



**Argentina - the Northwest
September 2017**

By Chris Lotz



The Vulnerable (IUCN) Rufous-throated Dipper, a localized Argentina/Bolivia endemic.

My friend Bill Heck and I liked the idea of heading to Argentina for some birding, so why not? It really was that easy: we booked our flights, and the next thing we were there in Argentina, birding (it's as simple as that). Our schedule did have some constraints, though – we only had about two weeks available, so we chose a manageable part of this large country, the northwest. And we were only able to do this in September due to other commitments later in the year; while this meant missing some of the more widespread migrants (too early), and thus a shorter overall bird list, we nevertheless managed to see the large majority of the “real” targets, i.e. the localized birds tough to find outside of northwest Argentina and southern Bolivia. We started the trip in Tucuman and finished it in San Salvador de Jujuy. We traversed the famous wine-growing region of Argentina, with its amazingly diverse and spectacular scenery. Since we had to fly via Buenos Aires and had a few hours there before and after the main trip, we also saw quite a few of the species common around this huge city of 16 million people (but not occurring in north-west Argentina).

Day 1, 11 September 2017. Arrival in Buenos Aires, flight to Tucuman and an introduction to high altitude birding

After an overnight flight from Columbus, Ohio (via Houston) we arrived tired but excited in Buenos Aires. We had to drive across the city to the domestic airport, lapping up the interesting sights as well as a large number of birds – Buenos Aires is a “birdy” city, for sure. Many of the species were common Argentinian/South American birds such as **Monk Parakeet**, **Chimango Caracara**, **Southern Lapwing**, **Picazuro Pigeon**, **Guira Cuckoo**, **White-rumped Swallow**, **Chalk-browed Mockingbird**, **Rufous-bellied Thrush**, **Shiny Cowbird**, and of course the all-too-common (but attractive) **Rufous-collared Sparrow** (which we saw daily, as one does in most birding tours anywhere in South America). On the last day of our trip, when we were back in Buenos Aires, we focused on getting less widespread birds such as two species of swan; more on that later.

We then flew to Tucuman, and on arrival there we immediately started ascending to Tafi del Valle, where we were to spend the night. We saw a **Firewood-gatherer** (of the avian variety) just outside of Tucuman before we got into the Alder Forest/Yungas/Cloud Forest zone. Here stacks of brilliant birds awaited us, including **Torrent Duck** (easy to see in north-western Argentina), the Argentinean endemic **Yellow-striped Brushfinch**, **Rusty-browed Warbling Finch**, **Yellow-billed Teal**, **Dusky-legged Guan**, **Cream-winged Cinclodes**, **Mountain Wren**, **Brown-capped Whitestart**, and many others. The highlight, however, was getting pretty good views of **White-browed Tapaculo** (and getting “pretty good” views of a tapaculo is not always easy)!

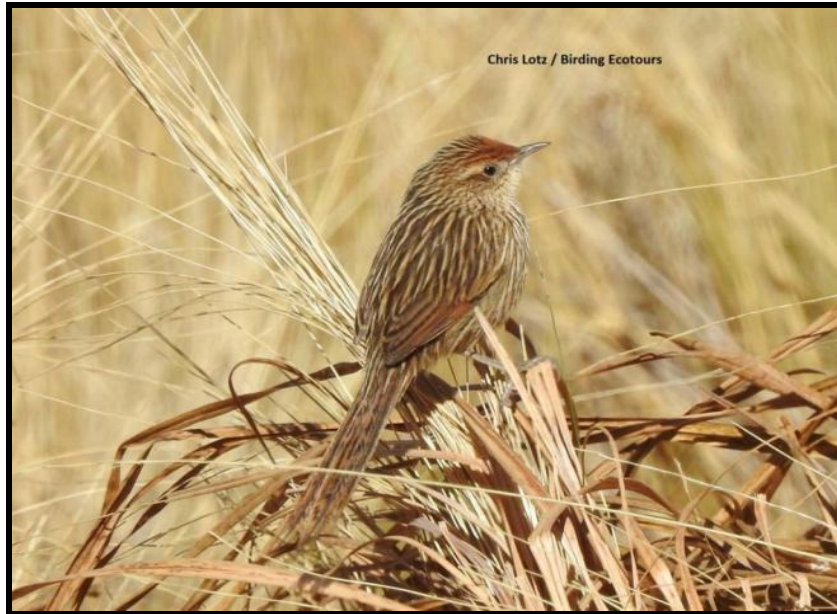


*Tapaculos are notoriously skulking, fast-moving, and generally in dark places; I was lucky to get some kind of picture of this **White-browed Tapaculo** in the low light.*

Day 2, 12 Sep. Birding the high altitudes: El Infiernillo, El Mollar, and the Yungas again

What a spectacular day! After breakfast we ascended above the tree line to bird El Infiernillo pass. En route to our first birding stop we found a couple of **Burrowing Owls** sitting atop fence posts, along with a flock of neat-looking **Black Siskins**. When we reached the first stakeout, things only got better. The highlights here were two Argentinean endemics, **Moreno's Ground Dove** (in addition to **Black-winged Ground Dove**) and **Tucuman Mountain Finch**. The supporting cast included several other finches, such as the attractive **Rusty-browed Warbling Finch** and our first **Sierra Finches** (**Plumbeous** and **Ash-breasted**). Other amazing birds also pitched up, one by one. For example, we got fantastic views of a majestic **Cinereous Harrier** quartering low over the high altitude grassland, saw some of our first **Southern Crested Caracaras**, and enjoyed close-up views of **Buff-breasted Earthcreeper**.

We then drove on a little further and hiked up to our **Scribble-tailed Canastero** stakeout. It was hard work getting to the site, but we were richly rewarded with a pair of displaying canasteros. What a bird, and what a great name it has! Interruptions are rarely pleasant, but when a close-flying **Andean Condor** is what interrupts one, it's certainly excusable. Condors proved pretty easy to see throughout our northwestern Argentina route, so in retrospect perhaps we didn't have to allow this first condor to interrupt our canastero viewing.



Scribble-tailed Canastero: we found a pair of them displaying nicely.



Andean Condor!

On the hike to the canastero stakeout we also encountered **Cinereous Ground Tyrant** and **White-winged Cinclodes** along with the much more common **Cream-winged Cinclodes** (which put in appearances all over the place throughout our Argentina trip).



Bill and I on the way to the Scribble-tailed Canastero site.

We found a good number of birds with “Andean” in their names today, not just the **Andean Condor** but also **Andean Swift**, **Andean Flicker**, and in the afternoon at an artificial lake called El Mollar (Dique La Angostura) also **Andean Goose**, **Andean Gull**, and **Andean Coot**.

The late afternoon was well-spent as we managed to find a pair of **Rufous-throated Dippers** building a nest when we ventured to lower elevations below the tree line again. What a bird! Incidentally, I got some video footage of this species from later in the trip, which is now on the Birding Ecotours YouTube channel. It’s well worth a watch, as dippers are always amazing, and one keeps getting flashes of the striking reddish throat in this video.

