

CUSCO CITY BIRD COUNT PERU 2022



Cusco City Bird Count

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Simple and easy bird identification in the

technological age

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@Ana Amable Giant Humminbird

BIODIVERSITY BREATHES ALL AROUND US!

> A Field Report < For the first time, the urban bird count is developed in the city of Cusco (Peru), through strategic alliances between the COAP (Club de observadores de aves del Peru), JACAMAR CLUB, (private company) and LOS PICHITANKAS (group of birdwatchers of Cusco). This was possible thought a strategy for social participation in bird watching and care of their habitats in the city of Cusco through good citizen science practices.

The event was open to the community, with the participation of students, official guides, biologists, photographers and birdwatchers. The main objective was to identify urban birds and contribute to citizen science by registering them in eBIRD at Cusco level.

This first bird count took place on Saturday 05 February 2022, registering 47 species, and 1,672 individuals distributed in the districts of Cusco, Santiago, Wanchaq, San Sebastian y San Jeronimo. Cusco Region in Peru.

We observe 524 individuals of Rock Pigeon, followed by Rufous-collared Sparrow with 213, Hooded Siskin with 179, Chiguanco Thrush with 128, Eared Dove with 121, Sparkling Violetear with 105, Spotwinged Pigeon 72, Cinereous Conebill with 58, Golden-billed Saltator with 50, Brown-bellied Swallow 19, Peruvian Sierra-Finch 18, American Kestrel 16, House Wren 15, Bare-faced Ground Dove with 14, Mitred Parakeet with 13 the same number of individuals from the Giant Hummingbird with 13, Black-throated Flowerpiercer 12, Band-tailed Seedeater with 10, Yellow-billed Pintail 9, Andean Gull 9, Blueand-yellow Tanager 8, Common Gallinule with 7, Creamy-crested Spinetail with 7, Rusty-fronted Canastero with 5, Mountain Caracara with 4, Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch with 3, White-collared Swift with 3, Black-tailed Trainbearer with 3, Tyrian Metaltail with 3, Alder Flycatcher with 3, Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant with 3, Black-backed Grosbeak with 3, Bank Swallow with 3, Green-tailed Trainbearer with 2, Western Woodpewee 2, Andean Flicker with 2, Aplomado Falcon with 2, Rust-and-yellow Tanager with 1, Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle with 1, Barn-Owl with 1, Subtropical Doradito with 1, Greenish Yellow-Finch with 1, Peruvian Pygmy-Owl 1, White-crested Elaenia 1 and Rusty FlowerPiercer 1.

EBIRD

It's a biodiversity-related citizen science project with more than 100 million bird records contributed by ornithologists and enthusiasts from around the world. A collaborative initiative with hundreds of partner organisations, thousands of experts, and hundreds of thousands of users from all continents, eBird is developed by the Lab of Ornithology at Cornell University. It has a data base of bird observations that provides scientists, researchers and many amateur naturalists with real-time data on bird distribution and abundance. These data are stored in secure facilities, archived daily, and are freely accessible to any user.

MERLIN BIRD ID

Designed for beginning and intermediate bird watchers, Merlin is a new kind of bird ID tool created by the Cornell Lab of Ornithology in partnership with Birds in the Hand, LLC, and thousands of volunteer citizen scientists and bird enthusiasts. When you give Merlin a date and location, it taps into hundreds of millions of records in the eBird citizen-science database to find out which birds were most likely to be encountered in the vicinity of where you saw the bird, on the date you saw it.

When you describe the bird, Merlin matches up your input with descriptions from experts and thousands of volunteers who "taught" Merlin how people describe birds, through more than 3 million annotations submitted at All About Birds website.¹

¹ TheCornellLab 2021

TABLE N° 01 BIRD SPECIES OBSERVED ²

N°	SPECIES	N° INDIVIDUALS
1	Rock Pigeon	524
2	Rufous-collared Sparrow	213
3	Hooded Siskin	179
4	Chiguanco Thrush	128
5	Eared Dove	121
6	Sparkling Violetear	105
7	Spot-winged Pigeon	72
8	Cinereous Conebill	58
9	Golden-billed Saltator	50
10	Brown-bellied Swallow	19
11	Peruvian Sierra-Finch	18
12	American Kestrel	16
13	House Wren	15
14	Bare-faced Ground Dove	14
15	Mitred Parakeet	13
16	Giant Hummingbird	13
17	Black-throated Flowerpiercer	12
18	Band-tailed Seedeater	10
19	Yellow-billed Pintail	9
20	Andean Gull	9
21	Blue-and-yellow Tanager	8
22	Creamy-crested Spinetail	7
23	Common Gallinule	7
24	Rusty-fronted Canastero	5
25	Mountain Caracara	4
26	Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant	3
27	White-collared Swift	3
28	Tyrian Metaltail	3
29	Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch	3
30	Black-tailed Trainbearer	3
31	Black-backed Grosbeak	3
32	Bank Swallow	3
33	Alder Flycatcher	3
34	Western Woodpewee	2
35	Rust-and-yellow Tanager	2
36	Green-tailed Trainbearer	2
37	Aplomado Falcon	2
38	Andean Flicker	2
39	Subtropical Doradito	1
40	Shining Sunbeam	1
41	Rusty FlowerPiercer	1
42	Plumbeous Rail	1
43	Peruvian Pygmy-Owl	1
44	Greenish Yellow-Finch	1
45	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	1
46	Barn-Owl	1
47	White-crested Elaenia	1

² Figure N° 01 Prepared by the authors



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³ Figure N° 02 Prepared by the authors

@Alexander Ayma Black-backed Grosbeak

THE KEY TO THE BIRD LIST

* = Species heard only Red – IUCN Red List Category IOC = International Ornithological Congress SACC = South American Classification Committee UNOP= Union of Ornithologists of Peru

ANSERIFORMES

Galliformes + Anseriformes are placed in linear sequence to follow Tinamiformes in accordance with a wealth of data that show that these two orders are sister taxa, and that they are basal within the neognath birds. The monophyly of the Galliformes has never been seriously questioned and has been confirmed by Eo et al. (2009). [relationships among families].

