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James, W. S.

A new list of Chilean birds.

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A NEW LIST
OF
CHILIAN BIRDS

COMPILED BY THE LATE
HARRY BERKELEY JAMES, F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.G.S.

WITH A PREFACE

BY
P. L. SCLATER, M.A., PH.D., F.R.S.

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P R E F A C E.

My much esteemed friend the late Harry Berkeley James and I had some time ago formed a plan to prepare a work on the Birds of Chili, a subject in which he took very great interest, as a sort of companion volume to that on 'Argentine Ornithology' by Mr. W. H. Hudson and myself.

In furtherance of this object, in the beginning of the present year James proceeded to compile from our MSS. a new list of the Birds of Chili as a basis for future work. Several appointments made to meet and settle this list were frustrated by James's serious illness, and at the time of his death (on the 22nd of July last) the list still remained in type, awaiting final revision. This revision, at the request of Mrs. James, I have now had the melancholy satisfaction of completing. In offering it, on behalf of Mrs. James, to his companions of the British Ornithologists' Union I think that I cannot do better than preface it with a short biography of our deceased associate.

Harry Berkeley James was born on the 9th of March, 1846, at Walsall, Staffordshire, in the house of his father Mr. Frank James of the same place, and was educated at Springhill School, Southampton. In 1867 he went out to South America as Clerk in the house of Messrs. Gunston and Edmundson, of

Valparaiso. After four years' work at Valparaiso he entered the mercantile house of Messrs. Anthony Gibbs & Co., and was appointed manager of one of their large Nitrate establishments, called La Limeña, near Iquique, then in Peru, but since annexed to Chili. After four years' residence in this establishment, which is situated on the high ground of the interior, about thirty miles inland, he resigned his post and went into business as a merchant at the port of Iquique. On May 9th, 1877, the frightful earthquake, which ruined a great part of that town, took place. This was followed, as is usual in such cases, by a huge seismic wave, which completed the destruction commenced by the earthquake. James was as nearly as possible drowned by the cataclysm; he was immersed waist-high in water, and narrowly escaped by running up to some higher land. His house at Iquique and all its contents were carried into the sea, and he lost every thing he possessed there except the clothes that he was wearing. The site of the house was so completely cleared that after the flood was over it could not be distinguished from the rest of the beach.

In 1878 James made a journey into the interior of Peru, starting from Lima by the Oroya railway, and penetrated on mule-back, by a rough and dangerous route, as far as Chanchamayo. During this excursion, besides making general observations on the natural history of the country, he collected a large series of Lepidoptera, to which group he at that time paid special attention. In April 1879 war was declared between Peru and Chili, and in the following October, business being at a standstill, James left Iquique for England, making a short stay in the West Indies on his way home.

Upon his return to England, James spent several months on a collecting-tour in Sutherlandshire, and in October 1880 married Miss Lucy Constance Clarke, the daughter of a near neighbour in Staffordshire.

Early in 1881, accompanied by his wife, James returned to his business at Iquique; but, owing to other claims on his attention and to the unattractive character of the surrounding country, was able to do very little in the way of natural history. Two years later, however, on moving to a country-house (called Las Salinas) in the neighbourhood of Valparaiso, he found himself in a better position for his favourite pursuit. Here he began his collection of Chilian birds, which were sought for both round his home and in the neighbouring Cordilleras. To these he made frequent expeditions, often camping out for nights together in order to effect a more complete exploration of the surrounding ranges. Besides birds and their eggs, James also collected butterflies, moths, beetles, and other insects.

In 1885 James prepared and printed a pamphlet of 16 pages containing a list of the birds of Chili*. In this memoir are arranged in three parallel columns (1) the scientific names of Chilian birds adopted by me in my 'List of Chilian Birds' published in 1867, (2) the names employed in the Santiago Museum, and (3) the corresponding vernacular names used by the natives.

In 1886 James returned finally to England, having realized largely by the nitrate trade, in which he had been extensively engaged, and two years later purchased as a residence the well-known property called "The Oaks," near Epsom, in Surrey.

