Notes on the birds of Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, Lambayeque, Peru

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Summary.—Laquipampa was first designated a Reserved Zone, a temporary protected area category used by the Peruvian government until more complete studies permit a final designation, in 1982. The initial designation was based on the presence of the endemic and globally threatened White-winged Guan *Penelope albipennis*, but few other data on its other avifauna were available. We present the first comprehensive bird list (187 species) for this important reserve based on observations in 2001–10 and provide comments on several noteworthy records.

Laquipampa lies within the Incahuasi district of Ferreñafe province in Lambayeque. With the rediscovery of the presumed extinct White-winged Guan *Penelope albipennis* in Quebrada San Isidro in 1977 (see De Macedo 1979), further searches were initiated in Lambayeque and Piura. Ortiz (1980) found the species in two valleys at Laquipampa: Negrahuasi and Reloj. Based on this, a protected area was proposed and, in 1982, 11,346 ha were declared the Zona Reservada de Laquipampa to protect the guan (El Peruano 1982). However, apart from guan surveys (*cf.* Ortiz 1980, Ortiz & Díaz 1997), little was known of the area's avifauna and it received little government interest for almost two decades. In 1998 the Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA, now the Servicio Nacional de Areas Naturales Protegidas, SERNANP) appointed the area's first refuge manager and in 2001 the first park ranger was assigned. In July 2006 the area was finally designated a Refugio de Vida Silvestre (El Peruano 2006) or wildlife refuge, covering 8,328 ha. Here we present the first comprehensive bird list for the conservation area, with notes on species of interest.

Study area and field work

Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge (LWR) is sited on a ridge on the north bank of the río La Leche (known as the Moyán above its confluence with the Sangana). Elevation in the refuge ranges from 200 m in the south-west (06°24′30″S, 79°33′45″W) to 2,600 m, the peak of 'La Punta' (06°15′55″S, 79°28′09″W), in the extreme north-east (Fig. 1).

According to CDC-UNALM (2006), the lower part of LWR belongs to the 'Piura and Tumbes Dry Forests' ecoregion and the upper part to the 'West Montane forests of the North Andes' ecoregion (Fig. 1). The dry forest is semi-deciduous and is found from 200 m to 1,300–1,400 m, and dominant species include *Loxopterygium huasango* (Anacardiaceae), *Bursera graveolens* (Burseraceae) and *Eriotheca ruizii* (Malvaceae). It has leaf cover in the wet season (December–May). Humidity and vegetation density increase with altitude. Montane forest is found in the upper LWR at 1,400–1,800 m, the vegetation does not shed its leaves in the dry season, and is considerably more humid than dry forest, reflected in the biomass of orchids, ferns and lichens. Another important floral community is *Sural* and scrub, which is dominated by *Suro* bamboo (*Chusquea* sp.: Poaceae) and many shrubs, with *Barnadesia* spp. (Asteraceae) dominant. This habitat occurs at 1,800–2,600 m and is characterised by low tree density, except on the sides of ravines. Agricultural areas also exist in the reserve including fields, mostly of corn, rice and sugarcane, near the ríos Moyán and La Leche, and formerly

