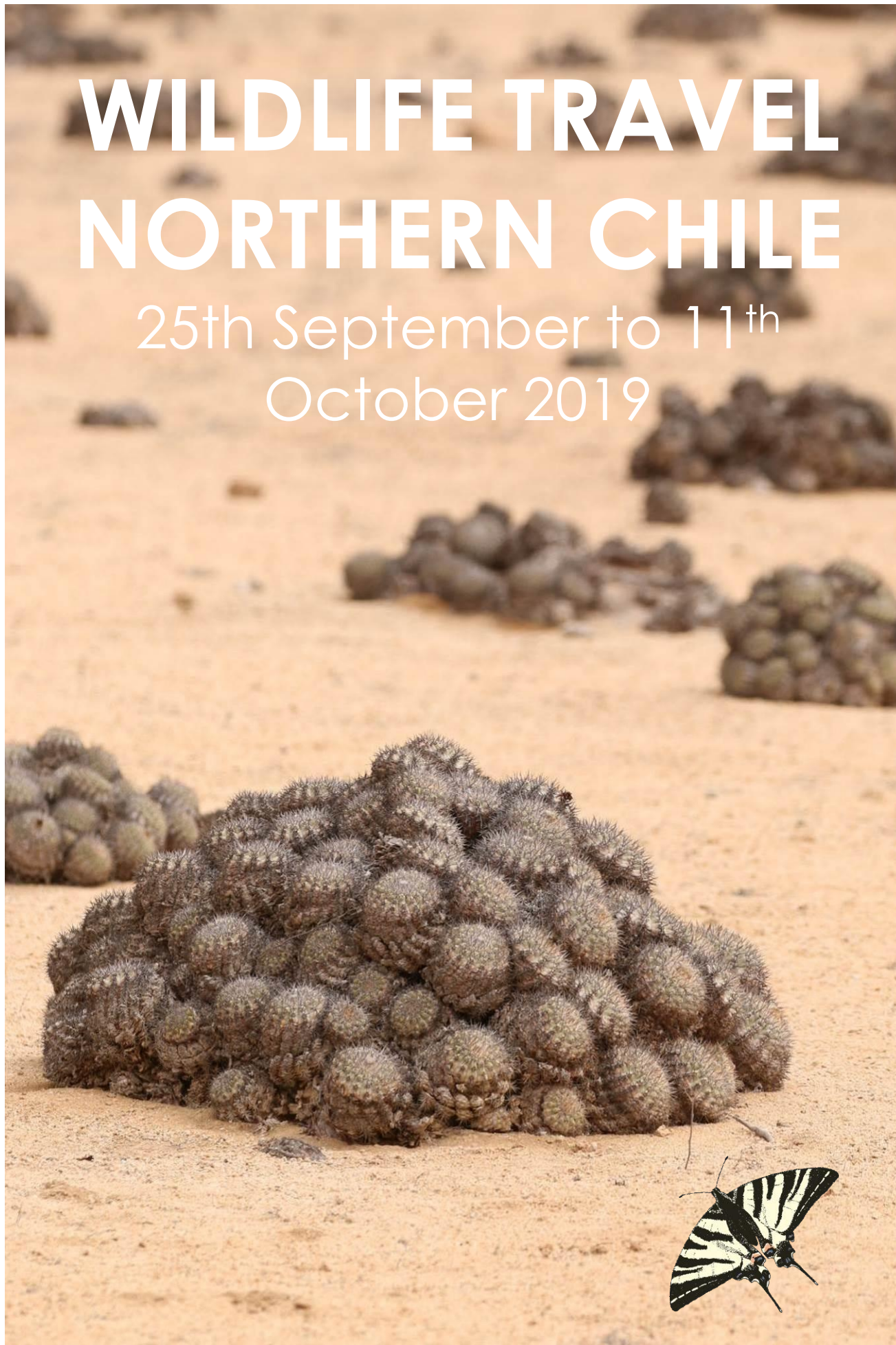


# WILDLIFE TRAVEL NORTHERN CHILE

25th September to 11<sup>th</sup>  
October 2019



## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

### Leaders

Claudio Vidal  
Philip Precey

Far South Expeditions  
Wildlife Travel

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



Cover: *Copiapoa cinerascens*, Pan de Azucar National Park.

Above: Piedra Rojas, Los Flamencos National Park (top) and Chaxa lagoon (bottom)

A gallery of photos from the trip is at [www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157711277880418](http://www.flickr.com/photos/wildlifetravel/albums/72157711277880418)

# Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

## 25<sup>th</sup> September 2019. Santiago, and Rio Clarillo National Reserve

An early start for those of us who had already arrived in Chile over the past few days saw us convening back at Santiago Airport, to meet up with the arrival of the Air France flight. Introductions made, coffee drunk and we were off, heading to the Maipo Valley on the south side of the city. Lunch was at a pleasant restaurant, with red-flowered mistletoe *Tristerix corymbosus* adorning the roadside poplar trees, and then we were on to our first excursion of the trip... to the Concha y Toro winery, and the famous Casillero del Diablo.

26 varieties of grape, three wines tasted, and one tall tale of the devil in the cellar later, and after watching the Spot-flanked Gallinules on the lake and Monk Parakeets feeding in the Parana Pine *Araucaria angustifolia* trees, we set off into the foothills of the Andes, and the Reserva Nacional de Rio Clarillo, an important reserve on the outskirts of the city protecting an area of dry, sclerophyllous forest.

Highlights of the afternoon included the bright red *Phycella cyrtanthoides*, the red, blue and yellow 'little soldiers' of *Tropaeolum tricolor* and the yellow 'lady's slipper' *Calceolaria corymbosa*. Profusely flowering *Adesmia confusa* proved extremely popular with pollinators, with at least four species of bees busying themselves on the flowers, and a couple of Dusky Hairstreak butterflies, while three different lizard species scuttled around the undergrowth, with several of the brightly coloured Slender Liolaemus, the males with bright orange heads and turquoise tails.

Eventually, with time zones catching up with us, we headed back into the city centre, and our hotel.

Pteridophyta	<i>Adiantum sulphureum</i>	large-leaved Maidenhair Fern
Pteridophyta	<i>Blechnum hastatum</i>	tall Blechnum fern
Ephedraceae	<i>Ephedra chilensis</i>	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Lithraea caustica</i>	The caustic tree
Boraginaceae	<i>Plagiobothrys myosotoides</i>	tiny white forget-me-not
Boraginaceae	<i>Amsinckia calycina</i>	yellow-flowered Boraginaceae
Cactaceae	<i>Trichocereus chiloensis</i>	Tall columnar cactus (= <i>Echinopsis chiloensis</i> )
Calceolariaceae	<i>Calceolaria cf corymbosa</i>	yellow 'lady's slipper'
Convolvulaceae	<i>Cuscuta chilensis</i>	Chilean Dodder
Fabaceae	<i>Adesmia cf confusa</i>	yellow-flowered 'gorse', popular with bees
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia (=Acacia) caven</i>	yellow-flowered Acacia
Loasaceae	<i>Loasa triloba</i>	stinging
Loranthaceae	<i>Tristerix corymbosus</i>	red-flowered mistletoe, especially common in poplar trees
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis roseus</i>	pink oxalis with larger flowers
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum tricolor</i>	'Little Soldiers', beautiful red-flowered vine
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Phycella cyrtanthoides</i>	red-flowered Amaryllid
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya alpestris</i>	In the car park
Iridaceae	<i>Olsynium junceum</i>	white-flowered Irid

## 26<sup>th</sup> September. Pacific Coast: Cachagua, La Laguna and Concon

From the foggy, traffic-clogged heart of Santiago, we headed off northwards along the Pan American Highway, eventually outrunning the fog as we headed towards the coast, pausing along the way for coffee and to stock up on sugar...

At the little beachside community of Cachagua, we got our first look at the Pacific Ocean, and the rich marine life associated with the cold Humboldt Current offshore. From the viewpoint just above the beach, we could see Peruvian Pelicans and Peruvian Boobies fishing offshore, with American and Blackish Oystercatchers on the rocky beach. The offshore island was home to a colony of nesting Humboldt Penguins, as well as Neotropic Cormorants and more Peruvian Pelicans. The attentions of a small group of pelicans just out past the island revealed a little Marine Otter

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

swimming in from his fishing trip, with another seen later much closer in on the rocks by the beach, before slipping into the water and disappearing.

Out on the island, two species of cactus could be seen: the barrel-like *Neoporteria subgibbosa*, with its pink flowers, and the more extensive patches of *Eulychnia castanea*, while nearer at hand, on the beach, four different purple flowers attracted the attentions of the botanists: *Cistanthe grandiflora*, *Cristaria glaucophylla*, *Nolana paradoxa* and *Astragalus amatus*. Heading to lunch, we passed some large roadside stands of the impressively shaggy Moustached Orchid *Bipinulla fimbriata*.

Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia castanea</i>	‘floppy’ cactus growing on the penguin island
Cactaceae	<i>Neoporteria subgibbosa</i>	Pink-flowered barrel cactus, on the penguin island
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia excelsa</i>	Red-flowered Lobelia, frequent at roadside, and planted near steps down to the penguins
Fabaceae	<i>Astragalus amatus</i>	On the beach
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia (=Acacia) caven</i>	yellow-flowered Acacia
Malvaceae	<i>Cristaria glaucophylla</i>	Large lilac flowers, greyish fleshy leaves, on the beach
Montiaceae	<i>Cistanthe grandiflora</i>	Large pink flowers, upright plant, on the sandy beach
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana paradoxa</i>	Low-growing, purple flower, on the sandy beach
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya x bertoroniana</i>	Flowering Puya along the rocky roadside
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya chilensis</i>	Yellow-flowered Puya, planted along the coast
Orchidaceae	<i>Bipinulla fimbriata</i>	<b>Moustached Orchid</b>

Fully fed, we stopped briefly at the river at La Laguna, where Red-gartered and White-winged Coot posed next to each other, White-backed Stilts and Brown-hooded Gulls rested on the island, and various ducks and grebes fed on the water, while a single Coscoroba Swan sailed past.

From here, we headed south some more, driving along the coast through the town of Concon. An offshore rock was home to plenty of Peruvian Boobies and a group of South American Sea Lions, with Grey Gulls flying past, and the endemic Chilean Seaside Cinclodes feeding on the rocky shore, alongside the smaller Grey-flanked Cinclodes.