In order to complete his series of Chilian birds James, before he left Valparaiso, had arranged with Carlos Rahner, a German naturalist in the Museum of Santiago, to make a special expedition into the interior of Tarapacá. The bird-skins obtained on this occasion were brought to England, and described by me in the 'Proceedings' of the Zoological

* 'List of Chilian Birds,' compiled by Harry Berkeley James, F.Z.S. Valparaiso, 1885.

Society*. Amongst these a fine novelty was a new three-toed Flamingo, which was dedicated to James as *Phœnicopterus jamesi*.

Again, in 1889, James, acting on my suggestion, sent out another collector, Mr. Ambrose A. Lane, to explore various parts of the Chilian Republic. Mr. Lane first visited Tarapacá†, and afterwards several places in the southern provinces, but was forced to return home before his work was accomplished by the outbreak of the Chilian revolution.

James was attached to the study of Natural History from his boyhood, and took the keenest interest in collecting and observing birds. He was also an excellent horseman, and ardently fond of outdoor sports. He was a Fellow of the Linnean, Zoological, and Royal Geographical Societies, and was elected a Member of the British Ornithologists' Union in 1886. He died at his home in Surrey on the 22nd July, 1892. All his collections of birds and eggs have been placed in the British Museum.

I may add that I still hope to be able to complete and publish the "Revised Catalogue of the Birds of Chili," which was intended to be my special share in the projected "Chilian Ornithology," but that the want of the field-notes and information which only personal observation can supply will render it almost impossible for me unassisted to carry out our original scheme of a complete account of this interesting Avifauna.

P. L. SCLATER.

3 Hanover Square, London, W.,
November 1st, 1892.

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* See "List of a Collection of Birds from the Province of Tarapacá, Northern Chili," by P. L. Sclater (P. Z. S. 1886, p. 395).

† See article "On a second Collection of Birds from the Province of Tarapacá, Northern Chili," by P. L. Sclater (P. Z. S. 1891, p. 131).

N.B.—The nomenclature and arrangement of the present List are, with few exceptions, the same as those of Sclater and Salvin's 'Nomenclator Avium Neotropicalium' and Sclater and Hudson's 'Argentine Ornithology.' It contains only what the authors believe to be species that have been positively identified as occurring in Chili, and omits all those that are doubtful, or that have been erroneously introduced into previous lists. It includes in its scope all Chili, from the newly-acquired province of Tarapacá on the north to Chiloe on the south, but not the territory of Magellan.

EXPLANATION OF ABEREVIATIONS.

- R. Resident.
O.V. Occasional Visitor.
S.V. Summer Visitor.
W.V. Winter Visitor.

A NEW LIST
OF
CHILIAN BIRDS.

Order I. PASSERES.

Family I. TURDIDÆ.

1. <i>Turdus magellanicus</i> , <i>King</i> .	Zorzal.	R.
2. <i>Turdus fuscater</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		O.V.
3. <i>Turdus chiguanco</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		O.V.
4. <i>Mimus thenca</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Trenca.	R.
5. <i>Mimus triurus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>		O.V.

Family II. TROGLODYTIDÆ.

6. <i>Troglodytes magellanicus</i> , <i>Gould</i> .	Chircan.	R.
7. <i>Cistothorus platensis</i> (<i>Lath.</i>).	Chircan de las vegas.	R.

Family III. MOTACILLIDÆ.

8. <i>Anthus correndera</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Caminante.	R.

Family IV. MNIOTILTIDÆ.

9. *Dendroeca striata* (*Forster*). O.V.

Family V. HIRUNDINIDÆ.

10. <i>Tachycineta meyeri</i> (<i>Bp.</i>).	Golondrina.	R.
11. <i>Atticora cyanoleuca</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).		S.V.
12. <i>Atticora cinerea</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).		Tarapacá.

Family VI. CÆREBIDÆ.

13. *Conirostrum cinereum*, *d'Orb. et Lafr.* Tarapacá.

Family VII. FRINGILLIDÆ.