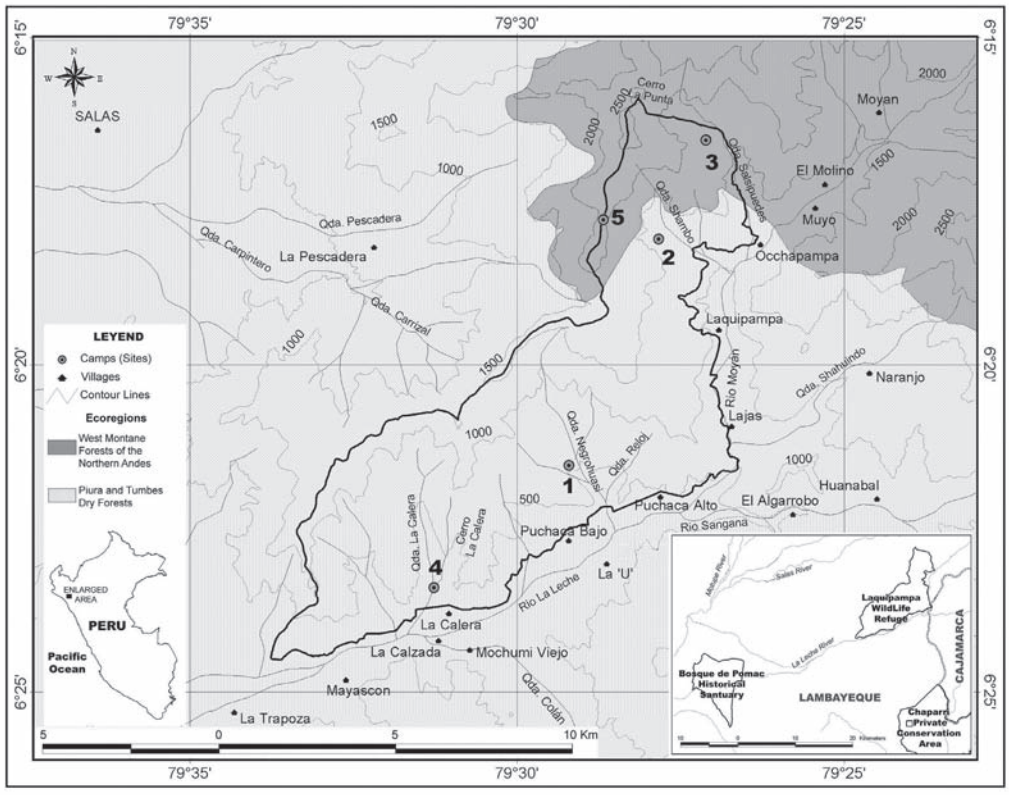

Figure 1. Map showing the location of the Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge in north-west Peru, its extent and the location of the five sites mentioned in the text. Site 1: Quebrada Negrahuasi, *c*.590 m. Site 2: Quebrada Shambo, *c*.1,360 m. Site 3: Corral Grande in Quebrada Salsipuedes, *c*.1,830 m. Site 4: lower reaches, *c*.350 m. Site 5: El Porongo, *c*.2,100 m.

used areas on level terrain dominated by *Acacia macracantha* (Fabaceae) at all elevations (established prior to the creation of the protected area).

On 21–31 August 2001, in the dry season, an expedition by ProAves Perú and Asociación Cracidae Perú produced the first bird list of 110 species (Flanagan & Angulo 2003). Two locations were visited: Quebrada Negrahuasi (22–24 August, 590 m, site 1) and Quebrada Shambo (25–29 August, *c*.1,000 m–1,400 m, site 2). In February 2006, a second expedition by Asociación Cracidae Perú explored the area in the wet season. Three camps were established, in Quebrada Negrahuasi (12–14 February, 590 m, site 1), Quebrada Shambo (15–19 February, *c*.1,360 m, site 2) and Corral Grande in Quebrada Salsipuedes (20–24 February, 1,830 m, site 3). A total of 130 species, 37 of them 'new' to the area (Angulo & Alemán de Lama 2006), was identified. Most records described here were made during these two visits. Other visits were in the dry season: on 11–13 July 2008 (at *c*.350 m, site 4) by FAP & JNMF, and 11–14 November 2010 (*c*.2,100 m, site 5, El Porongo) by FAP. An additional source is the records made during a two-year migrant bird project (September 2006–July 2008) conducted by ECOAN. Also included are records made around Moyán town, just outside LWR but with similar habitats and elevation, on the road to Incahuasi in February 2006. Finally, documented (with photographs) reports by local people are also included.

Results

The Appendix presents an annotated species list for LWR totaling 187 species. Of these, seven are globally threatened—one Critically Endangered (CR) and six Vulnerable (VU) (BirdLife International 2012), 34 are restricted-range Tumbesian endemics and two are restricted-range Southern Central Andes endemics (Stattersfield *et al*. 1998). Sound-recordings have been archived at www.xeno-canto.org and are indicated by their catalogue number, e.g. XC66383. Noteworthy records not previously reported in the literature are detailed below.

COMB DUCK *Sarkidiornis melanotos*
Recorded twice in Laquipampa (5 June 2005 and 2 February 2006) at Puchaca (200–350 m), on both occasions singles in rice fields beside the río La Leche. The species is rather rare in north-west Peru, but was recorded during 1979–2010 at the Eten marshes near Chiclayo (Angulo *et al*. 2010). Approximately ten other records (usually of singles) in 2005–12 are available online (Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology & National Audubon Society 2011), from Rica Playa, in Tumbes, Laguna Ñapique (max. 25), Batanes and Puente Internacional, in Piura, and Olmos, Bosque de Pomac and Tinajones Reservoir (max. 55) in Lambayeque, the latter being the closest locality to Laquipampa. There is also a record from the río Tocto, Lambayeque (C. Hesse *in litt*. 2010).

BEARDED GUAN *Penelope barbata* VU
This restricted-range species was first reported at LWR in August 2001, in the Quebrada Shambo, where up to ten were seen at 1,300–1,700 m (Flanagan & Angulo 2002), and it was also heard in Quebrada Pescadera, a forested valley north of the refuge and above the village of Salas. In February 2006, *P. barbata* was found near the Shambo and Corral Grande camps, at 1,350–1,830 m. In November 2010 it was recorded to 2,150 m at El Porongo. On 17 February 2006, near Shambo camp at 1,400 m, a pair was found with a chick estimated on plumage to be *c*.2 weeks old (Delacour & Amadon 2004), suggesting that breeding here coincides with the wet season (December–February). The estimated population at LWR is 20–25 individuals based on available habitat.

