Chile: Arica to Patagonia, Feb. 2012

**Leaders:** Fabrice Schmitt and Joe Crichton

**Participants:** Lorne Bogdon, Muriel Carlson, Teresa and Doug Dolman, Laurel and Lorne Duczek, Anne and Gary Fabris, Terry and Rhys Harrison, Julie and Ron Jensen.

The classic tour of Chile, the South America’s longest country! Never more than 200 kilometres wide but a staggering 4000 kilometres long, Chile is a superb introduction to Neo-tropical birds.

This is a comprehensive tour with domestic flights to enable us to cover this extensive country. The scenery is spectacular to say the least and with good accommodations and food plus excellent world famous Chilean wines - this trip a must.
The climate on this trip is varied – from Mediterranean climates in the Santiago area to temperate beach forests farther South, and to eventually windy and cold weather in Patagonia.

Chile is blessed with one of strongest economies in Latin America and this is reflected in its sophisticated infrastructure, road networks and accommodations. This trip concentrates on Chilean endemics and near-endemics.

Joe found the right words to resume the trip:

“We journeyed higher into the Andes than any of us had ever been when we got to the Bolivian border at over 15,000 feet elevation. We journeyed out into the cold Humboldt Current. We drove to within a couple of kilometers of the absolute end of the road in the Americas, going as far south as it was possible to drive without going on an island. We crossed the fabled Strait of Magellan. We birded by the active Llama Volcano and the spectacular Torres Del Paine massif. We walked the streets of the thoroughly modern city of Santiago and shared pastures with Guanaco and Rheas where there was almost no sign of human presence. We soared with Andean Condors and gazed in amazement at King Penguins. We sampled the wonderful Chilean wines and dined on their seafood. We traversed the length of a country that was 4,000 kilometers long from subtropical Arica to freezing cold Tierra Del Fuego”

And at the end of the trip, the 5 best birds of the trip selected by the participants were:

1. King Penguin
2. Magellanic Woodpecker
3. Black-throated Huet-huet
4. Many-colored Rush-tyrant
5. Magellanic Plover equally placed with Andean Condor

The pictures presented in that report have been taken during the trip.

To see more bird pictures, please have a look to my gallery:

http://www.flickr.com/photos/fabrice-schmitt/
King Penguin near Porvenir: Bird of the Trip!!

Magellanic Plover, only species in his family!!
The scenic Torres Del Paine NP!!

The elusive South American Painted Snipe.
Grey-breasted Seedsnipe at Lauca NP

The Dream Team at Conguillio NP
DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

February 2\textsuperscript{nd}, International flight to Santiago. Night in Santiago.

February 3\textsuperscript{rd}, Santiago City tour. Night in Santiago.

February 4\textsuperscript{th}, morning flight to Arica, drive to Codpa valley. Night in Codpa.

February 5\textsuperscript{th}, Codpa valley, Lluta valley, drive to Putre. Night in Putre.

February 6\textsuperscript{th}, Lauca National Park all day. Night in Putre.

February 7\textsuperscript{th}, Putre to Arica, Lluta and Azapa valley. Night in Putre.

February 8\textsuperscript{th}, Arica birding, fly back to Santiago. Night in Santiago.

February 9\textsuperscript{th}, Andes above Santiago: Farellones, Yerba Loca and Vallee Nevado. Night in Santiago.

February 10\textsuperscript{th}, Santiago to Valparaiso (Maipo estuary, El Peral lake), visit to the Neruda House at isla Negra. Night in Valparaiso.

February 11\textsuperscript{th}, Pelagic trip off Valparaiso. Night in Olmué.

February 12\textsuperscript{th}, La Campana NP, Lampa wetlands. Night in Talca.

February 13\textsuperscript{th}, Altos de Lircay NP, vineyard visit near Talca. Night in Talca.

February 14\textsuperscript{th}, drive to Temuco, Cerro Niolol Monument. Night in Temuco.

February 15\textsuperscript{th}, Conguillio NP all day. Night in Temuco.

February 16\textsuperscript{th}, drive to Chiloé Island, Caullin Bay. Night in Ancud.

February 17\textsuperscript{th}, Caullin Bay and Puñihuil Islands. Night in Ancud.

February 18\textsuperscript{th}, fly to Punta Arenas, San Juan reserve. Night in Punta Arenas.

February 19\textsuperscript{th}, crossing the Strait of Magellan, Tierra Del Fuego. Night in Porvenir.

February 20\textsuperscript{th}, Porvenir to Puerto Natales. Night in Porvenir.

February 21\textsuperscript{st}, Torres Del Paine NP all day. Night in Puerto Natales.

February 22\textsuperscript{nd}, Sierra Baguales and drive to Punta Arenas. Night in Punta Arenas.

February 23\textsuperscript{rd}, the long flight home.
BIRD LIST

RR = Restricted-range species (total range < 50,000 km²)
Conservation Status follows Birdlife International (April 2012)
Taxonomic order and notes follows South American Classification Committee (April 2012)
http://www.museum.lsu.edu/~Remsen/SACCBaseline.html

(H) heard only

RHEAS

Darwin’s Rhea - *Rhea pennata pennata* NEAR-THREATENED
Common in Patagonia, especially during our drive to Puerto Natales when we saw 100+ in a day!
The montane subspecies *tarapacensis* (with "garleppi") may deserve recognition as a separate
species from lowland nominate *pennata* (Blake 1977, Fjeldså and Krabbe 1990, Folch 1992), and
this was followed by Jaramillo (2003)

DUCKS

Black-necked Swan - *Cygnus melancoryphus* Monotypic
Common in Central Chile and Patagonia, with the highest number seen in the Caullin Bay on Chiloe
Island.

Coscoroba Swan - *Coscoroba coscoroba* Monotypic
2 first seen at the Lampa wetlands where the species reach his northern breeding range in Chile.
More common in Patagonia where the biggest group was 200+ on Tierra del Fuego

Andean Goose - *Chloephaga melanoptera* Monotypic
A few seen in the Lauca NP.

Upland Goose - *Chloephaga picta picta*
Really common in Patagonia with several hundred seen daily.

Kelp Goose - *Chloephaga hybrida hybrida*
The first ones where seen on Chiloe Island where the species reaches his northern breeding limit.
10+ along the Magellanic Straight shore, between Punta Arenas and San Juan.

Ashy-headed Goose - *Chloephaga poliocephala* Monotypic
Seen daily but in small numbers in Patagonia.

RR Ruddy-headed Goose - *Chloephaga rubidiceps* Monotypic
A pair with 6 flying chicks at the Ruddy-headed Goose Reserve near San Juan, South of Punta
Arenas.
The species has a large global population estimated to be 43,000-82,000 individuals (Wetlands International 2006). But the population on mainland South America has decreased considerably, with simultaneous censuses in southern Chile and Argentina recording 312 individuals in 1998. Although abundant on Tierra del Fuego in the 1950s, a census in the 1973 breeding season yielded only 30 birds (del Hoyo et al. 1992). However, it is fairly common in the Falklands with 14,000-27,000 pairs estimated in surveys between 1983 and 1992 (Woods and Woods 1997).

**Torrent Duck - Merganetta armata**
Excellent views of this beautiful duck on the way to Lauca NP, belonging here to the berlepshi subspecies.