14. <i>Xenospingus concolor</i> .		Tarapacá.
15. <i>Phrygilus gayi</i> (<i>Eyd. et Gerv.</i>).	Chanchito.	R.
16. <i>Phrygilus aldunatii</i> (<i>Gay</i>).		R.
17. <i>Phrygilus atriceps</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).		R.
18. <i>Phrygilus unicolor</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).	Pajaro plomo.	R.
19. <i>Phrygilus plebeius</i> , <i>Cab.</i>		Tarapacá.
20. <i>Phrygilus alaudinus</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Platero.	R.
21. <i>Phrygilus fruticeti</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Rara negra.	R.
22. <i>Phrygilus coracinus</i> , <i>Scl.</i>		Tarapacá.
23. <i>Diuca grisea</i> (<i>Less.</i>).	Diuca.	R.
24. <i>Zonotrichia pileata</i> (<i>Bodd.</i>).	Chincol.	R.
25. <i>Chrysomitris barbata</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Jilguero.	R.
26. <i>Chrysomitris uropygialis</i> , <i>Scl.</i>	Jilguero corda.	R.
27. <i>Chrysomitris atrata</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).		Tarapacá.
28. <i>Pseudochloris uropygialis</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).		Tarapacá.
29. <i>Pseudochloris aureiventris</i> (<i>Phil. et Landb.</i>).		
	Cherigue corda.	R.
30. <i>Sycalis arvensis</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Cherigue.	R.

Family VIII. ICTERIDÆ.

31. <i>Molothrus bonariensis</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).		O.V.
32. <i>Agelaius thilius</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Trile.	R.
33. <i>Trupialis militaris</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Loica.	R.
34. <i>Curæus aterrimus</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Tordo.	R.

Family IX. TYRANNIDÆ.

35. <i>Agriornis livida</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Mero.	R.
36. <i>Agriornis maritima</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).	Gaicho.	R.
37. <i>Tænioptera pyrope</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Diucon.	R.
38. <i>Lichenops perspicillata</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Runrun.	R.
39. <i>Muscisaxicola albifrons</i> , <i>Tsch.</i>		Tarapacá.
40. <i>Muscisaxicola nigrifrons</i> , <i>Phil. et Landb.</i>		S.V.
41. <i>Muscisaxicola cinerea</i> , <i>Phil. et Landb.</i>		S.V.
42. <i>Muscisaxicola macloviana</i> (<i>Garn.</i>).		R.
43. <i>Muscisaxicola flavinucha</i> , <i>Lafr.</i>		S.V.
44. <i>Muscisaxicola rubricapilla</i> , <i>Phil. et Landb.</i>		S.V.
45. <i>Muscisaxicola rufivertex</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		S.V.
46. <i>Muscisaxicola maculirostris</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		S.V.
47. <i>Centrites niger</i> (<i>Bodd.</i>).	Colejial.	R.
48. <i>Centrites oreas</i> , <i>Scl. et Salv.</i>		Tarapacá.
49. <i>Hapalocercus flaviventris</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		
	Pajaro amarillo.	S.V.
50. <i>Serpophaga parvirostris</i> , <i>Gould.</i>	Viudita.	R.
51. <i>Anæretes parulus</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Torito.	R.
52. <i>Anæretes fernandezianus</i> (<i>Phil.</i>).	Juan Fernandez.	
53. <i>Cyanotis azaræ</i> (<i>Licht.</i>).	Siete colores.	R.
54. <i>Elainea albiceps</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).	Fio.	S.V.

Family X. PHYTOTOMIDÆ.

55. <i>Phytotoma rara</i> , <i>Mol.</i>	Rara.	R.

Family XI. DENDROCOLAPTIDÆ.

