suliformes (see Note 1 under that order). Two Afrotropical families, Balaenicipitidae and Scopidae, are the most likely sister taxa to the Pelecanidae (Hedges & Sibley 1994, Siegel-Causey 1997, van Tuinen et al. 2001, Fain and Houde 2004, Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008, Prum et al. 2015; cf. Mayr 2003, Mayr and Clarke 2003). Two other families, the Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae, are traditionally placed in the Ciconiiformes, but genetic data (Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008, Jarvis et al. 2014, Prum et al. 2015) indicate that that group is not monophyletic and that the Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae form a monophyletic group with the Pelecanidae. Chesser at al. (2010) removed Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae from the Ciconiiformes and placed them in the Pelecaniformes. SACC proposal passed to remove Ardeidae and Threskiornithidae from Ciconiiformes and to place them in the Pelecaniformes.

ARDEIDAE: HERONS AND BITTERNS / GARZAS Y MIRASOLES

5.- Cattle Egret - *Bubulcus ibis* – Garcita Bueyera
Seen six, very common. *Bubulcus* is included in the genus *Ardeola* in some classifications (e.g., Bock 1956, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990), but Wetmore (1965) and Payne & Risley (1976) listed many characters of *Bubulcus* that differ from other species in *Ardeola*. Payne & Risley (1976) and Payne (1979) merged *Bubulcus* into *Egretta* based mainly on morphometric data, and this was followed by Haverschmidt & Mees (1994). Genetic data, however, do not support a close relationship between *Bubulcus* and *Egretta*, but suggest a close relationship to *Ardea* (Sheldon 1987, Sheldon et al. 1995, 2000, McCracken & Sheldon 1998).

6.- Snowy Egret – *Egretta thula* – Garcita Blanca
Two seen , Widely distributed. Most common along coast, in marshes and irrigated fields, along rivers and mudflats, and (less commonly) on beaches and tidal pools. Less common but widespread in Amazonia. Locally fairly common at Andean lakes and marshes. Medium-sized, uniformly white, with black bill and legs and yellow feet. Juvenile (not illustrated) similar to basic-plumaged adult, but rear of tarsi may be greenish, not black. VOICE Calls, often given in flight, a series of rasping barks and complaining sounds

7.- Little Blue Heron - *Egretta caerulea* - Garcita Azul
Uncommon but widespread resident (increasing in abundance?) along coast, in marshes, mangroves, and rice fields. Rare in Amazonia (boreal migrant?). In all ages note relatively thick, bicolored bill. Adult is stockier than Tricolored Heron and is uniformly dark (including belly). Juvenile all white, with bicolored bill, grayish green tarsi and toes, and dusky tips to primaries; cf. Snowy Egret. Secondyear immature has large irregular patches of blue-gray scattered throughout white plumage.

Egretta tricolor was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in a monotypic genus, Hydranassa. Bock (1956) also placed E. rufescens and E. caerulea in Hydranassa. Neither morphometric (Payne & Risley 1976) or genetic data (Sheldon 1987, Sheldon et al. 1995, 2000) support this group as monophyletic.

Egretta caerulea was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in monotypic genus *Florida*, but see Bock (1956), Dickerman & Parkes (1968), Payne & Risley (1976), and McCracken & Sheldon (1998)

THRESKIORNITHIDAE: IBISES AND SPOONBILLS / IBISES Y ESPÁTULAS

The monophyly of the Threskiornithidae has never been seriously questioned. Two subfamilies are traditionally (e.g., Matheu & del Hoyo 1992) recognized: Threskiornithinae for ibises and Plataleinae for spoonbills; genetic data (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Fleischer & McIntosh 2001, Chesser et al. 2010), however, indicate that the "Threskiornithinae" as traditionally defined is paraphyletic with respect to "Plataleinae."

8.- Puna Ibis - *Plegadis ridgwayi* - Ibis de la Puna
Plegadis ridgwayi was considered part of the P. falcinellus superspecies by REF, but see Short (1975) Common in Andes, 3200–4500 m, locally down to 2200 m. Local breeder on coast, and also may be expanding range to north. Very rare vagrant to southern Amazonia. Found in marshes, lake edges, and wet fields; often in flocks. Only widespread dark ibis of open wetlands. Alternate adult has reddish bill and relatively glossy plumage. Colors of bill and plumage duller in juvenile and adult in basic plumage, and head and neck may be narrowly streaked with buff. VOICE A reedy, coughing series: "kvek kvek kvek," usually given in flight.

