

BIRDWATCHING IN

ARGENTINA

SEP. - OCT. 1993.

ERIK MØLGAARD, JESPER MEEDOM

&

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DANISH ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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## INTRODUCTION

In September-October 1993, the excursion committee of the Copenhagen department of the Danish Ornithological Society (DOF) carried out its first trip to Argentina. The purpose of the journey was to visit a representative selection of habitats in this vast country and to observe as rich a variety of birds and animals as possible.

The number of bird species recorded was impressive. We made up a birdlist of 571 species.

The tour was scheduled for three weeks with an optional one week extension to the Patagonia. All participants were with us for all four weeks!

The participants were: Inger Andersen (IA), Niels Armand (NA), Thorkil Casse (TC), Marianne Hartmann, Finn A. Jensen (FJ), Ole Lemming (OL), Olvar Læssøe (OLæ), Poul-Erik Madsen (PEM), Jesper Meedom (JM), Vibeke Møller (VM), Flemming Møller (FM), Torben Pallesen (TP), Stig K. Rasmussen (SKR), Jørgen Rudfeld (JR), Lisbeth Strandmark (LS) and Herluf Sørensen (HS).

Since we visited several climatic zones, the weather encountered on the trip was highly variable. On the pampas, it was sunny but windy with maximum temperatures about 19° C. In Iguazu, bad luck struck us and we had 3 days of almost constant rain. In the northwestern Andes, the weather was generally very pleasant with maximum temperatures between 23 and 28° C, although morning temperatures were close to zero in the high Andes. Surprisingly, the highest temperatures of the trip were encountered in the Trelew area (up to 31° C) with lots of sunshine - quite windy in the afternoons, though. On Tierra del Fuego, we were met by typical early spring weather with maximum temperatures between 7 and 11° C and even encountered a snow shower. In southern Patagonia, the weather was fine and we were not treated to the rough winds that are usually prevalent in that part of the country.

All travel arrangements in Argentina were made through Clark Expediciones, Paraguay 1847 - 1° O, 1121 Buenos Aires, Argentina, Fax: +54 1 812-5345. This agency has a solid experience in arranging birding trips, and we had no practical problems at all, although the breakfast in most places was just a cup of coffee and a little bread - much too little for active birders.

2 local guides were with us: Ricardo Clark on the pampas and at Iguazu and Roberto Straneck on the rest of the trip. In Iguazu, in addition the rain forest specialist Miguel Castelino joined the group, and on Tierra del Fuego, Domingo Galussio did the same. All 4 were excellent ornithologists who knew their areas and their birds well.

The tour fee for all 4 weeks was DKK 38,400,- which included all transportation, lodging, full board, cancellation insurance, "official" tips and costs of guides and tour leader as well as the usual DOF services.

The local currency is called peso and the exchange rate was 1 for 1 USD (6.75 DKK). A few years ago, the government increased the value of the local currency to that of the USD on the recommendation of the World Bank. This corresponded to an immediate price increase of about 400 %. At the same time, inflation was eliminated as was the black market (at least according to the government). Because of this, Argentina has become a very expensive country to travel in: hotels, food and domestic flights cost roughly the same as in northern Europe.

The extensive field notes of Stig Kjærgaard Rasmussen are the foundation of this report.

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I wish to thank the following persons for their assistance in writing this report: Stig Kjærgaard Rasmussen (initial compilation of field notes), Poul-Erik Madsen (drawing of the overview map), Jon Fjeldså (bird drawing) and Jesper Meedom (author of the diary).

It should not be forgotten that the whole trip was characterised by good fellowship and pleasant being together. Again it is a pleasure to look back on a successful DOF tour! I hope to see you again another time!

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## SUMMARY OF THE JOURNEY.

<b>24-09-93</b>	-17.30 18.35-20.00 22.10-23.45	Copenhagen. Amsterdam. Madrid.
<b>25-09-93</b>	08.00-09.15 09.40-11.00 15.20-15.25 22.20-	Buenos Aires (airport). Buenos Aires. Magdalena. San Clemente del Tuyú.
<b>26-09-93</b>	-09.10 09.20-19.10 19.20-	San Clemente del Tuyú. Punta Rasa. San Clemente del Tuyú.
<b>27-09-93</b>	-09.00 09.00-17.15 17.15-	San Clemente del Tuyú. Campo del Tuyú. San Clemente del Tuyú. 17.30-18.50 Puerto San Clemente.
<b>28-09-93</b>	-06.25 06.35-08.15 08.25-09.20 13.40-16.05 17.35-	San Clemente del Tuyú. Punta Rasa. San Clemente del Tuyú. Buenos Aires. Iguazú N.P.
<b>29-09-93</b>	All day	Iguazú N.P.
<b>30-09-93</b>	-06.15 06.55-12.20 12.20-13.45 13.45-17.50 18.50-	Iguazú N.P. Iguacu N.P. (Brazil). Iguacu (Brazil). Iguacu N.P. (Brazil). Iguazú N.P.
<b>01-10-93</b>	-18.10 20.00-	Iguazú N.P. Buenos Aires.
<b>02-10-93</b>	-07.35 09.40-10.35 11.40-14.25 18.00-19.00 19.05-21.00 21.05-	Buenos Aires. Salta. Palomitas. J.V. González. J.V. González chaco. J.V. González.
<b>03-10-93</b>	-06.45 06.50-17.10 17.15-	J.V. González. J.V. González chaco. J.V. González.
<b>04-10-93</b>	-04.40 08.30-13.45 18.30-	J.V. González. El Rey N.P. Jujuy.

<b>05-10-93</b>	-04.50 06.40-18.10 20.00-	Jujuy. Calilegua N.P. Jujuy.
<b>06-10-93</b>	-08.55 09.00-17.15     19.30-	Jujuy. Yala area. 09.10-10.20 Valle de Termas. 10.35-11.05 Rio Yala. 12.00-13.00 Laguna de Yala. 13.15-16.20 Slope at approx. 1900 m. 16.45-17.15 Rio Losano. Humahuaca.
<b>07-10-93</b>	-08.55 13.00-13.05 13.15-14.45 16.15-	Humahuaca. Abra Pampa. Laguna Runtuyuca. La Quiaca.
<b>08-10-93</b>	-04.50 07.00-14.15  15.45-15.50 18.25-18.30 20.10-	La Quiaca. Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument. 10.30-11.15 Laguna Larga. Abra Pampa. Humahuaca. Jujuy.
<b>09-10-93</b>	-06.55 07.15-07.45 08.05-11.00 11.50-15.55 17.45-20.30 21.05-	Jujuy. Quebrada San Lorenzo. Abra Santa Laura. Salta. Abra Santa Laura. Salta.
<b>10-10-93</b>	-05.45 07.50-11.20 12.25-15.45 17.25-	Salta. San Martin. Los Cardones N.P. Cachi.
<b>11-10-93</b>	-10.00 17.50-	Cachi/Valle de Cachi. Cafayate.
<b>12-10-93</b>	-05.10 06.45-13.20 16.40-20.50 22.15-	Cafayate. Abra del Infiernillo. Tucuman. Buenos Aires.
<b>13-10-93</b>	-08.15 10.15-11.00 11.40-13.15 13.30-15.45 16.45-18.25 18.40-	Buenos Aires. Comodoro Rivadavia (Airport). Trelew. Lago de Trelew. Valle de Chubut. Trelew.

<b>14-10-93</b>	-07.45 10.50-14.05 15.50-15.55 16.40- 17.15-17.45	Trelew. Punta Tombo. Trelew. Puerto Madryn. Punta Loma.
<b>15-10-93</b>	-06.45 08.20-08.45 09.00-09.30 09.40-18.30  19.10-	Puerto Madryn. El Riacho. Isla de los Pajaros. Peninsula Valdés. 12.40-14.05 Punta Delgada. 14.25-14.35 Punta Hércules. 14.50-15.10 Punta Cero. 16.20-17.55 Puerto Pirámide. Puerto Madryn.
<b>16-10-93</b>	-07.10 07.50-09.00 10.30-11.10 11.50-14.20 14.50-17.45 18.15-	Puerto Madryn. Trelew. Rio Gallegos (airport). Ushuaia. Martial Glacier. Ushuaia.
<b>17-10-93</b>	-07.40 09.30-16.40 17.00-	Ushuaia. Tierra del Fuego N.P. Ushuaia.
<b>18-10-93</b>	-06.00 06.15-09.50 10.00-11.30 11.30-16.30 16.30-16.40 20.50-	Ushuaia. Martial Glacier. Ushuaia. Boattrip Ushuaia - Harberton (Canal Beagle). Harberton. Rio Grande.
<b>19-10-93</b>	-07.10 07.15-11.45 11.50-13.25 13.50-14.10 17.55-18.15 19.10-	Rio Grande. Rio Grande area. Rio Grande airport. Rio Gallegos. Lagunas de los Escarchados. El Calafate.
<b>20-10-93</b>	-06.50 08.25-15.20 16.00-17.40 18.35-	El Calafate. Los Glaciares N.P. Lagunas Punta Bandera. El Calafate.
<b>21-10-93</b>	-06.35 06.40-10.50 11.20-14.20 14.50-	El Calafate. El Calafate area. Rio Santa Cruz. El Calafate. 15.00-17.15 Laguna de los Cisnes.
<b>22-10-93</b>	-06.45 08.00-09.20 14.05-16.50 19.50-	El Calafate. Lagunas de los Escarchados. Rio Gallegos. Buenos Aires.

<b>23-10-93</b>	-16.35	Buenos Aires. 07.50-11.40 Costanera Sur N.R.
<b>24-10-93</b>	07.50-14.20 17.20-	Madrid (airport). Copenhagen.

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## ARGENTINA 1993 - A DIARY

**September 25th** We flew from Copenhagen to Buenos Aires on a discount-style Iberia flight. We were met by our guide for the first week, Ricardo, a keen birdwatcher operating the local agency responsible for our tour. Our first impression of Argentina was depressing, being installed in an old and slow bus and going through the endless outskirts of 11 million inhabitants Buenos Aires. Poor and poorly maintained houses, dirt and waste all over. Leaving the city behind, we noticed the fresh green bushes in the sun of the early spring - a strange contrast to the autumn rains we left at home.

We soon branched off from the main road to our destination of San Clemente del Tuyú along the dirt road to Magdalena to look for birds. The pampas is absolutely flat with cows in green fields behind barbed-wire fences, a hedgerow or a farm house here and there, and scattered thorny bushes. In the extensive farmland there were many small wetlands with rushes. On each side of the road there was a 20 meters wide belt with natural vegetation, marshes and pools in front of the fence - very good for birds. All birds were new and exciting to us. A Firewood-gatherer was singing from its immense stick-nest in the top of a lonely tree, and conspicuous and noisy Brown-and-Yellow Marshbirds were quarreling from the ditches. Elegant Long-winged Harriers were circling over a marsh where Maguari Storks were searching for food. A Giant Wood-Rail sneaked through the grass, turning cow teats around and picking beetles from below them. Too soon it got dark, and we drove to the out-of-season bathing resort of San Clemente del Tuyú.

**September 26th** We started by having Argentine breakfast - one small sweet sticky croissant each, minuscule pieces of toast and exactly one cup of coffee each. We spent the whole day in the Punta Rasa area just outside San Clemente. Punta Rasa is a biological reserve. It is a point on the sandy coast with dunes protecting a shallow, muddy lagoon. We stopped by a shallow pool with some low grassy marsh habitat and a few higher rushes. We found some snakes, including a fat 2 meters long Yarara, which even the photographers treated with some respect after Ricardo told us it was lethal, and a beautiful False Coral Snake, picked up by the tail as Ricardo told us it was not venomous. We searched the marsh for birds and got excellent views of South American Painted Snipe, flushed several times at close distance and flying with dangling legs before dropping back into the grass. A Hudson's Canastero ran away into cover and was very difficult to get a view of. In the afternoon we concentrated on the lagoon, where Hudsonian Godwit and White-rumped Sandpiper were the commonest waders. Many species of terns and gulls were also present, including the local Olrog's Gull.

**September 27th** We drove inland into the pampas and stopped by a lake surrounded by rushes. The sun was shining, the air was fresh, the water was deep blue, spring was in the air, and the birds were shovelers, wigeons and swans - so much reminding of a Danish wetland in April, were it not for the fact that the birds were Red Shovelers, Southern Wigeons and Black-necked Swans. And when we discovered the Rheas in the background any association to home was gone.

We drove on to Campo del Tuyú, which is a reserve in the pampas owned by the forestry department, Fundacion Silvestre de la Vida. The place is signposted from the main road to La Plata. We drove through the gate of a ranch, and from there the road winded through the flat grazed-down pampas that gradually got more marshy. White-faced Ibises flew up in flocks from the pools by the road, and Southern Screamers were numerous and tame. We took a long walk through the wetland area with rushes and pools and more extensive open water in the distance. Hundreds of Lesser Yellowlegs were constantly in the air. Coscoroba Swans were seen in distant flight. Roseate Spoonbills circled in the air above us. Scarlet-headed Blackbirds chased each other above the rushes. We crossed the wetlands and got out in the open, down-grazed pampas where we caught sight of two Armadillos. We started a chase and

soon encircled one. It crouched with its pink snout pointing right down as we approached it, and in the end we could pick it up and investigate it. In the afternoon we drove around in the pampas watching ducks and grebes in the pools along the roads.

**September 28th** We rose early in the morning for a last visit at Punta Rasa. We started birding along the boggy roadside, where we saw a lot of Plumbeous Rails. The Pampas Covies are numerous and annoying on a rail watch, being everywhere as movements between the tussocks. Then we tried a spot of a more flat, wet grassy habitat. We soon had a Dot-winged Crake running in front of us and encircled it. It escaped into a tussock. We kicked the tussock to get it out, but nothing happened and we concluded that the bird had got away. We turned to leave, when suddenly the crake came running out of the tussock, right between the legs of one of us. In the air above, there was a morning migration of thousands of White-faced Ibises in undulating bands and small groups of Whistling Herons giving their prolonged whistle. We had to leave early to drive the 325 kilometers to Buenos Aires, a whole day of driving without stops. From the bus we saw many birds in the ditches - in particular hundreds of Snail Kites, sitting in stems and bushes over the marshes all the way along the road. At one place we had fifty together in a swamp.

We left Buenos Aires in rain and arrived at Iguazú in sunshine. We flew in above endless plantations before descending over the rain forest. Toco Toucans were sitting in the trees just outside the airport. Here we met with our local guide, Miguel. The first amazing view of the waterfalls behind tropical trees and with the rain forest in the background made us feel like arriving to a land of fairy tales.

**September 29th** We woke up in the morning to another bright day. Miguel wanted to show us some special birds, such as Rusty-breasted Nunlet and Black-billed Scythebill, down the Macuco trail that starts from the ranger's hut opposite the hotel. But the many tame birds in the garden attracted our attention and it took hours to progress the first hundred meters down the track. Then the rain set in. And it rained for the next three days...

We hurried back the trail and sought shelter under a roof at the ranger's station. There we waited for a break that never came. Azara's Agouti appeared from the forest and nimbled from the plants in the clearing of the garden. Having waited several hours, Miguel arranged for a jeep to pick us up and drive us down to a more open area by a deserted airstrip to try to do some birdwatching. We stood on the body of the jeep, and as the rain fell hard on us we turned our faces away - except Miguel, who kept looking ahead and saw a Puma crossing the track in front of the car. At the airstrip, impressive forked lightnings were crossing the sky all the time. A pack of wet-through Anis sat in a bush, and in another bush we spotted a greyish flycatcher we were unable to identify in the rain. Then we returned.

In the afternoon the rain was not so heavy and we tried the Macuco Trail again. We had many fine birds such as a Spot-billed Toucanet flying in and sitting above us with a berry in its beak, Chestnut-eared Araçaris picking fruits from a tree, a fine male of Swallow-tailed Manakin etc. Despite the weather, we actually got long day lists in Iguazú due to periods of lighter rain. In the evening we came back to the hotel garden and went down to the far end of the lawn. A heavy bird was flying through the branches of the tall trees - a Black-throated Piping-Guan. It settled on a branch and walked carefully along it looking down and then flew away with the white wing-patches flashing. Another bird passed through the same way, and both guans were seen with the panorama of the waterfalls as background. They settled in the tall trees of a far-away islet. These 2 birds may have been the last of their species in the world. They live by the waterfall, in the middle of the tourist area, attracted by the fruits of their favourite tree. A chick was seen in the hotel garden near the museum two months before our visit.

The hotel is situated inside the Iguazú Falls National Park right on the edge of the falls. The situation is superb, and the hotel claims a five-star rank which certainly goes for the scenery. The rooms are luxurious, of course, but the place is self-important and lacks in atmosphere and service. The only restaurant in use was a cafeteria-like place with waiters in fine uniforms. We had expected Argentina to be a country where you could have good beef for dinner every day, but here the menu had three main courses to choose from: omelette, spaghetti and chicken. The second day we asked for beef. The waiters looked at us sceptically: yes, of course we could have beef, and soon large, tender beef steaks were brought in. It seemed that beef was so common that decent restaurants were ashamed to serve it.

**September 30th** Today, we visited the Brazilian side of the border. The Iguazú river with the Foz do Iguazú forms the border between Brazil and Argentina, and on both sides the area is a national park with rather large tracts of rain forest around. There are no formalities when crossing the border. In Brazil it was raining as much as in Argentina. We drove to above the waterfalls and watched the grey and roaring river forcefully rushing towards the rapids and disappearing in white clouds. We sat in a shelter for hours, discussing lighter areas in the sky and the potential for a clear up. Somebody always played the optimist's part, somebody always the pessimist's, and somebody always chose the opposite of the general opinion to stand out. Any possible remark on rain was said over and over again. The walk by the falls gives a splendid view where the entire river falls in an enormous crescent and also brings you close under the fall where the roaring water seems to come right down on you. By the falls we got sweet pictures of the bands of curious Coatis that became very obtrusive as soon as we indicated we might want to feed them. Dozens of them jumped upon our bags to stick their long noses into them, and we had them climbing up our legs for titbits. We tried a walk on the Pozo Preto Road (a long track into the forest starting from a ranger's office by the main road between the gate and the hotel) accompanied by an armed guard as the park prescribes, but we were rained back and didn't see much. As the rain became lighter in the afternoon we had a fine trip along another trail some 2-3 kilometers from the hotel to the right (when leaving the falls), ending by the river. Many good birds, such as Saffron Toucanet, Spot-backed Antshrike and two Solitary Tinamous walking for a long time on the path right in front of us.

