

## Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

S. Jacob Socolar, Óscar González and German Forero-Medina

Received 21 September 2011; final revision accepted 3 August 2012

Cotinga 35 (2013): OL 24–36

published online 10 March 2013

Los cerros del Sira, una cadena montañosa aislada en el centro del Perú, abrigan una avifauna distintiva pero poco estudiada. En julio y agosto del 2010, una expedición ornitológica visitó las montañas y registró varias aves interesantes. Entre ellas, *Scytalopus parvirostris*, *Contopus nigrescens* y *Myiotheretes fumigatus* no habían sido reportadas antes en esta localidad. Ocho especies más han sido reportadas previamente en el extremo sur de las montañas, pero nunca en la parte norte, la cual queda separada de la parte sur por un filo que baja a 1.000 msnm. Algunas otras especies, incluyendo *Pauxi koepckeae*, *Cichlopsis leucogenys* y *Tangara phillipsi*, son de interés especial por su rareza, sus distribuciones limitadas, o las elevaciones extremas en que fueron registradas.

A number of rare, poorly known and range-restricted bird species occur in the isolated foothills near the east slope of the Peruvian Andes, a region designated as an Endemic Bird Area by BirdLife International<sup>9</sup>. The Cerros del Sira of central Peru, separated from the main Andean chain by the río Pachitea and a broad swath of lowlands, harbour several of these birds, including at least three taxa endemic to the Sira<sup>5,8,13</sup> and numerous species largely confined to outlying Andean satellites. The potential for novel ornithological discoveries on the Cerros del Sira was highlighted by the recent finding of a new *Capito* barbet in the south of the range<sup>8</sup>.

The Sira are also distinctive for the unique assemblage of Andean species that occupies their upper slopes. The range's isolation produces a pronounced 'island effect' near its peaks, with a substantial species deficit compared to similar elevations in the main Andean chain. This situation motivated the earliest ornithological expeditions to the Sira, which provided a test of the mechanisms governing the altitudinal distributions of Andean birds<sup>11,12</sup>. These early surveys resulted in the discovery of the endemic taxa *Pauxi koepckeae* and *Tangara phillipsi* as well as the first published bird list for the mountain range<sup>12</sup>.

Since Terborgh and Weske's initial expeditions in 1969–72, few ornithologists have visited the Sira and its unique bird community remains poorly known. Expeditions in 2001 and 2008 furnished valuable data concerning the bird assemblages of the Sira and the status of range-restricted taxa, but the 2001 expedition did not reach elevations above 1,600 m<sup>7</sup>, while that in 2008 visited the southernmost extension of the range, separated from the northern massif by a long ridge with saddles as low as 1,000 m<sup>6</sup>. Additional surveys during the last two decades were confined to

lowland elevations<sup>4</sup> or focused on studying a single target species<sup>3</sup>.

In 2010, we revisited Terborgh & Weske's 1969 transect to examine the avifauna of the montane portions of the northern Cerros del Sira, up to 2,220 m. Elsewhere, we have reported on the elevational range shifts of bird taxa relative to Terborgh & Weske's baseline<sup>2</sup>. Here, we present details of noteworthy bird records resulting from our expedition.

### Methods

Birds were surveyed along Terborgh and Weske's original altitudinal transect on the western flank of the Cerros del Sira near the town of Yuyapichis. This transect was described in detail by Terborgh & Weske<sup>12</sup> and Forero-Medina *et al.*<sup>2</sup>. We mist-netted birds in the vicinity of five camps, located at c.690 m, 1,310 m, 1,570 m, 1,970 m and 2,220 m, respectively (Table 1). We briefly mist-netted at an additional camp near 1,750 m. All elevations were determined by GPS.

To supplement mist-netting effort, we recorded birds opportunistically by sight or sound along the entire transect. The transect was confined to a narrow ridgeline from 690 m to 2,220 m, the highest

Table 1. Elevations and locations of mist-netting localities, and survey effort.

Elevation	Coordinates (WGS 84)	Days
690 m	09°28'48"S 74°46'59"W	5
1,310 m	09°25'55"S 74°44'56"W	5
1,570 m	09°25'30"S 74°44'02"W	5
1,750 m	09°25'12"S 74°43'48"W	2
1,970 m	09°25'23"S 74°43'12"W	4.5
2,220 m	09°25'26"S 74°42'50"W	4.5

Table 2. Montane\* species not previously recorded in the northern Cerros del Sira.

\* This list does not include species that presumably occur in the lowlands surrounding the Sira, even if we obtained the first record from the Sira proper.

Evidence:

P Mist-netted (photo)

V Sound-recorded

S Sight or aural record without documentation

Scientific name	English name	Elevations and dates	Evidence
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	2,150 m, 11 August	V
<i>Ciccaba albitarsis</i>	Rufous-banded Owl	1,970 m, 9 August	V
<i>Pulsatrix melanota</i>	Band-bellied Owl	750 m, multiple dates; sound-recorded 21 July	V
<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Sparkling Violetear	2,220 m, 17 August	P
<i>Phlogophilus harterti</i>	Peruvian Piedtail	1,000 m, date unknown; 1,310 m, 24 July	P
<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	Andean Motmot	1,570 m, 1 August	P
<i>Scytalopus parvirostris</i>	Trilling Tapaculo	2,150 m, 15 August	V
<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia	690 m, 22 July	P
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Cliff Flycatcher	400 m, 21 July	S
<i>Contopus nigrescens</i>	Blackish Pewee	390 m, 21 July	S
<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	Smoky Bush Tyrant	1,970–2,050 m, 10–11 August	V
<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	1,950 m, 10 August	V
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager	2,220 m, 16 August	P
<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	1,970 m, 11 August	S

point surveyed. Where possible, we descended from the ridge along collateral ridges or the steep slopes towards streams. When possible, noteworthy birds were sound-recorded using a Sennheiser ME-66 shotgun microphone and Tascam DR-07 digital recorder. Recordings are deposited in the online xeno-canto sound library ([www.xeno-canto.org](http://www.xeno-canto.org)).

### Avifauna

We recorded 214 bird species at  $\geq 690$  m and an additional 13 bird species exclusively below 690 m, but we invested little effort in the latter region. We recorded a total of 31 species not detected by Terborgh & Weske<sup>12</sup> or Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup>, 21 of these at elevations at  $\geq 690$  m. A single descent from our transect to the río Negro, a stream emptying into the río Yuyapichis, produced most of the novel records below 690 m. Among those species previously known from above 800 m on the northern Cerros del Sira, we documented elevational range extensions of at least 100 vertical metres (either upwards, downwards, or both) for 64 species. Appendix 1 presents max. / min. elevations for all species we recorded and a fully updated elevational checklist compiled from all expeditions to the northern Cerros del Sira.

### Species accounts

#### Sira Curassow *Pauxi koepckeae*

This taxon, endemic to the Cerros del Sira, was recently split from Horned Curassow *P. unicornis*

as a valid species<sup>9</sup>. The expedition encountered up to four separate individuals on multiple occasions, with records as low as 1,350 m and as high as 1,686 m. Sound-recordings were obtained and are deposited at xeno-canto. Two individuals had brown plumage similar to the 'barred morph' reported for other *Pauxi* curassows. Our record at 1,686 m is the highest elevation ever reported for this taxon, and extends the known range well into the cloud-forest zone. Habitat at this elevation was characterised by canopy heights of <10 m, a preponderance of mosses and a significant but patchy element of *Chusquea* bamboo.