Puna Ibis – Photo by Ana Amable

PODICIPEDIFORMES

PODICIPEDIDAE:
9.- White-tufted Grebe – *Rollandia rolland* – Zambullidor Pimpollo
Fairly common and widespread both in coastal marshes and on Andean lakes and marshes, above 3200 m. Adults have pale sides of face that contrast with rest of head and neck; this pattern is particularly pronounced in alternate-plumaged birds but visible in all plumages. Immature similar to basic-plumaged adult. Juveniles lack whitish cheek tufts and have black-and-white stripes on sides of face. Cf. Least and Pied-billed grebes.

Rollandia rolland was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in genus Podiceps, but recent classifications usually follow Storer's (1963) analysis of morphology and display behavior in use of Rollandia for this species and microptera. The subspecies of continental South America, *Rollandia r. chilensis*, was formerly (e.g., Peters 1931, Pinto 1938; see also Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990) considered a separate species from nominate *rolland* of the Falkland Islands.

SULIFORMES

PHALACROCORACIDAE:

The families in this order are traditionally included in the Pelecaniformes, but genetic data indicate that that traditional group is not monophyletic; see Note 1 under Pelecaniformes. Support is strong, however, for the monophyly of a group that includes Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, and Fregatidae (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Harshman 1994, Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Kennedy & Spencer 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). Chesser at al. (2010) removed Sulidae, Phalacrocoracidae, Anhingidae, and Fregatidae from the Pelecaniformes and placed them in their own new order, Suliformes. SACC proposal passed to remove these from Pelecaniformes and place in their own order. Cracraft (2013) reduced the Suliformes to a suborder, Suloidea, of the Pelecaniformes. The monophyly of each family has never been seriously questioned and has been supported by or corroborated with genetic data for the Sulidae (Friesen & Anderson 1997), the Phalacrocoracidae (Kennedy et al. 2000), and the Fregatidae (Kennedy & Spencer 2004). The sequence of genera and species within each family follows Dorst and Mougin (1979).

10.- Neotropic Cormorant – *Phalacrocorax brasilianus* – Cormoran Neotropical

One seen in ecotono área at Lucre – Huacarpay Lagoon ; Phalacrocorax harrisi was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a) placed in the monotypic genus Nannopterum, but recent authors (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Orta 1992a) have usually followed Dorst and Mougin (1979) in merging this into Phalacrocorax. [note needed on the lump, Causey REFS?]. Genetic data (Kennedy et al. 2009) support a close relationship between P. harrisi and P. brasilianus + North American P. auritus (contra van Tets [1976] and Siegel-Causey [1988]). Murphy (1936) had previously noted the morphological similarities between P. harrisi and P. brasilianus. Kennedy and Spencer (2014) confirmed the close relationship of these three species and resurrected Nannopterum for them. See Note 8. See Browning (1989) for use of brasilianus, as in Hellmayr & Conover (1948a), instead of olivaceus, as in Pinto (1938), AOU (1957), Meyer de Schauensee (1970), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), etc. Formerly (e.g., AOU 1983) known as "Olivaceous Cormorant." SACC proposal did not pass to change spelling of English name to "Neotropical."

Neotropic Cormorant – Photo by Nay Ruth Leon

GRUIFORMES

RALLIDAE: RAILS, GALLINULES, AND COOTS / RASCONES, POLLAS DE AGUA, Y GALLARETAS

11.- Plumbeus Rail – *Pardirallus sanguinolentus* – Rascon Plomizo
Common and widespread in marshes and lake edges, both along coast of Peru (simonsi) and in Andes (tschudii) at 2000–4400 m. Adult readily identified by gray and brown plumage and long, colorful bill; the two subspecies are not distinguishable in the field as adults. No overlap with Blackish Rail. Juvenile tschudii more uniformly drab brown. Usually develops some color on bill from an early age; no other long-billed rail is expected in Andean marshes (but see Bogota Rail). Juvenile simonsi apparently are gray-breasted, similar to adult but paler.

12.-Common Gallinule - *Gallinula galeata* - Polla de Agua Común
Fairly common. Note that this species is a recent split from Common Moorhen of the old world (Gallinula chloropus) on the basis of morphological, genetic, and vocal differences (Groenenberg et al 2008).

13.- Slate-colored (Andean) Coot - *Fulica ardesiaca* - Gallareta Andina
Several seen form the over looks. Called "Andean Coot" in Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Taylor (1996 and Ridgely et al. (2001) but other authors use Slate-colored Coot.

CHARADRIIFORMES

Various evidence has been interpreted to support treatment of the flamingos within or closest to the Ciconiiformes (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Livezey & Zusi 2007), Anseriformes (Hagey et al. 1990), and Charadriiformes (Olson & Feduccia 1980). However, all recent data support a sister relationship to the grebes (Podicipediformes; see below). SACC proposal passed to change linear sequence to move next to Podicipediformes. The monophyly of the Phoenicopteriformes has never been questioned; they are so similar that they were treated in a single genus by Sibley and Monroe (1990).

