Cotinga 31 Short Communications



Figure I. Male Double-collared Seedeater Sporophila caerulescens, New Island, Falkland Islands, 7 February 2009 (Georgina Strange)

Double-collared Seedeater Sporophila caerulescens on the Falkland Islands

On 7-8 February 2009 a male Double-collared Seedeater Sporophila caerulescens was photographed near the New Island settlement (New Island: 51°43'S 61°18'W), Falkland Islands, Its plumage was typical (Fig. 1), with bluish slate-grey upperparts (darker on the lores and front); a very conspicuous pale, creamy vellow bill which was decurved. short and stout; a white, short and very contrasting moustachial stripe that reached the bill: black chin and throat; and a white collar with a blackish band on the upper chest. The underparts were dirty white whilst the wings and tail were brownish. A narrow half eyering was visible below the dark eyes and the legs were dark brown. It was found on a few low Cupressus macrocarpa trees, with Black-chinned Siskins Carduelis barbata, and later was seen feeding on seed heads of the introduced grass Holcus lanatus. At other times it sheltered within European Gorse Ulex europaeus. The bird only occasionally allowed close approach down to 10 m, being quite shy, usually skulking and keeping to the Cupressus.

Double-collared Seedeater breeds commonly from central Bolivia and Paraguay east to southern Brazil and Uruguay, and south to northern Argentina. Although the species is sometimes stated to occur south to north-east Chubut^{1,2,4}, its presence south of southern Buenos Aires (1,300 km from the Falklands) is apparently unknown in the present day (M. Pearman *in litt*. 2009). During the non-breeding season southernmost breeders move north, as far as southern Amazonia⁴. In Argentina, it has been recorded exceptionally as far south as Staten Island (Isla de los Estados, Tierra del Fuego), in January 1882⁵, with another extralimital record from prov. Neuquén in January 1997⁶.

A ship-assisted episode cannot be eliminated for this record as cruise ships regularly visit New Island. The bird showed no signs of captivity, with no visible abrasion to the plumage. On the day it was found, a putative White-crested Elaenia *Elaenia albiceps* (juvenile) was also present just 200 m away, suggesting they were both natural vagrants. There is one previous reference to *S. caerulescens* on the Falklands² but without details, making ours the first confirmed record in the archipelago.

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