Day 3, 13 Sep. Tafi del Valle to Cachi, birding the western slope to Amaicha del Valle and the Río Santa Maria

We crossed over the high mountains (El Infiernillo) again. We had to be self-disciplined enough not to stop for birds we had already seen before, as we wanted to get to the dry habitat of the rain shadow on the far side of the pass early enough to bird it during peak time. And our plan worked well, as we found the bulk of our targets without problems. We got great views of **Burrowing Parrots**, close-up **Cliff Flycatcher**, and **Greyish Baywing** (Bay-winged Cowbird) as we drove toward our main birding sites. Our list of **Canasteros** rose to five species (it became to be six by the end of the trip) with the addition of the endemic **Steinbach’s** and several of the more numerous **Rusty-vented**. **Green-barred Woodpecker** (which is basically a flicker – the same genus – but more arboreal than most flickers) and **Golden-billed Saltator** seemed to enjoy sitting atop the giant cardon cacti. We encountered many other very exciting species, including **Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail**, **Tufted Tit-Spinetail**, **Streak-fronted Thornbird**, **Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant**, noisy **Greater Wagtail-Tyrant**, **Patagonian Mockingbird**, **White-fronted Woodpecker**, **Checkered Woodpecker**, **Grey-hooded Sierra Finch**, a lot of **Common Diuca Finches**, pretty **Rufous-sided** and

Ringed Warbling Finches, Greenish Yellow Finch, and last but definitely not least the endemic White-throated Cacholote (a really strange bird).



Golden-billed Saltators must have tough feet to sit atop cacti.



The rain shadow western slope is a world away from the green Yungas forest on the other side of the mountains where we birded the day before and found dippers and all.

Day 4, 14 Sep. Cuesta del Obispo (Bishop's Slope) to Salta via Los Cardones National Park

We started the day with our first of many **Blue-and-yellow Tanagers** just as we were about to leave our hotel. We then embarked on an amazing drive. The scenery throughout this tour was as varied as it was spectacular. Today it seemed like the scenery got even better than on previous days, if that is possible. Moreover, the rate at which we were adding new birds was not slowing down in any way – by now it was already evident that habitats (and the resulting suites of bird species) change unusually fast in northwestern Argentina.

We found our first hummingbirds today, the peculiar **White-sided Hillstar** (which often perches to feed or combines hovering with perching – strange for a hummer) and the truly spectacular **Red-tailed Comet**, one of the most marvelous-looking hummingbirds I have ever laid eyes on.

Parrots were - as always during this whole trip right until the final day - much in evidence, and we added two new ones to our list today, **Grey-hooded Parakeet** and **Scaly-headed Parrot**.

Northwestern Argentina is a furnariid paradise, and we added more of them today in the form of **Rufous-banded Miner** and **Rock Earthcreeper**. Other good species we saw today included **Tufted Tit-Tyrant**, **Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant**, our first **Mourning Sierra Finch**, and many others.

Probably the highlight of the day, however, was seeing the localized, Near-threatened (IUCN) **Rufous-bellied Mountain Tanager** (previously called Rufous-bellied Saltator and now placed in the genus *Pseudosaltator*).

Zimmer's Tapaculo tantalized us with some very close-singing individuals, but we never did manage to lay eyes on one – this was truly bad luck as this species is known to sometimes co-operate really well.

We spent the night at Hotel Selva Montana in Salta.



Rufous-bellied Mountain Tanager.

Day 5, 15 Sep. Salta to Joaquin V. González via Palomitas and Rio Juramento (Chaco-habitat dirt roads we birded)

Hotel Selva Montana proved to be a difficult place to pull away from, especially since its gardens tantalized us with some cloud-forest-type birds which were new for us. So we spent perhaps an hour after breakfast birding the hotel garden and the surrounding affluent suburbs and found brilliant birds, including **Plush-crested Jay**, **Grey-necked Wood Rail**, **White-bellied Hummingbird**, **Rough-legged Tyrannulet** (our list of tyrannulets growing nicely as we'd already seen a few other species before today; please refer to the bird list at the end of this report as not all species are mentioned in the text), **Smoke-colored Pewee**, gorgeous **Cream-backed Woodpecker**, **Golden-winged Cacique**, tame and beautiful **Tropical Parula**, and many others.

We then drove for a while to bird two amazing dirt roads, both of which gave access to the arid Chaco habitat, adding a suite of spectacular birds to our list (which tends to happen when one finds oneself in a new habitat). One of the biggest highlights at our first birding site of the day (Palomitas) was getting multiple views of **Black-legged Seriemas** (which also spent a lot of time calling (or "singing" if non-songbirds/passerines can actually be said to do this) as well as a pair of **Red-legged Seriemas** striding across a patch of grassland within the Chaco woodland. A **White-barred Piculet** showed really well at one point. Pretty little **Masked Gnatcatchers** were everywhere. **Stripe-crowned Spinetail** and **Little Thornbird**, **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**, **Variable Antshrike**, **Southern Beardless Tyrannulet**, many **Suiriri Flycatchers**, **Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant**, a great many **Black-capped Warbling Finches**, etc., were all added to our growing bird list.

Our second birding site for the morning was another dirt road leading to a bridge over the Rio Juramento, and this road was just as productive as Palomitas. Birds were spectacular, and included **Many-colored Chaco Finch** and **Ultramarine Grosbeak**. We were surprised to see an undomesticated-looking **Muscovy Duck** well away from any human habitation, so we assume it was indeed a wild one sitting on the bank of Rio Juramento. We enjoyed seeing some **Chaco Chachalacas** along with some **Buff-necked Ibises**, a **Green Kingfisher**, and several other birds also along the river.

On our way back to the main road after the bridge we managed to locate a close-up **Chaco Puffbird** – this turned a brilliant day into a spectacular day!



Chaco Puffbird.

Day 6, 16 Sep. Full day birding quebracho woodlands around Taco Pozo

This was yet another highly, highly productive day in terms of adding new trip birds. We spent the full day in well-developed quebracho woodland, which seemed to have completely different birds compared to the similar, but not quite the same, type of Chaco woodland of the previous day. Just to emphasize how spectacular today was, we'd already thought "what an incredible, amazing day" when the last hour of light led to one of the most memorable events of the whole trip. Just imagine the atmosphere being set by hundreds of prehistoric-looking **Chaco Chachalacas** coming to the road verge in the late afternoon. Then four **Quebracho Crested Tinamous** suddenly appeared in the road ahead of us, followed soon thereafter by a **Black-bodied Woodpecker!** I shouldn't have started with the end of the day, but I do wish to emphasize these birds.

Moving back to the beginning, we added new birds to our list constantly and at quite a rapid pace throughout the day. **Crested Gallito** showed well but did not provide the best photo opportunities.



Crested Gallito.

We also started seeing things like **Lark-like Brushrunner**, **Brown Cacholote**, **Crested Hornero**, **Red-crested Cardinal**, hundreds of **Monk Parakeets**, **Blue-crowned Parakeet**, **Turquoise-fronted Amazon**, a pair of **Spot-winged Falconets**, **Chaco Earthcreeper** (which worked us very hard!), and **Short-billed Canastero**.



Crested Hornero.



The amazing Spot-winged Falconet.

Woodcreepers abounded, including the insane-looking **Red-billed Scythebill**, humungous **Great Rufous Woodcreeper**, ground-loving, hoopoe-like **Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper**, and dainty **Narrow-billed Woodcreeper**.