CHARADRIIDAE: LAPWINGS AND PLOVERS / AVEFRÍAS Y CHORLOS

14.- Andean Lapwing - *Vanellus resplendens* - Avefría Andina

Three seen in different sites. Fairly common and conspicuous resident at 3000–4600 m (locally down to 2000 m in Amazonas) in open grassy marshes, edges of lakes and bogs, and dry fields. Rare vagrant to coast; very rare vagrant to southern Amazonia. Identified by pale gray head and breast (contrasting with white belly), pinkish red tarsi and base to bill, bold wing pattern, and loud.

SCOLOPACIDAE: Sandpipers and Allies / Playeros, Becasinas, y Afines

15.- Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus* - Cigüeñuela de Cuello Negro

Fairly common on coast; uncommon and local in altiplano at 3200–4300 m, and in Amazonian lowlands below 800 m. Unmistakable, largely black above, white below, with extremely long bright pink legs and a fine black bill. In Andes, cf. Andean Avocet. Adult melanurus has white crown and white collar across upper back. Juvenile melanurus has gray crown and white collar obscured by dark tips; may be confused with mexicanus, which has black crown and lacks neck collar. Intermediates also occur. Distribution, particularly when breeding, of two subspecies not yet clear. Mexicanus occurs along entire coast (breeding south at least to central coast) and is reported from central altiplano; also occasionally in northern Amazonia. Melanurus occurs throughout Amazonia (breeding at least in central Amazonia, presumably elsewhere); also occurs (and breeds?) on altiplano, and breeds on southern coast (north at least to Lima, where may intergrade with mexicanus).

16.- Greater Yellowlegs - *Tringa melanoleuca (NB)* - Playero Pata Amarilla Mayor

Fairly common boreal migrant (Aug–May; a few may oversummer) throughout on mudflats, in marshes, and at edges of lakes and rivers; most common on coast. Larger than similar Lesser Yellowlegs. Greater has proportionally longer bill (longer than head), with thicker base and slight upturn at tip. Also, flanks of Greater more heavily barred in alternate plumage. Note different calls.

LARIDAE: GULLS AND TERNS / GAVIOTAS Y GAVIOTINES

17.- Andean Gull - *Chroicocephalus serranus* - Gaviota Andina

Seen twelve at main over look and more at the north side of the lagoon Common resident around high-elevation (3000–4400 m) lakes and rivers. Rare visitor to coast (mostly in austral winter) north to Lima; very rare vagrant to Amazonia. Only gull that occurs regularly in altiplano, but overlaps with similar species along coast. Larger than other hooded gulls, except for very different nonbreeding Belcher's Gull. Cf. Gray-hooded and (very rare) Brown-hooded Gulls

Andean Gull - Photo Ana Amable

FALCONIFORMES

FALCONIDAE: FALCONS AND CARACARAS / HALCONES Y CARACARAS

Harriers are long-winged, long-tailed hawks of open country. Typically show a narrow white band on the upper tail coverts. Harrier flight is distinctive, a mixture of frequent flapping interspersed with short glides and sudden tilting motions; wings often are held noticeably above the plane of the body. Harriers forage by flying low over the ground, often passing back and forth over an area, then dropping down suddenly on prey. Cinereous is the only expected harrier in Peru. Merlin and American Kestrel are the two smallest species of
falcon found in Peru.

18.- American Kestrel – *Falco sparverius* – Cernícalo Americano

Smallest and most frequently seen falcon in Peru. Common and widespread on coast and in Andes, up to 4700 m; but scarce or absent on humid east slope, and not in Amazonia. Found in a wide variety of dry open habitats, including fields, scrub, and grasslands. Perches conspicuously on wires, fences, and trees; nests in cavities. Frequently hovers. In all plumages note rufous tail and ornate facial pattern, with gray crown and narrow black lines on face. Male has blue-gray wings, rufous back (variably barred with black; barring often sparse), and rufous tail with broad black subterminal band; underparts are pale buff, variably spotted. Wings, back, and tail of female are rufous brown, barred with black. Juveniles are similar to respective adult plumajes. Falco sparverius was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938) placed in the monotypic genus Cerchneis.

APODIFORMES

TROCHILIDAE: HUMMINGBIRDS / COLIBRÍES

19.- Green-tailed Trainbearer – *Lesbia nuna* – Colacintillo Colilarga Verde
Locally present on west slope of Andes south to northern Lima, both slopes of Marañón Valley, and in intermontane valleys at 1700–3800 m. Overlaps with Black-tailed Trainbearer and found in similar habitats; but more common in drier habitats, and is less common on east-facing slopes of Andes. Similar to Black-tailed, but shorter rectrices are extensively glittering green (iridescence of Black-tailed is bluish green, and limited to tips of all rectrices), the underparts of the male are greener, and gorget is rounded (gorget of Black-tailed is more pointed and contrasts more against duller green belly). In most of Peru, bill of Green-tailed is very short, and upper surface of all but the longest rectrices is mostly green; but in south (nuna; north to Huancavelica, one record from Junín), bill is longer (almost same length as bill of Black-tailed), and in some lights the iridescence of next-to-longest rectrices is restricted to tips (as in Black-tailed).