**Flying Steamer-Duck - Tachyeres patachonicus Monotypic**
A pair found by Joe on a big lake in Torres Del Paine NP, and 1 more at Laguna de los Palos on the way back to Punta Arenas.

**Flightless Steamer-Duck - Tachyeres pteneres Monotypic**
Common on Chiloe Island and in Patagonia

**Crested Duck - Lophonetta specularioides**
A few seen in the high elevation wetlands at Lauca NP (subspecies alticola), and common in Patagonia with up to 100 seen in a day (subspecies specularioides).

**Spectacled Duck - Speculanas specularis Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED**
Several sightings of that beautiful duck!!
First one at Colbún Lake, where the species reaches his northern breeding limit, 4 more on the way to Conguillio NP, and excellent views too in Torres Del Paine NP.

**Chiloe Wigeon - Anas sibilatrix Monotypic**
Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

**Yellow-billed Teal - Anas flavirostris**
5+ seen in Lauca NP, and common in Central Chile and Patagonia, with the highest number seen in Chiloe Island. The birds seen in Lauca NP belong to the oxyptera subspecies, and all the other ones to the flavirostris subspecies. Hellmayr & Conover (1948a) and many earlier classifications treated andium 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 & Greenfield (2001), and this was followed by Hilty (2003). **SACC proposal passed to recognize andium as separate species.** Jaramillo (2003) further suggested that the subspecies oxyptera may also deserve recognition as a separate species from A. flavirostris.

**Yellow-billed Pintail - Anas georgica spinicauda**
Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

**Puna Teal - Anas puna Monotypic**
15+ on Chungara Lake in the Lauca NP

**Silver Teal - Anas versicolor fretensis**
2 seen at Buque Quemado in Patagonia

**Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera***
A few seen in Central Chile belonging here to the nominate subspecies.

**Red Shoveler - *Anas platlea*** Monotypic
Regular sightings in Central Chile and Patagonia

**Black-headed Duck - *Heteronetta atricapilla*** Monotypic
2 of this rare duck seen at the Lampa wetlands. The Black-headed Duck is the only parasitic duck in the world, mostly parasiting Red-gartered and Red-fronted Coot. The chicks are independent when they hatch and don’t need the help of the fathers. The fathers look for incubators only, and Black-headed Duck eggs have been found in very different species nest, including egrets and Chimango Caracara!!

**Ruddy (Andean) Duck - *Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea***
25+ seen on the Chungara Lake in the Lauca NP. Andean populations have often (e.g., Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Siegfried 1976, Sibley & Ahlquist 1990, AOU 1998, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001, Jaramillo 2003) been treated as a separate species, *O. ferruginea* ("Andean Duck" or "Andean Ruddy-Duck"). However, see Adams and Slavid (1984), Fjeldså (1986), and McCracken & Sorenson (2005) for rationale for treating them as conspecific, as done previously (e.g., Blake 1977, Johnsgard 1979), and then followed by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Carboneras (1992f). Siegfried (1976) and Livezey (1995) considered *ferruginea* to be more closely related to *O. vittata* than to *O. jamaicensis*, but McCracken & Sorenson (2005) showed that this is incorrect

**Lake Duck - *Oxyura vittata*** Monotypic
50+ at El Peral Lake and a few more on the coastal wetlands north of San Antonio

**NEW WORLD QUAILS**

**California Quail - *Callipepla californica***
A very successful introduced species. Common in central Chile.

**GREBES**

**White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland chilensis***
Several sightings in Central Chile and Patagonia

**Pied-billed Grebe - *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus***
2 near Cartagena, north of San Antonio.

**Great Grebe - *Podiceps major***
3 at the Lampa wetlands (nominate subspecies), and a few more in Patagonia (*navasi* subspecies).

**Silvery Grebe - *Podiceps occipitalis***
50+ at Chungara lake in the Lauca NP. These birds belong to the *juninensis* subspecies.
Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the northern Andean subspecies, *juninensis*, might merit recognition as a separate species from *Podiceps occipitalis*.

**FLAMINGOS**

*Chilean Flamingo - Phoenicopterus chilensis* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
Common in Patagonia with up to 80 seen in a single day.

**PENGUINS**

*King Penguin - Aptenodytes patagonicus patagonicus* BIRD OF THE TRIP!! 24 with 2 chicks at the “King Penguin” private reserve in Tierra del Fuego. This is the first breeding evidence in Chile, and hopefully this colony will increase in the future.

*Humboldt Penguin - Spheniscus humboldti* Monotypic VULNERABLE
3 seen during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso, and 2 more at the Puñihuil Islands on Chiloe.

*Magellanic Penguin - Spheniscus magellanicus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
50+ at the breeding Puñihuil breeding colony and a few more in Patagonia.

**ALBATROSSES**

*Northern Royal Albatross - Diomedea epomophora sanfordi* ENDANGERED
3 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

*Black-browed Albatross - Thalassarche melanophris melanophris* ENDANGERED
Only 1 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso, but 100+ on the Strait of Magellan between Punta Arenas and Porvenir.

*Buller's Albatross - Thalassarche bulleri* NEAR-THREATENED
2 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

*Salvin's Albatross - Thalassarche salvini* VULNERABLE
50+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

**SHEARWATERS**

*Southern Giant-Petrel - Macronectes giganteus* Monotypic
A few when crossing the Strait of Magellan

*Northern Giant-Petrel - Macronectes halli* Monotypic
3 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso
Juan Fernandez Petrel - *Pterodroma externa* Monotypic **VULNERABLE**
3 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

White-chinned Petrel - *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Monotypic **VULNERABLE**
3 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso, and 3 more on the Strait of Magellan between Punta Arenas and Porvenir.

Westland Petrel - *Procellaria westlandica* Monotypic **VULNERABLE**
50+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

Buller's Shearwater - *Puffinus bulleri* Monotypic **VULNERABLE**
1 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso. A rare shearwater in Chile, usually seen only during migration, from February to April.

Sooty Shearwater - *Puffinus griseus* Monotypic **NEAR-THREATENED**
30 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso, and a few more during our “ferry rides” in Chiloe Island and Patagonia. The Sooty Shearwater is an abundant shearwater, breeding on islands off New Zealand, Australia and Chile, and the Falkland Islands (Malvinas). In Australia there are colonies on 17 islands (all of less than 1,000 pairs), southern Chile (many colonies, some up to 200,000 pairs and up to 4 million birds on Isla Guafé) and the Falklands (10,000-20,000 pairs) and more than 80 colonies in New Zealand (totalling c.5 million pairs). It nests on islands and headlands in large colonies. Burrows are dug for breeding under tussock grass, low scrub and on the Snares Islands under *Olearia* forest. Birds typically do not return to their natal colonies until age four. It feeds on fish, crustacea and cephalopods, caught while diving. Short (1-3 days) and long (5-15 days) provisioning trips are made by parents.

Pink-footed Shearwater - *Puffinus creatopus* Monotypic **VULNERABLE**
20+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso. The Pink-footed Shearwater is an east Pacific seabird that breeds only on Robinson Crusoe (8,459 burrows in 2005-06, of which up to 60% (5,075) may be occupied) and Santa Clara (3,470 breeding pairs in 2006) in the Juan Fernández Islands, and on Isla Mocha (possibly up to 25,000 pairs) off the coast of Arauco, Chile. Predation by cats and coatis on Robinson Crusoe, and cats and dogs on Mocha may be the most significant threat. Additionally, rats predate chicks and eggs on Robinson Crusoe and possibly on Mocha. Chicks are harvested by islanders on Mocha in March-May, with an estimated 20% of all chicks taken in 1998

**STROM PETRELS**

Wilson’s Storm-Petrel - *Oceanites oceanicus chilensis*
50+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso. The *chilensis* subspecies, sometimes called “Fuegian Strom-Petrel” may be a cryptic species distinct from Wilson’s Strom-Petrel.