WHITE-WINGED GUAN *Penelope albipennis* CR
First recorded at LWR in 1978 in Quebrada Negrahuasi, where 5–6 individuals were seen (Ortiz 1980). In 1987, 2–4 were recorded there (Ortiz & Díaz 1997). In 2000–01, FAP surveyed Quebrada Negrahuasi and two other sites—Lajas and Quebrada Shambo—on the advice of local people, finding six, 11 and two guans respectively (Angulo 2000, 2001). As of 2005, the refuge supported a min. population of 22 individuals (Angulo 2008). At LWR, White-winged Guan has been found at 600–1,400 m and also in the same quebrada, Shambo, as Bearded Guan, where they share a narrow altitudinal band at 1,300–1,400 m. The species is recorded regularly at Lajas, just below the village of Laquipampa (outside the refuge), and is also known to descend at dawn and dusk to a place *c*.500 m north of the village of Laquipampa, accessed via some fields. Moreover, ND noted that the species feeds in the village itself when a certain *Ficus* sp. (Moraceae) tree is fruiting. In 2007 eight captive-bred birds were reintroduced into Quebrada Negrahuasi (Angulo 2008) and had two chicks three months later. The estimated population in the refuge is 25–30 individuals.

Figure 2. Rufous-necked Wood Rail *Aramides axillaris*, Quebrada Shambo, Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, Peru, 15 February 2007 (Oscar Rodríguez)

Figure 3. Captive Ruddy Quail-Dove *Geotrygon montana*, claimed to have been trapped locally, Laquipampa, Peru, 3 October 2005 (Napoleon Durand)

Figure 4. Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet *Phaeomyias murina tumbezana*, Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, Peru, 22 February 2006 (Willem-Pier Vellinga)

Figure 5. Male Blue Seedeater *Amaurospiza concolor*, Corral Grande, Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge, Peru, 24 February 2006 (Willem-Pier Vellinga)

RUFOUS-NECKED WOOD RAIL *Aramides axillaris*

Photographed by O. Rodríguez in Quebrada Shambo at 1,270 m on 15 February 2007 (Fig. 2). *A. axillaris* was first recorded in Peru in Tumbes Reserved Zone (now Cerros de Amotape National Park) in 1986 (Parker *et al*. 1995). In Tumbes it has been reported from mangroves (Valqui & Walker 2002) and dry forest near El Caucho and Pozo del Pato in the north of Cerros de Amotape National Park (Walker 2002). Our LWR record extends the species' distribution *c*.280 km south. According to (unconfirmed) information from the park rangers, the species is present at LWR year-round, but is more active and vocal in January–April.

OCHRE-BELLIED DOVE *Leptotila ochraceiventris* VU
Heard at 550–2,100 m, with one poor sound-recording (XC38631) obtained at Quebrada Shambo in February 2006, and it was recorded again at El Porongo in November 2010. These records appear to be the southernmost published. Further north it has been reported at Palambla (Koepcke 1961).

[RUDDY QUAIL-DOVE *Geotrygon montana*
One kept as a 'pet' by a local person (Fig. 3), who claimed that the bird was captured in the valley. Its origin is of course unclear. In Amazonia (and possibly elsewhere), the species reportedly undertakes irruptive movements (Stouffer & Bierregaard 1993), so our record could be related to the closest known west-slope population (*c*.300 km to the north in Loja, Ecuador (Ridgely & Greenfield 2001), or perhaps to that in western Amazonia.]

KOEPCKE'S SCREECH OWL *Megascops koepckeae*
Sound-recorded near the Corral Grande camp in February 2006: during the night one was heard calling regularly and two birds, presumably male and female, were counter-singing just before dawn (XC5526, 8649). The species was also heard at night at 2,150 m at El Porongo. This is the northernmost record of the species on the west slope of the Andes. Several apparently well-documented records from the nearest localities further south (Sinsicap and Bosque Cachil) are unpublished (but see Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology & National Audubon Society 2011).

OILBIRD *Steatornis caripensis*
One observed on a tree was photographed by JNMF in Quebrada Shambo at *c*.1,400 m in August 2001. Schulenberg *et al*. (2007) stated 'very rarely is reported from coast'. It has been recorded in Pimentel and Chiclayo (FAP unpubl.). The closest-known caves are apparently near San Andrés de Cutervo (SERNANP 2010) on the east slope of the Andes 77 km east of LWR.

LITTLE WOODSTAR *Chaetocercus bombus* VU
One photographed by A. Gonzales de la Cruz in Quebrada Shambo at 1,317 m, in May 2008, matches the species' presumed habitat preference for humid and semi-deciduous forests. Little Woodstar was formerly considered threatened based on the paucity of late-20th century records (implying a decrease in numbers) and the destruction of humid forests (Collar *et al*. 1992). However, recent years have witnessed increasing records from the northern part of the historical range in Peru, especially the Marañón basin in Cajamarca, Piura, Amazonas and Lambayeque (Cornell Laboratory of Ornithology & National Audubon Society 2011). However, little is known of its ecology (Collar *et al.* 1992) and it would be interesting to clarify the species' status in LWR.