20.- Bearded Mountanieer – *Oreonympha nobilis* – Montañes Barbudo
Two seen, uncommon in dry montane scrub in intermontane valleys of south-central Andes, 2700–3900 m.
Often seen at tree tobacco, Nicotiana, an exotic plant found along road edges. Large size, long forked black-and-white tail, and white underparts render it unmistakable. Male has narrow green and purple gorget. Crown bordered with whitish line, speckled with green, in albolimbata (Huancavelica), or with deep glittering blue (more widespread nobilis).

Bearded Mountanieer- Photo Ana Amable

21.- Giant Hummingbird – *Patagona gigas* – Colibrí Gigante

Widespread and fairly common on west slope of Andes and in intermontane valleys, 2000–4300 m. Occupies open, relatively arid habitats: montane scrub, hedgerows, and open woods (including Polylepis). The largest hummingbird, and easily recognized by large size. Wingbeats noticeably slow; may be mistaken for Andean Swift (due to pale rump and wingbeat). Dull, with no gorget or brilliant colors but contrasting pale rump. Underparts variable, dull rufous or light rufous scaled with grayish brown.

Giant Hummingbird - Photo Ana Amable

22.- Sparkling Violetear - *Colibri coruscans* - Oreja-Violeta de Vientre Azul

Most widely distributed violetear. More common in drier intermontane valleys and on west slope, but may occur almost anywhere. Elevational range very broad, 400–4500 m, but apparently wanders widely; probably only breeds at higher elevations, above ca. 2500 m. Found in open areas, including agricultural fields, with scattered shrubs, at forest edge, and in eucalyptus groves. Cf. smaller Green Violetear.

PASSERIFORMES

FURNARIIDAE: OVENBIRDS / HORNEROS

23.- Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops* – Junquero

common here, Vaurie (1980) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) merged *Limnoctites* into *Limnornis*; this was followed by Dickinson (2003), but see Ridgely & Tudor (1994) and Remsen (2003). Olson et al. (2005) have shown hat *Limnornis* and *Limnoctites* are not particularly closely related, with *Limnoctites* embedded within *Cranioleuca*, and with *Limnornis* closely related to *Phleocryptes* (see also Irestedt et al. 2006, Moyle et al. 2009). However, taxon-sampling still so incomplete within the genus that although *C. sulphurifera* and *Limnoctites* are almost certainly sisters, their inclusion together in *Cranioleuca* is uncertain. SACC proposal to merge *Limnoctites* into *Cranioleuca* did not pass. Broader taxon-sampling (Derryberry et al. 2011) confirmed the sister relationship between *Limnoctites* and *C. sulphurifera*, and that this pair is sister to all other *Cranioleuca* except *C. gutturata.* SACC proposal passed to transfer *sulphurifera* to *Limnoctites* (thus requiring a change in the variable ending to *sulphuriferus*) and to change English name of *Limnoctites sulphuriferus* to "Sulphur-bearded Reedhaunter."

24.- Rusty-Fronted Canastero – *Asthenes ottonis* – Canastero Frentirrojiza

Asthenes heterura was considered a subspecies of *A. pudibunda* by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) , but see Vaurie (1971a, 1980) for treatment as a separate species, as was done previously by Cory & Hellmayr (1925) and Peters (1951); it is more likely to be closer to *A. ottonis* (Vaurie 1971a, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990), which was considered a subspecies of *A. pudibunda* by Cory & Hellmayr (1925). Called "Iquico Canastero" in Cory & Hellmayr (1925) and Meyer de Schauensee (1966). *Asthenes pudibunda, A. ottonis*, and *A. heterura* are considered to form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990).

TYRANNIIDAE: TYRANT FLYCATCHERS / TIRANOS

25.- Yellow-billed Tit-tyrant - *Anairetes flavirostris* – Torito Piquiamarillo

Primarily found in Andes, where fairly common. In far north confined to west side of Marañón Valley, but also on Pacific slope from Ancash south; also in intermontane valleys of eastern Andes from Huánuco to Cuzco. Primarily at 1900–4100 m, but locally lower on west slope of Andes or coastal. lomas. Note pale mandible, streaked face and breast, indistinctly streaked brown back, and yellow belly. Cf. Pied-crested and Tufted tit-tyrants.