Our final stop was a mile or two south again, where we got amazingly close-up views of the star of the Humboldt Current, the beautiful Inca Terns, nesting in cracks and crevices in the sea wall just beneath us.

### 27<sup>th</sup> September. La Campana National Park: Ocoa, Cajon Grande and Granizo

We spent the day exploring the La Campana National Park, home to the bell-shaped mountain that Darwin climbed on 17<sup>th</sup> August 1834, from the peak of which Darwin was able to see ‘Chile and its boundaries, the Andes and the Pacific... as in a map.’

We first travelled around to the northern side of the park, in the Ocoa sector, where we could admire the impressive stands of Chilean Bottle Palm *Jubaea chilensis*, native to this small area of Chile, between 32° and 32° south, and the second most massive extant palm species. The small nut-like seeds, for all the world like tiny coconuts, are the food for an endearing rodent, the Common Degu, also endemic to the Chilean matorral, which we saw a couple of times, scampering about between its burrow entrances.

Nearby, we found the Cyclamen-like leaves of the Chilean Dutchman’s Pipe *Aristolochia chilensis*, which is the food plant for the large black swallowtail *Battus polydamus* that we saw flying about as the morning warmed up.

Birds here included plenty of California Quail, Chilean Mockinbird and Chilean Elaenia. An angry Austral Pygmy Owl put in an appearance, being scolded by Plain-mantled Tit-Spinetail and Tufted Tit-Tyrants, while Chimango Caracara, American Kestrel and a pair of Black-chested Buzzard Eagles appeared overhead.

From Ocoa, we headed round to the southern side, close to Olmue. The whole area was very, VERY dry, after more than 10 months without rain (the worst drought to hit Chile for more than 70 years), so flowering plants were very

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

few and far between. We did find some nice stands of *Lobelia polyphylla*, along with the yellow flowers of *Sophora macrocarpa*, but alas the only Puya we could find in flower, a single yellow-flowered specimen of *Puya chilensis*, was high up on the hillside.

Several Striped Woodpeckers were found amongst the taller trees on this side of the park, along with another Austral Pygmy Owl, a brief Giant Hummingbird, and a lovely Moustached Turca that posed on the top of his sentry rocks, for all to see, even running closer to give us a better look.

We gave it one last shot for flowering Puyas at the Granizo sector of the Park, but drew a blank, having to make do with some spectacular scenery, and a stand of flowering *Trichocereus chiloensis* in flower, while a pair of Variable Hawks soared overhead.

Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia chilensis</i>	<b>Chilean Pipe Vine:</b> leaves only, like Cyclamen leaves.
Asteraceae	<i>Leucheria tomentosa</i>	Small woolly-leaved white Asteraceae, Cajon Grande
Asteraceae	<i>Madia sativa</i>	Small yellow daisy
Asteraceae	<i>Moschardia pinnatifida</i>	White-flowered Asteraceae with pinnate leaves, Ocoa
Asteraceae	<i>Podanthus mitiqui</i>	Yellow-flowered Asteraceae bush. Palo Negro
Campanulaceae	<i>Lobelia polyphylla</i>	Dark red flowered Lobelia
Fabaceae	<i>Sophora macrocarpa</i>	Yellow-flowered pea bush
Fabaceae	<i>Adesmia tenella</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Adesmia microphylla</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Vachellia (=Acacia) caven</i>	yellow-flowered Acacia
Lamiaceae	<i>Lepechinia salviae</i>	The magenta-flowered 'Salvia' at Cajon Grande
Loasaceae	<i>Loasa tricolor</i>	Large yellow-flowered Loasa with broad glaucous leaves
Loranthaceae	<i>Tristerix aphylla</i>	The cactus mistletoe
Montiaceae	<i>Cistanthe sp.</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Cestrum parqui</i>	Yellow-flowered, similar to Nicotiana
Arecaceae	<i>Jubaea chilensis</i>	<b>Chilean Bottle Palm.</b> Mini coconut seeds, fed on by Degu
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Leucocoryne ixioide</i>	Lilac-flowered 'lily'
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Nothoscordum gracile</i>	White-flowered 'lily'
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya alpestris</i>	The smaller, glaucous-leaved puya
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya chilensis</i>	The larger puya: one bright yellow flowering spike, high on the hillside
Poaceae	<i>Chusquea cumingii</i>	<b>Darwin's Bamboo</b>

### 28<sup>th</sup> September. Los Molles, Pichidangui and Huentelauquen

This morning we set off after breakfast, heading north again along the Pacific coast, to the local nature reserve at Los Molles (named after the Peruvian Pepper Tree, *Schinus molle*). On a fairly arid coastline, this reserve protects a patch of vegetation 'watered' by the coastal fogs and sea spray, and we found interesting new plants aplenty, from as soon as we stepped through the entrance gates.

Within the first few meters of the reserve, we found our first (finally!) flowering Puyas, the beautiful *Puya venusta*, with a Giant Hummingbird feeding from the flowers, with plenty of Moustached Orchids *Bipinulla fimbriata* growing amongst them.

A trio of cacti were growing together around the cliff edge: the long-spined *Eulychnia castanea*, the rare coastal subspecies (ssp *litoralis*) of *Trichocereus chiloensis*, and the bright pink flowers of *Eriosyce (=Pyrrhocactus) chilensis*, growing on the rocky cliffs.

Down on the stony beach, our first *Alstroemeria* was growing in profusion, with a couple of patches in stunning flower: *Alstroemeria pelegrina*.

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



Top: **La Campana National Park**, with *Jubaea chilensis* and *Trichocereus chiloensis*  
Bottom: **Los Molles**, with *Eriosyce chilensis*

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

With our plant list (finally) moving on nicely, we headed further north along the coast, to the rocky outcrop at Pichidangui. Here we found more cacti in flower, with the large white flowers of *Eulychnia castanea*, and, after some searching, a squat, spherical little cactus with beautiful peachy-yellow flower, apparently the *albidiflora* variety of *Eriosyce chilensis*. Nearby, we found more *Alstroemeria pelegrina*, as well as the large, black and green lizard *Liolaemus nigroviridis*, while a Variable Hawk posed briefly on a rocky stack and a couple of Red-legged Cormorants flew past.

Continuing our journey northwards, a very short roadside stop revealed a flowering spike of *Puya chilensis*, at eye level for a change rather than halfway up a mountainside.

Our final stop of the day was at the community reserve at Huentelauquen, an amazingly arid, almost desolate looking area of coastal desert, leading down to the mouth of the Rio Choapa. Driving across the 'desert', we found a 'covey' of around a dozen Least Seedsnipe, an endearingly peculiar wader, more like a cross between a quail and a lark, shuffling across the pebbly ground, picking at seeds. A Common Miner was feeding quietly behind them.

At the end of the track, we walked out to view the river mouth, where good numbers of ducks (Chiloe Wigeon, Yellow-billed Pintail and Speckled Teal, with a couple of male Cinnamon Teal and a solitary White-cheeked Pintail) and waders (flocks of Baird's Sandpipers, with a couple of Semipalmated Sandpipers and Lesser Yellowlegs) were feeding and resting on the waters' edge. Smaller birds included Spectacled Tyrant, Austral Negrito and Correndera Pipit.

From here, it was heads down for the long drive up to Ovalle, our home for the next couple of nights.

Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i>	<b>Peruvian Pepper Tree</b>
Asteraceae	<i>Bahia ambrosioides</i>	White daisy bush
Asteraceae	<i>Tessaria absinthioides</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia castanea</i>	long-spined, columnar cactus: In flower at Pichidangui
Cactaceae	<i>Eriosyce chilensis</i>	pink-flowered, squat cactus on the cliffs. Smaller, peach-flowered form on beach at Pichidangui
Cactaceae	<i>Trichocereus chiloensis ssp litoralis</i>	shorter-spined columnar cactus on the beach
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia sp</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys grandidentata</i>	
Nyctaginaceae	<i>Mirabilis ovata</i>	
Onagraceae	<i>Clarkia (=Godetia) tenella</i>	Purple flower
Onagraceae	<i>Fuchsia lycioides</i>	Coastal endemic Fuchsia
Onagraceae	<i>Oenothera acaulis</i>	white-flowered evening primrose, on the beach
Plumbaginaceae	<i>Armeria maritima</i>	<b>Thrift</b>
Sapotaceae	<i>Pouteria splendens</i>	Leathery-leaved bush, endemic to this short section of coast
Schoepfiaceae	<i>Quinchamalium chilense</i>	yellow, hemiparasitic
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana crassulifolia</i>	Larger-leaved Nolana
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana sedifolia</i>	Smaller-leaved Nolana
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum pinnatum</i>	
Verbenaceae	<i>Verbena (=Glandularia) porrigens</i>	
Alstroemeriaceae	<i>Alstroemeria pelegrina</i>	
Asparagaceae	<i>Oziroë arida</i>	Small white 'lily'
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya chilensis</i>	Yellow flowers, at the roadside
Bromeliaceae	<i>Puya venusta</i>	nectar source for Giant Hummingbird
Hemerocallidaceae	<i>Pasithea coerulea</i>	Blue-flowered 'lily'
Orchidaceae	<i>Bipinulla fimbriata</i>	<b>Moustached Orchid</b>

# Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

## 29<sup>th</sup> September. Fray Jorge National Park

Driving under, and at times through, a low-hanging cloud, we made our way towards the coast, and to Fray Jorge National Park, where the coastal cordillera catches the incoming fog. Our first stop was some roadside matorral, where we found new cacti in the form of *Cumulopuntia sphaerica*, *Eulychnia acida* and the lovely squat barrel of *Eriosyce aurata*, another bright red Amaryllid (*Rhodophiala phycelloides*) and a runaway Brown Hare.

After a short stop at the ranger station (and its facilities), where a Giant Hummingbird was feeding on Eucalyptus flowers, and then along the road where a handsome Culpeo or Andean Fox halted us dead in our tracks, we headed higher up to the top of the ridge, into the cloud itself and to an area of relict hydrophilic 'mist forest'. This bizarre habitat, seemingly so out of place next to the arid, cactus-covered hillsides, was made up of *Drimys winteri* and *Aextoxicon punctatum* trees, *Baccharis vernalis* and *Senecio planiflorus* shrubs, with a scrambling understorey of *Griselinia scandens*, and even some moist forest epiphytes in the form of *Peperomia coquimbensis* and the bright red flowers of *Sarmentia scandens*. On the edge of the 'forest', the stunning yellow flower spikes of *Puya chilensis* were amongst the highlights of the morning, and perhaps of the trip.