Red-billed Scythebill.

Our list kept growing. Today we also added **Stripe-backed Antbird** and two new hummingbirds, **Glittering-bellied Emerald** and **Blue-tufted Starthroat**. A large number of other fine species entertained us – **Straneck's Tyrannulet**, **Cinereous Tyrant**, **Rufous Casiornis**, **Brown-crested Flycatcher**, and **White-banded Mockingbird** were some of them.

Mammal-wise, we saw a cavy today.

Day 7, 17 Sep. Drive to the small town of Calilegua near Calilegua National Park

While this was basically a travel day to get to the cloud forests of the amazing Calilegua National Park area (where we were about to spend three nights), we did manage to find a large number of star birds during short stops along the road. Grasslands during the first section of our drive represented a new habitat for us; so, needless to say, there were new species awaiting us here. At one point we encountered a small flock of **Greater Rheas**. At another stop we got fantastic scope views of a singing **Grassland Sparrow** and saw **Pampa Finches** and **Grassland Yellow Finches** that needed no scope as they were right next to the road. We also saw **Burrowing Owl**. **Cattle Tyrant** also made an appearance today.

Bridges along the route were very productive and generated species such as **Brazilian Teal**, **Bare-faced Ibis**, **Collared Plover**, the North American migrant **White-rumped Sandpiper**, **Amazon Kingfisher**, **Sooty-fronted Spinetail**, **Yellow-chinned Spinetail**, beautiful **Yellow-billed Cardinal**, and various other desirable birds.

In wooded habitats en route we saw a new hummer for the trip, **Gilded Sapphire**, along with **Rufous-fronted Thornbird**, **Olivaceous Woodcreeper**, **Great Antshrike**, **Barred Antshrike**, **Sooty Tyrannulet**, **Yellow-olive Flatbill**, **White-browed Blackbird**, **Crested Oropendola**, **Chestnut-vented Conebill**, **Greyish Saltator**, and (as always!) a lot of others. One of the highlight birds was, strangely, a very drab-looking species – we waited patiently for it to “sing” and provide close views before we could clinch its ID – **Dull-colored Grassquit**.

Bill saw a **Giant Wood Rail** along the roadside at one point today.

Last but not least, arriving at the hotel which we would call “home” for the next three nights, we were treated to the Vulnerable (IUCN) Bolivia/northern Argentina endemic **Tucuman Amazon**, along with equally beautiful **Golden-collared Macaws** and **Toco Toucan**. All these species were feeding in stunningly colorful coral trees. **Purple-throated Euphonia** enjoyed the mistletoe of the same coral trees.

A noteworthy mammal we saw today was crab-eating fox (nice close views).



A sweet pair of Golden-collared Macaws in a coral tree.

Day 8, 18 Sep. Calilegua National Park

We spent a full day in this wonderful national park looking for cloud forest species. We added a couple of spectacular eagles to our list, **Solitary Eagle** and a beautiful **Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle**. **Yungas Manakin** was one of the really good birds of the day. **Blue-crowned Trogon** showed well, as did **Amazonian Motmot**. **Smoky-brown Woodpecker** and **Golden-olive Woodpecker** were both new for the trip. **Ochre-cheeked Spinetail** worked us very hard but eventually rewarded us with super views on and near the ground next to us. We also found **Azara’s Spinetail**, **Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner**, **Black-banded Woodcreeper**, **Sclater’s Tyrannulet**, **White-throated Tyrannulet**, **Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet**, **Grey Elaenia**, **Highland Elaenia**, **Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher**, **Euler’s Flycatcher**, fabulously beautiful **Spotted Nightingale-Thrush**, **Glossy-black Thrush**, **Andean Slaty Thrush**, **Pale-legged Warbler**, **Two-banded Warbler**, **Saffron-billed Sparrow**, **Fulvous-headed Brushfinch**, **White-browed Brushfinch**, and **Red Tanager** in the park. **White-throated Antpitta** also worked us hard (like antpittas tend to do), but we were eventually rewarded with excellent views near the end of a very productive day.



After seeing White-throated Antpitta just before sunset, why not enjoy the Calilegua National Park sunset?



Fulvous-headed Brushfinch is common in the cloud forest.

Day 9, 19 Sep. Birding beyond Calilegua National Park all the way to the small town of San Francisco

Today we tried our best to drive all the way through Calilegua National Park without stopping. That's no easy task, of course! Helpful, though, was the fact that we had an extremely full day of birding in the park yesterday. So we were reasonably self-disciplined and arrived at the top of the pass, which is also the exit from the national park, in good time to find our target birds. From here at the top exit gate we gradually descended the far slope, stopping often to look at brilliant species we were searching for. Right at the top of the pass (at the park exit) we enjoyed **Buff-banded Tyrannulet** and **Chilean Elaenia**. We were pleased to see **King Vulture** majestically flying overhead, and **White-tipped Swifts** also winged themselves over us. Bill and I were both scanning the tops of the small trees on the steep slope below us when a **Yungas Pygmy Owl** suddenly appeared in our binocular views, virtually at the same time. What incredible excitement! We scoped a stunningly beautiful **Golden-rumped Euphonia** proudly sitting next to a clump of its beloved mistletoe (euphonias really enjoy eating mistletoe fruit). A pair of **Band-tailed Pigeons** flew low over the road at one point.

After slowly descending we eventually reached the small town of San Francisco and did a very productive birding walk from there. We were delighted to obtain excellent views of a couple of calling (which clinched the ID) **Yungas Doves** (we also saw the more widespread, very similar, **White-tipped Dove** earlier today). And we saw a pair of **Dot-fronted Woodpeckers** rather close up, near the Yungas Doves. We also saw **Smoky-brown Woodpecker** today. Then, as we walked further up the trail, we saw a **Black-backed Grosbeak** very nicely. **Green-cheeked** and **Mitred Parakeets** also put in appearances. Good-looking **Plush-crested Jays** entertained us even when other birding got a little quiet. A lovely **Fawn-breasted Tanager** showed really well.



We spent the later parts of the afternoon birding a trail above the small town of San Francisco, shown in this photo.

Day 10, 20 Sep. Drive to Lozano near Yala

This was the day we managed to get video footage of a family of **Torrent Ducks**, including three Torrent ducklings, and of a **Rufous-throated Dipper**! (These videos appear on the Birding Ecotours YouTube channel.) A couple of **Andean Swallows** were overflying the river. And this was the day in which we watched a male **Lyre-tailed Nightjar** swoop over us a couple of times at dusk, then photographed an extremely tame female **Lyre-tailed Nightjar**.



*The female **Lyre-tailed Nightjar** we saw; the male was seen flying a couple of times, showing off its spectacular tail very well.*

A little later we got video footage and photos of a nearby **Yungas Screech Owl** at the same site as the nightjars. Not just an average day – a cracking day (yet another one)! A few other amazing things happened today as well, including getting really close views of **Red-faced Guan**! In my excitement about writing about this day, I am jumping ahead, though. We started today's birding at a couple of small lakes, where we added some good species to our list, including **Andean Lapwing**, **White-winged Coot**, and **Spot-breasted Thornbird**. **Rufous-capped Antshrike**, **Chilean Elaenia**, **Streak-throated Bush Tyrant**, and **Creamy-bellied Thrush** popped out even during the heat of the day hours.