**DIVING PETRELS**

Peruvian Diving-Petrel - *Pelecanoides garnotii* Monotypic **ENDANGERED**
20+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso. Endemic to the Humboldt Current, this species has an extremely small occupied breeding range on four islands. All subpopulations are declining and
some rapidly. It consequently qualifies as Endangered. The species is detrimentally affected by a
number of threatening processes: guano extraction and exploitation for food, predation by
introduced rats and dogs on breeding islands, incidental bycatch at sea and increasing frequency
of El Niño Southern Oscillation events

Magellanic Diving-Petrel - *Pelecanoides magellani* Monotypic
20+ on the Strait of Magellan, between Punta Arenas and Porvenir

**BOOBIES**

**Peruvian Booby - Sula variegata** Monotypic
Common on the coast in the north of the country. 35+ during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

**CORMORANTS**

**Neotropic Cormorant - Phalacrocorax brasilianus olivaceus**
Very common

**Red-leggged Cormorant - Phalacrocorax gaimardi** Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
Several sightings on the coast, from Arica to Chiloe Island

**Magellanic Cormorant - Phalacrocorax magellanicus** Monotypic
Good views on the shore of the Strait of Magellan, where we even found a breeding colony with
200+ birds

**Guanay Cormorant - Phalacrocorax bougainvillii** Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
Endemic to the Humboldt Current. Very common from the shore at Arica, but also several
sightings on the coast north of San Antonio and during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso.

**Imperial Cormorant - Phalacrocorax atriceps atriceps**
Common on Chiloe Island and Patagonia.

**PELICANS**

**Peruvian Pelican - Pelecanus thagus** Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
Common on the coast from Arica to Chiloe Island. A recent split from Brown Pelican *Pelecanus
occidentalis*

**HERONS**

**Stripe-backed Bittern - Ixobrychus involucris** Monotypic
1 seen on a coastal wetlands north of San Antonio. Not easy to spot in the dense reeds!!

**Black-crowned Night-Heron - Nycticorax nycticorax**
Several sightings all over the trip. All the ones seen during our trip belong to the obscurus subspecies.

**Cattle Egret - Bubulcus ibis ibis**
Common

**Cocoi Heron - Ardea cocoi Monotypic**
2 at the Santa Elena marshes on the way to Temuco

**Great Egret - Ardea alba egretta**
Regular sightings during the trip Ardea alba was formerly (e.g., Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948a, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, AOU 1983) placed in monotypic genus Casmerodius, but morphometric (Payne and Risley 1976), vocal (McCracken & Sheldon 1987), and genetic data (Sheldon 1987, Sheldon et al. 1995, McCracken & Sheldon 1998) do not support recognition of this as a separate genus from Ardea. Some classifications (e.g., Bock 1956, Blake 1977) have placed Ardea alba in Egretta, but see Sheldon (1987), Sheldon et al. (1995), McCracken & Sheldon (1998), and Sheldon et al. (2000). Some recent genetic data (Chang et al. 2003) support resurrection of Casmerodius

**Snowy Egret - Egretta thula brewsteri**
Common

**Little Blue Heron - Egretta caerulea Monotypic**
2 seen at the Lluta estuary near Arica

**IBISES**

**White-faced Ibis - Plegadis chihi Monotypic**
1 at the Lampa wetlands. A rare bird near Santiago!!

**Black-faced Ibis - Theristicus melanopis melanopis**
Very common from Temuco to Patagonia

**NEW WORLD VULTURES**

**Turkey Vulture - Cathartes aura jota**
Very common in the north of the country especially around Arica, and a few sightings between Santiago and Chiloe Island. Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the resident tropical subspecies ruficollis and the southern subspecies group (jota and “falklandica”) might merit recognition as separate species from the northern Cathartes aura group.

**Black Vulture - Coragyps atratus foetens**
A few seen between Santiago and Chiloe Island

**Andean Condor - Vultur gryphus Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED**
Wonderful sightings at Farellones above Santiago, and more good views in Patagonia.
HAWKS

White-tailed Kite - *Elanus leucurus leucurus*
1 seen at the Lampa wetlands and 2 more at the Santa Elena marshes

Cinereous Harrier - *Circus cinereus* Monotypic
Seen daily in Patagonia

Harris's Hawk - *Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus*
1 sighting from the bus in the Lluta valley near Arica Ferguson-Lees & Christie (2001) and Jaramillo (2003) suggested that northern *harrisi* group (USA to coastal Peru) might warrant recognition as a separate subspecies from the nominate *Parabuteo unicinctus* group

Variable Hawk - *Geranoaetus polysoma* Monotypic
Regular sightings during the trip. Formerly a *Buteo*, this species has recently been merged into *Geranoaetus*. Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* and *B. polysoma* are conspecific, as they were formerly treated (REF); he was unable to find any way to reliably diagnose the two forms using plumage characters or measurements. Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Schulenberg et al. (2007) followed this treatment and suggested "Variable Hawk" be retained for the composite species. Genetic data (Riesing et al. 2003) are consistent with hypothesis that *B. polysoma* and *B. poecilochrous* are conspecific.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - *Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis*
A few sightings during the trip, especially near Puerto Natales where we found a beautiful adult perched on the side of the road!!

RAILS

(H) Austral Rail - *Rallus antarcticus* Monotypic VULNERABLE
1 called at Torres Del Paine NP. The Austral Rail was rediscovered in 1998, and has been subsequently found at six localities in Santa Cruz, Argentina, and two in Magallanes, Chile. The discovery of a pair on the Valdes peninsula (Chubut) has extended the known range far to the north. It is fairly common at three sites, with the largest population holding c.35 birds. Curiously all recent records fall outside the historical range, despite searches at former haunts. It was previously known from a few specimens and fewer confirmed sight records, with none since 1959. In addition historical records exist for Buenos Aires, Rio Negro, Santa Cruz and Tierra del Fuego, Argentina, and Valparaiso, Santiago, Colchagua and Llanquihue, Chile. The population is estimated at 2,500 to 9,999 individuals, but recent surveys at the nine locations only added a further 125 individuals to the known total, and there are concerns that the population may actually be below 2,500.