#### Lined Forest Falcon *Micrastur gilvicollis*

This lowland species was trapped in a mist-net on 1 August at 1,570 m, an extraordinarily high elevation for the species in Peru, and far higher than it had previously been recorded in the Sira. It was carrying a short-tailed opossum *Monodelphis* sp. when captured.

#### Rio Suno Antwren *Myrmotherula sunensis yessupi*

This species' Peruvian range is oddly restricted. The poorly known endemic subspecies *yessupi* has been recorded only in lowland forests near the base of the Andes at a few locations in central Peru. Terborgh & Weske recorded it from the lowlands at the base of their transect (unpubl. data), but the taxon was unrecorded by Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup> and Harvey *et al.*<sup>6</sup>. We encountered a male at c.450 m on 18 August as we exited our transect. The bird was

associated with a mixed-species flock in *terra firme* forest with a relatively open understorey. We know of no additional records of *yessupi* other than the type series<sup>1</sup>, the records of Terborgh & Weske and a disjunct record from Brazil presumably referable to this subspecies<sup>10</sup>.

### **Scytalopus tapaculos**

The taxonomic status of *Scytalopus tapaculos* on the Sira is not well resolved. Terborgh & Weske<sup>12</sup> reported only White-crowned Tapaculo *S. atratus*, but their records pre-date the splitting of Rufous-vented Tapaculo *S. femoralis* from *S. atratus*. Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup> reported only *S. femoralis*, but at elevations more characteristic of *atratus*. Harvey *et al.*<sup>6</sup> reported birds with vocal characters of both *S. atratus* and *S. femoralis* from the southern Cerros del Sira. These species replace one another elevationally, with *atratus*-like birds below 1,600 m and *femoralis*-like birds above 1,700 m. We sound-recorded *Scytalopus* songs consistent with *S. atratus*, *S. femoralis* and Trilling Tapaculo *S. parvirostris*. We found *S. atratus* at the lowest elevations (1,310–1,570 m) on multiple days with a sound-recording from 28 July, *S. femoralis* at intermediate elevations (1,570–1,750 m) on several days with a sound-recording from 16 August, and *S. parvirostris* at the highest elevations (2,150 m) with a sound-recording on 15 August. This is the first record of *S. parvirostris* from the Cerros del Sira.

### **Blackish Pewee** *Contopus nigrescens*

This rare species is known in Peru only from a few isolated sites on outlying ridges, mostly in the north of the country. We observed one at 390 m on 21 July along the río Negro, a tributary of the río Yuyapichis. It was observed flycatching from an arboreal perch beside a clearing associated with the río Negro's narrow floodplain. Although we are certain of our identification, this first record for the Sira should be considered provisional given the lack of documentation.

### **Smoky Bush Tyrant** *Myiotheretes fumigatus*

Not previously recorded from the Cerros del Sira. We detected it twice, at 1,970 m on 10 August and at 2,050 m on 11 August. We obtained sound-recordings on 10 August.

### **Rufous-brown Solitaire** *Cichlopsis leucogenys*

This poorly known species' Peruvian range is restricted to a few isolated ranges. It was encountered in the Sira by Terborgh & Weske (unpubl. data) and Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup>. We found the species on multiple occasions at two widely separated elevations. At 690 m, records included a mist-netted adult on 16 July and sightings of an apparent family party with two juveniles. Another was netted at 1,570 m on 31 July. These records

represent downward and upward elevational range extensions for the species in Peru.

### **Sira Tanager** *Tangara phillipsi*

Endemic to the Sira. Graves & Weske<sup>5</sup> noted the elevational range as 1,300–1,570 m. Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup> observed the taxon at 1,350–1,450 m, where it was a common member of mixed-species flocks. Harvey *et al.*<sup>6</sup> found the tanager at considerably higher elevations, at 1,600–2,200 m. We recorded the taxon on numerous occasions at elevations of 1,310–2,220 m. The tanager was a common participant in mixed-species flocks at 1,350–1,400 m, becoming increasingly rare up to 1,570 m. Our observations above this elevation consisted of a pair with a mixed-species flock at 1,700 m on 16 August and a single female-plumaged bird mist-netted at 2,220 m (the highest point of our transect) on 14 August.

### **Additional noteworthy species**

In addition to the species detailed above, we recorded 11 montane species new for the northern Cerros del Sira but already found by Harvey *et al.*<sup>6</sup> in the southern Cerros del Sira in 2008 (Table 2). We also documented the presence of numerous additional range-restricted or rare species. Among the noteworthy taxa highlighted by Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup>, we failed to find only Fiery-throated Fruiteater *Pipreola chlorolepidota*. We encountered many species outside their previously reported elevational ranges in the northern Cerros del Sira. An updated elevational checklist for the northern Cerros del Sira is presented as Appendix 1. For an elevational checklist of the birds of the southern Cerros del Sira, consult Harvey *et al.*<sup>6</sup>.

### **Acknowledgements**

We thank the Conserving Biodiversity in Peru's Tropical Forests While Fostering Climate Change Mitigation Project (BMU-GIZ) at the Reserva Comunal El Sira for their invitation to participate on Expedición Lullapichis and to produce this manuscript. Field work was conducted under permit No. 001-2010-SERNANP-RCES, issued by the Peruvian Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP) and ECOSIRA. Dan Lane and Tom Schulenberg provided helpful comments concerning some records. We thank our field assistants Elmer & Mehler Zang (CN Nuevo Unidos Tahuantisuyo) for their invaluable help in conducting field work and Lily Rodríguez for her assistance with logistical arrangements and support.

### **References**

1. Bond, J. (1950) Notes on Peruvian Formicariidae. *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philadelphia* 102: 1–26.
2. Forero-Medina, G., Terborgh, J., Socolar, S. J. & Pimm, S. L. (2011) Elevational ranges of birds on a tropical montane gradient lag behind warming temperatures. *PLoS ONE* 6: e28535.