Day 11, 21 Sep. Lozano to La Quiaca on the Bolivian border via Purmamaca, Humahuaca, Abra Pampa, and high altitude puna lakes

We left our hotel in Lozano and headed on an exciting journey, up and up through spectacular scenery, to access Bolivian-type puna on the high plateau. We were, in fact, going to spend the night on the Bolivian border at La Quiaca.



Here at La Quiaca on Bolivia's border we found ourselves as far away (3200 miles) from Argentina's southern-most town (Ushuaia) as we could get without leaving Argentina.



Morning birding was in this colorful landscape.

After leaving Lozano we soon found ourselves in an amazing, colorful landscape adjacent to the touristy town of Humahuaca. Here we found a nice assemblage of spectacular new bird species as well as some old “friends” such as **Cordilleran** and **Rusty-vented Canasteros**. The stars of this morning's show, however, were **White-tipped Plantcutter**, beautiful **Black-hooded Sierra Finch**, **Band-tailed Sierra Finch** (I could also mention the two other sierra

finch species we'd previously seen), and **Brown-backed Mockingbird**. There were also a lot of **Blue-and-yellow Tanagers**; although we had seen them several times during the trip before, they are amazingly colorful birds, and it was good to see them in the rich morning light.

After birding this site we climbed up onto the high, windswept puna grasslands, where we focused our birding around three upland lakes: first, Lake Huancar, then (briefly, because we found it dry) Laguna de los Enamorados, and finally the much larger Lake Runtuyoc. Birding rewards around these lakes were amazing. We found the likes of **Puna Ibis**, **Andean Gull**, **Andean Goose**, **Crested Duck**, **Cinnamon Teal**, **Puna Teal**, **Yellow-billed Teal**, **Yellow-billed Pintail**, all three **Flamingo** species (**Chilean**, **Andean**, and **James's**), and the beautiful **Andean Avocet**. Two new coots, **Andean Coot** and **Giant Coot**, were not too difficult to find (imagine seeing a flock of coots running away from the lake over the grassland in the distance, coots so large that we joked they looked like rheas). The North American migrants **Baird's Sandpiper** and **Wilson's Phalarope** were around in large numbers. **Common Miner**, **Puna Miner**, and **Andean Negrilo** also favored the lakeshores.

Later today we birded a narrow canyon. Here we enjoyed views of the swift-like **Giant Hummingbird** (sometimes sitting on cacti) along with the species we were actually targeting in this habitat, **D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant**, a pair of which showed very well.

We also saw our first **Mountain Parakeets** today, although we waited until the next day to get scope views of a small flock of perched ones. **Yellow-browed Tyrant** was also new for the trip today.

Vicuna was a good mammal we saw today during our initial ascent onto the high puna. But as they are skittish animals we were glad to find one that thought it was a cow the next day – this one was remarkably tame and was following a herd of cattle everywhere.



Warming up the Swarovski scopes at Huancar Lake, where a giant sand dune (popular for sand-boarding) provided a scenic backdrop for the birding. This is where we saw Giant Coots running across the nearby grassland.

Day 12, 22 Sep. Birding the high puna to Jujuy

This was our last full day in northwestern Argentina, and our final night would be spent in the large city of San Salvador de Jujuy. To some extent we used today as a “cleanup day”. **Citroen-headed Yellow Finch** was probably the most prized of all the birds we still “needed”, since it worked us so hard, but we were eventually rewarded with excellent views of a small flock. We also managed to find **Bright-rumped Yellow Finch**, another bird we’d missed the previous day, perhaps because it was so windy. We got close-up views of a lot of good-looking **Bare-faced Ground Doves**. **Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail** was excellent to see. **Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant** and **Cliff Flycatcher**, although neither of them new, are both worth mentioning here as they afforded good views. The last new trip bird for the day was **Mountain Caracara**, which we saw during the drive to Jujuy.

Day 13, 23 Sep. Flight from Jujuy to Buenos Aires birding at Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve in Buenos Aires between flights

We flew from Jujuy to Buenos Aires and immediately went to the Costanera Sur Ecological Reserve for a couple of hours of birding before going to the international Buenos Aires airport for our flight back to Ohio. It’s always nice to pad the trip list with a large number of “unexpected” birds – ones that are common in Buenos Aires but absent from (or rare in) northwestern Argentina. We encountered a whole stack of new trip birds with ease, thanks to having a bit of spare time. The two swan species were perhaps the biggest highlights, **Coscoroba Swan** and **Black-necked Swan**. **Guira Cuckoo** and **Rufous Hornero** were all over the place and amazingly tame. It was entertaining to see pre-historic, “mini-dinosaurs” in the form of Guira Cuckoos picking up scraps around peoples’ lunch tables. New birds we added to our trip list, apart from the swans, were a great many **Wattled Jacanas**, then also **Silver Teal**, beautiful **Rosy-billed Pochard**, **Masked Duck**, **Red-fronted Coot**, **Limpkin**, close-up **Nanday** (Black-hooded) **Parakeet**, **Southern Yellowthroat**, **Golden-crowned Warbler**, and, last but not least, **Black-and-rufous Warbling Finch**.

We also heard **Giant Wood Rail**, **Rufous-sided Crake**, **Plumbeous Rail**, **Wren-like Rushbird**, and **Green-winged Saltator** here, but we did not have time to work on seeing them.

Mammal-wise, the large number of swimming cavies at Costanera Sur provided loads of good entertainment.

| Argentina bird list - the Northwest - includes Jujuy, Salta, Tucumán, Catamarca, La Rioja. IOC June 2017 | | |
|--|----------------------------------|------|
| Bold = endemic | | |
| I = Introduced. NT = Near-threatened, V = Vulnerable, E = Endangered | | |
| Common Name | Scientific Name | Trip |
| | RHEIFORMES | |
| Rheas | Rheidae | |
| Greater Rhea [NT] | <i>Rhea americana</i> | 1 |
| | TINAMIFORMES | |
| Tinamous | Tinamidae | |
| Brushland Tinamou | <i>Nothoprocta cinerascens</i> | 1 |
| Quebracho Crested Tinamou | <i>Eudromia formosa</i> | 1 |
| | ANSERIFORMES | |
| Ducks, Geese and Swans | Anatidae | |
| Fulvous Whistling Duck | <i>Dendrocygna bicolor</i> | 1 |
| Coscoroba Swan | <i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i> | 1 |
| Black-necked Swan | <i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i> | 1 |
| Torrent Duck | <i>Merganetta armata</i> | 1 |
| Andean Goose | <i>Chloephaga melanoptera</i> | 1 |
| Muscovy Duck | <i>Cairina moschata</i> | 1 |
| Brazilian Teal | <i>Amazonetta brasiliensis</i> | 1 |
| Crested Duck | <i>Lophonetta specularioides</i> | 1 |
| Cinnamon Teal | <i>Anas cyanoptera</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-billed Teal | <i>Anas flavirostris</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-billed Pintail | <i>Anas georgica</i> | 1 |
| Silver Teal | <i>Anas versicolor</i> | 1 |
| Puna Teal | <i>Anas puna</i> | 1 |
| Rosy-billed Pochard | <i>Netta peposaca</i> | 1 |
| Masked Duck | <i>Nomonyx dominicus</i> | 1 |
| | GALLIFORMES | |
| Chachalacas, Curassows and Guans | Cracidae | |
| Chaco Chachalaca | <i>Ortalis canicollis</i> | 1 |
| Red-faced Guan | <i>Penelope dabbeni</i> | 1 |
| Dusky-legged Guan | <i>Penelope obscura</i> | 1 |
| | PODICIPEDIFORMES | |
| Grebes | Podicipedidae | |
| Pied-billed Grebe | <i>Podilymbus podiceps</i> | 1 |
| | PHOENICOPTERIFORMES | |

