

Albatross

Birding and Nature Tours



Cruise Valparaiso-Buenos Aires.

February 13th to 27th, 2014

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Albatross Birding and Nature Tours

www.albatross-birding.com

DAY BY DAY ACTIVITIES

Day 1: International flight to Santiago

Day 2: Maipo Valley and El Yeso

Early departure to the Maipo Valley and then El Yeso. We had a field breakfast, surrounded by the amazing landscapes of the Yeso valley, and one of our first bird was a very excited Striped Woodpecker coming very close to us!

But our main target here was the endemic Crag Chilia, and we rapidly found a pair, close to another endemic, the charismatic Moustached Turca.

Following our way up valley, we found more species including Rufous-banded Miner, White-browed Ground-tyrant or Buff-winged Cinclodes, but the sought after species here is the stunning Diademed Sandpiper Plover. We had to work hard to find that one, but finally got a nice bird right at lunch time!!

Other nice birds seen there were Creamy-rumped Miner, White-sided Hillstar, Grey-breasted Seedeater, and for sure nobody will forget the fantastic views on Andean Condor we got during lunch time!!

Back to Santiago in the afternoon and night in Providencia.

Day 3: A day on the coast and Lampa wetlands

We drove early towards San Antonio and first birded a shrubby area where we found 2 more Chilean endemics: White-throated Tapaculo and Dusky-tailed Canastero. Here we also found a Des Mur's Wiretail, the beautiful Grey-hooded Sierra-finch, a few Black-chinned Siskin and even a Great Shrike-Tyrant!

We then birded the El Peral lake, finding our first species of ducks: Red Shoveler, Yellow-billed Pintail, Speckled Teal, and a few Black-headed Duck. We even had great views on a cooperative Plumbeous Rail!!

During our lunch in a very nice restaurant on the shoreline, we had nice view on one more Chilean endemic, the Seaside Cinclodes.

We drove back to Santiago during the afternoon, and stopped at the Lampa marshes, where all the birds were concentrated to the last place still with water: Red-gartered Coot, White-tufted Grebe, South American Snipe, Austral Noddy, Collared Plover, Cooi Heron, etc..

Our last stop will be for a family of Magellanic Horned-Owl, easily found on their day roost. Night in Providencia.

Day 4: Farellones and boarding on the cruise!

Early departure towards the sky resort of Farellones above Santiago, where we found some new species: Band-tailed Sierra-finch, Black-winged Ground-dove, Black-billed Shrike-tyrant, Mountain Caracara, etc... After a lunch in Farellones, we drove towards Valparaiso to board our Cruise Ship. Our birding experience began today, and leaving the Valparaiso harbor we found a few Inca Tern, Humboldt Penguin, Guanay Cormorant, Peruvian Booby and Peruvian Diving-Petrel. We also found our first Albatrosses, Salvin's being the most common here, shearwaters and petrels.

Day 5: Full day at Sea

Today we get familiarized with the different kind of seabirds found here: albatrosses, shearwaters, petrels belonging to the genus *Pterodroma* or *Procelaria*, etc...

The most common albatrosses were Salvin's and Black-browed, but we also found a few Northern Royal Albatross. We sailed a few kilometers of Mocha Island where 90% of the world population of Pink-footed Shearwater is breeding, so that species was really common. We also learned to separate White-chinned Petrel, Westland Petrel and Sooty Shearwater, 3 similar looking seabirds that we should see today.

But one of the most sought-after species of the day was the Stejneger's Petrel, a species almost impossible to see elsewhere than doing that cruise trip! That species is usually common in the area, and we saw +1000 of that sought after pelagic species, together with a few Juan-Fernandez Petrel.

We also had a few good views on Fin Whales.

Day 6: Full day around Puerto-Montt

We left the ship as soon as it arrived in the Puerto-Montt harbor, but unfortunately had a problem with our driver who arrived 2 hours delayed... before to drive south to the wonderful Alerce Andino NP. There, we were birding into impressive *Nothofagus* forest, looking for 4 species of Tapaculos: Black-throated Huet-huet, Chucao, Ochre-flanked and Magellanic Tapaculo. We had good views on Chucao and Magellanic Tapaculo, but only heard the two other ones. The most common bird here was the migrant White-crested Elaenia but also found White-throated Treerunner, Thorn-tailed Rayadito, Austral Parakeet, Patagonian Sierra-finch. On our way back to Puerto-Montt we did a few stops adding a few more species, including the splendid Black-faced Ibis, and the local subspecies of Ringed Kingfisher. On the shore, we also found a few thousands Hudsonian Godwits, coming from Alaska to winter on the rich mudflats found on Chiloé Island and near Puerto-Montt.

Our ship left in the afternoon, and everybody was on the outside deck looking for the recently discovered Pincoya Storm-Petrel. That Storm-Petrel has been discovered in 2009 by a group of birders doing a similar cruise trip, and officially described in 2013. So far, the Pincoya Storm-Petrel has only been seen in the Chiloé Bay, and we have been very happy to see a few hundreds of that enigmatic species leaving Puerto-Montt!!

Day 7: Full day at sea

During our night we were sailing nearby Guafo Island, just south of Chiloé Island, where are breeding a few millions Sooty Shearwaters. That explain why Sooty Shearwater was by far the most common species of the day!!

The Stejneger's Petrel was also abundant today, and even if they are very fast flyers and usually avoid to stay close to the ship, we had some good views on that most wanted seabird!