(H) Black Rail - *Laterallus jamaicensis salinasi* NEAR-THREATENED
2 birds calling at El Peral Lake Fjeldså (1983a) proposed that the South American form *tuerosi*, usually treated as subspecies of *Laterallus jamaicensis*, should be recognized as a separate species;
this was followed by Collar et al. (1992). Jaramillo (2003) also suggested that the southern subspecies *salinasi* might also warrant recognition as a separate subspecies from *L. jamaicensis.*

**Plumbeous Rail - Pardirallus sanguinolentus**
Excellent views at El Peral Lake (*landbecki* subspecies) and on Chiloe Island (*luridus* subspecies)

**Common Gallinule - Gallinula galeata**
1 at the Lluta estuary near Arica A recent split from Common Moorhen, as vocal, plumage, and genetic data suggest that New World populations of widely distributed *Gallinula chloropus* should be treated as a separate species (Constantine 2006, Groenenberg et al. 2008)

**Spot-flanked Gallinule - Gallinula melanops crassirostris**
Good views at El Peral Lake

**Red-gartered Coot - Fulica armillata Monotypic**
Common in most wetlands in Central Chile

**Red-fronted Coot - Fulica rufifrons Monotypic**
Common in most wetlands in Central Chile

**Giant Coot - Fulica gigantea Monotypic**
Very common at Chungara Lake where many pairs where breeding

**Slate-colored Coot - Fulica ardesiaca ardesiaca**
A few between the more common Giant Coots at Chungara Lake in Lauca NP *Fulica ardesiaca* was once considered a color morph (Gill 1964, Blake 1977) or subspecies (e.g., Ripley 1977) of *F. americana*; for continued treatment of as a species separate from *F. americana,* see Fjeldså (1982b, 1983). Fjeldså (1983) also noted that two subspecies of *ardesiaca* differ in many aspects of their biology and mate assortatively where sympatric, yet concluded that they should be considered conspecific

**White-winged Coot - Fulica leucoptera Monotypic**
A few seen on coastal wetlands north of San Antonio and in Patagonia

**PLOVERS**

**Southern Lapwing - Vanellus chilensis**
Abundant, from Central Chile (*chilensis* subspecies) to Patagonia (*fretensis* subspecies Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990) and Wiersma (1996) suggested that *Vanellus chilensis* might consist of more than one species but also noted that data so far suggest intergradation between the two subspecies groups <REF - Neotropical reference in Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990>; Jaramillo (2003) also consider than more than one species is probably involved: two groups exist, southern “Chilean Lapwing” (*chilensis* and *fretensis*) and more northern and eastern “Cayenne Lapwing” (*cayennensis* and *lampronotus*). The two differ in structure, plumage, crest length and colour, soft-part coloration and voice.

**American Golden-Plover - Pluvialis dominica Monotypic**
1 seen at Cartagena, north of San Antonio

Semipalmated Plover - *Charadrius semipalmatus* Monotypic
3 at the Lluta estuary near Arica

Killdeer - *Charadrius vociferus peruvianus*
2 at the Lluta estuary where the species reaches his southern breeding range

Snowy Plover - *Charadrius nivosus occidentalis*
1 at the Lluta estuary near Arica New World populations of the *Charadrius alexandrinus* complex were formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1919) as a separate species, *C. nivosus*, from Old World populations but were treated as a subspecies of *C. alexandrinus* by Peters (1934) and most subsequent classifications. Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Stiles & Skutch (1989), Sibley & Monroe (1990), Ridgely & Greenfield (2001), and Jaramillo (2003) suggested that New World *nivosus* might deserve recognition as a separate species from Old World taxa because of vocal and plumage differences. Recent data (Küpper et al. 2009) support this view. SACC proposal passed to elevate *nivosus* group to species rank

Collared Plover - *Charadrius collaris* Monotypic
1 at the Lampa wetlands

Two-banded Plover - *Charadrius falklandicus* Monotypic
Only 2 at Los Palos Lake our last day, when driving back to Punta Arenas

Rufous-chested Dotterel - *Charadrius modestus* Monotypic
Daily sightings in the Patagonian steppe

Diademed Sandpiper-Plover - *Phegornis mitchelli* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED
Wonderful view of that stunning bird, on the way to Lauca NP

Tawny-throated Dotterel - *Oreopholus ruficollis ruficollis*
An amazing count of 78 birds (at least!!) during our drive to Puerto Natales

OYSTERCATCHERS

American Oystercatcher - *Haematopus palliatus palliatus*
Several sightings on the coast, from Arica to Chiloe Island

Blackish Oystercatcher - *Haematopus ater* Monotypic
Replace the American Oystercatcher on the rocky shore. Seen on several occasions in Central Chile, Chiloe Island and Patagonia. A pair with young chicks at the Puñihuil Islands.

Magellanic Oystercatcher - *Haematopus leucopodus* Monotypic
10+ between Punta Arenas and San Juan; seen daily in Patagonia

AVOCET and STILTS
Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus melanurus*

Seen in most wetlands around Santiago *Himantopus mexicanus* was formerly (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b, Phelps & Phelps 1958a, Vaurie 1965c, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Blake 1977, Haverschmidt & Mees 1994) considered a subspecies of Old World *H. himantopus* ("Common Stilt") and was so treated by Dickinson (2003). Some authors have treated southern South American *melanurus* as a separate species (e.g., Sibley & Monroe 1990, Ridgely & Greenfield 2001). The six taxa in the genus *Himantopus* form a near-globally distributed superspecies (Mayr & Short 1970, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Pierce 1996), and with from one to six species-level taxa recognized by various authors. Virtually no data are available relevant to taxon-ranking of allopatric populations. The contact between *mexicanus* and *melanurus* in South America, where at least some hybridization occurs, affords one of the best opportunities for such study.

THICK-KNEES

Peruvian Thick-knee - *Burhinus superciliaris* Monotypic

Nice view on 4 birds in the Lluta valley.

MAGELLANIC PLOVER

**RR Magellanic Plover - Pluvianellus socialis** Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Wonderful Patagonian species seen very well after a (fortunately) short search in the very cold wind near Porvenir

SANDPIPERS

**South American Snipe - Gallinago paraguaiae magellanica**

50+ flushed at the Lampa wetlands, 1 at the Conguillio NP and 2 more in Patagonia Species limits in New World *Gallinago* have been fluid and controversial, and not based on explicit analyses. Many authors (e.g., Peters 1934, Pinto 1938, Hellmayr & Conover 1948b) have considered *paraguaiae, magellanica*, and *andina* to be conspecific. Additionally, *Gallinago paraguaiae* was considered conspecific with *G. [gallinago] delicata* by Phelps & Phelps (1958a), Meyer de Schauensee (1970), and Blake (1970). Fjeldsà and Krabbe (1990) placed *magellanica* with *paraguaiae*, making this species *G. magellanica*. Any arrangement of species limits in these taxa is based largely on anecdotal data, and this group is badly in need of formal study, especially given that differences in displays and vocalizations among *paraguaiae, magellanica*, and *andina* have been reported (Jaramillo 2003)

**Hudsonian Godwit - Limosa haemastica** Monotypic

Huge number at the Caullin Bay, one of the most important wintering area for that species. We saw between 1000 and 1500 birds there. The February 17th we even found a banded bird, code CMY on red flag that has been banded by Jim Johnson the January 17th 2011 at Pullao Bay near Castro (Chiloe Island).
Whimbrel- *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*
Common on the coast in Central Chile and Chiloe Island. Zink et al. (1995) proposed a return to earlier classifications (e.g., Ridgway 1919) that considered New World *hudsonicus* to be a separate species from Old World populations based on genetic distance. Although plumage pattern also differs substantially, vocalizations are evidently very similar, in contrast to the many allotaxa in the Scolopacidae treated as separate species.

