

Argentina

5 February – 2 March 2004

Erling Jirle (compilation)

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GENERAL INFO

By Erling Jirle

Participants and tasks

This was a private trip with Swedish bird-watchers; we call our team *Joerl Travels*. No paid tour leader, we split all costs among us. We didn't use any guides during the trip.

Participants:

- Erling Jirle, Lund. (Organizer. Logistics, economy, equipment, web site, trip report)
- Bengt-Eric Sjölander, Brussels, Belgium. (Organizer. Itinerary, checklists, bird site info)
- Joakim Johansson, Örebro. (Birdcalls, mammals and herptiles specialist)
- Ola Elleström, Malmö. (Led the listings in the evenings)
- Claes Engelbrecht, Lund.
- Johan Lorentzon, Malmö.

Trip website: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/argentina/>

Joerl Travels web site: <http://www.pheromone.ekol.lu.se/travelreports.html>

Contact e-mail: erling.jirle@ekol.lu.se

Bird statistics

Recorded species: 484

Birding days: 23 days

Trip length: 27 days

Dip list (species we expected to see, but didn't)

Giant Wood-Rail

Giant Coot

Red-legged Seriema

Black-legged Seriema

White-bellied Seedsnipe

Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper

Black-throated Huet-huet

Rufous-tailed Plantcutter

Southern Scrub-Flycatcher

Patagonian Tyrant

Grey Monjita

White-browed Ground-Tyrant

Black-crested Finch

Cinnamon Warbling-Finch

Black-and-chestnut Warbling-Finch

Yellow Cardinal

Austral Blackbird

Money

Automated Teller Machines (ATM:s) are available in cities, but not so common.

Visa/MasterCard was accepted in larger hotels and restaurants, car rental agencies, but not in smaller places and at surprisingly few tourist sites. Not all petrol stations accept credit cards.

American Express card is less useful than Visa/MasterCard.

Bring cash US dollar and change to Argentinean Peso or pay directly with dollar. Argentinean peso is shortened ARG\$. Some hotels state prices in US\$, ask about currency when you ask for the price.

The price level was low in all Argentina, very low in the countryside. This made the trip fairly cheap despite a lot of air transportation and car rentals.

Food and drinks

Many petrol stations, like the YPF chain, have good assortment of snacks and sodas to fill up the travel stock with, or fresh croissants, coffee and yoghurt for breakfast.

The “most outstanding meat” league:

1. The huge extremely tender “bife de lomo” (tenderloin) in San Clemente del Tuyú.
2. The amazingly tender “lomo” in San Martin.
3. The “bife de chorizo” (sirloin) at Restaurant La Tekla in Buenos Aires.
4. The gigantic “Biff Milanese Napolitana” (wiener schnitzel) in Abra Pampa.
- 5.

Beer: Not so much to be excited about, it makes the job, not much more. Quilmes is the major brewery, then we found smaller brewers like Andes and Industria Argentina (with Iguana Beer), both are beer for lying down and avoiding. Best beer I found was from down under; Sur Patagonia makes two nice brews; Irizar Doppelbock (6,7%) and Irizar Sweet Stout.

Red Wine: Very good value, and high general quiaality, with a number of grape mixtures, like Cabernet Sauvignon/Shiraz. If you find wine from Weinert, buy it !!

Hotels

There was very little or no tourism at all in most places we visited. It was possible to find hotels everywhere with rooms available, but if you want to be sure to have a room directly when you arrive, you could book in places like Buenos Aires, San Clemente, Ushuaia and El Calafate like we did. You can use Lonely Planet Travel Service hotel booking system for cheaper hotels and hostels, or direct links below.

Most hotels were large, with very few guests. The rooms were often large and of good standard, and the price low.

Some links:

Patagonia Franca Posada Austral, Puerto Pirámides, Península Valdés.

<http://www.patagoniafranca.com> info@patagoniafranca.com

Aldea Nevada Cabañas, Ushuaia <http://www.aldeanevada.com.ar/>
<mailto:aldeanevada@speedy.com.ar> (prepaid first night)

America del Sur Hostel, Calle Puerto Desado S/N, El Calafate
<mailto:info@americahostel.com.ar>

Best Western Comfort Hotel, Viamonte 1501, Buenos Aires bwcomfortinn@yahoo.com

Hotel Morales, Calle 1 no. 1856, San Clemente: <mailto:hotelmorales@infovia.com.ar>

www.lonelyplanet.com

www.welcomeargentina.com

Flights (airport codes)

5–6 Feb. Iberia: Copenhagen – Madrid – Buenos Aires International (EZE).

7 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Buenos Aires Newbery (AEP) – Salta (SLA). 2 ¼ hours.

16 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Salta – Buenos Aires Newbery. 3 hours.

20 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Buenos Aires Newbery – Trelew (REL). 2 hours.

23 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Trelew – Buenos Aires Newbery – Rio Gallegos (RGL).

26 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Rio Gallegos – Ushuaia (USH). 1 hour.

29 Feb. Aerolíneas Argentinas: Ushuaia – Buenos Aires Newbery. 3 ½ hours.

1–2 March. Iberia: Buenos Aires International (EZE) – Madrid – Copenhagen.

Rented cars

Two small cars at all sites (Ford Fiesta, Ford Astra and similar types). Good to drive with two different cars if one got problems, the disadvantage is that two persons are busy with driving all time, and can't take naps during long drives. But a medium car is perfect for 3 persons with 3 large suitcases and some small cases, 4 persons with luggage wouldn't have been possible to squeeze in I think.

All cars except at one site were prebooked via Avis International booking office in Sweden. Worked perfect, all cars on site at arrival. The cars were not in perfect conditions, small problems with them several times, slow motor, difficult to start etc and a couple of punctures, but that is not surprising regarding the road conditions. The paperwork at the rental offices was more complicated than usual, it is faster in most other countries, sometimes I had dinner at the airport with staff running around with papers meantime. Bring several credit cards, the deposit is high, and takes several days the clear up after a rent is settled on one card. But all transactions were correct.

The roads in Argentina have very variable standard. The big one (Ruta Nacional) are often perfect tarmac where you can drive 120–130 km/h. Then there are gravel roads. The road down to Cabo Virgenes is VERY long, and you have to be concentrated if you drive fast on it, it is easy to skid. Especially Península Valdés has very dangerous pebble gravel where you should drive really careful, the car rental company gave us photos of crashed cars to warn us about this, and the speed limit is 70 km/h.

Links:

Avis: <http://www.avis.com>

Localiza: <http://www.localiza.com.ar>

Boat trip

In Ushuaia there were several companies at the harbour that offered trips along the Beagle Channel to see penguins and seabirds. We chose Tolkeyen Tours company. Full service including drinks at the table on second floor, with good views of seabirds passing by. Best views from the deck outside the restaurant.

Miscellaneous

Argentina is the second largest country in South America, and has the highest mountain in the Western Hemisphere (Aconcagua 6960 m) and the lowest point (-160 m). The climate is tropical in the northeast and tundra in the south. This makes a very diverse and bird rich country, with 980 recorded species. The human population is 40 millions, but Patagonia is one of the most sparsely populated areas in the world, with less than 1 inhabitant/sq km.

February is summer in Argentina, and the climate was pleasant most of the time, a bit warm in the chaco in the afternoon, and a bit chilly in the morning on the altiplano up in the northwest, otherwise just nice and sunny most of the time. Patagonia can be very windy, but we had almost no strong wind, except first morning at Cabo Virgenes, which produced an outstanding seabird movement.

Annoying things were few;

Mosquitoes in the chaco, and ticks. Also at some places along the coast.

Altitude sickness at the altiplano. Try to get hold of tea made on coca leaves, called mate in some places.

The Argentineans are very nice and friendly, we had almost no problemas with angry landowners. The trip went very smooth.

Itinerary

- 5 February** Flight with Iberia Copenhagen–Madrid 16:05–19:25. Flight with Iberia from Madrid dep. 23:40.
- 6 February** Flight with Iberia from Madrid 00:40, arriving Buenos Aires 08:50 (12 hour flight time). Taxi to our hotel in Buenos Aires; Best Western Comfort, Viamonte 1501, with fully equipped double rooms (A/C, TV). Taxi to Costanera Sur at 11:30. Birdwatching here 12–19. Then our first acquaintance to the marvellous steaks of Argentina; sirloin steak at Restaurant La Tekla, Talcahuano 897.
- 7 February** Taxi to Aropuerto (domestic airport) 09:30. Flight with Aerolíneas Argentinas from BA 11:50, arriving in Salta 14:10. Two Avis cars were waiting. Drive to Palomitas. Birdwatching along 20 kilometres to Finca Salto, where we turned back at 19:00. Then we tried to find the gravel road to J.V. Gonzáles, but drove straight instead of left in a village, and ended up in a marsh, where the first car got stuck; we got very muddy after having pushed it backwards. Changed plans. Went to the small town Metán instead. Found a good hotel and a nice restaurant there where we had a steaks at midnight.
- 8 February** Left Metán at 7:00. Birded along road 16 towards J.V. Gonzáles, made stops at fields, chaco, ponds and marshes. Reached Gonzáles at 11:00. No problems with rooms at Hotel Colonial. Lunch at a nearby café at a noisy bus stop. One-hour siesta at the hotel. 14:45 drive along the gravel road leading north just east of J.V. Gonzáles. Large tracts of the chaco is cut down and burned for farming, a sad sight, but we found some remaining parts at km 14.5 and 17.5. Turned back at km 19. Birded until 20:00.
- 9 February** At 05:30 birding along the gravel road leading north again, saw some target birds even where the chaco was cut up, like Crescent-chest at km 14.5. Checked out from the hotel at 11:15, drive to the take-off toward El Rey. Drove the El Rey road about 10 kilometres through fine forest interspaced with fields, until we came to a large river without a bridge. Only high clearance cars with 4WD can cross this river. Drive to General Güemes where we found a simple hotel.
- 10 February** Left at 06:00. Arrived in San Martín 07:00 where we easily found Hotel Artazar. Booked 2 triple rooms and left the luggage in the foyer. Left quickly to reach Parque Nacional Calilegua already at 08:00. Birded all day in the park. Went to San Martín for dinner at a 24-hour open place along the main street. They served fantastic lomo, a tenderloin steak that melts in the mouth. Then back to the park for night birds between 21:00–00:00, all the way up to the pass at 1750 m altitude.
- 11 February** At 08:00 back into the park, after having had a good breakfast at the 24 hrs place. One more full day in the park. Returned to the hotel at 17:30.

- 12 February** Drive 06:00 to Jujuy, where we had breakfast at one of these very well-equipped Argentinean petrol stations with café and often also Internet access and cheap international telephones. At 09:00 arrived at Parque Provincial Portero de Yala (called “Yala”) where we got the dipper and drove up to 1900 m along a gravel road. Then continued north through the scenic Quebrada de Humahuaca, a deep valley with slopes full of large cacti. It became a World Heritage Site in 2003. At 3000 m.a.s.l. is the old colonial town Humahuaca, where we took left to a small quebracha (which means ravine) 1 km west of the town. Then we continued north on the main road (RN9) and reached the puna at Abra Pampa, at 3400 m altitude. We drove 8 kilometres north of Abra Pampa to two lakes east of the road where we found flamingos, ducks and waders. Went back to the town at 19:30 and looked up a hotel, Residencial Cesarito. Good rooms with renovated bathrooms, good meals and very cheap. Rain and thunderstorms during the night.
- 13 February** Drive 06:30 to Laguna de los Pozuelos on the high Puna. 50 kilometres on gravel road towards northwest. Then the turn-off on a small slippery road leading up to the lake from the south. Managed with both cars without getting stuck in the mud. Good birding at the lakeside. Then drove up along the western side of the lake, to the ghost village Lagunita, then 3 km west on a very bad track, to the lake Laguna Larga (not especially large). Then back to western side of Pozuelos and found a track down to the shore, with reeds. At 15:00 back towards Abra Pampa, with a stop enroute at a narrow canyon where the road passes through. Got some new species in the bushes along the small river here. Only some biscuits today for lunch, the petrol station north of Abra Pampa with coffee and snacks were a welcome sight at 17:00.
- 14 February** Started towards south at 06:30. Dawn is at 07:00. Temperature +9°C in the morning. Checked a canyon at 07:15 near Esquinas Blancas. Coffee stop at Tilcara, then between 11-12 we searched birds on fields at Tumbaya, elevation 2000 m. Then a long drive south on RN9 via Jujui and the old road 9 up in the mountains towards Salta. Stopped at the dam Embalse de Cienaga and checked the waterbirds, then uphill through some Yungas forest at Abra Santa Laura. When we came out from the forest and reached a hilly picturesque landscape with grassland we stopped for two hours and tried to find Seriema, at no avail. Continued down old road 9 and found a rather luxurious hotel (Hotel Huiaco) in the northern part of Salta. As usual no time to use the swimming pool, this is a birdwatching trip, not vacation.
- 15 February** At 06:45 we drove straight through Salta (population 487 000), luckily very little traffic this time of the day. Then we continued south towards the province Tucumán on RN68. This was not planned from the start, we had planned to spend more time in the northwest puna, but we got the target species in the Puna, and Tucumán hosts several interesting species. The road follows an arid sparsely vegetated valley of sandstone cliffs, Valle de Lerma, quite a wild landscape. At one place there was a steep sandstone cliff with lots of holes, a colony of Burrowing Parrot. At 7 km north of

Cafayate there are suddenly an area with sand dunes, were we heard Sandy Gallito. We tried hard to see one, but they are good at running away and hide in the bushes on the dunes. In the small town Cafayate we filled up with petrol and soft drinks. When we arrived to the ruins of Quilmes we had entered the province Tucumán, and left the province Salta. We made a quick walk in the ruins and birded the area outside them. The road southwards then climbed up to the pass Abra El Infernillo were we birded alpine meadows with “bunch grass”. The landscape here is greener than Valle de Lerma. Below the pass the road winds down and pass a number of small rivers, with vegetation along them. These rivers were good for several specialities; we spend the whole afternoon here. Then arrived at the resort village Taffy del Valle at 18:00 (elevation 2100 m). We found a hotel without problems as usual, and there are lots of restaurants.

16 February

After a nice buffet breakfast at the hotel we left at 08:00 and stopped shortly at the lake south of the town. Then there is a serpentine road down along the gorge of Rio de loss Sosa’s were we made stops along the river and in the forest, yoga and alder forest. Then we reach the lowlands at road 38 and made a long drive north, for a second visit at Palmists. Then drive to a suburb outside Salta, San Lorenzo, with some grassy hills were we looked for seriemas. We also checked the forest and the glades close to Hotel Selva Montana. At 18:30 we drove through Salta to the airport, returned the cars after about 2500 km driving in northwest Argentina, then a flight to Buenos Aires at 20:50, were we rented 2 prebooked Ford Fiestas at Avis. Now it was almost midnight. We drove trough most of Buenos Aires, including the 12-lane (!) Avenida 9 Juli, then found a drive-in-motel in the southern part of BA at 01:00.

17 February

Left the motel at 07:30, had breakfast at a YPF petrol station, then 350 quick kilometres on the RN2 autopista down south on the totally flat, fairly boring pampas to the resort San Clemente del Tuyú. The *** Hotel Morales was pre-booked and was nice, with a pool. The afternoon was spend birding at Punta Rasa.

18 February

After breakfast drive to Campo del Tuyú, 12 km eastwards. The weather was fine as usual on the trip, sunny and with a nice breeze. Only rain so far in the night up north and some showers in Calilegua. Birded the grazed fields. Then continued west to the nearby Canal 2 at km post 280. Wetlands with ditches and small ponds. At 13:00 it got hot and we were satisfied and went to siesta for two hours by the hotel pool. First relaxing during the trip. The whole town takes siesta and close down completely between 14:00–16:30. The Punta Rasa birding until sunset.

19 February

Punta Rasa again in the morning. Checked the shore and walked the short nature trail. There was also time for a swim in the warm but brown Río de La Plata water. Checked out from the hotel at 10:00 and drove north along the coast, on RN11, a smaller road than the autopista 2, but little traffic, then the local road 20 to Atalaya. This place was very disappointing. The people here were unfriendly and said the landowner didn’t want any visitors on the forest, you need a permit if you want to enter, but the

landowner was not at home. It was also difficult to find any trails; most of it was overgrown bush. We went out to the coast instead, and found a newly split spintail. Then we continued to Buenos Aires. At La Plata there was a new autopista with speed limit 130 km/h, so quick transport to our hotel. This time they didn't have three rooms available, only one. We had to take two doubles in the neighbour hotel; the more luxurious and spacious Suites Mayflower, twice as expensive. Big dinner at our favourite restaurant La Tekla. The "birdwatching" this night was looking at all the stunningly beautiful women that populate Buenos Aires.