ANATIDAE: Ducks, Geese, and Swans / Patos, Gansos, y Cisnes

1.- Yellow-billed Pintail - Anas geórgica - Pato Jergón

Seen nine, common here. The SACC says "Hellmayr & Conover (1948) and many earlier classifications treated andium (Andean Teal) as a separate species from A. flavirostris. Many authors, from Meyer de Schauensee (1970) to Dickinson (2003), have treated andium as a subspecies of A. flavirostris. Anas andium was considered a separate species from Anas flavirostris by Ridgely et al. (2001), and this was followed by Hilty (2003). SACC proposal passed to recognize andium as separate species. 7 Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies oxyptera may also deserve recognition as a separate species from A. flavirostris.

COLUMBIFORMES

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).

2.- Rock Pigeon - Culumba livia - Paloma domestica

Seen several. 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.

3.- Eared Dove - Zenaida auriculate - Tórtola Orejuda

Seen several. 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.



4.- Spot-winged Pigeon - Patagioenas maculosa - Paloma de Ala Moteada.

Seen several. 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.



5.- Bare-faced Ground Dove - Metriopelia ceciliae - Tortolita Moteada

Seen fourtheen. Goodwin (1983) y Baptista et al. (1997) considered *Metriopelia ceciliae* and M. morenoi as siter species; they were previously placed in a separate genus, Gymnopelia (p. ej., Hellmayr & Conover 1942).

APODIFORMES

FAMILY APODIDAE: Swifts / Vencejos

For continuing support for monophyly of the Apodiformes, see Kitto & Wilson (1966), Sibley & Ahlquist (1990), Bleiweiss et al. (1994), Johansson et al. (2001), Livezey & Zusi (2001), Mayr (2003), Fain & Houde (2004), Ericson et al. (2006), and Hackett et al. (2008). The Apodiformes and Caprimulgiformes are likely sister taxa (Cracraft et al. 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Livezey & Zusi 2007), at least if Caprimulgiformes is narrowly defined to include only Caprimulgidae (Hackett et al. 2008).

6.- White-collared Swift - Streptoprocne zonaris - Vencejo de Collar Blanco

Seen three. Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) considered *Streptoprocne zonaris* and *S. biscutata* to form a superspecies, but they are evidently sympatric in southeastern Brazil.

TROCHILIDAE: Hummingbirds / Colibríes

The monophyly of the Trochilidae has never been questioned. The use of the subfamily level of classification marks the major, deep division of the lineage that is supported by many data sets (e.g., Zusi & Bentz 1982, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Bleiweiss et al. 1994, 1997, Altshuler et al. 2004). However, recent genetic data (Altshuler et al. 2004) indicate that *Topaza* and *Florisuga* are basal to the two traditional subfamilies.

Altshuler et al. (2004) found strong support for at least four major groups within the traditional Trochilinae, with formal recognition awaiting additional taxon-sampling; those groups are congruent with the groups found by Bleiweiss et al. (1997). McGuire et al. (2007, 2009, 2014) updated the phylogeny presented in Altshuler et al. (2004). SACC <u>proposal</u> passed to change linear sequence of genera. Cracraft (2013) recognized six subfamilies: Florisuginae, Phaethornithinae, Polytminae, Lesbiinae, Patagoninae, and Trochilinae. Proposal needed to add subfamilies.

7.- Tyrian Metaltail - Metallura tyrianthina - Colibrí Tirio

Seen three. (one seen at Santa Maria Ecological Reserve in San Jeronimo, its common there; the most widely distributed metaltail. Found on west slope of Andes south locally to Lima, in Marañon Valley and locally in humid upper reaches of other intermontane valleys, and along east slope of Andes, 2400–4200 m, occasionally to 1900 m. Found in humid montane forest (especially at forest openings), elfin forest, forest edge, and woods.

Small hummingbird with glittering tail and small glittering green gorget (male) or buff throat speckled with green (female). Tail coppery red in Piura (tyrianthina); purplish blue elsewhere in Peru. Underparts paler in Marañón and on west slope south of Piura (septentrionalis), darker on east slope of eastern Andes (smaragdinicollis). Compare female to female Purple-backed and Rufous-capped thornbills.



8.- Sparkling Violetear - Colibri coruscans - Oreja-Violeta de Vientre Azul.

Seen several. 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.