Heading down from the mountain, past a trio of ground-feeding birds amongst the *Fabiana* shrubby included a Chilean Tinamou, a Moustached Turca and a White-throated Tapaculo, an impressive hat trick of usually not easily seen birds.

Lunch was in the little 'pueblo' at the bottom of the hill, before we returned towards Ovalle, and a late afternoon visit to the 'enchanted valley: home to interesting petroglyphs, a water hole clogged with *Azolla filiculoides*, and two new mammals: a couple of Coastal Degus, and a large colony of Coruros, fossorial, burrow-dwelling rodents that feed on roots and bulbs beneath the surface: while we waited, at least five little black heads popped up from their burrows here and there.

Aextoxicaceae	<i>Aextoxicon punctatum</i>	
Anacardiaceae	<i>Schinus molle</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Tweedia cf stipitata</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Baccharis vernalis</i>	
Asteraceae	<i>Senecio planiflorus</i>	Big yellow daisy-bush
Berberidaceae	<i>Berberis actinacantha</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Cumulopuntia sphaerica</i>	Small, globular cactus with yellow-orange flowers
Cactaceae	<i>Eriosyce aurata</i>	Large, barrel-shaped cactus
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Trichocereus chiloensis</i>	
Calceolariaceae	<i>Calceolaria cf georgiana</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Senna cumingii</i>	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia sp</i>	
Gesneriaceae	<i>Sarmentia scandens</i>	Red bottle-flowered epiphyte
Griselinaceae	<i>Griselinia scandens</i>	The slightly succulent, glossy-leaved scrambling plant
Grossulariaceae	<i>Ribes cucullatum</i>	
Lamiaceae	<i>Stachys grandidentata</i>	
Loranthaceae	<i>Tristerix aphylla</i>	The cactus mistletoe
Onagraceae	<i>Fuchsia lycioides</i>	
Piperaceae	<i>Peperomia cf coquimbensis</i>	Epiphyte
Rhamnaceae	<i>Colletia hystrix</i>	Very spiky, sprawling plant
Salicaceae	<i>Azara microphylla</i>	
Scrophulariaceae	<i>Alonsoa meridionalis</i>	like a red Verbascum
Solanaceae	<i>Fabiana viscosa</i>	
Winteraceae	<i>Drimys winteri</i>	
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Rhodophiala phycelloides</i>	Large red Amaryllid, with no leaves

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

Bromeliaceae

*Puya chilensis*



Clockwise, from top left:

*Bipinulla fimbriata*, *Puya venusta*, *Rhodophiala bagnoldii* and *Alstroemeria pelegrina*

# Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

## 30<sup>th</sup> September. La Serena and Punta de Choros

A travel day, during which we covered a little under 400km, heading north from Ovalle up to end the day on the coast at Huesco.

We started the day off well, with a 9am start, followed by great views of a pair of Burrowing Owls on the outskirts of Ovalle. An hour or so north, we stopped to visit the market at La Serena, where the combination of chocolate, postcards and warm alpaca knitwear proved irresistible...

After another 80km, we took a diversion from the main Pan American Highway, and struck off towards the coast, passing through some pretty stunning arid landscapes along the way.

Our first stop was to investigate the roadside cacti, with a newcomer to our growing Cactus list, in the form of *Miqueliopuntia miqueli*, a sprawling spider of a thing, common on the rocky flats and hillsides, growing alongside *Copiapoa coquimbana*, *Cumulopuntia sphaerica* and *Eulychnia acida*. Here we also found a tiny gecko under a rock, and several interesting flowering plants taking advantage of some irrigation going on behind the fence, with *Balbisia peduncularis* and *Heliotropium stenophyllum* in quite showy flower.

Back on the bus, and as we climbed out of the dry valley on the far side we stumbled across a small herd (10+ animals) of handsome Guanaco, browsing on the shrubby vegetation as they made their way up the slope. A couple of these handsome Camelids paused, looking back over their shoulder and posing for photos before carrying on their way.

The second new mammal of the day wasn't far behind: up on the 'plateau', we were confronted by not one but 8 Chilla, also known as the South American Grey Fox. This little pack has apparently become something of a tourist attraction, begging for scraps in a nearby car park. Whilst they didn't get any food from us, they did come over and post for photos next to the bus, nonetheless, and very endearing photographic subjects they proved to be.

Onwards, to the end of the road at Punta de Choros, where we had a short wander around the fishing port and stretched our legs on the beach, while Peruvian Boobies, Peruvian Pelicans and all three species of Humboldt Current cormorant fished offshore, and yet another lizard appeared in the form of *Liolaemus silvai*.

All too soon our time was up, and we had to head back inland. But not, of course, before another couple of botanical stops. First, just on the edge of the village, where the striking *Encelia canescens* was in flower. And then, a stop at a small olive grove where the system of irrigation had produced its own, mini-"flowering desert", with an amazing profusion of bright yellow *Rhodophiala bagnoldii* bulbs and lilac *Cristaria integrifolia*. Closer inspection revealed two more new bulbs amongst the rows of olive trees: the tall, elegant *Oziroë biflora* and the squat, dense-flowered *Zephyra compacta*.

And with that, and after some more retail therapy at the little olive oil shop, we carried on northwards, ever northwards, to end the day at Huesco, with an impressive sunset over the Pacific Ocean...

Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia ovata</i>	'ice plant' at the beach
Asteraceae	<i>Encelia canescens</i>	Bright 'sunflower' at the roadside by the beach
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium cf megalanthum</i>	At the beach
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium stenophyllum</i>	White-flowered shrub at the cactus stop
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa coquimbana</i>	At the roadside cactus stop
Cactaceae	<i>Cumulopuntia sphaerica</i>	At the roadside cactus stop
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia acida</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Miqueliopuntia miqueli</i>	The 'sprawling' cactus at the roadside cactus stop
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia chilensis</i>	
Ledocarpaceae	<i>Balbisia peduncularis</i>	Tall bush with large yellow flowers, at the cactus stop
Malvaceae	<i>Cristaria integrifolia</i>	Mauve-pink flowers, eg the olive grove stop
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis gigantea</i>	

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

Solanaceae	<i>Nolana sp</i>	Acid-green mound-forming plant, with small white flowers
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum cf heterantherum</i>	Pale blue flowers, in the olives
Zygophyllaceae	<i>Fagonia chilensis</i>	At the beach and in the olives: purple flowers, scrambling plant
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Leucocoryne appendiculata</i>	Elegant white Amaryllid at the cactus stop
Amaryllidaceae	<i>Rhodophiala bagnoldii</i>	Big yellow Amaryllid in the olives
Asparagaceae	<i>Oziroë biflora</i>	Taller, delicate white 'lily' in the olives
Tecophilaeaceae	<i>Zephyra compacta</i>	The bulb with a short, white 'umbel' of flowers, in the olives

### 1<sup>st</sup> October. Rio Huasco, Llanos de Challe National Park, Los Pozos trail, Carrizal Bajo, Rio Copiapo

A pre-breakfast wander took some of us down to the beach, where around 20 Great Grebes were swimming in the bay, with a single Southern Silvery Grebe closer in. A handful of Sanderling were running about on the beach, with Dark-faced Ground Tyrant and Dark-bellied Cinclodes on the rocks, and a female Oasis Hummingbird was seen briefly buzzing around in a nearby garden.

Heading northwards (always northwards!), our first stop of the day was at the bridge over the Rio Huasco. The now-familiar mix of ducks were present around the wetland in small numbers, with Red-fronted Coot, one each of Great and Snowy Egrets and a brief Cooi Heron. A nearby patch of reeds revealed a Plumbeous Rail who emerged a couple of times to feed in the shallows. A few Oasis Hummingbirds were seen, with a Giant Hummingbird.

At our next stop, not far north of Huasco, on the edge of Llanos de Challe National Park, we found a plain covered in *Copiapoa fiedleriana*, with a new 'candelabra' cactus *Eulychnia breviflora* and the sprawling spidery *Miqueliopuntia miqueli*.

Into the National Park, we stopped to walk the Los Pozos trail. Unfortunately, the hoped-for 'Garra de Leon' *Bomarea ovallei* was not found this year, probably not flowering during the drought, but we found the beautiful *Nolana rupicola* amongst the rocks, the yellow-flowered *Skytanthus acutus* and a couple of patches of a new cactus *Copiapoa echinoides*.

After a short visit to the ranger-less ranger station, where we found *Argylia radiata* and *Aristolochia chilensis* in flower, and a couple of Guanacos appeared at the roadside nearby, we headed north again, to visit the wetlands at Carrizal Bajo, where a single Black-necked Swan and a lone Chilean Flamingo amongst a flock of Coscoroba Swans were the highlights.

North of Carrizal Bajo, we stopped at an area covered in beautiful stands of *Copiapoa dealbata*, and a final stop at the Rio Copiapo, where we found a beautiful stand of flowering *Geoffroea decorticans*, attracting the handsome mining bee *Caupolicana flavicollis*.

We ended our journey in the sleepy village of Bahia Inglesa, where Atacama Lava Lizards were sunning on the rocks at the back of the beach, and at least 3 Oasis Hummingbirds were zipping about the gardens.

Aizoaceae	<i>Tetragonia maritima</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Skytanthus acuta</i>	Yellow flowers, curled seed pods
Aristolochiaceae	<i>Aristolochia chilensis</i>	Planted outside the ranger station
Asteraceae	<i>Polyachyrus poeppigii</i>	Pinky 'valerian' on the beach
Bignoniaceae	<i>Argylia radiata</i>	The orange flower by the ranger station
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa coquimbana</i> 'Fiedleriana'	Just north of Huasco
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa echinoides</i>	Around the Los Pozos trail, and planted at the ranger station
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa dealbata</i>	North of Carrizal Bajo
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia breviflora</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Miqueliopuntia miquelii</i>	
Fabaceae	<i>Geoffroea decorticans</i>	Yellow-flowered bush covered in bees

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

Malvaceae	<i>Cristaria viridiluteola</i>	
Papaveraceae	<i>Argemone hunnemannii</i>	One plant by the Rio Huasco
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana rupicola</i>	Large blue flower, sticky leaves, on the rocks at Los Pozos
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana peruviana</i>	Small blue flower, succulent shrub with small round leaves
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana racemosa</i>	Blue flowers, scrambling 'vine' just north of Huasco
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana salsoloides</i>	Shrub with longer succulent leaves

### 2<sup>nd</sup> October. Caldera, Quebrada El Leon, Punta Froden (Orbicular Granite site)

After a windy night, the day dawned calm and sunny, for a change.