20 February

Some problems at 05:40 to get one of the cars out of a locked parking garage, but it was solved after 20 minutes. It is almost impossible to find parking place in BA city centre, and it is also safer to park in a guarded garage. It is not expensive. It took only 15 minutes to the domestic airport, Aeropuerto, this time of the day. The traffic in BA is surprisingly smooth, I have been driving in other big cities, like Rio de Janeiro, where it is very slow. As usual it takes some time at Avis with two cars, lot of paperwork and checking of cars, and complaints over small damages, often not caused by us. But they never cheated us on money, all charges were correct. At the airport we had to pay for overweight, only 15 kg were allowed, so we were a bit upset first, until we saw the amount we had to pay, that was really not much; 144 ARG\$ for 6 persons. The flight was on time as usual, Aerolinas Argentinas is excellent in keeping the timetable, and it takes 15 minutes from check-in to take off. Very efficient. After two hours we landed in Trelew. Also here some complicated paperwork at the Avis desk, and my Mastercard was probably overcharged due to earlier expensive car rental deposits, that take time to clear, so we had to use another card. We got two fairly new Ford Astra. Set off directly to Rawson, provincial capital in Chubut, then south on a long difficult gravel road, full of pebbles, which make the road slipper and easy to get a skid on. 100 km on this road, then first a stop at the abandoned settlement Dos Pozos, then 20 km further on until we reached the huge penguin colony at Punta Tombo. Nice weather as usual, blue skies and a cool breeze from the sea, inland temp +30 °C in the afternoon. After photographing a lot of penguins a long drive back to Trelew and further up north to Península Valdés, where we checked in at the only real hotel in Puerto Pirámides; the rather luxurious Patagonia Franca Posada Austral. Big rooms and high quality. Still much cheaper than any Swedish hotel; 84 US\$ per double room. The small town of Puerto Pirámides was nice, with lots of small shops for souvenirs, coffee, boat trips and other tourist activities.

21 February

Big hotel breakfast at 06:30, then at 07:00 drive to the nearby Punto Pirámides, where a family list tick was found by Ola; Shearwater. Then 100 km gravel road driving up to Punta Norte, the northern point of Península Valdés. Lots of sea lions, some seabirds and tame armadillos, but no Orcas. Drive eastwards to Caleta Valdés, with sea elephants and penguins.

22 February

Today we split in two groups, only day on the trip we did this. Erling, Bengt-Eric and Claes made a long drive up to Hacienda Laguna del Monte, in the San Antonio Oeste area in Negra province, while Ola,

Joakim and Johan took another day at Península Valdés, to try to see Orcas and more birds. The Oeste team saw several specialities, while the Valdés team saw two of them on the peninula + a Wandering Albatross. The temperature in San Antonio in the afternoon was +38°C, hottest on the trip. Luckily the cars have A/C. Then we met at the airport at 19:30 and found a hotel in Trelew.

23 February

At 07:00 a morning trip 25 km west to Gaiman, but we didn't find much here. Went to the airport 1 hour before departure and returned the cars. Take off exactly on time as usual, 09:50. We were going to Río Gallegos today that is to the south, the problem is there is no direct flight; you have to go via Buenos Aires first. Landed in BA 11:20, then a new flight at 15:25 to Río Gallegos, where we landed 3 hours later. In Río Gallegos there is no Avis office. Instead I had booked at Localiza. They were waiting with 2 Ford Fiesta. Then after some driving around in the city we found a hotel, Hotel Seuhen, and checked into two triple-rooms.

24 February

Early start already at 04:15 and a long drive on slippery gravel road on the Patagonian steppe down towards the southernmost point of mainland Argentina. In the darkness the flames from oil drilling rigs were visible, this is the main area for oil drilling in Argentina. The rigs are both on land and out in the sea. The road has loose gravel and potholes; the 130 km took more than 2 hours. It was chilly and windy when we arrived at Cabo Virgenes, at the Straits of Magellan. But what a seabird movement thanks to the wind! It was Ola's idea to extend the trip to Cabo Virgenes instead of spending 3 days in the El Calafate area, and it was a good choice. We even had time to spend 2 mornings at Cabo Virgenes, and only spend one day at Glacier NP. We also were lucky at Escarchadas, and didn't have to rent a guide and 4WD and go for the grebe on the Strobel Plateau. The seabird movement at Cabo Virgenes was massive this first visit, so most of the time here the first visit was spent on the seabirds, we also saw several of the local birds at the little settlement with a military post, library and best of all, a new café ("Al fin y al Cabo") with very tasty cakes made by an Argentinean beauty. The café is up on a hill with panorama views down towards Chile 2 km away and beyond that the wild Straits of Magellan. It really feels like at the end of the world. At 13:00 we drove north back to Río Gallegos, then it was 320 to El Calafate, most of it on fine tarmac road. About 70 km before El Calafate there are road constructions, and it seems as the new road has a new stretching, now it comes just along the shore of the lake we were looking for, Laguna de Escarchadas. We were very lucky here, both the Hooded Grebe and the Magellanic Plover was seen here, which made a time-consuming trip with 4WD up to the Strobel Plateau unnecessary. We arrived at our pre-booked youth hostel "America del Sur" in El Calafate. We got two 4-bed dormitories, simple but OK. All prices in El Calafate are much higher than in for example Río Gallegos, where there are no tourists. El Calafate is a real tourist trap, lots of souvenir shops with expensive T-shirts. You have to bargain very hard to get the price down to a decent level.

25 February

Started at 06:00, before dawn, towards Glacier NP. New tarmac on the road leading to the park boundary at Guardaparque, then gravel road through fine southern beech forest. Birded in the camping grounds on the left side of the road some kilometres further in and got most of the specialities here and in the surrounding beech forest. Then we looked at the impressive Petito-Morena glacier damming the Laguna Argentina at the Magellan Peninsula. Had coffee at a restaurant here, and then headed back. Dipped the Plantcutter despite Joakim playing tape a lot, but got Magellan Woodpecker on the list. And at a pick nick site the road was closed for one hour due to road works, which meantime gave us Andean Flicker. After some shopping in El Calafate we drove 320 km directly to Río Gallegos in 3 hours. We skipped the locality Río Bota, there was a locked gate at the entrance road to the estancia. In Río Gallegos Hotel Sehen was full, so was the next hotel, but the third, Hotel Paris had triples for 75 ARG\$. We had dinner at our favourite restaurant, Roca.

26 February

Early drive at 06:00 to Cabo Virgenes. This was the second visit here. But this time it was almost no wind, the albatrosses and other seabirds were resting on the water, no seabird movement this time. Instead we checked the local penguin colony and saw some more of the local passerines. Drive back to Río Gallegos at 15:00 for the last time on this long exhaustive gravel road, this time in rain. We are still lucky with raining. The little we get always comes when we are not birding, most of it in the night. Fast check in at the airport as usual. Departure at 19:20, on time, landed 20:14 in Ushuaia, in “the end of the world”. Got two new cars at Avis; one Ford Fiesta and one Peugeot 204. Drive uphill to the nicely situated prebooked cabin at Cabiñas Aldea Nevada, close to the Martial Glacier NP. It had 6 beds, but 2 of them were very simple, instead we booked one more cabin. 3 persons in each was much more comfortable. There was a small kitchen, TV and everything. It was quiet and nice in the beech forest high above the city. Had fish for dinner at a restaurant by the shore. One thing about Ushuaia is it’s complicated road network, most roads are one-way, and it is hilly and difficult to find the way, you need a co-driver with a map despite the small size of the city.

27 February

Today we slept until 07:30, nice for a change. After breakfast at a hotel downtown we visited a site, which will never reach the top-10 list of beautiful scenery, the garbage dump. But good views of some target species sitting on the back of ugly pigs eating garbage! At 10:15 we drove back uphill, passing our cabiñas, to the worlds slowest ski lift up to the Martial Glacier. Worked hard on the steep mountain slopes up to 1200 m for seed-snipe, saw most of the other target species. At 14:00 we gave up. Had a lot of cakes at the café near the parking lot. Then a drive east of Ushuaia. First stop at a bog for snipes, which were easy here. Then several more stops along the road to Estancia Harberton, including one puncture. 2 km beyond Harberton we saw Ashy-breasted Goose. Short visit to the whale museum at Harberton, then back to Ushuaia. Good weather all day.

- 28 February** +10°C, drizzle and misty at the end of the world. Found a nice café in the city with tasty pastries and good coffee. Took it easy in the morning, made some shopping; new backpack, 2 new beers to our beer club at home, and my favourite Argentinean wine; Weinert. But most of the shops were closed since it was Sunday. At 15:00 we made a 6-hour boat trip with a big catamaran boat on the Beagle Channel, to a penguin colony. It rained most of the trip, a bit difficult for the binoculars and cameras on upper deck, but you can also watch birds from inside of the boat while being served gin & tonic at the table. There are panorama windows on all sides. The boat went eastwards in the channel and made stops at several islands, one occupied by Imperial Cormorants, another with fur seals and sea lions, and after 3,5 hours we arrived at a colony of Gentoo Penguins + a bonus species, a single King Penguin. A very nice boat trip despite the weather.
- 29 February** Lazy morning. We made breakfast with scrambled eggs, ham, and yoghurt in our cosy cabina. Second visit at Martial Glacier, with new search for seed-snipe up along the 1000-meter line, just below the snowfields. Then drive west of Ushuaia to Tierra del Fuego NP. Made two stops along the road to Lapataia, close to the Chilean border. No Austral Blackbird anywhere, probably it has already moved north, to the winter quarters. It was fairly chilly and rainy in the afternoon, a feeling of early autumn in the air. Evening flight to Buenos Aires on time as usual, at 21:15, arrived 00:30 in Buenos Aires.
- 1 March** Breakfast at the top floor of our favourite hotel, Best Western. Some shopping in BA city centre. No birding today. Departure from BA International Airport as scheduled at 15:00. 11,5 hours to Madrid.
- 2 March** Arrived Madrid 06:40, then 5 hours waiting for a flight to Copenhagen, and finally train to Lund from Copenhagen.

Localities by Johan Lorentzon & Erling Jirle

The order follows the trip route.

Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve

This park-like place is found just east of Buenos Aires city centre, by the shores of Rio de la Plata. It was formerly a military area, but nowadays it is a nature reserve, popular with the Porteños (the local name for people from Buenos Aires). It is closed on Mondays! Opening hours is 8:00–19:00. No entrance fee.

We went there by taxi from our downtown hotel and arrived at the main gate, with a large pool to the left of the entrance. In this pool we had fair amounts of ducks and grebes. Inside the gate, we went right onto a fenced-in little bridge. Looking down from the bridge we had among other species our only Yellow-billed Cardinals of the entire trip, Yellow-browed Tyrant and Glittering-bellied Emerald. We continued right past the park office (with soda and coffee machines) and walked on the path around the first large pool of water inside the reserve. This pond is called Laguna de los Patos (Duck Pond), and the trail is called Circuito 1. The Duck Pond wasn't very exciting, but we heard Gray-necked Wood-Rail and saw a

Plumbeous Ibis passing by. In the vegetation along the water we had a couple of Black-Backed Water Tyrants, some Small-billed Elaenias, a Masked Yellow-throat and 2 Freckle-breasted Thornbirds. On the right, in a tree in the tall reeds, there was a Rufescent Tiger-heron.

We stopped briefly at the Rio de la Plata beach, where we saw nothing but Kelp Gulls, and then turned left to walk down between the two main pools. In the pool on the right (Laguna de las Gaviatas, Gull Pond) we saw most of the interesting species: all three small coots, another Rufescent Tiger-Heron and 15 Black-headed Ducks among others. On our left we had Collared Plover and Plumbeous Rail.

At the end of the path we turned left and walked along the canal towards the entrance. In the vegetation along the water we saw Green Kingfisher. Nanday and Monk Parakeets were especially common around the entrance.

Palomitas

This place is situated 60 kilometres down the road between Salta and Metán. The turnoff (to the left) from the main road (RN 9) was a little tricky to find as it's situated just after a small hill and the sign wasn't very obvious.

We first stopped by the first houses, just after the railway tracks, where we saw 3 Lined Seedeaters as well as numerous Double-collared. We also saw several Smoke-coloured Pewees and some Crowned Slaty – both typical species in the chaco. Chaco is the native vegetation in this subtropical semi-arid area, and consists of low trees and dense bushes. We then continued down the dirt road 14 kilometres with stops en route – the best one rewarding us with a pair of Ringed Teal in a muddy pool at the forest edge (when we visited Palomitas again about a week later the pool had dried up). Finally we arrived at a pig farm where we turned right onto a little track after asking permission from the people working in the farm. We drove for 3-400 metres and then parked off the track. This is mostly a farmland locality with patches of chaco habitat left in it and is supposed to be a Black-legged Seriema place. We didn't see or hear any. In the strip of chaco scrub left along the right side of the track we had some nice birds like Brown-crested Flycatcher, Little Thornbird, Great Antshrike and Many-coloured Chaco-Finch, and over or in the corn fields nearby we saw some raptors like King Vulture, Aplomado Falcon and White-tailed Kite, but we all got the feeling that the place was supposed to be better than it was. We walked about 1,5 kilometres along the track and got nice views of most birds low in the scrub.

On the way out to the main road again just after dusk we saw several Scissor-tailed Nightjars and one Little Nightjar on and along the road.

RN 16 between Metán and Joaquin V. González

Although it is merely a road, this is actually a good place for birds. The distance from the turn-off at Río Pedras at RN 9 is just over 100 kilometres. We made several stops, both where the habitat looked good and where we saw birds by the road, and managed to bag species like Spot-backed Puffbird, Spot-flanked Gallinule Savannah Hawk, Chaco Chachalaca, Blue-headed Parrot (the only place where we saw it), Dark-bellied Cuckoo, Chequered Woodpecker, White-tipped Plantcutter (preferring areas with larger, solitary trees. The song is totally freaked out, like a small lamb or maybe an un-oiled door), Chestnut-capped Blackbird and Screaming Cowbird.

Sooty-fronted Spinetail was singing wherever there was water and by a diner/gas station about halfway on the road we saw 7 Lark-like Brushrunners on the large parking lot. There are some shallow marshes along the road that can hold small numbers of waders, Rufous-sided Crake, Limpkin and some other waterbirds. Picui and Ruddy Ground-doves were everywhere (Ruddy not seen outside the chaco on the trip).

Joaquín V. González chaco

J. V. González is a small town in the middle of the chaco, and the best habitat is found northeast of the town. To go there, leave town, pass under the big thing saying “Bienvenidos a J. V. González” and take the first turn left onto a quite broad but rough dirt road. We birded along this road and found a.o. White-fronted Woodpecker, Ash-coloured Cuckoo and Brown Cacholote by the roadside.

The first hotspot is on the right hand side at km 14.5 (which is 500 m before “Las Calitas” at km 15). There is a big gate and we parked outside it. We then walked past the gate on a dirt road. On the right just after the gate there is a patch of higher trees and on the left is newly cleared chaco. Although it looks like somebody dropped a bomb at the site, it was actually quite good. In the cleared area we saw Chaco Earthcreeper and Olive-crowned Crescent-chest (very skulking, just by the access road), Dull-coloured Grassquit and Variegated Flycatcher, and on the right we had Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant and Many-coloured Chaco-Finch among the more common species.

The other hotspot is at km 17.5. You turn right here onto a dirt track and follow it past a little farm by a meadow. A couple of hundred metres after the house you park the car and walk down the road through the dense chaco. We heard Crested Gallito everywhere along the track (but never managed to see one) and managed to tape in two Stripe-backed Antbirds and also saw a female Variable Antshrike. Ultramarine Grosbeaks and Golden-billed Saltators were quite common and we had several Lesser Shrike-tyrants. Short-billed Canastero was harder to get but it responded as soon as we played the tape. A Quebracho Crested Tinamou walked across the track slowly enough to provide great views for everybody. We only walked 400 metres along the road and had birds everywhere.

When we drove back to town after dusk we heard Tropical Screech Owl and Spectacled Owl along the “main road”, and on the road were loads of Little Nightjars. We also found a Common Potoo which gave great views.