9.- Shining Sunbeam - Aglaeactis cupripennis - Rayo-de-Sol Brillante

Seen one. Schuchmann et al. (2001a) proposed that plumage and vocal similarities indicated that Urochroa, Boissonneaua, and Aglaeactis formed a monophyletic group; although members of the Brilliant group (sensu Bleiweiss et al. 1997), they are not each other's closest relatives (McGuire et al. 2009, 2014). Schuchmann (1985) proposed that morphology and behavior indicated relationship Pterophanes, а close between Aglaeactis, and Chalcostigma, but genetic data (McGuire et al. 2009, 2014) show that they are only Aglaeactis cupripennis caumatonota and A. castelnaudii distantly related. castelnaudii hybridize to an uncertain degree in depto. Cuzco, Peru (Zimmer 1951b).

10.- Giant Hummingbird – Patagona gigas – Colibrí Gigante

Seen thirteen. 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.

11.- Black-tailed Trainbearer - Lesbia victoriae - Colibrí de Cola Larga Negra.

Seen three. The name formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) used for the genus Lesbia was Psalidoprymna, but see Peters (1945).

The taxon *eucharis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a distinct species of uncertain origin; Peters (1945) treated it as subspecies of *Lesbia victoriae* but noted that it might only be a "variant" of that species; Zimmer (1951b), however, concluded that it belongs with *L. nuna*, not *L. victoriae*, but did not treat it as a valid taxon. Schuchmann (1999) treated it as a Peruvian subspecies of *L. nuna*, but subsequent analyses by Weller & Schuchmann (2004) considered *eucharis* to most likely represent hybrids between *L. gouldii* (see Note 62d) and *L. victoriae* that came from somewhere in the northern Andes (not Peru). See <u>Hybrids and Dubious Taxa</u>. The southern subspecies *berlepschi* was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *L. victoriae*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.



12.- Green-tailed Trainbearer - Lesbia nuna - Colibrí de Cola Larga Verde

Seen two. The taxon *eucharis* was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a distinct species of uncertain origin; Peters (1945) treated it as subspecies of *Lesbia victoriae* but noted that it might only be a "variant" of that species; Zimmer (1951b), however, concluded that it belongs with *L. nuna*, not *L. victoriae*, but did not treat it as a valid taxon. Schuchmann (1999) treated it as a Peruvian subspecies of *L. nuna*, but subsequent analyses by Weller & Schuchmann (2004) considered *eucharis* to most likely represent hybrids between *L. gouldii* (see Note 62d) and *L. victoriae* that came from somewhere in the northern Andes (not Peru). See <u>Hybrids and Dubious Taxa</u>. The southern subspecies *berlepschi* was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from *L. victoriae*, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific.

The subspecies pallidiventris of northern Peru was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from Lesbia nuna, but Peters (1945) treated them as conspecific. The northern gouldii subspecies group (including gracilis and "chlorura") was formerly (e.g., Cory 1918) considered a separate species from Lesbia nuna, but they were treated as conspecific by Peters (1945).

GRUIFORMES

The extreme morphological heterogeneity among the families of the Gruiformes has always made the monophyly of this order suspicious (see Cracraft 1981, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990). Although Sibley & Ahlquist's DNA-DNA hybridization data provided support for a monophyletic Gruiformes, subsequent genetic data have failed to do so. Although genetic data (Fain & Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006, Fain et al. 2007, Hackett et al. 2008) strongly support the monophyly of a core group of gruiform families that consists of the Gruidae, Aramidae, Psophiidae, Rallidae, and Heliornithidae, support for inclusion of other traditional gruiform families is weak or nonexistent. The Psophiidae is sister to Gruidae + Aramidae (Krajewski et al. 2010). Concerning families found in South America, Fain & Houde (2004) and Ericson et al. (2006) found that the Eurypygidae does not belong in the Gruiformes but rather in a major, separate radiation of the Neoaves, with the Rhynochetidae the likely sister family of the Eurypygidae (see also Houde et al. 1997, Livezey 1998, Cracraft et al. 2004, Hackett et al. 2008, Suh et al. 2015), and that the Cariamidae (and also the Old World Otididae) is in an altogether different branch of the Neoaves than are the true Gruiformes (see also Livezey & Zusi 2001, Mayr & Clarke 2003, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008, Suh et al. 2015).

SACC proposal passed to treat Cariamidae in their own order, Cariamiformes, now placed to precede Falconiformes and Psittaciformes; see SACC proposal. Chesser et al. (2010) removed the Eurypygidae from the Gruiformes and placed them in their own new order. SACC proposal passed create to new order. Eurypygiformes, for a Eurypygidae. Recent morphological data (Livezey & Zusi 2007) support the monophyly of the traditional Gruiformes except that the Rallidae (represented only by Porphyrula) and Heliornithidae (and Old World Turnicidae and Mesitornithidae) might belong in the Charadriiformes. Kirchman et al. (2021) showed that Heliornithidae were indeed in the Gruiformes.

RALLIDAE: Rails, Gallinules, and Coots / Rascones, Pollas de Agua, y Gallaretas

13.- Common Gallinule - Gallinula galeata - Polla de Agua Común.

Seen seven. 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).

Formerly known as "Common Moorhen" (e.g., Dickinson 2003). Hilty & Brown (1986), Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990), Haverschmidt & Mees (1994), and Ridgely et al. (2001) continued to use "Common Gallinule." Long known by this name in the New World (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970), the AOU (1983) switched to "Moorhen" to conform to Old World usage. SACC <u>proposal</u> passed to change to "Common Gallinule." SACC <u>proposal</u> to add "Common Moorhen" as an alternative name did not pass.