3. Gastañaga C., M., MacLeod, R., Brooks, D. M. & Hennessey, B. (2011) Distinctive morphology, ecology, and first vocal descriptions of Sira Curassow (*Pauxi [unicornis] koepckeae*): evidence for species rank. *Orn. Neotrop.* 22: 267–279.
4. González M., O. E. (1998) Birds of the lowland forest of Cerros del Sira, central Peru. *Cotinga* 9: 57–60.
5. Graves, G. R. & Weske, J. S. (1987) *Tangara phillipsii*, a new species of tanager from the Cerros del Sira, eastern Peru. *Wilson Bull.* 99: 1–6.
6. Harvey, M. G., Winger, B. M., Seeholzer, G. F. & Cáceres A., D. (2011) Avifauna of the Gran Pajonal and southern Cerros del Sira, Peru. *Wilson J. Orn.* 123: 289–315.
7. Mee, A., Ohlson, J., Stewart, I., Wilson, M., Örn, P. & Diaz F., J. (2002) The Cerros del Sira revisited: birds of submontane and montane forest. *Cotinga* 18: 46–57.
8. Seeholzer, G. F., Winger, B. M., Harvey, M. G., Cáceres A., D. & Weckstein, J. D. (2012) A new species of barbet (Capitonidae: *Capito*) from the Cerros del Sira, Ucayali, Peru. *Auk* 129: 551–559.
9. Stattersfield, A. J., Crosby, M. J., Long, A. J. & Wege, D. C. (1998) *Endemic Bird Areas of the world: priorities for biodiversity conservation*. Cambridge, UK: BirdLife International (Conserv. Series 9).
10. Stotz, D. F. (1990) Corrections and additions to the Brazilian avifauna. *Condor* 92: 1078–1079.
11. Terborgh, J. (1985) The role of ecotones in the distribution of Andean birds. *Ecology* 66: 1237–1246.
12. Terborgh, J. & Weske, J. S. (1975) The role of competition in the distribution of Andean birds. *Ecology* 56: 562–576.
13. Weske, J. S. & Terborgh, J. W. (1971) A new subspecies of curassow of the genus *Pauxi* from Peru. *Auk* 88: 233–238.

#### S. Jacob Socolar

*Dept. of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ 08540, USA. E-mail: jacob.socolar@gmail.com.*

#### Óscar González

*School of Natural Resources and the Environment, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA. E-mail: pajarologo@hotmail.com.*

#### German Forero-Medina

*Wildlife Conservation Society, Cali, Colombia. E-mail: forecroc@yahoo.com.*

### Appendix I. Updated elevational checklist for the avifauna of the northern Cerros del Sira.

**Elevational Range** Elevational range for the present expedition is given as the min. / max. elevations at which we recorded a taxon. Elevational ranges in **bold** represent extensions of at least 100 vertical metres from previous known range on the northern Cerros del Sira. Elevational range for all expeditions is given as the min. / max. elevations compiled from the present expedition and the observations published in Graves & Weske<sup>5</sup>, Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup>, Terborgh & Weske<sup>12</sup> and Weske & Terborgh<sup>13</sup>. A few unpublished observations from Terborgh & Weske's effort are also included. Terborgh & Weske<sup>12</sup> included only species shared between the Cerros del Sira and the Cordillera Vilcabamba in their checklist. Their additional records from Sira are largely unpublished (some were incorporated in Mee *et al.*<sup>7</sup>) and their specimens are at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

**Abbreviations used.** **L** = lowlands at or below 350 m; **(F)** = observed only as a flyover at this elevation; **E** = extreme or abnormal elevation, apparently outside normal range.