Parque Nacional Calilegua

This is a very good park just 15 minutes out of the city Libertador General San Martín. Follow the signs, cross the river (we did that easily with our non-4WD-cars) and you are at the park HQ, altitude 700 meters. The HQ office was never open during our two visits. From the parking lot a couple of short trails start opposite the HQ towards the camping grounds. We walked here and scanned the dense foothill forest with its small gullies and came up with species such as Blue-crowned Motmot, Stripe-headed Brushfinch and Pale-legged Warbler, the later common at lower altitudes. The main road winds its way up the mountain to a mountain pass (1750 m.a.s.l.) where the park ends, 21 kilometres from HQ. This is the only road through the 76 000 ha park, the road number is 83. Most of our birding here was road birding; two persons move the cars while the others walk along interesting sections of the road. About halfway up we had a small party of Giant Antshrikes, we saw Planalto Hermit and Toco Toucans and heard several White-throated Antpittas. Bird parties were everywhere, often noticed while driving slowly with the windows down. The forest is fine along the road, no signs of clear cuts. Above 1400 m.a.s.l, at Ranger Station 2 at km 17, the forest is yungas cloud forest, with an abundance of mosses, epiphytes and bromeliads. The uppermost area was especially interesting, with both Hoy’s Screech-Owl and Yungas Pygmy-Owl calling on a night trip up to the pass (HSO in the valley just before the pass and YPO – quite distant - just beyond it), a couple of observations of fly-by Tucuman (Alder) Parrots, Toco Toucan and lots of Tyrant species and Tanagers. The largest trees along the road in the upper half of the park are supposed to be a good spot for Red-faced Guan, but we didn’t see any despite scanning the mighty trees several times. Especially good spots for passerines and Hummingbirds were

places where the road crossed small, well-vegetated streams. This park deserves a multi-day stay since it's so rich in species and difficult to cover in a brief visit.

We had read reports that the road could be difficult without a 4WD, but didn't have any problems at all.

Yala

This is the Rufous-throated Dipper site. We saw two. Go through the community of Yala (looks like mostly upper-class summer houses with high fences and fierce-looking watchdogs) and start looking when you get to a pumping station on the steep right hand bank of the river. The full name of the park is Parque Provincial Potrero de Yala.

The dippers were seen where the river does a sharp 90-degree bend to the left.

Going past the dipper site, the road starts to climb slowly. We stopped several times along the road and were rewarded with Band-tailed Pigeon, Crested Becard, Andean Tyrant, Dusky-capped Flycatcher, Orange-headed and Rust-and-Yellow Tanager, Black-backed Grosbeak, Spot-breasted Thornbird and good numbers of other smaller birds. Turned back at 1900 m.a.s.l. at a lake.

The road just before and through Yala is supposedly good for Rufous-bellied Saltator. We saw one there and one closer to Jujuy.

Quebrada de Humahuaca

This long deep valley is very scenic and became an UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2003.

There are a lot of barren cliffs in different strange colours and large cacti. The old colonial and picturesque town Humahuaca lies halfway up through the valley at 3000 m.a.s.l.

One km west of the town is a small quebrada (quebrada means ravine). Drive the dirt road leading west opposite the town, cross the small airstrip and park anywhere on the other side.

Bird the shallow gullies here, walking from bush to bush. Some of the nicer species here were Red-tailed Comet, Sparkling Violet-ear, Giant Hummingbird and Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant. Be patient and check the Ashy-breasted Sierra-Finch flocks for other species among the rocks.

The northwest Puna

This fantastic landscape is the altiplano, the high plains, east of the Andes. It is arid, due to rain shade of the High Andes, with peaks up to almost 7000 m. Most of it lies on 3000–4000 m altitude. It is easy to get ill at this altitude, as two members in the crew experienced.

The nice little town Abra Pampa is the best base to stay in when you want to explore this area. The town has indian population, the older women wear big hats. The altitude is 3400 m.

It is 55 kilometres to the big salt lake Laguna de los Pozuelos, at 3500 m. From the turn-off at the main road it was 5 very slippery kilometres to the south shore of the lake, but then you can drive off-road along the shore on the grass. Good birding here, with 3 species of Flamingo, Puna Plover and Puna Rhea. There was a big flock of Coot in the middle of the lake, but it was too far away to determine whether they were Giant, Horned or any other species of Coot. On the western shore there was reed. We found a track from the road along the western side of the lake, which led down towards the shore. We could drive most of the track, the last 500 m we walked.

There is a ghost village at the western side of the lake, Lagunita, with an empty church and an empty school. From this village there is a bad track leading west, drivable, but not much more. It is very stony, so take it slow. It is about 1 kilometre on this track to the freshwater lake Laguna Larga, altitude 3575 m, close to the Bolivian border. It is a nice lake, but it hosted few birds.

On the way back to Abra Pampa, at about 20 kilometres from Abra Pampa, there is a quebracha, small ravine, where we stopped and checked the bushes along a stream and got some new species on the trip list.

4 km north Abra Pampa there are lakes and wetlands on the eastern side of RN 9.

Embalse de Cienaga

This is a large dam. We stopped close to a police checkpoint on one end of the dam and posted ourselves on some kind of dam device with a small platform useful for scanning the place. We had a lot of nice water birds here, such as some Brazilian Teals, hundreds of White-faced Ibises, a couple of Cinnamon Teal, a very large concentration of White-backed Stilts, some Andean Gulls and a single Black Skimmer.

Abra Santa Laura

This is quite a large forested area, similar to the upper reaches of Calilegua NP. We just stopped once, which gave great views of a flock of Tawny-headed Swallows perched in a giant tree just by the road in the yungas forest. Just after the forest ends, a hilly, green landscape opens to the right. We stayed here for some hours, listening and looking for Red-legged Seriema, but to no avail. They are probably quiet this time of the year.

Cafayate

This is a reliable spot for Sandy Gallito. 7 kilometres north Cafayate the road turns 90 degrees to the east. On the west side of the road is an area of sand dunes where we heard several SG's. We didn't manage to see one, though – they stayed well hidden in the dense scrub.

20 kilometres north Cafayate, in the arid scenic Lerma Valley, is a steep sandstone cliff with a large colony of Burrowing Parrots in excavated holes.

Abra del Infernillo

A marvellous alpine meadow landscape with small ravines that provide the birds. We first stopped before getting to the ravines, near the pass at 2950 m altitude, by a little farm on the left. We walked up the steep hill on the right and saw Buff-breasted Earthcreeper along with some Hellmayr's Pipits. We continued about one kilometre down the road and stopped at three ravines along the road which rewarded us with Dinelli's Doradito, White-browed Chat-Tyrant, White-browed Tapaculo and some other nice species. Several of these species are very sculcy, so take your time and wait for them to show up. Best was just to stand on the bridges and scan the bushes along the ravines. At the third ravine we got the no. 1 target species for the area – the Tucuman Mountain Finch.

Quilmes ruins

This is a place that has gone down in pre-colonial history for its settlement of Quilmes Indians. The ruins themselves weren't very exciting birdwise, but in the area just below them, to the right of the visitor's centre/restaurant we found the endemic White-throated Cacholote by its nest (a big bag of sticks hanging from a cactus). Other birds seen here in the crushing heat (almost 40 centigrade) were lots of White-fronted Woodpeckers (they nest in the tall cactuses) and a large flock of Burrowing Parrots. The latter was also common along the road between Salta and Tucumán. Expect to pay a small entrance fee at this site (2 ARG\$), where Sandy Gallito is another possible species. There is a café, toilets and a souvenir shop.

Tafi del Valle

This is a hill resort type of town just beyond the pass Abra El Infernillo. Altitude 2100 m. Going through town and out on the opposite side you pass a lake where we had the usual waterbird gallery – nothing special. Going down this road some kilometres – this is the road that eventually takes you to the city of Tucumán - we went through very nice subtropical alder forest where we stopped by the river and quickly bagged the endemic Yellow-striped Brushfinch, we saw several. A very nice bonus were two surprise Torrent Ducks that performed superbly in the river. The road is a serpentine road down along the steep gorge of Río de los Sosas, and can probably take long time to travel if the traffic is dense.

San Clemente del Tuyú

This is a nice, a little run-down town by the sea (the fancier beach resorts are further south) with excellent birding spots all around it. It is in the middle of the pampas, the humid prairie grassland that covers a large proportion of Argentina, and south of the Samborombon Bay.

Punta Rasa is just outside the town, a point that pokes out into the Atlantic with a lighthouse, good reeds and grasslands on the landside and great wader beaches by the sea. To see the waders, simply drive down to the beach - they are all around. On the sandy islands to the north, huge numbers of Common Terns and good numbers of Black Skimmers roosted in the evenings and decent numbers of the endemic Olrog's Gulls were among the commoner species at the shoreline. Some Pomarine and Parasitic Skuas were present among the gulls and terns. At sea, we had some Black-browed Albatrosses and White-chinned Petrels passing by. The grasslands between the point and town are good for some species, like Bay-capped Wren-Spintail (look in the stands of the very tall grass), Curve-billed Reedhaunter (by the little nature trail about halfway out to the beach), Yellowish Pipit (same place) and Long-tailed Reed-Finch.

Campos del Tuyú is a reserve that holds a.o. the very rare Pampas Deer, but we didn't see any. To find it go 12 km west on NR11 towards Buenos Aires and look for a wooden gate on your right with a brown wooden sign that says "Campos del Tuyú". Climb the gate (we did since it was locked), try to ignore the hundreds of bulls inside the fence and walk down the track for a couple of 100 meters. Where a concrete pipe crosses the trail we flushed an American Painted-Snipe, we had great views of Hudson's Canastero (very pipit-like) as well as Correndera Pipit, and by the pond/little lake to the right we saw Yellow-billed Tern among other wetland species. In the tall grass by the trail we flushed 2 Spotted Nothuras, the only ones of the trip since Chaco Nothura is split nowadays. We saw a flock of Greater Rhea close to the reserve and a good assortment of waterbirds, including Bare-faced Ibises. This place is crawling with ticks (the bad kind, that is) and mosquitoes. Take precautions and use repellent with DEET or other tick-repellents. The bulls were harmless, by the way.

Canal 2 is simply a canal that crosses the road between San Clemente and Buenos Aires, at km-sign 280. Drive or walk along the canal (to the left of the road if you come from San Clemente) and enjoy the variety of wetland species. Noteworthy were some Black-headed Ducks, Wren-like Rushbird, quite a few Spot-flanked Gallinules, Sulphur-bearded Spintail, Many-coloured Rush-Tyrant, several Warbling Doraditos, Cattle Tyrant and Yellow-winged Blackbird. Plus of course lots of herons, egrets, Roseate Spoonbills, Southern Screamers and ducks. Long-winged Harriers are quite often seen over the Pampas grasslands.

Atalaya

We visited this place for a.o. Giant Wood-Rail, but can only advise against going there. The local people seemed tense, wanted to restrict our movements along the road, and most important, the place was virtually void of birds. We suspect that the paths mentioned in some other reports have become overgrown, because although we tried pretty hard we couldn't even find them. We managed to tape a Chicli Spinetail out on the "main road" close to the seashore, though. On the road between Atalaya and Buenos Aires we saw a.o. some White-browed Blackbirds.

Punta Tombo

This is a real tourist place, with up to 200 000 half-tame Magellanic Penguins. To get there, find the gravel road to the south from Rawson and go on it for about 120 km. This is quite a bad road with far too much gravel on it, of the dangerous pebble type, so mind your speed (which gives you more time to look at all the Elegant Crested Tinamous along the road). About 20 km before you reach Punta Tombo is a small abandoned settlement called Dos Pozos (Två Påsar in Swedish), a house on the right hand side with a stony hill beyond it. This is a good place for two endemics – Band-tailed Earthcreeper and Patagonian Canastero. We found both quite easily, the Earthcreeper on the hillside behind the house and the Canastero on the opposite side of the road as well as in a little gully some 100 m's in the direction of Rawson.

Punta Tombo itself is straightforward birding. Pay the entrance fee (15 ARG\$), park and look for Chubut (White-headed) Steamer Duck on the little islands just off the huge penguin colony north of the parking lot/vantage point. Steamer Duck is a good name, they really sounds like steamer boats. If you hear a sound like an old steam boat you Some Brown Skuas patrol the shores, there are some Blackish Oystercatchers and Rock Shag is quite numerous. Don't forget to look for vagrant penguin species among the Magellanics, as in all penguin colonies!

Península Valdés

The peninsula as a whole is a reserve (Reserva Faunística), and you have to pay a small fee at the gate; 15 ARG\$. We stayed in Puerto Pirámides at the isthmus of the peninsula. There are some good birding spots, but don't forget to keep your eyes open while driving between them – lots of birds are seen from the car, a. o. the endemic Carbonated Sierra-Finch, which we saw at a small puddle of water in the middle of the road. Large flocks of Rufous-collared Sparrow and Mourning Sierra-Finch can also attract species as Common Diuca-Finch and Patagonian Yellow-Finch. Flocks of Long-tailed Meadowlarks are everywhere. We also had nice species such as Lesser and Grey-bellied Shrike-Tyrants along the road, Scale-throated Earthcreeper and Lesser Canastero were also seen there.

The main places we birded were Punta Norte (the north point of the peninsula), Caleta Valdés (to the extreme east) and Punto Pirámides Observatory.

Punto Pirámides Observatory is just outside of Puerto Pirámides and is reached by taking a steep, winding road to the left a couple of kilometres outside of town. Our main target here was Snowy Sheathbill, which we found in the Sea Lion colony below the parking lot/vantage point. There were also some Dolpin Gulls here and a few fly-by Greater Shearwaters. The next day, just after dusk, we flushed a Magellanic Horned Owl on the access road!

Punta Norte is the place where people go to watch Killer Whales catch Sea Lion cubs by beaching themselves – the main season starts in the end of February and peaks in April. We didn't see any. Two individuals was seen two days earlier. It is only about 10 individuals in total who has adapted this technique. Bird wise this place is rather poor, but we had good

observations of Patagonian Canastero and managed to get a superb observation of a second calendar year Wandering Albatross passing by closer to the shore among smaller numbers of other common seabirds. At the parking lot, several Large Hairy Armadillos were scrounging biscuits from the tourists. There is also a small café where you can get a snack and a good cup of coffee.

Caleta Valdés is the easternmost point of Península Valdés, with an observation point (and a coffee shop) located above an Elephant Seal colony. We had a nice couple of hours here, with some decent seabird action. Most birds observed were Manx and Greater Shearwaters, but we also found a few Little Shearwaters among them. Just north of this place, at the huge sand bar that runs along the eastern shore of the peninsula, we found two Chubut Steamerducks. There is a big restaurant here.

Estancia Laguna del Monte, San Antonio Oeste area

This site is a 250 km drive north from Trelew to San Antonio Oeste, then 45 km east, all on RN3. The farm Laguna del Monte is on the north side of the road, and signposted. The terrain is dry pampas and farmland. Six endemics can be seen here. Our target species was Yellow Cardinal, which we dipped. The best spot was an area 1 km NW of the farm, with bushes and small trees. We got 3 new species at del Monte; Rusty-backed Monjita, Carbonated Sierra-Finch and Common Diuca-Finch. Also possible here are Cinnamon Warbling Finch and Hudson's Black-Tyrant.

Cabo Virgenes

This is the south easternmost point of the South American mainland and it is reached by going southeast from Río Gallegos for 120 kms. At the outermost point, there is a military post, a meteorological station, a lighthouse, a library and, most important; a coffee house (from where you can see Magellan's Strait while having the most delicious honey-chocolate cakes). A fantastic scenery (probably one of the top ten in the world, if you ask a Lund authority on the subject).

Birding is done just north of the lighthouse, where you might find some wind shelter to be able to watch the seabirds. We had a great first morning, with 4500 Greater and 1500 Sooty Shearwaters and good numbers of White-chinned Petrels and Black-browed Albatrosses – on the next visit a Royal Albatross was present for several hours. On both visits we had good observations of Southern Right Whales. Cinnamon-vented Ground-Tyrants, Correndera Pipits and Bar-winged Cinclodes were easily seen around the lighthouse and we also saw Gray-hooded Sierra-Finches there. There were several Austral Canasteros around the library. Along the road between the point and Río Gallegos there is not much but grasslands, where Least Seedsnipe is common, we also saw Gray-breasted. Upland Geese are everywhere.

Ruddy-headed Goose was very easy, at the lawn of Estancia El Condor about halfway to Río Gallegos. There are some big buildings, a large lawn with some kind of pond and a phone booth just outside the entrance – then you know that you are in the right place. The geese were on the lawn, not more than 200 metres from the road.