We started the day by travelling the handful of kilometres across to the neighbouring fishing town of Caldera. In the little harbour, we found a handful of Belcher's Gulls amongst the more numerous Kelp Gulls on the beach and around the fishing docks. Whilst picking out the slimmer, northern gulls, a Marine Otter swam past, heading to its den site beneath the jetty to the naval area.

Around the other side of the port, a boardwalk took us out around the rocky beach, where Hudsonian Whimbrel and Ruddy Turnstones were feeding, a handful of Peruvian Pelicans and Neotropic Cormorants were loafing on a rocky islet whilst the ever-present Peruvian Boobies fished offshore. A little further out, a handful of handsome Red-legged Cormorants were fishing, close in enough to finally give us decent views of their red face, grey plumage and white neck stripe. Out even further, a dumpy little black and white bird was sitting on the water: a Peruvian Diving Petrel, perhaps blown into the bay by the winds overnight.

Back at the fishing dock, a massive bull South American Sea Lion was hanging about offshore, waiting for handouts from the fishermen.

After a visit to the town centre, with its coffee, pharmacy and facilities, we headed a short way north along the coast, and then struck inland along some increasingly unlikely sandy tracks, to the Quebrada El Leon, the Lion's Canyon. The vegetation here was dominated by *Euphorbia lactiflua* and *Eulychnia breviflora*, with lots of the tiny *Cumulopuntia sphaerica*. Although we couldn't find the hoped-for Copiapoas that are named after this valley, we did find a new cactus, the small spherical *Erioscyce confinis*, with a bright cerise flower.

Two new lizards were seen in the canyon: *Liolaemus platei* on the rocky slopes and the pallid *Liolaemus nigromaculatus* zipping across the bare sand. At the head of the canyon, a trickle of a stream was attracting Grey-headed Sierra Finch down to drink, along with the ever-familiar Common Diuca Finch and Rufous-collared Sparrow, while a Spot-billed Ground Tyrant flitted about the rocks and a trio of Rufous-banded Miners were feeding on the flatter ground.

With the sun definitely warming up at this point, we headed back to the coast for our lunch, at the 'Orbicular Granite' picnic site, where a couple of Atacama Lava Lizards were lazing on the rocks near to the 'famous', leopard-spotted rocks.

A free afternoon gave us the chance to track down ice creams and coffee in town, wander further along the beach, or just catch up on sorting of photos...

Pteridophyta	<i>Cheilanthes mollis</i>	The fern amongst the rocks at the head of the canyon
Asteraceae	<i>Polyachyrus cinereus</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Erioscyce confinis</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia breviflora</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Cumulopuntia sphaerica</i>	
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lactiflua</i>	

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



Top Left: **Caldera.**

Top Right: *Puya chilensis* at **Frey Jorge National Park**

Bottom: *Cylindropuntia* at **Pan de Azúcar National Park**

# Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

## 3<sup>rd</sup> October. Pan de Azucar, Taltal

A day of cactuses, as we headed north, through Pan de Azucar National Park.

After a short visit to Chañaral, for stamps and coffee and fuel, our first botanical stop was within the range of *Copiapoa serpentisulcata*, just north of the town, with a very arid hillside spotted with clumps of the cacti, along with our first *Cristaria integerrima*.

Further on, into the National Park proper, and we found sandy flats covered with *Copiapoa cinerascens*.

Lunch was in the cove below the Sugar Loaf, where the beach-side restaurant did a fantastic job in supplying us with seafood empanadas and fish and chips, while Grey Gulls posed on the sand.

Onwards, and as we headed inland we stopped within the range of our next Copiapoa: *C. cinerea ssp columna-alba*, with a handful of clumps of *C grandiflora* on the slopes.

Inland from here, and the vegetation disappeared altogether, with the wide, arid landscapes of the Atacama Desert keeping us company as we travelled north to our destination, in a cove just north of Taltal.

Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia iquiquensis</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa serpentisulcata</i>	hillsides north of Chañaral
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa cinerascens</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa cinerea ssp columna-alba</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa grandiflora</i>	
Malvaceae	<i>Cristaria integerrima</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana cf patula</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana mollis</i>	With pinky, swollen calyx

## 4<sup>th</sup> October. Taltal to Paposo Gorge

A shorter drive today, heading north from Taltal to Paposo and then up along the switch-back road into the gorge.

Just north of Taltal we found an area that seemed to have recent rains, with the bright yellow flowers of *Solanum chilensis*, white *Heliotropium pycnophyllum* and lilac *Cristaria integerrima* all in flower, and an Oasis Hummingbird taking advantage of the nectar.

Towards Paposo, we stopped to enjoy our last new Copiapoa, with the rocky roadsides full of *Copiapoa haseltoniana* (or maybe *Copiapoa cinerea ssp haseltoniana* or indeed *Copiapoa gigantea*, depending on whose taxonomy you choose to use). A flock of 'finches' (none of whom is actually a finch, but rather a mixture of New World sparrows and tanagers, but best not to worry too much about these things!) was made up of the usual Rufous-collared Sparrows and Common Diuca Finches, with a handful of Grey-hooded Sierra Finches, Greenish Yellow Finches and at least one male Band-tailed Sierra Finch.

Offshore, a South American Sea Lion made short work of an octopus, all the usual seabirds included plenty of Grey Gulls, together with a handful of Peruvian Diving Petrels and at least three storm petrels, just too far out to identify with any certainty... [later in the afternoon, through the telescope, a couple of Elliot's Storm Petrels were seen from the cabins, so perhaps these were the same thing, or perhaps they were the all-black Markham's Storm Petrels].

Onwards, and upwards, into the Paposo Gorge, where we found a very different vegetation, obviously enjoying some recent moisture, with flowers aplenty. Most obvious were the white *Cleome chilensis*, flowering in great profusion up a damp side-valley, along with *Lycium leiostemum* and the lovely yellow *Viola polypoda*, while the botanical star of the valley was found on the other side of the road, where *Alstroemeria violacea* was flowering on a (thankfully, accessible) scree slope.

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

‘Flipping’ some pieces of roadside litter revealed a trio of reptiles: a handful of Chilean Marked Geckos, a single speedy *Liolaemus platei* and best of all, a young Chilean False Monitor, Chile’s largest terrestrial reptile and a very handsome fellow to boot.

After our picnic lunch, with more botanising, we headed back to Taltal, where the afternoon was spent variously shopping, chasing hummingbirds and swimming in the pool. Rudolpho treated us to his culinary skills later in the evening, and the day ended with a Tsudi’s Nightjar (a desert dweller, recently split from the more widespread Band-winged Nightjar) hawking over the pool and posing, briefly, in the torchlight.

Alstroemeriaceae	<i>Alstroemeria violacea</i>	
Apocynaceae	<i>Cynanchum viride</i>	Ephedra-like scrambling plant, on the cactus rocks
Asteraceae	<i>Bahia ambrosioides</i>	Pale yellow daisy busy
Asteraceae	<i>Ophryosporus triangularis</i>	‘Fox tails’, in the gorge
Asteraceae	<i>Oxyphyllum ulicinum</i>	Spiky-leaved bush, pale pink flowers, in the gorge
Asteraceae	<i>Polyachyrus fuscus</i>	Pink pom-pom flowers
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium pycnophyllum</i>	Roadside, by the coast, pale round leaves
Boraginaceae	<i>Heliotropium taltalense</i>	Roadside in the gorge, dark narrow leaves
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa haseltoniana</i>	= <i>C gigantea</i>
Cactaceae	<i>Copiapoa humilis</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Eriosyce taltalensis</i>	
Cactaceae	<i>Eulychnia iquiquensis</i>	
Cleomaceae	<i>Cleome chilensis</i>	
Cucurbitaceae	<i>Sicyos baderoa</i>	Small white flowers, broad leaves, at the lunch spot
Euphorbiaceae	<i>Euphorbia lactiflua</i>	
Frankeniaceae	<i>Frankenia chilensis</i>	
Ledocarpaceae	<i>Balbisa peduncularis</i>	Large yellow flowers
Malvaceae	<i>Cristaria integerrima</i>	
Montiaceae	<i>Cistanthe cachinalensis</i>	Succulent glaucous leaves: not yet in flower
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis cf megalorhiza</i>	The larger yellow Oxalis with leathery leaves and reddish tinge
Oxalidaceae	<i>Oxalis sp 2</i>	The smaller Oxalis in the gorge
Solanaceae	<i>Grabowskia glauca</i>	The purple-flowered bush in the hotel car park
Solanaceae	<i>Lycium leiostemum</i>	Covered in small white trumpet flowers
Solanaceae	<i>Nicotiana solanifolia</i>	Yellow flowers, broad lush green leaves
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana acuminata</i>	Blue-flowered Nolana at the roadside
Solanaceae	<i>Nolana sp</i>	
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum brachyanthemum</i>	Small purple flowers
Solanaceae	<i>Solanum chilensis</i>	Bright yellow flowers
Tropaeolaceae	<i>Tropaeolum tricolor</i>	In the gorge
Violaceae	<i>Viola polypoda</i>	Yellow-flowered, rosette-forming Viola

### 5<sup>th</sup> October. Paranal and Calama

A day of learning about world-leading astronomy at the ‘Very Large Telescope’ at Paranal, with a glimpse of the forthcoming ‘Extremely Large Telescope’ on a nearby hilltop and some spectacular views down to the coastal desert, before driving inland across the amazing landscapes of the hyper-arid Atacama...

### 6<sup>th</sup> October. Alma, Lago Chaxa

An early start saw us arriving in the oasis town of San Pedro de Atacama in time for our appointment with the astronomical geniuses at the Alma radio telescope array, where we learned yet more about the power of radio interferometry and explored our cosmic origins to our hearts’ content.

Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



Clockwise, from top left:  
*Alstroemeria violacea*, *Cleome chilensis*, *Cristaria integerimma* and *Tropaeolum tricolor*

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

After some R&R time, to catch up with ourselves after the last couple of days of desert driving and astronomical boffin-ery, we set off south across the flats of the Salar de Atacama, a great, flat, dry, bright expanse of saltiness where we ended up, rather incongruously, at a bright blue lagoon, filled with birds.

Most obvious were the flamingos, with flocks of elegant Andean Flamingos feeding close to the shore, pairs of bright pink Chilean Flamingos flying overhead as they commuted to and from a distant pool, and a pair of immature James's (or Puna) Flamingos feeding close to the start of the trail.

Amongst the flamingos were large numbers of Wilson's Phalaropes, probably more than 300, spinning around on the water surface, while Baird's Sandpipers fed on the shore, often at ridiculously close range, and we found a single Least Sandpiper, somewhat out of range.

Elegant Andean Avocets and scuttling Puna Plovers were both present with newly-hatched youngsters, tiny balls of fluff totally unphased by the nearby humans, and equally bold were the lizards, *Liolaemus fabiani*, endemic to these salt-encrusted lagoon margins.

We stayed at the Chaxa Lagoon until the sun dipped below the horizon, painting the mountains behind us a stunning shade of pink, when we headed back into town for a late dinner.

Cactaceae	<i>Cumulopuntia ignescens</i>	the orangey-spined cushion cactus in the pre-Puna, at the roadside
Fabaceae	<i>Prosopis tamarugo</i>	<b>Tamarugo.</b> Common tree in the oasis, and planted outside of town
Fabaceae	<i>Geoffroea decorticans</i>	

### 7<sup>th</sup> October. Los Flamencos National Park: Lagunas Miskanti and Miniques, Aguas Calientes

We set off southwards once again, skirting the Salar de Atacama before climbing up into the altiplano.

This area of the desert had heavy rains earlier in the year, with a couple of diversions around washed out bridges evidence of the power of the waters. More beneficial results of the rains was the flowering of roadside vegetation, and we stopped to get a closer look at this 'flowering desert', dominated by the deep red of *Cistanthe amaranthoides*, along with several patches of the beautiful blue lupin *Lupinus oreophilus*, and another very friendly lizard, this time *Liolaemus constanzae*.

After our obligatory photo stop at the Tropic of Capricorn, and a comfort break/retail stop at the village of Socaire, with its photogenic church and terraced hillsides, we climbed up onto the altiplano of the Los Flamencos National Park, where we began to scan for life...

A photostop to enjoy the scenic grasslands of *Stipa* and *Festuca* revealed an extensive colony of the Highland Tuco-tuco, with a distant Culpeo hunting for these subterranean rodents.

Nearby a trio of Puna Tinamou were feeding close to the road, before we turned a corner and (finally) found our main target of the day: a herd of beautiful Vicuña, the smallest extant Camelids, much more elegant than their larger cousins the Guanacos of earlier in the trip. The male stood sentinel on a rock, whilst his family browsed on the vegetation as they moved slowly past us, all stopping to use the same latrine spot as they went...

Climbing higher, up to over 4000m asl, we reached the twin lakes of Miskanti and Miniques, where we had our picnic lunch at a viewpoint overlooking the blue waters, home to a colony of the impressive Horned Coot. The total Chilean population is thought to number no more than 620 birds, and this is one of the two main nest sites for this Near Threatened species.

After lunch, we headed back to the main road and continued southwards for some more kilometres, stopping at the 'Piedras Rojas' viewpoint looking out over the amazing colours of a salt lake and the pink mountains behind, with the

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

Argentine border just beyond. A Great Yellow Finch joined us as we enjoyed the view, and after a couple of 'near misses', we finally found a trio of Mountain Vizcachas sunbathing amongst the rocks.

From here, it was time to turn round and head back to San Pedro.

Boraginaceae	<i>Tiquilia atacamensis</i>	Small purple-flowered, mat plant in the desert
Fabaceae	<i>Lupinus oreophilus</i>	
Montiaceae	<i>Cistanthe amaranthoides</i>	The deep dark red 'flower' in large patches across the desert
Montiaceae	<i>Cistanthe cf salsoloides</i>	The taller, pink flower in the desert
Malvaceae	<i>Tarasa operculata</i>	The tall, grey-leaved plant with pale purple flowers
Verbenaceae	<i>Aloysia deserticola</i>	= <i>Acantholippia</i> , the twiggy plant with papery flowers

### 8<sup>th</sup> October. El Tatio Geyser Field, Lago Putana, Machuca wetlands, 'cactus valley', Valley of the Moon

All too soon, the next day began with a very early start as we headed off north from San Pedro along unmetalled roads leading high up onto the altiplano. The sky was just starting to brighten as we reached our highest point of the trip, travelling over a pass at 4600m asl, before dropping a little into the 'caldera' at El Tatio. Here, the reason for our early start became clear, with the steam and bubbling water of the world's third largest, and highest altitude geyser field filling the caldera.

We explored the various jets, cauldrons and steam vents until the sun began to appear above the surrounding mountains, when we retreated to the warmth of the bus for our picnic breakfast. The car park was home to numerous Red-backed and Plumbeous Sierra Finches and a few Andean Gulls, ever hopeful that they might be able to share in the breakfast.

As the sun warmed the slope above us, the Mountain Vizcachas appeared on the rocky ledges, at least ten of them sitting out in the sunshine, meditating zen-like as they heated up enough to stretch, yawn and bounce away.

While most of the other tourist buses headed off to the 'aguas calientes' hot baths, we set off slowly back down towards San Pedro, passing numerous small herds of browsing Vicuñas before, finally, in the distance on a barren plain, we found a pair of two-legged browsers: Puna Rheas, picking their way slowly across the altiplano.

Around the corner, and we stopped at the 'bofedales' below the Putana volcano, which were alive with birds: Andean Goose, Puna Teal, Crested Duck and the beautiful red-legged Giant Coot were all much in evidence, with Baird's Sandpipers probing the muddy margins and a handful of quiet Yellow-billed Teal hiding in the margins. Andean Negrito, Cream-winged and White-winged Cinclodes and Cordilleran Canastero all put in appearances close at hand.

Lunch was in the village of Machuca, with goat's cheese empanadas and grilled llama skewers, while Greenish Yellow Finch and Cordilleran Canastero visited their nests in the roof.

A little way out of the village, and the roadside lagoon was home to large numbers of flamingos, with both Chilean and Andean present, along with our sixth species of coot in the form of Andean (or Slate-coloured) Coots. A surprise amongst them were a handful of larger birds, two pairs of Horned Coots, building nests at the far side of the water.

Our final stop of the morning was a 'cactus valley', where our final two species of cactus for the trip included the spectacular columns of *Trichocereus atacamensis*.

We spent the late afternoon indulging in some retail therapy in San Pedro, before a visit to the 'Valley of the Moon' as the sun set.

Cactaceae	<i>Trichocereus atacamensis</i>	Large, columnar cactus in 'cactus valley'
Cactaceae	<i>Maihueniopsis glomerata</i>	The 'cushion' cactus, filled with sand, in 'cactus valley'

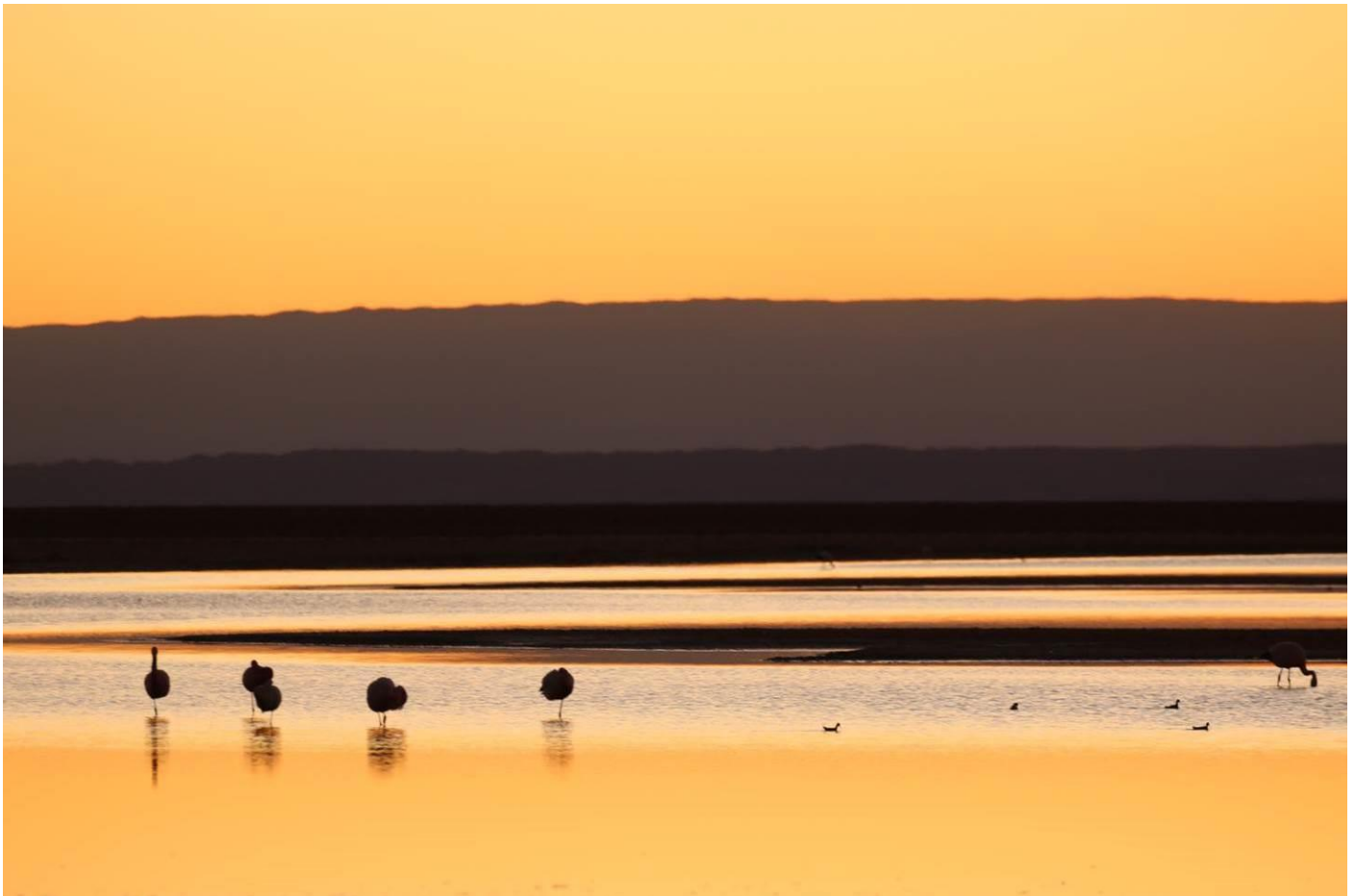
## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

### 9<sup>th</sup> October. Back to Santiago

One last drive through the desert landscapes of the Atacama took us to Calama airport, where we bade a very fond farewell to Rudolpho, and wished him 'buenos y seguros viajes' for his long drive back to Santiago.