Spotted Sandpiper- *Actitis macularius* Monotypic
1 at the Lluta estuary

Greater Yellowlegs- *Tringa melanoleuca* Monotypic
12 at the Lluta estuary near Arica, 1 at the Lampa wetlands and 2 more on Chiloe Island

Lesser Yellowlegs- *Tringa flavipes* Monotypic
Several sightings during the trip

Western Willet- *Tringa semipalmata inornata*
Between 100 and 150 individuals roosting in front of our hotel at Arica. In that group we even found a bird with a metallic band and the code “KK006.... - Chile”. This is one of the very few Willet banded in Chile, and that one has been banded the March 4th 2009, by Rodrigo Barros and myself!! An old friend!! Apparently all the birds we saw and photographed were Western Willet, even if I suspect some of them to be Eastern... tough identification!

Ruddy Turnstone- *Arenaria interpres morinella*
A few near Arica and Chiloe Island

Surfbird- *Aphriza virgata* Monotypic
150+ on the rocky shore in front of our hotel at Arica

Red Knot- *Calidris canutus rufa*
65 at the Caullin bay on Chiloe Island. The *rufa* Red Knot is included on the United States Watchlist of Birds of Conservation Concern and is a candidate for listing under the Endangered Species Act. It relies on the eggs of horseshoe crabs for food when it stops in Delaware Bay to refuel during spring migration from Argentina to Canada to breed — a relationship that goes back millennia. Unfortunately, those eggs are disappearing due to the overharvesting of horseshoe crabs, which are used as bait in conch and eel pots. Without a sufficient supply of eggs, many birds fail to complete their epic journey. As the horseshoe crab population has declined, so has that of the Red Knot.

Sanderling- *Calidris alba* Monotypic
5 at the Lluta estuary and 250+ at the Caullin Bay on Chiloe Island

White-rumped Sandpiper- *Calidris fuscicollis* Monotypic
Common in Patagonia

Baird's Sandpiper- *Calidris bairdii* Monotypic
Common sightings during the trip
Pectoral Sandpiper - *Calidris melanotos* Monotypic
6 at the Lluta estuary and at least 20 birds at the Lampa wetlands. A rare shorebird in Chile mostly seen in February-March.

Wilson’s Phalarope - *Phalaropus tricolor* Monotypic
2 at the Lampa wetlands and 5 in Patagonia

Red Phalarope - *Phalaropus fulicarius* Monotypic
1 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso

SEEDSNIPES

Gray-breasted Seedsnipe - *Thinocorus orbignyianus*
4 seen very close near Valle Nevado at 3000 m elevation, belonging to the nominate subspecies.

Least Seedsnipe - *Thinocorus rumicivorus*
4 on the way to Codpa in the extreme north of the Country (*cuneicula* or *bolivianus* subspecies), and a few flushed during our drive to Puerto Natales (nominate subspecies), 5000 km farther south!

PAINTED-SNIPE

South American Painted-snipe - *Nycticryphes semicollaris* Monotypic
A rare one and usually difficult to see. 2 birds flushed at our usual spot at the Lampa wetlands

SKUAS

Chilean Skua - *Stercorarius chilensis* Monotypic
2 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso, and daily sightings in Patagonia with a maximum of 25 birds on the Strait of Magellan between Punta Arenas and Porvenir.

GULLS

Andean Gull - *Chroicocephalus serranus* Monotypic
Common at the Lauca NP, and 1 at the Colbún Lake.

Brown-hooded Gull - *Chroicocephalus maculipennis glauodes*
Common from Central Chile to Patagonia, and very common on Chiloe Island

Gray-hooded Gull - *Chroicocephalus cirrocephalus cirrocephalus*
1 at the Lluta estuary near Arica

Dolphin Gull - *Leucophaeus scoresbii* Monotypic
First one seen at caullin Bay on Chiloe Island, and regular sightings of that beautiful gull in Patagonia.

**Gray Gull - Leucophaeus modestus Monotypic**
1000+ seen on the coast near Arica. Very few colonies of that species have been found, and actually no one is known near Arica... the birds we saw are breeding nearby, but where?? The Grey Gull only breeds in the extremely arid Atacama Desert in northern Chile and is present as a non-breeding visitor throughout most of the Chilean coast, excluding the south, and the coast of Peru and Ecuador. This species feeds mainly and sometimes exclusively on mole crabs, but will also feed on fish, nereid worms and offal. Its breeding season ranges from November to January, breeding in the barren montane Atacama Desert between 35 and 100 km inland. It nests is a scrape in the sand, usually near rocks, but does not breed in years with a severe occurrence of El Nino

**Franklin’s Gull - Leucophaeus pipixcan Monotypic**
1000+ at the Lluta estuary, and common along the coast in Central Chile and on Chiloe Island

**Belcher’s Gull - Larus belcheri Monotypic**
Common on the coast around Arica

**Kelp Gull - Larus dominicanus Monotypic**
The common gull in Chile

**Inca Tern - Larosterna inca Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED**
A Humboldt Current endemic. 200+ seen from the beach at our hotel in Arica, and 5 during our pelagic trip off Valparaiso.

**South American Tern - Sterna hirundinacea Monotypic**
Seen daily on Chiloe Island and in Patagonia

**Elegant Tern - Thalasseus elegans Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED**
150 at the Lluta estuary, and 550 roosting in front of our hotel in Arica.

**SKIMMERS**

**Black Skimmer - Rynchops niger cinerascens**
250+ at the Caulin Bay on Chiloe Island. Sibley & Monroe (1990) and Zusi (1996) considered *Rynchops niger* to form a superspecies with African *R. flavirostris* and Asian *R. albicollis*; justification for treatment as separate species is weak; in fact, Jaramillo (2003) pointed out that the differences between the Amazonian subspecies *cinerascens* and nominate *niger* are as great as those between *R. flavirostris* and nominate *niger*. The subspecies *cinerascens*, of most of South America, was formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1919) considered a separate species from *R. nigra*, but Peters (1934) treated them as conspecific; this treatment has been followed in most subsequent classifications.

**PIGEONS**
Picui Ground-Dove - *Columbina picui picui*  
Regular sightings in Central Chile

Croaking Ground-Dove - *Columbina cruziana* Monotypic  
A few around Arica

Bare-faced Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia ceciliae zimmeri*  
10+ in Putre

Black-winged Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera*  
4 in Putre and 15+ at Farellones above Santiago

Rock Pigeon - *Columba livia*  
So pretty... especially the brown ones!!

Spot-winged Pigeon - *Patagioenas maculosa albipennis*  
25+ in Putre. A recent addition to the Chile list (not in the Jaramillo book) and only present in a very few locations. The *albipennis* subspecies found at high elevation is very different by plumage from the nominate subspecies found in the lowlands of S Bolivia, Paraguay, SE Brazil and Uruguay S to SC Argentina. It would not be surprising that these subspecies will be split in the future.

**RR Chilean Pigeon - Patagioenas araucana** Monotypic  
A few seen at Altos de Lircay NP, and around Temuco. The species was almost extirpated by Newcastle's Disease in 1954, but has since recovered

West Peruvian Dove - *Zenaida meloda* Monotypic  
Common in the north of the country

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*  
Very common in all the country (*auriculata* subspecies in Central Chile, *virgata* subspecies in Patagonia)

**CUCKOOS**

Groove-billed Ani - *Crotophaga sulcirostris* Monotypic  
2 seen in the Lluta valley

**BARN OWL**

Barn Owl - *Tyto alba tuidara*  
1 singing all night and seen well in the garden of our hotel at Olmué. The New World *perlata* subspecies group was formerly (e.g., Cory 1919) considered a separate species from Old World *Tyto alba*
OWLS

Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus magellanicus*
3 roosting at their usual place near Santiago. König et al. (1996, 1999), followed by Marks et al. (1999), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Wink et al. (2008), recognized *B. magellanicus* as separate from *B. virginianus* based primarily on vocal differences; critical intermediate populations, however, have yet to be sampled. SACC proposal to recognize as separate species did not pass. [NACC rejected a proposal to recognize *magellanicus* as a species pending more thorough study, including sampling of critical intermediate populations.]

