



Albatross

Birding and Nature Tours



5 Days from Santiago to Talca
October, 2012

Leader: Fernando Díaz

Participants: Daniel Logen, Graham Logen and Lyall Bishop.

Albatross Birding and Nature Tours

www.albatross-birding.com

Chile is one of the countries that you must visit if you travel to the south of South America. With many different habitats, desert, high Andes, about 4000 kilometers of coastline, and over 450 species of birds, makes it an attractive destination for birding!

We met with Lyall Bishop, Daniel Logen and his son Graham at Santiago's Airport, who came from a delayed flight from Lima, Peru. They had the idea to photograph as many birds of central Chile as possible in five days, and then continue their journey to the Falklands.

Our plan for birding was to travel in five days to different habitats of the central zone of the country: the central Andes, the coast, the wetlands and the oak forest. In total we saw 110 species, including five Chilean endemics. A big surprise was a Patagonian Mockingbird found in Valle Nevado, one of the few records for the species in central Chile!

All the sightings done during the Albatross trips are sent to eBird, www.ebird.org, and can be share with our clients if they are eBird users.



The charismatic Moustached Turca, Farellones. Photo: D. Logen



Patagonian Mockingbird, Valle Nevado. Photo F. Díaz



White-throated Hawk, Altos de Lircay NR. Photo: D. Logen



Patagonian Sierra-Finch, Altos de Lircay NR. Photo: D. Logen



The shy Chestnut-throated Huet-huet, Altos de Lircay NR. Photo: D. Logen



Burrowing Parakeet, Colbún Lake. Photo: D. Logen

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

15th October

Our first day began with a trip to the Andes to see some high mountain species. We ascended the narrow road to the mountain village of Farellones, making several stops in different habitats. Our first stop was at curve 13 of this route, where we found several species including two endemics: two Chilean Tinamous and a Moustached Turca. We were able to observe and photograph closely Moustached Turca and Chilean Mockingbird.

We continued our ascent and made another stop at the mountain village of Farellones, where we found two Andean Condor that flew close enough to take some pictures. Among other species, we saw Rufous-banded Miner nesting and a courtship of Bar-winged Cinclodes, flocks of Greater Yellow-Finch, a Scale-throated Earthcreeper, Ochre-nape Ground-Tyrant, White-browed Ground-Tyrant, and even four Black-faced Ibis.

Our next stop was at Los Pumas picnic area, route to the ski resort of Valle Nevado, where we ate our lunch in the beautiful mountain landscape and found some Grey-hooded Sierra-Finch. The last stop was at Valle Nevado ski resort, at 3300 m. At the parking we found one Patagonian Mockingbird that we had the opportunity to take great pictures, being one of the few records for the region. This day we also found a Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant over the roof of the buildings.

16th October

This day we went to the central coast of Chile to see and photograph some waterfowl. Our first destination was the Maipo River estuary and then the Cartagena Lagoon. In the first place several species were resting on the shore with the high tide. We observed the two swan species of Chile, Black-necked and Coscoroba Swan, three species of gull -Kelp Gull, Brown-hooded Gull and Grey Gull-, a group of at least 70 Black Skimmer, one individual of Black Skimmer subspecies intercedens and many shorebirds -American Oystercatcher, Black-necked Stilt and some Nearctic migrants like Lesser Yellowlegs, Ruddy Turnstone, Whimbrel, Sanderling and Baird's Sandpiper-. We also saw here several colorful Many-coloured Rush-Tyrant, Spectacled Tyrant and Rufous-tailed Plantcutter.

Then in the afternoon we arrived at the Cartagena Lagoon where we had good opportunities to photograph many species. We saw the three species of coots of central Chile: Red-fronted Coot, Red-gartered Coot and White-winged Coot. We also had a good view of Spot-flanked Gallinule.

17th October

During the morning we went to the wetland of Puente Negro, Lampa, and then in the afternoon we drove to the National Reserve (NR) Altos de Lircay, Talca. As usually in Puente Negro, many species were feeding here. We saw several of the duck species of central Chile, including Chiloe Wigeon, Red Shoveler, Black-headed Duck, Yellow-billed Pintail, Speckled Teal and Lake Duck. We also saw Wilson's Phalarope, among other waterfowls. In the surrounding pastures we found several Austral Negrito, Correndera Pipit, Grassland Yellow-Finch and Long-tailed Meadowlark.

In the afternoon we went birding over the shore of the Colbún Lake, near the NR Altos de Lircay. Here we found two endemics: an elusive Dusky-tailed Canastero and we listen Dusky Tapaculo. We also heard Des Murs' Wiretail. A little further up the lake we saw many

Spectacled Duck, Andean Gull, Burrowing Parakeet, and we heard a Magellanic Horned Owl that sang close to us.