56.	<i>Geositta cunicularia</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Caminero.	R.
57.	<i>Geositta frobeeni</i> (<i>Phil. et Landb.</i>).		Tarapacá.
58.	<i>Geositta isabellina</i> (<i>Phil. et Landb.</i>).		R.
59.	<i>Geositta rufipennis</i> (<i>Burm.</i>).	Agachadera.	R.
60.	<i>Upucerthia dumetoria</i> , <i>Geoffr. et d'Orb.</i>		
		Bandarilla.	R.
61.	<i>Upucerthia ruficauda</i> (<i>Meyen.</i>).		Tarapacá.
62.	<i>Upucerthia jelskii</i> (<i>Cab.</i>).		Tarapacá.
63.	<i>Cinclodes nigrifumosus</i> (<i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>).		
		Molinero.	R.
64.	<i>Cinclodes patagonicus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Churrete.	R.
65.	<i>Cinclodes fuscus</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).		R.
66.	<i>Cinclodes bifasciatus</i> , <i>Scl.</i>		Tarapacá.
67.	<i>Henicornis melanura</i> , <i>Gray.</i>		R.
68.	<i>Oxyurus spinicauda</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Comesebo chico.	R.
69.	<i>Oxyurus masafueræ</i> (<i>Phil. et Landb.</i>).		Masafuera I.
70.	<i>Sylviorthorhynchus desmursi</i> , <i>Gay.</i>	Colelargo	R.
		proprietario.	
71.	<i>Phlæocryptes melanops</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Trabajador.	R.
72.	<i>Leptasthenura ægithaloides</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Colilargo.	R.
73.	<i>Siptornis humicola</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Bolaria.	R.
74.	<i>Siptornis modesta</i> (<i>Eyton.</i>).		R.
75.	<i>Siptornis sordida</i> (<i>Less.</i>).	Canastero.	R.
76.	<i>Siptornis anthoides</i> (<i>King.</i>).	Canastero.	R.
77.	<i>Pygarrhicus albigularis</i> (<i>King.</i>).	Comesebo.	R.

Family XII. PTEROPTOCHIDÆ.

78.	<i>Scytalopus magellanicus</i> (<i>Gmel.</i>).	Chircan negro.	R.
79.	<i>Scytalopus obscurus</i> (<i>King.</i>).	Churin.	R.
80.	<i>Pteroptochus rubecula</i> , <i>Kittl.</i>	Tricau.	R.

81. <i>Pteroptochus albicollis</i> , <i>Kittl.</i>	Tapaculo.	R.
82. <i>Hylactes tarnii</i> , <i>King.</i>	Huedhued.	R.
83. <i>Hylactes castaneus</i> (<i>Phil. et Landb.</i>).	Turco castaña.	R.
84. <i>Hylactes megapodius</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Turco.	R.
85. <i>Triptorhinus paradoxus</i> (<i>Kittl.</i>).	Churin cabeza negra.	R.

Order II. MACROCHIRES.

Family XIII. TROCHILIDÆ.

86. <i>Eustephanus galeritus</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).		W.V.
87. <i>Eustephanus fernandensis</i> (<i>King.</i>).	Juan Fernandez.	
88. <i>Eustephanus leyboldi</i> , <i>Gould.</i>	Masafuera I.	
89. <i>Oreotrochilus leucopleurus</i> , <i>Gould.</i>	Picaflor.	R.
90. <i>Patagona gigas</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).		S.V.
91. <i>Rhodopsis atacamensis</i> (<i>Leybold.</i>).		Tarapacá.

Family XIV. CAPRIMULGIDÆ.

92. <i>Stenopsis longirostris</i> , <i>Bp.</i>	Gallina ciega.	R.

Order III. PICI.

Family XV. PICIDÆ.

93. <i>Colaptes rupicola</i> , <i>d'Orb. et Lafr.</i>		Tarapacá.
94. <i>Colaptes pitius</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Pitigue.	R.
95. <i>Dendrocopus lignarius</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Carpintero.	R.
96. <i>Ipocrantor magellanicus</i> (<i>King.</i>).	Carpintero grande.	R.

Order IV. COCCYGES.

Family XVI. **ALCEDINIDÆ.**

97. *Ceryle stellata* (*Meyen*).   Martin pescador. R.

Order V. PSITTACI.

Family XVII. PSITTACIDÆ.

98. <i>Cyanolyseus byroni</i> (<i>Childr.</i>).	Loro.	R.
99. <i>Henicognathus leptorhynchus</i> (<i>King</i>).		
	Choroi.	R.
100. <i>Microsittace ferruginea</i> (<i>Müll.</i>).	Catita.	R.
101. <i>Bolborhynchus aymara</i> , <i>d'Orb.</i>		R.
102. <i>Bolborhynchus rubrirostris</i> (<i>Burm.</i>).		O.V.
103. <i>Bolborhynchus orbignyi</i> (<i>Bp.</i>).		Tarapacá.