Laguna Las Escarchadas

This place is famous for being the type locality for the Hooded Grebe, described as late as 1974. It is situated just south of the main road between Río Gallegos and El Calafate, in south Patagonia, 70 km southeast El Calafate. We thought that we had missed the lake when the road was re-routed due to construction work, but ended up just beside it! The new road now passes just besides the lake, before you had to walk for half an hour to reach the lake(s). There is a change in that there is only one lake nowadays, earlier it was two lakes; Lagunas de los

Escarchados, the lakes of white frost, but the water level has apparently risen. The name of the reserve is still “Reserva de Vida Silvestre Los Escarchados” though.

This little lake was loaded with birds, above all Silvery Grebes. Among the close to 400 SG’s we managed to find 4 Hooded Grebes. This, in addition to 2 Magellanic Plovers, 4 Rufous-chested Dotterels and the trip’s only Short-billed Miners made for a great experience.

Parque Nacional Los Glaciares (Glacier NP)

This place is known for its spectacular sceneries – 2 600 sq.km. of ice fields from where 47 major glaciers descend. The major attraction, and easy accesible via a short walk from a car park is the Perito-Moreno Glacier, which is damming the Lago Argentino. It is the “fastest” glacier in the world and has an imposing front wall of 5 km and 60 m tall, right into the lake. We didn’t see the 14 km long glacier actually move, but big chunks of ice fell down into the milky turquoise lake, and was floating around like small icebergs. The small town El Calafate was one of the places where we were happy to have pre-booked hotel rooms, the place was crawling with tourists waiting for the lake at the NP to break through the ice barrier – an even better scenery, one might expect, probably among the top 10 in the world. The drive from El Calafate to the National Park border takes more than 1,5 hours, and you pass through nice southern beech forest (*Nothofagus* spp.).

We started at the campsite some kilometres into the park. Go left from the main park road and park your car among the tents. This is a good place for smaller birds – we quickly saw Thorn-tailed Rayaditos (common), White-throated Treerunners, Dark-bellied Cinclodes, several flocks of Austral Parakeets, some Fire-eyed Diucons and White-crested Elaenias (common). In the lake just beyond the campsite we saw some Spectacled Ducks. Among the raptors, Chilean Hawk and Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle were seen. Further into the park, Magellanic Tapaculo and Magellanic Woodpecker were seen in the high-stemmed southern beech forest. On the way out of the park, Great Shrike-Tyrant and Chilean Flicker were seen in the drier areas.

Tierra del Fuego

We stayed in the outskirts of Ushuaia, the world’s most southern city, in two very nice cabins high up above the city, in the southern beech forest not far from Glaciar Martial (Martial Glacier). The place is called Aldea Nevada Cabañas. Most of our birding on TdF was done around Ushuaia (the glacier, Tierra del Fuego National Park, the city dump and the areas east of town to Estancia Harberton). We also went for a boat trip on the Beagle Channel.

Glaciar Martial is located just northwest of Ushuaia. Follow the road past the high-end hotels and take the ski lift up to the glacier at 1000 m altitude. The alpine landscape is beautiful, a bit like the Pyrenees or the Alps. The treeline with dense beech forest is at 700-800 m.a.s.l, the snowcovered surrounding peaks are up to 1300 m.

When you get down, try the café by the parking lot. Their cakes are very good, and the pieces you get huge. At the glacier, we basically ran up and down the slopes in the entire area for hours, well spread out, in the search of White-bellied Seedsnipe. Despite trying hard on two occasions we didn’t manage to find any, though. We did find some Yellow-bridled Finches (high on the slope to the left of the small stream that runs along the main footpath) and Patagonian Sierra-Finches, as well as good numbers of Black-chinned Siskin. Along the streams and in patches of vegetation, Dark-faced Ground-Tyrants and Gray-flanked and Bar-winged Cinclodes were seen. A single Andean Condor also passed by.

The Ushuaia city dump is located a little east of the city centre, down by the Beagle Channel. This is probably the ugliest place in South America, but it provided good close-ups of White-

throated Caracara, Chilean Skua and Dolphin Gull, and by the Channel we saw some Magellanic Oystercatchers. Flying and Flightless Steamerducks were plentiful on the Channel.

Tierra del Fuego NP is located to the west of Ushuaia, easily found if you follow the signs out of town. It is 12 kilometres to the park border. We really didn't spend very much time here, but we drove all the way through the park almost to the border with Chile. We drove about 10 kilometres west, through southern beech forest (*Nothofagus* spp.) where road 3 ends at Lapataia, near the border to Chile. Past the parking lot there were a couple of Rufous-chested Dotterels, otherwise the birds were mostly the same as in PN Los Glaciares, only fewer.

East of Ushuaia. We drove eastward in the hope of finding a. o. Ashy-headed Geese, which we did just past (east of) Estancia Harberton on pastures close to the Beagle Channel. Otherwise birding was quite slow due to the dense forest. We did however stop at Tierra Reserva Mayor not very far from Ushuaia – a peat-bog type of place on the left hand side of the road with small pools of water where we managed to flush a couple of South American Snipe. In the more open landscape at Harberton, we saw another White-throated Caracara. You don't see the penguins from land.

Beagle Channel boat trip. This isn't very complicated. You go down to the harbour, buy tickets to go to the penguin colony at Harberton and make sure you don't miss the boat. Not all trips go to the penguins, so talk to the vendors before buying. We went on a Tolkeyen Tours boat, which was nice – we could sit inside the big catamaran boat on upper deck and sip on a coke or something stronger and watch close-up Sooty Shearwaters and Black-browed Albatrosses. It might however be more efficient to stand outside on the deck and work hard – we had quite a few Wilson's Storm-Petrels and Magellanic Diving Petrels close to the boat. Chilean, Brown and a single South Polar Skua were also seen well. At Harberton, there shouldn't be any problems. The boat stops for 15-20 minutes at the penguin colony and you have plenty of time to find the Gentoo pairs among the Magellanic Penguins. We also had a King Penguin there, found a couple of days earlier. A nice bonus !

We also saw waders standing on floating kelp and strongly suspected them of being wintering Rufous-chested Dotterels, although observations were a bit brief and distant for us to be sure.

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BIRD LIST

Compiled by Erling Jirle

All birds were seen if not “heard” is stated. For example “1+4 heard” means 1 seen+4 heard. If no location is mentioned means it’s a daily total, mostly birds counted en route or a sum of several localities.

The taxonomy follows Clements *Birds of the World – A Checklist*. Fifth Edition. 2000, plus updates 2000-2005 at the website of this book. But American spelling is changed to British (Gray > Grey f.ex.).

Subspecies name is added after species name when only one subspecies has been recorded on the trip. When several subspecies has been determined (mainly based on geographical distribution) they have been added in brackets after listing of localities. When subspecies distribution is unclear it has been omitted.

Taxonomic notes are added in angle brackets [] under species names.

Reference books; see the reference list in the general info chapter above.

Greater Rhea *Rhea americana albescens*

3 Salta – Tañi del Valle 16.2 and 19 W San Clemente 18.2.

Lesser Rhea *Rhea pennata*

[Subspecies *garleppi* sometimes considered as separate species; **Puna Rhea**]

5 Laguna de los Pozuelos (subspecies *garleppi*). Subspecies *pennata* : 2 Trelew – Punta Tombo 20.2, 10 Península Valdés 21.1 and 22.2, 110 Rio Gallegos – El Calafate 24.2, 30 here 25.2 and 30 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Tataupa Tinamou *Crypturellus tataupa tataupa*

5 heard J.V. Gonzales 9.2, 3 heard Calilegua 10.2 and 2 heard here 11.2.

Red-winged Tinamou *Rhynchotus rufescens maculicollis*

[This subspecies is a proposed split; **Hyaco Tinamou**, *R. maculicollis*]

1 Metán – J.V. Gonzales 8.2.

Ornate Tinamou *Nothoprocta ornata rostrata*

2 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 2 seen + 1 heard en route 14.2.

Brushland Tinamou *Nothoprocta cinerascens cinerascens*

2 J.V. Gonzales 8.2 and 1 here 9.2.

Darwin's Nothura *Nothura darwinii darwinii*

1 Península Valdés 21.2, 1 here 22.2 and 1 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

Spotted Nothura *Nothura maculosa annectens*

2 Campos del Tuyú 18.2.

Chaco Nothura *Nothura chacoensis*

[Previously considered subspecies of Spotted Nothura]

1 en route 7.2 and 1 J.V. Gonzales 8.2.

Elegant Crested Tinamou *Eudromia elegans*

4 heard Abra Santa Laura 14.2 (subspecies *intermedia*), subspecies *patagonica*: 27 Trelew – Punta Tombo 20.2, 80 Península Valdés 21.2, 20 there 22.2 and 3 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

Quebracho Crested Tinamou *Eudromia formosa formosa*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

King Penguin *Aptenodytes patagonicus*

1 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 (at the Magellanic Penguin colony).

Gentoo Penguin *Pygoscelis papua*

17 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 (at the Magellanic Penguin colony).

Magellanic Penguin *Spheniscus magellanicus*

Thousands at Punta Tombo 20.2 (the largest colony on South America mainland; about 200 000 breeding), about 5000 Caleta Valdés Observatory 21.2, 30 Península Valdés 22.2, about 5000 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, about 10 000 Cabo Virgenes 26.2 and about 1000 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Least Grebe *Tachybaptus dominicus speciosus*

2 ad + 3 juv Calilegua 11.2.

Pied-billed Grebe *Podilymbus podiceps antarcticus*

10 Costanera Sur 6.2, 6 Yala 12.2, 2 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2 and 25 Tafi del Valle 16.2.

White-tufted Grebe *Rollandia rolland chilensis*

500 Costanera Sur 6.2, 5 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 1 en route 9.2, 10 Tafi del Valle 16.2, 1 en route 17.1, 5 Punta Tombo 20.2 and 100 Laguna Cacique Chiqukhano, Trelew 22.2.

Great Grebe *Podiceps major*

Fairly common along the coast from Buenos Aires and southwards. Highest number 500 Cabo Virgenes 24.2.

Silvery Grebe *Podiceps occipitalis occipitalis*

32 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 5 Canal 2 (W San Clemente del Tuyú) 18.2, 48 Laguna Cacique Chiqukhano, Trelew 22.2 and 390 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2.

Hooded Grebe *Podiceps gallardoi* NEAR-ENDEMIC

4 (2 pairs) Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2.

Wandering Albatross *Diomedea exulans*

1 2C Punta Norte, Península Valdés 22.2.

Royal Albatross *Diomedea epomophora epomophora*

1 ad Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Black-browed Albatross *Thalassarche melanophris melanophris*

1 Punta Rasa 19.2, 7 Punta Tombo 20.2, 20 Península Valdés 21.2, 13 here 22.2 and 100 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 90 there 26.2, 3 Estancia Harberton 27.2, 250 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 2 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Antarctic Giant Petrel (Common Giant-Petrel) *Macronectes giganteus*

15 Punta Tombo 20.2, 10 Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2, 20 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 5 here 26.2, 38 Ushuaia garbage dump 27.2, 50 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 3 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

White-chinned Petrel *Procellaria aequinoctialis*

4 Punta Rasa 18.2, 2 Punta Tombo 20.2, 2 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2, 150 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 20 there 26.2.

Greater Shearwater *Puffinus gravis*

20 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2, 1 there 22.2, 4 500 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 (in strong N-wind, none there 26.2).

Sooty Shearwater *Puffinus griseus*

3 Punta Tombo 20.2, 2 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2, 1500 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 60 there 26.2, 500 Estancia Harberton 27.2, 1100 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 5 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2. (One of the birds in Beagle Channel was partially albinistic).

Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*

150 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2 and 11 there 22.2.

Little Shearwater *Puffinus assimilis*

3 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2

Wilson's Storm-Petrel *Oceanites oceanicus*

15 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Common / Magellanic Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides urinatrix / magellani*

3 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Magellanic Diving-Petrel *Pelecanoides magellani*

40 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Neotropic Cormorant *Phalacrocorax brasilianus*

Common. Highest number 300 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2.

Rock Shag *Phalacrocorax magellanicus*

20 Punta Tombo 20.2, 15 Península Valdés 21.2, 4 there 22.2, 1 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 4 Estancia Harberton 27.2, 50 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 2 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Imperial Shag *Phalacrocorax atriceps*

[Two forms, previously considered as different species, but possibly not even subspecies but just colour morphs]

Common along the coast, highest numbers 500 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 2000 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Whistling Heron *Syrigma sibilatrix sibilatrix*

1 Ezeiza Airport – Buenos Aires 6.2, 1 en route 8.2, 6 9.2, 2 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 1 en route 16.2, 2 Palomitas 16.2, 2 San Lorenzo 16.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 6 San Clemente – Buenos Aires 19.2.

Cocoi Heron *Ardea cocoi*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 en route 9.2, 2 Tañi del Valle 16.2, 6 17.2, 5 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 2 en route 19.2.

Great Egret *Ardea alba egretta*

10 6.2, 1 en route 8.2, 4 en route 9.2, 5 en route 17.2, 2 Punta Rasa 17.2, 20 18.2 and 10 en route 19.2.

Snowy Egret *Egretta thula thula*

20 6.2, 15 14.2, 100 17.2, 50 18.2 and 20 19.2.

Cattle Egret *Bubulcus ibis ibis*

4 Abra Pampa 13.2, 165 17.2, 50 18.2 and 500 19.2.

Striated Heron *Butorides striata striata*

10 6.2, 1 Calilegua 11.2 and 1 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Black-crowned Night-Heron *Nycticorax nycticorax*

10 Abra Pampa 12.2, 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 2 21.2, 1 Península Valdés 22.2, 7 Las Grutas 22.2 (1 ad dark morph), 2 27.2 and 1 Ushuaia 29.2.

Rufescent Tiger-Heron *Tigrisoma lineatum*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Wood Stork *Mycteria americana*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 8.2, 4 en route 9.2, 1 El rey road 9.2, 9 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 1 Atalaya 19.2.

Maguari Stork *Ciconia maguari*

8 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 5 here 19.2 and 15 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Plumbeous Ibis *Theristicus caerulescens*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Buff-necked Ibis *Theristicus caudatus hyperorius*

8 Metán – J.V. González 8.2, 4 10.2, 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 7 San Lorenzo 14.2 and 30 Palomitas 16.2.

Black-faced Ibis *Theristicus melanopis*

[Sometimes lumped with Andean Ibis, *T. branickii*, previously also lumped with Buff-necked Ibis, *T. caudatus*]

2 Gaimán 23.2, 120 24.2, 7 El Calafate – Rio Gallegos 25.2, 7 Cabo Virgenes 26.2 and 10 Estancia Harberton 27.2.

Bare-faced Ibis *Phimosus infuscatus infuscatus*

2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 7 Atalaya 19.2 and 6 San Clemente del Tuyú – Buenos Aires 19.2.

White-faced Ibis *Plegadis chihi*

500 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 60 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2, 400 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 210 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 100 en route 16.2, 500 en route 17.2, 200 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 20 Gaimán 23.2.

Puna Ibis *Plegadis ridgwayi*

5 Abra Pampa 12.2.

Roseate Spoonbill *Platalea ajaja*

1 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 50 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 30 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 18 Campos del Tuyú 18.2.

Chilean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus chilensis*

50 Abra Pampa 12.2, 10 000 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 30 Abra Pampa 13.2, 16 Punta Rasa 19.2, 2 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 15 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Andean Flamingo *Phoenicopterus andinus*

5 ad Laguna de los Pozuelos (southern end) 13.2.

Puna Flamingo *Phoenicopterus jamesi*

22 Laguna de los Pozuelos (southern end) 13.2.

Southern Screamer *Chauna torquata*

16 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 60 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 (one flock of 30 birds at Canal 2 taking off and circling higher and higher, moving towards west. Impressive !!). 35 San Clemente – Buenos Aires 19.2.

Fulvous Whistling-Duck *Dendrocygna bicolor*

50 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Black-necked Swan *Cygnus melanocorypha*

25 Costanera Sur 6.2, 10 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 4 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 2 Trelew – Punta Tombo 20.2, 25 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2 and 500 P.N. Los Glaciares 25.2.