It was a great Albatross day too: Black-browed, Salvin's and Northern and Southern Royal, Snowy and Antipodean Wandering Albatross, and even a Chatham Island Albatross!!

Day 8: Amalia Glacier in the morning and afternoon at sea

We woke up with the impressive view of the Amalia Glacier in the Chilean Fiords. After about one hour enjoying that wonderful scenery, we sailed through the Chilean channel towards the open sea and then the entrance of the Magellanic Strait. The landscapes was absolutely stunning. Birding was a bit slow into the channels, even if we enjoyed good views on Black-browed Albatross, Chilean Skuas, and Southern Giant-Petrels. We were looking for Diving-Petrels, trying to find the rare (and not well named) Common Diving-Petrel between the most numerous Magellanic Diving-Petrel! At the entrance of the Magellanic Strait, we also found our first Slender-billed Prion!

Day 9: full day around Punta Arenas

We had a full day exploring the Patagonian steppe around Punta Arenas, and our main target of the day was the pink bubble-gum legged and sought-after Magellanic Plover, a very particular species alone in his own family. In the same area we found that stunning shorebird, we had good views on many more species including Lesser Rhea, Upland and Ashy-headed Goose, Two-banded Plover, Austral Negrito, Rosy-billed Pochard, the rare Silver Teal, Silvery Grebes, and Chilean Flamingoes!

After our birding in the steppe, we did a few stops on the shore of the Magellan Strait, looking for Kelp Goose, Flying Steamer-duck and Magellanic Oystercatcher. We also enjoyed some excellent views on fishing groups of Peale's Dolphin, coming very close to the shore.

Day 10: at sea in the morning and Ushuaia in the afternoon

We were sailing the all morning into the Beagle channel, towards the Argentinean town of Ushuaia (the southern town in the World!). We passed by a few islands covered by hundreds of breeding Imperial Cormorants, and also found in good numbers the elegant South American Tern and Chilean Skuas. Arriving at noon in Ushuaia, we drove directly to the Tierras del Fuego NP, looking for the impressive Magellanic Woodpecker! No luck with that one, but we had good view of the beautiful Spectacled Duck, the "loon-like" Great Grebe and a few Austral Parakeet. The *Nothofagus* forest there is absolutely fantastic, as are the landscapes surrounding Ushuaia.

On the way back to Ushuaia, we stopped at a less scenic place: the garbage dam... looking for White-throated Caracara, found there in company of his two relatives, the Chimango and the Southern Caracara.

A few stops on the coast also gave us good views on Kelp Goose, South American Tern, Flying Steamer-duck, and we found good numbers of the beautiful red-billed Dolphin Gull.

We left Ushuaia in the evening, sailing all night in the Beagle channel.

Day 11: Cape Horn in the morning and sailing to the Falkland Islands

We had our breakfast just at the exit of the Beagle channel and follow our way towards the Horn Cap!! Black-browed Albatross and Sooty Shearwaters were swarming around us when we were sailing around the Cap Horn Island!!

After passing that mythical Cap, we began our journey towards the Falklands Islands. We had to check meticulously the common Black-browed Albatross to find a few individuals of the rare Grey-headed Albatross!! We also saw a few Wandering and Southern Royal Albatross, and even a very rare Light-mantled Albatross!

And the two nice surprised of the day were 3 Kerguelen Petrels, and a Mottled Petrel a totally unexpected species here!!

Day 12: Falkland Island's

The welcome to the Falklands was given by a few hundreds Gentoo Penguins, breeding in the dunes just before arriving in Stanley.

Once in Stanley, we immediately boarded our 4 wheel land rovers to begin our drive to Volunteer Point. It is a long off road drive, on a pretty bad track, to reach Volunteer Point, but we were treated by a huge mixed colony of King, Gentoo and Magellanic colony at the arrival!! We can't be tired watching these funny creatures. It was interesting to study the breeding behavior of these charismatic species.

Our pic-nic lunch, veritable introduction to English cuisine, will be reminded as a highlight of the trip!!

Other species found here included Upland and Ruddy-headed Geese, Two-banded Plover, Rufous-chested Dotterel, Southern Giant-Petrel, Falkland Steamer-Duck and Dark-faced Ground-tyrant.

Back to Stanley, we found enough time to have a few beers in a truly British pub!

Departing in the evening towards our next destination, the weather was very windy and thousands of Black-browed Albatross and Sooty Shearwaters were filling the sky. That evening we also found our first Soft-plumaged Petrel and Great Shearwater.

Day 13: Full day at sea

Sailing now into the Southern Atlantic, we found completely different species than the previous day: Soft-plumaged Petrel was fairly common, and we found a few Great Shearwater and Slender-billed Prion.

But the two stars of the day were a Grey-backed Storm-petrel found on the deck of the ship, and 2 splendid Atlantic Petrel, our 6th species of Pterodroma seen during that trip!!

Day 14: Full day around Puerto Madryn and Valdes Peninsula

The Valdes Peninsula National Park is a wonderful place for wildlife, and it is really hard not to see Guanaco, Lesser Rhea or Elegant Crested Tinamou during a drive through the reserve. Valdes Peninsula is also well known for their killer whales coming on the beach to catch young Sea Lions doing their first swim (you probably saw these amazing images!).

Unfortunately, we had very little time to visit that beautiful place, and the drives are quite long to reach the most interesting areas.

One of our first stop was a Sea Lion colony, where we also found a few Snowy Sheathbill, Rock and Imperial Cormorants and Cayenne Terns.