Order VI. STRIGES.

Family XVIII. STRIGIDÆ.

104. *Strix flammea* (Linn.).   Lechuza.   R.

Family XIX. BUBONIDÆ.

105. <i>Bubo virginianus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Tucúquere.	R.
106. <i>Speotyto cunicularia</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Piquen.	R.
107. <i>Glaucidium nanum</i> (<i>King</i>).	Chuncho.	R.
108. <i>Asio brachyotus</i> (<i>Forst.</i>).	Ñuco.	R.
109. <i>Syrnium rufipes</i> (<i>King</i>).	Concon.	R.

Order VII. ACCIPITRES.

Family XX. FALCONIDÆ.

110. <i>Circus cinereus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Peuco neble.	R.
111. <i>Circus macropterus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>		O.V.
112. <i>Buteo erythronotus</i> (<i>King</i>).	Aguilucho.	R.
113. <i>Buteo poliosoma</i> (<i>Q. et G.</i>).		O.V.
114. <i>Antenor unicinctus</i> (<i>Temm.</i>).	Peuco.	R.
115. <i>Geranoaëtus melanoleucus</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Aguila.	R.
116. <i>Accipiter chilensis</i> , <i>Ph. et Landb.</i>	Gavilan.	R.
117. <i>Falco peregrinus</i> (<i>Tunst.</i>).	Halcon.	R.
118. <i>Falco fusco-cærulescens</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Perdiguero.	R.
119. <i>Tinnunculus cinnamominus</i> (<i>Sw.</i>).	Cernicula.	R.
120. <i>Elanus leucurus</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Bailarin.	R.
121. <i>Milvago chimango</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Tiuque.	R.
122. <i>Milvago megalopterus</i> (<i>Meyen</i>).		R.
123. <i>Polyborus tharus</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).	Traro.	R.

Family XXI. CATHARTIDÆ.

124. <i>Cathartes aura</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Gallinazo.	R.
125. <i>Cathartes atratus</i> (<i>Bartram</i>).	Jote.	R.
126. <i>Sarcorhamphus gryphus</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Huitre.	R.

Order VIII. STEGANOPODES.

Family XXII. PELECANIDÆ.

127. <i>Pelecanus molinæ</i> , <i>Gray</i> .	Alcatraz.	R.
128. <i>Sula variegata</i> (<i>Tsch.</i>).	Piquero.	R.

Family XXIII. PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

129. <i>Phalacrocorax brasilianus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Pato yeco.	R.
130. <i>Phalacrocorax gaimardi</i> (<i>Garnot</i>).	Lile.	R.

Order IX. HERODIONES.

Family XXIV. ARDEIDÆ.

131. <i>Ardea cocoi</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	Cuca.	O.V.
132. <i>Ardea egretta</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Garza.	R.
133. <i>Ardea candidissima</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Garzeta.	R.
134. <i>Ardetta exilis</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Huaravilla.	R.
135. <i>Nycticorax obscurus</i> , <i>Bp.</i>	Huaravo.	R.

Family XXV. CICONIIDÆ.

136. <i>Euxenura maguari</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Pillo.	O.V.

Family XXVI. PLATALEIDÆ.

137. <i>Plegadis guarauna</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Cuervo.	R.
138. <i>Theristicus caudatus</i> (<i>Bodd.</i>).	Banduria.	R.
139. <i>Ajaja rosea</i> , <i>Reichenb.</i>	Planeta.	R.

Family XXVII. PHÆNICOPTERIDÆ.

140. Phœnicopterus ignipalliatu	(<i>Geoffr. et d'Orb.</i>)	Flamenco.	R.
141. Phœnicopterus andinus, <i>Phil.</i>			R.
142. Phœnicopterus jamesi, <i>Scl.</i>			Tarapacá.

Order X. ANSERES.

Family XXVIII. ANATIDÆ.