**October 1st** We rose for early breakfast before the planned morning walk, but as it was still raining heavily we dropped it. We packed while watching the clouds and the Red-rumped Caciques quarreling around their woven nests in the palm trees by the balcony. The rain had really turned the falls on, wild and reddish-brown water falling down. It was quite another landscape than on the postcards, less harmonic, more powerful. Many of the paths and observation balconies were closed this morning as they were too dangerous. In the afternoon we tried a track starting from the airstrip into a less dense and less dripping part of the forest. Back at the airstrip, it stopped raining. The open area had turned into a lake since the day before yesterday and many heron species were present. A pipit we flushed was almost dismissed as a Yellowish - the usual species here - but then we noticed its vertical flight and further investigation proved it to be the little known Ochre-breasted Pipit. The sudden sunshine brought many beautiful butterflies out and the birds became active for our last half hour. We left Iguazú in bright sunshine.

It was late when we arrived to our stylish and old-fashioned hotel Lancaster in the centre of Buenos Aires. Night is the time to see Buenos Aires. The city comes to life, the streets are full of people, and lights brighten the life of the streets while the darkness masks the decay. Shops are open late. Big, noisy halls with gambling machines attract the young. The traffic is undisciplined, red light is not respected, the right of the audacious is the only rule, and pedestrians are left to take care of their lives themselves.

**October 2nd** We flew to Salta in the Andean foothills in the morning and were received by

our new guide Roberto, who followed us for the rest of the journey. Roberto is a portly man with a white beard - one of Argentina's leading ornithological scientists. He had deep insight and keen opinions on many topics. An expert in bird vocalizations, he followed any bird uttering a sound with great enthusiasm, crossing barbed wire fences and rocks on the way, never giving up and calling us up steep mountains we had just descended from as he finally traced our birds. Recording! The key was to be silent we soon learned. Roberto had the tape recorder ready, the microphone with the wooden revolver handle in his stretched arm pointing towards a chirp in the bushes. A typical scientist, he forgot everything for his devotion. In those days, he was collecting Rufous-collared Sparrow dialects from different parts of Argentina and now and then chased his target far beyond the hills after we had entered the bus ready to go. Julio was the driver of our slow and uncomfortable - but mountain-going bus. He had a tough job, rising early in the mornings, arriving late in the evenings, cleaning the bus, buying gas and food, but never complaining and always helpful.

We drove down from the foothills into the chaco. This is a dry bushland covering much of central North Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay and southern Brazil. We stopped in an area called Palomitas at a small side track where we started looking for the many special bird species of the chaco, called in by tape recordings of their voices, one after the other.

In the middle of the almost uninhabited chaco lies J. V. Gonzáles. A dusty, poor, sleepy town with our Hotel Mallorca being the only hotel and its saloon the only meeting place: regulars sitting at their tables drinking and playing domino, three whores at their table waiting for customers, serious men doing business with papers on the table. The landlord walked around with the only portable phone in town and looked self-important, and a blackboard with price quotations on the wall pointed to Mallorca as the place where deals were done. We were shown to our rooms via a narrow staircase passing a patio with potted plants between all kinds of rubbish. The rooms were so narrow that the suitcases could only be opened on the beds and the doors were hanging on one hinge only. The rooms smelled of insect powder - against the bugs we were told. They might have meant the cockroaches, but we all thought of something worse. A far-away place, although the prices in the bar were well up to the high Argentinian standards. Anyway, the meals were good and the service kind.

**October 3rd** The whole day in the chaco. As yesterday the sky was overcast and the weather cool so the birds were active and vocal all day. Normally, the sun shines merciless on the chaco. The landscape is flat and dominated by thorny bushes, some of which had tiny green leaves as the rainy season was approaching, whereas others were still naked. Many cacti grow between the bushes, large Opuntia-types and smaller species creeping on the earth. A large pineapple-like bromeliad that grew on the ground had sharp barbs on the stiff leaves. We kept mostly to the roads and called the birds out with the recorder, as we soon learned that the aggressive herbs of the chaco make walking inside it difficult. Whenever the sun broke through for a short period, lots of little flies appeared and then vanished again with the sun. Ticks were abundant. The dust was thick - we sank in to above the ankles and dust clouds whirled up on every step. We had many fine birds that day. The Crested Gallito sings in the morning. There were two or three singing together and we excited them with the recorder, getting glimpses of them between the bushes and at last even made them cross the road. They are cock-like, with a crest, raised tail and powerful running. We called in a pair of Scimitar-billed Woodcreepers, that were very active and called wildly. We had White-barred Piculets sitting along the long thorns and pecking woodpecker-like. A bubbling song could be heard in the distance. A Black-legged Seriema calling for partners to start their communal song, Roberto told us. We tried to follow the sound, but the bird moved away from us as fast as we could walk.

Whenever we felt it was near, it silenced, and when it sang again it was far away again. We could not get a view of it, but during our long search we flushed several Quebracho Crested Tinamous at our feet.

**October 4th** Up at four in the morning for the drive to El Rey National Park. We had planned

to be there at dawn, but since driving as usual took longer than expected, we birded somewhere along the road at daybreak and had Great Rufous Woodcreeper, Black-banded Woodcreeper, Sooty-fronted Spinetail on the forest floor, and many Turquoise-fronted Amazons flying out. The landscape of El Rey is high chaco, a forest savannah consisting of high deciduous trees with the crowns almost touching each other, and an understory of chaco-like vegetation. The naked branches were covered with the green lichens and bromeliads of the South American montane forest. The landscape is in the easternmost foothills of the Andes, the elevation of headquarters is 930 meters. The birds are a mixture of dryland species from the low chaco and montane forest species from further up. The national park is reached on a long road through rolling farmland with green pastures where pigs, chicken, cattle and horses seem to roam freely. A swollen dead cow at the roadside had attracted a lot of Black Vultures. Soon after the entrance of the national park there is a little lake that is good for birdwatching. We stopped and had our breakfast watching Anhinga, Muscovy Duck, Chestnut-capped Blackbird and a Rufous-sided Crake in the reeds. The parks headquarters are situated in an area of houses and green lawns. Once there was accommodation for guests, but the hotel has been closed down recently. The area is very good for some of the larger birds that are accustomed to people and easily approached. We heard the Red-legged Seriemas singing in duet from far away when we arrived. Down by the little houses, Dusky-legged Guans were seen at close range. Some forty birds ran on the ground or flew up in the trees where they walked along the branches watching us with wary red eyes in the velvet-black face. When the Seriemas sang again, we went to the lawn where we could see the pair standing together and singing on the highest point at some distance. While approaching we were distracted by first an adult King Vulture soaring at low height with the Black Vultures and then an adult Andean Condor crossing over at close range. Our first Condor, and the closest we ever got. The Seriemas were walking along the edge of the dense, scrubby understory of the forest. They seemed to be rather shy, walking carefully with delicate steps, a strange bird with feathers protruding above the bill, bristles, and delicately coloured: brownish grey with a blue face and red legs.

In the afternoon we drove to San Salvador de Jujuy in light rain. Our hotel, the Alto la Vina, was situated on a cliff with a fine view of the river and the distant town. We were the only guests in the hotel and the place that had once been a fine hotel was in decay and contributed to our sad impression of Argentina. It was as if the country was on its way down, its people struck by misfortune. I had expected an inherently rich country that had got rid of the generals and restored democracy, coping with the economy and bringing the country up, but that was not the reality we saw and heard. The shanty towns around the cities were quite new - they talk about the africanization of Argentina. Railways have been closed down and hotels stood empty. The middle class has been driven to poverty by first the inflation and then the skyrocketing prices caused by the monetary policy of linking the peso to the dollar.

**October 5th** Calilegue National Park lies in the forested Andean slopes of the mistbelt zone at around 1200 meters. Another early morning rise to drive the two-and-a-half hours in darkness. We stopped at dawn in a landscape where the savannah had turned into forest. In a tree top a group of Golden-collared Macaws were picking dry seeds, holding them in their feet while tearing the shells off before eating them. Migrations of Rotschild's Swift passed over. The road into the park is not passable in wet conditions, and even the little shower yesterday afternoon had affected it. As we winded up the narrow track on the steep slope the road became worse, and the bus swayed and got out of control. We had to stop and walked up in the park to the first ranger station and a little above it. We covered the 1000-1300 meters altitude range.

Calilegue is one of the most beautiful places we visited. Slope after slope with montane forest with a distant square rocky top beyond. The forest seemed undisturbed in the entire area. The sun was shining from a blue sky - a rare scenery in an Andean cloud forest. The forest is much richer and more moist than the forests above or below. The trunks and branches of the

large trees were covered by lichens, mosses, brackens and bromeliads, and many of the epiphytes were flowering along the branches. High in the sky an immature Solitary eagle passed over. All along the Andes considered a rare and difficult bird, but in Calilegue it is seen at almost every visit. On the moist slopes, White-bellied Antpittas were constantly singing their two-toned bell-like song, but endless sessions of play-back revealed only glimpses of the birds as they moved around. Red-tailed Comets were common, attractive birds with the flashing red tail longer than the shining green body. We found a nest of Ocellated Piculet in a hole, where both parents came to feed the young. We saw a Blue-headed Trogon male sitting quietly at low height watching us. A flock of Swallow-tailed Kites passed over and then soared over the slopes. A rustle in the leaves - and as we watched an open patch through the undergrowth a White-throated Quail-Dove walked through. Calilegue is famed for its Red-faced Guans that live in the high end of the park (1700 m). When the sun came through, and the road dried up and our bus made it to the ranger station with our lunch, we got optimistic and decided to give them a try. However, higher up the road soon got worse and we had to give up. We picked up many ticks. An effective advise is to drown them in mayonnaise!

**October 6th** By the Laguna de Yala side road 10-15 kilometers from San Salvador the road follows a stream through a low alder forest. Here we found a pair of Rufous-throated Dipper foraging on the stones in typical dipper manner. They had their nest in the bank. We continued up the road to the Laguna Rodeo Provincial Reserve (2050 meters) with a lake without birds surrounded by a dry scrubbery where we saw many Fulvous-headed Brush-Finches. The reserve seems not to be created for wildlife. A little down the road we had lunch by some low alder scrub. Roberto spotted some guans, which could only have been Red-faced Guans at that altitude. However, a long search of the slopes did not bring us into contact with them. Everywhere along the narrow Andean roads, there are plates commemorating people killed in accidents. At this spot, a chap was killed last Christmas day, the wreck of his truck still lying down in the gully. In another place a whole busful of people had their monument.

We drove up to Humahuaca, ascending to 3000 meters. Humahuaca is an Indian town with narrow paved streets and houses with carved wooden doors and blinds. The rustic low church built in rough stones and the tower with its arches were very appealing. Old women were wearing big hats and red woolen stockings, whereas the young were dressed in international style. We had a local style dinner at a restaurant in town. Empanadas - baked filled rolls of dough - as the starter, a maize-flour-based side dish wrapped in maize leaves, goat for the main dish, a rich maize soup for those still hungry, and a sweet green preserved squash for desert. A fine meal, unusual in Argentina, where the favourite dish must be meat beaten flat and served with bread, common in both our lunch packets and for dinner throughout the Andes. The band was playing Andean tunes on panpipes and Andean horns. The eyes of the playing Indians were sparkling as they performed their music. People from the street congregated outside and pressed their noses against the windows to watch. When the band had left a group of musicians came in and presented themselves to us: they had heard that birdwatchers had come to town and they wanted to play a tune of their own called "the lapwing" for us. We were in good mood and felt we could really image the lapwing during the performance.

**October 7th** A day scheduled for travelling with birding stops along the road from Humahuaca to La Quiaca at almost 4000 meters, right on the Bolivian border. Just outside Humahuaca we stopped by a quebrado with columnar cacti where we had many Cream-backed Canasteros and Brown-backed Mockingbirds. Soon after we were too high for cacti, and the landscape turned into a barren desert of stones and soil with grass tufts and small bushes. In a gorge at 3500 meters (28 kilometers north of Humahuaca) where the road ascends steeply we had a stop with many species of Sierra-Finches (including one with a red back which somebody claimed they saw, at first dismissed since Red-backed Sierra-Finch does not occur in Argentina - but later we discovered that this very gorge is a known site for it). We also had

Moreno's Bare-eyed Ground-Dove and Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch. Above the gorge we entered the puna. It is a flat high steppe with low grass and only some distant bluish hills and the thin air reminding you that this is the high Andes. Sheep, goats and llamas are the domestic animals up here and probably responsible for the down-grazed and barren aspect of the area. North of Abra Pampa there is a lake (Laguna Rontayuca) on the right-hand side (going north) where we had many high Andean wetland species.

La Quiaca is an ugly town lacking atmosphere. The town is a site for Citron-headed Yellow-Finch which is a localized bird from the Bolivian highlands. Roberto told us they were found in quebrados outside town, but since we had a map from an American birding report we ignored him and went to the rubbish dump. Having searched in vain between garbage and filth and incredulous slum dwellers watching us, we tried the open land outside town. A cold highland rain was pouring down on us, while we walked on the cinders-like rocks avoiding the shit, as this seemed to be the local toilet. A whistle from far away, and we had to hurry to see what they had found: a lot of interesting Yellow-Finches appealing to our fantasy. But when we later consulted the literature we had to conclude they were juvenile Greenish Yellow-Finches. The main reason for going to La Quiaca was our belief that the back road to Los Pozuelos was the fastest. However, Julio preferred the main road towards Humahuaca (the worst part of it), so La Quiaca was waste of time, since Los Pozuelos should have been visited from Humahuaca instead.

**October 8th** Up at four to go to Los Pozuelos in morning mist and chill over the highlands. Los Pozuelos is a national park at 3700 meters comprising a shallow saline lake with lots of waterfowl (such as three species of Flamingos and both large Coots) and the surrounding flat altiplano where Puna Rhea and Vicuñas are found. A few grey farm houses with aggressive dogs lie in the reserve, and tame cows, sheep and llamas graze the puna together with the wildlife. We entered from the south and followed the road west of the lake in an open area where we had Grey-bellied Seedsnipe on the road and many of the elegant Vicuñas and Puna Rheas. From the village of Lagunilla, a path goes through the valley to the west for some 4 kilometers to the lake of Laguna Larga. The northern ridge of the valley is good for earthcreepers and we had several Plain-breasted Earthcreepers and Rock Earthcreepers. The Laguna Larga was full of birds. There were many Giant Coots at close range, Andean Coots, a few Andean Geese, many ducks, Silvery Grebes all over and Wilson's Phalaropes nodding and turning while swimming between the larger waterbirds. At the shore we had Andean Avocet and Puna Plover between the Flamingos - which were mostly Chilean with a few Andean - and in the low bushes at the shore we found Golden-spotted Ground-Dove. Then we drove up to the view point at the large Laguna de los Pozuelos. It turned out to be a huge white salt pan, a few little dust-devils dancing far away in the shimmer, and one silly Andean Goose standing in the middle of the emptiness. The laguna was dry. This is a regular feature of flamingo habitats, but we were very disappointed because we had looked forward to it as a highlight. 'Everybody else' sees James' Flamingo here together with many more Andean Flamingos than we saw, and a lucky few see Horned Coot in Laguna Larga, which they often abandon.

**October 9th** Abra Santa Laura is a pass at 1600 meters where the old road between San Salvador de Jujuy and Salta crosses the ridge. The habitat here is good forest of almost the same character as in Calilegue, although the Santa Laura forest was less green because the trees had not yet come into leaf. On the way up to the pass we had a brief stop at Quebrado san Lorenzo which is a water reservoir by the road. Here we got our only sight of Tawny-headed Swallow. At the pass we had forest species such as Rough-legged Tyrannulet, Greater Pewee and Plumbeous Tyrant which we did not see in other places. We had siesta at the pleasant out-of-town hotel Huaico. In the hot hour of noon we visited Salta, a fine provincial town in colonial style. Three squares with palms, orange trees and benches and a monument each - at the first the cathedral with the heavy blue domes, at the second the provincial legislative institution (a decorated palace) and by the third the police headquarters resembling a fort with

ornamental embrasures and a canon at the gate. In the afternoon we drove back to Abra Santa Laura. Hundreds of Mitred Parakeets showed up on their evening migration in flocks high in the sky. We waited until darkness to listen for owls. A Höy's Screech-Owl was calling, we played back and called it in and caught it in the torch light. A beautiful red phase bird enlightened as in full daylight.

**October 10th** Today's destination was the dry valleys in the Andes. We drove up through a steep rocky valley with impressive formations of stately columnar cacti, where little rivers simply crossed the road. Two picturesque cowboys in broad black hats and red ponchos were the only human beings we met on our way up to an area well above 2000 meters. Here the landscape consisted of small ploughed fields with a few grey farm houses and low scrub on the slopes. We found what we searched for - a group of three of the rare and local Rufous-bellied Saltator, and while looking for them we had a lot of other good things, such as Ornate Tinamous running in the fields, Andean Tinamous flushed in the scrub, many Plain-capped and one White-browed Ground-Tyrant in the fields probably on their spring migration southwards, Dot-fronted Woodpecker and Tufted Tit-tyrant at a distance of 1 meter, a Peregrine inducing panic in the flocks of Black-winged Ground-Doves and much more.

We crossed the pass with circling Condors and dead horses and came down to an immense plateau with columnar cacti - the Los Cardones National Park. The park is created because of the cacti and they really are impressive. Up to six meters high, some of them just a single column, some of them branched. They stand all over as far as you can see and you keep driving through the cactus plain for hours. A few were flowering with big yellowish flowers at the top. We saw a few dead ones, where the thick, dead fibrous bark falls off and leaves a tiny porous wooden trunk behind. It all gives an impression of slow growth and old age. The sun was burning as we took a walk in the desert and found the Sandy Gallito. A pale tapaculo that runs fast on the ground - tail cocked up, seeking cover in each bush before the next open stretch. They are very funny to watch. Downhill from the plateau the bushes are higher, and farms, hedgerows and fields start to appear. Here we saw 700 Burrowing Parrots at their drinking site at a ditch with water. They fly with deep, slow wingbeats, very unlike parrots.

**October 11th** We started the day north of Cacti with a stroll in the quebrados crossing the road. A quebrado with a water course with bushes, rushes, fields and irrigation canals had some interesting birds. We got excellent views of the Giant Hummingbird that had been elusive hitherto: humming in slow motion in front of the yellow flowers, with only its wings propelling and aggressively chasing other birds away. We also had nice views of White-tipped Plantcutters.

The drive to Cafayate took almost the whole day at our slow pace on the bad roads. We travelled through a scenic landscape with rounded greyish-pink sandstone cliffs reminding us of a western scenery, and indeed many westerns are filmed here because Argentina is more western-like than the US West itself. But the land was devoid of birds, at least in the afternoon heat. The grape fields signalled our arrival at Cafayate which lies in the winery district responsible for the best wine we tasted.

**October 12th** We left Cafayate in darkness, leaving my one travel bag behind in the lobby of the hotel because it was overlooked when the bus was packed. I got a lot of promises that it could easily be sent to Buenos Aires. Arriving in Buenos Aires ten days later, I received only vague explanations why nothing had happened. I never saw it again.