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| <u>Flamingos</u> | <u>Phoenicopteridae</u> | |
| Chilean Flamingo [NT] | <i>Phoenicopus chilensis</i> | 1 |
| Andean Flamingo [V] | <i>Phoenicoparrus andinus</i> | 1 |
| James's Flamingo [NT] | <i>Phoenicoparrus jamesi</i> | 1 |
| | PELECANIFORMES | |
| <u>Ibises, Spoonbills</u> | <u>Threskiornithidae</u> | |
| Buff-necked Ibis | <i>Theristicus caudatus</i> | 1 |
| Bare-faced Ibis | <i>Phimosus infuscatus</i> | 1 |
| White-faced Ibis | <i>Plegadis chihi</i> | 1 |
| Puna Ibis | <i>Plegadis ridgwayi</i> | 1 |
| <u>Herons, Bitterns</u> | <u>Ardeidae</u> | |
| Black-crowned Night Heron | <i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> | 1 |
| Western Cattle Egret | <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> | 1 |
| Great Egret | <i>Ardea alba</i> | 1 |
| Whistling Heron | <i>Syrigma sibilatrix</i> | 1 |
| | SULIFORMES | |
| <u>Cormorants, Shags</u> | <u>Phalacrocoracidae</u> | |
| Neotropic Cormorant | <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> | 1 |
| | ACCIPITRIFORMES | |
| <u>New World Vultures</u> | <u>Cathartidae</u> | |
| Turkey Vulture | <i>Cathartes aura</i> | 1 |
| Black Vulture | <i>Coragyps atratus</i> | 1 |
| King Vulture | <i>Sarcoramphus papa</i> | 1 |
| Andean Condor [NT] | <i>Vultur gryphus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Kites, Hawks and Eagles</u> | <u>Accipitridae</u> | |
| White-tailed Kite | <i>Elanus leucurus</i> | 1 |
| Black-and-white Hawk-Eagle | <i>Spizaetus melanoleucus</i> | 1 |
| Bicolored Hawk | <i>Accipiter bicolor</i> | 1 |
| Cinereous Harrier | <i>Circus cinereus</i> | 1 |
| Savanna Hawk | <i>Buteogallus meridionalis</i> | 1 |
| Great Black Hawk | <i>Buteogallus urubitinga</i> | 1 |
| Solitary Eagle [NT] | <i>Buteogallus solitarius</i> | 1 |
| Roadside Hawk | <i>Rupornis magnirostris</i> | 1 |
| Harris's Hawk | <i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i> | 1 |
| White-tailed Hawk | <i>Geranoaetus albicaudatus</i> | 1 |
| Variable Hawk | <i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i> | 1 |
| Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle | <i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i> | 1 |
| Short-tailed Hawk | <i>Buteo brachyurus</i> | 1 |
| Swainson's Hawk | <i>Buteo swainsoni</i> | |

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| | CARIAMIFORMES | |
| <u>Seriemas</u> | <u>Cariamidae</u> | |
| Red-legged Seriema | <i>Cariama cristata</i> | 1 |
| Black-legged Seriema | <i>Chunga burmeisteri</i> | 1 |
| | GRUIFORMES | |
| <u>Rails, Crakes and Coots</u> | <u>Rallidae</u> | |
| Rufous-sided Crake | <i>Laterallus melanophaius</i> | H |
| Grey-necked Wood Rail | <i>Aramides cajaneus</i> | 1 |
| Giant Wood Rail | <i>Aramides ypecaha</i> | 1 |
| Plumbeous Rail | <i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i> | H |
| Common Gallinule | <i>Gallinula galeata</i> | 1 |
| White-winged Coot | <i>Fulica leucoptera</i> | 1 |
| Andean Coot | <i>Fulica ardesiaca</i> | 1 |
| Red-fronted Coot | <i>Fulica rufifrons</i> | 1 |
| Giant Coot | <i>Fulica gigantea</i> | 1 |
| <u>Limpkin</u> | <u>Aramidae</u> | |
| Limpkin | <i>Aramus guarauna</i> | 1 |
| | CHARADRIIFORMES | |
| <u>Stilts, Avocets</u> | <u>Recurvirostridae</u> | |
| Black-necked Stilt | <i>Himantopus mexicanus</i> | 1 |
| Andean Avocet | <i>Recurvirostra andina</i> | 1 |
| <u>Plovers</u> | <u>Charadriidae</u> | |
| Southern Lapwing | <i>Vanellus chilensis</i> | 1 |
| Andean Lapwing | <i>Vanellus resplendens</i> | 1 |
| Collared Plover | <i>Charadrius collaris</i> | 1 |
| <u>Jacanas</u> | <u>Jacanidae</u> | |
| Wattled Jacana | <i>Jacana jacana</i> | 1 |
| <u>Sandpipers, Snipes</u> | <u>Scolopacidae</u> | |
| White-rumped Sandpiper | <i>Calidris fuscicollis</i> | 1 |
| Baird's Sandpiper | <i>Calidris bairdii</i> | 1 |
| Wilson's Phalarope | <i>Phalaropus tricolor</i> | 1 |
| <u>Gulls, Terns and Skimmers</u> | <u>Laridae</u> | |
| Andean Gull | <i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i> | 1 |
| Kelp Gull | <i>Larus dominicanus</i> | 1 |
| | COLUMBIFORMES | |
| <u>Pigeons, Doves</u> | <u>Columbidae</u> | |
| Rock Dove [I] | <i>Columba livia</i> | 1 |
| Picazuro Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas picazuro</i> | 1 |
| Spot-winged Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas maculosa</i> | 1 |