RUFOUS-NECKED FOLIAGE-GLEANER *Syndactyla ruficollis* VU
In Peru known from the west slope of the northern Andes and from the Amotape range at 600–2,650 m (Schulenberg *et al*. 2007). After Cerros de Amotape National Park and El Angolo Hunting Reserve, LWR becomes the third protected area known to harbour the species in Peru and the only one in the main Andean chain. It was found at 1,360–2,150 m.

HENNA-HEADED FOLIAGE-GLEANER *Hylocryptus erythrocephalus* VU
In Peru protected areas known to support this species are Cerros de Amotape National Park and El Angolo Hunting Reserve, making LWR the third conservation unit in the country

and the first in the main Andean chain. In LWR it was encountered at Negrahuasi and Shambo, between *c*.550 and 2,100 m.

RUSTY-BREASTED ANTPITTA *Grallaricula ferrugineipectus leymebambae*
The song of *G. ferrugineipectus* was recorded at 2,150 m at El Porongo (XC66383). In recent years the species has been encountered at various locations on the west slope in Peru and Ecuador. In Ecuador, where it was previously unknown, the species has been found north to dpto. Pichincha, and in Peru it was initially found on the west slope near Canchaque (Schulenberg 1981) and subsequently near Ayabaca by P. Coopmans (Vellinga *et al*. 2004). Ours is the southernmost record (*c*.100 km south of Canchaque) and the first for Lambayeque.

MOUSE-COLOURED TYRANNULET *Phaeomyias murina*
A small confusing flycatcher that was trapped and observed several times in Quebrada Shambo (*c*.1,400 m) and Corral Grande (*c*.1,800 m) was identified as *P. m. tumbezana*. Our photographs compare well with specimens of *P. m. tumbezana* (Fig. 4) and the illustration in Schulenberg *et al*. (2007). In less-than-ideal field conditions the conspicuous wingbars and eyestripe, and the dark crown could cause confusion with Grey-breasted Flycatcher *Lathrotriccus griseipectus*, rather than with *P. m. inflava.* On current knowledge, *P. m. inflava* occurs from the lowlands of southern Piura south, whereas *P. m tumbezana* occurs in the lowlands of northern Piura north to Ecuador, but occurs south at least to the Olmos–Bagua highway, e.g. at 1,800 m at Limon de Porculla (D. F. Lane *in litt*. 2009). *P. m inflava* has not yet been found in LWR but is known from Bosque de Pomac Historical Sanctuary, lower down in the floodplain of the río La Leche (06°29'S 79°46'W; 100–200 m). It is unclear if *P. m. inflava* and *P. m. tumbezana* co-occur in LWR. For now, there are no records at 500–1,400 m. Vocally, *P. m. inflava* and *P. m. tumbezana* are apparently similar (Schulenberg *et al*. 2007), although one vocalisation of *P. m. tumbezana* (XC38632) is perhaps unique, as we have not heard it from *P. m. inflava*.

GREY-BREASTED FLYCATCHER *Lathotriccus griseipectus* VU
Found at all three 2006 camps. It was sound-recorded in Quebrada Shambo (XC5626). LWR is south of the presumed range of the species, but it has recently been encountered even further south in the Zaña Valley as well (FAP unpubl.).

PIURA CHAT-TYRANT *Ochthoeca piurae* NT
This Peruvian endemic is known from Palambla and Porculla (Piura), Samne and Sinsicap (La Libertad), and Colcabamba, Wiñapatun, Noqno and San Damian (Ancash) (Collar *et al*. 1992). LWR is the first known location for Lambayeque and the first protected area known to harbour the species, when one was mist-netted near Corral Grande on 23 February 2006. At a similar elevation on the road to Incahuasi, just outside LWR (Moyán), the species was also observed and sound-recorded (XC5228) on 12 February 2006.

BLUE SEEDEATER *Amaurospiza concolor*
A male was trapped on 24 February 2006 near Corral Grande, at *c*.1,840 m in a mist-net within *Chusquea* sp. (Fig. 5). A presumed female and a male were observed by WPV at the same place one day earlier. LWR represents only the third-known location for the species in Peru; it was found in the Zaña Valley in 1996 (Salinas *et al*. 1998) and in a scrubby area west of Porculla pass at *c*.1,800 m (B. Walker *in litt*. 2009).

Discussion

The preliminary report on the 2001 expedition was instrumental in securing the present status of wildlife refuge, and the results presented here reinforce the importance of LWR for bird conservation in the Tumbesian Endemic Bird Area. The main importance of LWR remains the population of White-winged Guan; this is the only state-protected area known to date. Recently, two Regional Conservation Areas in which the species occurs have been created, in Piura and Lambayeque.