**Evidence** Applies only when an elevational range is given for the present expedition:

**P** Mist-netted (photograph)

**V** Sound-recorded

**(blank)** sight or sound record without documentation

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<b>TINAMIDAE</b>				
<i>Tinamus tao</i>	Grey Tinamou	<b>690</b>	690–1,500	
<i>Tinamus major</i>	Great Tinamou		L–690	
<i>Crypturellus cinereus</i>	Cinereous Tinamou		200–400	
<i>Crypturellus soui</i>	Little Tinamou	690–822	L–900	
<i>Crypturellus obsoletus</i>	Brown Tinamou	1,350–1,575	1,350–1,575	
<i>Crypturellus variegatus</i>	Variiegated Tinamou		950	
<b>CRACIDAE</b>				
<i>Chamapetes goudotii</i>	Sickle-winged Guan	<b>1,550–1,700</b>	1,450–1,700	
<i>Penelope jacquacu</i>	Spix's Guan		L–1,130	
<i>Ortalis guttata</i>	Speckled Chachalaca		L–400	
<i>Mitu tuberosum</i>	Razor-billed Curassow		L–900	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Pauxi koebeckeae</i>	Sira Curassow	1,350–1,686	1,200–1,686	V
<b>ODONTOPHORIDAE</b>				
<i>Odontophorus speciosus</i>	Rufous-breasted Wood Quail	1,570	1,100–1,970	
<i>Odontophorus stellatus</i>	Starred Wood Quail		L	
<b>ARDEIDAE</b>				
<i>Ptilerodius pileatus</i>	Capped Heron		L	
<b>CATHARTIDAE</b>				
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture		L–450	
<i>Cathartes melambrotus</i>	Greater Yellow-headed Vulture	690 (F)	L–900	
<i>Coragyps atratus</i>	Black Vulture		L–450	
<i>Sarcoramphus papa</i>	King Vulture		L–1,570	
<b>ACCIPITRIDAE</b>				
<i>Elanoides forficatus</i>	Swallow-tailed Kite	690 (F)–2,220 (F)	L–2,220 (F)	
<i>Harpagus bidentatus</i>	Double-toothed Kite		L	
<i>Ictinia plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Kite		L–690	
<i>Accipiter striatus</i>	Sharp-shinned Hawk		1,310–2,220	
<i>Harpyhaliaetus solitarius</i>	Solitary Eagle	1,970–2,100	1,050–2,100	
<i>Rupornis magnirostris</i>	Roadside Hawk		L–450	
<i>Pseudastur albicollis</i>	White Hawk	690–1,350	L–1,450	
<i>Leucopternis kuhli</i>	White-browed Hawk		L	
<i>Buteo brachyurus</i>	Short-tailed Hawk	2,220 (F)	2,220 (F)	
<i>Spizaetus tyrannus</i>	Black Hawk-Eagle	1,970 (F)	L–1,970 (F)	
<i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i>	Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle		L–2,220	
<i>Spizaetus ornatus</i>	Ornate Hawk-Eagle	1,000–1,310	1,000–1,310	
<b>EURYPYGIDAE</b>				
<i>Heliornis fulca</i>	Sungrebe		L	
<b>CHARADRIIDAE</b>				
<i>Vanellus cayanus</i>	Pied Lapwing		L	
<b>SCOLOPACIDAE</b>				
<i>Actitis macularius</i>	Spotted Sandpiper		L	
<b>COLUMBIDAE</b>				
<i>Patagioenas speciosa</i>	Scaled Pigeon	1,350	L–1,400	
<i>Patagioenas fasciata</i>	Band-tailed Pigeon	2,150	2,150	V
<i>Patagioenas plumbea</i>	Plumbeous Pigeon	690–1,570	L–1,570	V
<i>Patagioenas subvinacea</i>	Ruddy Pigeon	1,310–1,970	L–1,970	
<i>Leptotila rufaxilla</i>	Grey-fronted Dove		L–400	
<i>Geotrygon frenata</i>	White-throated Quail-Dove	1,350	1,150–2,220	
<i>Geotrygon montana</i>	Ruddy Quail-Dove	690	L–1,450	
<b>CUCULIDAE</b>				
<i>Piaya cayana</i>	Squirrel Cuckoo	460–1,570	L–2,220	
<i>Piaya melanogaster</i>	Black-bellied Cuckoo	690	690	
<i>Crotophaga ani</i>	Smooth-billed Ani		L–400	
<b>STRIGIDAE</b>				
<i>Megascops choliba</i>	Tropical Screech Owl		1,450–1,500	
<i>Megascops ingens</i>	Rufescent Screech Owl	1,570	1,450–2,220	
<i>Megascops watsonii</i>	Tawny-bellied Screech Owl		L–750	
<i>Megascops guatemalae</i>	Vermiculated Screech Owl	1,350	900–1,350	
<i>Lophotrix cristata</i>	Crested Owl	450	450	
<i>Pulsatrix perspicillata</i>	Spectacled Owl		L–1,130	
<i>Pulsatrix melanota</i>	Band-bellied Owl	750	750	V
<i>Ciccaba virgata</i>	Mottled Owl		L	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Ciccaba albitarsis</i>	Rufous-banded Owl	1,970–2,220	1,970–2,220	V
<i>Glaucidium parkeri</i>	Subtropical Pygmy Owl	1,570	L–1,570	P
<i>Glaucidium brasilianum</i>	Ferruginous Pygmy Owl		L–690	
<b>NYCTIBIDAE</b>				
<i>Nyctibius grandis</i>	Great Potoo	450	450	
<i>Nyctibius aethereus</i>	Long-tailed Potoo		750	
<i>Nyctibius griseus</i>	Common Potoo	1,350–1,970	L–1,970	V
<b>CAPRIMULGIDAE</b>				
<i>Nyctiphrynus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Poorwill	900	900–1,130	
<i>Uropsalis lyra</i>	Lyre-tailed Nightjar		1,570	
<b>APODIDAE</b>				
<i>Streptoprocne rutila</i>	Chestnut-collared Swift	1,970 (F)–2,220 (F)	750–2,220 (F)	
<i>Streptoprocne zonaris</i>	White-collared Swift	1,750 (F)–2,220 (F)	L–2,220 (F)	
<i>Chaetura egregia</i>	Pale-rumped Swift		L–450	
<i>Chaetura brachyura</i>	Short-tailed Swift		L–450	
<b>TROCHILIDAE</b>				
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	White-necked Jacobin	690	L–1,450	P
<i>Eutoxeres condamini</i>	Buff-tailed Sicklebill	690–1,570	690–1,570	P
<i>Threnetes leucurus</i>	Pale-tailed Barbthroat	690–1,570	L–1,570	P
<i>Phaethornis guy</i>	Green Hermit	1,310	750–1,350	P
<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>	White-bearded Hermit		750	
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>	Long-tailed Hermit	690	L–1,130	P
<i>Phaethornis koepckeae</i>	Koepcke's Hermit	900	750–900	
<i>Doryfera ludovicae</i>	Green-fronted Lancebill	1,970–2,220	750–2,220	P
<i>Doryfera johannae</i>	Blue-fronted Lancebill	1,310–1,570	750–1,570	P
<i>Schistes geoffroyi</i>	Wedge-billed Hummingbird	1,570	1,130–2,220	P
<i>Colibri delphinae</i>	Brown Violetear		1,450	
<i>Colibri thalassinus</i>	Green Violetear		1,350–1,500	
<i>Colibri coruscans</i>	Sparkling Violetear	2,220	2,220	P
<i>Heliophryx auritus</i>	Black-eared Fairy		750–900	
<i>Lophornis delattrei</i>	Rufous-crested Coquette		750–900	
<i>Phlogophilus harterti</i>	Peruvian Piedtail	1,000–1,310	1,000–1,310	P
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i>	Speckled Hummingbird	1,310–2,220	1,100–2,220	P,V
<i>Aglaiocercus kingi</i>	Long-tailed Sylph	1,250–2,220	1,250–2,220	P
<i>Haplophaedia assimilis</i>	Buff-thighed Puffleg	1,350–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Coeligena coeligena</i>	Bronzy Inca	1,500–2,220	1,130–2,220	P
<i>Ocreatus underwoodii</i>	Booted Racket-tail	1,350–1,570	1,310–1,570	P
<i>Heliodoxa branickii</i>	Rufous-webbed Brilliant	1,310–1,570	900–1,570	P
<i>Heliodoxa aurescens</i>	Gould's Jewelfront		690–1,130	
<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>	Violet-fronted Brilliant	1,000–1,750	1,000–2,220	P
<i>Chlorostilbon mellisugus</i>	Blue-tailed Emerald	1,690	1,690	
<i>Thalurania furcata</i>	Fork-tailed Woodnymph	690–1,000	L–1,400	P
<i>Chrysornis oenone</i>	Golden-tailed Sapphire		750	
<b>TROGONIDAE</b>				
<i>Pharomachrus pavoninus</i>	Pavonine Quetzal	400	400	
<i>Pharomachrus auriceps</i>	Golden-headed Quetzal		1,030–1,130	
<i>Pharomachrus antisianus</i>	Crested Quetzal		1,450	
<i>Trogon melanurus</i>	Black-tailed Trogon		L	
<i>Trogon viridis</i>	Green-backed Trogon	690	L–900	V
<i>Trogon curucui</i>	Blue-crowned Trogon	1,310–1,570	L–1,570	
<i>Trogon collaris</i>	Collared Trogon	1,310	L–2,220	P
<i>Trogon personatus</i>	Masked Trogon	1,350–2,220	1,350–2,220	P