Coscoroba Swan *Coscoroba coscoroba*

20 Costanera Sur 6.2, 10 Tafi del Valle 16.2, fairly common along the coast Buenos Aires – Trelew and 13 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Andean Goose *Chloephaga melanoptera*

12 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 300 Abra Pampa – Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Upland Goose *Chloephaga picta picta*

Common in the south; Cabo Virgenes – El Calafate – Tierra del Fuego. Highest number 500 Rio Gallegos – Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Kelp Goose *Chloephaga hybrida hybrida*

25 Ushuaia 27.2, 10 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 10 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Ashy-headed Goose *Chloephaga poliocephala*

22 Estancia Harberton 27.2.

Ruddy-headed Goose *Chloephaga rubidiceps*

4 Estancia El Condor 24.2 and 9 here 26.2.

Flightless Steamerduck (Fuegian Steamer-Duck) *Tachyeres pteneres*

18 Ushuaia 27.2, 80 Estancia Harberton 27.2, 100 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 10 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Chubut Steamerduck *Tachyeres leucocephalus* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC

17 Punta Tombo 20.2 and 2 Península Valdés 21.2.

Flying Steamerduck *Tachyeres patachonicus*

6 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2, 3 Ushuaia 27.2 and 2 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Ringed Teal *Callonetta leucophrys*

1 pair in a small mud pool, Palomitas 7.2 (the pool was dry 16.2).

Brazilian Teal *Amazonetta brasiliensis ipecutri*

4 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2 and 1 en route 14.2.

Torrent Duck *Merganetta armata*

1 pair 20 km SE Tafi del Valle 16.2.

Chiloe Wigeon *Anas sibilatrix*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 4 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 2 Atalaya 19.2, 50 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2, 100 Ushuaia and Harberton 27.2 and 2 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Speckled Teal *Anas flavirostris*

3 Abra Pampa 12.2, 50 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 5 en route 14.2 and 50 Tafi del Valle 16.2 (subspecies *oxyptera*).

8 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 15 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 1 Trelew 22.2, 30 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2, 5 Cabo Virgenes 26.2, 15 27.2 and 30 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2 (subspecies *flavirostris*).

Spectacled Duck *Anas specularis*

11 Brazo Rico lakeshore, Los Glaciares 25.2.

Crested Duck *Anas specularioides*

4 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 50 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 (subspecies *alticola*). 2 Punta Tombo 20.2, 20 21.2, 6 Trelew 22.2, 50 24.2, 30 27.2 and 10 29.2 (subspecies *specularioides*).

Yellow-billed Pintail *Anas georgica spinicauda*

Fairly common from north to south, highest number 500 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Puna Teal *Anas puna*

[Previously considered subspecies of Silver Teal, *A. versicolor*]

12 Abra Pampa 12.2, 100 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 6 Tafi del Valle 16.2.

Silver Teal *Anas versicolor*

100 Costanera Sur 6.2, 2 en route 17.2 and 20 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Cinnamon Teal *Anas cyanoptera*

2 N Tumbaya 14.2, 2 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 10 Tafi del Valle 17.2 and 5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Red Shoveler *Anas platalea*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 3 Abra Pampa 12.3, 25 Tafi del Valle 16.2, 10 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 20 Laguna Cacique Chiqukhano, Trelew 22.2 and 20 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2.

Rosy-billed Pochard *Netta peposaca*

25 Costanera Sur 6.2, 6 Tafi del Valle 16.2, 18 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 4 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Black-headed Duck *Heteronetta atricapilla*

15 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Andean Duck (Andean Ruddy-Duck) *Oxyura ferruginea*

4 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Lake Duck (Argentine Ruddy-Duck) (Argentine Blue-billed Duck) *Oxyura vittata*

25 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 30 Laguna Cacique Chiqukhano, Trelew 22.2.

Black Vulture *Coragyps atratus*

Fairly common in the northwest, up to 80 per day (J.V. Gonzáles – Salta 9.2).

Turkey Vulture *Cathartes aura*

Less common than Black Vulture in the northwest, a few along the coast all the way down to Tierra del Fuego. Highest number 60; Península Valdés and San Antonio Oeste 22.2.

Andean Condor *Vultur gryphus*

13 Yala – Humahuaca 12.2, 1 Abra Pampa – Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 2 Salta - Tafi del Valle 15.2 and 1 Glaciar Martial 29.2.

King Vulture *Sarcoramphus papa*

1 Salta – Metán 7.2 and 1 El Rey road 9.2.

Swallow-tailed Kite *Elanoides forficatus*

1 El Rey road 9.2, 4 Calilegua 10.2 and 20 here 11.1.

White-tailed Kite *Elanus leucurus*

Widespread. From NW to Patagonia, but not seen on the pampas.

Snail Kite *Rostrhamus sociabilis sociabilis*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 3 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 2 en route 9.2, 4 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 6 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 5 San Clemente del Tuyú - Buenos Aires 19.2.

Plumbeous Kite *Ictinia plumbea*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 11.2.

Long-winged Harrier *Circus buffoni*

6 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 4 Punta Rasa 17.2, 3 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 1 Atalaya 19.2 and 4 en route 19.2.

Cinereous Harrier *Circus cinereus*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 Abra Pampa 12.2, 1 en route 20.2, 1 Puerto Madryn – San Antonio Oeste 22.2, 3 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 1 there 26.2 and 4 Los Glaciares – Rio Gallegos 25.2.

Rufous-thighed Hawk *Accipiter erythronemius*

[Previously considered subspecies of Sharp-shinned Hawk, *A. striatus*]

2 El Rey road 9.2, 1 Calilegua 11.2, 1 Yala 12.2 and 1 San Lorenzo 14.2.

Chilean Hawk *Accipiter chilensis*

[Sometimes considered subspecies of Bicolored Hawk, *A. bicolor*]

2 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Savanna Hawk *Buteogallus meridionalis*

6 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 2 Abra Pampa 13.2 and 1 San Lorenzo 14.2.

Harris' Hawk *Parabuteo unicinctus unicinctus*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle *Geranoaetus melanoleucus australis*

1 El Infernillo 15.2, 1 Tafí del Valle – Tucumán 16.2 and 4 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Roadside Hawk *Buteo magnirostris*

Singles seen in NW (subspecies *saturatus*) and en route Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú (subspecies *pucherani*).

Swainson's Hawk *Buteo swainsoni*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.1.

Variable Hawk *Buteo polyosoma*

[Sometimes considered 2 species; **Red-backed Hawk**, *B. polysoma*, and **Puna Hawk**, *B. poecilochrous*, the latter the puna form, usually above 3000 m in Argentina]

1 Yala 12.2, 5 Abra Pampa – Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2, 2 El Infernillo - Tafí del Valle 15.2, 4 Tafí del Valle - Salta 16.2, 9 Rio Gallegos – Punta Tombo - Península Valdés 20.2, 2 Península Valdés – San Antonio Oeste 22.2 and 1 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Mountain Caracara *Phalco boenus megalopterus*

6 Abra Pampa 12.2, 10 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 5 en route 13.2 and 5 14.2.

White-throated Caracara *Phalcoboenus albogularis*
3 Ushuaia garbage dump 27.2 and 1 Estancia Harberton 27.2.

Southern Caracara *Caracara plancus*
[Crested Caracara is split into Southern Caracara and Northern Caracara, *C. cheriway*]
Common and widespread except on high puna and Trelew - Península Valdés area. Up to 30 several days.

Chimango Caracara *Milvago chimango*
1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 9.2, 1 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 2 15.2, 3 16.2. Increasingly common from Buenos Aires down to Tierra del Fuego, very common in the south (50 daily). Highest number 150 Gaimán 23.2. Nominate subspecies north of Trelew (Rio Chubut) and subspecies *temucoensis* S Trelew.

Collared Forest-Falcon *Micrastur semitorquatus semitorquatus*
1 heard El Rey road 9.2.

American Kestrel *Falco sparverius cinnamominus*
Widespread. Highest number 20 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Aplomado Falcon *Falco femoralis pichincha*
2 Salta – Metán 7.2, 4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 1 Abra Pampa 12.2, 2 en route 13.2, 1 Abra Pampa – Humahuaca 14.2 and 1 Palomitas 16.2.

Peregrine Falcon *Falco peregrinus cassini*
1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 Punta Tombo 20.2, 4 Península Valdés 21.1, 2 there 22.2, 1 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 1 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2.

Chaco Chachalaca *Ortalis canicollis canicollis*
1 Palomitas 7.2, 6 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 10 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Dusky-legged Guan *Penelope obscura bridgesi*
1 El Rey road 9.2.

Limpkin *Aramus guarauna guarauna*
6 J.V. Gonzáles – El Rey road 9.2, 6 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 3 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Rufous-sided Crake *Laterallus melanophaius melanophaius*
1 heard J.V. Gonzáles – El Rey road 9.2, 1 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 heard Atalaya 19.2.

Grey-necked Wood-Rail *Aramides cajanea cajanea*
1 heard Costanera Sur 6.2, 4 El rey road 9.2, 2 Yala 12.2 and 1 Salta – Tafí del Valle 15.2.

Plumbeous Rail *Pardirallus sanguinolentus sanguinolentus*
2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 2 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 4 Canal 2, W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Common Moorhen *Gallinula chloropus galeata*

10 Costanera Sur 6.2, 4 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 1 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Spot-flanked Gallinule *Gallinula melanops crassirostris*

1 50 km W J.V. Gonzáles 9.2 and 4 Canal 2, W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

White-winged Coot *Fulica leucoptera*

7 Costanera Sur 6.2, 2 Tafi del Valle 16.2 and 3 Canal 2, W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Slate-colored Coot (Andean Coot) *Fulica ardesiaca*

12 Abra Pampa 12.2, 50 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 25 Laguna Larga 13.2 and 10 Tafi del Valle 16.2.

Red-gartered Coot *Fulica armillata*

The most common coot; 500 Costanera Sur 6.2, 6 Yala 12.2, 5 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 40 Tafi del Valle 16.2, 100 en route 17.2, 20 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 50 Península Valdés 22.2 and 20 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Red-fronted Coot *Fulica rufifrons*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 7 en route 17.2 and 30 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Wattled Jacana *Jacana jacana jacana*

10 Costanera Sur 6.2, 6 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 1 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

American Painted-snipe *Rostratula semicollaris*

2 Campos del Tuyú 18.2.

Magellanic Oystercatcher *Haematopus leucopodus*

3 Ushuaia 27.2 and 4 there 28.2.

Blackish Oystercatcher *Haematopus ater*

Punta Tombo 20.2, 8 Península Valdés 21.2 and 1 Ushuaia 27.2.

American Oystercatcher *Haematopus palliatus palliatus*

40 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10 there 18.2, 1 Punta Tombo 20.2, 30 Península Valdés 21.2 and 50 there 22.2.

White-backed Stilt *Himantopus melanurus*

[Complicated taxonomy. The Black-winged Stilt complex considered to be between 1 – 5 species in various reference works, there is also geographical variation within the taxa. The split White-backed Stilt has a very different call compared with *H. (h.) mexicanus*, **Black-necked Stilt**]

Common in the NW and along the coast from Buenos Aires to Trelew. Highest number 250 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2.

Andean Avocet *Recurvirostra andina*

2 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 7 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Southern Lapwing *Vanellus chilensis*

Common to fairly common all over Argentina. Seen all days except on the high Puna in the Abra Pampa area and at Cabo Virgenes. Up to 50 per day. 3 subspecies in Argentina.

Andean Lapwing *Vanellus resplendens*

Replaces the former species on the puna; 7 Abra Pampa 12.2, 40 13.2 and 2 El Infernillo 15.2.

American Golden Plover *Pluvialis dominica*

37 Abra Pampa 12.2, 500 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 40 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10 there 18.2, 5 there 19.2 and 10 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18..

Black-bellied Plover *Pluvialis squatarola*

4 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Semipalmated Plover *Charadrius semipalmatus*

4 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Collared Plover *Charadrius collaris*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 1 male Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Puna Plover *Charadrius alticola*

14 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Two-banded Plover *Charadrius falklandicus*

20 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 18.2, 3 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 15 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Rufous-chested Dotterel *Charadrius modestus*

3 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 4 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2, 9 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 2 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2. (The last 2 were adults in summer plumage).

Tawny-throated Dotterel *Oreopholus ruficollis ruficollis*

43 10 km S Lagunilla (W Laguna de los Pozuelos) 13.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2, 1 Punta Tombo 20.2 and 4 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

Magellanic Plover *Pluvianellus socialis*

2 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

South American Snipe *Gallinago paraguayiae magellanica*

[Sometimes considered conspecific with both **Common Snipe**, *G. gallinago*, **Wilson's Snipe**,

G. delicata and **African Snipe**, *G. nigripennis* and the most recent split **Puna Snipe**, *G. andina*.

Subspecies *magellanica* on the other hand may be close to separate species status;

Magellan Snipe, *G. magellanica*]

2 Tierra Reserva Mayor 27.2.

Hudsonian Godwit *Limosa haemastica*

20 – 30 Punta Rasa 17-19.2 and 30 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2

Greater Yellowlegs *Tringa melanoleuca*

4 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

Lesser Yellowlegs *Tringa flavipes*

4 en route 8.2, 1 en route 9.2, 7 Abra Pampa 12.2, 15 there 13.2, 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 9 Laguna Grande 13.2, 30 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2, 1 en route 14.2, 5 en route 17.2, 15 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10 there 18.2, 20 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 5 Punta Rasa 19.2.

Solitary Sandpiper *Tringa solitaria*

2 Metán – J.V. González 8.2, 1 en route 9.2.

Spotted Sandpiper *Actitis macularia*

7 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Ruddy Turnstone *Arenaria interpres*

4 Punta Rasa 17.2, 1 there 18-19.2.

Red Knot *Calidris canutus rufa*

1 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Sanderling *Calidris alba*

10 Punta Rasa 17.2, 1 there 18.2, 2 there 19.2 and 1 Península Valdés 22.2.

Semipalmated Sandpiper *Calidris pusilla*

1 Punta Rasa 17.2.

White-rumped Sandpiper *Calidris fuscicollis*

500 Punta Rasa 17.2, 50 there 18.2, 25 there 19.2 and 20 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Baird's Sandpiper *Calidris bairdii*

30 Abra Pampa 12.2, 300 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 25 Laguna Grande 13.2.

Pectoral Sandpiper *Calidris melanotos*

3 en route 8.2, 1 en route 9.2, 10 Abra Pampa 12.2, 50 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 2 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2 and 1 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Stilt Sandpiper *Calidris himantopus*

25 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper *Tryngites subruficollis*

9 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Wilson's Phalarope *Phalaropus tricolor*

8 Abra Pampa 12.2, 200 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 213 Laguna Grande 13.2.

Grey-breasted Seedsnipe *Thinocorus orbignyianus*

2 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 3 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2.

Least Seedsnipe *Thinocorus rumicivorus*

10 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2, 300 Rio Gallegos - Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 100 Laguna Las Escarchardas 24.2 and 4 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Snowy Sheathbill *Chionis alba*

1 Punta Pirámide Observatory, Península Valdés 21.2.

Chilean Skua *Stercorarius chilensis*

30 Ushuaia garbage dump 27.2, 50 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 1 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

South Polar Skua *Stercorarius maccormicki*

1 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2

Brown Skua *Stercorarius antarcticaantarctica*

[Previously considered conspecific with the two taxa above]

2 Punta Tombo 20.2, 2 Península Valdés 21.2, 7 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 5 there 26.2, 5 Ushuaia garbage dump 27.2 and 4 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2

Pomarine Jaeger *Stercorarius pomarinus*

2 Punta Rasa 17.2, 3 there 18.2, 2 Punta Tombo 20.2, 2 Península Valdés 21.2 and 2 there 22.2.

Parasitic Jaeger *Stercorarius parasiticus*

1 Punta Rasa 17.2, 8 there 18.2, 3 there 19.2, 2 Punta Tombo 20.2 and 5 Península Valdés 22.2.

Long-tailed Jaeger *Stercorarius longicaudus*

1 2C Punta Rasa 18.2.

Dolphin Gull *Larus scoresbii*

10 Punta Tombo 20.2, 10 Península Valdés 21.2, 75 Ushuaia garbage dump 27.2, 70 28.2 and 5 29.2.

Olrog's Gull *Larus atlanticus*

16 Punta Rasa 17.2, 2 there 18.2 and 1 there 19.2. Only 6 colonies are known of this species.

Kelp Gull *Larus dominicanus dominicanus*

Common along the coast from Buenos Aires – Tierra del Fuego. Highest number 3000 Punta Rasa 19.2.

Grey-headed Gull *Larus cirrocephalus*

3 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 2 there 18.2.