(H) Rufous-legged Owl - *Strix rufipes* Monotypic
A female heard at Cerro Nielol near Temuco.

Peruvian Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium peruanum* Monotypic
Excellent views on that one near Codpa where the species is particularly common.

Austral Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium nana* Monotypic
Excellent view by day on the way to Conguillio NP

SWIFTS

Andean Swift - *Aeronautes andecolus parvulus*
30+ in the Lluta valley

HUMMINGBIRDS

Sparkling Violetear - *Colibri coruscans coruscans*
2 in Putre. A very restricted species in Chile!!

Green-backed Firecrown - *Sephanoides sephaniodes* Monotypic
A common Hummingbird from Talca to Chiloe Island

Andean Hillstar - *Oreotrochilus estella estella*
5+ in Putre, and at least 2 active nests in the garden of our hotel.

White-sided Hillstar - *Oreotrochilus leucopleurus* Monotypic
2 near farellones above Santiago

Giant Hummingbird - *Patagona gigas*
A migrant species leaving Central chile by mid-february. Rhys found one of the very last ones (*gigas* subspecies)!

Oasis Hummingbird - *Rhodopis vesper*
Fairly common in the North of the country (*vesper* subspecies)
Peruvian Sheartail - *Thaumastura cora* Monotypic
A few seen in the Azapa valley

**KINGFISHERS**

Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata stellata*
Excellent view on the way to Conguillio NP belonging to the stellata subspecies characterized by a multitude of little white spots on the wings.

**WOODPECKERS**

Striped Woodpecker - *Veniliornis lignarius* Monotypic
Good views at La Campana and Altos de Lircay NP *Veniliornis lignarius* and Chequered Woodpecker *V. mixtus* form a superspecies (Short 1982, Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990, Sibley & Monroe 1990, Winkler & Christie 2002); justification is weak for their treatment as separate species (Short 1970, 1971, 1982); genetic data (Weibel & Moore 2002a, b) confirm their relationship as sister species.

Chilean Flicker - *Colaptes pitius* Monotypic
Regular sightings in Central Chile and on Chiloe island

Andean Flicker - *Colaptes rupicola rupicola*
Excellent views on 2 birds at Lauca NP

Magellanic Woodpecker - *Campephilus magellanicus* Monotypic
A wonderful sight of 3 birds at Altos de Lircay NP

**FALCONS**

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

Southern Caracara - *Caracara plancus* Monotypic
Common in Patagonia *Caracara cheriway* and *C. plancus* were formerly considered conspecific (e.g., Hellmeyr & Conover 1949, Phelps & Phelps 1958a), sometimes also including *C. lutosus* of Guadalupe Island (e.g., Vuilleumier 1970, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Stresemann and Amadon 1979), but the ranges of *cheriway* and *plancus* are nearly parapatric with no sign of intergradation, contrary to earlier interpretations (see Dove & Banks 1999); they constitute a superspecies. The three forms had previously been considered separate species by Pinto (1938) and Friedmann (1950)

Chimango Caracara - *Milvago chimango*
Common from Santiago (nominate subspecies) to Patagonia (temucoensis subspecies)

American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*
Common (*peruvians* subspecies in the north of the country, *cinnamoninus* in the rest of the country)

**Aplomado Falcon - Falco femoralis**
Daily sightings in Patagonia (nominate subspecies)

**PARROTS**

**Burrowing Parakeet - Cyanoliseus patagonus bloxami**
70+ at the Colbún Lake. A Chilean endemic subspecies, very endangered by the pet trade whose population is probably below 5000 individuals

**Austral Parakeet - Enicognathus ferrugineus**
A few seen at Altos de Lircay NP and Conguillio NP belonging to the *minor* subspecies

**RR Slender-billed Parakeet - Enicognathus leptorhynchus Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC**
Good views at Cerro Nielol near temuco, and on Chiloe Island

**Monk Parakeet - Myiopsitta monachus**
An introduced species seen in Santiago

**TAPACULOS**

**RR Chestnut-throated Huet-huet - Pteroptochos castaneus Monotypic**
A very cooperative bird seen so well at Altos de Lircay NP

**RR Black-throated Huet-huet - Pteroptochos tarnii Monotypic**
Good views at Cerro Nielol reserve near Temuco

**RR Moustached Turca - Pteroptochos megapodius CHILEAN ENDEMIC**
Excellent views on the way to Farellones belonging here to the nominate subspecies. A large and charismatic tapaculo running in the open!!

**RR White-throated Tapaculo - Scelorchilus albicollis CHILEAN ENDEMIC**
Only 1 bird decided to came in the open, unfortunately not seen by the entire group. Nominate subspecies here.

**Chucao Tapaculo - Scelorchilus rubecula**
Incredibly cooperative!! A bird stayed a while in the open at Altos de Lircay NP. Nominate subspecies.

(H) **RR Ochre-flanked Tapaculo - Eugralla paradoxa Monotypic**
Several tries on this one, but stayed on the heard list...

**Magellanic Tapaculo - Scytalopus magellanicus Monotypic**
Good views at Cerro Nielol near Temuco
Dusky Tapaculo - *Scytalopus fuscus* Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC
Excellent view at El Peral Lake

OVENBIRDS

**Common Miner - Geositta cunicularia**
5 in Patagonia, on the way to Puerto Natales belonging here to the *cunicularia* subspecies. Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) suggested that vocal differences between lowland nominate *cunicularia* and Andean subspecies indicate that at least two species are involved in *Geositta cunicularia*. Genetic data (Cheviron et al. 2005) also suggest that more than one species is involved.

**RR Short-billed Miner - Geositta antarctica** Monotypic
Good views on this restricted-range miner in Tierra del Fuego.

**Grayish Miner - Geositta maritima** Monotypic
2 singing birds on the way to Putre

**Puna Miner - Geositta punensis** Monotypic
The common one in Lauca NP

**Rufous-banded Miner - Geositta rufipennis**
20+ at Farellones belonging to the *fasciata* subspecies. *Geositta rufipennis* may consist of more than one species (Jaramillo 2003, Remsen 2003).