Our journey took us slightly less time than his would, and by mid-afternoon we were landing back in Chile's capital, where this time it was the turn of Claudio to receive the hugs, sending him on his way down south to a snowy Punta Arenas.

And from there, it was just a waiting game before our flights back to the UK next day.



## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

### CACTACEAE

There is a really useful 'Field Guide to the Native Cactuses of Chile' available online at [issuu.com/terranoide/cact\\_\\_ceas\\_nativas\\_de\\_chile\\_-\\_gu\\_\\_a](http://issuu.com/terranoide/cact__ceas_nativas_de_chile_-_gu__a)

*Copiapoa cinerea* ssp *columna-alba*

*Copiapoa cinerescens*

*Copiapoa coquimbana*

*Copiapoa gigantea*

*Copiapoa fiedleriana*

*Copiapoa echinoides*

*Copiapoa dealbata*

*Copiapoa grandiflora*

*Copiapoa serpentisulcata*

*Copiapoa humilis*

**Least Concern**

**Endangered** (stable)

**Least Concern**

**Least Concern** (treated by IUCN as ssp of *C. cinerea* ssp.) = *C. haseltoniana*

**Endangered** (decreasing) = *C. coquimbana* var *Fiedleriana*

**Near Threatened** (decreasing)

**Least Concern** (stable)

**Endangered** (population trend unknown)

**Endangered** (decreasing)

**Near Threatened** (stable)

*Cumulopuntia sphaerica*

*Cumulopuntia ignescens*

*Eriocyce aurata*

*Eriocyce confinis*

*Eriocyce chilensis*

Frey Jorge NP: yellow flowers

Around San Pedro, = *C. boliviana* ssp *ignescens*

Barrell cactus, Fray Jorge NP

**Vulnerable** (decreasing) Cerise flowers, Quebrada El Leon

**Critically Endangered** (decreasing)

Large plants at Los Molles. Small, globular plants at Pichidangui

On the penguin island, off from Cachagua

**Vulnerable** (stable) Small *Eriocyce*, not in flower, eg Paposo Gorge

*Eriocyce subgibbosa*

*Eriocyce taltalensis*

*Eulychnia breviflora*

*Eulychnia castanea*

*Eulychnia acida*

*Eulychnia iquiquensis*

*Trichocereus chiloensis* ssp *chiloensis*

*Trichocereus chiloensis* ssp *littoralis*

*Trichocereus atacamensis*

*Miqueliopuntia miquelii*

*Maihueniopsis glomerata* (= *M. camachoii*)

Llanos de Challe

= Los Molles

Frey Jorge NP

eg Paposo Gorge

In the central region

Los Molles

**Near Threatened** (decreasing). Near San Pedro

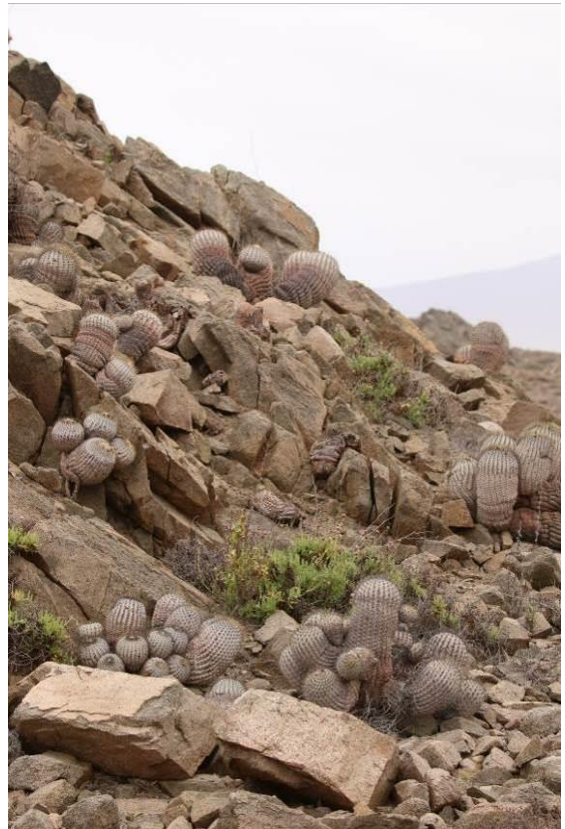
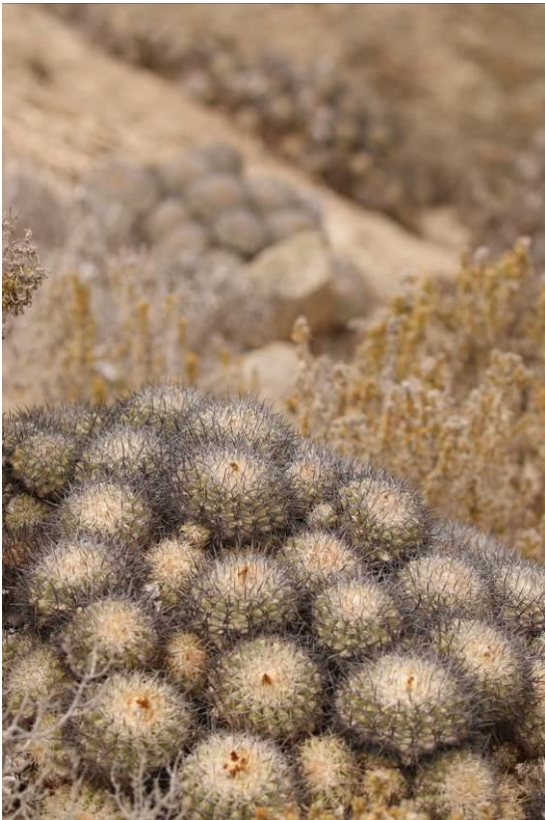
Near Huasco

the cushion-forming cactus in 'cactus valley', near San Pedro



Above: *Eriocyce chilensis* (left) and *Eriocyce confinis* (right)

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



### **Cacti of Chile: Copiapoas**

Clockwise, from top left:

*Copiapoa cinerea* ssp. *columna alba*; *C. dealbata*; *C. gigantea* (= *C. haseltoniana*); *C. serpentisculcata*

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



### Cacti of Chile

Clockwise, from top left:

*Cumulopuntia sphaerica*; *Eulychnia castanea*; *Miqueliopuntia miquelii*; *Trichocereus atacamensis*

# Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

## BIRDS

END = endemic to Chile. INT = introduced, non-native species.

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>BIRDS</b>																	
<b>Family Rheidae (Rheas)</b>																	
	Puna Rhea	<i>Rhea tarapacensis</i> <b>Near Threatened</b> Recently 'split' from Darwin's Rhea (when lumped, called Lesser Rhea)															X
<b>Family Tinamidae (Tinamous)</b>																	
	Chilean Tinamou	<i>Nothoprocta perdicaria</i>					X										
	Puna Tinamou	<i>Tinamotis pentlandii</i>													X		
<b>Family Odontophoridae (New World Quails)</b>																	
INT	California Quail	<i>Callipepla californica</i>	X	X	X												
<b>Family Anatidae (Wildfowl)</b>																	
	Coscoroba Swan	<i>Coscoroba coscoroba</i>		X		X			X								
	Black-necked Swan	<i>Cygnus melancoryphus</i>							X								
	Andean Goose	<i>Oressochen melanoptera</i>														X	
	Crested Duck	<i>Lophonetta specularioides</i>													X	X	
	Yellow-billed Pintail	<i>Anas georgica</i>		X		X			X								
	Yellow-billed Teal	<i>Anas flavirostris</i> We saw two subspecies: the lowland 'Speckled Teal' ( <i>A. f. flavirostris</i> ) on 28 <sup>th</sup> and 1 <sup>st</sup> . and the Andean 'Sharp-winged Teal' ( <i>A. f. oxyptera</i> ) on 8 <sup>th</sup> .				X			X							X	
	White-cheeked Pintail	<i>Anas bahamensis</i>				X											
	Puna Teal	<i>Spatula puna</i>												X		X	
	Cinnamon Teal	<i>Spatula cyanoptera</i>				X			X								
	Chiloe Wigeon	<i>Mareca sibilatrix</i>		X		X			X								
	Lake Duck	<i>Oxyura vittata</i>		X													
<b>Family Podicipedidae (Grebes)</b>																	
	Pied-billed Grebe	<i>Podilymbus podiceps</i>	X	X													
	White-tufted Grebe	<i>Rollandia rolland</i>		X													
	Northern Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps juninensis</i> <b>Near Threatened</b> Recently 'split' from Southern Silvery Grebe (when lumped, as Silvery Grebe)													X	X	
	Southern Silvery Grebe	<i>Podiceps occipitalis</i>		X					X								
	Great Grebe	<i>Podiceps major</i>							X	X							
<b>Family Phoenicopteridae (Flamingos)</b>																	
	Chilean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopus chilensis</i> <b>Near Threatened</b>							X					X		X	
	Andean Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopus andinus</i> <b>Vulnerable</b>												X	X	X	
	Puna Flamingo	<i>Phoenicopus jamesi</i> <b>Near Threatened</b> = James's Flamingo												X			
<b>Family Columbidae (Pigeons)</b>																	
	Feral Pigeon/Rock Dove	<i>Columba livia</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Chilean Pigeon	<i>Patagioenas araucana</i>			X	X											
	Eared Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X	
	West Peruvian Dove	<i>Zenaidura macroura</i>					H	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
	Picui Ground-Dove	<i>Columbina picui</i>	X		X	X	X	X									
	Golden-spotted Ground-Dove	<i>Metriopelia aymara</i>													X		
<b>Family Caprimulgidae (Nightjars)</b>																	
	Lesser Band-winged Nightjar	<i>Systellura decussatus</i> = Tschudi's Nightjar, this paler, desert form has been recently split from the widespread Greater Band-winged Nightjar (when lumped, known as Band-winged Nightjar)										X					