We also stopped at an Elephant Seal colony and a Magellanic Penguin colony, and have been very lucky to find a pair of White-headed Steamer-duck!

During our drive, we also found a view of Mara or Patagonian Hare, a kind of hybrid between Kangaroo and Hare!!

Leaving the port of Puerto Madryn, the ship was literally surrounded by hundreds or thousands of Manx Shearwaters!!

Day 15: Full day at sea, between Puerto Madryn and Montevideo

Our last day seawatching! And a wonderful one!!

One of the first bird of the day was an Atlantic Yellow-nosed Albatross, our 10th species of Albatross of the trip!! We saw probably +100 of that Albatross today, but also probably more than 2000 Great Shearwaters!!

A few Manx and Cory's Shearwater were joining them.

But the rarity of the day was definitely the most wanted Spectacled Petrel!!! Only breeding on the Inaccessible Island, the world population of that bird is pretty small, and it is a difficult species to see as it is difficult to travel to his usual range.

A pod of Bottlenose Dolphin also gave us a great show following the ship for a moment.

Day 16: full day at Montevideo

We spent our morning in the lovely Montevideo's Botanical Garden. Monk Parakeet, Rufous Hornero and Picazuro Pigeon were everywhere around, and we had close views on these species.

Birding along the alleys of the Botanical garden, we found Green-barred and White-spotted Woodpecker, White-crested Tyrannulet, White-throated hummingbird and Swainson's Flycatcher.

We even found a pair of Grey-necked Wood-rail, but the big surprise of the day was to find a Striped Owl on his day roost!!!

After our lunch in the park, we followed our way towards the coast and some wetlands. Scanning the shorebirds and gulls on the coast we found a Black Skimmer, a few Collared Plover and American Golden Plover. In the reed beds and shrubs we found a splendid Masked Yellowthroat, a few Great Pampa-finch, a pair of Firewood gatherer, the beautiful Spectacled Tyrant, and Freckle-breasted Tyrant.

We then to drive back to the ship, for our last dinner together, celebrating a wonderful and successful trip!!

Day 17: Disembarking, and International flight or following with a post tour.

Here come a few pictures taken during the trip, all from Fabrice Schmitt.

More picture on: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/fabrice-schmitt/>



Wandering Albatross, several sightings of the giant of the seas!!



Great Shearwater, common in the Atlantic



Yellow-nosed Albatross



King Penguin at Volunteer Point (Falkland Islands)



Sea Lions near their colony, on Valdes Peninsula.



Gentoo Penguin at Volunteer Point, Falkland Islands.



Bottlenose Dolphin, a large group seen on our way to Montevideo



Two fin whales seen well on our first sailing day!

BIRD LIST

RHEAS

Lesser Rhea - *Rhea pennata pennata* NEAR-THREATENED

Common in Patagonia, especially at the Valdes peninsula with +100 seen that day.

TINAMOUS

Elegant Crested-Tinamou – *Eudromia elegans*

Very common at the Valdes peninsula.

DUCKS

Black-necked Swan - *Cygnus melancoryphus* Monotypic

A few seen in Patagonia

Coscoroba Swan - *Coscoroba coscoroba* Monotypic

Only 2 seen near Punta Arenas.

Upland Goose - *Chloephaga picta picta*

Hundreds seen in Patagonia

Kelp Goose - *Chloephaga hybrida hybrida*

A few seen in Patagonia and in the Falklands

Ashy-headed Goose - *Chloephaga poliocephala* Monotypic

50+ seen during our excursion around Punta Arenas.

Ruddy-headed Goose - *Chloephaga rubidiceps* Monotypic

10+ seen in the Falklands

Flying Steamer-Duck - *Tachyeres patachonicus* Monotypic

Seen during each excursion in Patagonia

Falkland Steamer-Duck - *Tachyeres brachypterus*

A nice pair on our way back from Volunteer Point.

White-headed Steamer-Duck – *Tachyeres leucocephalus*

A pair seen during our excursion on Valdes peninsula.

Crested Duck - *Lophonetta specularioides*

A few seen at El yeso, and a common duck in Patagonia

Spectacled Duck - *Speculanas specularis*

7 seen in the Tierra del Fuego NP near Ushuaia

Chiloe Wigeon - *Anas sibilatrix* Monotypic

Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

Yellow-billed Teal - *Anas flavirostris*

A common duck in Central Chile and Patagonia. All the birds we saw belong to the *flavirostris* subspecies.

Yellow-billed Pintail - *Anas georgica spinicauda*

Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

White-cheeked Pintail – *Anas bahamensis rubrirostris*

1 seen near Punta Arenas

Silver Teal - *Anas versicolor fretensis*

2 seen in the steppe near Punta Arenas

Cinnamon Teal - *Anas cyanoptera*

5 at El Peral lake.

Red Shoveler - *Anas platalea* Monotypic

Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

Rosy-billed Pochard – *Netta peposaca*

A group of 8 near Punta Arenas

Black-headed Duck - *Heteronetta atricapilla* Monotypic

Four of this rare duck seen at El Peral Lake. 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

2 seen during our excursion around Montevideo.

NEW WORLD QUAILS

California Quail - *Callipepla californica*

A very successful introduced species. Common near Santiago.

GREBES

White-tufted Grebe - *Rollandia rolland chilensis*

Several sightings in central Chile and Patagonia

Pied-billed Grebe - *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus*

Only one seen during the pre-trip.