14.- Plumbeous Rail - Pardirallus sanguinolentus - Rascón Plomizo

Seen one. Pardirallus sanguinolentus and P. nigricans were formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1942, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Ripley 1977, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) placed in genus Rallus, but see Olson (1973) for separation of Pardirallus from Rallus; this was followed by Taylor (1996, 1998) and AOU (1998). For further confirmation, see García-R et al. (2014) and Kirchman et al. (2021). Pardirallus sanguinolentus and P. nigricans were also sometimes (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938) placed in separate genus Ortygonax, but see Olson (1973).

CHARADRIIFORMES

LARIDAE: Gulls and Terns / Gaviotas y Gaviotines

15.- Andean Gull - Chroicocephalus serranus - Gaviota Andina

Seen nine. 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.



ACCIPITRIFORMES

According to Hackett et al. (2008), the Strigiformes are sister to the Coliiformes, and this clade is sister to a clade consisting of the Leptosomiformes, Trogoniformes, Upupiformes, Coraciiformes, and Piciformes. The Accipitriformes sensu lato (incl. Cathartidae) are sister to this entire clade. Although these results received poor bootstrap support (< 50%), all of the more recent studies support this result, some with strong support.

For example, Jarvis et al. (2014), in their whole genome study, recovered a clade consisting of the Coliiformes, Leptosomiformes, Trogoniformes, Bucerotiformes, Coraciiformes, and Piciformes (Coraciimorphae, sensu Jarvis et al.), with the Strigiformes sister to this clade, and the Accipitriformes sensu lato sister to this larger clade. Bootstrap support for the entire clade ("Afroaves" sensu Jarvis et al.) was 100%, support for the Accipitriformes as sister to all other taxa was 100%, and support for the Strigiformes as sister to the rest (except for the Accipitriformes) was 84%. Prum et al. (2015) also recovered this arrangement, except that the Accipitriformes were sister to a clade consisting of the Strigiformes and Coraciimorphae + Cariamiformes, Falconiformes, Psittaciformes, and Passeriformes (these four orders constituting the Australaves), making "Afroaves" paraphyletic. Posterior probabilities for their results were all 1.0 and ML bootstraps were all >70% (finer resolution was not provided for the bootstraps). The current SACC linear sequence has a monophyletic Coraciimorphae but, as noted above, places the Cathartiformes+Accipitriformes far from the Coraciimorphae and also separates the Strigiformes from these two groups. By moving the Strigiformes to precede the Trogoniformes, and then moving the Cathartiformes+Accipitriformes to precede the Strigiformes, SACC would achieve the following: (1) make the core landbird clade monophyletic; (2) place the Strigiformes in the correct position as sister to the Coraciimorphae; and (3) position Cathartiformes+Accipitriformes in the linear sequence to reflect a sister relationship with the rest of "Afroaves" (as in Jarvis et al. 2014) or to reflect a sister relationship with the Strigiformes+Coraciimorphae+Australaves clade (as in Prum et al. 2015).

Family ACCIPITRIDAE: Kites, Eagles, and Hawks / Gavilanes, Aguilas, y Aguiluchos

16.- Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - Geranoaetus melanoleucus - Aguilucho de Pecho Negro.

Seen one. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) indicate that Geranoaetus is the sister taxon to Buteo polyosoma/B. poecilochrous and that maintenance of a monotypic genus is not warranted; it had been placed in Buteo formerly (e.g., Wetmore 1933, Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Friedmann 1950), but recent authors have generally followed Amadon (1963), who suggested that it might be closer to Buteogallus or Leucopternis than to Buteo. Clark (2006) disputed Amadon's rationale for maintaining it as a genus separate from Buteo. SACC proposal to merge Geranoaetus into Buteo did not pass. New genetic data (Lerner et al. 2008) provide even stronger evidence for merger of Geranoaetus, at least as currently defined, because it is the sister species to B. polyosoma. SACC proposal to merge Geranoaetus into Buteo did not pass. Raposo do Amaral et al. (2009) further confirmed that Geranoaetus is the sister to Buteo polyosoma sensu lato.

SACC <u>proposal</u> passed to expand Geranoaetus to include polyosoma and B. albicaudatus. Geranoaetus melanoleucus was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Phelps & Phelps 1958a) known as Buteo fuscescens.

STRIGIFORMES

Although the monophyly of the Strigiformes has never been seriously questioned, its relationships to other birds are controversial. Some genetic data (e.g., Sibley & Ahlquist 1990) sets favor their traditional sister relationship to Caprimulgiformes, some morphological data (e.g., Cracraft 1981, 1988, McKitrick 1991, Mayr & Clarke 2003, Livezey & Zusi 2007) favor a sister relationship to the Falconiformes, or at least consistent with that relationship (Fidler et al. 2004), and yet other data (e.g., Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006) leave their position ambiguous but definitely do not support a relationship to Caprimulgiformes or Falconiformes. Hackett et al.'s (2008) comprehensive analysis refuted any relationship to the Caprimulgiformes, but placed them within a broad group that included mostother landbird orders, including Falconiformes. <develop>. <incorp Wink et al. 2004>.

Family TYTONIDAE: Barn Owls / Lechuzas de Campanario

17.- Barn-Owl - Tyto alba - Lechuza de Campanario

Seen one. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Bruce (1999) suggested that the Galapagos subspecies *punctatissima* might deserve recognition as a separate species from Tyto alba, as it was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated and is now treated by Weick (2006), König & Weick (2008), and Wink et al. (2008). Uva et al. (2018) found that it might be the sister taxon to Hispaniolan T. glaucops. Proposal needed. Aliabadian et al. (2016) and Uva et al. (2018) recommended treating New World populations as a separate species, T. furcata, from Old World T. alba based on degree of genetic and ecological differences, but this was rejected by Chesser et al. (2018).