Brown-hooded Gull *Larus maculipennis*

Common along the coast . Highest number 500 Punta Rasa 18.2. Inland observation: 1 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Andean Gull *Larus serranus*

15 Abra Pampa 12.2, 15 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2, 1 Laguna Grande 13.2, 9 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2 and 25 Tafi del Valle 16.2.

Sandwich Tern *Sterna sandvicensis*

[Taxon *eurygnatha*, “**Cayenne Tern**”, may be only a morph. Interbreeds with subspecies *acufavidus*. All observations by us were of the Cayenne type]

1 Punta Rasa 18.2, 3 there 19.2, 2 there 20.2, 30 Península Valdés 21.2 and 40 there 22.2.

Royal Tern *Sterna maxima*

50 Punta Rasa 17.2, 100 there 18-19.2, 30 Punta Tombo 20.2, 50 Península Valdés 21.2 and 100 there 22.2.

South American Tern *Sterna hirundinacea*

4 Península Valdés 21.2, 8 there 22.2, 80 Cabo Virgenes 26.2, 250 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 and 5 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Common Tern *Sterna hirundo*

25 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10 000+ there 18.2, 1000 there 19.2 and 20 Península Valdés 21-22.2.

Snowy-crowned Tern (Trudeau’s Tern) *Sterna trudeaui*

25 Punta Rasa 17.2, 30 there 18.2, 10 there 19.2 and 1 W San Clemente del Tuyú 19.2.

Yellow-billed Tern *Sterna superciliaris*

1 Campos del Tuyú 18.2.

Black Skimmer *Rynchops niger*

1 Embalse de Cienaga 14.2 (ssp. *cinerascens*).

300 Punta Rasa 17.2, 700 there 18.2 and 300 there 19.2 (ssp. *intercedens*).

Rock Dove *Columba livia* (introduced, “Feral Pigeon”)

Seen every day except 21.2 and 26-28.2.

Picazuro Pigeon *Patagioenas picazuro picazuro*

Seen daily in the NW and around Buenos Aires.

Spot-winged Pigeon *Patagioenas maculosa maculosa*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 2 en route 22.2.

Band-tailed Pigeon *Patagioenas fasciata albilinea*

2 Yala 12.2.

Eared Dove *Zenaida auriculata virgata*

Seen almost daily from N down to Rio Gallegos in the south.

Ruddy Ground-Dove *Columbina talpacoti talpacoti*

Common in the chaco in NW; 15 7.2, 40 8.2 and 10 9.2.

Picui Ground-Dove *Columbina picui picui*

Abundant in the chaco in NW 7-9.2. 5 en route 14 and 15.2, 50 en route 16.2, 1 20.2 and 20 Gaimán 23.2.

Blue Ground-Dove *Claravis pretiosa*

1 Calilegua 11.2.

Bare-eyed Ground-Dove (Moreno's G.-D.) *Metriopelia morenoi* ENDEMIC

7 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 12 El Infernillo 15.2.

Black-winged Ground-Dove *Metriopelia melanoptera melanoptera*

1 N Humahuaca 12.2, 1 Laguna Larga 13.2, 6 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 4 El Infernillo 15.2.

Golden-spotted Ground-Dove *Metriopelia aymara*

2 Laguna Larga 13.2.

White-tipped Dove *Leptotila verreauxi chalcauchenia*

10 Salta – Metán 7.2, 4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 there 9.2 and 1 en route 9.2.

White-faced Dove *Leptotila megalura*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 10 there 11.2.

White-throated Quail-Dove *Geotrygon frenata margaritae*

1 heard Calilegua 11.2.

Golden-collared Macaw *Primolius auricollis*

3 Calilegua 11.2.

Blue-crowned Parakeet *Aratinga acuticaudata acuticaudata*

20 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 83 there 9.2.

Mitred Parakeet *Aratinga mitrata mitrata*

8 en route 7.2, 22 en route 8.2, 50 Calilegua 10.2, 30 there 11.2, 15 Yala 12.2 and 12 Palomitas 16.2.

Nanday Parakeet *Nandayus nenday*

30 Costanera Sur 6.2 (introduced here).

Burrowing Parrot *Cyanoliseus patagonus andinus*

300 Salta – Tafi del Valle and 70 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2 One large colony about 20 km NE Cafayate, in Valle de Lerma 15.2.

Green-cheeked Parakeet *Pyrrhura molinae australis*

2 El Rey road 9.2.

Austral Parakeet *Enicognathus ferrugineus ferrugineus*

60 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Monk Parakeet *Myiopsitta monachus*

20 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 15 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 there 9.2 (subspecies *calita*).

50 Costanera Sur 6.2, 10 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 50 18.2 and 50 19.2 (subspecies *monachus*).

Grey-hooded Parakeet *Psilopsiagon aymara*
3 Tumbaya 14.2 and 2 El Infernillo 15.2.

Mountain Parakeet *Psilopsiagon aurifrons margaritae*
2 in quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 2 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Scaly-headed Parrot *Pionus maximiliani siy*
20 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 20 El Rey road 9.2, 10 Calilegua 10.2 and 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Tucuman Parrot (Alder Amazon) *Amazona tucumana*
2 Calilegua 10.2 and 11.2.

Blue-fronted Parrot *Amazona aestiva xanthopteryx*
50 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 en route 9.2.

Ash-colored Cuckoo *Coccyzus cinereus*
1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Dark-billed Cuckoo *Coccyzus melacoryphus*
3 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 en route 9.2 and 1 Palomitas 16.2.

Squirrel Cuckoo *Piaya cayana mogenseni*
2 El Rey road 9.2, 3 Calilegua 10.2, 1 there 11.2 and 1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Smooth-billed Ani *Crotophaga ani*
20 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 15 en route 9.2.

Guira Cuckoo *Guira guira*
Fairly common in chaco in NW and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú.
Highest number 100 8.2.

Striped Cuckoo *Tapera naevia naevia*
2 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Tropical Screech-Owl *Megascops choliba wetmorei*
1 heard J.V. Gonzáles 8.9.

Hoy's Screech-Owl *Megascops hoyi*
[A 1989 split from Variable Screech-Owl, *M. atricapillus*. All new world Otus species changed to *Megascops* according to Am. Orn. Union suppl. no. 44]
3 heard P.N. Calilegua 10.2 (at the mountain pass at 1700 m at the western park border).

Magellanic Horned Owl *Bubo magellanicus*
[A split from Great Horned Owl, *B. virginianus*]
1 W Puerto Pirámide, Península Valdés 21.2.

Spectacled Owl *Pulsatrix perspicillata boliviana*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Yungas Pygmy-Owl *Glaucidium bolivianum*

1 heard P.N. Calilegua 10.2 (at the mountain pass at 1700 m at the western park border).

Burrowing Owl *Athene cunicularia*

Between 2 –6 seen almost daily from the puna in NW down to Patagonian steppe south to Trelew.

Short-eared Owl *Asio flammeus suinda*

3 W El Calafate 25.2.

Common Potoo *Nyctibius griseus griseus*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Band-winged Nightjar *Caprimulgus longirostris patagonicus*

1 W Puerto Pirámide, Península Valdés 21.2.

Little Nightjar *Caprimulgus parvulus parvulus*

4 about 25 km N Metán 7.2, 1 en route 7.2, 11 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 4 here 9.2.

Scissor-tailed Nightjar *Hydropsalis torquata furcifera*

8 Palomitas – Metán 7.2.

Rothschild's Swift (Brown Swift) *Cypseloides rothschildi*

10 San Lorenzo 16.2.

White-collared Swift *Streptoprocne zonaris zonaris*

25 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1500 San Martín 10.2, 10 Yala 12.2, 200 14.2 and 100 15.2.

Ashy-tailed Swift *Chaetura andrei meridionalis*

25 El Rey road 9.2, 50 San Martín 10.2 and 5 11.2.

Andean Swift *Aeronautes andecolus andecolus*

50 N Humahuaca and 10 S Humahuaca 14.2.

Planalto Hermit *Phaethornis pretrei*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 4 there 11.2.

Sparkling Violet-ear *Colibri coruscans coruscans*

2 in a quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 2 El Infernillo 15.2.

Glittering-bellied Emerald *Chlorostilbon aureoventris berlepschi*

10 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Gilded Sapphire *Hylocharis chrysur*

3 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 3 there 19.2 and 1 Atalaya 19.2.

White-bellied Hummingbird *Leucippus chionogaster hypoleucus*

1 Calilegua 10.2, 3 there 11.2 and 2 Yala 12.2.

White-sided Hillstar *Oreotrochilus leucopleurus*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

Giant Hummingbird *Patagona gigas peruviana*

4 in a quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2, 1 N Humahuaca 12.2, 2 Abra Pampa 12.2, 1 in a quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 8 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Blue-capped Puffleg *Eriocnemis glaucopoides*

1 Calilegua 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.

Red-tailed Comet *Sappho sparganura sappho*

3 quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2, 2 N Humahuaca 14.2, 1 Tafi del Valle 15.2, 4 El Infernillo 15.2 and 1 en route 15.2.

Blue-tufted Starthroat *Heliomaster furcifer*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 1 there 9.2.

Blue-crowned Trogon *Trogon curucui behni*

3 Calilegua 11.2.

Ringed Kingfisher *Ceryle torquata*

1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2 (subspecies *torquata*).
1 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2 and 1 Ushuaia 28.2 (subspecies *stellata*).

Green Kingfisher *Chloroceryle americana mathewsii*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Blue-crowned Motmot *Momotus momota pilcomajensis*

1 Calilegua 10.2.

Spot-backed Puffbird (Spot-bellied P.) *Nystalus maculatus striatipectus*

[Subspecies *striatipectus* may be a separate species, on basis of morphology; **Streak-bellied Puffbird**]

1 10 km S Palomitas road junction 7.2 and 1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Toco Toucan *Ramphastos toco albogularis*

7 Calilegua 10.2.

White-fronted Woodpecker *Melanerpes cactorum*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 3 en route 9.2, 10 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2 and 2 en route 15.2.

Checkered Woodpecker *Picoides mixtus*

2 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 3 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2 (subspecies *malleator*).
2 Atalaya 19.2 (subspecies *mixtus*).

Dot-fronted Woodpecker *Veniliornis frontalis*

4 Calilegua 11.2.

Golden-green Woodpecker *Piculus chrysochloros chrysochloros*

1 Calilegua 11.2.

Golden-olive Woodpecker *Piculus rubiginosus tucumanus*

1 Calilegua 10.2.

Green-barred Woodpecker *Colaptes melanochloros*

[Two subspecies involved below; *nigroviridis* along the coast and *leucofrenatus* in NW. Together with ssp. *melanolaimus* they previously were regarded as a separate species;

Golden-breasted W., *C. melanolaimus*]

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 9.2, 2 Tumbaya 14.2, 4 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2, 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 1 Punta Rasa 18.2.

Chilean Flicker *Colaptes pitius*

1 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Andean Flicker *Colaptes rupicola rupicola*

2 Abra Pampa 12.2, 3 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 6 El Infernillo 15.2.

Campo Flicker *Colaptes campestris campestroides*

1 San Salvador de Jujuy 12.2, 3 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 1 Atalaya 19.2.

Magellanic Woodpecker *Campephilus magellanicus*

3 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Common Miner *Geositta cunicularia*

8 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 (subspecies *titicacae*), 1 Punta Tombo 20.2, 8 Península Valdés 21.2 and 15 en route 24.2 (subspecies *cunicularia*).

Puna Miner *Geositta punensis*

10 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 2 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Short-billed Miner *Geositta antarctica*

2 Laguna Las Escarchadas 24.2.

Rufous-banded Miner *Geositta rufipennis rufipennis*

5 Humahuaca – Abra Pampa 12.2 and 4 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Slender-billed Miner *Geositta tenuirostris tenuirostris*

2 Laguna Larga 13.2.

Scale-throated Earthcreeper *Upucerthia dumetaria dumetaria*

3 Península Valdés 21.2, 5 there 22.2, 3 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2, 2 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 26.2.

Plain-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia jelskii pallida*

1 Laguna Larga 13.2 and 3 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Buff-breasted Earthcreeper *Upucerthia validirostris validirostris*

2 El Infernillo 15.2.

Straight-billed Earthcreeper *Upucerthia ruficauda montana*
2 at quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2.

Rock Earthcreeper *Upucerthia andaecola*
9 at quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 1 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Chaco Earthcreeper *Ochetorhynchus certhioides estebani* NEAR-ENDEMIC
3 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Band-tailed Earthcreeper (Band-tailed Eremobius) *Eremobius phoenicurus*
NEAR-ENDEMIC
1 Dos Pozos 20.2.

Dark-bellied Cinclodes *Cinclodes patagonicus patagonicus*
4 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Grey-flanked Cinclodes (Oustalet's Cinclodes) *Cinclodes oustaleti hornensis*
9 Glaciar Martial 27.2.

Bar-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes fuscus*
3 at quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 (subspecies *albiventris*).
2 El Infernillo 15.2 (subspecies *tucumanus*).
3 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 15 en route 26.2, 7 Glaciar Martial 27.2, 4 there 29.2 and 3 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2 (subspecies *fuscus*).

White-winged Cinclodes *Cinclodes atacamensis atacamensis*
2 Tañi del Valle 16.2.

Rufous Hornero *Furnarius rufus*
5 Salta airport 7.2, 4 Tumbaya 14.2, 2 San Lorenzo 14.2, 5 en route 15.2, 10 en route 16.2 (subspecies *commersoni*).
Fairly common E Argentina from Buenos Aires – Trelew (subspecies *rufus*).

Crested Hornero *Furnarius cristatus*
1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 5 there 9.2.

Thorn-tailed Rayadito *Aphrastura spinicauda spinicauda*
70 Los Glaciares 25.2, 8 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2, 50 Ushuaia 28.2 and 10 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura aegithaloides*
1 W Humahuaca 12.2, 1 Laguna Larga 13.2, 2 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 2 N Humahuaca 14.2 (subspecies *berlepschi*). 1 Península Valdés 21.2, 2 there 22.2 and 3 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2 (subspecies *pallida*).

Tufted Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura platensis*
1 San Clemente del Tuyú 19.2.

Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail *Leptasthenura fuliginiceps paranensis*
3 20 km NE Cafayate 15.2.

Wren-like Rushbird *Phleocryptes melanops melanops*

1 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 20 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Curve-billed Reedhaunter *Limnornis curvirostris*

1 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Bay-capped Wren-Spinetail *Spartonoica maluroides*

10 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Ochre-cheeked Spinetail *Poecilurus scutatus whitii*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

Azara's Spinetail *Synallaxis azarae superciliosa*

[This subspecies was previously considered separate species; **Buff-browed Spinetail**]

5 Calilegua 10.2, 5 there 11.2 and 1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Sooty-fronted Spinetail *Synallaxis frontalis*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 5 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 en route 9.2.

Pale-breasted Spinetail *Synallaxis albescens australis*

2 Palomitas 7.2.

Chicli Spinetail (Spix's Spinetail) *Synallaxis spixi*

1 Atalaya 19.2.

Stripe-crowned Spinetail *Cranioleuca pyrrhophia*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 4 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2 and 1 Península Valdés 22.2

(The Valdés record is south of the normal limit for spinetails)

Sulphur-bearded Spinetail *Cranioleuca sulphurifera*

1 Canal 2, W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Yellow-chinned Spinetail *Certhiaxis cinnamomea*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Creamy-breasted Canastero *Asthenes dorbignyi dorbignyi*

5 at quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 2 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Lesser Canastero (Sharp-billed Canastero) *Asthenes pyrrholeuca pyrrholeuca*

1 Península Valdés 21.2, 1 Puerto Pirámide – Trelew 22.2 and 1 Las Grutas 22.2.

Short-billed Canastero *Asthenes baeri baeri*

4 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Patagonian Canastero *Asthenes patagonica* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC

2 Dos Pozos 20.2 and 3 Península Valdés 21.2.

Cordilleran Canastero *Asthenes modesta modesta*

2 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 1 Laguna Grande 13.2.

Puna Canastero *Asthenes sclateri lilloi*

[This subspecies previously treated as separate species; **Lillo's Canastero**, or together with other subspecies as **Cordoba Canastero**]

1 El Infernillo 15.2.

Austral Canastero *Asthenes anthoides*

[Previously considered conspecific with *punensis* group of former species]

3 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 15 there 26.2.