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<b>ALCEDINIDAE</b>				
<i>Megaceryle torquata</i>	Ringed Kingfisher		L–450	
<i>Chloroceryle amazona</i>	Green Kingfisher		L–500	
<i>Chloroceryle americana</i>	Amazon Kingfisher	400	400	
<b>MOMOTIDAE</b>				
<i>Electron platyrhynchum</i>	Broad-billed Motmot		500	
<i>Baryphthengus martii</i>	Rufous Motmot	690	690	
<i>Momotus momota</i>	Amazonian Motmot		L	
<i>Momotus aequatorialis</i>	Andean Motmot	1,570	1,570	P
<b>BUCCONIDAE</b>				
<i>Notharchus hyperrhynchus</i>	White-necked Puffbird		400	
<i>Notharchus tectus</i>	Pied Puffbird		750	
<i>Nystalus striolatus</i>	Striolated Puffbird	690–1,350	690–1,350	P
<i>Malacoptila fusca</i>	White-chested Puffbird		L–900	
<i>Malacoptila fulvogularis</i>	Black-streaked Puffbird	1,570	1,450–1,570	P
<i>Nonnula ruficapilla</i>	Rufous-capped Nunlet		L	
<i>Monasa nigrifrons</i>	Black-fronted Nunbird		L–400	
<i>Monasa morphoeus</i>	White-fronted Nunbird		L–690	
<i>Chelidoptera tenebrosa</i>	Swallow-winged Puffbird	L	L	
<b>CAPITONIDAE</b>				
<i>Capito auratus</i>	Gilded Barbet	690–1,570	L–1,570	P
<i>Eubucco richardsoni</i>	Lemon-throated Barbet		L	
<i>Eubucco versicolor</i>	Versicoloured Barbet	1,000–1,570	1,000–1,570	
<b>RAMPHASTIDAE</b>				
<i>Ramphastos tucanus</i>	White-throated Toucan	690–1,350	L–1,350	
<i>Aulacorhynchus prasinus</i>	Emerald Toucanet		690	
<i>Aulacorhynchus derbianus</i>	Chestnut-tipped Toucanet	1,310–1,570	1,130–1,570	P
<i>Selenidera reinwardtii</i>	Golden-collared Toucanet	690–1,350	L–1,450	P
<i>Pteroglossus castanotis</i>	Chestnut-eared Aracari	L	L–400	
<i>Pteroglossus azara</i>	Ivory-billed Aracari		L–950	
<i>Pteroglossus beauharnaesii</i>	Curl-crested Aracari		L–690	
<b>PICIDAE</b>				
<i>Picumnus lafresnaji</i>	Lafresnaye's Piculet		800	
<i>Melanerpes cruentatus</i>	Yellow-tufted Woodpecker		L–690	
<i>Picoides fumigatus</i>	Smoky-brown Woodpecker	1,570–1,750	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Veniliornis affinis</i>	Red-stained Woodpecker		L–900	
<i>Piculus leucolaemus</i>	White-throated Woodpecker		750	
<i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i>	Golden-olive Woodpecker	1,350–1,700	1,260–1,970	
<i>Colaptes punctigula</i>	Spot-breasted Woodpecker	L	L	
<i>Dryocopus lineatus</i>	Lineated Woodpecker		L	
<i>Campephilus rubricollis</i>	Red-necked Woodpecker	690	L–800	
<i>Campephilus melanoleucos</i>	Crimson-crested Woodpecker		L–690	
<b>FALCONIDAE</b>				
<i>Micrastur ruficollis</i>	Barred Forest Falcon		690–1,150	
<i>Micrastur gilvicolis</i>	Lined Forest Falcon	1,570	1,570	P
<i>Ibycter americanus</i>	Red-throated Caracara	800–1,350	L–1,350	
<i>Falco ruficularis</i>	Bat Falcon		L–900	
<b>PSITTACIDAE</b>				
<i>Ara macao</i>	Scarlet Macaw		L–690	
<i>Ara chloropterus</i>	Red-and-green Macaw	450–690 (F)	L–800	
<i>Ara severus</i>	Chestnut-fronted Macaw		L–400	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Primolius couloni</i>	Blue-headed Macaw		400	
<i>Aratinga leucophthalma</i>	White-eyed Parakeet	450	L-750	
<i>Aratinga weddellii</i>	Dusky-headed Parakeet		L-400	
<i>Pyrrhura roseifrons</i>	Rose-fronted Parakeet		L-900	
<i>Pionus menstruus</i>	Blue-headed Parrot		L-900	
<i>Amazona ochrocephala</i>	Yellow-crowned Parrot		L-690	
<i>Amazona farinosa</i>	Mealy Parrot	690	L-1,150	
<b>THAMNOPHILIDAE</b>				
<i>Cymbilaimus lineatus</i>	Fasciated Antshrike		L	
<i>Thamnophilus palliatus</i>	Chestnut-backed Antshrike	1,570	1,380-1,570	
<i>Thamnophilus schistaceus</i>	Plain-winged Antshrike		L-690	
<i>Thamnophilus murinus</i>	Mouse-coloured Antshrike	690	L-900	V
<i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i>	Variable Antshrike	1,750-1,970	1,310-2,220	P
<i>Thamnophilus aethiops</i>	White-shouldered Antshrike	690	L-690	P
<i>Thamnistes anabatinus</i>	Russet Antshrike		1,310	
<i>Dysithamnus mentalis</i>	Plain Antwreos	1,310-1,570	750-1,570	P
<i>Thamnomanes ardesiacus</i>	Dusky-throated Antshrike		L-900	
<i>Thamnomanes schistogynus</i>	Bluish-slate Antshrike		L-690	
<i>Pygiptila stellaris</i>	Spot-winged Antshrike		L	
<i>Epinecrophylla haematonota</i>	Stipple-throated Antwren		900-1,150	
<i>Epinecrophylla spodiota</i>	Foothill Antwren		750-1,100	
<i>Epinecrophylla ornata</i>	Ornate Antwren		690	
<i>Epinecrophylla erythrura</i>	Rufous-tailed Antwren	450	L-690	
<i>Myrmotherula brachyura</i>	Pygmy Antwren		L-900	
<i>Myrmotherula huxwelli</i>	Plain-throated Antwren		L	
<i>Myrmotherula axillaris</i>	White-flanked Antwren	690	L-690	
<i>Myrmotherula schisticolor</i>	Slaty Antwren	1,000	1,000-1,570	P
<i>Myrmotherula sunensis</i>	Rio Suno Antwren	450	L-690	
<i>Myrmotherula menetriesii</i>	Grey Antwren	390	L-750	
<i>Herpsilochmus motacilloides</i>	Creamy-bellied Antwren	1,310-1,350	1,310-1,500	
<i>Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus</i>	Rufous-winged Antwren	690-1,000	690-1,000	
<i>Drymophila caudata</i>	Long-tailed Antbird	1,650-2,220	1,400-2,220	P,V
<i>Hypocnemis peruviana</i>	Peruvian Warbling Antbird		L	
<i>Cercomacra cinerascens</i>	Grey Antbird	L-500	L-750	
<i>Cercomacra nigrescens</i>	Blackish Antbird	1,570	1,310-1,570	P
<i>Cercomacra serva</i>	Black Antbird	690-1,000	L-1,000	P
<i>Myrmoborus myotherinus</i>	Black-faced Antbird		L-1,000	
<i>Schistocichla leucostigma</i>	Spot-winged Antbird	1,000	1,000	
<i>Myrmeciza hemimelanea</i>	Chestnut-tailed Antbird	1,350	L-1,350	
<i>Myrmeciza fortis</i>	Sooty Antbird		690	
<i>Pithys albifrons</i>	White-plumed Antbird		L-690	
<i>Rhegmatorhina melanosticta</i>	Hairy-crested Antbird	690	690-900	P
<i>Hylophylax naevius</i>	Spot-backed Antbird		L-1,130	
<i>Willisornis poecilinotus</i>	Scale-backed Antbird	690	L-1,130	P
<i>Phlegopsis nigromaculata</i>	Black-spotted Bare-eye		L	
<b>CONOPOPHAGIDAE</b>				
<i>Conopophaga peruviana</i>	Ash-throated Gnateater		690	
<i>Conopophaga castaneiceps</i>	Chestnut-crowned Gnateater	1,100-1,570	1,100-1,570	P
<b>GRALLARIIDAE</b>				
<i>Myrmothera campanisona</i>	Thrush-like Antpitta	1,000	L-1,000	
<i>Grallaricula flavirostris</i>	Ochre-breasted Antpitta	1,650-1,750	1,310-1,750	P



Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<b>RHINOCRYPTIDAE</b>				
<i>Liosceles thoracicus</i>	Rusty-belted Tapaculo	<b>1,100</b>	750–1,100	
<i>Scytalopus parvirostris</i>	Trilling Tapaculo	<b>2,150</b>	2,150	V
<i>Scytalopus femoralis</i>	Rufous-vented Tapaculo	<b>1,570–1,750</b>	1,550–1,750	V
<i>Scytalopus atratus</i>	White-crowned Tapaculo	<b>1,310–1,570</b>	1,130–1,570	V
<b>FORMICARIIDAE</b>				
<i>Formicarius colma</i>	Rufous-capped Antthrush		L	
<i>Formicarius analis</i>	Black-faced Antthrush		L–850	
<i>Chamaeza campanisona</i>	Short-tailed Antthrush	<b>1,310–1,350</b>	900–1,350	P,V
<b>FURNARIIDAE</b>				
<i>Sclerurus mexicanus</i>	Tawny-throated Leaf-tosser	<b>1,310</b>	690–1,310	P
<i>Sclerurus caudatus</i>	Black-tailed Leaf-tosser		L–690	
<i>Cranioleuca curtata</i>	Ash-browed Spinetail	1,500	1,450–1,500	
<i>Premnornis guttulariger</i>	Rusty-winged Barbtail	1,750–1,970	1,310–1,970	P
<i>Premnoplex brunnescens</i>	Spotted Barbtail	1,200–2,220	1,130–2,220	P
<i>Margarornis squamiger</i>	Pearled Treerunner		2,220	
<i>Pseudocolaptes boissoneauii</i>	Streaked Tuftedcheek	1,750–2,220	1,570–2,220	P,V
<i>Syndactyla subalaris</i>	Lineated Foliage-gleaner	<b>1,310–2,220</b>	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i>	Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner	<b>1,310–2,220</b>	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Ancistrus strigilatus</i>	Chestnut-winged Hookbill		750–900	
<i>Hylocistes subulatus</i>	Eastern Woodhaunter	<b>850–1,550</b>	L–1,550	
<i>Philydor ruficaudatum</i>	Rufous-tailed Foliage-gleaner		900	
<i>Philydor erythrocerum</i>	Rufous-rumped Foliage-gleaner	<b>1,000–1,750</b>	1,000–1,750	P
<i>Philydor erythropterum</i>	Chestnut-winged Foliage-gleaner		L	
<i>Philydor rufum</i>	Buff-fronted Foliage-gleaner	<b>1,000–1,450</b>	750–1,450	
<i>Thripadectes melanorhynchus</i>	Black-billed Treehunter	1,310	1,310–1,450	P
<i>Automolus ochrolaemus</i>	Buff-throated Foliage-gleaner	690–1,570	690–1,570	
<i>Automolus infuscatus</i>	Olive-backed Foliage-gleaner		L	
<i>Automolus rubiginosus</i>	Ruddy Foliage-Gleaner		690	
<i>Automolus rufipileatus</i>	Chestnut-crowned Foliage-gleaner		L	
<i>Lochmias nematura</i>	Sharp-tailed Streamcreeper		1,310	
<i>Xenops minutus</i>	Plain Xenops		L–900	
<i>Xenops rutilans</i>	Streaked Xenops	1,570	1,130–1,570	P
<i>Certhiasomus stictolaemus</i>	Spot-throated Woodcreeper		690	
<i>Dendrocincla tyrannina</i>	Tyrannine Woodcreeper		1,310–2,220	
<i>Dendrocincla fuliginosa</i>	Plain-brown Woodcreeper		L–900	
<i>Dendrocincla merula</i>	White-chinned Woodcreeper		L–690	
<i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i>	Olivaceous Woodcreeper	460–1,000	L–1,130	
<i>Deconychura longicauda</i>	Long-tailed Woodcreeper		690–1,570	
<i>Glyphorhynchus spirurus</i>	Wedge-billed Woodcreeper	<b>690–1,570</b>	L–1,570	P
<i>Xiphocolaptes promeropirhynchus</i>	Strong-billed Woodcreeper	690	690–850	
<i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i>	Amazonian Barred Woodcreeper		L–900	
<i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i>	Black-banded Woodcreeper		910–1,310	
<i>Xiphorhynchus ocellatus</i>	Ocellated Woodcreeper	1,000–1,310	750–1,570	P
<i>Xiphorhynchus elegans</i>	Elegant Woodcreeper	690	L–690	P
<i>Xiphorhynchus guttatus</i>	Buff-throated Woodcreeper	690	L–690	
<i>Xiphorhynchus triangularis</i>	Olive-backed Woodcreeper	1,500–1,750	1,310–1,970	P
<i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i>	Lineated Woodcreeper		900–2,220	
<i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i>	Red-billed Scythebill	1,310–1,570	1,310–1,570	P
<b>TYRANNIDAE</b>				
<i>Elaenia albiceps</i>	White-crested Elaenia	<b>690–1,310</b>	690–1,310	P
<i>Campostoma obsoletum</i>	Southern Beardless Tyrannulet	<b>690</b>	690	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Mecocerculus poecilocercus</i>	White-tailed Tyrannulet	1,000	1,000–1,450	
<i>Pseudotriccus pelzelni</i>	Bronze-olive Pygmy Tyrant	1,570	1,350–2,220	P
<i>Corythopis torquatus</i>	Ringed Antpiper	800	L–800	
<i>Zimmerius viridiflavus</i>	Peruvian Tyrannulet	1,350–2,220	1,350–2,220	P,V
<i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i>	Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet	1,350–2,220	1,160–2,220	P
<i>Mionectes striaticollis</i>	Streak-necked Flycatcher	690–2,220	690–2,220	P
<i>Mionectes olivaceus</i>	Olive-striped Flycatcher	400–1,310; 2,220 E	L–1,310; 2,220 E	P
<i>Mionectes oleagineus</i>	Ochre-bellied Flycatcher	690	690–850	P
<i>Leptopogon amaurocephalus</i>	Sepia-capped Flycatcher		L	
<i>Leptopogon superciliosus</i>	Slaty-capped Flycatcher	690–1,570	690–1,570	P
<i>Myiorticcus ornatus</i>	Ornate Flycatcher	1,310–1,570	800–1,570	P
<i>Myiornis ecaudatus</i>	Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant		L–900	
<i>Lophotriccus pileatus</i>	Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant	1,310–1,750	1,310–1,750	P
<i>Lophotriccus vitiuosus</i>	Double-banded Pygmy Tyrant		L	
<i>Hemitriccus zosterops</i>	White-eyed Tody-Tyrant	690	690–850	V
<i>Hemitriccus rufigularis</i>	Buff-throated Tody-Tyrant		1,310	
<i>Todirostrum chrysotrophum</i>	Yellow-browed Tody-Flycatcher		L–690	
<i>Rhynchocyclus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Flatbill		690	
<i>Rhynchocyclus fulvipectus</i>	Fulvous-breasted Flatbill		1,450	
<i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i>	Yellow-margined Flycatcher	690	L–900	
<i>Platyrinchus mystaceus</i>	White-throated Spadebill	1,310–1,570	1,130–1,570	P
<i>Platyrinchus platyrhynchos</i>	White-crested Spadebill		L–750	
<i>Myiophobus flavicans</i>	Fluorescent Flycatcher		1,570	
<i>Myiophobus roraimae</i>	Roraiman Flycatcher	1,350	1,310–1,520	
<i>Myiophobus fasciatus</i>	Bran-coloured Flycatcher		1,970	
<i>Myiobius villosus</i>	Tawny-breasted Flycatcher	1,310–1,500	750–1,500	P
<i>Myiobius barbatus</i>	Sulphur-rumped Flycatcher		L–690	
<i>Terentotriccus erythrurus</i>	Ruddy-tailed Flycatcher		L–690	
<i>Pyrrhomyias cinnamomeus</i>	Cinnamon Flycatcher	1,570–2,220	1,450–2,220	P
<i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i>	Cliff Flycatcher	450	450	
<i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i>	Euler's Flycatcher		690–1,130	
<i>Contopus fumigatus</i>	Smoke-coloured Pewee	1,700	1,130–1,970	
<i>Contopus nigrescens</i>	Blackish Pewee	390	390	
<i>Sayornis nigricans</i>	Black Phoebe	400	L–550	
<i>Knipolegus poecilurus</i>	Rufous-tailed Tyrant	1,750–1,970	1,450–2,220	P
<i>Ochthornis littoralis</i>	Drab Water Tyrant	L	L–450	
<i>Myiotheretes fumigatus</i>	Smoky Bush Tyrant	1,970–2,050	1,970–2,050	V
<i>Ochthoeca pulchella</i>	Golden-browed Chat-Tyrant	1,970–2,220	1,970–2,220	P
<i>Myiozetetes similis</i>	Social Flycatcher		L–450	
<i>Myiozetetes granadensis</i>	Grey-capped Flycatcher		L–450	
<i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i>	Great Kiskadee		L–450	
<i>Myiodynastes chrysocephalus</i>	Golden-crowned Flycatcher	1,970	1,970	V
<i>Myiodynastes maculatus</i>	Streaked Flycatcher		L–900	
<i>Tyrannus melancholicus</i>	Tropical Kingbird		L–400	
<i>Rhytipterna simplex</i>	Greyish Mourner	690–1,310	L–1,310	P
<i>Myiarchus tuberculifer</i>	Dusky-capped Flycatcher		1,310	
<i>Myiarchus cephalotes</i>	Pale-edged Flycatcher	1,570–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Attila spadiceus</i>	Bright-rumped Attila		L–690	
<b>COTINGIDAE</b>				
<i>Pipreola riefferii</i>	Green-and-black Fruiteater	1,350–2,220	1,310–2,220	P,V
<i>Pipreola frontalis</i>	Scarlet-breasted Fruiteater	1,350–1,575	1,310–1,575	P
<i>Pipreola chlorolepidota</i>	Fiery-throated Fruiteater		1,450–1,500	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Rupicola peruvianus</i>	Andean Cock-of-the-rock	690–1,575	450–1,575	P
<i>Snowornis subalaris</i>	Grey-tailed Piha		1,130	
<i>Snowornis cryptolophus</i>	Olivaceous Piha	1,570–1,750	1,050–1,750	P
<i>Querula purpurata</i>	Purple-throated Fruitcrow	690	L–690	
<i>Cotinga cayana</i>	Spangled Cotinga	690	690	
<i>Lipaugus vociferans</i>	Screaming Piha	690–800	L–900	
<b>PIPRIDAE</b>				
<i>Tyrannetes stolzmanni</i>	Dwarf Tyrant-Manakin		L–600	
<i>Lepidothrix coronata</i>	Blue-crowned Manakin	690	L–1,130	P
<i>Lepidothrix coeruleocapilla</i>	Cerulean-capped Manakin	1,310–1,570	750–1,570	P
<i>Xenopipo holochlora</i>	Green Manakin		690–1,130	
<i>Xenopipo unicolor</i>	Jet Manakin	1,310–1,570	L–1,310–2,220	P
<i>Pipra pipra</i>	White-crowned Manakin	690–1,570	L–1,570	P
<i>Pipra fasciicauda</i>	Band-tailed Manakin		L–690	
<i>Pipra chloromeros</i>	Round-tailed Manakin	690	L–1,310	P
<b>TITYRIDAE</b>				
<i>Tityra semifasciata</i>	Masked Tityra	690	400–750	
<i>Schiffornis turdina</i>	Thrush-like Schiffornis	1,570	750–1,570	P
<i>Laniocera hypopyrra</i>	Cinereous Mourner		750	
<i>Laniisoma elegans</i>	Shrike-like Cotinga		1,130–1,310	
<i>Pachyramphus versicolor</i>	Barred Becard		1,450–1,970	
<i>Pachyramphus albogriseus</i>	Black-and-white Becard	1,350–1,570	1,310–1,570	
<i>Pachyramphus marginatus</i>	Black-capped Becard		750	
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>				
<i>Piprites chloris</i>	Wing-barred Piprites	1,350–1,580	690–1,580	
<b>VIREONIDAE</b>				
<i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i>	Rufous-browed Peppershrike		1,130–1,570	
<i>Vireolanius leucotis</i>	Slaty-capped Shrike-Vireo		690–1,310	
<i>Vireo leucophrys</i>	Brown-capped Vireo		2,220	
<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>	Red-eyed Vireo		L–900	
<i>Hylophilus hypoxanthus</i>	Dusky-capped Greenlet	690	L–900	
<i>Hylophilus olivaceus</i>	Olivaceous Greenlet		750–850	
<i>Hylophilus ochraceiceps</i>	Tawny-crowned Greenlet		L–900	
<b>CORVIDAE</b>				
<i>Cyanocorax violaceus</i>	Violaceous Jay		L–450	
<i>Cyanocorax yncas</i>	Green Jay	1,350–2,220	1,350–2,220	P
<b>HIRUNDINIDAE</b>				
<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>	Blue-and-white Swallow		L–2,220	
<i>Atticora fasciata</i>	White-banded Swallow	400	L–450	
<b>TROGLODYTIDAE</b>				
<i>Microcerculus marginatus</i>	Scaly-breasted Wren		L–1,130	
<i>Microcerculus bamba</i>	Wing-banded Wren	400	400–750	
<i>Troglodytes aedon</i>	House Wren		L–450	
<i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i>	Mountain Wren		2,220	
<i>Henicorhina leucophrys</i>	Grey-breasted Wood Wren	1,350–2,220	1,310–2,220	P,V
<i>Cyphorhinus arada</i>	Musician Wren		L–690	
<b>POLIOPTILIDAE</b>				
<i>Microbates cinereiventris</i>	Tawny-faced Gnatwren		690–900	
<b>TURDIDAE</b>				
<i>Catharus dryas</i>	Spotted Nightingale-Thrush	1,310–1,570	1,310–1,570	P,V
<i>Catharus usulatus</i>	Swainson's Thrush		750–1,500	