SACC proposal pending to treat Tyto furcata as a separate species.

The New World *perlata* subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered a separate species from Old World Tyto alba. Called "Common Barn-Owl" in some references (e.g., AOU 1983)

18.- Peruvian Pygmy-Owl - Glaucidium peruanum - Lechucita Peruana

Seen one. Described since Meyer de Schauensee (1970): König (1991); separated from *Glaucidium brasilianum* based primarily on vocalizations. Called "Pacific Pygmy-Owl" in Ridgely & Greenfield (2001).

PICIFORMES

PICIDAE

The monophyly of the Picidae has never been seriously questioned. Within the Piciformes, evidence supports a sister relationship to the Old World Indicatoridae (<REFS>, Prychitko & Moore 2003, Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Webb & Moore 2005, Benz et al. 2006, Ericson et al. 2006, Hackett et al. 2008). The linear arrangement and composition of genera below in general follows that of Short (1982), who placed the piculets in a separate subfamily, Picumninae, and divided the typical woodpeckers, Picinae, into six tribes, four of which have representatives in South America:

Melanerpini for a broadly defined Melanerpes and Sphyrapicus; Campetherini for a broadly defined Picoides and Veniliornis (now Dryobates); Colaptini for Piculus, Colaptes, and Celeus; and Campephilini for Dryocopus and Campephilus. In general, Short's classification, culminating in a monographic treatment of the family (Short 1982), merged many previously recognized genera into many fewer, broadly defined genera. <incorp. Goodge 1972>. Genetic data (Webb & Moore 2005, Benz et al. 2006) that most of these groups are not monophyletic. Webb and Moore (2005), generally supported by Benz et al. (2006), recommended a classification with three tribes for the three major groups in the Picinae: (1) Malarpicini for Colaptes, Piculus, Celeus, Dryocopus, and several Old World genera; (2) Dendropicini for Picoides, Veniliornis (now Dryobates), Melanerpes, Sphyrapicus, and several Old World genera; and (3) Campephilus, Chrysocolaptes, and two Old World genera. SACC proposal passed for modifying linear sequence. Genetic data (Benz et al. 2006) support the monophyly and distinctiveness of the Picumninae (Picumnus and Old World Sasia, but not Caribbean Nesoctites) as the sister taxon to all other woodpeckers.

19.- Andean Flicker - Colaptes rupicola - Carpintero Andino

Seen two. Colaptes campestris and C. rupicola were formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated in a separate genus, Soroplex, but Peters (1948) merged this into Colaptes. Colaptes pitius was also formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) treated in a separate monotypic genus, Pituipicus, but Peters (1948) also merged this into Colaptes. Short (1982) considered Colaptes campestris to be the sister species to Colaptes pitius + C. rupicola, but see Moore et al. (2011). Although these South American flickers have been considered congeneric with North American Colaptes since Peters (1948), their distribution and plumage similarities to Piculus and "Chrysoptilus" suggest that their morphological similarities to North American flickers may be due to convergence, as verified by Moore et al. (2011). Short (1972a) proposed that the broadly defined Colaptes was the sister genus to Piculus, and he suspected that they could be merged into a single genus, as partially confirmed by Moore et al. (2011).

Plumage similarities and somewhat complementary distributions suggested that Colaptes pitius and C. rupicola are sister species (Short 1982), and this was confirmed by Moore et al. (2011).

FALCONIFORMES

SACC <u>proposal</u> passed to separate Accipitriformes from Falconiformes. See Note 1 under Accipitriformes. Ericson et al. (2006) and Hackett et al. (2008) found that the Falconiformes are actually more closely related to the Psittaciformes and Passeriformes than to any other orders. SACC <u>proposal</u> passed to change linear sequence of orders.

FALCONIDAE: Falcons and Caracaras / Halcones y Caracaras

20.- American Kestrel - Falco sparverius - Cernícalo Americano

Seen sixteen. Falco sparverius was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938) placed in the monotypic genus Cerchneis.

21.- Mountain Caracara - Phalcoboenus megalopterus - Caracara Cordillerano

Seen four. Amadon & Bull (1988), Vuilleumier REF) considered the four species of Phalcoboenus to form a superspecies; Sibley & Monroe (1990) excluded P. australis from the superspecies. Some authors (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1949, Stresemann & Amadon 1979) have considered P. carunculatus and P. megalopterus conspecific with P. albogularis, but most authors have followed Amadon (1964) in treating all four as separate species.

Poulsen (1993) showed that there is no evidence, contrary to earlier claims, for hybridization between Phalcoboenus megalopterus and P. carunculatus.



Seen two. Falco femoralis was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1949) known as F. fuscocaerulescens, but see Peters & Griswold (1943) and Blake (1977).