LWR also harbours a large number of Tumbesian endemics. Of the 55 range-restricted species of the Tumbesian region (*cf*. Stattersfield *et al*. 1998), 34 occur in LWR, making it meritorious of broader recognition as a key site in the protection of Tumbesian natural heritage. LWR is also crucial due to the altitudinal gradient of undisturbed forest protected therein, with species more associated with montane cloud forest present at higher altitudes, e.g. Bearded Guan. Such elevational transects of intact forest are increasingly scarce on the west slope of the northern Andes in Peru. Further field work could still discover other scarce species, e.g., Grey-headed Antbird *Myrmeciza griseiceps*, which is known both north and south of LWR in the main Andean chain. Such field work should focus on upper montane forests (2,000–2,600 m) and include seasons other than those during which we visited.

LWR lies immediately south of Comunidad Campesina Laquipampa and north of Salas. The economy of these communities mostly focuses on agriculture and cattle. Major threats to the refuge include its excessive use by cattle and land invasions by people.

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APPENDIX: birds of Laquipampa Wildlife Refuge

X = recorded in the season indicated. An empty box indicates a lack of records at the relevant season, and - = a degree of certainty that the species was not present. Evidence: C = mist-netted, photographed and released, P = photographed, R = sound-recorded, V = seen only, H = heard only, O = just outside LWR limits. Photographs include species photographed in the wild or birds photographed after being captured in the area by local people. Also shown are species indicative of Endemic Bird Areas; T = Tumbesian EBA, SCA = South Central Andes EBA, or country endemics (P) and threat status according to both IUCN (BirdLife International 2012) and the Peruvian government (El Peruano 2004).

		Elevation		Season		Evidence	Threat		Endemic		Remarks
		min.	max.	wet	dry		IUCN	Peru	EBA	Peru	
Ixobrychus exilis	Least Bittern	250	250	X	X	V					
Nycticorax nycticorax	Black-crowned Night Heron	550	550	X	X	V					
Butorides striata	Striated Heron	300	550	X	X	V					
Bubulculus ibis	Cattle Egret	300	800	X	X	V					
Ardea alba	Great Egret	300	550	X	X	P					
Egretta thula	Snowy Egret	300	1,100	X	X	P					
Egretta caerulea	Little Blue Heron	200	400	X	X	P					
Cathartes aura	Turkey Vulture	300	2,100	X	X	P					
Coragyps atratus	Black Vulture	300	1,830	X	X	V					
Sarcoramphus papa	King Vulture	300	1,700	X	X	V					
Vultur gryphus	Andean Condor	2,200	2,600	X	X	V		EN			
Gampsonyx swainsonii	Pearl Kite	550	550	X	X	P					
Accipiter striatus	Sharp-shinned Hawk	1,830	2,100	X	X	V					
Accipiter bicolor	Bicoloured Hawk	300	1,500	X	X	V					
Buteogallus urubitinga	Great Black Hawk	590	1,400	X	X	V					
Buteogallus meridionalis	Savanna Hawk	200	400	X	X	P					
Harpyhaliaetus solitarius	Solitary Eagle	800	800	X	X	V					
Geranoaetus melanoleucus	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	300	2,100	X	X	V					
Parabuteo unicinctus	Harris's Hawk	550	700	X	X	V					
Buteo leucorrhous	White-rumped Hawk	2,000	2,100		X	V					
Buteo polyosoma	Red-backed Hawk	550	700	X	X	V					
Caracara cheriway	Crested Caracara	300	700	X	X	V					
Falco sparverius	American Kestrel	300	800	X	X	P					
Falco peregrinus	Peregrine Falcon	300	1,400	X	X	V					
Aramides axillaris	Rufous-necked Wood Rail	1,360	1,360	X		P					
Charadrius vociferus	Killdeer	300	550	X	X	V					
Burhinus superciliaris	Peruvian Thick-knee	300	300	X	X	V					
Actitis macularius	Spotted Sandpiper	550	550	X	X	V					
Columbina cruziana	Croaking Ground Dove	300	1,500	X	X	P, R					XC21773
Columba livia	Rock Pigeon	300	800	X	X	V					
Patagioena fasciata	Band-tailed Pigeon	1,360	2,150	X	X	P, R					XC69831
Zenaida meloda	West Peruvian Dove	300	1,500	X	X	P, R					XC8661, 16719, 21777, 21779
Zenaida auriculata	Eared Dove	300	2,150	X	X	P					
Leptotila verreauxi	White-tipped Dove	300	2,150	X	X	P, R					XC16720, 21594
Leptotila ochraceiventris	Ochre-bellied Dove	550	2,100	X	X	R	VU		T		XC38632
Aratinga wagleri	Scarlet-fronted Parakeet	590	1,830		X	V					
Aratinga erythrogenys	Red-masked Parakeet	300	2,100	X	X	P, R			T		XC16721, 16724