El Infernillo is the pass on the road to San Martin de Tucuman. There are three zones that are interesting for birdwatching: the grassland at the highest point at 3200 meters, the alder forest on the slopes before Tafi de Valle at 2300 meters and the descent through the mist belt forest. We were at the top as it became light. We went for a long walk following a little valley with a stream to the left (going south). The landscape is rolling hills with tufts of high grass,

probably a pristine habitat burnt or grazed down everywhere else. The bunch grass is the habitat of the Scribble-tailed Canastero, a rare bird known from a few scattered localities along the Andes. We found at least three birds. On the slopes we also had Buff-breasted Earthcreeper, Puna Canastero, Slender-billed Miner, Paramo Pipit etc. and at the bottom of the valley by the water there were many White-browed Tapaculos. Back at the road, a pair of Grisons was living between the rocks. They were curious - head up and watch us, down again, head and neck up and watch, down again, head and forelegs up, down again. Entire animal up and watch us, and down for good. They probably prey on the many Cavies in the pass. The alder forest is found in the inhabited area. At a waterworks with a fence, we entered a gorge between slopes with dry alder forest and a thick scrubby understory. This is the home of the Tucuman Mountain-Finch, a very local species known only from a few localities around San Martin de Tucuman. In a scrub, a bird was calling and Erik and I climbed the slope to get it out. In the meantime, the rest of the group saw a Tucuman Mountain-Finch high up on the opposite slope. So 2 persons had to make it up the (almost) vertical slope, clinging to tufts and branches. The bird is a skulker, and since we did not have a recording of its voice, we tried playing the Scribble-tailed Canastero instead, and our bird popped up to see what happened! A beautiful story -but actually we found Tucuman Mountain-Finches back in the valley as well. Yellow-striped Brush-finch was (another) common and skulking bird of the low scrub with a similar clicking call. The sunshine was followed dark clouds and rain, as we descended through the magnificent forest along a rapid stream. Several pairs of Torrent Duck live here and we had fine views of these beautiful birds from the bus, as they strode up the wild stream between the rocks. As the rain became worse we had to leave the fine forest unbirded.

**October 13th** After a night in Buenos Aires, we flew to Trelew in Patagonia. We expected Patagonia in spring to be a cold place and were surprised to experience it as the hot spot of the journey with temperatures of up to 31 degrees centigrade in Valdes. A strong and dry enervating wind was constantly blowing. Wildlife is the main attraction of Patagonia. Posters in the airport were depicting Penguins, Whales and Elephant Seals. Patagonia seemed more wealthy and less worn than other regions of Argentina. While there, we had a local tourist guide with us, Graciela - or call-me-Grace as her American-style guide education had taught her to say. Chic and natural whenever her self confidence sufficed, as when showing us fossile shark teeth and talking about experiences with Penguins and oil spills, but in other situations falling back on an unbearable artificial language and attitude.

The first afternoon we visited the sewage ponds of Trelew, shallow ponds with dikes and hedgerows of poplars between them - and many waterbirds. Then we drove inland in the farmlands along Rio Chubut near Gaiman. Our most interesting sighting was a colony of Burrowing Parrots of the southern race which is brighter coloured than the Andean form. They had their burrows in a steep sandstone cliff and a few birds were walking in and out of there, while others were flying around in the area.

**October 14th** We set out in the morning to go to Punta Tombo. The land there is dry heath with thorny bushes. On the way we found a White-throated Cacholote at its nest: a globular 60 centimeters woven structure of thorny twigs, hanging from the branches of a thorny bush, with an entrance tube on one side. The bird was sitting on top of it. We passed a dry mud pan with low grass between the bushes and stopped to look for the conspicuous Chocolate-vented Tyrant - a large, terrestrial flycatcher with a characteristic wing pattern, known to flock with waders, and actually some were running on the pan in the company of a Tawny-throated Dotterel. There were also several Rusty-backed Monjitas, a Least Seedsnipe and the ubiquitous Negritos. Probably a flock of migrants attracted by a good spot. Just before Punta Tombo we saw a Lesser Rhea with a brood of medium-sized brown-and-buff striped chicks.

Punta Tombo harbours a colony of half a million Magellanic Penguins. There is a visitor's path where you can walk through the colony down to the coast. The shore itself is mostly rocky, but the penguins prefer to land where there is a patch of gravel beach. The burrows are

dug in the bush land behind, preferably under the bushes, which are having a hard time - and hence large parts of the rookery is barren with penguin's heads protruding from the burrows and penguins standing all over the place. Walking through the colony you can see the eggs inside the burrows. By the beach, the Penguins were bathing and preening and could be followed while swimming beneath the surface. Sometimes Rockhopper or Macaroni Penguins join the colony, but we did not see any. A pair of White-headed Steamer-Ducks was sleeping on the beach, woke up, and waddled to the water with heavy steps, lying deep and diving between the reefs. In the afternoon we drove to Puerto Madryn at the base of the Valdes peninsula. Here we stayed two nights at the same hotel for the first time in nine days.

**October 15th** The Valdés peninsula was a highlight. The landscape is a barren semi-desert with hardy, low bushes. The entire peninsula, about a tenth the area of Denmark, is owned by a single estancia, the owner of which also possesses vast properties in other parts of Argentina. The area is used for sheep raising, but it is so extensive that you only now and then pass a few sheep while driving. Guanacos and Lesser Rheas are commonly seen. In a patch of grass between the bushes we saw a group of Maras. We spent the morning around the isthmus looking for the few birds found there and saw the aberrant Straight-billed Earthcreeper, Carbonated Sierra-Finches in characteristic display flight, little Patagonian Canasteros crouching underneath the thorny bushes at a distance of half a meter, the curious and abundant Elegant-crested Tinamous, and the elusive Darwin's Nothura hiding at our feet even when we believed it had vanished.

The sea mammals are the main attraction of Valdes. On the eastern coast, there is a sandy beach beneath the cliffs, protected from the sea by a flat green reef to the coast. Driving along the coast we stopped at Punta Hercules. From above we had good views of the Sea Lions and Elephant Seals. The Patagonian Sea Lions are lion-like, the bulls yellowish-brown with large heads and manes and angry faces, alert, guarding their harems. The Elephant Seals were lying on the beach as flattened grey balloons of fat, only now and then raising the head and quivering their trunks. The silvery grey babies were on the sand, apparently alone. A young bull tried to rape a baby that escaped a few meters, squalling. After a break the scene was repeated. Not much happened in the colonies, but red wounds and deep scars on the bulls told of fierce fights. Southern Giant Petrels patrolled the coast and rested on the water. Patagonian Yellow-Finch was found on the cliffs. We continued to Punta Cero, where a staircase leads down to the beach where you get within 40 meters of the Elephant Seals. Unfortunately, a sandstorm was blowing.

Then we drove to Puerto Pirámide, from where the whale-watch boats are operated. The bays at Valdes are used by the Southern Right-Whales. 5-600 of the world population of some 3,000 come here during the austral winter to mate and give birth. The boat was small, but did not need to go far since the first whales were found less than a kilometer away right by the coastal cliffs. The meeting with the whales was awe-inspiring. First the long, awkward, pointed noses covered with blots coming up. Then the little triangular blow. At last the huge, wet, smooth back and the tail shearing the surface. We saw a mother and a calf together, then two single whales, all seemingly appreciating the company of the boat, keeping to it and diving under it. The mother and the calf were feeding with exposed baleens in the surface, revealing their enormous arched mouths. When we were heading back, called in by radio because of an upcoming storm, the climax we had not dared to expect occurred: a breaching whale. The huge creature rose vertically from the surface and more than half its body got exposed before it lost momentum and fell down on the side with a splash, the flippers swaying in the surface. As a finale, the tail was raised above the water.

**October 16th** A morning flight took us to Ushuaia on Tierra del Fuego, passing over blue fjords on the approach before quickly turning into the valley for a rough landing on the short runway. We were received by the local birder Domingo, call-me-Mingo, with a black polar-

explorer-style beard. Six degrees, fresh air. The pleasant little town reminded me of northern Norway with its wooden houses, its situation by the green bay and the mountains behind. Our hotel, hosteria Monte Cervantes, was a cozy and pleasant place, a wooden building with bays and chilly rooms. Ushuaia is the southernmost town in the world. A pioneering place founded 20 years ago, the settlers tempted by tax and customs exemptions which are now gradually taken away due to the general economical crisis. The town is full of cars although there is nowhere to go. We were taken to a restaurant serving imported beers at the price of mineral water (much to the annoyance of those who did not find out until they had ordered the latter).

The afternoon was scheduled for high altitude species. We went up the mountain behind the town and took the lift to the timberline by the Martial Glacier. The fine weather of the morning had given way to a snowstorm. We went for the White-bellied Seedsnipes that live here but are difficult to spot because of their perfect camouflage and confident relying on it. We spread out into the area of grass, rocks and scrubbery with gnarled old trunks, very difficult to go through. As the snowstorm got worse we did not see anything.

**October 17th** We woke up to a raw and wintery light with low, lead-coloured clouds and snow covering the ground. We started on the Ushuaia refuse dump - a reliable site for White-throated Caracara. We felt cold and started wondering whether the entire Tierra del Fuego stay was to become a failure. Mingo suggested we went down towards the sea by the estancia Rio Pipo because the high mountain birds tend to descend there in bad weather. He was right. On the snow-covered field there were flocks of Yellow-bridled Finch and Black-chinned Siskin as well as loose groups of Ground-Tyrants, both Black-faced and the larger Ochre-naped. These were the birds we had sought for in vain yesterday in the alpine zone. Not only did Mingo know where the birds used to be, he could also predict where they would be under extreme conditions. In addition, we enjoyed some tame and beautiful geese. Both Upland Goose and Ashy-headed Goose are widespread in Tierra del Fuego, but these were our first fine sightings of these delicately coloured birds. Down by the sea we saw the marine Kelp Goose.

Tierra del Fuego National Park is an area to the west of Ushuaia on the Chilean border, with forests, lakes, mountains and protected fiords. The forest is Nothofagus - the southern beech - growing 15 meters tall, with high, grey trunks and very small leaves. They stood close with fresh green leaves. Mingo whistled owl's calls to attract passerines and knocked stones on the tree trunks to imitate Woodpecker drumming. We had Austral Pygmy Owl, Thorn-tailed Rayaditos and White-throated Treerunner. But the best bird of the forest is the Magellanic Woodpecker. Near the main park office, in an area with high trees and fallen trunks, we saw a group of one female and three males (they keep together in families) working on the trunks - the male with red hammerhead, the female with a curly black crest. The weather had cleared, and we spent a splendid afternoon by the fiord, where the heavy Flightless Steamer-Ducks were performing their "steaming" - running fast over the water surface, propelling their short wings.

**October 18th** In the early morning we gave the Martial Glacier area another try, but in vain as the snow was lying much too deep. Then we set out for the boat trip. Tourist boats on the Beagle Channel are operated from Ushuaia. Cormorant colonies can be reached just outside Ushuaia and most seabird species can be seen on a short trip. To see Penguins you must take a long tour reaching Harberton. We had a good boat to ourselves with a warm cabin for rest and an upper deck for birdwatching. We sailed close to the cormorant rookeries. The Imperial Shags live on the top of little rocks in the middle of the sea. Their nests are heaps of kelp with only a bill's length in between. Often the centre of these islets is occupied by a colony of Sea Lions and stupid white Snowy Shearwaters walk around between them. A stench of mixed Sea Lion and fishy seabird shit reaches the boat when lying in the lee side of the rocks. These rough and wind-swept rocks are also homes to Rufous-collared Sparrows. The Rock Cormorants have their colonies on tiny shelves on the steep slopes, one nest on each shelf. On the

water, Rock Cormorants normally are met with alone, while Imperial Shags fish in flocks and look much like grebes. The Beagle Channel is a narrow, protected strait. We sailed between snow-covered mountains, the snow coming almost down to sea level and the green *Nothofagus* forest. Black-browed Albatrosses were often seen with the mountains and the forest as a background. Only few seabird species were seen - Southern Fulmars here and there, Magellanic Diving-Petrel was common, and we saw one Cape Petrel. The penguin island is low with sandy shores and bushes on the top. The colony is not large. A special attraction is the larger southern penguin species that are sometimes present. We found one big fat Gentoo Penguin seemingly lying on its nest of little twigs on the ground. A few Gentoo Penguins are known to breed here and some years King Penguins are observed at the colony as well. We landed at Harberton and drove the long and beautiful way across the island to Rio Grande.

**October 19th** The eastern coast of Tierra del Fuego is very different from the moist and forested southern, much like a colder version of barren Patagonia. We had a half day for bird-watching and used every minute of it. We started by two shallow lakes in the steppe, one on each side of the dirt road to El Salvador, 3 kilometers from Rio Grande. On the shores of the larger lake to the right we found a Magellanic Plover - an aberrant shorebird which feeds while stepping quickly in the mud of the lakeshore and turning around themselves. We walked half-way around the lake where Magellanic Oystercatchers cocked up their tails in their greeting ceremonies, and Magellanic Snipes performed their aerial display. On the slopes on the far side, we saw the shy Patagonian Canastero in some little bushes. Afterwards we went to the Rio Chico area 15-20 kilometers northwest of town on route 3. The area consists of low grassy hills and is one of the few known mainland sites of the vanishing Ruddy-headed Goose. They are decreasing - in contrast to the other geese which are abundant - the start of their decline coinciding with foxes being introduced to Tierra del Fuego. We spent a lot of time looking through the many geese, with distant female Upland Geese looking rather much like our target. After we had finally given up and left for the airport, two Ruddy-headed Geese were discovered from the bus when they flew up and landed further away on the meadows, where we got telescope views of them.

We flew the short distance to Rio Gallegos and started the almost five hours bus ride across South America. Hours of driving through a flat, barren landscape, the most interesting sight being a Patagonian Tinamou. The plains raise imperceptibly from sea level. Near El Calafate at 800 meters is the Laguna de los Escarchados. A shallow reddish lake in the flat steppe. This is the place from where the Hooded Grebe was first described in 1974. Sometimes they are present in large numbers, sometimes they migrate out of the area. From the different reports we had not been able to establish a pattern of its occurrence, and Roberto was not sure of its migrations either. We ascertained that the birds were not present and drove the rest of the way to El Calafate in the blue mountains.

**October 20th** Los Glaciares National Park is a park in the high mountains with spectacular glaciers and a forested zone with species of Chilean affinities. We had splendid sunshine on the scenery. On our way to the park we saw the pretty Spectacled Duck in some small pools. Approaching the park, groves of *Nothofagus* start to appear between the fields and in this landscape near the entrance we had Chilean Flicker and Austral Parakeet. In the park, the Moreno glacier can be seen entering the scenic lake dotted with white icebergs in slow drift. The *Nothofagus* forest is high and dense here and our dendrologist, Herluf, who had looked forward to this during the entire journey more than enjoyed it. The attraction to most visitors is the glacier itself, and it is worth coming for. It is alive, a parade of ice floes coming down, all the time cracking and groaning. We even saw the glacier calving, an entire iceberg breaking free and tumbling slowly into the water, revealing a colour of deep sapphire blue quite different from the white icebergs in the lake, and sending rolling waves slowly out across the blank surface of the water. We watched for Condors all day and were surprised not to see any as they should be numerous here. We found them where the landscape becomes open when leaving the park. One Condor was standing on the ground near a carcass at some

distance from the road, but did not dare to approach it due to our presence. It was an adult bird, helmet on its head, and suddenly it spread out its enormous wings. Another 22 Condors were soaring over the mountain slopes, some of them coming rather close, taking interest in the carcass, but unwilling to land. What a good-bye to this marvellous bird! Down from the mountains we made a stop by Lagunas Punta Bandera - wetlands with large reedbeds and surfaces of open water, where we enjoyed many fine waterbirds, and saw the difficult-to-find Many-colored Rush-Tyrant coming out in front of the reeds.

**October 21st** Having had such a fine day in the park yesterday, we decided to do something completely different today. As there are no other roads up to the park, we drove along the Lago Argentina, visiting the dry scrubland there and in the area where the river leaves the lake. By the cliffs at the lake we saw Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant, definitely local breeders, and the more restless and shy Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant, probably on migration southwards. We saw a Burmeister's Skunk early in the morning, otherwise the day did not give much, and the dry and down-grazed landscapes were not much of an experience either.

In the afternoon we tried the wetlands near el Calafate, actually a kind of park with walking paths around lakes with little islands and some rushes. The sun was still high on the sky at five. Crested Ducks had little ducklings. Andean Ruddy Ducks were in display, the drakes drumming fast with the blue bills on their raised breast, and a few Lake Ducks in between were revealed by their different display, with mechanical stretch-neck and raise-bill postures. Silvery Grebes were dancing in pairs running upright together over the surface. During our stay the spring had progressed, while back home in Denmark the darkness of the opposite turn of the seasons was waiting.

**October 22nd** A day of travel. Once again we stopped at Lagunas de los Escarchados. Grebes had arrived since our previous visit, but alas, they proved to be Silvery Grebes, when we set up the telescope. We had Magellanic Plover at the shore and Least Seedsnipes were common and tame in the area. Back in Buenos Aires we said good-bye to Roberto and gave him "The Birds of the High Andes" as a commemoration of Danish birdwatching.

**October 23rd** We had half a day in Buenos Aires before our plane left, and a half day is well spent in Costanera Sur Nacional Reserve. The area is situated close to the centre of the town, shielded from the Rio de la Plata by dikes. The reserve consists of shallow wetlands with lakes, reedbeds and bushes. Paths are criss-crossing the area, providing excellent views of the birds. It is really a splendid place for waterbirds: groups of Masked Duck lying in duckweed so thick that they can hardly dive, the secretive Black-headed Duck swimming from one reedbed to another, Southern Scremers with newly hatched yellow chicks on an islet, Sulphur-bearded Spinetails in the bushes, many Coypus sitting together on little islets probably of their own construction, Swans, Coots, Ducks, Gallinules, Grebes, all in good numbers and at close range. After a walk between the best lakes some of us declared that we had 'swept' the area and went back to pack, while a few pushed on through the grass- and bushland and were rewarded by a Stripe-backed Bittern walking in the swamp, a Little Nightjar settling on a branch after being flushed and a Black-headed Parakeet picking fruits from a bush, peeling them while holding them in its claw. The high quality of the area left only little time for normal sightseeing in the distinguished city of Buenos Aires.

## LIST OF BIRDS.

The taxonomy used in this list is mainly based on T. Narosky & D. Yzurieta: Birds of Argentina & Uruguay (1993).

**GENTOO PENGUIN** (*Pygoscelis papua*).

1 on nest Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**MAGELLANIC PENGUIN** (*Spheniscus magellanicus*).

3000 Punta Tombo, 5 Isla de los Pajaros, 60 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**GREATER RHEA** (*Rhea americana*).

58 Campo del Tuyú.

Note: Some of the farms hold native Rhea's.

**LESSER RHEA** (*Pterocnemia pennata*).

*P. Pennata pennata*: 14 (11 pull) Trelew - Punta Tombo, 2 Punta Tombo - Trelew, 24 Peninsula Valdés, 7 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 36 returning.