PSITTACIFORMES

Family PSITTACIDAE: Parrots and Macaws / Loros y Guacamayos

he monophyly of the Psittaciformes has never been seriously questioned and has been supported by genetic data (e.g., de Kloet & de Kloet 2005, Wright et al. 2008) and recent morphological data (Livezey & Zusi 2007). The relationship of the Psittaciformes to other orders, however, has been uncertain (e.g., Cracraft et al. 2004, Fain & Houde 2004, Ericson et al. 2006). Recent comprehensive genetic analyses (Hackett et al. 2008) indicate that the closest relative is most likely the Passeriformes or the Falconiformes, as also recently found by Suh et al. (2011). SACC proposal passed to change linear sequence of orders. <incorp. Smith 1975, Forshaw>. Within the order, different authors rank various groups as families, subfamilies, or tribes (e.g., see Collar 1998); so far, all data point towards the New World parrots as forming a monophyletic group (e.g., de Kloet & de Kloet 2005, Wright et al. 2008). Joseph et al. (2012) and Cracraft (2013) recognized several families within the Psittaciformes and subfamilies within those families; they placed the New World parrots in the Psittacidae and subfamily Arinae (and the Old World group containing the introduced *Psittacula krameri* in the Psittaculidae and subfamily Psittaculinae. SACC proposal passed to revise higher-level classification with the parrots.

23.- Mitred Parakeet - Psittacara mitratus - Cotorra Mitrada

Seen thirteen. Collar (1997) suggested that *Psittacara wagleri* and *P. mitratus* might be conspecific, but see Kirchman et al. (2012). Arndt (2006) described a new species, *Aratinga* (=*Psittacara*) hockingi; specimens in museums of this taxon had been identified as A. mitrata (= *Psittacara mitratus*), but the new species may be more closely related to A. wagleri. SACC proposal to recognize hockingi did not pass. Not recognized by Schulenberg et al. (2007) or Remsen et al. (2013).

Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Sibley & Monroe (1990) suggested that the subspecies alticola of Peru might deserve species rank from *Psittacara mitratus*. Arndt (2006) provided further rationale for treatment of alticola as a separate species. SACC <u>proposal</u> to recognize alticola as a separate species did not pass. Not recognized by Schulenberg et al. (2007) or Remsen et al. (2013). Doug Pratt (pers. comm.) pointed out that in North American English, "mitre" is normally "miter", which would make the name of this species "Mitered Parakeet", which would also reduce chronic mispronunciation. Proposal needed.

PASSERIFORMES

Virtually all morphological and genetic data support the monophyly of the order Passeriformes. Within the Passeriformes, genetic data (e.g., Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Edwards et al. 1991, Mindell et al. 1997, García-Moreno & Mindell 2000, Lovette & Bermingham 2000, Irestedt et al. 2001, Prychitko & Moore 2003, Hackett et al. 2008) support the traditional division of the order based on morphology (see Ames 1971, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990) into suboscines (here Dendrocolaptidae through Sapayoidae) and oscines (the rest of the families), with the exception that the Acanthisittidae of New Zealand are basal to both groups (REF, Hackett et al. 2008).

Within the suboscines, suborder Tyranni, two major divisions are traditionally recognized and are supported by genetic data (Sibley & Ahlquist 1985, 1990, Chesser 2004): (1) the New World families ("Tyrannides" of Sibley & Ahlquist 1990) and (2) the Old World families (broadbills, pittas, and asities). Recent genetic data (Fjeldså et al. 2003, Chesser 2004, Hackett et al. 2008) confirm that the Neotropical species Sapayoa aenigma is the only New World member of the otherwise strictly Old World group (see below).

Within the New World "Tyrannides," two major divisions are traditionally recognized and supported by genetic data (e.g., Chesser 2004, Hackett et al. 2008): (1) the woodcreepers, ovenbirds, antbirds, gnateaters, and tapaculos, and (2) the tyrant-flycatchers, manakins, and cotingas. For relationships among members within these two groups, see appropriate family sections below. The sequence of families follows Moyle et al. (2009)

FURNARIIDAE: Ovenbirds / Horneros

24.- Creamy-crested Spinetail - Cranioleuca albicapilla (E)- Cola-Espina de Cresta Cremosa

25.- Rusty-fronted Canastero - Asthenes ottonis (E)- Canastero de Frente Rojiza

Seen five. 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).

Locally fairly common in dense shrubbery and shrub/cactus mosaics in dry intermontane valleys in central Peru, 2900–4000 m; much rarer in Polylepis forest. Generally secretive, staying hidden within bushes. Active, moves constantly, occasionally runs on ground. The only small brown bird in its habitat with a very long reddish tail. Cf. Streak-fronted Thornbird and House Wren.

TYRANNIDAE: Tyrant Flycatchers / Tiranos

26.- Subtropical Doradito - Pseudocolopteryx - Doradito Subtropical

Seen one. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis and P. dinelliana to form a superspecies. Jordan et al. (2020), however, found that they are not sister species but rather that P. dinelliana is sister to P. flaviventris + P. citreola.

27- Alder Flycatcher- Empidonax alnorum (NB) - Mosquerito de Alisos

Seen three. Empidonax traillii and E. alnorum were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1907, Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) considered conspecific ("Traill's Flycatcher"), but Stein (1958, 1963) showed that they were vocally distinguishable, reproductively isolated species.

28.- Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant - Anairetes flavirostris - Torito de Pico Amarillo





29.- Western Wood-Pewee - Contopus sordidulus (NB) - Pibí Occidental

Seen two. Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970) considered Contopus sordidulus to be conspecific with Contopus virens, with the composite name "Wood Pewee", but this treatment has seldom been followed, before (e.g., AOU 1957) or after (e.g., Traylor 1977<?>, 1979b); see, for example, Rising & Schueler (1980).