Great Grebe - *Podiceps major*

2 seen in the Tierra del Fuego NP near Ushuaia and a few more at the Valdes Peninsula

Silvery Grebe - *Podiceps occipitalis*

100+ near Punta Arenas.

FLAMINGOS

Chilean Flamingo - *Phoenicopterus chilensis* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Most of you have been surprised to see flamingoes in Patagonia!! At least 25 near Punta Arenas.

PENGUINS

King Penguin - *Aptenodytes patagonicus patagonicus*

The visit of the huge colony of Volunteer point in the Falklands was one of the highlights of the trip!!

Gentoo Penguin – *Pygoscelis papua* NEAR-THREATENED

A huge colony just before arriving to Stanley on the Falkland Islands, and closer views at Volunteer Point.

Humboldt Penguin - *Spheniscus humboldti* Monotypic VULNERABLE

Only 2 seen when leaving the Valparaiso harbor.

Magellanic Penguin - *Spheniscus magellanicus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Seen on 6 different days, including the visit of two colonies.

ALBATROSSES

Northern Royal Albatross - *Diomedea sanfordi* ENDANGERED

A total around 100, all seen in the Pacific.

Southern Royal Albatross – *Diomedea epomophora* VULNERABLE

Seen on 6 different days, with large numbers between Cap Horn and Falklands.

Antipodean (Wandering) Albatross – *Diomedea exulans antipodensis* VULNERABLE

About 10 seen, mostly in the Pacific

Snowy (Wandering) Albatross – *Diomedea exulans exulans* VULNERABLE

25-30 seen during the trip, mostly in the Atlantic

Light-mantled Albatross – *Phoebetria palpebrata* NEAR-THREATENED

1 seen just after passing Cap Horn!! A stunning albatross, unfortunately seen a bit too far away...

Yellow-nosed Albatross – *Thalassarche chlororhynchos* ENDANGERED

100+ seen on our last sailing day, between Puerto Madryn and Montevideo. Fantastic views!!

Black-browed Albatross - *Thalassarche melanophris melanophris* NEAR-THREATENED

Seen almost every days, and a total of several thousands during the trip. Very close and good views on that beautiful bird!!

Grey-headed Albatross – *Thalassarche chrysostoma* ENDANGERED

A total of 6 seen after passing Cap Horn

Salvin's Albatross - *Thalassarche salvini* VULNERABLE

Common in the Pacific with a few hundreds seen during our trip.

Chatham Albatross – *Thalassarche eremita* VULNERABLE

1 ad. seen south of Chiloé Island.

SHEARWATERS

Southern Giant-Petrel - *Macronectes giganteus* Monotypic

Very common during our trip.

Northern Giant-Petrel – *Macronectes halli*

Less common than the previous species.

Cape Petrel – *Daption capense*

Only 4 in total; another beautiful seabird!!

Kerguelen Petrel – *Aphrodroma brevirostris*

3 seen very well just after passing Cap Horn

Soft-plumaged Petrel – *Pterodroma mollis*

Seen in small numbers in the Pacific. About 40-50 in total.

Atlantic Petrel – *Pterodroma incerta* ENDANGERED

A most wanted bird on that trip!! We got 2 between the Falkland Islands and Puerto Madryn.

Stejneger's Petrel – *Pterodroma longirostris* VULNERABLE

The all population is breeding on Selkirk Island (Chile) and that cruise is definitely the best way to see that sought after species.

The total estimated exceed 1500 birds, and many came relatively close to the ship!

Mottled Petrel – *Pterodroma inexpectata* NEAR-THREATENED

That bird really deserves his scientific name, as it was really unexpected to see one just after passing Cap Horn!!

Juan Fernandez Petrel – *Pterodroma externa* VULNERABLE

A total of about 15-20 birds seen in the Pacific.

Slender-billed Prion – *Pachyptila belcheri*

100+ seen just before entering the Strait of Magellan, and a few more sightings the following days. A few also found on the deck, attracted by the light of the ship (all released safely).

White-chinned Petrel - *Procellaria aequinoctialis* Monotypic VULNERABLE

Common; seen almost every days.

Spectacled Petrel – *Procellaria conspicillata* VULNERABLE

What a wonderful moment when we found one on our last sailing day, on our way to Montevideo!!!

Westland Petrel - *Procellaria westlandica* Monotypic VULNERABLE

Way less common than the similar White-chinned Petrel, but a few seen well!

Cory's Shearwater – *Calonectris diomedea*

15+ seen on our last sailing day

Buller's Shearwater – *Puffinus bulleri*

2 seen in the Pacific

Sooty Shearwater - *Puffinus griseus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

The most common seabird during our trip, with +20,000 seen!!

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 Guafo) 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.

Great Shearwater – *Puffinus gravis*

The first one was seen leaving the Falkland Islands, and we had +2000 birds during our last sailing day.

Pink-footed Shearwater - *Puffinus creatopus* Monotypic VULNERABLE

200+ in the Pacific.

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

Manx Shearwater – *Puffinus puffinus*

1000+ leaving the harbor of Puerto Madryn, and 30+ the following day.

STROM PETRELS

Black-bellied Storm-Petrel – *Fregetta tropica*

3 seen in the Pacific.

Wilson's Storm-Petrel - *Oceanites oceanicus*

Hundreds seen in the Pacific and between Cap Horn and the Falkland Islands, probably all belonging to the *chilensis* subspecies.