Anairetes alpinus was formerly (e.g., reluctantly by Zimmer 1940b) placed in the monotypic genus *Yanacea*, but this was merged into *Anairetes* by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970). DuBay & Witt (2012) founded that *alpinus* is indeed embedded in *Anairetes* and is sister to *A. parulus* + *A. flavirostris*, and together they are sister to *A. reguloides* + A. *nigrocristatus*.

26.- Many-colored Rush-tyrant – *Tachuris rubrigastra* – Siete Colores de la Totora

Common here, The intrafamilial relationships of the distinctive genus *Tachuris* are uncertain; <REF cited by Fitzpatrick 2004> proposed that it was most closely related to *Pseudocolopteryx*. Genetic data (Tello et al. 2009) indicate that it is a member of a group consisting mainly of the flatbills, but that it has no close relatives. SACC proposal needed. <<wait ongoing project>>

Many-colored Rush-tyrant - Photo by Nay Ruth Leon

27.- Streak-throated Bush-Tyrant - *Myiotheretes striaticollis* - Ala-Rufa de Garganta Rayada
Uncommon but widespread in Andes, 1700–3700 m (rarely in openings down to base of Andes). Usually found in montane scrub and humid montane forest edge, especially at landslides and other natural openings. Forages from exposed perches, often relatively high; sallies to air to capture prey or, less often, drops to ground. Solitary or in pairs; does not join flocks. Large. Extensively tawnyrufous below; throat white, streaked black. Inner webs of remiges extensively cinnamon-rufous, prominent in flight.

Myiotheretes pernix, M. fumigatus, M. fuscorufus, and Knipolegus signatus (then treated in Myiotheretes) were formerly (e.g., Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) placed in a separate genus, Ochthodiaeta.

28.- White-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia albiceps* - Fío-Fío de Cresta Blanco.
One of the most common and widespread elaenias on coast and in Andes. Several subspecies, some of which are migratory. Resident in Marañón Valley and on Pacific slope (800–3500 m) south to Ancash (griseigularis, diversa), and on east slope (1000–3300 m) from Cuzco south (urubambae, albiceps). Austral migrant chilensis winters (Apr–Oct) on east slope of Andes and in Marañón Valley, 400–2000 m (up to 3200 m during migration). Modesta breeds (Nov–Jun) on coast (up to 1600 m in south), but winters (Jun–Dec) on east slope below 1400 m. A small elaenia usually with welldeveloped white crown patch. Drab, with chest light olive and belly whitish (but flanks and undertail coverts variably washed with pale yellow). Most similar to Lesser Elaenia. Modesta has duller wing bars (light olive, never white) and bases of inner remiges are olive or brown (not black).

TROGLODYTIDAE: WRENS / CUCARACHEROS

29.- House Wren – *Troglodytes aedon* – Cucarachero Común

Widespread and common virtually throughout Peru, up to 4600 m, although often very local in Amazonia and on humid slopes of Andes. Found in open habitats with scattered low bushes and shrubs, such as forest edge and young second growth, montane scrub, and agricultural areas; frequently a conspicuous presence in gardens and other areas near human habitation. Usually solitary. Small, brown, with expressive tail that frequently is carried cocked; otherwise rather plain, but note barred wings and tail. Color, especially of underparts, somewhat variable. Birds on the coast from La Libertad south to northern Ica, and in central highlands from Amazonas south to Bolivia, tend to be the deepest buff below; but there is considerable individual variation as well.

House Wren – Photo by Ana Amable

TURDIDAE: THRUSHES / ZORZALES

30.- Chiguanco Thrush – *Turdus chiguanco* – Zorzal Chiguanco

One of the most common and widespread thrushes of Andes above 1600 m on west slope and from 2400–4300 m on east slope; also locally down to near sea level in west and down to 1300 m on eastern Andes. Inhabits forest edge, agricultural areas with hedgerows or scattered trees, and towns and gardens; locally overlaps with Great Thrush but prefers more arid environments. Dull graybrown; similar to Great in appearance and behavior, but smaller and paler than widespread gigantodes (much paler tan ockendeni subspecies of southeast); does not have pale orbital ring of male Great.

31.- Great Thrush - *Turdus fuscater* - Zorzal Grande
The largest thrush, and a characteristic bird of the humid high Andes. Common and widespread along east slope, 2400–4200 m, throughout Marañón Valley, and on west slope south to Lima, where occurs down to 1600 m. Found at edges of humid montane forest, in humid secondary forests and hedgerows, and in Polylepis woods. Frequently feeds on ground. Dark, with orange bill and tarsus and (in male) a narrow yellow or orange orbital ring. Widespread gigantodes is grayish brown. Male ockendeni (eastern Cuzco south to Bolivia) blacker; female ockendeni paler than male, similar to gigantodes but browner. All females lack orbital ring; are more similar to Chiguanco Thrush but are larger, darker, and grayer (less sandy brown), and also have gray underwing coverts (usually tawnyrufous in Chiguanco).