18th October

This day we decided to spend all the time in the NR Altos de Lircay. This park has mostly *Nothofagus* forest that houses several of the characteristic species of southern Chile, being here their northern range. One goal of this day was the shy Chestnut-throated Huet-huet, endemic of the central zone of Chile; after searching for a while we saw a couple that repeatedly crossed the trail. This morning we also saw two White-throated Hawk, one Austral Pygmy-Owl, Green-backed Firecrown, Striped Woodpecker and the beautiful Magellanic Woodpecker (two males and one female). We also heard Chucao Tapaculo and Magellanic Tapaculo, White-throated Treerunner, Thorn-tailed Rayadito, Fire-eyed Diucon, Patagonian Tyrant and Patagonian Sierra-Finch.

19th October

We returned to the entrance of the NR only to photograph some species. Just when we arrived we heard closely the Chestnut-throated Huet-huet, and Daniel managed to take a photograph. We also saw other species like White-crested Elaenia. The rest of the morning we went birding in Vilches town, where we saw Austral Parakeet, Chilean Pigeon, and we took good pictures of Dark-bellied Cinclodes and one pair of Rufous-tailed Plantcutter. In the afternoon we drove to Santiago to catch the flight.

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>

TINAMOUS

RR Chilean Tinamou – *Nothoprocta perdicaria* Monotypic

We saw two Chilean Tinamous at Farellones road. A Chilean endemic more often heard than seen!!

DUCKS

Black-necked Swan - *Cygnus melancoryphus* Monotypic

A couple at Maipo River estuary.

Coscoroba Swan - *Coscoroba coscoroba* Monotypic

We saw two pair in the central coast, one at the Maipo River estuary and then the other at Cartagena Lagoon.

Spectacled Duck - *Speculanas specularis* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

A nice group of four birds seen at Colbún Lake, where the species reaches his northern breeding limit!!

Chiloe Wigeon - *Anas sibilatrix* Monotypic

Common in Central Chile.

Yellow-billed Teal - *Anas flavirostris*

We saw four of the *flavirostris* subspecies at Puente Negro wetland.

Yellow-billed Pintail - *Anas georgica spinicauda*

Common in Central Chile.

Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera*

A few seen at Puente Negro wetland.

Red Shoveler - *Anas platalea* Monotypic

Several seen at all the wetlands visited.

Black-headed Duck - *Heteronetta atricapilla* Monotypic

Two of this rare duck seen at Puente Negro wetland. 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!!

Lake Duck - *Oxyura vittata* Monotypic

15 at Cartagena Lagoon and 15 at Puente Negro wetland.

NEW WORLD QUAILS

California Quail - *Callipepla californica*

A very successful introduced species. Common in central Chile.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland chilensis*

We had some sightings in the central Chile wetlands of this small grebe!

Pied-billed Grebe - *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus*

Only one seen at Puente Negro wetland.

Great Grebe - *Podiceps major*

Only one seen at the Maipo River estuary.

SHEARWATERS

Sooty Shearwater - *Puffinus griseus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

20+ passing near of the shore at the Maipo River estuary.

BOOBIES

Peruvian Booby - *Sula variegata* Monotypic

2 passing behind the waves at the Maipo River estuary.

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasiliensis olivaceus*

Very common.

PELICANS

Peruvian Pelican - *Pelecanus thagus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

15 resting on the sand at the Maipo River estuary.

A recent split from Brown Pelican *Pelecanus occidentalis*

HERONS

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Nycticorax nycticorax*

3 resting on the rush at Cartagena lagoon.

Cattle Egret - *Bubulcus ibis ibis*

1 following the cows at Colbún lake.

Cocoi Heron - *Ardea cocoi* Monotypic

Some in the wetlands that we visited.

Great Egret - *Ardea alba egretta*

Common.

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 *Casmerodus*

Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula brewsteri*

Common.

IBISES

Black-faced Ibis - *Theristicus melanopis melanopis*

4 at Farellones village and 4 at Colbún lake.

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura iota*

Common.

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 at Colbún lake area.

Andean Condor - *Vultur gryphus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

9 flying near us in our visit at Farellones.

HAWKS

White-tailed Kite - *Elanus leucurus leucurus*

At least two birds seen during our drives from Altos de Lircay to Santiago.

Variable Hawk - *Geranoaetus polyosoma* Monotypic

Common at Farellones.