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Entomodestes leucotis</i>	White-eared Solitaire	1,350–2,220	900–2,220	P
<i>Cichlopsis leucogenys</i>	Rufous-brown Solitaire	690–1,575	690–1,575	P
<i>Turdus leucops</i>	Pale-eyed Thrush		900–1,310	
<i>Turdus lawrencii</i>	Lawrence's Thrush	460	460	
<i>Turdus nigriceps</i>	Andean Slaty Thrush	1,310	900–1,310	P
<i>Turdus serranus</i>	Glossy-black Thrush	1,310–2,220	900–2,220	P
<i>Turdus albicollis</i>	White-necked Thrush	690	L–690	P
<b>THRAUPIDAE</b>				
<i>Paroaria gularis</i>	Red-capped Cardinal		L–450	
<i>Cissopis leveriana</i>	Magpie Tanager		L–450	
<i>Hemispingus frontalis</i>	Oleaginous Hemispingus	1,970	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Trichothraupis melanops</i>	Black-goggled Tanager	1,000–1,570	1,000–1,570	P
<i>Tachyphonus rufiventer</i>	Yellow-crested Tanager		L–1,130	
<i>Tachyphonus surinamus</i>	Fulvous-crested Tanager	690	L–690	
<i>Lanio versicolor</i>	White-winged Shrike-Tanager	1,000	690–1,000	
<i>Ramphocelus carbo</i>	Silver-beaked Tanager		L–500	
<i>Thraupis episcopus</i>	Blue-grey Tanager		L–450	
<i>Thraupis palmarum</i>	Palm Tanager		L–1,450	
<i>Calochaetes coccineus</i>	Vermillion Tanager	1,350–1,570	1,130–1,570	
<i>Anisognathus somptuosus</i>	Blue-winged Mountain Tanager	1,350–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Iridosornis analis</i>	Yellow-throated Tanager	1,000–2,220	1,000–2,220	P
<i>Chlorochrysa calliparaea</i>	Orange-eared Tanager	900–1,570	900–1,570	
<i>Tangara ruficervix</i>	Golden-naped Tanager		1,450	
<i>Tangara viridicollis</i>	Silver-backed Tanager	1,350	1,310–2,220	
<i>Tangara phillipsii</i>	Sira Tanager	1,310–2,220	1,300–2,220	P,V
<i>Tangara nigrocincta</i>	Masked Tanager	1,000	750–1,130	
<i>Tangara cyanicollis</i>	Blue-necked Tanager	1,100–1,570	L(?)–1,570	
<i>Tangara vassorii</i>	Blue-and-black Tanager	2,220	1,970–2,220	
<i>Tangara nigroviridis</i>	Beryl-spangled Tanager	1,570–2,220	1,130–2,220	P
<i>Tangara cyanotis</i>	Blue-browed Tanager	1,570–1,750	1,310–1,750	
<i>Tangara mexicana</i>	Turquoise Tanager		750	
<i>Tangara chilensis</i>	Paradise Tanager	400–1,350	L–1,350	
<i>Tangara velia</i>	Opal-rumped Tanager		750	
<i>Tangara gyrola</i>	Bay-headed Tanager	460–1,350	L–1,500	
<i>Tangara xanthocephala</i>	Saffron-crowned Tanager	1,570–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Tangara parzudakii</i>	Flame-faced Tanager		2,220	
<i>Tangara schrankii</i>	Green-and-gold Tanager	460–1,030	L–1,130	
<i>Tangara arthus</i>	Golden Tanager	1,000–1,570	1,000–1,570	
<i>Dacnis lineata</i>	Black-faced Dacnis	460–1,350	L–1,350	
<i>Dacnis cayana</i>	Blue Dacnis	690–1,570	L–1,570	
<i>Cyanerpes caeruleus</i>	Purple Honeycreeper		L–1,970	
<i>Chlorophanes spiza</i>	Green Honeycreeper	1,350	L–1,350	
<i>Iridophanes pulcherrimus</i>	Golden-collared Honeycreeper		1,450	
<i>Hemithraupis flavicollis</i>	Yellow-backed Tanager	900	750–1,100	
<i>Conirostrum albifrons</i>	Capped Conebill		2,220	
<i>Diglossa glauca</i>	Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer	1,970–2,220	1,130–2,220	P
<i>Diglossa caerulescens</i>	Bluish Flowerpiercer	1,570–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Haplospiza rustica</i>	Slaty Finch		1,970–2,220	
<i>Parkerthraustes humeralis</i>	Yellow-shouldered Grosbeak	750	750	
<b>INCERTAE SEDIS</b>				
<i>Saltator grossus</i>	Slate-coloured Grosbeak	690	L–900	
<i>Saltator maximus</i>	Buff-throated Saltator	1,020–1,570	750–1,570	P,V