Hudson's Canastero *Asthenes hudsoni*

5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Little Thornbird *Phacellodomus sibilatrix*

2 Palomitas 7.2.

Streak-fronted Thornbird *Phacellodomus striaticeps striaticeps*

1 Humahuaca – Abra Pampa 12.2 and 6 en route 13.2.

Freckle-breasted Thornbird *Phacellodomus striaticollis*

5 Costanera Sur 6.2, 10 Punta Rasa 17.2, 2 there 18.2, 1 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 2 San Clemente 19.2 and 3 Atalaya 19.2.

Spot-breasted Thornbird *Phacellodomus maculipectus*

[Sometimes considered conspecific with former species]

3 Yala 12.2.

Firewood-gatherer *Anumbius annumbi*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2. Several nests seen on the pampas, but difficult to spot the birds.

Lark-like Brushrunner *Coryphistera alaudina alaudina*

7 at a petrol station about 50 km SW J.V. Gonzáles (road no. 16) 8.2, 5 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 1 there 9.2.

Brown Cacholote *Pseudoseisura lophotes argentina*

5 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 there also 9.2 and 2 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

White-throated Cacholote *Pseudoseisura gutturalis ochroleuca* ARGENTINE

ENDEMIC

2 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2.

White-throated Treerunner *Pygarrhichas albogularis*

12 Los Glaciares 25.2 and 1 Glaciar Martial 29.2.

Streaked Xenops *Xenops rutilans connectens*

2 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner *Syndactyla rufosuperciliata oleaginea*

4 Calilegua 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Olivaceous Woodcreeper *Sittasomus griseicapillus griseicapillus*

[The ssp. *griseicapillus* belongs to a subspecies group in this complex species that probably constitutes a separate species, separated from 5 other subspecies groups]

1 El rey road 9.2, 10 Calilegua 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.

Great Rufous Woodcreeper *Xiphocolaptes major*

1 Calilegua 10.2 and 3 there 11.2.

Narrow-billed Woodcreeper *Lepidocolaptes angustirostris*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 1 Atalaya 19.2 (subspecies *praedatus*).

2 El Rey road 9.2 and 1 Calilegua 11.2 (subspecies *certhiolus*).

Giant Antshrike *Batara cinerea argentina*

3 seen Calilegua 10.2 and 2 heard there 11.2.

Great Antshrike *Taraba major major*

[The east of Andes subspecies group may merit separate species status]

1 Palomitas 7.2, 4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 1 there 9.2.

Variable Antshrike *Thamnophilus caerulescens dinellii*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.9.

Rufous-capped Antshrike *Thamnophilus ruficapillus*

1 Yala 12.2 (subspecies *cochabambae*) and 1 Atalaya 19.2 (subspecies *ruficapillus*).

Stripe-backed Antbird *Myrmorchilus strigilatus suspicax*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Black-capped Antwren *Herpsilochmus atricapillus*

2 El Rey road 9.2, 1 Calilegua 10.2 and 3 there 11.2.

White-throated Antpitta *Grallaria albigula*

7 heard Calilegua 10.2 and 3 heard there 11.2.

Crested Gallito *Rhinocrypta lanceolata lanceolata*

10 heard J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 9.2.

Sandy Gallito *Teledromas fuscus* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC

8 heard 3 km N Cafayate 15.2.

Olive-crowned Crescent-chest *Melanopareia maximiliani argentina*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Magellanic Tapaculo *Scytalopus magellanicus*

1 Los Glaciares 25.2.

White-browed Tapaculo *Scytalopus superciliaris* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC

1 El Infernillo 15.2.

White-tipped Plantcutter *Phytotoma rutila*

2 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 3 there 9.2, 3 en route 9.2, 1 en route 15.2 and 1 en route 20.2 (subspecies *rutila*). 2 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 1 Tumbaya 14.2 (subspecies *angustirostris*).

Southern Beardless-Tyrannulet *Camptostoma obsoletum bolivianum*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Large Elaenia *Elaenia spectabilis*

4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 2 there 9.2 and 2 en route 10.2.

White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps chilensis*

30 Los Glaciares 25.2, 6 Glaciar Martial 27.2, 5 Ushuaia 28.2 and 3 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Small-billed Elaenia *Elaenia parvirostris*

5 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 1 El Rey road 9.2.

Slaty Elaenia *Elaenia strepera*

1 about 20 km NE Cafayate, in Valle de Lerma 15.2.

Highland Elaenia *Elaenia obscura obscura*

3 P.N. Calilegua 10.2 (near the mountain pass at the western park border).

Sooty Tyrannulet *Serpophaga nigricans*

1 El Rey road 9.2 and 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

White-crested Tyrannulet *Serpophaga subcristata subcristata*

1 Palomitas 7.2.

White-bellied Tyrannulet *Serpophaga munda*

[Previously considered subspecies of the former, but the taxa are parapatric with only slight hybridization, and differ in plumage and voice]

2 Palomitas 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 9.2.

Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet *Phylloscartes ventralis tucumanus*

3 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

White-throated Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus leucophrys leucophrys*

3 Calilegua 10.2, 15 there 11.2 and 5 Yala 12.2.

Buff-banded Tyrannulet *Mecocerculus hellmayri*

1 Calilegua 10.2.

Greater Wagtail-Tyrant *Stigmatura budytoides inzonata*

2 Palomitas 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 there 9.2.

Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes flavirostris flavirostris*

1 quebrada 23 W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 1 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Tufted Tit-Tyrant *Anairetes parulus*

2 quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2, 1 quebrada 23 W Abra Pampa 13.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 1 Tumbaya 14.2 (subspecies *aequatorialis*).

2 Dos Pozos 20.2 and 1 Península Valdés 21.2 (subspecies *patagonicus*).

4 Los Glaciares 25.2 (subspecies *parulus*).

Many-colored Rush-Tyrant *Tachuris rubrigastra rubrigastra*

6 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Dinelli's Doradito *Pseudocolopteryx dinellianus*

1 El Infernillo 15.2.

Subtropical Doradito *Pseudocolopteryx acutipennis*

2 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Warbling Doradito *Pseudocolopteryx flaviventris*

1 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 4 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant *Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer margaritaceiventer*

1 J.V. González 8.2.

Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps viridiceps*

5 Calilegua 10.2.

Bran-colored Flycatcher *Myiophobus fasciatus auriceps*

1 Palomitas 7.2, 1 Metán – J.V. González 8.2 and 1 J.V. González 8.2.

Cinnamon Flycatcher *Pyrhomyias cinnamomea cinnamomea*

4 Calilegua 10.2, 4 there 11.2 and 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Smoke-colored Pewee (Greater Pewee) *Contopus fumigatus brachyrhynchus*

5 Palomitas 7.2, 5 J.V. González 8.2, 1 Calilegua 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Black Phoebe *Sayornis nigricans latirostris*

3 Yala 12.2, 1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2 and 1 San Lorenzo 16.2.

Vermilion Flycatcher *Pyrocephalus rubinus*

1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 2 Punta Rasa 17.2 and ditto 18.2.

White-browed Chat-Tyrant *Ochthoeca leucophrys tucumana*

2 El Infernillo 15.2.

Fire-eyed Diucon *Xolmis pyrope pyrope*

3 Los Glaciares 25.2, 5 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2 and 7 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

White Monjita *Xolmis irupero irupero*

15 en route 8.2, 4 J.V. González 9.2, 3 en route 9.2, 2 Yala – Humahuaca 12.2, 25 en route 14.2, 2 en route 15.2, 5 en route 16.2 and 10 San Lorenzo 16.2.

Rusty-backed Monjita *Xolmis rubetra* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC
3 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

Chocolate-vented Tyrant *Neoxolmis rufiventris*
4 Cabo Virgenes 24.2.

Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis montana montana*
2 quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2 and 1 El Infernillo 15.2.

Great Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis livida fortis*
1 Los Glaciares 25.2.

Grey-bellied Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis microptera microptera*
1 Península Valdés 21.2, 1 there 22.2, 1 Trelew 22.2 and 1 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2.

Lesser Shrike-Tyrant *Agriornis murina*
4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 Península Valdés 21.2 and 1 there 22.2.
(According to HBW vol 9 not resident in Salta, but seems to be the case).

Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola maculirostris maculirostris*
1 quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2.

Dark-faced Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola macloviana mentalis*
8 Glaciar Martial 27.2, 1 there 29.2, 4 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2, 2 Ushuaia 28.2, 2 P.N.
Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Cinnamon-bellied Ground-Tyrant *Muscisaxicola capistrata*
1 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 10 there 26.2.

Andean Negrito *Lessonia oreas*
3 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 1 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Austral Negrito *Lessonia rufa*
Scattered along the coast from San Clemente del Tuyú – Tierra del Fuego.

Cinereous Tyrant *Knipolegus striaticeps*
2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 3 there 9.2.

Andean Tyrant *Knipolegus signatus cabanasi*
[This subspecies previously considered separate species; **Plumbeous Tyrant**]
1 Calilegua 11.2 and 2 Yala 12.2.

White-winged Black-Tyrant *Knipolegus aterrimus aterrimus*
4 Tumbaya 14.2, 2 El Infernillo 16.2 and 1 Trelew – Punta Tombo 20.2.

Spectacled Tyrant *Hymenops perspicillatus perspicillatus*
2 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 3 Punta Rasa 17.2, 4 there 19.2 and 10 W
San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2

Black-backed Water-Tyrant *Fluvicola albiventer*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 1 J.V. Gonzáles – El Rey road junction 9.2.

Yellow-browed Tyrant *Satrapa icterophrys*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 Yala 12.2, 1 Tumbaya 14.2 and 1 Atalaya 19.2.

Cattle Tyrant *Machetornis rixosus rixosus*

5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 1 Punta Rasa 18.2 and 10 en route 19.2.

Dusky-capped Flycatcher *Myiarchus tuberculifer atriceps*

2 Calilegua 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Brown-crested Flycatcher *Myiarchus tyrannulus tyrannulus*

2 Palomitas 7.2.

Great Kiskadee *Pitangus sulphuratus argentinus*

Common – fairly common from NW and south to Trelew.

Streaked Flycatcher *Myiodynastes maculatus solitarius*

Fairly common in NW, except on high puna.

Variegated Flycatcher *Empidonomus varius varius*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Crowned Slaty Flycatcher *Griseotyrannus aurantioatrocristat aurantioatrocristat*

4 Palomitas 7.2, 5 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 2 there 9.2.

Tropical Kingbird *Tyrannus melancholicus melancholicus*

Fairly common in NW except on high puna and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú. Highest number 30 14.2.

Fork-tailed Flycatcher *Tyrannus savana savana*

Fairly common in NW except on high puna and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú. Highest number 14; Palomitas 16.2.

Crested Becard *Pachyramphus validus audax*

1 Yala 12.2.

Brown-chested Martin *Progne tapera fusca*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 50 en route 8.2, 5 San Lorenzo 16.2, 2 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 10 Atalaya 19.2.

Grey-breasted Martin *Progne chalybea macrorhamphus*

Common Costanera Sur 6.2, 5 Buenos Aires 7.2, 100 en route 17.2, 5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 10 en route 19.2.

Southern Martin *Progne elegans*

1 San Martín 10.2, 5 en route 14.2, 25 Embalse de Cienaga 15.2 and 1 San Lorenzo 16.2.

White-rumped Swallow *Tachycineta leucorrhoa*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 2 Buenos Aires 7.2, 5 en route 8.2, 25 en route 9.2, 5 en route 17.2, 10 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 25 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Chilean Swallow *Tachycineta meyeni*

10 Punta Rasa 17.2, 5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 2 Península Valdés 21.2, 10 there 22.2, 5 Gaimán 23.2, 5 Los Glaciares 23.2 and 10 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2.

Blue-and-white Swallow *Pygochelidon cyanoleuca*

13 Yala 12.2, 5 en route 13.2, 50 en route 14.2, 5 San Lorenzo 16.2 (subspecies *cyanoleuca*). 50 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 10 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 50 19.2, 5 en route 20.2, 5 Gaimán 22.2 and 20 Cabo Virgenes 26.2 (subspecies *patagonica*).

Andean Swallow *Stelgidopteryx andecola andecola*

4 Abra Pampa 12.2 and 10 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 (a fairly new addition to the Argentina list).

Tawny-headed Swallow *Stelgidopteryx fucata*

30 Abra Santa Laura 14.2 (resting and taking off from thick branches in yunga forest trees).

Southern Rough-winged Swallow *Stelgidopteryx ruficollis ruficollis*

200 Metán – J.V. González 8.2 and 25 en route 9.2.

Bank Swallow *Riparia riparia riparia*

2 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 19.2.

Cliff Swallow *Petrochelidon pyrrhonota*

30 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 500 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2

Barn Swallow *Hirundo rustica erythrogaster*

4 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 2 San Lorenzo 16.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2, 2 there 19.2 and 1 Península Valdés 21.2.

Correndera Pipit *Anthus correndera*

10 Punta Rasa 18.2 (subspecies *correndera*). 2 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 20 there 26.2 (subspecies *chilensis*).

Short-billed Pipit *Anthus furcatus brevirostris*

4 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

Hellmayr's Pipit *Anthus hellmayri*

5 El Infernillo 15.2.

Yellowish Pipit *Anthus lutescens*

1 Punta Rasa 19.2.

Rufous-throated Dipper *Cinclus schulzi* NEAR-ENDEMIC

2 Yala 12.2.

House Wren *Troglodytes aedon*

Fairly common in NW (except in yunga and high puna) and along the coast Buenos Aires – Tierra del Fuego.

Mountain Wren *Troglodytes solstitialis auricularis*

10 Calilegua 10.2 and 11.2, 2 Yala 12.2.

Sedge Wren (Grass Wren) *Cistothorus platensis platensis*

1 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 1 Punta Rasa 17.2.

Chalk-browed Mockingbird *Mimus saturninus modulator*

Fairly common Buenos Aires 6-7.2, 1 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2, 3 en route 19.2, 1 en route 20.2. and 2 Trelew 22.2.

Patagonian Mockingbird *Mimus patagonicus* NEAR-ENDEMIC

1 quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2, 5 en route 14.2, 5 Salta - Tafi del Valle 15.2, 20 Trelew – Punta Tombo 20.2 and common on Península Valdés 21-22.2.

Brown-backed Mockingbird *Mimus dorsalis*

10 quebrada 1 km W Humahuaca 12.2 and 10 en route 14.2.

White-banded Mockingbird *Mimus triurus*

1 Salta airport 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2, 2 San Lorenzo 16.2 and 1 Península Valdés 22.2.

Swainson's Thrush *Catharus ustulatus swainsoni*

15 Calilegua 10-11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Chiguanco Thrush *Turdus chiguanco anthracinus*

10 Yala 12.2, 1 Tumbaya 14.2 and 10 en route 15.2.

Glossy-black Thrush *Turdus serranus serranus*

2 Calilegua 10.2, 1 there 11.2, 5 Yala 12.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2, 1 Tumbaya 14.2, 3 El Infernillo 15.2 and 2 San Lorenzo 16.2.

Andean Slaty-Thrush *Turdus nigriceps*

1 fem Calilegua 10.2, 1 male there 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Rufous-bellied Thrush *Turdus rufiventris rufiventris*

20 Buenos Aires 6.2, 5 7.2, 2 El Rey road 9.2, 4 Calilegua 10.2, 5 there 11.2, 10 Yala 12.2, 5 Abra Santa Laura 14.2 and 3 Atalaya 19.2.

Austral Thrush *Turdus falcklandii magellanicus*

2 Trelew 22.2, 4 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 15 Los Glaciares 25.2, 20 Cabo Virgenes 26.2, 5 Ushuaia – Harberton 27.2, 25 Ushuaia 28.2, 20 Glaciar Martial 29.2 and 25 P.N. Tierra del Fuego 29.2.

Creamy-bellied Thrush *Turdus amaurochalinus*

10 Salta – Metán 7.2, 30 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 15 there 9.2, 2 Punta Rasa 17.2, 1 there 18.2 and 3 Atalaya 19.2.

Masked Gnatcatcher *Polioptila dumicola dumicola*

20 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 there 9.2 and 2 Atalaya 19.2.

Plush-crested Jay *Cyanocorax chrysops tucumanus*

20 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 9.2, 20 Calilegua 10.2, ditto 11.2, 2 Yala 12.2 and 5 San Lorenzo 16.2. Also 1 Costanera Sur 6.2 (introduced here, ssp. probably *chrysops*),

European Starling *Sturnus vulgaris* (introduced)

2 Costanera Sur 6.2.

House Sparrow *Passer domesticus* (introduced)

Common. Seen every day on the trip except 25.2 (Los Glaciares).