Formerly a *Buteo*, this species has recently been merged into *Geranoaetus*.

Farquhar (1988) concluded that *Buteo poecilochrous* and *B. polyosoma* 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. polyosoma* and *B. poecilochrous* are conspecific.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle - *Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis*

Two sightings during the trip in the route at Farellones.

White-throated Hawk – *Buteo albogularis* Monotypic

Two at Altos de Lircay NR, possibly migrating to the south.

RAILS

Spot-flanked Gallinule - *Gallinula melanops crassirostris*

Good views of two birds at Cartagena lagoon.

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.

White-winged Coot - *Fulica leucoptera* Monotypic

A few seen on coastal wetlands and at Puente Negro wetland.

PLOVERS

Southern Lapwing - *Vanellus chilensis*

Abundant in central Chile.

OYSTERCATCHERS

American Oystercatcher - *Haematopus palliatus palliatus*

65 at coastal wetlands.

AVOCET and STILTS

Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus melanurus*

Seen in most wetlands around Santiago and coastal wetlands.

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.

SANDPIPERs

Whimbrel - *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*

Common at the coast in central Chile.

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.

Lesser Yellowlegs - *Tringa flavipes* Monotypic

About 57 birds seen at Puente Negro and coastal wetlands.

Ruddy Turnstone - *Arenaria interpres morinella*

5 at the Maipo River estuary.

Sanderling - *Calidris alba* Monotypic

150+ at the Maipo River estuary.

Baird's Sandpiper - *Calidris bairdii* Monotypic

9 + at the Maipo River estuary.

Wilson's Phalarope - *Phalaropus tricolor* Monotypic

Three at the Puente Negro wetland.

GULLS

Andean Gull - *Chroicocephalus serranus* Monotypic

Two at the Colbún Lake.

Brown-hooded Gull - *Chroicocephalus maculipennis glaucodes*

Common in Central Chile.

Gray Gull - *Leucophaeus modestus* Monotypic

80+ seen at the Maipo River estuary.

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 in a scrape in the sand, usually near rocks, but does not breed in years with a severe occurrence of El Niño.

Kelp Gull - *Larus dominicanus* Monotypic

The most common gull in Chile.

Elegant Tern - *Thalasseus elegans* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Two at the Maipo River estuary.

SKIMMERS

Black Skimmer - *Rynchops niger*

70+ at the Maipo River estuary. All these birds belong to the *cinerascens* subspecies, but one of the birds seen at the Maipo River estuary belong to the *intercedens* subspecies.

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*

Three at Cartagena lagoon.

Black-winged Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera*

Common in the mountains around Santiago.

Rock Pigeon - *Columba livia*

Many !!

RR Chilean Pigeon - *Patagioenas araucana* Monotypic

50 seen at Vilches town near Altos de Lircay NR.

The species was almost extirpated by Newcastle's Disease in 1954, but has since recovered.

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*

Some in our trip.

OWLS

Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus magellanicus*

One heard during the day at the shore of Colbún Lake.

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.]

Austral Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium nana* Monotypic

One seen during the day at Altos de Lircay NR.

HUMMINGBIRDS

Green-backed Firecrown - *Sephanoides sephaniodes* Monotypic
A few at Altos de Lircay NR.

White-sided Hillstar - *Oreotrochilus leucopleurus* Monotypic
One seen at Farellones.

WOODPECKERS

Striped Woodpecker - *Veniliornis lignarius* Monotypic
5 views at Altos de Lircay NR and Vilches town.

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
One seen at Altos de Lircay NR.

Magellanic Woodpecker - *Campephilus magellanicus* Monotypic
A wonderful sight of three at Altos de Lircay NR.

FALCONS

Chimango caracara – *Milvago chimango*
Very common, we saw almost in all places.

American Kestrel – *Falco sparverius*
Some in our trip.

PARROTS

Burrowing Parakeet - *Cyanoliseus patagonus bloszami*
70 at the Colbún Lake, near their breeding colony. A Chilean endemic subspecies, very endangered by the pet traffic; the total population of that subspecies is probably below 5000 individuals.

Austral Parakeet - *Enicognathus ferrugineus*
40 seen at Altos de Lircay NR.

TAPACULOS

RR Chestnut-throated Huet-huet - *Pteroptochos castaneus* Monotypic
Four birds seen at Altos de Lircay NR, one was photographed.

RR Moustached Turca - *Pteroptochos megapodius* CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Great views on the way to Farellones.

Chucao Tapaculo - *Scelorchilus rubecula*

Two at Altos de Lircay NR.

Magellanic Tapaculo - *Scytalopus magellanicus* Monotypic

One at Altos de Lircay NR.