**White-throated Treerunner - Pygarrhichas albogularis** Monotypic
Common at Altos de Lircay NP

**Straight-billed Earthcreeper - Ochetorhynchus ruficaudus**
5 found near Putre belonging to the *montana* subspecies

**RR Crag Chilia - Ochetorhynchus melanurus** CHILEAN ENDEMIC
Excellent views on 2 birds on the way to Farellones belonging to the nominate subspecies

**Wren-like Rushbird - Phleocryptes melanops**
Seen well at the Santa Elena marsh (nominate subspecies)

**Scale-throated Earthcreeper - Upucerthia dumetaria**
1 at Farellones (*hypoleuca* subspecies), and a few more in Patagonia (nominate subspecies)

**RR White-throated Earthcreeper - Upucerthia albigula** Monotypic
Nice views on 2 birds near our hotel grounds in Putre

**Buff-winged Cinclodes - Cinclodes fuscus** Monotypic
A common Cinclodes from Central Chile to Patagonia Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclodes fuscus*. Unfortunately, Chesser's (2004a) sampling did not include populations of *C. fuscus* from the Andes
north of Argentina. Sanín et al. (2009) sampled *C. fuscus* from throughout its range and found that it was polyphyletic, with various populations more closely related to *C. olrogi*, *C. oustaleti*, *C. comechingonus*, and *C. antarcticus*. **SACC proposal passed to elevate the albiventris and albidiventris groups to species rank.** Derryberry et al. (2011) also corroborated this treatment. As for English names, Jaramillo (2003) proposed Cream-winged Cinclodes for *C. albiventris* and Buff-winged Cinclodes for *C. fuscus*, and Jaramillo (see proposal 415) proposed Chestnut-winged Cinclodes for *C. albidiventris*; these are used here tentatively until formal SACC action

**Cream-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclodes albiventris albiventris***
A few seen in Putre and at Lauca NP

**White-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclodes atacamensis atacamensis***
1 seen well near our hotel grounds in Putre

**Gray-flanked Cinclodes - *Cinclodes oustaleti***
Only 1 seen at Farellones belonging to the nominate subspecies

**Dark-bellied Cinclodes - *Cinclodes patagonicus***
Common in the south of the country (*chilensis* subspecies) and in Patagonia (nominate subspecies)

**Seaside Cinclodes - *Cinclodes nigrofumosus Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC***
Excellent views near our lunch place north of San Antonio. The Surf Cinclodes *Cinclodes taczanowskii* (endemic to Peru) and the Seaside Cinclodes *C. nigrofumosus* were considered conspecific by Meyer de Schauensee (1966, 1970), although previously (e.g., Hellmayr 1925, Peters 1951) considered separate species; justification for treating them as separate species is weak (Remsen 2003); they form a superspecies (Sibley & Monroe 1990, Remsen 2003), and genetic data (Chesser 2004a) show that they are weakly differentiated sister taxa. **SACC proposal to lump these two species did not pass because of insufficient published data.** Derryberry et al. (2011) found them to be barely differentiated in terms of loci sampled.

**Thorn-tailed Rayadito - *Aphrastura spinicauda***
Common in the south of the country, all belonging to the nominate subspecies.

**Des Murs's Wiretail - *Sylviorthorhynchus desmursii Monotypic***
Amazing little guy seen very well at Cerro Nielol

**Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail - *Leptasthenura aegithaloides***
A few seen in the oasis of the north of the country (Chaca, Azapa valley) belonging to the *grisescens* subspecies, and good views on the *aegithaloides* subspecies in Central Chile.

Jaramillo (2003) suggested that *Leptasthenura aegithaloides* might consist of more than one species

**Creamy-breasted Canastero - *Asthenes derognyi arequipae***
2 seen near their huge stick nest in Putre The subspecies *huancavelicae* and *arequipae* were considered separate species ("Pale-tailed Canastero" and "Dark-winged Canastero") from *Asthenes derognyi* by Fjeldså & Krabbe (1990) and Ridgely & Tudor (1994). **SACC proposal to recognize *huancavelicae and arequipae* as separate species did not pass because published data are incomplete and insufficient.**
Austral Canastero - *Asthenes anthoides* **Monotypic**
Excellent view in Patagonia

Cordilleran Canastero - *Asthenes modesta*
Common in Lauca NP belonging here to the nominate subspecies

Sharp-billed Canastero - *Asthenes pyrrholeuca*
1 in Torres Del Paine NP (nominate subspecies)

Canyon Canastero - *Asthenes pudibunda grisior*
1 seen well near our hotel ground in Putre

**RR** Dusky-tailed Canastero - *Pseudasthenes humicola* **CHILEAN ENDEMIC**
Good views on the way to Farellones and at La Campana NP (nominate subspecies)

**TYRANT FLYCATCHERS**

White-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia albiceps*
The common summer flycatcher in Chile!! All the ones seen in the north of the country belong to the *modesta* subspecies, and all the other ones, from Central Chile to Patagonia, belong to the *chilensis* subspecies. 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*.

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant - *Anairetes flavirostris arequipae*
Good views near Putre

Tufted Tit-Tyrant - *Anairetes parulus parulus*
Common from Central Chile to Patagonia

Ticking Doradito - *Pseudocolopteryx citreola* **Monotypic**
Excellent views on 2 juveniles at the Santa Elena marsh Ábalos & Areta (2009) provided evidence that *P. flaviventris* includes two cryptic species (*P. flaviventris* and *P. citreola*) that differ in vocalizations and displays, and do not respond to cross-playback experiments. SACC proposal passed to treat *citreola* as a species.

Many-colored Rush Tyrant - *Tachuris rubrigastra*
2 seen well at the Santa Elena marsh, belonging here to the very colorful nominate subspecies

Vermilion Flycatcher - *Pyrocephalus rubinus cocachacrae*
A few sightings in the north of the country
Austral Negrito - *Lessonia rufa* Monotypic
The first one at the Lampa marsh, and then common on Chiloe Island and in Patagonia

Andean Negrito - *Lessonia oreas* Monotypic
A few at Lauca NP

Spectacled Tyrant - *Hymenops perspicillatus andinus*
10 birds at the Santa Elena marsh on the way to Temuco

Puna Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola juninensis* Monotypic
A few in the Lauca NP

Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*
A brief view near Putre belonging here to the *pallidiceps* subspecies The northern subspecies occipitalis may be a separate species from *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*

White-browed Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola albilora* Monotypic
10+ at Farellones, in the Andes above Santiago

Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola capistratus* Monotypic
2 birds seen well at the Baguales cordillera in Patagonia.

Black-fronted Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola frontalis* Monotypic
A close view on 1 bird at Vallee Nevado

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant - *Agriornis montanus*
1 near Farellones (maritimus subspecies)

Fire-eyed Diucon - *Xolmis pyrope*
Regular sighting from Central Chile to Patagonia. Probably a monotypic species even if the *fortis* subspecies has been described for the birds from Chiloe Island.

Patagonian Tyrant - *Colorhamphus parvirostris* Monotypic
Excellent view on 2 birds at Altos de Lircay NP. This is the most northern place where that species is breeding

Great Kiskadee - *Pitangus sulphuratus*
Vagrant in Chile!!! A very nice surprise to find that lost bird in Lauca NP!!

**COTINGAS**

Rufous-tailed Plantcutter - *Phytotoma rara* Monotypic
Good views on the way to Farellones and at El Peral Lake

**SWALLOWS**
Blue-and-white Swallow - *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica*
Widespread and common

Andean Swallow - *Orochelidon andecola andecola*
A few birds found at the village of Parinacota in the Lauca NP

Chilean Swallow - *Tachycineta meyeni* Monotypic
Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

**WRENS**

*House Wren* - *Troglodyte (aedon) musculus*
Everywhere and common (*tecellatus* in the Lluta valley, and *chilensis* in the rest of the country) Many authors (e.g., Hellmayr 1934, Pinto 1944, Phelps & Phelps 1950a) formerly treated Neotropical mainland populations as a separate species *T. musculus*; see also Brumfield and Capparella (1996); this treatment was followed by Brewer (2001) and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). <incorp. Paynter 1957?> The Falklands population, *T. a. cobbi*, might also be best treated as a species (Wood 1993), as was done by Brewer (2001), Mazar Barnett & Pearman (2001), Jaramillo (2003), and Kroodsma & Brewer (2005). SACC proposal to treat cobbi as separate species did not pass

*Sedge Wren* - *Cistothorus platensis hornensis*
2 seen well in reedbed in Torres Del Paine NP Two distinctive major subspecies groups, Andean and south-temperate *platensis* and lowland *polyglottus*, intergrade in southeastern South America (Traylor 1988). The North American *stellaris* group may warrant species rank from *Cistothorus platensis* (e.g., see Meyer de Schauensee 1966, Ridgely & Tudor 1989).