*P. pennata tarapacensis*: 34 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

Note: The subspecies *P. pennata tarapacensis* is sometimes regarded as a full species and called Puna Rhea.

**BROWN TINAMOU** (*Crypturellus obsoletus*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P., 2 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**TATAUPA TINAMOU** (*Crypturellus tataupa*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P., 1 J.V. González chaco (EM), 1 heard J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 heard Calilegua N.P.

**SOLITARY TINAMOU** (*Tinamus solitarius*).

2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RED-WINGED TINAMOU** (*Rhynchotus rufescens*).

1 heard Campo del Tuyú.

**ORNATE TINAMOU** (*Nothoprocta ornata*).

2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 12 San Martin, 3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**ANDEAN TINAMOU** (*Nothoprocta pentlandii*).

1 heard Yala area (RS), 2 San Martin.

**SPOTTED NOTHURA** (*Nothura maculosa*).

4 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Punta Rasa, 2 Campo del Tuyú.

**DARWIN'S NOTHURA** (*Nothura darwini*).

2 Peninsula Valdés.

**ELEGANT CRESTED TINAMOU** (*Eudromia elegans*).

1 heard Los Cardones N.P., 48 Trelew area (Punta Tombo - Peninsula Valdés).

**QUEBRACHO CRESTED TINAMOU** (*Eudromia formosa*).

7 J.V. González chaco.

**PATAGONIAN TINAMOU** (*Tinamotis ingoufi*).

2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 2 heard El Calafate area, 1 Lagunas de los Escarchados (OLæ).

**LEAST GREBE** (*Podiceps dominicus*).  
4 Iguazú N.P., 3 Palomitas - J.V. González.

**WHITE-TUFTED GREBE** (*Podiceps rolland*).  
1 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 4 Campo del Tuyú, 3 Punta Rasa, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Laguna Larga, 2 Lago de Trelew, 2 Harberton - Rio Grande, 10 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 175 Costenera Sur N.R

**SILVERY GREBE** (*Podiceps occipitalis*).  
85 Laguna Larga, 3 Lago de Trelew, 14 Laguna de los Cisnes, 5 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**PIED-BILLED GREBE** (*Podilymbus podiceps*).  
3 Campo del Tuyú, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Iguazú N.P., 1 Palomitas - J.V. González, 2 El Rey N.P., 4 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 20 Costenera Sur N.R

**GREAT GREBE** (*Podiceps major*).  
8 Punta Rasa, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 2 Puerto San Clemente, 33 Trelew area (Punta Tombo - Peninsula Valdés), 8 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Ushuaia harbour, 12 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 2 El Calafate area, 1 Rio Gallegos, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-BROWED ALBATROSS** (*Diomedea melanophrys*).  
1 San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa 26/9 2, 1 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Ushuaia harbour, 46 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**ALBATROSS SPECIES** (*Diomedea species*).  
25 Comodoro Rivadavia (Aeropuerto Gral Mosconi)(SKR).  
Note: Probably one of the large species (Royal or Wandering).

**SOUTHERN GIANT PETREL** (*Macronectes giganteus*).  
6 San Clemente del Tuyú, 3 Punta Rasa, 18 Peninsula Valdés, 20 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**WHITE-CHINNED PETREL** (*Procellaria aequinoctialis*).  
1 Punta Rasa, 1 Punta Tombo.

**CAPE PETREL** (*Daption capense*).  
1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**SOUTHERN FULMAR** (*Fulmarus glacialis*).  
10 Ushuaia harbour, 32 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**WILSON'S STORM-PETREL** (*Oceanites oceanicus*).  
1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton) (OLæ).

**STORM-PETREL SPECIES** (*Hydrobatidae species*).  
1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton) (OLæ,SKR).

**MAGELLANIC DIVING-PETREL** (*Pelecanoides magellani*).  
55 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**ANHINGA** (*Anhinga anhinga*).  
1 El Rey N.P.

**NEOTROPIC CORMORANT** (*Phalacrocorax olivaceus*).

Common, 529 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 51 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 100 Isla de los Pajaros, 47 Peninsula Valdés.

**ROCK CORMORANT** (*Phalacrocorax magellanicus*).

6 Punta Tombo, 6 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 20 Isla de los Pajaros, 64 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Ushuaia harbour, 300 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harborton).

**IMPERIAL CORMORANT** (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*).

2 Punta Tombo, 1 Peninsula Valdés, 11 Ushuaia harbour, 11 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 3000 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harborton), 2 Rio Gallegos.

Note: Formerly regarded as two distinct species; King Cormorant (*P. albiventer*) and Blue-eyed Cormorant (*P. atriceps*). We saw both "species" on our trip.

**WHITE-NECKED HERON** (*Ardea cocoi*).

4 Punta Rasa, 9 Campo del Tuyú, 5 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 3 Iguazú N.P., 1 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 1 El Riacho, 1 Rio Santa Cruz, 2 Costenera Sur N.R.

**WHISTLING HERON** (*Syrigma sibilatrix*).

52 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 1 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 5 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 2 Yala area (Rio Yala), 1 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Salta, 1 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 2 Salta - San Martin.

**GREAT EGRET** (*Egretta alba*).

285 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 2 Iguazú N.P., 4 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 11 Trelew, 5 El Riacho, 27 Isla de los Pajaros, 1 Buenos Aires 23/10, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**SNOWY EGRET** (*Egretta thula*).

170 Pampas (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 1 Iguazú N.P., 1 Jujuy, 4 Yala area, 2 Quebrada San Lorenzo.

**CATTLE EGRET** (*Bubulcus ibis*).

Common, apart from the higher parts of the Andes, 701 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 100 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 250 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy.

**STRIPE-BACKED BITTERN** (*Ixobrychus involucris*).

1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**LEAST BITTERN** (*Ixobrychus exilis*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú (IA).

**STRIATED HERON** (*Butorides striatus*).

6 Iguazú N.P., 3 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-CROWNED NIGHT-HERON** (*Nycticorax nycticorax*).

1 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 1 Punta Rasa, 3 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Iguazú N.P. 27 El Rey N.P., 10 Humahuaca, 1 Salta, 1 Isla de los Pajaros, 2 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harborton), 4 Costenera Sur N.R.

**MAGUARI STORK** (*Euxenura maguari*).

11 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 8 Campo del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa, 49 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 2 near Iguacu town (Brazil).

**BUFF-NECKED IBIS** (*Theristicus caudatus*).

1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 7 El Rey N.P., 5 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy.

**BLACK-FACED IBIS** (*Theristicus melanopis*).

Common in Southern part of the country. 141 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 33 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 42 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. and returning, 40 Lagunas Punta Bandera.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Buff-necked Ibis (*T. caudatus*).

**GREEN IBIS** (*Mesembrinibis cayennensis*).

2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BARE-FACED IBIS** (*Phimosus infuscatus*).

50 Buenos Aires - Magdalena.

**WHITE-FACED IBIS** (*Plegadis chihi*).

Common in the Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), where we counted 6765 birds. Highest number recorded were 4100 Punta Rasa. In addition 50 Quebrada San Lorenzo.

**IBIS SPECIES** (*Phimosus/Plegadis* sp.).

1095 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 35 Tucuman.

**ROSEATE SPOONBILL** (*Ajaia ajaja*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 45 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Puerto San Clemente, 4 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires.

**CHILEAN FLAMINGO** (*Phoenicopterus chilensis*).

25 Punta Rasa, 40 Campo del Tuyú, 7 Puerto San Clemente, 150 Laguna Runtuyuca, 130 Laguna Larga, 40 Lago de Trelew, 1 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 105 Rio Grande area, 95 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 75 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. and 75 returning, 4 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 6 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz, 61 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**ANDEAN FLAMINGO** (*Phoenicoparrus andinus*).

30 Laguna Runtuyuca, 3 Laguna Larga.

**FLAMINGO SPECIES** (*Phoenicoparrus* sp.).

450 Laguna Runtuyuca.

**SOUTHERN SCREAMER** (*Chauna torquata*).

11 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 140 Campo del Tuyú, 190 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 5 Palomitas -J.V. González, 1 El Rey N.P. (OLæ), 8 Costenera Sur N.R.

**MUSCOVY DUCK** (*Cairina moschata*).

2 El Rey N.P.

**FULVOUS TREE-DUCK** (*Dendrocygna bicolor*).

28 Costenera Sur N.R.

**WHITE-FACED TREE-DUCK** (*Dendrocygna viduata*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena (OLæ), 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (EM), 10 Costenera Sur N.R.

**COSCOROBA SWAN** (*Coscoroba coscoroba*).

7 Campo del Tuyú, 13 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 5 Lago de Trelew, 7 Lagunas

Punta Bandera, 2 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 3 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-NECKED SWAN** (*Cygnus melanecoryphus*).

5 Punta Rasa, 120 Campo del Tuyú, 39 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 7 Puerto Madryn, 27 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 1 Rio Grande area, 12 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. and 50 returning, 16 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 2 El Calafate area, 2 Rio Santa Cruz, 18 Laguna de los Cisnes, 4 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos, 140 Costenera Sur N.R.

**KELP GOOSE** (*Chloephaga hybrida*).

26 Ushuaia, 11 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 3 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 6 Ushuaia harbour, 14 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**UPLAND GOOSE** (*Chloephaga picta*).

Common in the Southern part of the country. 6945 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 800 Harberton - Rio Grande, 350 Rio Grande area, 1600 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 3000 returning, 600 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. and returning, 100 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 150 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**ANDEAN GOOSE** (*Chloephaga melanoptera*).

120 Laguna Runtuyuca, 4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 20 Laguna Larga, 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**ASHY-HEADED GOOSE** (*Chloephaga poliocephala*).

335 Tierra del Fuego, 6 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate, 10 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 10 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**RUDDY-HEADED GOOSE** (*Chloephaga rubidiceps*).

2 Rio Grande area.

**CRESTED DUCK** (*Lophonetta specularioides*).

3 Laguna Runtuyuca, 500 Laguna Larga, 1 Lago de Trelew, 1 Punta Tombo, 4 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 2 El Riacho, 2 Isla de los Pajaros, 3 Peninsula Valdés, 145 Ushuaia harbour, 2 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 241 Rio Grande area, 2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 25 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 2 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 58 Laguna de los Cisnes, 4 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**SPECTACLED DUCK** (*Anas specularis*).

2 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 2 Los Glaciares N.P..

**SOUTHERN WIGEON** (*Anas sibilatrix*).

58 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 99 Trelew area (Punta Tombo - Peninsula Valdés), 6 Ushuaia harbour, 14 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 4 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 65 Laguna de los Cisnes, 2 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**YELLOW-BILLED PINTAIL** (*Anas georgica*).

Common apart from Iguazú, 1673 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 140 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 1200 Lago de Trelew, 150 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut.

Note: Sometimes called Brown Pintail.

**SPECKLED TEAL** (*Anas flavirostris*).

Common apart from Iguazú. 565 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 128

Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 100 Laguna Larga, 100 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**RED SHOVELER** (*Anas platalea*).

1 Campo del Tuyú, 75 Lago de Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 4 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 25 Laguna de los Cisnes, 8 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 7 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CINNAMON TEAL** (*Anas cyanoptera*).

5 Campo del Tuyú, 8 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 4 Laguna Runtuyuca, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 3 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 30 Lago de Trelew, 4 Costenera Sur N.R.

**SILVER TEAL** (*Anas versicolor*).

4 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa, 25 Campo del Tuyú, 10 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 21 Costenera Sur N.R.

**PUNA TEAL** (*Anas puna*).

2 Laguna Runtuyuca, 3 Laguna Larga.

Note: Sometimes considered conspecific with Silver Teal (*A. versicolor*).

**TORRENT DUCK** (*Merganetta armata*).

2♂♂ 3♀♀ Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**FLIGHTLESS STEAMER-DUCK** (*Tachyeres pteneres*).

7 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 9 Ushuaia harbour, 9 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**FLYING STEAMER-DUCK** (*Tachyeres patachonicus*).

50 Ushuaia harbour, 1 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 6 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 16 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 4 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 1 El Calafate area.

**CHUBUT STEAMER-DUCK** (*Tachyeres leucocephalus*).

6 Punta Tombo, 2 Isla de los Pajaros, 1 Peninsula Valdés.

**ROSY-BILLED POCHARD** (*Netta peposaca*).

4 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 7 Campo del Tuyú, 40 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 200 Lago de Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 15 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BRAZILIAN DUCK** (*Amazonetta brasiliensis*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Palomitas - J.V. González, 9 El Rey N.P.

**BLACK-HEADED DUCK** (*Heteronetta atricapilla*).

10 Costenera Sur N.R.

**RUDDY DUCK** (*Oxyura jamaicensis ferruginea*).

12 El Rey N.P., 130 Laguna Larga, 15 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 80 Laguna de los Cisnes.

Note: The Andean subspecies "ferruginea" may well be considered a full species and called Andean Duck (*O. ferruginea*).

**LAKE DUCK** (*Oxyura vittata*).

3 Lago de Trelew, 5 Laguna de los Cisnes, 11 Costenera Sur N.R.

**MASKED DUCK** (*Oxyura dominica*).

1 ♀/juv Palomitas - J.V. González, 22 ♀♀/juv Costenera Sur N.R.

**ANDEAN CONDOR** (*Vultur gryphus*).

1 El Rey N.P., 4 Yala area 6/10, 1 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 1 San Martin, 6 San Martin - Los Cardones N.P., 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 1 Harberton - Rio Grande, 4 Los Glaciares N.P., 23 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate, 9 Lagunas Punta Bandera 20/10, 1 El Calafate area.

**TURKEY VULTURE** (*Cathartes aura*).

4 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 2 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 5 Calilegua N.P., 1 Yala area, 1 Abra Santa Laura - Salta, 1 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 3 Cachi - Cafayate 11/10, 1 Abra del Infiernillo, 13 Peninsula Valdés area.

**BLACK VULTURE** (*Coragyps atratus*).

110 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu (Brazil), 4 Palomitas, 11 Palomitas - J.V. González, 2 J.V. González chaco, 20 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 9 El Rey N.P., 10 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 2 Calilegua N.P., 1 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 4 Yala area, 2 Abra Santa Laura - Salta, 8 Cachi - Cafayate.

**KING VULTURE** (*Sarcoramphus papa*).

1 ad. 1 juv. El Rey N.P., 1 ad. Calilegua N.P.

**BLACK-CHESTED BUZZARD-EAGLE** (*Geranoaetus melanoleucus*).

3 Los Cardones N.P., 2 Abra del Infiernillo, 3 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 4 Los Glaciares N.P., 3 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate, 1 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 2 El Calafate area, 3 Rio Santa Cruz, 1 Rio Santa Cruz - El Calafate.

**SWALLOW-TAILED KITE** (*Elanoides forficatus*).

1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy (OLæ), 11 Calilegua N.P.

**BLACK-SHOULDERED KITE** (*Elanus caeruleus*).

3 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 6 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Salta, 2 Salta - J.V. González, 1 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman, 1 Valle de Chubut, 1 Trelew, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**Note:** Sometimes regarded as a full species White-tailed Kite (*E. leucurus*).

**PLUMBEOUS KITE** (*Ictinia plumbea*).

22 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 Calilegua N.P.

**GREAT BLACK HAWK** (*Buteogallus urubitinga*).

1 Iguazú N.P. (OLæ & SKR), 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P. (OLæ), 1 El Rey N.P.

**BAY-WINGED HAWK** (*Parabuteo unicinctus*).

1 Salta, 1 Salta - Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy.

**SNAIL KITE** (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*).

75 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 9 Campo del Tuyú, 10 Punta Rasa, 440 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 9 Iguazú N.P., 50 Buenos Aires 23/10, 7 Costenera Sur N.R.

**LONG-WINGED HARRIER** (*Circus buffoni*).

5 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 3 Punta Rasa, 29 Campo del Tuyú, 9 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires.

**CINEREOUS HARRIER** (*Circus cinereus*).

4 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Puerto San Clemente, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 Abra del Infiernillo, 1 Valle de Chubut, 2 Trelew - Puerto Madryn, 2 Peninsula Valdés, 4 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 3 returning, 9 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 3 El Calafate area, 1 Rio

Santa Cruz, 1 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**BICOLORED HAWK** (*Accipiter bicolor*).

1 Los Glaciares N.P.

**RUFOUS-THIGHED HAWK** (*Accipiter erythronemius*).

1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (OLæ), 1 Iguazú N.P., 1 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P., 1 Yala area, 1 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.  
Note: Sometimes regarded as a subspecies of Sharp-shinned Hawk (*A. striatus*).

**ROADSIDE HAWK** (*Buteo magnirostris*).

2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (OLæ), 4 Iguazú N.P., 6 Salta - Palomitas, 13 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 J.V. González chaco, 4 El Rey N.P., 2 Calilegua N.P., 3 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Jujuy - Yala, 4 Yala area 6/10, 1 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 5 Costenera Sur N.R.

**RED-BACKED HAWK** (*Buteo polyosoma*).

1 El Rey N.P., 4 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Calilegua N.P., 1 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca, 1 Los Cardones N.P., 1 Abra del Infiernillo, 1 Trelew - Puerto Madryn, 1 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 2 returning.

**PUNA HAWK** (*Buteo poecilochrous*).

1 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa and 1 new returning, 1 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca, 1 Laguna Larga.

**SHORT-TAILED HAWK** (*Buteo brachyurus*).

1 Calilegua N.P.

**CRANE HAWK** (*Geranospiza caerulescens*).

1 Calilegua N.P.

**SOLITARY EAGLE** (*Harpyhaliaetus solitarius*).

1 imm. Calilegua N.P.

**SAVANNA HAWK** (*Heterospizias meridionalis*).

1 J.V. González chaco.

**OSPREY** (*Pandion haliaetus*).

1 El Rey N.P.

**MOUNTAIN CARACARA** (*Polyborus megalopterus*).

4 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca, 1 San Martin - Los Cardones N.P.

**WHITE-THROATED CARACARA** (*Polyborus albogularis*).

4 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**CRESTED CARACARA** (*Polyborus plancus*).

Common apart from the higher parts of the Northwestern Andes and Iguazú. 309 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 50 Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 25 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 45 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego, 51 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. In addition 1 Iguazú N.P.

**CHIMANGO CARACARA** (*Milvago chimango*).

Common apart from the higher parts of the Northwestern Andes and Iguazú. 380 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 56 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 55 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 25 Cachi - Cafayate, 65 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**YELLOW-HEADED CARACARA** (*Milvago chimachima*).

2 Iguazú N.P.

**BARRED FOREST-FALCON** (*Micrastur ruficollis*).

1 heard J.V. González - El Rey N.P.

**PEREGRINE FALCON** (*Falco peregrinus*).

1 Calilegua N.P., 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 San Martín, 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 El Riacho, 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**APLOMADO FALCON** (*Falco aplomado*).