The *chilensis* subspecies, sometimes called "Fuegian Storm-Petrel" may be a cryptic species distinct from Wilson's Storm-Petrel.

Pincoya Storm-Petrel – *Oceanites pincoyae*

A recently described species, discovered during a similar cruise trip in 2009!!

Lucky us, we had wonderful weather conditions leaving the Puerto-Montt harbord, and had stunning views on that one!!

Gray-backed Storm-petrel – *Garrodia nereis*

Only 1, found on the deck and released safely.

DIVING PETRELS

Peruvian Diving-Petrel - *Pelecanoides garnotii* Monotypic **ENDANGERED**

10 leaving the Valparaiso harbor

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

Common Diving-Petrel – *Pelecanoides urinatrix*

20+ between Cap Horn and the Falkland Islands.

Magellanic Diving-Petrel - *Pelecanoides magellani* Monotypic

Common in the Chilean fjords.

BOOBIES

Peruvian Booby - *Sula variegata* Monotypic

50+ when leaving the Valparaiso harbor

CORMORANTS

Neotropic Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax brasilianus olivaceus*

Common on the coast

Red-legged Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax gaimardi* Monotypic **NEAR-THREATENED**

A few seen leaving the Valparaiso harbor

Magellan Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax magellanicus* Monotypic

Relatively common in Patagonia and in the Falkland Islands.

Guanay Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax bougainvillii* Monotypic **NEAR-THREATENED**

Endemic to the Humboldt Current. A few seen leaving the Valparaiso harbor

Imperial Cormorant - *Phalacrocorax atriceps atriceps*

Common on Chiloe Island and Patagonia.

PELICANS

Peruvian Pelican - *Pelecanus thagus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Common along the Central Chile coast

HERONS

Black-crowned Night-Heron - *Nycticorax nycticorax*

A few seen in Central Chile.

Cattle Egret - *Bubulcus ibis ibis*

200+ around Montevideo

Cocoi Heron - *Ardea cocoi* Monotypic

2 in Central Chile and 1 near Montevideo

Great Egret - *Ardea alba egretta*

A few here and there

Snowy Egret - *Egretta thula brewsteri*

A few

IBISES

White-faced Ibis - *Plegadis chihi* Monotypic

A surprise to find 4 on the wetlands near Santiago

Black-faced Ibis - *Theristicus melanopis melanopis*

Common around Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas

NEW WORLD VULTURES

Turkey Vulture - *Cathartes aura jota*

A few seen during almost each land excursions

Black Vulture - *Coragyps atratus foetens*

Common around Puerto-Montt

Andean Condor - *Vultur gryphus* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Excellent views in the Andes around Santiago.

HAWKS

White-tailed Kite - *Elanus leucurus leucurus*

At least 3 birds seen during our drives in the Santiago area.

Cinereous Harrier - *Circus cinereus* Monotypic

A female seen in Patagonia

Roadside Hawk – *Rupornis magnirostris*

1 seen during our drive around Montevideo

Harris's Hawk - *Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus*

2 seen at the Montevideo Botanical garden

Variable Hawk - *Geranoaetus polyosoma* Monotypic

5+ at Farellones ski resort, and a few more in Patagonia

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

A few in the mountains above Santiago. One of the most beautiful raptor in South America.

RAILS

Gray-necked Wood-Rail – *Aramides cajaneus*

3 in the Montevideo Botanical garden

Plumbeous Rail - *Pardirallus sanguinolentus*

Excellent views at El Peral Lake (*landbecki* subspecies) and 2 more near Montevideo

Common Gallinule – *Gallinula galeata*

5+ near Montevideo

Red-gartered Coot - *Fulica armillata* Monotypic

Common

Red-fronted Coot - *Fulica rufifrons* Monotypic

100+ in the wetlands in Central Chile

White-winged Coot - *Fulica leucoptera* Monotypic

3 near Punta Arenas

PLOVERS

Southern Lapwing - *Vanellus chilensis*

Abundant, from Central Chile (*chilensis* subspecies) to Patagonia (*fretensis* subspecies)

American Golden-Plover - *Pluvialis dominica* Monotypic

6 near Montevideo

Collared Plover - *Charadrius collaris* Monotypic

4 seen at the Lampa wetlands near Santiago, and 3 more near Montevideo

Two-banded Plover - *Charadrius falklandicus* Monotypic

1 near Punta Arenas and 15+ in the Falkland Islands

Rufous-chested Dotterel - *Charadrius modestus* Monotypic

1 near Ushuaia, and 25+ in the Falkland Islands.

Diademed Sandpiper-Plover - *Phegornis mitchellii* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Wonderful view of that stunning bird, at El Yeso.

OYSTERCATCHERS

American Oystercatcher - *Haematopus palliatus palliatus*

Several sightings

Blackish Oystercatcher - *Haematopus ater* Monotypic

Common on rocky shore

Magellanic Oystercatcher - *Haematopus leucopodus* Monotypic

Seen near Punta Arenas and Ushuaia

AVOCET and STILTS

Black-necked Stilt - *Himantopus mexicanus melanurus*

100+ in the wetlands near Santiago, and 20+ near Montevideo.

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.

SHEATHBILLS

Snowy Sheathbill – *Chionis albus*

Excellent view of 3 birds at the Sea Lion colony on the Valdes peninsula.

MAGELLANIC PLOVER

Magellanic Plover - *Pluvianellus socialis* Monotypic NEAR-THREATENED

Wonderful Patagonian species seen very well near Punta Arenas.