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
	<b>Family Trochilidae (Hummingbirds)</b>																
	Giant Hummingbird	<i>Patagonas gigas</i>			X	X	X	X	X								
	Oasis Hummingbird	<i>Rhodopsis vesper</i>							X	X	X	X	X				
	<b>Family Rallidae (Rails)</b>																
	Plumbeous Rail	<i>Pardirallus sanguinolentus</i>				H			X								
	Spot-flanked Gallinule	<i>Gallinula melanops</i>	X														
	White-winged Coot	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i>		X													
	Red-gartered Coot	<i>Fulica armillata</i>		X					X								
	Red-fronted Coot	<i>Fulica rufifrons</i>							X								
	Andean Coot	<i>Fuica ardesiaca</i>														X	
	Giant Coot	<i>Fulica gigantea</i>														X	
	Horned Coot	<i>Fulica cornuta</i>													X	X	
	<b>Near Threatened</b>																
	<b>Family Spheniscidae (Penguins)</b>																
	Humboldt Penguin	<i>Spheniscus humboldtii</i>		X								X					
	<b>Vulnerable</b>																
	<b>Family Procellariidae (Petrels and Shearwaters)</b>																
	Peruvian Diving-Petrel	<i>Pelecanoides garnoti</i>									X	X					
	<b>Endangered</b>																
	<b>Family Hydrobatidae (Storm Petrels)</b>																
	Elliot's Storm Petrel	<i>Oceanites gracilis</i>										X					
	<b>Family Threskiornithidae (Ibises)</b>																
	Black-faced Ibis	<i>Theristicus melanopis</i> Formerly lumped with Andean Ibis ( <i>T branickii</i> ) of Ecuador and Peru, and Buff-necked Ibis ( <i>T caudatus</i> ) of lowland South America						X	X								
	<b>Family Ardeidae (Hérons)</b>																
	American Great Egret	<i>Casmerodius egretta</i> Often lumped as Great White Egret		X					X								
	Snowy Egret	<i>Egretta thula</i>		X					X								
	Cattle Egret	<i>Bubulcus ibis</i>		X			X	X									
	Cocoi Heron	<i>Ardea cocoi</i>							X								
	Black-crowned Night Heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax obscurus</i>		X		X			X								
	<b>Family Pelecanidae (Pelicans)</b>																
	Peruvian Pelican	<i>Pelecanus thagus</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				
	<b>Near Threatened</b>																
	<b>Family Sulidae (Gannets and Boobies)</b>																
	Peruvian Booby	<i>Sula variegata</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				
	<b>Family Phalacrocoracidae (Cormorants and Shags)</b>																
	Neotropic Cormorant	<i>Nannopterum brasiliensis</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Red-legged Cormorant	<i>Poikilocarbo gaimardi</i>		X		X		X		X	X	X					
	<b>Near Threatened</b>																
	Guanay Cormorant	<i>Leucocarbo bougainvilliorum</i>		X				X									
	<b>Near Threatened</b>																
	<b>Family Haematopidae (Oystercatchers)</b>																
	Blackish Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus ater</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X					
	American Oystercatcher	<i>Haematopus palliatus</i>		X				X	X	X	X						
	<b>Family Recurvirostridae (Avocets and Stilts)</b>																
	White-backed Stilt	<i>Himantopus melanurus</i> Often lumped as Black-winged Stilt		X													
	Andean Avocet	<i>Recurvirostra andina</i>												X		X	
	<b>Family Charadriidae (Plovers)</b>																
	Southern Lapwing	<i>Vanellus chilensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X							
	Snowy Plover	<i>Charadrius nivosus</i> Formerly lumped with Kentish Plover									X						
	Puna Plover	<i>Charadrius alticola</i>												X		X	

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
	<b>Family Thinocoridae (Seedsnipes)</b>																
	Grey-breasted Seedsnipe	<i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i>														X	
	Least Seedsnipe	<i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i>				X											
	<b>Family Scolopacidae (Sandpipers)</b>																
	Greater Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa melanoleuca</i>						X									
	Lesser Yellowlegs	<i>Tringa flavipes</i>				X											
	Hudsonian Whimbrel	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> Often lumped as Whimbrel	X		X		X	X	X	X	X						
	Ruddy Turnstone	<i>Arenaria interpres</i>	X					X	X	X							
	Sanderling	<i>Calidris alba</i>						X		X							
	Baird's Sandpiper	<i>Calidris bairdii</i>				X		X						X		X	
	Semipalmated Sandpiper	<i>Calidris semipalmatus</i>				X											
	Least Sandpiper	<i>Calidris minutus</i>												X			
	Wilson's Phalarope	<i>Phalaropus tricolor</i>												X		X	
	<b>Family Laridae (Gulls, Terns and Skimmers)</b>																
	Kelp Gull	<i>Larus dominicanus</i>		X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Belcher's Gull	<i>Larus belcheri</i>								X	X	X	X				
	Grey Gull	<i>Leucophaeus modestus</i>		X						X	X	X	X				
	Brown-hooded Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus maculipennis</i>	X														
	Andean Gull	<i>Chroicocephalus serranus</i>												X	X	X	
	South American Tern	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i>						X			X						
	Inca Tern	<i>Larosterna inca</i> <b>Near Threatened</b>	X								X	X					
	<b>Family Strigidae (Owls)</b>																
	Magellanic Horned Owl	<i>Bubo magellanicus</i> Formerly lumped with Great Horned Owl					X										
	Burrowing Owl	<i>Athene cunicularia</i>						X									
	Austral Pygmy Owl	<i>Glaucidium nanum</i>			X												
	<b>Family Cathartidae (New World Vultures)</b>																
	Turkey Vulture	<i>Cathartes aura</i>		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
	Black Vulture	<i>Coragyps atratus</i>		X													
	<b>Family Accipitridae (Hawks and Eagles)</b>																
	White-tailed Kite	<i>Elanus leucurus</i>						X									
	Cinereous Harrier	<i>Circus cinereus</i>				X	X										
	Harris's Hawk	<i>Parabuteo unicinctus</i>	X		X												
	Variable Hawk	<i>Geranoaetus polyosoma</i> The form found in the High Andes and Puna (seen on 7 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> ) sometimes split at Puna Hawk <i>G. poechiloichrous</i>	X	X	X	X		X				X			X	X	X
	Black-chested Buzzard-Eagle	<i>Geranoaetus melanoleucus</i>			X	X											
	<b>Family Picidae (Woodpeckers)</b>																
	Striped Woodpecker	<i>Veniliornis lignarius</i>			X	X	X										
	<b>Family Falconidae (Falcons and Caracaras)</b>																
	Southern Caracara	<i>Caracara plancus</i>										X					
	Mountain Caracara	<i>Phalcoboenus megalopterus</i>									X				X		
	Chimango Caracara	<i>Milvago chimango</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
	American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius</i>	X		X		X	X									
	<b>Family Psittacidae (Parrots)</b>																
	Monk Parakeet	<i>Myiopsitta monachus</i>	X														
	<b>Family Rhinocryptidae (Tapaculos)</b>																
END	Moustached Turca	<i>Pteroptochos megapodius</i>			X		X										
END	White-throated Tapaculo	<i>Sclorchilus albicollis</i>					X										
	<b>Family Furnariidae (Ovenbirds)</b>																
	Common Miner	<i>Geositta cunicularia</i>				X		X									
	Puna Miner	<i>Geositta punensis</i>													X		
	Rufous-banded Miner	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i>							X	X		X					

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
	Scale-throated Earthcreeper	<i>Upucerthia dumetaria</i>						X	X								
END	Seaside Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes nigrofumosus</i> Sometimes lumped with Surf Cinclodes (=Peruvian Seaside Cinclodes)		X		X						X					
	Dark-bellied Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i>							X	X							
	Cream-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes albiventris</i>														X	
	Buff-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i> Cream-winged and Buff-winged both formerly lumped with Chestnut-winged Cinclodes <i>C. albidiventris</i> , as Bar-winged Cinclodes.		X		X			X								
	Grey-flanked Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes oustaleti</i>		X													
	White-winged Cinclodes	<i>Cinclodes atacamensis</i>														X	
	Thorn-tailed Rayadito	<i>Aphrastura spinicauda</i>			X												
	Plain-mantled Tit Spinetail	<i>Leptasthenura aegithaloides</i>			X				X		X	X	X				
	Cordilleran Canastero	<i>Asthenes modesta</i>														X	
	Dusky-tailed Canastero	<i>Pseudasthenes humicola</i>			H												
<b>Family Cotingidae (Cotingas)</b>																	
	Rufous-tailed Plantcutter	<i>Phytotoma rara</i>		X													
<b>Family Tyrannidae (Tyrants)</b>																	
	White-tailed Shrike-Tyrant	<i>Agriornis andicola</i> <b>Vulnerable</b>													X		
	Rufous-naped Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i>										X			X	X	
	Cinereous Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola cinerea</i>													X		
	Spot-billed Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i>								X	X	X					
	Dark-faced Ground-Tyrant	<i>Muscisaxicola macloviana</i>						X	X	X							
	Austral Negrito	<i>Lessonia oreas</i>				X			X								
	Andean Negrito	<i>Lessonia rufa</i>														X	
	Spectacled Tyrant	<i>Hymenops perspicillata</i>				X											
	Fire-eyed Diucon	<i>Xolmis pyrope</i>		X	X	X	X										
	Chilean Elaenia	<i>Elaenia chilensis</i> Often lumped with non-migratory White-crested <i>E. albiceps</i> and Peruvian Elaenias <i>E. modesta</i>			X		X										
	Tufted Tit-Tyrant	<i>Anairetes parulus</i>	X		X		X		X	X							
<b>Family Hirundinidae (Swallows and Martins)</b>																	
	Chilean Swallow	<i>Tachycineta meyeni</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
	Blue-and-white Swallow	<i>Pygochelidon cyanoleuca</i>		X										X	X	X	
	Barn Swallow	<i>Hirundo rustica</i>				X							X		X		
<b>Family Troglodytidae (Wrens)</b>																	
	Southern House Wren	<i>Troglodytes musculus</i>			X				X		X	X					
<b>Family Turdidae (Thrushes)</b>																	
	Austral Thrush	<i>Turdus falcklandii</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
	Chiguano Thrush	<i>Turdus chiguano</i>												X	X	X	
<b>Family Mimidae (Mockingbirds and Thrashers)</b>																	
	Chilean Mockingbird	<i>Mimus tenca</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X									
<b>Family Motacillidae (Pipits and Wagtails)</b>																	
	Correndera Pipit	<i>Anthus correndera</i>				X											
<b>Family Thraupidae (Tanagers and relatives)</b>																	
	(Misto) Grassland Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis luteola luteiventris</i>				X											
	Greenish Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis olivascens</i>										X	X	X	X	X	
	Greater Yellow-Finch	<i>Sicalis auriventris</i>													X		
	Grey-hooded Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus gayi</i>								X		X					
	Black-hooded Sierra-Finch	<i>Phrygilus atriceps</i>														X	
	Plumbeous Sierra-Finch	<i>Geospizopsis unicolor</i>														X	
	Red-backed Sierra-Finch	<i>Ephippiospingus dorsalis</i>														X	
	Mourning Sierra-Finch	<i>Rhopospina fruticeti</i>			X	X	X	X									
	Band-tailed Sierra-Finch	<i>Rhopospina alaudinus</i>				X						X					
	Common Diuca-Finch	<i>Diuca diuca</i>			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