143. Bernicla melanoptera, <i>Eyton.</i>	Piuquen.	R.
144. Bernicla dispar, <i>Ph. et Landb.</i>	Gansillo.	R.
145. Bernicla poliocephala, <i>Gray.</i>	Canquen.	W.V.
146. Bernicla antarctica (<i>Gm.</i>).	Caque.	W.V.
147. Cygnus nigricollis (<i>Gm.</i>).	Cigne.	R.
148. Coscoroba candida (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Coscoroba.	R.
149. Heteronetta melanocephala (<i>Vieill.</i>).		
	Pato rinconero.	R.
150. Anas specularis, <i>King.</i>	Pato perro.	R.
151. Anas cristata, <i>Gm.</i>	Pato juajal.	R.
152. Querquedula cyanoptera (<i>Vieill.</i>).		
	Pato colorado.	R.
153. Querquedula flavirostris (<i>Vieill.</i>).		
	Pato jergon chico.	R.
154. Querquedula versicolor (<i>Vieill.</i>).		
	Pato capuchino.	O.V.
155. Querquedula oxyptera (<i>Vieill.</i>).		Tarapacá.
156. Querquedula puna (<i>Tsch.</i>).		Tarapacá.
157. Dafila spinicauda (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Pato jergon grande.	R.
158. Dafila bahamensis (<i>Linn.</i>).	Pato gargantilla.	O.V.
159. Mareca sibilatrix (<i>Poepp.</i>).	Pato real.	R.
160. Spatula platalea (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Pato cuchara.	R.

161.	<i>Metopiana peposaca</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Pato negro.	R.
162.	<i>Erismatura ferruginea</i> , <i>Eyton</i> .	Pato tripoco.	R.
163.	<i>Merganetta armata</i> , <i>Gould</i> .	Pato tortuga.	R.
164.	<i>Tachyeres cinereus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Pato quétru.	W.V.

Order XI. COLUMBÆ.

Family XXIX. COLUMBIDÆ.

165.	<i>Columba araucana</i> , <i>Less.</i>	Torcaza.	R.
166.	<i>Zenaida maculata</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Tortolita.	R.
167.	<i>Metriopelia melanoptera</i> (<i>Mol.</i>).		
		Tortolita cordillerana.	S.V.
168.	<i>Metriopelia aymara</i> (<i>Knip et Prév.</i>).		Tarapacá.
169.	<i>Melopelia meloda</i> (<i>Tsch.</i>).	Cuculi.	O.V.
170.	<i>Columbula picui</i> (<i>Temm.</i>).	Tortolita cuyana.	S.V.
171.	<i>Chamæpelicia cruziana</i> (<i>d'Orb.</i>).		Tarapacá.
172.	<i>Gymnopelia erythrothorax</i> (<i>Meyen</i>).		Tarapacá.

Order XIV. GERANOMORPHÆ.

Family XXX. RALLIDÆ.

173.	<i>Rallus antarcticus</i> , <i>King</i> .	Pidencillo.	R.
174.	<i>Rallus rhytirhynchus</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Piden.	R.
175.	<i>Porzana salinasi</i> (<i>Phil.</i>).		O.V.
176.	<i>Porphyriops melanops</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Taguita.	R.
177.	<i>Gallinula galeata</i> (<i>Licht.</i>).		R.
178.	<i>Fulica gigantea</i> , <i>Eyd. et Soul.</i>	Tagua.	Tarapacá.
179.	<i>Fulica ardesiaca</i> , <i>Tsch.</i>	Tagua.	R.
180.	<i>Fulica armillata</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Tagua	R.
181.	<i>Fulica leucopyga</i> , <i>Hartl.</i>	Tagua.	R.
182.	<i>Fulica leucoptera</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Tagua.	R.

Order XV. LIMICOLÆ.

Family XXXI. CHARADRIIDÆ.