SANDPIPERS

South American Snipe - *Gallinago paraguaiiae magellanica*

5+ flushed at the Lampa wetlands, and 1 near Punta Arenas

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 *paraguaiiae*, *magellanica*, and *andina* to be conspecific. Additionally, *Gallinago paraguaiiae* was considered conspecific with *G. [gallinago] delicata* by Phelps & Phelps (1958a), Meyer de Schauensee (1970), and Blake (1970). Fjeldså and Krabbe (1990) placed *magellanica* with *paraguaiiae*, 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 *paraguaiiae*, *magellanica*, and *andina* have been reported (Jaramillo 2003)

Hudsonian Godwit - *Limosa haemastica* Monotypic

2000+ seen on the coast, on our way back to Puerto Montt!! 99% of the Pacific population of Hudsonian Godwit is wintering on Chiloé Island and near Puerto-Montt.

Whimbrel - *Numenius phaeopus hudsonicus*

300+ near Puerto-Montt

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.

Greater Yellowlegs - *Tringa melanoleuca* Monotypic

A few

Lesser Yellowlegs - *Tringa flavipes* Monotypic

10 seen in the Lampa/Batuco wetlands

White-rumped Sandpiper - *Calidris fuscicollis* Monotypic

Small numbers seen in Patagonia

Baird's Sandpiper - *Calidris bairdii* Monotypic

10 in the Lampa wetlands near Santiago

Pectoral Sandpiper – *Calidris melanotos*

1 in the Lampa wetlands near Santiago

Red Phalarope - *Phalaropus fulicarius* Monotypic

300+ seen south of Chiloé Island.

SEEDSNIPES

Gray-breasted Seedsnipe - *Thinocorus orbignyianus*

20+ seen at El Yeso, belonging to the nominate subspecies.

SKUAS

Chilean Skua - *Stercorarius chilensis* Monotypic

Seen daily from Valparaiso to the Falkland Islands.

Brown Skua – *Stercorarius antarcticus*

First one seen near Cap Horn, and a few on the Falkland Islands.

Pomarine Jaeger – *Stercorarius pomarinus*

1 during our last cruising day, on the way to Montevideo

Parasitic Jaeger – *Stercorarius parasiticus*

Seen daily in the Pacific

Long-tailed Jaeger – *Stercorarius longicaudus*

40+ seen and photographed in the Atlantic

GULLS

Brown-hooded Gull - *Chroicocephalus maculipennis*

Common

Dolphin Gull - *Leucophaeus scoresbii* Monotypic

Common sightings of that beautiful gull in Patagonia.

Franklin's Gull - *Leucophaeus pipixcan* Monotypic

A few along the Pacific coast

Kelp Gull - *Larus dominicanus* Monotypic

Abundant

Inca Tern - *Larosterna inca* Monotypic **NEAR-THREATENED**

A Humboldt Current endemic. 5 when leaving the Valparaiso harbor.

South American Tern - *Sterna hirundinacea* Monotypic

Common

Elegant Tern - *Thalasseus elegans* Monotypic **NEAR-THREATENED**

A few on the Pacific coast.

Cayenne (Sandwich) Tern – *Thalasseus sandvicensis eurygnathus*

50+ on the Valdes peninsula. The eurygnathus subspecies is usually considered as a distinct species.

SKIMMERS

Black Skimmer - *Rynchops niger*

1 on the coast near Montevideo

PIGEONS

Picui Ground-Dove - *Columbina picui picui*

Seen in Central Chile and near Montevideo.

Black-winged Ground-Dove - *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera*
30+ seen around Farellones.

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

Picazuro Pigeon – *Patagioenas picazuro*
50+ around Montevideo; particularly common in the Botanical garden.

Chilean Pigeon - *Patagioenas araucana* Monotypic
10 seen around Puerto-Montt.
The species was almost extirpated by Newcastle's Disease in 1954, but has since recovered

Eared Dove - *Zenaida auriculata*
Common

White-tipped Dove – *Leptotila verreauxi*
2 in Montevideo

CUCKOOS

Guira Cuckoo – *Guira guira*
2 near Montevideo

Yellow-billed Cuckoo – *Coccyzus americanus*
1 seen in the Montevideo botanical garden

OWLS

Great Horned Owl - *Bubo virginianus magellanicus*
A family found near Santiago, and 3 more seen on their day roost at Farellones.
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.]

Striped Owl – *Pseudoscops clamator*
A wonderful surprise to find one on his day roost in the Montevideo botanical garden.

Austral Pygmy-Owl - *Glaucidium nana* Monotypic
Excellent view at the Alerce Andino NP

Burrowing Owl – *Athene cunicularia*
2 seen on the Valdes peninsula

Short-eared Owl – *Asio flammeus suinda*

One seen on the way to Caulin, on Chiloé Island.

HUMMINGBIRDS

Green-backed Firecrown - *Sephanoides sephaniodes* Monotypic

Common in the Alerce Andino NP.

White-sided Hillstar - *Oreotrochilus leucopleurus* Monotypic

Two seen at El Yeso, and one more near Farellones.

Giant Hummingbird - *Patagona gigas*

One seen on the coast near Santiago; one of the last one as the species is migrating in Central Chile.

Glittering-bellied Emerald – *Chlorostilbon lucidus*

5+ in the Montevideo Botanical garden.