30.- White-crested Elaenia - Elaenia albiceps - Fío-Fío de Cresta Blanca

Seen one. Ridgely & Tudor (1994) suggested that *Elaenia albiceps* may consist of two or three species. Fitzpatrick (2004) suggested that *Elaenia pallatangae* and *E. albiceps* might be closely related; they may hybridize to an uncertain extent in N. Peru (Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990). Rheindt et al. (2008a) found that Andean populations (Cuzco) were genetically more similar to sympatric populations of *E. pallatangae* but suggested that this could be due to gene flow between them. Rheindt et al. (2009) provided evidence that the subspecies chilensis is actually more closely related *E. pallatangae*. SACC proposal needed.

HIRUNDINIDAE: Swallows / Golondrinas

The swallows are a distinctive family with no certain close relatives (Sheldon & Gill 1996, REFS), although some data suggest a relationship to the Alaudidae (Treplin et al. 2008). Recent genetic data indicate that they may be part of a primarily Old World radiation of "sylvioid" families such as babblers and tits (Barker et al. 2004), including the Alaudidae (Johansson et al. 2008).

31.- Brown-bellied Swallow - Orochelidon murina - Golondrina de Vientre Pardo

Seen nineteen. Fairly common on both slopes of Andes, 2200–4300 m (but absent from southwest). Forages over open grasslands and scrub, nearly always above treeline, usually in relatively moist situations. Very dark. Glossy bluish green above in most of Peru (murina); purer blue in cyanodorsalis (not illustrated) of easternmost Puno. Juvenile browner above; may be paler below, especially on throat and belly.

32.- Bank Swallow - Riparia riparia (NB) - Golondrina Ribereña

Called "Sand Martin" or "Common Sand-Martin" in Old World literature and in Ridgely & Tudor (1989), Turner & Rose (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), and Ridgely & Greenfield (2001). SACC <u>proposal</u> to change to "Sand Martin" did not pass. SACC <u>proposal</u> to add to "Sand Martin" as an alternative name did not pass.

TROGLODYTIDAE: Wrens / Cucaracheros

Traditional classifications (e.g., Mayr & Amadon 1951, Wetmore 1960, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed the Troglodytidae near the Sittidae, Certhiidae, Mimidae, and Cinclidae to reflect proposed relationships to those families (e.g., Beecher 1953). Genetic data (Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, Sheldon & Gill 1996, Barker et al. 2004, Voelker & Spellman 2004, Treplin et al. 2008) indicate a close relationship to the Polioptilidae.

33.-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.

TURDIDAE: Thrushes / Zorzales

[relationships of family] < incorp. Mayr & Greenway 1956, Breviora, Voelker & Spellman 2004> The limits of the Turdidae, as traditionally defined (e.g., REFS) are almost certainly incorrect. Genetic data (Cibois & Cracraft 2004, Treplin et al. 2008, Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that the mostly Old World saxicoline genera are more closely related to members of the traditional Muscicapidae than to the Turdidae; this would require a merger of the two families or a transfer of the saxicoline genera (e.g., *Oenanthe*) to the Muscicapidae. Within the remaining Turdidae, genetic data (Klicka et al. 2005, Sangster et al. 2010) indicate that *Myadestes* is more closely related to a group that includes the Old World genera *Stizorhina* and *Neocossyphus* than it is to other New World thrushes; Olson (1989) and Pasquet et al. (1999) proposed recognition of a separate subfamily for this group, Myadestinae. <incorp. Ripley 1952, Goodwin 1957>

34.-Chiguanco Thrush – Turdus chiguanco – Zorzal Chiguanco

Seen several at Santa Maria Ecological Reserve and Puka Pukara Archaeological Center 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.

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.

35.- Hooded Siskin – Spinus magellanicus – Jilgero Encapuchado

Seen several. 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.

@Raul Galiano **Chiguanco Thrush**

PASSERELLIDAE: New World Sparrows dnd 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.

36.-Rufous-collared Sparrow – Zonotrichia capensis – Gorrión Cuellirufo

Seen several. 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.



CARDINALIDAE: cardinals, grosbeaks, and allies / cardenales, picogruesos, y afines

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.

37.- Black-backed Grosbeak – Pheucticus aureoventris – Picogrueso Dorsinegro

Seen three at Santa Maria Ecological Reserve. 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).

THRAUPIDAE: Tanagers / Tangaras

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.

38.- Black-throated Flowerpiercer - Diglossa brunneiventris - Pincha-flor de Garganta Negra

Seen fiveteen. Almost ubiquitous at forest edge and treeline, at 2400–4300 m along east slope of Andes, and in many intermontane valleys; locally fairly common as well on west slope of Andes, from central Cajamarca south to Chile, although uncommon and local south of Lima. Found at forest edge, in hedgerows in agricultural areas, and in Polylepis woods. Adult distinctive. Juvenile much drabber, streaked below with a whitish or grayish malar stripe. Intermediate plumages are frequent, similar to juvenile but with underparts spotted with brick red.