183. <i>Vanellus cayennensis</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Quiltregne.	R.
184. <i>Vanellus resplendens</i> (<i>Tsch.</i>).		Tarapacá.
185. <i>Charadrius dominicus</i> (<i>Müll.</i>).		O.V.
186. <i>Eudromias modesta</i> (<i>Licht.</i>).	Pollo negro.	W.V.
187. <i>Ægialitis falklandica</i> (<i>Lath.</i>).	Anjelito.	W.V.
188. <i>Ægialitis nivosa</i> (<i>Cass.</i>).		S.V.
189. <i>Ægialitis occidentalis</i> (<i>Cab.</i>).		R.
190. <i>Ægialitis semipalmata</i> , <i>Bp.</i>		O.V.
191. <i>Oreophilus ruficollis</i> (<i>Wagl.</i>).	Pollo del Campo.	S.W.V.
192. <i>Streptilas interpres</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).		S.V.
193. <i>Aphriza virgata</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).		O.V.
194. <i>Hæmatopus palliatus</i> (<i>Temm.</i>).	Pipilen overo.	R.
195. <i>Hæmatopus leucopus</i> (<i>Garnot.</i>).	Pipilen overo.	R.
196. <i>Hæmatopus ater</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Pipilen negro.	R.

Family XXXII. THINOCORIDÆ.

197. <i>Thinocorus rumicivorus</i> , <i>Esch.</i>	Cojon.	R.
198. <i>Thinocorus orbignyianus</i> , <i>Geoffr. et Less.</i>		
	Perdicita.	R.
199. <i>Attagis gayi</i> , <i>St.-Hil. et Less.</i>		
	Perdiz de la cordillera.	R.

Family XXXIII. SCOLOPACIDÆ.

200. <i>Himantopus brasiliensis</i> , <i>Brehm.</i>	Perrito.	R.
201. <i>Recurvirostra andina</i> , <i>Phil. et Landb.</i>		Tarapacá.
202. <i>Phalaropus wilsoni</i> , <i>Sabine.</i>		S.V.
203. <i>Phalaropus fulicarius</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).		O.V.
204. <i>Gallinago paraguaiæ</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Porotero.	R.

205.	<i>Gallinago stricklandi</i> , <i>Gray</i> .		R.
206.	<i>Rhynchæa semicollaris</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).	Porotero pintado.	R.
207.	<i>Phegornis mitchelli</i> (<i>Fraser</i>).		R.
208.	<i>Tringa maculata</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>	Pollo negro.	S.V.
209.	<i>Tringa bairdi</i> , <i>Coues</i> .	Pollito del Mar.	S.V.
210.	<i>Tringa fuscicollis</i> , <i>Vieill.</i>		S.V.
211.	<i>Calidris arenaria</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Pollito del Mar.	S.V.
212.	<i>Totanus melanoleucus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Pitoitoy grande.	S.V.
213.	<i>Totanus flavipes</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Pitoitoy chica.	S.V.
214.	<i>Limosa hudsonica</i> (<i>Lath.</i>).	Avecasina del Mar.	S.V.
215.	<i>Numenius hudsonicus</i> (<i>Lath.</i>).	Perdiz del Mar.	S.V.
216.	<i>Numenius borealis</i> (<i>Forst.</i>).		O.V.

Order XVI. GAVIÆ.

Family XXXIV. LARIDÆ.

217.	<i>Rhynchops melanura</i> , <i>Sw.</i>	Rayador.	R.
218.	<i>Nænia inca</i> (<i>Less.</i>).		R.
219.	<i>Sterna trudeauui</i> , <i>Aud.</i>		O.V.
220.	<i>Sterna hirundinacea</i> , <i>Less.</i>		O.V.
221.	<i>Sterna exilis</i> , <i>Tsch.</i>		R.
222.	<i>Sterna elegans</i> , <i>Gamb.</i>		O.V.
223.	<i>Sterna fuliginosa</i> , <i>Gm.</i>		O.V.
224.	<i>Hydrochelidon nigra</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).		O.V.
225.	<i>Larus dominicanus</i> , <i>Licht.</i>	Gaviota.	R.
226.	<i>Larus belcheri</i> , <i>Vig.</i>		O.V.
227.	<i>Larus modestus</i> , <i>Tsch.</i>	Fardela.	R.
228.	<i>Larus scoresbii</i> , <i>Traill.</i>		O.V.
229.	<i>Larus franklini</i> , <i>Sw. et Rich.</i>		O.V.
230.	<i>Larus serranus</i> , <i>Tsch.</i>		R.
231.	<i>Larus glaucodes</i> , <i>Meyen.</i>	Caguil.	O.V.
232.	<i>Stercorarius chilensis</i> , <i>Bp.</i>		R.