1 Salta (EM), 2-3 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 1 Cafayate - Abra del Infiernillo, 1 Abra del Infiernillo 12/10 (RS), 2 Peninsula Valdés - Puerto Madryn (OLæ).

**BAT FALCON** (*Falco ruficularis*).

1 Iguazú N.P., 1 El Rey N.P.

**AMERICAN KESTREL** (*Falco sparverius*).

Common, 83 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 10 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 6 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 6 Palomitas - J.V. González, 17 Cachi - Cafayate.

**FALCON SPECIES** (*Falco species*).

1 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca (*peregrinus/aplomado*)(OLæ), 1 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma (*aplomado?*).

**BLACK-FRONTED PIPING-GUAN** (*Pipile jacutinga*).

2 Iguazú N.P.

Note: Probably the last pair in the world!

**CHACO CHACHALACA** (*Ortalis canicollis*).

9 El Rey N.P.

**DUSKY-LEGGED GUAN** (*Penelope obscura*).

2 J.V. González chaco, 55 El Rey N.P., 3 Calilegua N.P. 1 Abra Santa Laura.

**RUSTY-MARGINED GUAN** (*Penelope superciliaris*).

5 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RED-FACED GUAN** (*Penelope dabbeni*).

2 Yala area (RS).

**LIMPKIN** (*Aramus guarauna*).

5 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 Buenos Aires 23/10, 7 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GIANT WOOD-RAIL** (*Aramides ypecaha*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GREY-NECKED WOOD-RAIL** (*Aramides cajanea*).

1 Palomitas - J.V. González.

**SLATY-BREASTED WOOD-RAIL** (*Aramides saracura*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**PLUMBEOUS RAIL** (*Rallus sanguinolentus*).

9 Punta Rasa, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 heard Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 1 heard Lagunas Punta Bandera, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**DOT-WINGED CRAKE** (*Laterallus spilopterus*).

3-5 Punta Rasa.

**RUFOUS-SIDED CRAKE** (*Laterallus melanophaius*).

2 El Rey N.P.

**ASH-THROATED CRAKE** (*Porzana albicollis*).

4 heard Iguazú N.P., 2 heard Costenera Sur N.R. (OLæ).

**GIANT COOT** (*Fulica gigantea*).

75 Laguna Larga.

**ANDEAN COOT** (*Fulica ardesiaca*).

2000 Laguna Larga.

Note: See the note in The Birds of High Andes.

**RED-GARTERED COOT** (*Fulica armillata*).

6 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Lago de Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 40 Laguna de los Cisnes, 25 Costenera Sur N.R.

**WHITE-WINGED COOT** (*Fulica leucoptera*).

50 Campo del Tuyú, 6 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 40 El Rey N.P., 20 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 600 Lago de Trelew, 10 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 150 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 9 Laguna de los Cisnes, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos, 50 Costenera Sur N.R.

**RED-FRONTED COOT** (*Fulica rufifrons*).

120 Campo del Tuyú, 20 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 2 El Rey N.P., 6 Lago de Trelew, 400 Costenera Sur N.R.

**COOT SPECIES** (*Fulica species*).

200 Campo del Tuyú, 350 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 50 Harberton - Rio Grande, 12 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate.

**COMMON GALLINULE** (*Gallinula chloropus*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 5 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 5 Iguazú N.P., 4 El Rey N.P., 1 Laguna Runtuyuca, 300 Costenera Sur N.R.

**PURPLE GALLINULE** (*Porphyryla martinica*).

1 Iguazú N.P., 1 El Rey N.P. (OLæ).

**SPOT-FLANKED GALLINULE** (*Porphyriops melanops*).

3 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 40 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-LEGGED SERIEMA** (*Chunga burmeisteri*).

1 heard Palomitas, 2 heard J.V. González chaco.

**RED-LEGGED SERIEMA** (*Cariama cristata*).

2 El Rey N.P., 3 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy.

**WATTLED JACANA** (*Jacana jacana*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Iguazú N.P., 16 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 El Rey N.P., 150 Costenera Sur N.R.

**SOUTH-AMERICAN PAINTED-SNIPE** (*Nycticryphes semicollaris*).

3 Punta Rasa.

**AMERICAN OYSTERCATCHER** (*Haematopus palliatus*).

90 Punta Rasa, 4 San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Puerto San Clemente, 2 Punta Tombo, 18 El Riacho, 6 Isla de los Pajaros, 20 Peninsula Valdés.

**MAGELLANIC OYSTERCATCHER** (*Haematopus leucopodus*).

1 Ushuaia, 4 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 6 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Ushuaia harbour, 19 Rio Grande area, 6 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 14 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 3 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 4 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 2 Rio Santa Cruz, 2 Laguna de los Cisnes, 19 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**BLACKISH OYSTERCATCHER** (*Haematopus ater*).

3 Punta Tombo, 4 Isla de los Pajaros, 13 Peninsula Valdés, 3 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Ushuaia harbour, 2 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**ANDEAN AVOCET** (*Recurvirostra andina*).

6 Laguna Runtuyuca, 8 Laguna Larga.

**BLACK-WINGED STILT** (*Himantopus himantopus*).

1 Buenos Aires, 14 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 35 Punta Rasa, 20 Campo del Tuyú, 3 Puerto San Clemente, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 100 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 50 Lago de Trelew, 15 Costenera Sur N.R.

Note: The two New World subspecies is often given species rank: Black-necked Stilt (*H. mexicanus*) and White-backed Stilt (*H. melanurus*).

**SOUTHERN LAPWING** (*Vanellus chilensis*).

Common apart from the higher parts of the Andes. 1196 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 120 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 320 Campo del Tuyú, 125 Valle de Chubut.

**ANDEAN LAPWING** (*Vanellus resplendens*).

2 Yala - Humahuaca, 4 Laguna Runtuyuca, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 Laguna Larga, 3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**AMERICAN GOLDEN PLOVER** (*Pluvialis dominica*).

25 Punta Rasa, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú, 230 Campo del Tuyú.

**TAWNY-THROATED DOTTEREL** (*Oreopholus ruficollis*).

9 Laguna Runtuyuca, 1 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca, 4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 1 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Rio Grande area, 4 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 2 El

Calafate area, 1 Rio Santa Cruz, 26 Rio Santa Cruz - El Calafate, 4 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**TWO-BANDED PLOVER** (*Charadrius falklandicus*).

3 Punta Rasa, 3 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 38 Rio Grande area, 14 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 2 Rio Santa Cruz.

**SEMIPALMATED PLOVER** (*Charadrius semipalmatus*).

1 Punta Rasa.

**PUNA PLOVER** (*Charadrius alticola*).

2 Laguna Larga.

**RUFOUS-CHESTED DOTTEREL** (*Zonibyx modestus*).

1 Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**MAGELLANIC PLOVER** (*Pluvianellus socialis*).

3 Rio Grande area, 9 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**GREATER YELLOWLEGS** (*Tringa melanoleuca*).

4 Punta Rasa, 1 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Laguna Runtuyuca.

**LESSER YELLOWLEGS** (*Tringa flavipes*).

35 Punta Rasa, 1750 Campo del Tuyú, 75 Puerto San Clemente, 5 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 500 Lago de Trelew.

**SPOTTED SANDPIPER** (*Actitis macularia*).

2 Punta Rasa.

**BUFF-BREASTED SANDPIPER** (*Tryngites subruficollis*).

10 Campo del Tuyú.

**RUDDY TURNSTONE** (*Arenaria interpres*).

60 Punta Rasa.

**SANDERLING** (*Calidris alba*).

2 Punta Rasa, 1 Trelew - Punta Tombo.

**RED KNOT** (*Calidris canutus*).

50 Punta Rasa.

**BAIRD'S SANDPIPER** (*Calidris bairdii*).

50 Laguna Runtuyuca, 50 Laguna Larga, 13 Lago de Trelew, 30 Puerto Madryn, 5 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 5 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 56 Rio Grande area, 2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 30 Laguna de los Cisnes, 40 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**WHITE-RUMPED SANDPIPER** (*Calidris fuscicollis*).

300 Punta Rasa, 100 Puerto San Clemente, 201 Rio Grande area, 100 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 15 Costenera Sur N.R.

**HUDSONIAN GODWIT** (*Limosa haemastica*).

175 Punta Rasa, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 150 Puerto San Clemente, 1 Lago de Trelew.

**PARAGUAYAN SNIPE** (*Gallinago paraguaiæ*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Punta Rasa, 1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 26 Rio Grande area, 2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 3 Lagunas de los Escarchados, 1 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 5 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Common Snipe (*G. gallinago*).

**WILSON'S PHALAROPE** (*Steganopus tricolor*).

2 Laguna Runtuyuca, 75 Laguna Larga, 10 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**LEAST SEEDSNIPE** (*Thinocorus rumicivorus*).

1 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 3 Peninsula Valdés, 22 Rio Grande area, 25 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 68 returning, 1 El Calafate area, 5 Rio Santa Cruz, 1 Rio Santa Cruz - El Calafate, 25 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**GRAY-BREASTED SEEDSNIPE** (*Thinochorus orbignyianus*).

8 Laguna de Los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 1 heard Abra del Infiernillo (RS).

**SNOWY SHEARBILL** (*Chionis alba*).

6 Punta Tombo, 1 Isla de los Pajaros, 50 Peninsula Valdés, 16 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**CHILEAN SKUA** (*Catharacta chilensis*).

6 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 10 Ushuaia harbour, 24 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Great Skua (*C. skua*).

**ANTARCTIC SKUA** (*Catharacta antarctica*).

1 Punta Tombo, 1 Peninsula Valdés.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Great Skua (*C. skua*).

**DOLPHIN GULL** (*Leucophaeus scoresbii*).

4 Punta Tombo, 20 Ushuaia, 7 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 75 Ushuaia harbour, 50 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**KELP GULL** (*Larus dominicanus*).

Common in the Southern part of the country, where we counted 8054 birds. Highest numbers recorded were 400 Lago de Trelew, 400 Punta Tombo, 5000 Isla de los Pajaros, 510 Peninsula Valdés, 550 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1300 Rio grande area. In addition 10 San Clemente del Tuyú, 75 Punta Rasa, 5 Puerto San Clemente.

**OLROG'S GULL** (*Larus atlanticus*).

25 Punta Rasa, 1 Puerto San Clemente.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Band-tailed Gull (*L. belcheri*).

**ANDEAN GULL** (*Larus serranus*).

10 Yala - Humahuaca, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 25 Laguna Larga, 1 Humahuaca - Jujuy, 1 Cachi - Cafayate.

**BROWN-HOODED GULL** (*Larus maculipennis*).

Common, apart from the Northwestern part of the country and Iguazú. 3750 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 500 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 250 Campo del Tuyú, 150 Puerto San Clemente, 1800 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 300 Lago de Trelew, 150 Harberton - Rio Grande (OLæ), 150 Rio Gallegos.

**GULL-BILLED TERN** (*Gelochelidon nilotica*).

2 Punta Rasa, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires.

**SNOWY-CROWNED TERN** (*Sterna trudeaui*).

14 Punta Rasa, 7 Campo del Tuyú, 18 Puerto San Clemente.

**COMMON TERN** (*Sterna hirundo*).

50 Punta Rasa.

**SOUTH AMERICAN TERN** (*Sterna hirundinacea*).

300 Punta Rasa, 10 Puerto Madryn, 5 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 2 Lagunas Punta Bandera.

**YELLOW-BILLED TERN** (*Sterna superciliaris*).

1 Campo del Tuyú.

**CAYENNE TERN** (*Sterna eurygnatha*).

4 Punta Rasa, 2 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma.

Note: Sometimes considered conspecific with Sandwich Tern (*S. sandvicensis*).

**ROYAL TERN** (*Sterna maxima*).

1 Punta Rasa, 2 Peninsula Valdés.

**PALE-VENTED PIGEON** (*Columba cayennensis*).

1 heard Iguacu N.P., 3 Calilegua N.P., 4 Abra Santa Laura.

**PICAZURO PIGEON** (*Columba picazuro*).

1 Buenos Aires, 200 Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 190 Iguazú N.P., 50 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 81 Salta - J.V. González, 60 J.V. González chaco, 30 El Rey N.P., 30 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 5 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Jujuy - Yala, 2 Yala - Humahuaca, 6 Abra Santa Laura, 4 Cachi - Cafayate, 13 Costenera Sur N.R.

**SPOT-WINGED PIGEON** (*Columba maculosa*).

2 J.V. González chaco, 1 Trelew (SKR).

**ROCK DOVE** (*Columba livia*). *INTRODUCED*.

Common apart from Iguazú. 642 Birds were counted, whereof 432 in Buenos Aires.

**EARED DOVE** (*Zenaida auriculata*).

Common apart from Iguazú and Tierra del Fuego N.P. 665 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 165 Pampas (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú), 155 Palomitas - J.V. González, 50 J.V. González chaco, 75 Cachi - Cafayate, 40 Costenera Sur N.R.

**PICUI GROUND-DOVE** (*Columbina picui*).

14 Buenos Aires - Magdalena (OLæ), 10 Punta Rasa (OLæ), 9 Salta, 180 Salta - J.V. González, 40 J.V. González chaco, 60 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 2 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 7 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 75 Cachi - Cafayate, 2 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman, 9 Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 2 Valle de Chubut.

**BLACK-WINGED GROUND-DOVE** (*Metriopelia melanoptera*).

2 Salta - San Martin, 125 San Martin, 2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 3 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate, 1 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz.

**GOLDEN-SPOTTED GROUND-DOVE** (*Metriopelia aymara*).

5 Laguna Larga.

**BARE-EYED GROUND-DOVE** (*Metriopelia morenoi*).

2 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa.

**WHITE-TIPPED DOVE** (*Leptotila verreauxi*).

21 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Palomitas, 5 Palomitas - J.V. González, 4 J.V. González chaco, 20 El Rey N.P., 15 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Jujuy, 2 Cachi - Cafayate (OLæ).

**LARGE-TAILED DOVE** (*Leptotila megalura*).

6 Calilegua N.P., 3 Yala area, 3 Abra Santa Laura, 3 heard Salta - Abra Santa Laura.

**GREY-FRONTED DOVE** (*Leptotila rufaxilla*).

5 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-THROATED QUAIL-DOVE** (*Geotrygon frenata*).

2 Calilegua N.P., 1 heard Salta - Abra Santa Laura.

**GOLDEN-COLLARED MACAW** (*Ara auricollis*).

4 Calilegua N.P.

**MITRED PARAKEET** (*Aratinga mitrata*).

10 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 55 Calilegua N.P., 490 Abra Santa Laura.

**BLUE-CROWNED PARAKEET** (*Aratinga acuticaudata*).

6 Palomitas, 2 J.V. González, 75 J.V. González chaco.

**WHITE-EYED PARAKEET** (*Aratinga leucophthalma*).

80 Iguazú N.P., 18 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BURROWING PARROT** (*Cyanoliseus patagonus*).

700 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 800 Cachi - Cafayate, 16 Valle de Chubut, 25 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés.

**BLACK-HOODED PARAKEET** (*Nandayus nenday*).

1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**AUSTRAL PARAKEET** (*Enicognathus ferrugineus*).

30 Los Glaciares N.P., 12 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate.

**MONK PARAKEET** (*Myiopsitta monachus*).

52 Buenos Aires, 31 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 50 Punta Rasa, 150 Campo del Tuyú, 25 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 25 J.V. González chaco, 2 El Rey N.P., 15 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GREEN-CHEEKED PARAKEET** (*Pyrrhura molinae*).

9 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 8 Calilegua N.P., 9 Abra Santa Laura.

**REDDISH-BELLIED PARAKEET** (*Pyrrhura frontalis*).

3 Iguazú N.P., 11 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**GRAY-HOODED PARAKEET** (*Bolborhynchus aymara*).

3 Salta - San Martin, 4 Cachi - Cafayate.

**BLUE-WINGED PARROTTLET** (*Forpus xanthopterygius*).

16 Iguazú N.P.

**SCALY-HEADED PARROT** (*Pionus maximiliani*).

8 Iguazú N.P., 170 Palomitas - J.V. González, 3 J.V. González chaco, 2 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 120 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 8 Calilegua N.P., 60 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 4 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 55 Abra Santa Laura.

**TURQUOISE-FRONTED PARROT** (*Amazona aestiva*).

9 J.V. González chaco, 40 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 20 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy.

**ALDER PARROT** (*Amazona tucumana*).

2 heard Calilegua N.P. (FJ,OLæ & RS).

**SMOOTH-BILLED ANI** (*Crotophaga ani*).

30 Iguazú N.P.

**GREATER ANI** (*Crotophaga major*).

1 "Probably this species" San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (PEM & SKR).

**GUIRA CUCKOO** (*Guira guira*).

14 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú, 9 Campo del Tuyú, 5 Punta Rasa 28/9, 8 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 12 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 5 Yala area, 3 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 6 Salta, 11 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 Lago de Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 1 Valle de Chubut 13/10, 6 Costenera Sur.

**STRIPED CUCKOO** (*Tapera naevia*).

4 Iguazú N.P.

**SQUIRREL CUCKOO** (*Piaya cayana*).

9 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 4 Calilegua N.P., 2 Abra Santa Laura.

**BARN OWL** (*Tyto alba*).

1 found dead Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 1 found dead Campo del Tuyú, 1 found dead J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 heard Abra Santa Laura.

**BURROWING OWL** (*Athene cunicularia*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 7 Punta Rasa, 3 Campo del Tuyú, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 J.V. González chaco, 3 Humahuaca - La Quiaca, 1 Cafayate - Abra del Infiernillo, 1 Abra del Infiernillo, 2 Tucuman (Aeropuerto Benjamin Matienzo), 1 Trelew, 1 Valle de Chubut, 2 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Peninsula Valdés - Puerto Madryn, 1 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate.

**TROPICAL SCREECH-OWL** (*Otus choliba*).

1 heard J.V. González chaco, 2 J.V. González - El Rey N.P.

**HÖY'S SCREECH-OWL** (*Otus höyi*).

2 Abra Santa Laura.

Note: This new species is recently described by König & Straneck. The species may well be included in Variable Screech-Owl (*O. atricapillus*), together with *O. guatemalae* and *O. sanctaecatarinae*.

**AUSTRAL PYGMY-OWL** (*Glaucidium nanum*).

1 Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**FERRUGINOUS PYGMY-OWL** (*Glaucidium brasilianum*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 heard J.V. González chaco.

**SHORT-EARED OWL** (*Asio flammeus*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú (OLæ), 2 J.V. González - El Rey N.P. (RS), 1 Jujuy - Calilegua N.P. (FS & RS), 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 1 Tucuman (Aeropuerto Benjamin Matienzo).

**RUFOUS NIGHTJAR** (*Caprimulgus rufus*).

1 heard Abra Santa Laura.