Dusky Tapaculo - *Scytalopus fuscus* Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Heard at Altos de Lircay NR.

OVENBIRDS

Rufous-banded Miner - *Geositta rufipennis*

6+ 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 NR.

Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops*

Seen well at different wetlands.

Scale-throated Earthcreeper - *Upucerthia dumetaria*

1 seen at Farellones.

Buff-winged Cinclodes - *Cinclus fuscus* Monotypic

6 seen at Farellones.

Jaramillo (2003) suggested that the *albiventris* group might warrant recognition as a separate species from *Cinclus 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

Dark-bellied Cinclodes - *Cinclus patagonicus*

Great view at Vilches town.

Thorn-tailed Rayadito - *Aphrastura spinicauda*

Common at Altos de Lircay NR.

Des Murs's Wiretail - *Sylviorhynchus desmursii* Monotypic
Heard at the shore of Colbún lake.

Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail - *Leptasthenura aegithaloides*
Two in our trip, one at Maipo River estuary and one at Altos de Lircay NR.

RR Dusky-tailed Canastero - *Pseudasthenes humicola* CHILEAN ENDEMIC
Good views on the way at the shore of Colbún lake.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

White-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia albiceps*

Very common at Altos de Lircay NR. All the ones seen during that trip 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*.

Tufted Tit-Tyrant - *Anairetes parulus parulus*

Two seen at Farellones.

Many-colored Rush Tyrant - *Tachuris rubrigastra*

Seen well at the wetlands visited.

Austral Negrito - *Lessonia rufa* Monotypic

Four seen at the Maipo estuary.

Spectacled Tyrant - *Hymenops perspicillatus andinus*

A pair at the Maipo estuary.

Ochre-naped Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola flavinucha*

Six seen at Farellones.

White-browed Ground-Tyrant - *Muscisaxicola albilora* Monotypic

Common Ground-Tyrant at Farellones.

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant - *Agriornis montanus*

One at Valle Nevado (*maritimus* subspecies).

Fire-eyed Diucon - *Xolmis pyrope*

Regular sighting in almost all places.

Patagonian Tyrant - *Colorhamphus parvirostris* Monotypic

Excellent view of three birds at Altos de Lircay NR. This is the northern location where that species breeds.

COTINGAS

Rufous-tailed Plantcutter - *Phytotoma rara* Monotypic

Some sightings at Farellones and at Vilches Town. The only Cotinga in Chile.

SWALLOWS

Blue-and-white Swallow - *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca patagonica*

Widespread and common.

Chilean Swallow - *Tachycineta meyeni* Monotypic

Common in all places.

WRENS

House Wren - *Troglodyte (aedon) musculus*

Everywhere and common (*chilensis* subspecies).

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*

Three at coastal wetlands.

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 in our trip.

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

Great view!!, one at Valle Nevado. This is one of the few records for the region..!!

PIPITS

Correndera Pipit - *Anthus correndera*

10+ flushed at the Puente Negro wetland (all belonging to the *chilensis* subspecies)

TANAGERS

Gray-hooded Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus gayi*

Common at Farellones and Valle Nevado.

Patagonian Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus patagonicus*

We saw four in the forest of Altos de Lircay NR and Vilches Town.

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus alaudinus*

Two on the way to Farellones.

Common Diuca-Finch - *Diuca diuca*

Common in central Chile.

Greater Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis auriventris*

40+ at Farellones.

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.

SPARROWS

Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis*

Very very common!

BLACKBIRDS

Austral Blackbird - *Curaeus curaeus*

A common blackbird in central Chile.

Yellow-winged Blackbird - *Agelasticus thilius*

Common at any wetlands in central Chile.

Shiny Cowbird - *Molothrus bonariensis*

Some seen in our trip.

Long-tailed Meadowlark - *Sturnella loyca*

Common in central Chile.

FINCHES

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/>

MYOCASTORIDAE

Coypu – *Myocastor coypus*

Five at the Cartagena lagoon.

LEPORIDAE (HARES and RABBITS)

European Rabbit - *Orytolagus cuniculus*

Introduced.

CANIDAE

Culpeo Fox - *Pseudalopex culpaeus*

One seen very close to us at Altos de Lircay NR.



Culpeo Fox, Atlos de Lircay NR. Photo: F. Díaz

REPTILES LIST

LIZARDS

Liolaemus tenuis

The beautiful arboreal blue and green lizard seen at Altos de Lircay NR.

Liolaemus nigroviridis

One at Farellones



Liolaemus tenuis, NR Lircay. Photo: D. Logen