		Elevation		Season		Evidence	Threat		Endemic		Remarks
		min.	max.	wet	dry		IUCN	Peru	EBA	Peru	
Forpus coelestis	Pacific Parrotlet	300	1,800	X	X	P			T		
Coccyzus erythrophthalmus	Black-billed Cuckoo	700	700	X		P					
Crotophaga sulcirostris	Groove-billed Ani	300	1,800	X	X	R					XC21774
Tapera naevia	Striped Cuckoo	300	300	X	X	H					
Tyto alba	Barn Owl	800	800	X	X	P					
Megascops roboratus	West Peruvian Screech Owl	590	2,100	X	X	R					XC5627, 8660
Megascops koepckeae	Koepcke's Screech Owl	1,830	2,150	X	X	R			P		XC5526, 8649
Pulsatrix perspicillata	Spectacled Owl	600	700		X	H					
Ciccaba albitarsis	Rufous-banded Owl	1,400	1,400		X	R					XC29018
Glaucidium peruanum	Peruvian Pygmy Owl	300	1,800	X	X	R					XC5609, 8644, 21592
Athene cunicularia	Burrowing Owl	300	800	X	X	P					
Steatornis caripensis	Oilbird	1,400	1,400		X	P					
Nyctibius griseus	Common Potoo	590	1,360	X	X	P, R					
Chordeiles acutipennis	Lesser Nighthawk	300	1,400	X	X	P					
Nyctidromа albicollis	Pauraque	1,360	1,800	X	X	R					XC29018, 8645
Caprimulgus anthonyi	Scrub Nightjar	550	550		X	H			T		
Streptoprocne rutila	Chestnut-collared Swift	590	1,360	X	X	P					
Streptoprocne zonaris	White-collared Swift	1,400	1,400	X	X	V					
Chaetura brachyura	Short-tailed Swift	1,830	1,830	X	X	V					
Aeronautes montivagus	White-tipped Swift	590	2,100	X	X	R					XC5180
Phaethornis griseogularis	Grey-chinned Hermit	550	2,100	X	X	V					
Colibri coruscans	Sparkling Violetear	1,400	1,800	X	X	V					
Adelomyia melanogenys	Speckled Hummingbird	550	2,150	X	X	R					XC5590
Lesbia nuna	Green-tailed Trainbearer	1,830	2,100	X	X	C					
Aglaeactis cupripennis	Shining Sunbeam	2,100	2,150		X	V					
Coeligena iris	Rainbow Starfrontlet	1,500	2,100	X	X	V			SCA		
Patagona gigas	Giant Hummingbird	1,800	1,800	X	X	V					
Heliomaster longirostris	Long-billed Starthroat	590	800	X	X	V					
Myrtis fanny	Purple-collared Woodstar	1,800	1,830	X	X	V			T		
Chaetocercus bombus	Little Woodstar	1,300	1,300		X	P	VU	VU			
Myrmia micrura	Short-tailed Woodstar	300	1,050	X	X	V			T		
Leucippus sp.	Tumbes / Spot-throated Hummingbird	590	590	X	X	V			T		
Amazilia amazilia	Amazilia Hummingbird	300	1,830	X	X	C, R					XC5608
Trogon mesurus	Ecuadorian Trogon	550	1,800	X	X	P, R					XC5255–56
Megaceryle torquata	Ringed Kingfisher	300	700	X	X	P					
Chloroceryle americana	Green Kingfisher	300	700	X	X	V					
Momotus momota	Blue-crowned Motmot	590	590	X	X	P, R					XC5237