THRAUPIDAE: TANAGERS / TANGARAS

The genera *Mitrospingus*, *Lamprospiza*, and *Orthogonys* have been traditionally treated in the Thraupidae (e.g., Hellmayr 1936, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Storer 1970a, Sibley & Monroe 1990). Ridgway (1898) considered his new genus *Mitrospingus* to be most closely related to *Eucometis*. Hellmayr (1936) considered *Lamprospiza* to be closely related to *Conothraupis* and *Neothraupis*. However, genetic data (Yuri & Mindell 2002, Burns et al. 2003) failed to support inclusion of *Mitrospingus* or *Lamprospiza* in the Thraupidae. Klicka et al. (2007) found that it did not fit within any of the traditionally recognized families. Barker et al. (2013) found *Mitrospingus* is a member of a lineage that is not particularly close to other nine-primaried families and proposed creating a new family, Mitrospingidae, for it, *Orthogonys*, and *Lamprospiza*. This treatment was followed by Dickinson & Christidis (2014) and Chesser et al. (2017). SACC proposal passed to recognize Mitrospingidae.

The tanagers and allies are currently classified in the family Thraupidae. Barker et al. (2013) inferred a sister relationship between Thraupidae and Cardinalidae in the concatenated data set. In the species tree analysis, Thraupidae was sister to a clade containing Cardinalidae and Mitrospingidae. No changes in species composition are needed for this group; the committee dealt with these in a recent supplement

32.- Blue-and-yellow Tanager - *Rauenia bonariensis* - Tangara Azul y Amarilla
Fairly common and widespread in Andes, at 2000–4200 m in dry montane scrub, forest edge, and agricultural areas; locally descends to coast in central Peru, and to 800 m on east slope of Andes. Common in intermontane valleys but typically replaced on humid east-facing slopes by Blue-capped Tanager. Forages at all heights. Adults distinctive; note contrasting yellow rump. Drab juveniles and immatures more confusing but usually have at least a little blue-gray on head and wings; also note bill shape and behavior.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager - Photo by Nay Ruth Leon

33.- Band-tailed Seedeater - *Catamenia analis* - Semillero de Cola Bandeada
Common in the Andes, up to 4000 m; also descending to coastal plain in central Peru. Found in montane scrub and agricultural fields and associated hedgerows; in eastern cordillera of Andes, found in drier intermontane valleys but not below 3000 m on more humid east-facing slope. Usually in pairs or small groups, often joining mixed-species finch flocks. All plumages have white band on inner web of most rectrices, forming a broad white tail band visible from below or in flight. Cf. Larger Band-tailed Sierra-Finch

34.- Golden-billed Saltator - *Saltator aurantiirostris* - Saltador de Pico Dorado
Burns et al.,Äôs (2014) comprehensive phylogeny of the tanagers and relatives was based on two mitochondrial and four nuclear loci, and taxon-sampling was nearly complete.

Golden-billed Saltator – Photo by Whendy Espino

35.- Cinereous Conebill - *Conirostrum cinereum* - Pico-de-Cono Cinéreo
Common and widespread, from coast up to 4200 m in western Andes and intermontane valleys; locally to as low as 2150 m on east slope of Andes. Found as singles, pairs, or small groups in gardens, open woodland, hedgerows, and shrubs in agricultural areas, montane scrub, and forest edge. In eastern cordillera of Andes, more prevalent in intermontane valleys than on more humid, east-facing slopes. Small and largely gray, with pale superciliary, prominent white speculum, and white or buffy tips to greater wing coverts.

36.- Peruvian Sierra Finch - *Phrygilus punensis* - Fringilo Peruano
Common and widespread in Andes, except in far southwest where replaced by Black-hooded SierraFinch; 2800–4700 m, locally down to 2400 m. Found in open habitats with scattered shrubs, including montane scrub, Polylepis woods, agricultural fields and associated hedgerows, and villages. Forages on the ground in small groups, often in association with other species.

Peruvian Sierra Finch – Photo by Ana Amable

37.- Mourning Sierra Finch - *Phrygilus fruticeti* -Fringilo de Pecho Negro
Fairly common and widespread in the Andes, 2300–4200 m. Found in dry montane scrub; overlaps with Black-hooded or Peruvian sierra-finches, but has greater tolerance for more arid habitats. Male with black bib unlikely to be confused with other species, but cf. male of much smaller Band-tailed Sierra-Finch. Female readily recognized by large size and by the tawny auriculars and sides of face. Often encountered in pairs or small groups; occasionally joins mixed-species flocks. Forages on the ground near shrubby cover; tends to fly long distance when disturbed, giving distinctive call.