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| Band-tailed Pigeon | <i>Patagioenas fasciata</i> | 1 |
| Picui Ground Dove | <i>Columbina picui</i> | 1 |
| Bare-faced Ground Dove | <i>Metriopelia ceciliae</i> | 1 |
| Moreno's Ground Dove | <i>Metriopelia morenoi</i> | 1 |
| Black-winged Ground Dove | <i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i> | 1 |
| White-tipped Dove | <i>Leptotila verreauxi</i> | 1 |
| Yungas Dove | <i>Leptotila megalura</i> | 1 |
| Eared Dove | <i>Zenaida auriculata</i> | 1 |
| | CUCULIFORMES | |
| <u>Cuckoos</u> | <u>Cuculidae</u> | |
| Guira Cuckoo | <i>Guira guira</i> | 1 |
| Squirrel Cuckoo | <i>Piaya cayana</i> | 1 |
| | STRIGIFORMES | |
| <u>Owls</u> | <u>Strigidae</u> | |
| Yungas Screech Owl | <i>Megascops hoyi</i> | 1 |
| Yungas Pygmy Owl | <i>Glaucidium bolivianum</i> | 1 |
| Burrowing Owl | <i>Athene cunicularia</i> | 1 |
| | CAPRIMULGIFORMES | |
| <u>Nightjars</u> | <u>Caprimulgidae</u> | |
| Lyre-tailed Nightjar | <i>Uropsalis lyra</i> | 1 |
| | APODIFORMES | |
| <u>Swifts</u> | <u>Apodidae</u> | |
| Sick's Swift | <i>Chaetura meridionalis</i> | 1 |
| White-tipped Swift | <i>Aeronautes montivagus</i> | 1 |
| Andean Swift | <i>Aeronautes andecolus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Hummingbirds</u> | <u>Trochilidae</u> | |
| Planalto Hermit | <i>Phaethornis pretrei</i> | H |
| Glittering-bellied Emerald | <i>Chlorostilbon lucidus</i> | 1 |
| Gilded Sapphire | <i>Hylocharis chrysura</i> | 1 |
| White-bellied Hummingbird | <i>Amazilia chionogaster</i> | 1 |
| White-sided Hillstar | <i>Oreotrochilus leucopleurus</i> | 1 |
| Giant Hummingbird | <i>Patagona gigas</i> | 1 |
| Red-tailed Comet | <i>Sappho sparganurus</i> | 1 |
| Blue-tufted Starthroat | <i>Helioaster furcifer</i> | 1 |
| | TROGONIFORMES | |
| <u>Trogons</u> | <u>Trogonidae</u> | |
| Blue-crowned Trogon | <i>Trogon curucui</i> | 1 |
| | CORACIIFORMES | |
| <u>Kingfishers</u> | <u>Alcedinidae</u> | |

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| Green Kingfisher | <i>Chloroceryle americana</i> | 1 |
| Amazon Kingfisher | <i>Chloroceryle amazona</i> | 1 |
| Ringed Kingfisher | <i>Megaceryle torquata</i> | 1 |
| <u>Motmots</u> | <u>Momotidae</u> | |
| Amazonian Motmot | <i>Momotus momota</i> | 1 |
| | PICIFORMES | |
| <u>Puffbirds</u> | <u>Bucconidae</u> | |
| Chaco Puffbird | <i>Nystalus striatipectus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Toucans</u> | <u>Ramphastidae</u> | |
| Toco Toucan | <i>Ramphastos toco</i> | 1 |
| <u>Woodpeckers</u> | <u>Picidae</u> | |
| White-barred Piculet | <i>Picumnus cirratus</i> | 1 |
| White-fronted Woodpecker | <i>Melanerpes cactorum</i> | 1 |
| Dot-fronted Woodpecker | <i>Veniliornis frontalis</i> | 1 |
| Checkered Woodpecker | <i>Veniliornis mixtus</i> | 1 |
| Smoky-brown Woodpecker | <i>Leuconotopicus fumigatus</i> | 1 |
| Golden-olive Woodpecker | <i>Colaptes rubiginosus</i> | 1 |
| Green-barred Woodpecker | <i>Colaptes melanochloros</i> | 1 |
| Andean Flicker | <i>Colaptes rupicola</i> | 1 |
| Black-bodied Woodpecker [NT] | <i>Dryocopus schulzii</i> | 1 |
| Cream-backed Woodpecker | <i>Campephilus leucopogon</i> | 1 |
| | FALCONIFORMES | |
| <u>Caracaras, Falcons</u> | <u>Falconidae</u> | |
| Mountain Caracara | <i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i> | 1 |
| Southern Crested Caracara | <i>Caracara plancus</i> | 1 |
| Chimango Caracara | <i>Milvago chimango</i> | 1 |
| Spot-winged Falconet | <i>Spizapteryx circumcincta</i> | 1 |
| American Kestrel | <i>Falco sparverius</i> | 1 |
| Aplomado Falcon | <i>Falco femoralis</i> | 1 |
| Peregrine Falcon | <i>Falco peregrinus</i> | 1 |
| | PSITTACIFORMES | |
| <u>African & New World Parrots</u> | <u>Psittacidae</u> | |
| Grey-hooded Parakeet | <i>Psilopsiagon aymara</i> | 1 |
| Mountain Parakeet | <i>Psilopsiagon aurifrons</i> | 1 |
| Monk Parakeet | <i>Myiopsitta monachus</i> | 1 |
| Scaly-headed Parrot | <i>Pionus maximiliani</i> | 1 |
| Tucuman Amazon [V] | <i>Amazona tucumana</i> | 1 |
| Turquoise-fronted Amazon | <i>Amazona aestiva</i> | 1 |
| Green-cheeked Parakeet | <i>Pyrrhura molinae</i> | 1 |

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| Burrowing Parrot | <i>Cyanoliseus patagonus</i> | 1 |
| Nanday Parakeet | <i>Aratinga nenday</i> | 1 |
| Golden-collared Macaw | <i>Primolius auricollis</i> | 1 |
| Blue-crowned Parakeet | <i>Thectocercus acuticaudatus</i> | 1 |
| Mitred Parakeet | <i>Psittacara mitratus</i> | 1 |
| | PASSERIFORMES | |
| <u>Ovenbirds</u> | <u>Furnariidae</u> | |
| Common Miner | <i>Geositta cunicularia</i> | 1 |
| Puna Miner | <i>Geositta punensis</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-banded Miner | <i>Geositta rufipennis</i> | 1 |
| Rock Earthcreeper | <i>Ochetorhynchus andaecola</i> | 1 |
| Buff-breasted Earthcreeper | <i>Upucerthia validirostris</i> | 1 |
| Chaco Earthcreeper | <i>Tarphonimus certhioides</i> | 1 |
| Cream-winged Cinclodes | <i>Cinclodes albiventris</i> | 1 |
| White-winged Cinclodes | <i>Cinclodes atacamensis</i> | 1 |
| Rufous Hornero | <i>Furnarius rufus</i> | 1 |
| Crested Hornero | <i>Furnarius cristatus</i> | 1 |
| Brown-capped Tit-Spinetail | <i>Leptasthenura fuliginiceps</i> | 1 |
| Tufted Tit-Spinetail | <i>Leptasthenura platensis</i> | 1 |
| Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail | <i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i> | 1 |
| Short-billed Canastero | <i>Asthenes baeri</i> | 1 |
| Cordilleran Canastero | <i>Asthenes modesta</i> | 1 |
| Rusty-vented Canastero | <i>Asthenes dorbignyi</i> | 1 |
| Puna Canastero | <i>Asthenes sclateri</i> | 1 |
| Scribble-tailed Canastero | <i>Asthenes maculicauda</i> | 1 |
| Steinbach's Canastero | <i>Pseudasthenes steinbachi</i> | 1 |
| Ochre-cheeked Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis scutata</i> | 1 |
| Sooty-fronted Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis frontalis</i> | 1 |
| Azara's Spinetail | <i>Synallaxis azarae</i> | 1 |
| Stripe-crowned Spinetail | <i>Cranioleuca pyrrhophia</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-chinned Spinetail | <i>Certhiaxis cinnamomeus</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-fronted Thornbird | <i>Phacellodomus rufifrons</i> | 1 |
| Little Thornbird | <i>Phacellodomus sibilatrix</i> | 1 |
| Streak-fronted Thornbird | <i>Phacellodomus striaticeps</i> | 1 |
| Spot-breasted Thornbird | <i>Phacellodomus maculipectus</i> | 1 |
| Wren-like Rushbird | <i>Phleocryptes melanops</i> | H |
| Firewood-gatherer | <i>Anumbius annumbi</i> | 1 |
| Lark-like Brushrunner | <i>Coryphistera alaudina</i> | 1 |
| Brown Cacholote | <i>Pseudoseisura lophotes</i> | 1 |

