

First record of Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus minor pallens*) from Peru's Nanay River basin

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In Peru, Snethlage's Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus minor*) is known exclusively from the lower Yavarí River (Schulenberg *et al.* 2010). Here, I report an additional record from the floodplain of the lower Nanay River, inside the Allpahuayo-Mishana National Reserve. This record represents a range extension of approximately 300 km from the lower Yavarí, the westernmost documented location for the species globally, and the first Peruvian record north of the Amazon River. Voice-recordings identify the subspecies as *pallens*, the geographically expected subspecies in Peru.

On 15 November 2013 at 07 h 34 min, I voice-recorded an unknown *Hemitriccus* or *Lophotriccus* tyrant during an avian point-count on the blackwater floodplain of the Nanay River (3°52'S/73°31'W, 98 m). The recording (Macaulay Library ML66853681, <https://macaulaylibrary.org/asset/66853681>) was subsequently identified by D. Lane as *Hemitriccus minor*.

The vocalization consisted of high-pitched monosyllabic 'bik' notes interspersed with a modulated trill (Fig. 1) and pertains to the subspecies *pallens* (M. Cohn-Haft, pers. comm.).

Habitat at the site is tall lake-edge forest. The local avifauna is typical of blackwater floodplains, with various widespread floodplain species as well as blackwater-restricted species such as Orange-crowned Manakin (*Heterocercus aurantiivertex*) and Band-tailed Nighthawk (*Nyctiprogne leucopyga*; Álvarez *et al.* 2012). A few species characteristic of poor-soil terra firme are also present (Pearly-breasted Antshrike (*Megastictus margaritatus*) and Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant (*Hemitriccus minimus*); pers. obs.). The record of *H. minor* was in direct syntopy with the similar Double-banded Pygmy-Tyrant (*Lophotriccus vitiosus*), which vocalized nearby and can be heard on the recording.

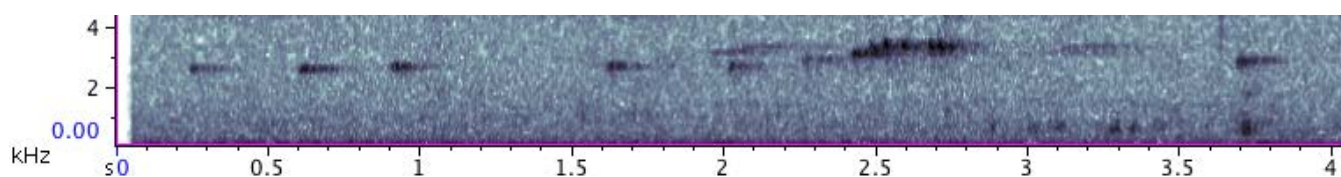


Figure 1. Spectrogram of a portion of ML66853681, after noise-reduction in computer program Audacity, showing a series of 'bik' notes and a trill near 3 seconds.

H. minor was not an expected addition to the avifauna of the well-studied Allpahuayo-Mishana National Reserve (Álvarez *et al.* 2012), and it has not been recorded during extensive fieldwork in the nearby Tigre River basin (Díaz-Alván *et al.* 2017). However, several of its close relatives also escaped notice in Peru until recently, likely due in part to the lack of distinctive plumage variation in *Hemitriccus*. For example, Zimmer's Tody-Tyrant (*H. minimus*) was first recorded in Peru in 1996 (Álvarez & Whitney 2003), and the recently described Acre Tody-Tyrant (*H. cohnhafti*) was first recorded in Peru in 2011 (Harvey *et al.* 2014). Thus, I suggest that *H. minor* might be much more widespread in floodplain tangles than is currently appreciated, perhaps especially in blackwater areas. However, the Amazonian avifauna contains numerous patchily-distributed species that are absent from large areas of apparently suitable habitat (Socolar *et al.* 2018), and *H. minor* might conform to this pattern.

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