38.- Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - *Poospizopsis caesar* - Monterita de Pecho Castaño
Uncommon in montane scrub of interior valleys in the Andes of south-central Peru, 3000–3800 m. Much larger than other Poospiza and, unlike smaller species, primarily forages on the ground (but near shrubby cover); sometimes associates with other finches, but also forages as singles or pairs apart from other species**.**

PASSERELLIDAE: NEW WORLD SPARROWS AND ALLIES / GORRIONES DEL NUEVO MUNDO Y AFINES

Genetic data (Bledsoe 1988, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Lougheed et al. 2000, Burns et al. 2002, 2003, Klicka et al. 2007, Sedano & Burns 2010 -- check Groth-Barrowclough etc.) indicate that the family Emberizidae as traditionally constituted is polyphyletic, with most genera occurring in South America belonging to the tanager lineage; some morphological data (Clark 1986) also support this. The only genera in South America traditionally placed in the Emberizidae for which genetic data indicate that they are true Emberizidae (now Passerellidae) are: *Zonotrichia*, *Ammodramus*, *Aimophila* (DaCosta et al. 2009), *Arremon*, and *Atlapetes*; the majority have been found to be members of the Thraupidae; see Note 1 under that family. Barker et al. (2013) and Klicka et al.

(2014) found that even a more narrowly defined Emberizidae was not a monophyletic group and that recognition of a new family, Passerellidae, was required for all New World members of Emberizidae. This was adopted by Chesser et al. (2017). SACC proposal passed to recognize Rhodinocichlidae. Klicka et al. (2014) also found that the phylogenetic relationships among genera and species in this family are not reflected in traditional linear sequences. SACC proposal passed to modify linear sequence.

39.- Rofous-collared Sparrow – *Zonotrichia capensis* – Gorrión Cuellirufo

Common and widespread on coast and Andes, from sea level up to 4500 m; also locally found down to 350 m on east slope in Mayo and central Huallaga valleys. Found in gardens, agricultural fields, and other open habitats. In Andes, much more common on west slope and in intermontane valleys than on east-facing slopes. Largely granivorous; forages on ground, usually near shrubby cover. May form large flocks when not breeding, often flocking with other species. Juvenile streakier overall but has rufous collar and same shape as adult.

Rofous-collared Sparrow -Photo Ana Amable

CARDINALIDAE:

Cardinals and allies have long been recognized as a family, Cardinalidae. In Barker et al. (2013), they formed a monophyletic group that is sister to Thraupidae in the concatenated data set and sister to Mitrospingidae in the species tree analysis. No changes in species composition are needed for this group.

40.- Black-backed Grosbeak – *Pheucticus aureoventris* – Picogrueso Dorsinegro

Rare to locally fairly common, and found only in eastern cordillera, mainly 1200–3200 m. More prevalent than Golden-bellied Grosbeak on east slope of Andes, at edge of humid montane forest; also locally in drier intermontane valleys. Resident south to Cuzco and Apurímac (terminalis); rump yellow, and upper tail coverts have large white spots. The rump of the smaller aureoventris is dark (black or olive), with no spots on the upper tail coverts; presumably breeds in southern Andes (north at least in Puno) but also may be an austral migrant further north. This species also is a very rare visitor to southern Amazonia (presumed austral migrants).

Black-backed Grosbeak - Photo Ana Amable

ICTERIDAE: NEW WORLD BLACKBIRDS / OROPÉNDOLAS Y TORDOS

Barker et al. (2013) showed that blackbirds and allies form a monophyletic group that has been long recognized as a family. The placement of Icteridae remains uncertain—it was sister to Icteria in the concatenated analysis with strong support, but has uncertain placement in the species tree analysis. No changes in species composition of Icteridae are needed.

41.- Yellow-winged Blackbird – *Agelasticus thilius* – Tordo Aliamarilla

Fairly common to common in marshes bordering Andean lakes in south, 3300–4200 m. Also may feed in adjacent pastures. Yellow shoulder of male may be concealed at rest. Immature male similar to female, but blacker; also may have conspicuous superciliary.

FRINGILLIDAE: FINCHES / JILGUEROS Y EUPHONIAS

This long-recognized family of finches forms a monophyletic group that is sister to the remaining nine-primaried oscines. This phylogenetic placement was well supported in all analyses presented by Barker et al. (2013). No changes are needed to this family.

42.- Hooded Siskin – *Spinus magellanicus* – Jilgero Encapuchado

The most widespread and common siskin, sea level up to 4200 m. Common on coast (although local in north), west slope of Andes, and in intermontane valleys; uncommon on humid east-facing slope of Andes; rarely below 2000 m on east slope of northern Andes but in south descends to 400 m. medium-sized to small siskin with yellow obvious in base of tail and a short but broad yellow primary patch. Size variable; birds in the northwest are small, the largest populations may be those in Cuzco and Puno. Hooded Siskin should be learned well as a basis for comparison to other species. Unfortunately, plumages confusingly variable; patterns of variation (geographic, seasonal, or individual) not well

known, and perhaps are complicated by nomadic or seasonal movements of some populations. Male varies in overall color tone. In particular, color of back ranges from bright yellow-green to dull olive; rump usually yellow or yellowish green, but on some individuals rump shows little or no contrast to back. Back usually mottled with dusky, but mottling can be faint. Male always has yellow belly, and white edges to tertials. Females apparently occur in 2 morphs, gray and Yellow.