**BAND-WINGED NIGHTJAR** (*Caprimulgus longirostris*).

1 J.V. González chaco.

**LITTLE NIGHTJAR** (*Caprimulgus parvulus*).

1 ♀ Costenera Sur N.R.

**CHESTNUT-BANDED NIGHTHAWK** (*Lurocalis nattereri*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Semicollared Nighthawk (*L. semitorquatus*).

**WHITE-COLLARED SWIFT** (*Streptoprocne zonaris*).

15 San Martin (EM), 30 Cachi - Cafayate.

**GREAT DUSKY SWIFT** (*Cypseloides senex*).

2200 Iguazú N.P.

**DARK BROWN SWIFT** (*Cypseloides rothschildi*).

150 Calilegua N.P.

Note: Also called Rothschild's Swift.

**ASHY-TAILED SWIFT** (*Chaetura andrei*).

1 Iguazú N.P. (OLæ), 25 Palomitas - J.V. González, 200 El Rey N.P., 50 Calilegua N.P.

**ANDEAN SWIFT** (*Aeronautes andecolus*).

2 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca, 5 San Martin, 1 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 2 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 55 Cachi - Cafayate, 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**SCALE-THROATED HERMIT** (*Phaethornis eurynome*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 Iguazú N.P. (FJ & PEM).

**PLANALTO HERMIT** (*Phaethornis pretrei*).

5 Calilegua N.P.

**RED-TAILED COMET** (*Sappho sparganura*).

9 Calilegua N.P., 2 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Salta - San Martin, 1 San Martin, 1 Cachi, 2 Cachi - Cafayate.

**WHITE-SIDED HILLSTAR** (*Oreothrochilus leucopleurus*).

1 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca (OLæ, PEM & RS).

Note: May well be conspecific with Andean Hillstar (*O. estella*).

**HILLSTAR SPECIES** (*Oreothrochilus species*).

1 Cachi/Valle de Cachi (OLæ).

**BLUE-TUFTED STARTRHROAT** (*Heliomaster furcifer*).

3 J.V. González chaco.

**SPARKLING VIOLETEAR** (*Colibri coruscans*).

1 J.V. González chaco.

**WHITE-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD** (*Leucochloris albicollis*).

2 Punta Rasa.

**WHITE-BELLIED HUMMINGBIRD** (*Amazilia chionogaster*).

1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 6 Calilegua N.P., 2 Yala area, 2 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Cafayate.

**VIOLET-CAPPED WOODNYMPH** (*Thalurania glaucopis*).

3 Iguazú N.P., 5 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLUE-CAPPED PUFFLEG** (*Eriocnemis glaucopoides*).

4 Calilegua N.P.

**GLITTERING-BELLIED EMERALD** (*Chlorostilbon aureoventris*).

1 Palomitas, 9 J.V. González chaco, 1 El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 3 Calilegua N.P., 3 Yala area, 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 2 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GILDED SAPPHIRE (HUMMINGBIRD)** (*Hylocharis chrysur*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú (JM & SKR), 1 Costenera Sur N.R. (JM).

**GIANT HUMMINGBIRD** (*Patagona gigas*).

5 Yala - Humahuaca, 2 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 3 San Martin, 5 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 9 Cachi - Cafayate.

**SURUCUA TROGON** (*Trogon surrucura*).

7 Iguazú N.P., 7 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLUE-CROWNED TROGON** (*Trogon curucui*).

3 Calilegua N.P.

**RINGED KINGFISHER** (*Ceryle torquata*).

1 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Iguazú - Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 Iguazú N.P., 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Abra Santa Laura - Salta, 1 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Cachi - Cafayate.

**AMAZON KINGFISHER** (*Chloroceryle amazona*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**GREEN KINGFISHER** (*Chloroceryle amaricana*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Cachi - Cafayate.

**RUFOUS-CAPPED MOTMOT** (*Baryphthengus ruficapillus*).

3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Rufous Motmot (*B. martii*).

**SPOT-BILLED TOUCANET** (*Selenidera maculirostris*).

2 Iguazú N.P.

**SAFFRON TOUCANET** (*Baillonius bailloni*).

3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**CHESTNUT-EARED ARACARI** (*Pteroglossus castanotis*).  
1 Iguazú N.P.

**RED-BREASTED TOUCAN** (*Ramphastos dicolorus*).  
8 Iguazú N.P., 1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**TOCO TOUCAN** (*Ramphastos toco*).  
8 Iguazú N.P., 8 Iguacu N.P., 3 Calilegua N.P.

**SPOT-BACKED PUFFBIRD** (*Nystalus maculatus*).  
1 J.V. González chaco (FM & VM).

**WHITE-NECKED PUFFBIRD** (*Notharchus macrorhynchos swainsoni*).  
1 Iguazú N.P. (HS, JR & NA).  
Note: The Southern race "swainsoni" is likely to be split and given the name Buff-bellied Puffbird.

**CAMPO FLICKER** (*Colaptes campestris*).  
12 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 3 Punta Rasa, 12 Campo del Tuyú, 4 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 6 Iguazú N.P., 1 Costenera Sur N.R.  
Note: Including Field Flicker (*C. campestris campestroides*).

**ANDEAN FLICKER** (*Colaptes rupicola*).  
3 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 San Martin.

**CHILEAN FLICKER** (*Colaptes pitius*).  
2 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 4 Los Glaciares N.P.

**GOLDEN-BREASTED WOODPECKER** (*Colaptes melanolaemus*).  
3 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Punta Rasa, 1 Salta - San Martin, 4 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 3 Cachi - Cafayate.

**GREEN-BARRED WOODPECKER** (*Colaptes melanochloros*).  
1 Iguazú N.P.

**BLOND-CRESTED WOODPECKER** (*Ceelus flavescens*).  
2 Iguazú N.P.

**GOLDEN-OLIVE WOODPECKER** (*Piculus rubiginosus*).  
3 Calilegua N.P., 1 Jujuy, 2 Abra Santa Laura.

**YELLOW-FRONTED WOODPECKER** (*Melanerpes flavifrons*).  
2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 3 Iguazú N.P.

**WHITE-FRONTED WOODPECKER** (*Trichopicus cactorum*).  
3 Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 1 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 3 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 4 Cachi - Cafayate.

**CHECKERED WOODPECKER** (*Picoides mixtus*).  
1 heard Palomitas, 2 heard J.V. González chaco.

**WHITE-SPOTTED WOODPECKER** (*Veniliornis spilogaster*).  
1 Iguazú N.P.

**DOT-FRONTED WOODPECKER** (*Veniliornis frontalis*).  
1 Calilegua N.P. (TC,LS & JM), 1 Abra Santa Laura (FJ,FM,PEM & TP), 1 ♀ San Martin.

**OCELLATED PICULET** (*Picumnus dorbignyanus*).

4 Calilegua N.P.

**OCHRE-COLLARED PICULET** (*Picumnus temminckii*).

4 Iguazú N.P.

**WHITE-BARRED PICULET** (*Picumnus cirratus*).

4 J.V. González chaco.

**LINEATED WOODPECKER** (*Dryocopus lineatus*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**CREAM-BACKED WOODPECKER** (*Campephilus leucopogon*).

2 Palomitas, 1 J.V. González chaco, 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 2 Calilegua N.P., 2 Abra Santa Laura, 2 Salta - Abra Santa Laura.

**ROBUST WOODPECKER** (*Campephilus robustus*).

1 ♂ Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**MAGELLANIC WOODPECKER** (*Campephilus magellanicus*).

7 Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**GREAT RUFOUS WOODCREEPER** (*Xiphocolaptes major*).

3 J.V. González chaco, 1 González - El Rey N.P.

**WHITE-THROATED WOODCREEPER** (*Xiphocolaptes albicollis*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 Iguazú N.P.

**PLANALTO WOODCREEPER** (*Dendrocolaptes platyrostris*).

2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLACK-BANDED WOODCREEPER** (*Dendrocolaptes picumnus*).

2 J.V. González - El Rey N.P.

**SCIMITAR-BILLED WOODCREEPER** (*Drymornis bridgesii*).

2 J.V. González chaco.

**NARROW-BILLED WOODCREEPER** (*Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Palomitas, 2 J.V. González chaco.

**SCALED WOODCREEPER** (*Lepidocolaptes squamatus*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**THRUSH-LIKE WOODCREEPER** (*Dendrocincla turdina*).

1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Plain-brown Woodcreeper (*D. fuliginosa*).

**OLIVACEOUS WOODCREEPER** (*Sittasomus griseicapillus*).

6 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 10 Calilegua N.P.

**RUFOUS-BANDED MINER** (*Geositta rufipennis*).

2 Laguna de Los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca.

**COMMON MINER** (*Geositta cunicularia*).

2 Punta Rasa, 1 Valle de Chubut, 4 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 23 Peninsula Valdés, 15 Peninsula Valdés - Puerto Madryn, 4 Lagunas de los Escarchados.

**PUNA MINER** (*Geositta punensis*).

5 Laguna Runtuyuca, 2 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**SHORT-BILLED MINER** (*Geositta antarctica*).

2 Rio Grande area 19/10 2, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos (OLæ).

**SLENDER-BILLED MINER** (*Geositta tenuirostris*).

1 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca (EM & FJ), 1 La Quiaca (EM & JM), 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**MINER SPECIES** (*Geositta species*).

9 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 5 returning, 1 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 2 El Calafate area, 10 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz.

**BUFF-BREASTED EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia validirostris*).

2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**PLAIN-BREASTED EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia jelskii*).

6 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**SCALE-THROATED EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia dumetaria*).

2 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 2 Punta Tombo, 2 Peninsula Valdés, 3 Peninsula Valdés - Puerto Madryn, 7 El Calafate area, 3 Rio Santa Cruz, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**CHACO EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia certhioides*).

6 J.V. González chaco.

**ROCK EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia andaecola*).

3 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**STRAIGHT-BILLED EARTHCREEPER** (*Upucerthia ruficauda*).

2 San Martin, 1 San Martin - Los Cardones N.P., 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**BAND-TAILED EARTHCREEPER** (*Eremobius phoenicurus*).

3 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Punta Tombo, 3 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 1 Peninsula Valdés.

**DARK-BELLIED CINCLODES** (*Cinclodes patagonicus*).

4 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 4 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton).

**WHITE-WINGED CINCLODES** (*Cinclodes atacamensis*).

4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**BAR-WINGED CINCLODES** (*Cinclodes fuscus*).

1 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 15 Punta Rasa, 2 Yala area, 2 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 4 San Martin, 6 Abra del Infiernillo, 3 Martial Mountain, 5 Ushuaia harbour, 5 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 10 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Harberton - Rio Grande, 4 Los Glaciares N.P., 4 El Calafate area, 1 Laguna de los Cisnes, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**CINCLODES SPECIES** (*Cinclodes species*).

3 Martial Mountain, 1 Harberton - Rio Grande.

**RUFOUS HORNERO** (*Furnarius rufus*).

5 Buenos Aires 25/9, 31 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 15 Punta Rasa, 15 Campo del Tuyú, 10 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 4 Salta, 3 Salta - Palomitas, 1 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 3 Yala area, 2 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 2 Cachi - Cafayate, 20 Costenera Sur N.R

**CRESTED HORNERO** (*Furnarius cristatus*).

5 J.V. González chaco.

**WHITE-THROATED CACHOLOTE** (*Pseudoseisura gutturalis*).

4 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés (OLæ).

**WHITE-EYED FOLIAGE-GLEANER** (*Automolus leucophthalmus*).

7 Iguazú N.P., 3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**SULPHUR-BEARDED SPINETAIL** (*Cranioleuca sulphurifera*).

7 Costenera Sur N.R.

**YELLOW-THROATED SPINETAIL** (*Certhiaxis cinnamomea*).

1 Punta Rasa (EM).

**WREN-LIKE RUSHBIRD** (*Phleocryptes melanops*).

4 Punta Rasa, 10 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 5 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BAY-CAPPED WREN-SPINETAIL** (*Spartonoica maluroides*).

5 Punta Rasa.

**THORN-TAILED RAYADITO** (*Aphrastura spinicauda*).

4 Martial Mountain, 6 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 6 Los Glaciares N.P.

**STRIPE-CROWNED SPINETAIL** (*Cranioleuca pyrrhophia*).

3 Palomitas, 3 J.V. González chaco, 1 Calilegua N.P., 2 Yala area, 2 Abra Santa Laura

**FIREWOOD-GATHERER** (*Anumbius annumbi*).

1 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 4 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (OLæ).

**LARK-LIKE BRUSHRUNNER** (*Coryphistera alaudina*).

20 J.V. González chaco.

**SHORT-BILLED CANASTERO** (*Asthenes baeri*).

2 J.V. González chaco.

**LESSER CANASTERO** (*Asthenes pyrrholeuca*).

2 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 El Riacho, 5 El Calafate area, 2 Rio Santa Cruz.

**CHESTNUT CANASTERO** (*Asthenes steinbachi*).

3 San Martin, 3 Los Cardones N.P., 2 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 2 Cachi - Cafayate.

**CREAMY-BREASTED CANASTERO** (*Asthenes dorbignyi*).

3 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca.

**CORDILLERAN CANASTERO** (*Asthenes modesta*).

2 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 1 Laguna Runtuyuca, 30 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 3 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 5 Abra del Infiernillo, 3 Punta Tombo (OLæ), 2 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés (OLæ).

**PATAGONIAN CANASTERO** (*Asthenes patagonica*).

4 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton) (OLæ).

**HUDSON'S CANASTERO** (*Asthenes hudsoni*).

2 Punta Rasa.

**AUSTRAL CANASTERO** (*Asthenes anthoides*).

5 Rio Grande area.

**PUNA CANASTERO** (*Asthenes punensis*).

2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**SCRIBBLE-TAILED CANASTERO** (*Asthenes maculicauda*).

3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**CHOTOY SPINETAIL** (*Schoeniophylax phryganophila*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú.

**BUFF-BROWED SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis superciliosa*).

2 El Rey N.P., 20 Calilegua N.P., 4 Yala area, 4 Abra Santa Laura.

**SOOTY-FRONTED SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis frontalis*).

1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P.

**OCHRE-CHEEKED SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis scutata*).

3 Calilegua N.P.

**CHICLI SPINETAIL** (*Synallaxis spixi*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 4 Costenera Sur N.R.

**TUFTED TIT-SPINETAIL** (*Leptasthenura platensis*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Punta Rasa, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Abra del Infiernillo.

**BROWN-CAPPED TIT-SPINETAIL** (*Leptasthenura fuliginiceps*).

2 Yala area, 1 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 1 Cachi - Cafayate (OLæ).

**PLAIN-MANTLED TIT-SPINETAIL** (*Leptasthenura aegithaloides*).

2 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 1 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca, 4 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 2 El Calafate area (OLæ).

**RUFOUS-FRONTED THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus rufifrons*).

5 J.V. González chaco, 2 Yala area.

**STREAK-FRONTED THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus striaticeps*).

2 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca, 6 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 3 San Martín - Los Cardones N.P., 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**LITTLE THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus sibilatrix*).

4 Palomitas.

**FRECKLE-BREASTED THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus striaticollis*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 5 Punta Rasa, 20 Costenera Sur N.R

**SPOTTED-BREASTED THORNBIRD** (*Phacellodomus maculipectus*).

5 Yala area.

Note: Sometimes regarded as a subspecies of Freckle-breasted Thornbird.

**RUFOUS-BREASTED LEAFSCRAPER** (*Sclerurus scansor*).

1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BUFF-BROWED FOLIAGE-GLEANER** (*Syndactyla rufosuperciliata*).

1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P., 1 Calilegua N.P., 2 Yala area, 3 Abra Santa Laura.

**BLACK-CAPPED FOLIAGE-GLEANER** (*Philydor atricapillus*).

2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 Iguazú N.P.

**OCHRE-BREASTED FOLIAGE-GLEANER** (*Philydor lichtensteini*).

6 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-THROATED TREERUNNER** (*Pygarrhichas albogularis*).

1 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Los Glaciares N.P.

**GIANT ANTSHRIKE** (*Batara cinerea*).

3 heard Calilegua N.P., 1 heard Yala area (Valle de Termas), 2 heard Abra Santa Laura.

**SPOT-BACKED ANTSHRIKE** (*Hypoedaleus guttatus*).

2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RUFOUS-CAPPED ANTSHRIKE** (*Thamnophilus ruficapillus*).

1 Calilegua N.P., 4 Yala area, 5 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**VARIABLE ANTSHRIKE** (*Thamnophilus caerulescens*).

1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 heard Palomitas, 4 heard J.V. González chaco, 2 heard Calilegua N.P.

**GREAT ANTSHRIKE** (*Taraba major*).

2 J.V. González chaco.

**WHITE-SHOULDERED FIRE-EYE** (*Pyriglena leucoptera*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P.

**STRIPE-BACKED ANTBIRD** (*Myrmorchilus strigilatus*).

3 heard González chaco.

**PLAIN ANTIVIREO** (*Dysithamnus mentalis*).

2 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 3 heard Iguazú N.P.

**RUFOUS-WINGED ANTWREN** (*Herpsilochmus rufimarginatus*).

8 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLACK-CAPPED ANTWREN** (*Herpsilochmus pileatus*).

1 heard Calilegua N.P.

**RUFOUS GNATEATER** (*Conopophaga lineata*).

2 heard Iguazú N.P.

**SHORT-TAILED ANTTHRUSH** (*Chamaeza campanisona*).

2 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 heard Iguazú N.P.

**VARIEGATED ANTPITTA** (*Grallaria varia*).

2 heard Iguazú N.P., 1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-THROATED ANTPITTA** (*Grallaria albigula*).

11 Calilegua N.P.

**CRESTED GALLITO** (*Rhinocrypta lanceolata*).

5 J.V. González chaco.

**SANDY GALLITO** (*Teledromas fuscus*).

4 Los Cardones N.P.

**OLIVE-CROWNED CRESCENTCHEST** (*Melanopareia maximiliani*).

2 heard Salta - Abra Santa Laura.

**WHITE-BROWED TAPACULO** (*Scytalopus superciliaris*).

6 Abra del Infiernillo.

Note: Sometimes considered conspecific with Andean Tapaculo (*S. megallanicus*).

**ANDEAN TAPACULO** (*Scytalopus magellanicus*).

1 heard Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 heard Los Glaciares N.P. (RS).

**BLACK-CROWNED TITYRA** (*Tityra inquisitor*).

3 Iguazú N.P.

**WHITE-WINGED BECARD** (*Pachyramphus polychopterus*).

1♂ Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-BEARDED MANAKIN** (*Manacus manacus*).

4 Iguazú N.P.

**SWALLOW-TAILED MANAKIN** (*Chiroxiphia caudata*).

5 Iguazú N.P.

**GREENISH MANAKIN** (*Schiffornis virescens*).

4 Iguazú N.P., 3 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**GREY-BELLIED SHRIKE-TYRANT** (*Agriornis microptera*).