**THRUSHES**

*Austral Thrush* - *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus*
An everyday bird from Central Chile to Patagonia

*Chiguanco Thrush* - *Turdus chiguanco*
Common in the north of the country belonging here to the nominate subspecies Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the subspecies *anthracinus* might deserve recognition as a separate species from *Turdus chiguanco*.

**MOCKINGBIRDS**

*RR Chilean Mockingbird* - *Mimus thenca* Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC
Very common in Central Chile. The species is spreading to the south and is now even breeding on Chiloe Island. There are also a few sightings in Argentina, so the species should not be considered any more a Chilean endemic...

*Patagonian Mockingbird* - *Mimus patagonicus* Monotypic
A very localized species in Chile. Excellent views in Sierra Baguales and Torres Del Paine area.

**PIPITS**

**Correndera Pipit - Anthus correndera**
A few flushed in the Lampa wetlands, and also seen in Patagonia 8 all belonging to the *chilensis* subspecies)

**TANAGERS**

**Blue-and-yellow Tanager - Thraupis bonariensis darwinii**
Several sightings in the north of the country

**Cinereous Conebill - Conirostrum cinereum littorale**
Common in the north of the country

**RR Tamarugo Conebill - Conirostrum tamarugense VULNERABLE**
6 found near Codpa and 2 more in the Lluta valley. The all population breed in Tamarugo woodlands in the Atacama desert, and then migrate north to the north of Chile and Peru.

**Black-throated Flowerpiercer - Diglossa bruneiventris**
5 seen near our hotel grounds in Putre

**Black-hooded Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus atriceps**
2 in the Lauca NP

**Gray-hooded Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus gayi**
Common at Farellones

**Patagonian Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus patagonicus**
Good views on Chiloe Island

**Mourning Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus fruticeti**
Common around Putre, and a few on the way to Farellones

**Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus plebejus**
A large flock on the way to Codpa, and a few more around Putre.

**Band-tailed Sierra-Finch - Phrygilus alaudinus**
2 on the way to Farellones

**White-winged Diuca-Finch - Diuca speculifera**
Nice views at Lauca NP

**Common Diuca-Finch - Diuca diuca**
Common in Central Chile
**RR Slender-billed Finch - *Xenospingus concolor* NEAR-THREATENED**
10+ comming to the Peruvian Pygmy-Owl song at Codpa

**Greater Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis auriventris***
20+ at Farellones

**Greenish Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis olivascens***
Several sightings in the north of the country

**Patagonian Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis lebruni***
3 birds found when we were waiting for our ferry to cross the Strait of Magellan.

**Grassland Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis luteola luteiventris***
Common in Central Chile Meyer de Schauensee (1966) and Ridgely & Tudor (1989) suggested that the southern subspecies *luteiventris* might represent a separate species from *Sicalis luteola*, and it was treated as such by Sibley & Monroe (1990) and AOU (1983, 1998). Meyer de Schauensee (1966), Ridgely & Tudor (1989), and Hilty (2003) also suggested that the subspecies *bogotensis* might deserve species rank.

**Chestnut-throated Seedeater - *Sporophila telasco***
Several sightings in the north of the country

**Band-tailed Seedeater - *Catamenia analis***
4 seen in our hotel ground in Putre

**SPARROWS**

**Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis***
Every single day!

**BLACKBIRDS**

**Austral Blackbird - *Curaeus curaeus***
A common blackbird in Central Chile

**Yellow-winged Blackbird - *Agelasticus thilius***
Common in any wetlands in Central Chile

**Shiny Cowbird - *Molothrus bonariensis***
A few, seen in Santiago and on Chiloe Island

**Long-tailed Meadowlark - *Sturnella loyca***
Common from Central Chile to Patagonia
FINCHES

Hooded Siskin - *Sporagra magellanica urubambensis*
Fairly common in the north of the country

Black Siskin - *Sporagra atrata* Monotypic
Seen in Lauca NP

Yellow-rumped Siskin - *Sporagra uropygialis* Monotypic
10+ near Vallee Nevado. A few juveniles were present in that group, with a plumage very similar to a Black-chinned Siskin. A still undescribed plumage actually!

Black-chinned Siskin - *Sporagra barbata* Monotypic
Common in Central Chile

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*
Common all over the country
MAMMAL LIST

Conservation Status follows IUCN (April 2012) http://www.iucnredlist.org/

CRICETIDAE

Bolivian Greater Mouse - *Auliscomys boliviensis*
A few in the Lauca NP. A small rodent usually found close to Viscacha colonies.... right where we found them!!

CHINCHILLIDAE (CHINCHILLAS and VISCACHAS)

Peruvian Viscacha - *Lagidium peruanum*
Very close views at the Lauca NP

LEPORIDAE (HARES and RABBITS)

European Rabbit - *Orytolagus cuniculus*
Introduced

European Hare - *Lepus capensis*
Introduced. Common in Patagonia

CAMELIDAE (CAMELIDS)

Guanaco - *Lama guanicoe*
First seen in the Andes near Putre, and hundreds in Patagonia at the Torres Del Paine NP.

Vicuña - *Vicugna vicugna*
Common at the Lauca NP

CANIDAE

Culpeo Fox - *Pseudalopex culpaeus*
At least 1 in Patagonia

Gray Fox - *Pseudalopex griseus*
Very common in Patagonia

MUSTELIDAE
Southern Sea-otter - *Lontra felina* **ENDANGERED**
2 seen a few meters from our boat, during our visit to the Puñihuil Islands on Chiloe.

**OTARIIDAE (SEA-LIONS)**

**South American Sea-lion - *Otaria flavescens***
Common on the coast

**Antarctic Fur Seal - *Arctocephalus gazella***
A big surprise with 1 juvenile on the beach at the King Penguin colony. Identification has been confirmed by several field experts, and this is only the 6th record for Chile (including 2 sightings on Juan Fernandez Islands). A vagrant mammal!!

**DELPHINIDAE (DOLPHINS)**

**Commerson’s Dolphin - *Cephalorhynchus commersoni*** **DATA DEFICIENT**
2 when crossing the Strait of Magellan

**Peale’s Dolphin - *Lagenorhynchus australis*** **DATA DEFICIENT**
5 when crossing the Strait of Magellan towards Porvenir

**Dusky Dolphin - *Lagenorhynchus obscurus*** **DATA DEFICIENT**
10 seen from the ferry, between Chiloe Island and the continent

**REPTILES LIST**

**LIZARDS**

*Liolaemus cyanogaster*
The one seen and photographed at Conguillio NP

*Liolaemus tenuis*
The beautiful arboreal blue and green lizard seen at Altos de Lircay NP
A juvenile Antarctic Fur Seal in Tierra Del Fuego, 6th record for Chile!!