		Elevation		Season		Evidence	Threat		Endemic		Remarks
		min.	max.	wet	dry		IUCN	Peru	EBA	Peru	
Picumnus sclateri	Ecuadorian Piculet	1,360	1,830	X	X	C, R			T		XC8633
Picoides fumigatus	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	1,830	1,920	X	X	C					
Vermiliornis callonotus	Scarlet-backed Woodpecker	300	1,360	X	X	V					
Colaptes rubiginosus	Golden-olive Woodpecker	300	1,700	X	X	P, R					XC5244
Dryocopus lineatus	Lineated Woodpecker	590	1,360	X	X	V					
Campephilus gayaquilensis	Guayaquil Woodpecker	550	700	X	X	P					
Furnarius leucopus	Pale-legged Hornero	300	1,830	X	X	P					
Synallaxis azarae	Azara's Spinetail	1,400	2,100	X	X	R					XC44728, 44730, 44732
Cranioleuca antisiensis	Line-cheeked Spinetail	1,800	2,150	X	X	C, R					XC5597
Syndactyla ruficollis	Rufous-necked Foliage-gleaner	1,360	2,150	X	X	C, R	VU	VU	T		XC5177, 8750
Hylocryptus erythrocephalus	Henna-headed Foliage-gleaner	550	2,100	X	X	R	VU	VU	T		XC8727
Lepidocolaptes souleyetti	Streak-headed Woodcreeper	300	1,400	X	X	P, R					XC8699
Thamnophilus zarumae	Chapman's Antshrike	1,400	2,150	X	X	P, R			T		XC5181
Thamnophilus bernardi	Collared Antshrike	300	1,650	X	X	P, R			T		XC5566, 21586
Grallaria guatimalensis	Scaled Antpitta	1,400	1,830	X		C, R					XC8747
Grallaria ruficapilla	Chestnut-crowned Antpitta	1,400	2,150	X	X	R					many, e.g., XC8603
Grallaria watkinsi	Scrub Antpitta	700	1,200	X	X	V			T		
Grallaricula ferrugineipectus	Rusty-breasted Antpitta	2,100	2,150		X	R					XC66383, 69835
Scytalopus latrans subcinereus	Blackish Tapaculo	1,400	2,150	X	X	R					XC41723, 44728, 44732
Melanopareia elegans	Elegant Crescentchest	300	1,830	X	X	C, R			T		XC5595, 8579
Myiopagis subplacens	Pacific Elaenia	700	1,350	X	X	R			T		XC5263
Camptostoma obsoletum	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	300	2,150	X	X	R					e.g. XC5179
Mecocerculus calopterus	Rufous-winged Tyrannulet	1,830	1,830	X	X	C, R					XC8603
Phaeomyias murina tumbezana	Mouse-coloured Tyrannulet	1,400	2,150	X	X	C, R					XC38632
Euscarthmus meloryphus	Tawny-crowned Pygmy Tyrant	300	2,150	X	X	R					XC5615, 16726
Pseudelaenia leucospodia	Grey-and-white Tyrannulet	300	700	X	X	V			T		
Mionectes striaticollis	Streak-necked Flycatcher	1,830	1,830	X	X	C					
Todirostrum cinereum	Common Tody-Flycatcher	550	1,400	X	X	V					
Myiophobus fasciatus	Bran-coloured Flycatcher	550	1,350	X	X	R					XC5614
Lathotriccus griseipectus	Grey-breasted Flycatcher	1,350	1,830	X	X	R	VU	VU	T		XC5626
Contopus cinereus	Tropical Pewee	590	1,830	X	X	P, R					XC5584
Contopus fumigatus	Smoke-coloured Pewee	1,360	1,830	X	X	R					XC8731
Sayornis nigricans	Black Phoebe	550	1,500	X	X	P					
Pyrocephalus rubinus	Vermilion Flycatcher	300	1,830	X	X	P					
Myiotheretes striaticollis	Streak-throated Bush Tyrant	1,800	2,150	X	X	V					
Tumbezia salvini	Tumbes Tyrant	590	590	X	X	P			T		
Ochthoeca piurae	Piura Chat-Tyrant	1,800	1,830	X	X	C, R		EN	T	P	XC5228

		Elevation		Season		Evidence	Threat		Endemic		Remarks
		min.	max.	wet	dry		IUCN	Peru	EBA	Peru	
Muscigralla brevicauda	Short-tailed Field Tyrant	300	590	X	X	V					
Myiodynastes bairdii	Baird's Flycatcher	300	1,400	X	X	P, R			T		XC5236
Myiodynastes maculatus	Streaked Flycatcher	590	590	X		V					
Tyrannus niveigularis	Snowy-throated Kingbird	300	300		X	P					
Tyrannus melancholicus	Tropical Kingbird	300	1,830	X	X	R					XC5238
Myiarchus tuberculifer	Dusky-capped Flycatcher	550	2,100	X	X	V,R					e.g. XC8731
Myiarchus phaeocephalus	Sooty-crowned Flycatcher	1,700	1,700	X	X	V			T		
Pachyramphus albogriseus	Black-and-white Becard	1,360	1,360	X		C					
Cyclarhis gujanensis	Rufous-browed Peppershrike	300	2,150	X	X	P, R					XC5619
Cyanocorax mystacalis	White-tailed Jay	300	1,830	X	X	P, R, C			T		XC5183, 5185
Pygochelidon cyanoleuca	Blue-and-white Swallow	300	2,100	X	X	V					
Stelgidopteryx ruficollis	Southern Rough-winged Swallow	590	590	X	X	V					
Progne chalybea	Grey-breasted Martin	300	1,400	X	X	V					
Hirundo rustica	Barn Swallow	550	550		X	V					
Petrochelidon rufocollaris	Chestnut-collared Swallow	1,050	1,360	X	X	V					
Troglodytes aedon	House Wren	300	1,900	X	X	C, R					XC5599
Campylorynchus fasciatus	Fasciated Wren	300	1,830	X	X	R					XC8581
Pheugopedius sclateri	Speckle-breasted Wren	1,150	1,700	X	X	V					
Cantorchilus superciliaris	Superciliated Wren	300	1,830	X	X	R			T		XC5589, 21775
Polioptila plumbea	Tropical Gnatcatcher	300	1,500	X	X	R					XC16725
Catharus fuscater	Slaty-backed Nightingale-Thrush	1,700	2,100	X	X	R					XC41481
Turdus reevei	Plumbeous-backed Thrush	300	1,830	X	X	P, R, C			T		XC5567
Turdus nigriceps	Andean Slaty Thrush	1,400	1,830	X	-	P, R, C					XC5176, 8732
Turdus fuscater	Great Thrush	1,800	2,150	X	X	V,R					XC69842–43
Turdus chiguanco	Chiguanco Thrush	1,800	2,000	X		R, O					XC8700
Mimus longicaudatus	Long-tailed Mockingbird	300	1,830	X	X	P, R					XC5604
Anthus bogotensis	Páramo Pipit	1,800	1,800	X	X	V					
Conothraupis speculigera	Black-and-white Tanager	590	1,830	X	-	R					XC5603
Hemispingus melanotis piurae	Black-eared Hemispingus	1,900	2,150		X	R					XC6984–41
Thlypopsis ornata	Rufous-chested Tanager	1,830	1,830	X		R					XC5596
Thraupis episcopus	Blue-grey Tanager	300	1,800	X	X	R					XC5558
Thraupis bonariensis	Blue-and-yellow Tanager	1,800	1,800	X	X	V					
Pipraeidea melanonota	Fawn-breasted Tanager	1,830	1,830	X	X	V					
Tangara viridicollis	Silvery Tanager	1,360	1,830	X	X	V					
Conirostrum cinereum	Cinereous Conebill	1,800	1,800	X	X	V					
Diglossa sittoides	Rusty Flowerpiercer	1,800	1,830	X	X	C					
Catamblyrhynchus diadema	Plushcap	2,100	2,100		X	V					