1 Rio Santa Cruz.

**BLACK-BILLED SHRIKE-TYRANT** (*Agriornis montana*).

1 La Quiaca, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 2 San Martin, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**LEAST SHRIKE-TYRANT** (*Agriornis murina*).

2 Peninsula Valdés.

**SHRIKE-TYRANT SPECIES** (*Agriornis* species).

1 Trelew - Punta Tombo (grey-bellied?), 1 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 2 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz, 5 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**CHOCOLATE-VENTED TYRANT** (*Neoxolmis rufiventris*).

8 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Puerto Madryn - Trelew, 2 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 1 El Calafate area, 3 Rio Santa Cruz - El Calafate, 27 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**RUSTY-BACKED MONJITA** (*Neoxolmis rubetra*).

5 Trelew - Punta Tombo.

**GREY MONJITA** (*Xolmis cinerea*).

1 Palomitas - J.V. González.

**WHITE MONJITA** (*Xolmis irupero*).

3 Salta - J.V. González, 1 J.V. González chaco, 1 Jujuy - Yala, 3 Yala area, 2 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 2 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 3 Abra Santa Laura - Salta and 4 returning, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**FIRE-EYED DIUCON** (*Pyrope pyrope*).

2 Harberton - Rio Grande, 2 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 7 Los Glaciares N.P.

**PLAIN-CAPPED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola alpina*).

10 San Martin.

**DARK-FACED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola macloviana*).

2 Martial Mountain, 20 Ushuaia (havnen), 85 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 120 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harberton), 150 Harberton - Rio Grande, 3 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate.

**CINNAMON-BELLIED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola capistrata*).

5 El Calafate area.

**RUFOUS-NAPED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola rufivertex*).

2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**WHITE-BROWED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola albilora*).

1 San Martin (FM, JM, PEM & SKR).

**OCHRE-NAPED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola flavinucha*).

1 Martial Mountain, 3 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P.

**SPOT-BILLED GROUND-TYRANT** (*Muscisaxicola maculirostris*).

2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 10 El Calafate area, 1 Rio Santa Cruz, 4 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**RUFOUS-BACKED NEGRITO** (*Lessonia rufa*).

Common in the Southern part of the country, where we counted 357 birds. Highest numbers recorded were 15 Lago de Trelew, 40 Trelew - Punta Tombo and returning, 20 Puerto Madryn, 21 Rio Grande area, 20 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate and 120 returning. In addition 3 Campo del Tuyú.

**WHITE-WINGED NEGRITO** (*Lessonia oreas*).

2 Laguna Runtuyuca.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Rufous-backed Negrito (*L. rufa*).

**WHITE-BROWED CHAT-TYRANT** (*Ochthoeca leucophrys*).

4 San Martin, 1 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**D'ORBIGNY'S CHAT-TYRANT** (*Ochthoeca oenanthoides*).

5 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 1 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca.

**SPECTACLED TYRANT** (*Hymenops perspicillata*).

17 Punta Rasa, 9 Campo del Tuyú, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 6 Cachi - Cafayate, 2 Lago de Trelew, 3 Valle de Chubut, 1 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 6 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK PHOEBE** (*Sayornis nigricans*).

1 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**WHITE-WINGED BLACK-TYRANT** (*Knipolegus aterrimus*).

1 J.V. González chaco (FJ & OLæ), 2 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 15 Salta - San Martin, 2 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 7 Cachi - Cafayate.

**PLUMBEOUS TYRANT** (*Knipolegus cabanisi*).

1 Abra Santa Laura.

**CINEREOUS TYRANT** (*Knipolegus striaticeps*).

3 J.V. González chaco.

**VARIEGATED FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonomus varius*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**STREAKED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiodynastes maculatus*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**SOOTY TYRANNULET** (*Serpophaga nigricans*).

1 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 3 Campo del Tuyú, 2 El Rey N.P.

**MANY-COLOURED RUSH-TYRANT** (*Tachuris rubrigastra*).

1 Campo del Tuyú (PEM), 1 Lago de Trelew (FJ & OLæ), 1 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 1 Laguna de los Cisnes, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CATTLE TYRANT** (*Machetornis rixosus*).

4 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 4 Punta Rasa, 4 Campo del Tuyú, 3 Iguazú N.P., 2 Palomitas - J.V. González, 2 Jujuy, 1 Salta.

**YELLOW-BROWED TYRANT** (*Satrapa icterophrys*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 3 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Palomitas, 1 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 Jujuy, 2 Yala area, 1 Abra del Infiernillo, 2 Costenera Sur N.R.

**YELLOW TYRANNULET** (*Capsiempis flaveola*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**PIRATIC FLYCATCHER** (*Legatus leucophalus*).

1 Iguazú N.P. (FJ).

**GREAT KISKADEE** (*Pitangus sulphuratus*).

Common in the Northern part of the country, where we counted 137 birds. Highest numbers recorded were 20 Punta Rasa, 20 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 16 Cachi - Cafayate. In addition 2 Lago de Trelew, 2 Lago de Trelew - Valle de Chubut, 1 Valle de Chubut.

**BOAT-BILLED FLYCATCHER** (*Megarhynchus pitangua*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**SOCIAL FLYCATCHER** (*Myiozetetes similis*).

3 Iguazú N.P.

**THREE-STRIPED FLYCATCHER** (*Conopias trivirgata*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**TROPICAL KINGBIRD** (*Tyrannus melancholicus*).

8 Iguazú N.P., 15 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 5 Costenera Sur N.R.

**FORK-TAILED FLYCATCHER** (*Muscivora tyrannus*).

20 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu (Brazil), 1 Salta - Palomitas, 7 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 2 Jujuy, 2 Laguna Runtuyuca, 1 Salta, 3 Tucuman.

**SIRYSTES** (*Sirystes sibilator*).

2 Iguazú N.P., 3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**CROWNED SLATY-FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonomus aurantioatrocristatus*).

1 J.V. González chaco.

**SWAINSON'S FLYCATCHER** (*Myiarchus swainsoni*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**DUSKY-CAPPED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiarchus tuberculifer*).

2 Calilegua N.P., (OLæ), 1 Abra Santa Laura.

**GREATER PEWEE** (*Contopus fumigatus*).

1 Abra Santa Laura.

**TROPICAL PEWEE** (*Contopus cinereus*).

2 Calilegua N.P.

**EULER'S FLYCATCHER** (*Empidonax euleri*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P.

**FUSCOUS FLYCATCHER** (*Cnemotriccus fuscatus*).

2 Iguazú N.P.

**SCRUB FLYCATCHER** (*Sublegatus modestus*).

1 heard J.V. González chaco.

**SUIRIRI FLYCATCHER** (*Suiriri suiriri*).

2 Palomitas, 3 J.V. González chaco.

**STREAK-THROATED BUSH-TYRANT** (*Myiotheretes striaticollis*).

2 Yala area, 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**CLIFF FLYCATCHER** (*Hirundinea ferruginea*).  
2 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 30 Cachi - Cafayate.

**BRAN-COLORED FLYCATCHER** (*Myiophobus fasciatus*).  
1 Punta Rasa, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**YELLOW-OLIVE FLYCATCHER** (*Tolmomyias sulphurescens*).  
3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-THROATED SPADEBILL** (*Platyrinchus mystaceus*).  
1 Iguazú N.P.

**OHCRE-FACED TODY-FLYCATCHER** (*Todirostrum plumbeiceps*).  
1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 15 Calilegua N.P., 1 Abra Santa Laura.

**PEARLY-VENTED TODY-TYRANT** (*Idioptilon margaritaceiventer*).  
2 heard Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 1 heard J.V. González - El Rey N.P.

**EARED PYGMY-TYRANT** (*Myiornis auricularis*).  
1 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BAY-RINGED TYRANNULET** (*Phylloscartes sylviolus*).  
2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**MOTTLED-CHEEKED TYRANNULET** (*Phylloscartes ventralis*).  
2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 1 Abra Santa Laura.

**TAWNY-CROWNED PYGMY-TYRANT** (*Euscarthmus meloryphus*).  
1 Iguazú N.P.

**VERMILION FLYCATCHER** (*Pyrocephalus rubinus*).  
4 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 2 Yala area, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GREATER WAGTAIL-TYRANT** (*Stigmatura budytoides*).  
7 Palomitas, 15 J.V. González chaco, 2 Cachi - Cafayate.

**WHITE-CRESTED TYRANNULET** (*Serpophaga subcristata*).  
1 Campo del Tuyú, 4 Costenera Sur N.R.

**WHITE-BELLIED TYRANNULET** (*Serpophaga munda*).  
1 Palomitas, 1 J.V. González chaco, 4 Cachi - Cafayate.

**GREY-CROWNED TYRANNULET** (*Serpophaga griseiceps*).  
4 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 2 Yala area, 1 Valle de Chubut.  
Note: Soon to be formally split from White-bellied Tyrannulet (*S. munda*) by Roberto Straneck.

**YELLOW-BILLED TIT-TYRANT** (*Anairetes flavirostris*).  
2 Cachi/Valle de Cachi.

**TUFTED TIT-TYRANT** (*Anairetes parulus*).  
3 San Martin, 2 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Los Glaciares N.P.

**WHITE-THROATED TYRANNULET** (*Mercocerculus leucophrys*).  
3 Calilegua N.P., 13 Yala area, 10 Abra Santa Laura, 2 San Martin, 1 Cachi.

**HIGHLAND ELAENIA** (*Elaenia obscura*).

20 Calilegua N.P., 4 Abra Santa Laura.

**YELLOW-BELLIED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia flavogaster*).

1 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**WHITE-CRESTED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia albiceps*).

3 Abra del Infiernillo, 1 Punta Tombo (EM), 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 7 Los Glaciares N.P.

**SMALL-BILLED ELAENIA** (*Elaenia parvirostris*).

4 J.V. González chaco.

**GREY ELAENIA** (*Myiopagis caniceps*).

1 Iguazú N.P. (OLæ & JM).

**SEPIA-CAPPED FLYCATCHER** (*Leptopogon amaurocephalus*).

5 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**SOUTHERN BEARDLESS TYRANNULET** (*Camptostoma obsoletum*).

1 Iguazú N.P., 2 Palomitas.

**ROUGH-LEGGED TYRANNULET** (*Acrochordopus burmeisteri*).

1 Abra Santa Laura.

**SCLATER'S TYRANNULET** (*Xanthomyias sclateri*).

4 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 4 Calilegua N.P., 3 Abra Santa Laura.

**SOUTHERN ANTPIPIT** (*Corythopsis delalandi*).

4 Iguazú N.P., 1 heard Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RUFOUS-TAILED PLANTCUTTER** (*Phytotoma rara*).

8 Los Glaciares N.P., 1 El Calafate area (VM), 2 Rio Santa Cruz (IA).

**WHITE-TIPPED PLANTCUTTER** (*Phytotoma rutila*).

1 heard J.V. González chaco (RS & SKR), 2 San Martin, 8 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 3 Cachi - Cafayate.

**BARN SWALLOW** (*Hirundo rustica*).

1 El Rey N.P., 75 Laguna Runtuyuca, 5 Lago de Trelew, 1 Rio Santa Cruz.

**SOUTHERN MARTIN** (*Progne modesta*).

12 El Rey N.P., 2 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Valle de Chubut, 1 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 6 Peninsula Valdés.

**GREY-BREASTED MARTIN** (*Progne chalybea*).

4 Buenos Aires 25/9, 21 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BROWN-CHESTED MARTIN** (*Phaeoprogne tapera*).

1 Costenera Sur N.R. (JM).

**WHITE-RUMPED SWALLOW** (*Tachycineta leucorrhoa*).

1 Buenos Aires, 35 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 40 San Clemente del Tuyú, 50 Punta Rasa, 250 Campo del Tuyú, 10 Puerto San Clemente, 100 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Yala area, 100 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CHILEAN SWALLOW** (*Tachycineta leucophya*).

Common in the Southern part of the country. 156 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 75 Valle de Chubut, 20 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 25 Los Glaciares N.P.

**WHITE-WINGED SWALLOW** (*Tachycineta albiventer*).

10 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BANK SWALLOW** (*Riparia riparia*).

1 El Rey N.P. (FM), 1 Costenera Sur N.R. (SKR & JM).

**BLUE-AND-WHITE SWALLOW** (*Notiochelidon cyanoleuca*).

Common apart from the Pampas area (Buenos Aires - San Clemente del Tuyú) and Tierra del Fuego. 387 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 30 Jujuy, 25 Laguna Larga, 100 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman. In addition 2 Punta Rasa.

**BLACK-COLLARED SWALLOW** (*Atticora melanoleuca*).

1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil) (FM).

**ROUGH-WINGED SWALLOW** (*Stelgidopteryx ruficollis*).

25 Palomitas - J.V. González, 30 El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate (SKR), 1 Los Glaciares N.P. (EM).

Note: The two latter records are South of "normally" distribution area.

**TAWNY-HEADED SWALLOW** (*Alopochelidon fucata*).

3 Quebrada San Lorenzo.

**PLUSH-CRESTED JAY** (*Cyanocorax chrysops*).

14 Iguazú N.P., 12 Salta - Palomitas, 12 Palomitas - J.V. González, 11 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 2 El Rey N.P., 6 Calilegua N.P., 4 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 7 Jujuy - Abra Santa Laura, 2 Abra Santa Laura.

**RUFOUS-THROATED DIPPER** (*Cinclus schultzi*).

2 Yala area (Rio Yala).

**GRASS WREN** (*Cistothorus platensis*).

1 heard El Rey N.P., 1 heard Cachi - Cafayate, 3 Lagunas Punta Bandera.

**HOUSE WREN** (*Troglodytes aedon*).

Common, 133 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 15 Los Glaciares N.P., 30 El Calafate area.

**MOUNTAIN WREN** (*Troglodytes solstitialis*).

3 Yala area, 4 Abra Santa Laura.

**BROWN-BACKED MOCKINGBIRD** (*Mimus dorsalis*).

2 Yala - Humahuaca, 4 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa and 1 returning, 1 Humahuaca - Jujuy, 1 Cachi - Cafayate (EM).

**WHITE-BANDED MOCKINGBIRD** (*Mimus triurus*).

3 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 1 Punta Rasa (SKR), 10 J.V. González chaco, 1 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 3 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés.

**CHALK-BROWED MOCKINGBIRD** (*Mimus saturninus*).

10 Buenos Aires, 15 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 5 Punta Rasa, 2

San Clemente del Tuyú, 6 Campo del Tuyú, 15 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Salta, 1 Salta - Palomitas, 20 Costenera Sur N.R.

**PATAGONIAN MOCKINGBIRD** (*Mimus patagonicus*).

Common apart from Iguazú, the Pampas and Tierra del Fuego. 73 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 15 Yala - Humahuaca, 10 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés.

**CREAMY-BELLIED THRUSH** (*Turdus amaurochalinus*).

2 Iguazú N.P., 4 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 Jujuy - Yala (OLæ).

**PALE-BREASTED THRUSH** (*Turdus leucomelas*).

23 Iguazú N.P., 7 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RUFOUS-BELLIED THRUSH** (*Turdus rufiventris*).

3 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 4 Punta Rasa, 6 Iguazú N.P., 7 Palomitas - J.V. González, 7 El Rey N.P., 2 Calilegua N.P., 4 Jujuy, 1 Yala area, 6 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 9 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Abra Santa Laura - Salta, 3 Salta - Abra Santa Laura, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman, 6 Costenera Sur N.R.

**AUSTRAL THRUSH** (*Turdus falcklandii*).

1 Martial Mountain, 2 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 4 El Calafate, 1 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 27 Los Glaciares N.P., 2 Rio Santa Cruz, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**WHITE-NECKED THRUSH** (*Turdus albicollis*).

4 Iguazú N.P.

**ANDEAN SLATY THRUSH** (*Turdus nigriceps*).

50 Calilegua N.P., 1 heard Abra Santa Laura.

**CHIGUANCO THRUSH** (*Turdus chiguanco*).

5 Yala area, 1 Yala - Humahuaca, 6 Humahuaca, 2 La Quiaca, 13 Salta - San Martin, 7 San Martin, 12 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 12 Cachi - Cafayate, 39 Abra del Infiernillo, 3 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**GLOSSY-BLACK THRUSH** (*Turdus serranus*).

7 Calilegua N.P.

**SHORT-BILLED PIPIT** (*Anthus furcatus*).

10 Punta Rasa, 10 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**CORRENDERA PIPIT** (*Anthus correndera*).

5 Punta Rasa, 5 Campo del Tuyú, 20 Lago de Trelew, 7 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 7 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 2 Ushuaia harbour, 26 Rio Grande area, 7 Rio Santa Cruz, 1 Laguna de los Cisnes, 10 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**YELLOWISH PIPIT** (*Anthus chii*).

3 Palomitas - J.V. González.

**HELLMAYR'S PIPIT** (*Anthus hellmayri*).

7 Abra del Infiernillo, 1 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 1 El Calafate area.

**OCHRE-BREASTED PIPIT** (*Anthus nattereri*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

Note: The first record from the Iguazu area.

**PARAMO PIPIT** (*Anthus bogotensis*).

3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**MASKED GNATCATCHER** (*Poolioptila dumicola*).

2 Punta Rasa, 5 Campo del Tuyú, 2 Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 5 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CREAM-BELLIED GNATCATCHER** (*Polioptila lactea*).

3 Iguazú N.P.

**RUFOUS-CROWNED GREENLET** (*Hylophilus poicilotis*).

2 heard Iguazú N.P.

**RED-EYED VIREO** (*Vireo olivaceus*).

9 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 1 heard Abra Santa Laura (OLæ).

Note: May well be considered a distinct species and named Chivi Vireo (*V. chivi*).

**RUFOUS-BROWED PEPPERSHRIKE** (*Cyclarhis gujanensis*).

1 heard Iguazú N.P., 1 Palomitas, 15 Calilegua N.P., 5 Abra Santa Laura.

**HOUSE SPARROW** (*Passer domesticus*). *INTRODUCED*

87 Buenos Aires, 7 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 50 San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa, 10 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 5 Iguacu (Brazil), 17 Salta, 3 J.V. González, 5 J.V. González chaco, 1 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 14 Jujuy, 3 Jujuy - Yala, 100 Humahuaca, 10 La Quiaca, 10 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 1 Cachi - Cafayate, 1 Tucuman, 85 Trelew, 1 Lago de Trelew, 55 Puerto Madryn, 10 Peninsula Valdés, 10 Ushuaia harbour, 25 Rio Grande, 85 El Calafate, 5 Rio Gallegos, 25 Costenera Sur N.R.

**TWO-BANDED WARBLER** (*Basileuterus bivittatus*).

3 El Rey N.P., 2 Calilegua N.P.

**GOLDEN-CROWNED WARBLER** (*Basileuterus culicivorus*).

9 Iguazú N.P., 8 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BROWN-CAPPED REDSTART** (*Myioborus bruniceps*).

13 El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 12 Calilegua N.P., 2 Yala area, 9 Abra Santa Laura.

**TROPICAL PARULA** (*Parula pitiayumi*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 2 Punta Rasa, 7 Iguazú N.P., 5 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 4 Palomitas, 3 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 4 El Rey N.P., 11 Calilegua N.P., 1 Jujuy, 3 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Salta, 1 Cachi - Cafayate.