39.- Rusty Flowerpiercer - Diglossa sittoides -Pincha-Flor de Pecho Canela

Seen one. The genus *Diglossa* was formerly (e.g., Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990) considered a member of a separate family, the Coerebidae. Others considered it a member of the Parulidae (e.g., AOU 1983) or Emberizidae (REF) because of its apparent close relationship to *Acanthidops* (Eisenmann in Meyer de Schauensee 1966), traditionally placed in the Emberizidae. Tordoff (1954a) considered *Diglossa* to be a tanager based on skull morphology, and Storer (1970a) placed it in the Thraupidae; this has been followed in most subsequent classifications. Genetic data confirm that it should be included in the tanagers, and forms a group with *Acanthidops*, *Catamenia*, and other genera, many formerly considered emberizine (Burns et al. 2002, 2003, Mauck & Burns 2009). Vuilleumier (1969) divided the genus into four species groups, but genetic data (Mauck & Burns 2009) indicate that these are not monophyletic groups.

40.- Peruvian Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus punensis -Fringilo peruano

Seen eighteen. 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.

41.- Golden-billed Saltator - Saltator aurantiirostris - Saltador de Pico Dorado

Seen several. Fairly common. Occurs on west slope of Andes in Ancash and Lima (sparingly south to Arequipa), on both slopes of Marañón Valley, and in intermontane valleys of eastern cordillera of Andes, 2100–4000 m. Found in montane scrub, forest borders, and hedgerows in agricultural fields; not found in more humid habitats.

42.- Cinereous Conebill - Conirostrum cinereum - Pico-de-Cono Cinéreo

Seen several. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001) suggested that the subspecies littorale of western Peru might deserve recognition as a separate species from *Conirostrum cinereum*.

43.- Blue-and-yellow Tanager - Rauenia bonariensis - Tangara Azul y Amarilla

Seen eight. Piacentini (2017) proposed that the genetic and phenotypic differences between *Pipraeidea* (ex-*Thraupis*) bonariensis and *Pipraeidea* melanonota were so large that placing the former in a monotypic genus was warranted and proposed a new genus *Remsenornis*. Piacentini et al. (2019), however, found that *Rauenia* Wolters 1981 had already been proposed. SACC proposal passed to change to *Rauenia* bonariensis. The Andean subspecies darwinii was formerly (e.g., Chapman 1926, Zimmer 1930) considered a separate species from *Pipraeidea* (ex-*Thraupis*) bonariensis.

@Alexander Ayma
Golden-billed Saltator

Alexander Ayma

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44.- Greenish Yellow-Finch - Sicalis olivascens - Chirigüe Verdoso.

Seen one. Sibley & Monroe (1990) considered Sicalis olivascens and S. lebruni to form a superspecies; they were considered conspecific by Paynter (1970a), as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966). Areta et al. (2012) provided evidence for treatment of the subspecies mendozae as a separate species from Sicalis olivascens. SACC **proposal** passed to treat mendozae as separate species.

45.- Rust-and-yellow Tanager -Thlypopsis ruficeps- Tangara Rufa y Amarilla

46.- Chestnut-breasted Mountain Finch - Poospizopsis caesar (E)- Monterita de Pecho Castaño

Seen three. The hyphenated English group-name "Mountain-Finch" no longer refers to a monophyletic group (e.g. Burns et al. 2016), so the hyphens must be removed.

Poospiza caesar was formerly (e.g., Hellmayr 1938, Meyer de Schauensee 1970) placed in a monotypic genus, Poospizopsis; most authors (e.g., Ridgely & Tudor 1989, Sibley & Monroe 1990) have followed Paynter (1970a) in merging it into Poospiza, as suggested by Meyer de Schauensee (1966). Genetic data (Lougheed et al. 2000) indicate that it is not particularly close to other Poospiza except for *P. hispaniolensis*, and that these two are probably sister species. Hellmayr (1938) considered Poospiza hispaniolensis and *P. torquata* to be closely related, and Meyer de Schauensee (1966) suggested that they perhaps should be treated as conspecific; genetic data, however, indicate that they are only distantly related (Lougheed et al. 2000). The comprehensive phylogenies of Burns et al. (2014) and Barker et al. (2015) showed that *P. caesar* and *P. hypochondria* are sister species that are not members of Poospiza but instead sister to Tiaris; Burns et al. (2016) recommended resurrection of Poospizopsis for these two species (as in Dickinson & Christidis 2014). SACC proposal passed to recognize Poospizopsis.



47.- Band-tailed Seedeater - Catamenia analis - Semillero de Cola Bandeada.

Seen ten. Genetic data indicate that the genus Sicalis (based on S. luteola or S. olivascens) belongs in the Thraupidae (Bledsoe 1988, Burns et al. 2002, 2003, Klicka et al. 2007). SACC proposal passed to move to Thraupidae. Sicalis (and Piezorina, Emberizoides, Embernagra, Volatinia, Sporophila, Oryzoborus [now Sporophila], Amaurospiza, Dolospingus [now Sporophila], and Catamenia) was placed with the carduelines by Hellmayr (1938) but then moved to the emberizines by Meyer de Schauensee (1966) based on the morphological data of Tordoff (1954<a or b?>). Paynter (1970a) emphasized that species limits within the genus were uncertain and in need of much study.

Genetic data indicate that Catamenia belongs in the Thraupidae (Burns et al. 2002, 2003, Klicka et al. 2007, Campagna et al. 2011) and forms a group with Diglossa, Acanthidops, Xenodacnis, Diglossa, Haplospiza, and most Phrygilus. SACC proposal passed to move to Thraupidge. Catamenia was placed with the carduelines by Hellmayr (1938) but then moved to the emberizines by Meyer de Schauensee (1966) based on the morphological data of Beecher (REF) and Tordoff (1954<a or b?>).



PICTURES OF THE DAY









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