White-throated Hummingbird – *Leucochloris albicollis*

5+ in the Montevideo Botanical garden.

Gilded Hummingbird – *Hylocharis chrysur*

2 near Montevideo

KINGFISHERS

Ringed Kingfisher - *Megaceryle torquata stellata*

2 belonging to the *stellata* subspecies seen near Puerto-Montt, and 2 more near Montevideo.

WOODPECKERS

White-spotted Woodpecker – *Veniliornis spilogaster*

1 at the Montevideo Botanical garden.

Striped Woodpecker - *Veniliornis lignarius* Monotypic

Excellent view in the Yeso valley

Green-barred Woodpecker – *Colaptes melanochloros*

2 at the Montevideo botanical garden

Chilean Flicker - *Colaptes pitius* Monotypic

Regular sightings in Central Chile and near Puerto-Montt

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

Mountain Caracara – *Phalcoboenus megalopterus*

2 seen at Farellones

White-throated Caracara – *Phalcoboenus albogularis*

3 at the Ushuaia garbage dam!

Chimango Caracara - *Milvago chimango*

Very common

American Kestrel - *Falco sparverius*

Common

PARROTS

Austral Parakeet - *Enicognathus ferrugineus*

A few seen at Alerce Andino and Tierra del Fuego NP:

Monk Parakeet - *Myiopsitta monachus*

200+ in the Montevideo botanical garden.

Mountain Parakeet – *Psilopsiagon aurifrons rubrirostris*

A small group seen too briefly in the Yeso valley

TAPACULOS

Black-throated Huet-huet - *Pterotochos tarnii* Monotypic

Heard only near Puerto-Montt

Moustached Turca - *Pterotochos megapodius* CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Excellent views on the way to Farellones and El Yeso belonging here to the nominate subspecies. A large and charismatic tapaculo running in the open!!

White-throated Tapaculo - *Scelorchilus albicollis* CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Two birds decided to come in the open, giving a wonderful show!! Nominate subspecies here.

Chuca Tapaculo - *Scelorchilus rubecula*

Excellent views at Alerce Andino NP. Nominate subspecies.

Ochre-flanked Tapaculo - *Eugralla paradoxa* Monotypic

Only heard in the Alerce Andino NP.

Magellanic Tapaculo - *Scytalopus magellanicus* Monotypic

Excellent views above Santiago and in the Alerce Andino NP.

Dusky Tapaculo - *Scytalopus fuscus* Monotypic CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Excellent view in Central Chile.

OVENBIRDS

Common Miner - *Geositta cunicularia*

2 seen during our excursion on the Valdes peninsula

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 (Cheverson et al. 2005) also suggest that more than one species is involved.

Creamy-rumped Miner – *Geositta isabellina* Monotypic

4 seen very well in the highest part of the Yeso valley.

Rufous-banded Miner - *Geositta rufipennis*

20+ at Farellones and El Yeso belonging to the *fasciata* subspecies.

Geositta rufipennis may consist of more than one species (Jaramillo 2003, Remsen 2003).

White-throated Treerunner - *Pygarrhichas albogularis* Monotypic

Good views at Alerce Andino NP

Crag Chilia - *Ochetorhynchus melanurus* CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Excellent views on two birds on the way to El Yeso belonging to the nominate subspecies

Wren-like Rushbird - *Phleocryptes melanops*

Seen at El Peral lake.

Scale-throated Earthcreeper - *Upucerthia dumetaria*

At El Yeso (*hypoleuca* subspecies).

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

Gray-flanked Cinclodes - *Cinclodes oustaleti*

A few seen in the highlands above Santiago 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 at 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.

Rufous Hornero – *Furnarius rufus*

20+ around Montevideo

Thorn-tailed Rayadito - *Aphrastura spinicauda*

Common in forested areas of Patagonia.

Des Murs's Wiretail - *Sylviorthorhynchus desmursii* Monotypic

Amazing little guy seen very well in Central Chile.

Plain-mantled Tit-Spintail - *Leptasthenura aegithaloides*

Good views on the *aegithaloides* subspecies in Central Chile.

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

Spix's Spintail – *Synallaxis spixi*

1 in the Montevideo botanical garden

Austral Canastero - *Asthenes anthoides* Monotypic

Excellent view in Patagonia; well spotted Louise!!

Freckle-breasted Thornbird – *Phacellodomus striaticollis*

2 seen on our day around Montevideo

Firewood-gatherer – *Anumbius annumbi*

2 seen on our day around Montevideo

Dusky-tailed Canastero - *Pseudasthenes humicola* CHILEAN ENDEMIC

Good views in Central Chile.

TYRANT FLYCATCHERS

White-crested Elaenia - *Elaenia albiceps*

The common summer flycatcher in Chile!! 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*

Common in Central Chile

White-crested Tyrannulet – *Serpophaga subcristata*

1 seen in the Montevideo botanical garden

Bran-colored Flycatcher – *Myiophobus fasciatus*

1 near Montevideo

Austral Negrito - *Lessonia rufa* Monotypic

Seen on the Chilean coast and at the Valdes peninsula

Spectacled Tyrant - *Hymenops perspicillatus*

3 at the wetlands near Montevideo.

Rufous-naped Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola rufivertex*

1 at El Yeso

Dark-faced Ground-tyrant – *Muscisaxicola maclovianus mentalis*

Seen near Ushuaia and a few more on the Falkland Islands.

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

Common in the Andes above Santiago.