		Elevation		Season		Evidence	Threat		Endemic		Remarks
		min.	max.	wet	dry		IUCN	Peru	EBA	Peru	
Coereba flaveola	Bananaquit	300	1,500	X	X	V					
Saltator nigriceps	Black-cowled Saltator	1,800	2,150	X	X	P, R, C			T		XC5184
Saltator striatipectus	Streaked Saltator	1,050	1,050		X	V					
Zonotrichia capensis	Rufous-collared Sparrow	1,400	2,100	X	X	V					
Rhynchospiza stolzmanni	Tumbes Sparrow	300	1,400	X	X	P, R			T		XC21781
Phrygilus plebejus	Ash-breasted Sierra Finch	1,800	2,100	X	X	V					
Piezorhina cinerea	Cinereous Finch	300	300	X	X	V			T	P	
Poospiza hispaniolensis	Collared Warbling Finch	300	300	X	X	R					XC33256
Sicalis flaveola	Saffron Finch	300	1,830	X	X	P					
Volatinia jacarina	Blue-black Grassquit	300	1,830	X	X	R					XC5582
Sporophila peruviana	Parrot-billed Seedeater	300	700	X	X	V					
Sporophila telasco	Chestnut-throated Seedeater	300	590	X	X	V					
Arremon abellei	Black-capped Sparrow	590	1,500	X	X	P, C			T		
Arremon assimilis	Grey-browed Brush Finch	1,360	2,150	X	X	C, R					XC5169
Atlapetes leucopterus	White-winged Brush Finch	600	1,830	X	X	C, R					XC5173
Atlapetes albiceps	White-headed Brush Finch	300	2,150	X	X	V			T		
Atlapetes seebohmi	Bay-crowned Brush Finch	1,650	1,650		X	V			T		
Piranga flava	Hepatic Tanager	300	1,830	X	X	P, R					XC8580
Pheucticus chrysogaster	Golden-bellied Grosbeak	300	1,830	X	X	P, R, C					XC5182
Amaurospiza concolor	Blue Seedeater	1,830	1,830	X		C					
Parula pitiayumi	Tropical Parula	300	1,830	X	X	P, R					XC5174
Geothlypis aequinoctialis	Masked Yellowthroat	1,400	1,830	X	X	R					XC5581, 5583
Myioborus miniatus	Slate-throated Redstart	1,360	2,100	X	X	C					
Basileuterus fraseri	Grey-and-gold Warbler	550	1,700	X	X	C, R			T		XC5178
Basileuterus nigrocristatus	Black-crested Warbler	1,830	2,100	X	X	C, R					XC8764
Basileuterus trifasciatus	Three-banded Warbler	590	2,150	X	X	C, R			T		XC5187, 8648
Icterus graceannae	White-edged Oriole	300	1,800	X	X	P, R			T		XC16723
Icterus mesomelas	Yellow-tailed Oriole	590	1,360	X		P, R, C					XC8735
Dives warszewiczi	Scrub Blackbird	300	1,150	X	X	V					
Molothrus bonariensis	Shiny Cowbird	300	300	X	X	P					
Sturnella bellicosa	Peruvian Meadowlark	300	1,500	X	X	R					XC21580
Carduelis magellanica	Hooded Siskin	1,800	2,100	X	X	R					XC5600
Carduelis psaltria	Lesser Goldfinch	1,800	1,800	X	X	V					
Euphonia laniirostris	Thick-billed Euphonia	300	2,100	X	X	P, R					XC5245