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| White-throated Cacholote | <i>Pseudoseisura gutturalis</i> | 1 |
| Buff-browed Foliage-gleaner | <i>Syndactyla rufosuperciliata</i> | 1 |
| Olivaceous Woodcreeper | <i>Sittasomus griseicapillus</i> | 1 |
| Scimitar-billed Woodcreeper | <i>Drymornis bridgesii</i> | 1 |
| Great Rufous Woodcreeper | <i>Xiphocolaptes major</i> | 1 |
| Black-banded Woodcreeper | <i>Dendrocolaptes picumnus</i> | 1 |
| Narrow-billed Woodcreeper | <i>Lepidocolaptes angustirostris</i> | 1 |
| Red-billed Scythebill | <i>Campylorhamphus trochilirostris</i> | 1 |
| <u>Antbirds</u> | <u>Thamnophilidae</u> | |
| Giant Antshrike | <i>Batara cinerea</i> | H |
| Great Antshrike | <i>Taraba major</i> | 1 |
| Barred Antshrike | <i>Thamnophilus doliatus</i> | 1 |
| Variable Antshrike | <i>Thamnophilus caerulescens</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-capped Antshrike | <i>Thamnophilus ruficapillus</i> | 1 |
| Stripe-backed Antbird | <i>Myrmorchilus strigilatus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Antpittas</u> | <u>Grallariidae</u> | |
| White-throated Antpitta | <i>Grallaria albigula</i> | 1 |
| <u>Tapaculos</u> | <u>Rhinocryptidae</u> | |
| Crested Gallito | <i>Rhinocrypta lanceolata</i> | 1 |
| Zimmer's Tapaculo | <i>Scytalopus zimmeri</i> | H |
| White-browed Tapaculo | <i>Scytalopus superciliaris</i> | 1 |
| <u>Tyrant Flycatchers</u> | <u>Tyrannidae</u> | |
| Rough-legged Tyrannulet | <i>Phyllomyias burmeisteri</i> | 1 |
| Sclater's Tyrannulet | <i>Phyllomyias sclateri</i> | 1 |
| Grey Elaenia | <i>Myiopagis caniceps</i> | 1 |
| Chilean Elaenia | <i>Elaenia chilensis</i> | 1 |
| Highland Elaenia | <i>Elaenia obscura</i> | 1 |
| Southern Beardless Tyrannulet | <i>Camptostoma obsoletum</i> | 1 |
| Suiriri Flycatcher | <i>Suiriri suiriri</i> | 1 |
| White-throated Tyrannulet | <i>Mecocerculus leucophrys</i> | 1 |
| Buff-banded Tyrannulet | <i>Mecocerculus hellmayri</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-billed Tit-Tyrant | <i>Anairetes flavirostris</i> | 1 |
| Tufted Tit-Tyrant | <i>Anairetes parulus</i> | 1 |
| Sooty Tyrannulet | <i>Serpophaga nigricans</i> | 1 |
| White-crested Tyrannulet | <i>Serpophaga subcristata</i> | 1 |
| Straneck's Tyrannulet | <i>Serpophaga griseicapilla</i> | 1 |
| Greater Wagtail-Tyrant | <i>Stigmatura budytoides</i> | 1 |
| Mottle-cheeked Tyrannulet | <i>Phylloscartes ventralis</i> | 1 |
| Southern Scrub Flycatcher | <i>Sublegatus modestus</i> | 1 |

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| Pearly-vented Tody-Tyrant | <i>Hemitriccus margaritaceiventer</i> | 1 |
| Ochre-faced Tody-Flycatcher | <i>Poecilatriccus plumbeiceps</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-olive Flatbill | <i>Tolmomyias sulphurescens</i> | 1 |
| Cliff Flycatcher | <i>Hirundinea ferruginea</i> | 1 |
| Euler's Flycatcher | <i>Lathrotriccus euleri</i> | 1 |
| Black Phoebe | <i>Sayornis nigricans</i> | 1 |
| Smoke-colored Pewee | <i>Contopus fumigatus</i> | 1 |
| Andean Negrito | <i>Lessonia oreas</i> | 1 |
| Cinereous Tyrant | <i>Knipolegus striaticeps</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-browed Tyrant | <i>Satrapa icterophrys</i> | 1 |
| Cinereous Ground Tyrant | <i>Muscisaxicola cinereus</i> | 1 |
| Black-billed Shrike-Tyrant | <i>Agriornis montanus</i> | 1 |
| Streak-throated Bush Tyrant | <i>Myiotheretes striaticollis</i> | 1 |
| D'Orbigny's Chat-Tyrant | <i>Ochthoeca oenanthoides</i> | 1 |
| Cattle Tyrant | <i>Machetornis rixosa</i> | 1 |
| Great Kiskadee | <i>Pitangus sulphuratus</i> | 1 |
| Rufous Casiornis | <i>Casiornis rufus</i> | 1 |
| Brown-crested Flycatcher | <i>Myiarchus tyrannulus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Cotingas</u> | <u>Cotingidae</u> | |
| White-tipped Plantcutter | <i>Phytotoma rutila</i> | 1 |
| <u>Manakins</u> | <u>Pipridae</u> | |
| Yungas Manakin | <i>Chiroxiphia boliviana</i> | 1 |
| <u>Vireos, Greenlets</u> | <u>Vireonidae</u> | |
| Rufous-browed Peppershrike | <i>Cyclarhis gujanensis</i> | 1 |
| <u>Crows, Jays</u> | <u>Corvidae</u> | |
| Plush-crested Jay | <i>Cyanocorax chrysops</i> | 1 |
| <u>Swallows, Martins</u> | <u>Hirundinidae</u> | |
| Andean Swallow | <i>Haplochelidon andecola</i> | 1 |
| White-rumped Swallow | <i>Tachycineta leucorrhoa</i> | 1 |
| Southern Martin | <i>Progne elegans</i> | 1 |
| Blue-and-white Swallow | <i>Notiochelidon cyanoleuca</i> | 1 |
| Southern Rough-winged Swallow | <i>Stelgidopteryx ruficollis</i> | 1 |
| Barn Swallow | <i>Hirundo rustica</i> | 1 |
| American Cliff Swallow | <i>Petrochelidon pyrrhonota</i> | |
| <u>Wrens</u> | <u>Troglodytidae</u> | |
| House Wren | <i>Troglodytes aedon</i> | 1 |
| Mountain Wren | <i>Troglodytes solstitialis</i> | 1 |
| <u>Gnatcatchers</u> | <u>Poliophtilidae</u> | |
| Masked Gnatcatcher | <i>Poliophtila dumicola</i> | 1 |