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant - *Agriornis montanus*

Seen at El Yeso and Farellones (*maritimus* subspecies)

Great Shrike-tyrant - *Agriornis lividus*

One seen in Central Chile (n nominate subspecies).

Fire-eyed Diucon - *Xolmis pyrope*

Regular sighting in 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 two birds at Alerce Andino NP.

Streaked Flycatcher – *Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*

1 seen in the Montevideo botanical garden.

The southern, migratory subspecies *solitarius* was formerly (e.g., Ridgway 1907, Cory & Hellmayr 1927, Pinto 1944) considered to be a separate species from *Myiodynastes maculatus*, but at that time, it was not realized that *solitarius* was an austral migrant that invaded the range of *M. maculatus* outside of the breeding season; see Zimmer (1937b) for rationale for treatment of this distinctive taxon as a subspecies of *M. maculatus*.

Tropical Kingbird – *Tyrannus melancholicus*

25+ around Montevideo

Swainson's Flycatcher – *Myiarchus swainsoni*

2 in the Montevideo botanical garden

COTINGAS

Rufous-tailed Plantcutter - *Phytotoma rara* Monotypic

A few sightings in Central Chile. The only Cotinga in Chile.

SWALLOWS

Blue-and-white Swallow - *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*

Widespread and common

Brown-chested Martin – *Progne tapera*

5+ around Montevideo

Southern Martin – *Progne elegans*

50+ in Puerto Madryn

Chilean Swallow - *Tachycineta meyeni* Monotypic

Common in Central Chile and Patagonia

WRENS

House Wren - *Troglodyte (aedon) musculus*

Everywhere and common

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](#)

THRUSHES

Austral Thrush - *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus*

Very common

Rufous-bellied Thrush – *Turdus rufiventris*

10+ in the Montevideo botanical garden

Creamy-bellied Thrush – *Turdus amaurochalinus*

10+ in the Montevideo botanical garden

MOCKINGBIRDS

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

10+ during our day on the Valdes peninsula

PIPITS

Correndera Pipit - *Anthus correndera*

A few here and there.

TANAGERS

Gray-hooded Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus gayi*

Common in the Santiago area

Patagonian Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus patagonicus*

Common in the forested area of Patagonia

Mourning Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus fruticeti*

20+ seen on the way to Farellones

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch - *Phrygilus alaudinus*

25+ on the way to Farellones

Common Diuca-Finch - *Diuca diuca*

Common in Central Chile

White-bridled Finch – *Melanodera melanodera melanodera*

5 on the Falkland Islands, belonging to the nominate subspecies very different from the ones found on the continent!

Greater Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis auriventris*

Common at Farellones and El Yeso

Saffron Finch – *Sicalis flaveola*

20+ around Montevideo

Grassland Yellow-Finch - *Sicalis luteola luteiventris*

Seen near Puerto-Montt.

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.

Great Pampa-Finch – *Embernagra platensis*

5 near Montevideo

Long-tailed Reedfinch – *Donacospiza albifrons*

2 seen at the wetlands near Montevideo

SPARROWS

Rufous-collared Sparrow - *Zonotrichia capensis*

Really common!

WOOD WARBLERS

Tropical Parula – *Parula pitaiyumi*

Hear in the Montevideo botanical garden

Masked Yellowthroat – *Geothlypis aequinoctialis*

1 splendid view near Montevideo

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*

1 seen near Santiago

Long-tailed Meadowlark - *Sturnella loyca*

Common from Central Chile to Patagonia

FINCHES

Yellow-rumped Siskin - *Sporagra uropygialis* Monotypic

15+ at El Yeso.

Black-chinned Siskin - *Sporagra barbata* Monotypic

Common in Central Chile

OLD WORLD SPARROWS

House Sparrow - *Passer domesticus*

Common all over.

MAMMAL LIST

HARES and RABBITS

European Rabbit - *Orytolagus cuniculus*
Introduced. 1 at Farellones.

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

OCTODONTIDAE

Degu - *Octodon degus*
2 seen on the way to Farellones

CAVIDAE

Mara – *Dolichotis patagonum*
A few of that interesting mammal at the Valdes peninsula

Southern Mountain Cavy - *Microcavia australis australis*
A few at the Valdes Peninsula

CAMELIDS

Guanaco - *Lama guanicoe*
30+ at the Valdes peninsula

CANIDAE

Culpeo Fox – *Lycalopex culpaeus*
1 seen near Farellones, and 1 more at Ushuaia

OTARIIDAE (SEA-LIONS)

South American Sea-lion - *Otaria flavescens*
Common

South American Fur Seal – *Arctocephalus australis*
A few in the Beagle channel

Northern Elephant Seal – *Mirounga angustirostris*

50+ at the Valdes peninsula

DELPHINIDAE (DOLPHINS)

Peale's Dolphin - *Lagenorhynchus australis*

Several groups seen hunting close to the shore, during our excursion near Punta Arenas.

Commerson's Dolphin – *Cephalorhynchus commersonii*

A few seen near Cap Horn

Bottlenose Dolphin – *Tursiops truncatus*

A large group during our last sailing day

WHALES

Fin Whale – *Balaenoptera physalus*

2 seen and photographed between Valparaiso and Puerto-Montt, and a few around Falkland Islands.

Antarctic Minke Whale – *Balaenoptera bonaerensis*

3 seen between Cap Horn and Falkland Islands.

Humpback Whale – *Megaptera novaeangliae*

2 seen in the Pacific