Hooded Siskin – Photo Ana Amable

COLUMBIFORMES

COLUMBIDAE

Jarvis et al. (2014) and Prum et al. (2015) found that the Columbiformes were sister to Old World Pterocliformes + Mesitornithiformes. The monophyly of the Columbiformes has never been seriously questioned. Traditional classifications (e.g., Gibbs et al. 2001) treat the huge, extinct flightless pigeons of the Mascarene Islands as a separate family, Raphidae, but recognition of this family would certainly make both families paraphyletic because it would seem impossible that the three species of "Raphidae" are each other's closest relatives, but instead represent three independent colonizations of separate islands with subsequent convergent evolution <find citation, if one exists>. Within the Columbidae, Goodwin (1983) recognized five subfamilies, only one of which, Columbinae, occurs in the Western Hemisphere. These subfamily designations do not correspond to deep splits in the family. In fact, genetic data (Johnson 2004) indicate that the New World ground-doves are a distinctive group that are the sister group to a large sample of Old World and New World genera. SACC proposal passed to change linear sequence of genera to placed ground doves first. Pereira et al. (2007) confirmed the distinctiveness of the New World ground doves but did not find that they were the sister to all other columbids, but rather that the *Columba* group was; they also found strong support for the sister relationship between *Columbina* and *Metriopelia*. Gibb and Penny (2010) also found that the *Columba* group was sister to all other pigeons. Cracraft (2013) and Dickinson & Remsen (2013) placed the pigeons in three subfamilies: Columbinae, Peristerinae, and Raphinae (extralimital).

SACC proposal passed to recognize two subfamilies and to modify sequence of genera. Dickinson & Raty (2015) determined that Claravinae or Claraviinae, not Peristerinae, is the correct subfamily name. Sweet et al. (2017) found that the relationships among the genera in the Claravinae are not reflected in traditional linear sequences. SACC proposal passed to modify linear sequence.

43.- Rock Dove – *Columba livia* – Paloma Domestica
Not native to Peru; a common human commensal, familiar to any city-dweller, expected almost anywhere in towns and cities but rarely away from human settlements. "Wild" type is largely gray with dark hood, dark bars on wing coverts and remiges, and white rump, but feral populations show stunning variety of plumages. Highly gregarious.

44.- Spot-winged Pigeon – *Patagioneas maculosa* – Paloma Alimoteada
Common and widespread on coast, west slope of Andes, and in intermontane valleys, up to 4000 m. Usually very rare on east slope of Andes, although locally fairly common in dry Huallaga Valley; very rare vagrant to Amazonia. Typically found in open, semiarid areas, in fields and scrub, and in towns. Social, often found in flocks. Note slender shape, long tail, and black spotting on wings and neck. Larger and longer tailed than ground-doves (but in Andes, cf. Black-winged Ground-Dove). Also cf. White-tipped Dove.

45.- Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata* - Tórtola Orejuda
very common**;** Common and widespread on coast, west slope of Andes, and in intermontane valleys, up to 4000 m. Usually very rare on east slope of Andes, although locally fairly common in dry Huallaga Valley; very rare vagrant to Amazonia. Typically found in open, semiarid areas, in fields and scrub, and in towns. Social, often found in flocks. Note slender shape, long tail, and black spotting on wings and neck. Larger and longer tailed than ground-doves (but in Andes, cf. Black-winged Ground-Dove). Also cf. White-tipped Dove

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PICTURES OF THE DAY

Principal overlook at Lucre Huacarpay - Huacarpay lagoon - Photo Ana Amable

Huacarpay lagoon - Photo Ana Amable

Ana Amable with our Peruvian flag - Photo Ana Amable

In focus Gear with Vortex Optics - Photo Ana Amable

Vortex Optics Spotting Scope Diamondback 20x60-80mm (Angular) & Digiscoping – Photo Ana Amble

Vortex Optics Spotting Scope Razor 22x48-65mm (Angular)

Around the Lucre Community - Photo Ana Amable

Women birders in action - Photo Ana Amable

Whendy Espino with equipments Vortex optics - Photo Ana Amable

MORE PICTURES OF THE BIRDING SITES

Lucre-Huacarpay lagoon - Photo Ana Amable

Lucre-Huacarpay lagoon - Photo Ana Amable

END