Order XVII. TUBINARES.

Family XXXV. PROCELLARIIDÆ.

233.	<i>Diomedea exulans</i> , <i>Linn.</i>	Carnero.	W.V.
234.	<i>Diomedea melanophrys</i> , <i>Temm.</i>	Largaton.	W.V.
235.	<i>Procellaria gracilis</i> , <i>Elliot.</i>		R.
236.	<i>Fregetta grallaria</i> (<i>Vieill.</i>).		O.V.
237.	<i>Fregetta melanogastra</i> , <i>Gould.</i>		O.V.
238.	<i>Majaqueus æquinoctialis</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).		O.V.
239.	<i>Puffinus griseus</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).	Yegua.	R.
240.	<i>Puffinus creatopus</i> , <i>Coues.</i>		R.
241.	<i>Thalassœca glacialis</i> (<i>Smith</i>).		O.V.
242.	<i>Ossifraga gigantea</i> (<i>Gm.</i>).		W.V.
243.	<i>Æstrelata defilippiana</i> , <i>Gigl. et Salvad.</i>		O.V.
244.	<i>Æstrelata neglecta</i> , <i>Schl.</i>	Juan Fernandez,	
245.	<i>Æstrelata externa</i> , <i>Salv.</i>	Masafuera.	
246.	<i>Daption capensis</i> (<i>Linn.</i>).	Tablero.	W.V.
247.	<i>Pelecanoides garnoti</i> (<i>Less.</i>).	Pato yunco.	R.

Order XVIII. PYGOPODES.

Family XXXVI. PODICEPIDÆ.

248.	<i>Æchmophorus major</i> (<i>Bodd.</i>).		O.V.
249.	<i>Podiceps caliparæus</i> , <i>Less.</i>	Blanquillo.	R.
250.	<i>Podiceps rollandi</i> , <i>Q. et G.</i>	Pimpollo.	R.
251.	<i>Podilymbus antarcticus</i> (<i>Less.</i>).	Picurio.	R.

Order XIX. IMPENNES.

Family XXXVII. APTENODYTIDÆ.

252. *Spheniscus humboldti*, *Meyen.* Pajaro niño. R.

Order XX. CRYPTURI.

Family XXXVIII. TINAMIDÆ.

253. *Nothoprocta perdicaria* (*Kittl.*). Perdiz. R.
254. *Tinamotis pentlandi* (*Vig.*). R.

Order XXI. STRUTHIONES.

Family XXXIX. RHEIDÆ.

255. *Rhea darwini*, *Gould.* Aveztruz. Tarapacá.

	Number of Neotropical species.	Number of Chilian species.	Number of Peruvian species.	Number of Argentine species.
I. PASSERES	1976	85	751	229
II. MACROCHIRES	444	7	159	18
III. PICI	116	4	31	13
IV. COCCYGES	214	1	86	15
V. PSITTACI	142	6	39	10
VI. STRIGES.....	37	6	12	6
VII. ACCIPITRES	114	17	53	22
VIII. STEGANOPODES	17	4	9	1
IX. HERODIONES	44	12	26	19
X. ANSERES	64	22	17	23
XI. COLUMBÆ	66	8	26	8
XII. GALLINÆ	90	....	17	4
XIII. OPISTHOCOMI	1	....	1	....
XIV. GERANOMORPHÆ	57	10	23	16
XV. LIMICOLÆ	73	34	45	25
XVI. GAVIÆ	33	16	22	9
XVII. TUBINARES	20	15	8	....
XVIII. PYGOPODES	9	4	6	5
XIX. IMPENNES	9	1	1	1
XX. CRYPTURI	36	2	17	8
XXI. STRUTHIONES.....	3	1	1	2
	3565	255	1350	434

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