**MASKED YELLOWTHROAT** (*Geothlypis aequinoctialis*).

1 Iguazú N.P., 30 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BANANAQUIT** (*Coereba flaveola*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**CHESTNUT-VENTED CONEBILL** (*Conirostrum speciosum*).

3 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 Iguazú N.P.

**RUSTY FLOWERPIERCER** (*Diglossa sittoides*).

1 Calilegua N.P. (EM).

**BLUE DACNIS** (*Dacnis cayana*).  
8 Iguazú N.P., 1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**SWALLOW TANAGER** (*Tersina viridis*).  
20 Iguazú N.P.

**GOLDEN-RUMPED EUPHONIA** (*Euphonia cyanocephala*).  
4 Calilegua N.P., 1 heard Abra Santa Laura.  
Note: Now considered a full species, split from Blue-hooded Euphonia (*E. musica*).

**PURPLE-THROATED EUPHONIA** (*Euphonia chlorotica*).  
6 Iguazú N.P., 4 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 2 heard Calilegua N.P.

**VIOLACEOUS EUPHONIA** (*Euphonia violacea*).  
3 Iguazú N.P.

**CHESTNUT-BELLIED EUPHONIA** (*Euphonia pectoralis*).  
1 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLUE-NAPED CHLOROPHONIA** (*Chlorophonia cyanea*).  
4 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**GUIRA TANAGER** (*Hemithraupis guira*).  
4 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 6 Iguazú N.P.

**COMMON BUSH-TANAGER** (*Chlorospingus ophthalmicus*).  
10 Calilegua N.P., 4 Yala area, 9 Abra Santa Laura.

**GREEN-HEADED TANAGER** (*Tangara seledon*).  
7 Iguazú N.P., 5 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**MAGPIE TANAGER** (*Cissopis leveriana*).  
5 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**BLACK-GOGGLED TANAGER** (*Trichothraupis melanops*).  
4 Iguazú N.P., 6 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**RUBY-CROWNED TANAGER** (*Tachyphonus coronatus*).  
5 Iguazú N.P., 2 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**SAYACA TANAGER** (*Thraupis sayaca*).  
9 Iguazú N.P., 7 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 40 Calilegua N.P., 10 Jujuy, 1 Yala area, 17 Abra Santa Laura, 1 Tafi del Valle - Tucuman.

**FAWN-BREASTED TANAGER** (*Pipraeidea melanonota*).  
2 Iguazú N.P., 4 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil), 3 Abra Santa Laura.

**RED-CROWNED ANT-TANAGER** (*Habia rubica*).  
5 Iguazú N.P., 10 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**HEPATIC TANAGER** (*Piranga flava flava*).  
3 Palomitas, 2 Calilegua N.P., 2 Jujuy, 1 Yala area.  
Note: It is conceivable that Hepatic Tanager will be split into 2 or 3 species, in which case the Southern subspecies (*flava*) becomes something like Lowland Hepatic-Tanager.

**BLUE-AND-YELLOW TANAGER** (*Thraupis bonariensis*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Punta Rasa, 1 Palomitas, 2 J.V. González chaco), 1 Calilegua N.P., 4 Jujuy, 1 Jujuy - Yala.

**CHESTNUT-HEADED TANAGER** (*Pyrrhocomma ruficeps*).

2 Iguazú N.P.

**GOLDEN-BILLED SALTATOR** (*Saltator aurantirostris*).

1 Salta - Palomitas, 8 Palomitas, 15 J.V. González chaco, 1 El Rey N.P., 2 Yala area, 5 Abra Santa Laura, 3 Salta - San Martín, 15 San Martín, 2 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 1 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 1 Cachi - Cafayate.

**RUFOUS-BELLIED SALTATOR** (*Saltator rufiventris*).

3 San Martín.

**RED-CRESTED CARDINAL** (*Paroaria coronata*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Campo del Tuyú, 2 Palomitas - J.V. González, 1 Jujuy, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-BACKED GROSBEAK** (*Pheucticus aureoventris*).

1 Palomitas, 4 Calilegua N.P., 4 Jujuy, 4 Abra Santa Laura.

**SAFRRON-BILLED SPARROW** (*Arremon flavirostris*).

2 Iguazú N.P., 1 Palomitas, 3 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 3 El Rey N.P., 1 Jujuy, 1 Yala area.

**STRIPE-HEADED BRUSH-FINCH** (*Atlapetes torquatus*).

1 Calilegua N.P. (OLæ), 6 Abra Santa Laura.

**FULVOUS-HEADED BRUSH-FINCH** (*Atlapetes fulviceps*).

9 Yala area, 1 Abra Santa Laura.

**YELLOW-STRIPED BRUSH-FINCH** (*Atlapetes citrinellus*).

12 Abra del Infiernillo.

**YELLOW-BRIDLED FINCH** (*Melanodera xanthogramma*).

40 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 1 Martial Mountain (PEM).

**ULTRAMARINE GROSBEAK** (*Cyanocompsa brissonii*).

1 Salta - Palomitas, 1 Palomitas, 4 J.V. González chaco, 4 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 El Rey N.P., 2 Calilegua N.P. (OLæ & JM), 7 Abra Santa Laura (OLæ & JM).

**BLUE-BLACK GRASSQUIT** (*Volatinia jacarina*).

2 Yala area.

**BAND-TAILED SEEDEATER** (*Catamenia analis*).

1 heard Yala area, 2 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca (EM), 2 La Quiaca, 3 Cachi - Cafayate.

**PLAIN-COLOURED SEEDEATER** (*Catamenia inornata*).

15 Yala area 6/10, 5 San Martín, 5 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 1 Abra del Infiernillo.

**COMMON DIUCA-FINCH** (*Diuca diuca*).

1 La Quiaca, 8 Los Cardones N.P., 4 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 3 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 5 Cachi - Cafayate, 10 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 5 Punta Tombo - Trelew, 1 Puerto Madryn -

Punta Loma, 4 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 2 Peninsula Valdés, 3 Rio Santa Cruz, 5 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**GRASSLAND YELLOW-FINCH** (*Sicalis luteola*).

400 Campo del Tuyú, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 6 Lago de Trelew (OLæ), 2 Costenera Sur N.R.

**SAFFRON FINCH** (*Sicalis flaveola*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 15 Punta Rasa (OLæ), 5 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 4 Iguazú N.P., 25 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 1 Jujuy - Yala, 3 Humahuaca, 20 Salta, 50 Cachi/Valle de Cachi.

**BRIGHT-RUMPED YELLOW-FINCH** (*Sicalis uropygialis*).

5 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa.

**PUNA YELLOW-FINCH** (*Sicalis lutea*).

4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**GREENISH YELLOW-FINCH** (*Sicalis olivascens*).

2 + 250 probably this species Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 5 La Quiaca, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**PATAGONIAN YELLOW-FINCH** (*Sicalis lebruni*).

4 Peninsula Valdés.

**BAND-TAILED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus alaudinus*).

2 Abra Pampa - La Quiaca, 4 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**PLUMBEOUS SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus unicolor*).

1 San Martin, 26 Abra del Infiernillo.

**ASH-BREASTED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus plebejus*).

105 Humahuaca - La Quiaca, 20 Laguna Runtuyuca, 20 La Quiaca, 100 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 15 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca.

**GREY-HOODED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus gayi*).

3 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 2 San Martin - Los Cardones N.P., 25 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 25 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 5 Cachi - Cafayate, 30 El Calafate area, 10 Rio Santa Cruz, 30 Laguna de los Cisnes.

**PATAGONIAN SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus patagonicus*).

14 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 16 Los Glaciares N.P.

**BLACK-HOODED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus atriceps*).

8 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa, 8 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 5 Abra Pampa - Humahuaca.

**RED-BACKED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus dorsalis*).

1 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa (FM & SKR).

**MOURNING SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus fruticeti*).

30 Humahuaca - Abra Pampa and 5 returning, 20 Laguna Runtuyuca, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 25 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi, 10 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 2 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 2 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 1 Peninsula Valdés, 4 Puerto Madryn - Trelew, 3 El Calafate area, 1 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz, 1 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**CARBONATED SIERRA-FINCH** (*Phrygilus carbonarius*).

10 Trelew - Punta Tombo and 10 new returning, 18 Puerto Madryn - Peninsula Valdés, 13 Puerto Madryn - Trelew.

Note: Easily recognized by display (like European Sedge Warbler (*Acrocephalus schoenobaenus*)).

**TUCUMAN MOUNTAIN-FINCH** (*Compsospiza baeri*).

3 Abra del Infiernillo.

**BLACK-CRESTED FINCH** (*Lophospingus pusillus*).

13 J.V. González chaco.

**RED-CRESTED FINCH** (*Coryphospingus cucullatus*).

2 Iguazú N.P., 25 Salta - Palomitas, 75 Palomitas, 75 Palomitas - J.V. González, 100 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 12 El Rey N.P. - Jujuy, 4 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy, 1 Quebrada San Lorenzo.

**STRIPE-CAPPED SPARROW** (*Aimophila strigiceps*).

3 Salta - Palomitas, 1 Palomitas, 1 Palomitas - J.V. González.

**RUFOUS-COLLARED SPARROW** (*Zonotrichia capensis*).

Common, 1691 birds were counted. Highest numbers recorded were 250 Punta Rasa, 200 San Martín, 150 Los Cardones N.P.

**GRASSLAND SPARROW** (*Ammodramus humeralis*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena.

**LONG-TAILED REED-FINCH** (*Donacospiza albifrons*).

4 Punta Rasa, 1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**RUSTY-BROWED WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza erythrophrys*).

23 Yala area, 8 Abra Santa Laura.

**RUFOUS-SIDED WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza hypochondria*).

2 Salta - San Martín.

**BLACK-AND-RUFOUS WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza nigrorufa*).

2 Punta Rasa, 10 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CHESTNUT WARBLING FINCH** (*Poospiza whitii*).

1 Jujuy (PEM), 7 Yala area.

Note: Now considered a full species, split from Black-and-Rufous Warbling-Finch (*P. nigrorufa*).

**RINGED WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza torquata*).

4 J.V. González chaco, 5 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 4 Cachi - Cafayate.

**BLACK-CAPPED WARBLING-FINCH** (*Poospiza melanoleuca*).

10 Palomitas, 7 J.V. González chaco, 1 J.V. González - El Rey N.P., 2 El Rey N.P., 1 Abra Santa Laura (OLæ).

**MANY-COLOURED CHACO-FINCH** (*Saltatricula multicolor*).

1 Palomitas, 30 J.V. González chaco.

**GREAT PAMPA-FINCH** (*Embemagra platensis*).

9 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 22 Punta Rasa, 1 Campo del Tuyú, 12 Salta - Palomitas, 1 J.V. González chaco, 1 Yala area, 4 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 6 Salta - San

Martin, 4 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 4 Cachi - Cafayate, 8 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK SISKIN** (*Carduelis atrata*).

50 San Martin, 10 Los Cardones N.P., 50 Cachi - Cafayate.

**HOODED SISKIN** (*Carduelis magellanica*).

13 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 7 Campo del Tuyú, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Salta - Palomitas, 2 Palomitas, 3 Jujuy, 1 Jujuy - Yala, 7 Yala area, 20 Humahuaca, 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument, 1 San Martin, 4 Cachi, 2 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 1 Tucuman, 10 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BLACK-CHINNED SISKIN** (*Carduelis barbata*).

15 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 15 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 Ushuaia (havnen), 4 Harberton - Rio Grande, 10 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 8 Los Glaciares N.P., 11 Rio Santa Cruz.

**CRESTED OROPENDOLA** (*Psarocolius decumanus*).

1 Calilegua N.P., 11 Calilegua N.P. - Jujuy.

**GOLDEN-WINGED CACIQUE** (*Cacicus chrysopterus*).

2 Calilegua N.P., 1 Yala area, 2 Abra Santa Laura.

**RED-RUMPED CACIQUE** (*Cacicus haemorrhous*).

60 Iguazú N.P., 75 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

**CHOPI BLACKBIRD** (*Gnorimopsar chopi*).

9 Iguazú N.P.

**GIANT COWBIRD** (*Scaphidura oryzivora*).

5 Iguazú N.P.

**AUSTRAL BLACKBIRD** (*Curaeus curaeus*).

2 Ushuaia - Tierra del Fuego N.P., 5 Harberton - Rio Grande, 5 Los Glaciares N.P., 1 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate.

**EPAULET ORIOLE** (*Icterus cayanensis*).

2 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 1 Iguazú N.P.

**SCREAMING COWBIRD** (*Molothrus rufoaxillaris*).

10 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 2 Jujuy (OLæ & RS), 3 Jujuy - Yala, 4 Cachi/Valle de Cachi (OLæ).

**SHINY COWBIRD** (*Molothrus bonariensis*).

Common apart from the Southern part of the country and the high Andes. 1122 birds were counted, highest numbers recorded were 125 Campo del Tuyú, 400 Palomitas - J.V. González, 300 J.V. González.

**BAY-WINGED COWBIRD** (*Molothrus badius*).

85 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 4 Punta Rasa, 2 Campo del Tuyú, 1 Salta - Palomitas, 3 Quebrada San Lorenzo, 3 Salta - San Martin, 8 Cachi/Valle de Cachi, 25 Tucuman.

**UNICOLOURED BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius cyanopus*).

3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (EM), 5 Costenera Sur N.R.

**CHESTNUT-CAPPED BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius ruficapillus*).

5 Campo del Tuyú, 3 El Rey N.P.

**YELLOW-WINGED BLACKBIRD** (*Agelaius thilius*).

2 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 10 Punta Rasa, 75 Campo del Tuyú, 30 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 7 Yala - Humahuaca, 5 Lago de Trelew, 15 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 3 Laguna de los Cisnes, 20 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BROWN-AND-YELLOW MARSHBIRD** (*Pseudoleistes virescens*).

50 Buenos Aires - Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 25 Punta Rasa, 40 Campo del Tuyú, 200 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires.

**SCARLET-HEADED BLACKBIRD** (*Amblyramphus holosericeus*).

5 Campo del Tuyú, 3 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires (EM & JM).

**LONG-TAILED MEADOWLARK** (*Sturnella loyca*).

Common in the Southern part of the country, where we counted 77 birds. Highest numbers recorded were 15 Peninsula Valdés, 13 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos. In addition 2 Yala - Humahuaca, 1 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi.

**WHITE-BROWED BLACKBIRD** (*Sturnella superciliaris*).

6 Buenos Aires - Magdalena.

## LIST OF MAMMALS.

The taxonomy used in this list is mainly based on K.H. Redford & J.F. Eisenberg: Mammals of the Neotropics Vol 2.

### **SOUTHERN LONG-NOSED ARMADILLO** (*Dasypus hybridus*).

2 Campo del Tuyú.

### **PICHI AMADILLO** (*Zaedyus pichiy*).

1 Punta Tombo - Trelew.

### **TUFTED CAPUCHIN MONKEY** (*Cebus apella*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

Note: Also called Brown Capuchin Monkey.

### **CHILLA** (*Dusicyon griseus*).

1 Los Cardones N.P.(EM), 1 Cafayate - Abra del Infiernillo (RS), 4 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

### **COATIMUNDI** (*Nasua nasua*).

30 Iguacu N.P. (Brazil).

### **TAYRA** (*Eira barbara*).

1 Calilegua N.P. (HS).

### **SKUNK** (*Conepatus humboldtii*).

1 El Calafate area.

### **GRISON** (*Galictes cuja*).

2 Abra del Infiernillo.

### **PUMA** (*Felis concolor*).

1 Iguazú N.P. (MC).

### **FUR SEAL** (*Arctocephalus australis*).

3 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harborton)(OLæ).

### **SOUTHERN SEALION** (*Otaria byronia*).

40 Punta Tombo, 25 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 500 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 185 Canal Beagle (Ushuaia - Harborton).

### **SOUTHERN ELEPHANT SEAL** (*Mirounga leonina*).

754 Peninsula Valdés.

### **COMMERSON'S DOLPHIN** (*Cephalorhynchus commersonii*).

3 Rio Gallegos.

### **SOUTHERN RIGHT WHALE** (*Balaena australis*).

2 Puerto Madryn - Punta Loma, 2 Punta Tombo, 4 Peninsula Valdés.

### **GUANACO** (*Lama guanicoe*).

15 Trelew - Punta Tombo and 5 returning, 40 Punta Tombo, 2 Puerto Madryn - Trelew, 3 Rio

Gallegos - El Calafate and 10 returning, 3 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P., 3 El Calafate - Rio Santa Cruz.

**VICUÑA** (*Vicugna vicugna*).

43 Laguna de los Pozuelos Natural Monument.

**GREY BROCKET DEER** (*Mazama gouazoubira*).

2 Palomitas - J.V. González, 2 J.V. González chaco.

**MARA** (*Bolicholis patagonum*).

4 Cachi - Cafayate, 6 Peninsula Valdés.

**CAVY**

*Cavia aperea*: 35 Punta Rasa, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires.

*Cavia tschudii*: 1 Cachi/Valle de Cachi (JM), 2 Abra del Infiernillo.

**AZARA'S AGUTI** (*Dasyprocta aguti*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**COYPU** (*Myocastor coypus*).

1 Magdalena - San Clemente del Tuyú, 50 Costenera Sur N.R.

**BROWN HARE** (*Lepus europeus*). *INTRODUCED.*

3 Buenos Aires - Magdalena, 1 Punta Rasa, 6 Campo del Tuyú, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires, 1 Laguna Runtuyuca, 1 Abra Santa Laura - Salta, 1 San Martin, 1 Lago de Trelew, 3 Valle de Chubut, 2 Trelew - Punta Tombo, 1 Peninsula Valdés, 1 Rio Gallegos - El Calafate, 5 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P. 20 Los Glaciares N.P., 1 Los Glaciares N.P. - El Calafate, 2 Lagunas Punta Bandera, 6 El Calafate area, 1 Rio Santa Cruz, 12 El Calafate - Rio Gallegos.

**RABBIT** (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*). *INTRODUCED.*

15 Tierra del Fuego N.P., 2 El Calafate - Los Glaciares N.P.

**YARARA SNAKE**

1 Punta Rasa.

**FALLSE CORAL SNAKE** (*Anilius scytale*).

1 Punta Rasa.

**SNAKE SPECIES**

1 Los Cardones N.P. - Cachi.

**BROAD-NOISED CAIMAN** (*Caiman latirostris*).

1 Iguazú N.P.

**LONG-NECKED TURTLE**

1 Costenera Sur N.R.

**GIANT TOAD**

1 Punta Rasa, 2 Iguazú N.P.

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