Scientific name	English name	Elevational range (m)		Evidence
		Present expedition	All expeditions	
<i>Saltator coerulescens</i>	Greyish Saltator		540	
<b>EMBERIZIDAE</b>				
<i>Arremon brunneinucha</i>	Chestnut-capped Brush Finch	1,310–1,750	950–1,750	P
<i>Atlapetes tricolor</i>	Tricoloured Brush Finch	1,970–2,220	1,970–2,220	P
<i>Chlorospingus ophthalmicus</i>	Common Bush Tanager	1,500–2,220	1,500–2,220	P,V
<i>Chlorospingus flavigularis</i>	Yellow-throated Bush Tanager	1,000–1,570	900–1,570	
<b>CARDINALIDAE</b>				
<i>Piranga flava</i>	Hepatic Tanager	2,220	2,220	P
<i>Piranga rubra</i>	Summer Tanager		1,450	
<i>Piranga olivacea</i>	Scarlet Tanager		1,450	
<i>Piranga leucoptera</i>	White-winged Tanager	1,350–1,500	1,310–1,570	
<i>Habia rubica</i>	Red-crowned Ant Tanager		L–900	
<i>Chlorothraupis carmioli</i>	Carmioli's Tanager	400–1,310	400–1,310	P
<i>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</i>	Blue-black Grosbeak		L–900	
<b>PARULIDAE</b>				
<i>Parula pitiayumi</i>	Tropical Parula	1,310–1,570	900–1,570	V
<i>Dendroica fusca</i>	Blackburnian Warbler		1,400–1,500	
<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>	Canada Warbler		1,450–1,500	
<i>Myioborus miniatus</i>	Slate-throated Whitestart	1,000–1,970	900–2,175	P
<i>Basileuterus chrysogaster</i>	Golden-bellied Warbler		750–900	
<i>Basileuterus coronatus</i>	Russet-crowned Warbler	1,310–2,220	1,310–2,220	P
<i>Basileuterus tristriatus</i>	Three-striped Warbler	1,310–1,750	900–1,750	P
<i>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</i>	Buff-rumped Warbler		690	
<b>ICTERIDAE</b>				
<i>Psarocolius angustifrons</i>	Russet-backed Oropendola		L–500	
<i>Psarocolius decumanus</i>	Crested Oropendola		L–450	
<i>Clypicerus oseryi</i>	Casqued Oropendola	460	460	V
<i>Cacicus cela</i>	Yellow-rumped Cacique		L–750	
<i>Cacicus uropygialis</i>	Scarlet-rumped Cacique	1,970	1,970	
<i>Icterus croconotus</i>	Orange-backed Troupial		L–500	
<i>Icterus cayanensis</i>	Epaulet Oriole		750	
<i>Molothrus oryzivorus</i>	Giant Cowbird		L–450	
<b>FRINGILLIDAE</b>				
<i>Euphonia lanirostris</i>	Thick-billed Euphonia		L–750	
<i>Euphonia chrysopasta</i>	White-lored Euphonia		900	
<i>Euphonia mesochrysa</i>	Bronze-green Euphonia		900–1,130	
<i>Euphonia xanthogaster</i>	Orange-bellied Euphonia	690–1,970	690–2,220	P
<i>Euphonia rufiventris</i>	Rufous-bellied Euphonia		L–900	
<i>Chlorophonia cyanea</i>	Blue-naped Chlorophonia	690–1,350	690–1,450	