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| <u>Mockingbirds, Thrashers</u> | <u>Mimidae</u> | |
| Chalk-browed Mockingbird | <i>Mimus saturninus</i> | 1 |
| Patagonian Mockingbird | <i>Mimus patagonicus</i> | 1 |
| White-banded Mockingbird | <i>Mimus triurus</i> | 1 |
| Brown-backed Mockingbird | <i>Mimus dorsalis</i> | 1 |
| <u>Starlings, Rhabdornis</u> | <u>Sturnidae</u> | |
| Common Starling [I] | <i>Sturnus vulgaris</i> | 1 |
| <u>Thrushes</u> | <u>Turdidae</u> | |
| Spotted Nightingale-Thrush | <i>Catharus dryas</i> | 1 |
| Chiguanco Thrush | <i>Turdus chiguanco</i> | 1 |
| Glossy-black Thrush | <i>Turdus serranus</i> | 1 |
| Andean Slaty Thrush | <i>Turdus nigriceps</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-bellied Thrush | <i>Turdus rufiventris</i> | 1 |
| Creamy-bellied Thrush | <i>Turdus amaurochalinus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Dippers</u> | <u>Cinclidae</u> | |
| Rufous-throated Dipper | <i>Cinclus schulzii</i> | 1 |
| <u>Old World Sparrows, Snowfinches</u> | <u>Passeridae</u> | |
| House Sparrow [I] | <i>Passer domesticus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Finches</u> | <u>Fringillidae</u> | |
| Hooded Siskin | <i>Spinus magellanicus</i> | 1 |
| Black Siskin | <i>Spinus atratus</i> | 1 |
| Purple-throated Euphonia | <i>Euphonia chlorotica</i> | 1 |
| Golden-rumped Euphonia | <i>Euphonia cyanocephala</i> | 1 |
| <u>New World Warblers</u> | <u>Parulidae</u> | |
| Southern Yellowthroat | <i>Geothlypis velata</i> | 1 |
| Tropical Parula | <i>Setophaga pitaiayumi</i> | 1 |
| Pale-legged Warbler | <i>Myiothlypis signata</i> | 1 |
| Two-banded Warbler | <i>Myiothlypis bivittata</i> | 1 |
| Golden-crowned Warbler | <i>Basileuterus culicivorus</i> | 1 |
| Brown-capped Whitestart | <i>Myioborus bruniceps</i> | 1 |
| <u>Oropendolas, Orioles and Blackbirds</u> | <u>Icteridae</u> | |
| White-browed Blackbird | <i>Sturnella superciliaris</i> | 1 |
| Crested Oropendola | <i>Psarocolius decumanus</i> | 1 |
| Solitary Cacique | <i>Cacicus solitarius</i> | 1 |
| Golden-winged Cacique | <i>Cacicus chrysopterus</i> | 1 |
| Variable Oriole | <i>Icterus pyrrhopterus</i> | 1 |
| Shiny Cowbird | <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> | 1 |
| Greyish Baywing | <i>Agelaioides badius</i> | 1 |
| <u>Buntings, New World Sparrows and allies</u> | <u>Emberizidae</u> | |

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| Rufous-collared Sparrow | <i>Zonotrichia capensis</i> | 1 |
| Grassland Sparrow | <i>Ammodramus humeralis</i> | 1 |
| Saffron-billed Sparrow | <i>Arremon flavirostris</i> | 1 |
| White-browed Brushfinch | <i>Arremon torquatus</i> | 1 |
| Fulvous-headed Brushfinch | <i>Atlapetes fulviceps</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-striped Brushfinch | <i>Atlapetes citrinellus</i> | 1 |
| Common Bush Tanager | <i>Chlorospingus flavopectus</i> | 1 |
| Tanagers and allies | Thraupidae | |
| Red-crested Cardinal | <i>Paroaria coronata</i> | 1 |
| Yellow-billed Cardinal | <i>Paroaria capitata</i> | 1 |
| Sayaca Tanager | <i>Thraupis sayaca</i> | 1 |
| Blue-and-yellow Tanager | <i>Thraupis bonariensis</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-bellied Mountain Tanager [NT] | <i>Pseudosaltator rufiventris</i> | 1 |
| Fawn-breasted Tanager | <i>Pipraeidea melanonota</i> | 1 |
| Chestnut-vented Conebill | <i>Conirostrum speciosum</i> | 1 |
| Red Pileated Finch | <i>Coryphospingus cucullatus</i> | 1 |
| Black-hooded Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus atriceps</i> | 1 |
| Grey-hooded Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus gayi</i> | 1 |
| Mourning Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i> | 1 |
| Plumbeous Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus unicolor</i> | 1 |
| Ash-breasted Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus plebejus</i> | 1 |
| Band-tailed Sierra Finch | <i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i> | 1 |
| Common Diuca Finch | <i>Diuca diuca</i> | 1 |
| Rufous-sided Warbling Finch | <i>Poospiza hypocondria</i> | 1 |
| Rusty-browed Warbling Finch | <i>Poospiza erythrophrys</i> | 1 |
| Black-and-rufous Warbling Finch | <i>Poospiza nigrorufa</i> | 1 |
| Ringed Warbling Finch | <i>Poospiza torquata</i> | 1 |
| Black-capped Warbling Finch | <i>Poospiza melanoleuca</i> | 1 |
| Tucuman Mountain Finch [E] | <i>Compsospiza baeri</i> | 1 |
| Citroen-headed Yellow Finch | <i>Sicalis luteocephala</i> | 1 |
| Bright-rumped Yellow Finch | <i>Sicalis uropigyalis</i> | 1 |
| Greenish Yellow Finch | <i>Sicalis olivascens</i> | 1 |
| Saffron Finch | <i>Sicalis flaveola</i> | 1 |
| Grassland Yellow Finch | <i>Sicalis luteola</i> | 1 |
| Pampa Finch | <i>Embernagra platensis</i> | 1 |
| Many-colored Chaco Finch | <i>Saltatricula multicolor</i> | 1 |
| Green-winged Saltator | <i>Saltator similis</i> | H |
| Greyish Saltator | <i>Saltator coerulescens</i> | 1 |
| Golden-billed Saltator | <i>Saltator aurantirostris</i> | 1 |

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|---|--------------------------------|------------|
| Band-tailed Seedeater | <i>Catamenia analis</i> | 1 |
| Plain-colored Seedeater | <i>Catamenia inornata</i> | 1 |
| Dull-colored Grassquit | <i>Tiaris obscurus</i> | 1 |
| <u>Cardinals, Grosbeaks and allies</u> | <u>Cardinalidae</u> | |
| Red Tanager | <i>Piranga flava</i> | 1 |
| Black-backed Grosbeak | <i>Pheucticus aureoventris</i> | 1 |
| Ultramarine Grosbeak | <i>Cyanocompsa brissonii</i> | 1 |
| TOTAL | | 303 |