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Foto: Rodolfo Vicetti

Upper and lower elevational extremes of Andean birds from south-east Peru

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ABSTRACT

We report new upper elevational extremes for Green-fronted Lancebill (*Doryfera ludovicae*), Round-tailed Manakin (*Pipra chloromeros*), Andean Cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola peruviana*), Barred Fruiteater (*Pipreola arcuata*), and Rufous-tailed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon ruficauda*) and new lower elevational extremes for Swallow-tailed Nightjar (*Uropsalis segmentata*) and Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager (*Anisognathus igniventris*). The elevations reported here deviate from the known elevational ranges by up to 820 m elevation. All observations are from the Manú biosphere reserve in south-east Peru.

Keywords: biodiversity, distribution, elevational gradient, hot spot, Manú national park, *Anisognathus igniventris*, *Doryfera ludovicae*, *Pipra chloromeros*, *Pipreola arcuata*, *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*, *Rupicola peruviana*, *Uropsalis segmentata*.

RESUMEN

Reportamos nuevos extremos altitudinales superiores para *Doryfera ludovicae*, *Pipra chloromeros*, *Rupicola peruviana*, *Pipreola arcuata* y *Ramphotrigon ruficauda* y nuevos extremos altitudinales inferiores para *Uropsalis segmentata* y *Anisognathus igniventris*. Las elevaciones reportadas difieren de las distribuciones altitudinales conocidas hasta 820 m de elevación. Todas las observaciones fueron hechas en la Reserva de Biósfera del Manú, al sureste del Perú.

Palabras clave: biodiversidad, distribución, gradiente elevacional, hot spot, Parque Nacional Manú, *Anisognathus igniventris*, *Doryfera ludovicae*, *Pipra chloromeros*, *Pipreola arcuata*, *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*, *Rupicola peruviana*, *Uropsalis segmentata*.

INTRODUCTION

The distribution of many Andean bird species is relatively little known. During ornithological fieldwork in the Manú biosphere reserve (departments Cusco and Madre de Dios, south-east Peru) we recorded several bird species above (5 spp.) or below (2 spp.) their known elevational ranges. The new elevational extremes for every species and instances of observation are reported below.

OBSERVATIONS

Upper elevational extremes

Green-fronted Lancebill (*Doryfera ludovicae*) occurs mainly at 1000–2500 m and locally up to 2850 m (Schulenberg et al. 2010). On 21 June 2010 CSS and LVM mist-netted a female *D. ludovicae* near Wayqecha

Biological Station at 2950 m (13°11'34"S, 71°35'16"W; Fig. 1). The bird was measured and then released. was sighted again on 22 June 2010 close to this site, but it was impossible to determine from the sighting if this was the same individual captured previously.

Round-tailed Manakin (*Pipra chloromeros*) occurs up to 1500 m (Kirwan & Green 2011). On 19 July 2010 CSS and Benjamin Daly mist-netted a male of this species at 2285 m (Fig. 2), near the confluence of the rivers Wallpayunca and Allpacancha (Wayqecha Biological Station, 13°09'47"S, 071°35'22"W). The bird was ringed (B001009), measured and sampled, and then released.



Figure 1. *Doryfera ludovicae*. Wayqecha Biological Station, Manu Biosphere Reserve, 2950 m. Photo: C.S. Sevillano.



Figure 2. *Pipra chloromeros*. Wayqecha Biological Station, Manu Biosphere Reserve, 2285 m. Photo: C.S. Sevillano.

Andean Cock-of-the-rock (*Rupicola peruviana*) is reported up to 2400 m (Kirwan & Green 2011). Between 20 November 2009 and 17 October 2010 we observed and heard *R. peruviana* several times on the grounds of Wayqecha Biological Station. On 20 November 2009 at c. 05 h and 30 min CSS and LVM heard several males calling at what appeared to be a lek at c. 2600 m (13°10'14"S, 71°35'33"W). On 19 July 2010 DMD photographed a male at 2815 m (13°10'S, 71°35'W; Fig. 3).

Barred Fruiteater (*Pipreola arcuata*) occurs up to 3500 m (Kirwan & Green 2011). Between 12 and 16 June 2011 DMD recorded this species several times in a forest patch near Tres Cruces (13°07'S 71°37'W) up to 3643 m (Fig. 4). This elevation is close to the tree line in this area.

Rufous-tailed Flatbill (*Ramphotrigon ruficauda*) occurs below 700 m (Ridgely & Tudor 2009; Schulenberg et al. 2010). In December 2010 and July 2011, DMD recorded the species, often in pairs, in the Cordillera de Pantiacolla up to 928 m (12°38'S 71°16'W; Fig. 5; www.xeno-canto.org/93606).



Figure 3. *Rupicola peruviana*. Wayqecha Biological Station, Manu Biosphere Reserve, 2815 m. Photo: D.M. Dehling.



Figure 4. *Pipreola arcuata*. Manu Biosphere Reserve. Species observed at Tres Cruces at 3643 m. Photo: D.M. Dehling.



Figure 5. *Ramphotrigon ruficauda*. Cordillera de Pantiacolla, Manu Biosphere Reserve, c. 800 m (species tape-recorded at 928 m there). Photo: D.M. Dehling.

Lower elevational extremes

Swallow-tailed Nightjar (*Uropsalis segmentata*) occurs at 1950–3600 m (Welford 1998; Schulenberg *et al.* 2010). On 11 August 2010 at 13 h and 55 min DMD found a female of this species at the edge of a gravel road above the Río Unión valley (13°4'S, 71°33'W, 1650 m; Fig. 6), not far from a locally well-known territory and nesting site of Lyre-tailed Nightjar (*Uropsalis lyra*). The bird allowed close approach and remained on its perch even when heavy trucks passed at a distance of only about one meter. Periodically, it emitted very low calls in bouts of 2–6 (www.xenocanto.org/93604).

Scarlet-bellied Mountain-Tanager (*Anisognathus igniventris*) occurs at 2200–3900 m (Fjeldså & Krabbe 1990; Del Hoyo *et al.* 2011). On 9 September 2006 at 07 h and 08 min DMD photographed an

individual of this species near San Pedro (13°03'S, 71°33'W) at 1380 m (Fig. 7).

DISCUSSION

The observations reported here were made up to 785 m above and up to 820 m below the species' known elevational ranges. Most of our observations, however, are of single individuals and more observations are needed to confirm if the species occur regularly at the reported elevations. *R. peruviana* and *R. ruficauda*, however, were observed repeatedly and in different months at the reported elevations and, hence, probably occur there regularly (although maybe only seasonally).



Figure 6. *Uropsalis segmentata*. Río Unión valley, Manu Biosphere Reserve, 1650 m. Photo: D.M. Dehling.



Figure 7. *Anisognathus igniventris*. San Pedro, Manu Biosphere Reserve, 1380 m. Photo: D.M. Dehling.

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