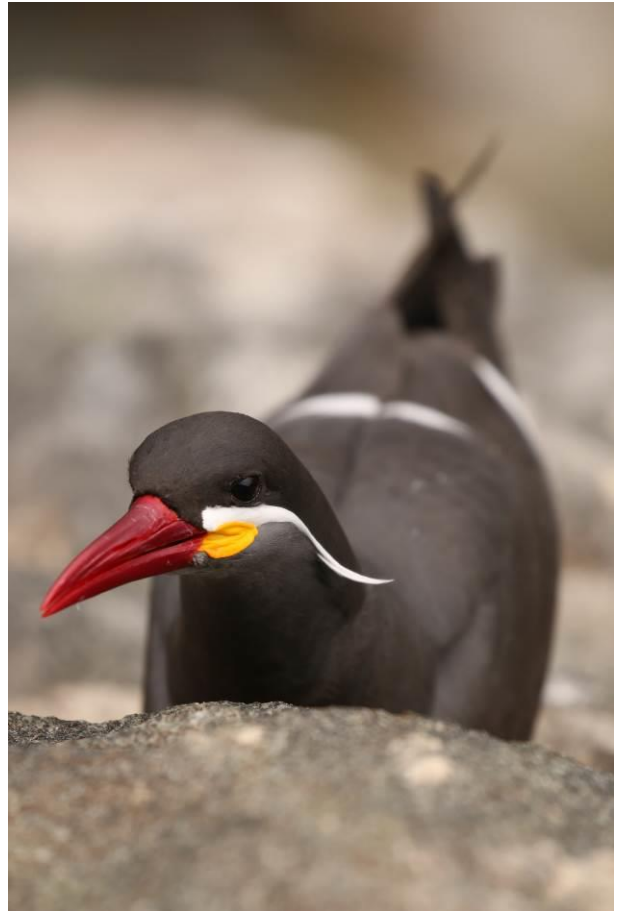
	ENGLISH NAME	LATIN NAME	25 <sup>th</sup>	26 <sup>th</sup>	27 <sup>th</sup>	28 <sup>th</sup>	29 <sup>th</sup>	30 <sup>th</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>	2 <sup>nd</sup>	3 <sup>rd</sup>	4 <sup>th</sup>	5 <sup>th</sup>	6 <sup>th</sup>	7 <sup>th</sup>	8 <sup>th</sup>	9 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Family Passerellidae (American Sparrows)</b>																	
	Rufous-collared Sparrow	<i>Zonotrichia capensis</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Passeridae (Old World Sparrows)</b>																	
INT	House Sparrow	<i>Passer domesticus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
<b>Family Fringillidae (Finches)</b>																	
	Black-chinned Siskin	<i>Spinus barbatus</i>			X				X								
<b>Family Icteridae (New World Blackbirds and Orioles)</b>																	
	Austral Blackbird	<i>Curaeus curaeus</i>	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
	Yellow-winged Blackbird	<i>Agelaius thilius</i>		X		X	X		X								
	Shiny Cowbird	<i>Molothrus bonariensis</i>							X								
	Long-tailed Meadowlark	<i>Sturnella loyca</i>		X	X	X	X	X	X								

148 spp

<b>MAMMALS</b>																	
	South American Sea Lion	<i>Otaria byronia</i>		X		D				X	X	X					
	Bottle-nosed Dolphin	<i>Tursiops truncatus</i>		X													
	Marine Otter	<i>Lontra felina</i>		X						X	X						
<b>Endangered (decreasing)</b>																	
	Chilla Fox	<i>Lycalopex griseus</i>						X									
	Culpeo Fox	<i>Lycalopex culpaeus</i>			S		X								X		
	Guanaco	<i>Lama guanicoe</i>						X	X		H						
	Vicuña	<i>Vicugna vicugna</i>													X	X	
	Mountain Viscacha	<i>Lagidium viscacia</i>													X	X	
	Tawny Tuco-tuco	<i>Ctenomys fulvus</i>													S		
END	Degu	<i>Octodon degus</i>			X												
END	Coastal Degu	<i>Octodon lunatus</i>					X										
<b>Near Threatened (decreasing)</b>																	
END	Coruro	<i>Spalacopus cyanus</i>	S	S		S	X	S									
	Coypu	<i>Myocastor coypus</i>	S														
INT	Brown Hare	<i>Lepus europaeus</i>			S		X		X								
INT	European Rabbit	<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>						X									
INT	Feral Donkey	<i>Equus africanus asinus</i>												X	X		

<b>REPTILES</b>																	
END	Chilean Long-tailed Snake	<i>Philodryas chamissonis</i>				X											
END	Chilean Short-tailed Snake	<i>Tachymenis chilensis</i>								X							
END	Chilean Marked Gecko	<i>Garthia gaudichaudii</i>						X	X			X					
END		<i>Liolaemus tenuis</i>	X		X												
END		<i>Liolaemus fuscus</i>	X			X											
END		<i>Liolaemus lemniscatus</i>	X		X												
END		<i>Liolaemus monticola</i>			X												
END		<i>Liolaemus zapallarensis</i>				X											
END		<i>Liolaemus nitidus</i>				X											
END		<i>Liolaemus silvai</i>						X									
END		<i>Liolaemus platei</i>								X	X	X					
END		<i>Liolaemus nigromaculatus</i>								X	X						
END		<i>Liolaemus fabiani</i>												X			
END		<i>Liolaemus constanzae</i>													X	X	
END	Atacama Lava Lizard	<i>Microlophus atacamensis</i>							X	X							
END	Chilean False Monitor	<i>Callopistes maculatus</i>										X					

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



Clockwise, from top left: Andean Flamingo, Inca Tern, Vicuña and Chilla Fox

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists



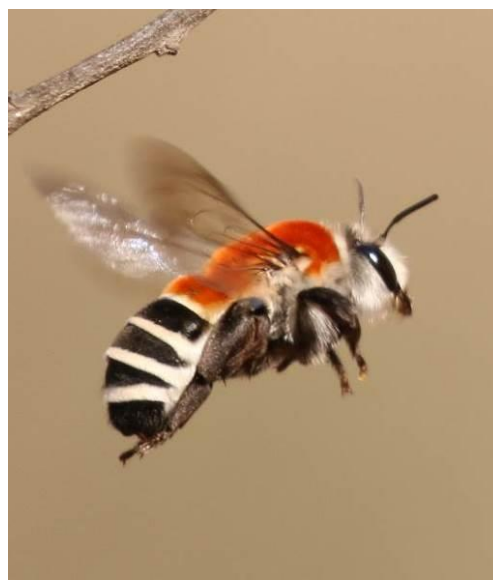
### Chile's Endemic Lizards

Clockwise, from top left:

*Callopistes maculatus*, *Liolaemus zapallarensis*, *L. fabiani*, *L. tenuis*, *L. platei* and *Microlophus atacamensis*

## Chile 2019: trip report and species lists

<b>BEEES</b>		
	<i>Nothanthidium cf rudolphi</i>	Rio Clarillo, 26 <sup>th</sup> . Black and white striped abdomen, red legs
	<i>Megachile euzona</i>	Rio Clarillo, 26 <sup>th</sup> . Black bee with a single creamy stripe across the abdomen
	<i>Centris cineraria</i>	Rio Clarillo, 26 <sup>th</sup> . Fluffy grey thorax, black abdomen: flying panda.
	<i>Epiclopus cf lendlianus</i>	Rio Clarillo, 26 <sup>th</sup> . Fluffy grey thorax, black abdomen with grey band at base. A cuckoo of <i>Centris cineraria</i>
	<i>Caupolicana flavicollis</i>	The 'friendly' bee, orange thorax and black&white striped abdomen, feeding on <i>Geoffroea</i> , Rio Copiapo
	<i>Isepeolus sp.</i>	The 'blue eyed' bee at Cachagua, a cuckoo.
<b>BUTTERFLIES</b>		
	Dusky Hairstreak, <i>Pseudolucia chilensis</i>	26 <sup>th</sup> . Small brown 'copper', on the <i>Adesmia</i> at Rio Clarillo
	Pipevine Swallowtail, <i>Battus polydamus</i>	Chile's largest butterfly, and only swallowtail. La Campana NP.
	Western Painted Lady, <i>Vanessa carye</i>	One at Los Molles
	Dusky Grizzled Skipper, <i>Pyrgus fides</i>	



Left to Right:  
*Epiclopus cf lendlianus*, *Isepeolus sp* and *Caupolicana flavicollis*