Red-eyed Vireo *Vireo olivaceus*

[The subspecies in this area comprise both North American summer visitors and South American breeders, the ssp. *diversus* and *chivi* sometimes treated as full species, **Chivi Vireo**]

2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 2 El Rey road 9.2, 2 Calilegua 10.2, 20 there 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Rufous-browed Peppershrike *Cyclarhis gujanensis*

1 Calilegua 11.2.

Thick-billed Siskin *Carduelis crassirostris crassirostris*

3 quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 1 El Infernillo 15.2.

Hooded Siskin *Carduelis magellanica*

Common in NW (ssp. *tucumana*) and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú (ssp. *magellanica*).

Black-chinned Siskin *Carduelis barbata*

5 Glaciar Martial 27.2 and 70 there 29.2.

Black Siskin *Carduelis atrata*

5 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Tropical Parula *Parula pitaiayumi pitaiayumi*

3 El Rey road 9.2, 5 Calilegua 10.2, 10 there 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Masked Yellowthroat *Geothlypis aequinoctialis velata*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 3 Atalaya 19.2.

Brown-capped Redstart *Myioborus brunniceps*

2 Calilegua 10.2, 8 there 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Two-banded Warbler *Basileuterus bivittatus argentinae*

5 Calilegua 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.

Pale-legged Warbler *Basileuterus signatus flavovirens*

12 Calilegua 10.2, 2 there 11.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Chestnut-vented Conebill *Conirostrum speciosum speciosum*

1 Calilegua 11.2.

Common Bush-Tanager *Chlorospingus ophthalmicus argentinus*

40 Calilegua 10.2, 25 there 11.2, 10 Yala 12.2 and 3 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Orange-headed Tanager *Thlypopsis sordida sordida*

3 Yala 12.2.

Rust-and-yellow Tanager *Thlypopsis ruficeps*

2 Yala 12.2.

Hepatic Tanager *Piranga flava flava*

[Highland and lowland forms sometimes split, *Piranga flava* called **Lowland Hepatic Tanager**]

2 Palomitas 7.2, 2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2 and Calilegua 10.2.

Sayaca Tanager *Thraupis sayaca obscura*

1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 10 there 9.2, 10 Calilegua 10.2, 5 there 11.2, 4 Yala 12.2 and 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Blue-and-yellow Tanager *Thraupis bonariensis schulzei*

1 Palomitas 7.2, 10 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 20 there 9.2, 2 Calilegua 10.2, 1 there 11.2, 1 Yala 12.2, 2 Tumbaya 14.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 4 15.2.

Fawn-breasted Tanager *Pipraeidea melanonota venezuelensis*

4 Calilegua 11.2, 4 Yala 12.2 and 1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Many-colored Chaco-Finch *Saltatricula multicolor*

1 Palomitas 7.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 there 9.2 and 1 en route 9.2.

Red-crested Finch *Coryphospingus cucullatus fargoi*

2 Palomitas 7.2, 10 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 15 9.2 and 1 Palomitas 16.2.

Black-hooded Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus atriceps*

2 Humahuaca – Abra Pampa 12.2, 2 quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2, 3 Laguna Larga 13.2 and 10 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Grey-hooded Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus gayi caniceps*

4 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 30 there 26.2 and 30 Ushuaia 28.2.

Patagonian Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus patagonicus*

15 Los Glaciares 25.2, 10 Ushuaia 28.2 and 30 Glaciar Martial 29.2.

Mourning Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus fruticeti fruticeti*

15 Humahuaca – Abra Pampa 12.2, 2 en route 13.2, 25 N Humahuaca 14.2, 1 El Infernillo 15.2, 100 Península Valdés 21.2, ditto 22.2, 2 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2, 10 Los Glaciares 23.2, 5 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 26.2.

Carbonated Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus carbonarius* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC
35 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2 and 2 Península Valdés 22.2.

Band-tailed Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus alaudinus venturii*
12 Abra Pampa – Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2 and 1 N Humahuaca 14.2.

Ash-breasted Sierra-Finch *Phrygilus plebejus plebejus*
20 Humahuaca 12.2, 50 Humahuaca – Abra Pampa 12.2, common around Abra Pampa, 100
Abra Pampa – Humahuaca 14.2 and 200 El Infernillo 15.2.

Yellow-bridled Finch *Melanodera xanthogramma barrosi*
7 Glaciar Martial 27.2 and 10 there 29.2.

Long-tailed Reed-Finch *Donacospiza albifrons*
1 Punta Rasa 17.2 and 3 there 19.2.

Common Diuca-Finch *Diuca diuca minor*
25 Estancia Laguna del Monte 22.2 and 2 Península Valdés 22.2.

Rusty-browed Warbling-Finch *Poospiza erythrophrys erythrophrys*
5 Calilegua 11.2 and 5 Yala 12.2.

Black-and-rufous Warbling-Finch *Poospiza nigrorufa*
10 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 Jujuy 12.2 and 2 en route 16.2.

Tucuman Mountain-Finch *Poospiza baeri* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC
1 about 2 kilometres south El Infernillo 15.2.

Ringed Warbling-Finch *Poospiza torquata pectorlis*
1 about 20 km NE Cafayate, in Valle de Lerma 15.2.

Black-capped Warbling-Finch *Poospiza melanoleuca*
5 Palomitas 7.2, 1 J.V. González 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 2 El Rey road 9.2 and 2 Calilegua 10.2.

Blue-black Grassquit *Volatinia jacarina jacarina*
Common in chaco and grasslands in NW, up to 30 daily.

Lined Seedeater *Sporophila lineola lineola*
3 Salta – Metán 7.2, 2 Metán – J.V. González 8.2, 1 J.V. González 9.2 and 2 en route 9.2.

Double-collared Seedeater *Sporophila caerulescens caerulescens*
Fairly common in chaco in NW and around Buenos Aires,

Band-tailed Seedeater *Catamenia analis analis*
1 Laguna Larga 13.2, 25 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 10 El Infernillo 15.2.

Plain-colored Seedeater *Catamenia inornata inornata*
2 quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2, 1 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 5 El Infernillo 15.2.

Dull-colored Grassquit *Tiaris obscura obscura*
1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Rusty Flowerpiercer *Diglossa sittoides sittoides*
1 Yala 12.2.

Puna Yellow-Finch *Sicalis lutea*
3 quebrada 23 km W Abra Pampa 13.2.

Saffron Finch (Saffron Yellow-Finch) *Sicalis flaveola pelzelni*
Common in NW and 1 Punta Rasa 18.2.

Grassland Yellow-Finch *Sicalis luteola luteiventris*
[This subspecies sometimes considered a separate species; **Misto Yellow-Finch**]
7 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2 and 10 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Bright-rumped Yellow-Finch *Sicalis uropygialis uropygialis*
2 Abra Pampa 12.2.

Greenish Yellow-Finch *Sicalis olivascens olivascens*
10 Humahuaca 12.2, 2 Abra Pampa 12.2, 10 en route 13.2, 40 N Humahuaca 14.2 and 20 El
Infernillo 15.2.

Patagonian Yellow-Finch *Sicalis lebruni*
15 Península Valdés 21.2 and 2 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

Great Pampa-Finch *Embernagra platensis*
15 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 10 9.2 (subspecies *olivascens*, sometimes considered
separate species; **Olive Pampa-Finch**).
10 Costanera Sur 6.2, 5 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 15 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10
there 19.2 and 10 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 (subspecies *platensis*).

Red-crested Cardinal *Paroaria coronata*
5 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Yellow-billed Cardinal *Paroaria capitata capitata*
8 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Fulvous-headed Brush-Finch *Atlapetes fulviceps*
1 Calilegua 10.2, 2 there 11.2 and 10 Yala 12.2.

Yellow-striped Brush-Finch *Atlapetes citrinellus* ARGENTINE ENDEMIC
10 in alder forest about 20 km SE Tafí del Valle 16.2.

Stripe-headed Brush-Finch *Buarremon torquatus borelli*
5 Calilegua 10.2 and 2 there 11.2.

Saffron-billed Sparrow *Arremon flavirostris dorbignii*
2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2, 2 Calilegua 10.2 and 11.2.

Stripe-capped Sparrow *Aimophila strigiceps dabbenei*

4 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2 and 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Grassland Sparrow *Ammodramus humeralis xanthornus*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2, 1 Calilegua 11.2, 1 Tumbaya 14.2 and 2 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Rufous-collared Sparrow *Zonotrichia capensis*

The most widespread species on the trip, seen every day. Incredibly adaptive species, with several subspecies seen; *pulacayensis* and *arenalensis* in NW, *chilensis* in Los Glaciares (south Andes) and *australis* in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego.

Greyish Saltator *Saltator coerulescens coerulescens*

1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 1 there 9.2, 1 Calilegua 10.2 and 3 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2.

Golden-billed Saltator *Saltator aurantiirostris aurantiirostris*

2 Palomitas 7.2, 1 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 4 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 5 there 9.2, 1 El Rey road 9.2, 3 Yala 12.2, 2 en route 15.2 and 1 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2.

Rufous-bellied Saltator *Saltator rufiventris*

1 Jujuy 12.2 and 1 Yala 12.2.

Black-backed Grosbeak *Pheucticus aureoventris aureoventris*

2 Yala 12.2 and 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2.

Ultramarine Grosbeak *Cyanocompsa brissonii argentina*

4 Palomitas 7.2, 5 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 3 there 9.2.

Yellow-winged Blackbird *Agelaius thilius petersii*

3 Costanera Sur 6.2, 5 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 1 Punta Rasa 17.2, 10 W. San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 5 19.2.

Unicolored Blackbird *Agelaius cyanopus cyanopus*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2

Chestnut-capped Blackbird *Agelaius ruficapillus ruficapillus*

5 J.V. Gonzáles – El Rey road 9.2 and 2 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2.

White-browed Blackbird *Sturnella superciliaris*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2, 1 en route 16.2 and 5 San Clemente del Tuyú – Buenos Aires 19.2.

Long-tailed Meadowlark *Sturnella loyca loyca*

2 Tumbaya 14.2, 2 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, common in Patagonia from Trelew – Cabo Virgenes, highest number 150 22.2.

Bay-winged Cowbird (Baywing) *Molothrus badius badius*

Common in NW except on high puna and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú.

Screaming Cowbird *Molothrus rufoaxillaris*

15 Metán – J.V. Gonzáles 8.2, 20 en route 9.2 and 2 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2.

Shiny Cowbird *Molothrus bonariensis bonariensis*

Common in NW except on high puna and along the coast Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú.

Epaulet Oriole *Icterus cayanensis pyrrhopterus*

2 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 Salta airport 7.2 and 3 Calilegua 11.2.

Golden-winged Cacique *Cacicus chrysopterus*

15 Calilegua 10.2 and 1 there 11.2.

Crested Oropendola *Psarocolius decumanus maculosus*

1 Calilegua 10.2 and 6 there 11.2.

Brown-and-yellow Marshbird *Pseudoleistes virescens*

50 Buenos Aires – San Clemente del Tuyú 17.2, 28 Punta Rasa 17.2, 25 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2 and 25 en route 19.2.

Scarlet-headed Blackbird *Amblyramphus holosericeus*

5 W San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Mammal list **Compiled by Joakim Johansson**

English and scientific names mainly follows Kent H. Redford and John F. Eisenberg. *Mammals of the Neotropics*.

Long-nosed Armadillo *Dasypus hybridus* includes *D. mazzai*

1 Palomitas 7.2.

Large Hairy Armadillo *Chaetophractus villosus*

8 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2.

Pichi *Zaedyus pichiy*

1 Península Valdés 21.2.

Argentine Gray Fox *Dusicyon griseus*

2 J.V. Gonzáles 8.2 and 9.2, 1 Abra Santa Laura 14.2, 2 Península Valdés 21.2, 1 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 2 Estancia Harberton 27.2 and 1 Glaciar Martial 29.2.

Pampas Fox *Dusicyon gymnocercus*

1 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2.

Patagonian Skunk *Conepatus humboldtii*

1 Los Glaciares 26.2 and 1 Cabo Virgenes 26.2.

South American Fur Seal *Arctocephalus australis*

150 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

South American Sealion *Otaria byronia*

1500 Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2. 300 Beagle Channel boat trip 28.2.

Southern Elephant-seal *Mirounga leonina*

1 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2. 30 Caleta Valdés 21.2.

Pealés Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus australis*

2 Carbo Virgenes 26.2.

Dusky Dolphin *Lagenorhynchus obscurus*

3 Carbo Virgenes 26.2.

Southern Right Whale *Balaena australis*

5 Cabo Virgenes 24.2 and 3 there 26.2.

Chaco Peccary *Catagonus wagneri*

2 Metán-J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Guanaco *Lama guanicoe*

27 Punta Tombo 20.2, 200 Península Valdés 21.2 and 22.2, 19 Cabo Virgenes 24.2, 16 there 26.2 and 18 El Calafate 25.2.

Vicugna *Vicugna vicugna*

120 Abra Pampa 13.2.

Bolivian Squirrel *Sciurus ignitus*

1 Calilegua 10.2 and 11.2.

Guinea Pigs *Cavi aparea* includes *C. pamparum*

7 Costenera Sur 6.2 and 2 San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Common Cavy *Galea musteloides*

4 Abra Pampa 13.2, 2 Tafi del Valle 15.2 and 3 Ruinas de Quilmes 15.2.

Patagonian Lesser Cavy *Microcavia australis*

6 Punta Tombo 20.2.

Patagonian Mara *Dolichotis patagonum*

2 Península Valdés 22.2.

Agouti *Dasyprocta punctata*

1 J.V. Gonzalés 8.2.

Mountain Viscachas *Lagidium viscacia*

4 Abra Pampa 13.2.

Nutria *Myocastor coypus*

20 Costanera Sur 6.2 and 2 Canal 2 at km 280, W. San Clemente del Tuyú 18.2.

Tuco-tucos Tujo *Ctenomys frater*
3 Abra Pampa 13.2.

Tuco-tucos Colorado *Ctenomys opimus*
4 Laguna de los Pozuelos 13.2.

American Beaver *Castor canadensis*
1 Estancia Haberton 27.2.

Brown Hare *Lepus europaeus*
Common.

Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*
Fairly common in south.

Herptil list (Amphibians and Reptiles) (Joakim Johansson)

English and scientific names mainly follows Roberto Straneck, Esperanza V. de Olmedo and Gustavo R. Carrizo. *Catalogo de Voces de Anfibios Argentinos*.

Common Toad *Bufo arenarum*
2 Punta Rasa 18.2.

Yungas Red Belly Toad *Melanophryniscus rubriventris*
7 Calilegua 11.2.

Common Lesser Escuerzo *Odontophrynus americanus*
Heard at J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Vizcacheras Frog *Leptodactylus bufonius*
Heard at Palomitas and J.V. Gonzáles 7.2 and 8.2.

Oven Frog *Leptodactylus latinasus*
Heard at Costanera Sur 6.2.

Marbled Frog *Leptodactylus elenae*
Heard at San Lorenzo 16.2.

Rufous Frog *Leptodactylus fuscus*
1 J.V. Gonzáles 9.2.

Weeping Frog *Physalaemus biligonigerus*
Heard at Palomitas 7.2.

Menwing Frog *Physalaemus albonotatus*
Heard at J.V. Gonzáles and El Rey road junction 9.2.

Painted Belly Monkey Frog *Phyllemedusa sauvagei*
Heard at Palomitas 7.2.

Common Tree Frog *Hyla pulchella*

Heard at Punta Rasa 18.2.

Andean Tree Frog *Hyla pulchella andina*

Herad at Calilegua 11.2.

Chaco Tortoise *Chelonoidis chilensis (donosobarrosi)*

1 Metán-J.V. Gonzáles 8.2.

Red-eared Slider *Trachemys scripta elegans*

60 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Hilaire's Side-necked Turtle *Phrynops Hilarii*

35 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Black and White Tegu *Tupinambis merianae*

1 Calilegua 11.2.

Red Tegu *Tupinambis rufescens*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2, 1 El Rey road 9.2.

Lagarto Verde *Teius oculatus*

1 Costanera Sur 6.2.

Green Kentropyx *Kentropyx viridistriga*

1 El Rey road 9.2.

Fitzinger's Lizard *Liolaemus fitzingerii*

4 Cafayate 15.2 and 2 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2.

Patagonian Lizard *Liolaemus bibronii*

1 Dos Pozus 20.2.

King's Lizard *Liolaemus kingii*

3 Punta Norte, Península Valdés 21.2.