Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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A number of rare, poorly known and range-restricted bird species occur in the isolated foothills near the east slope of the Peruvian Andes, a region designated as an Endemic Bird Area by BirdLife International. The Cerros del Sira of central Peru, separated from the main Andean chain by the río Pachitea and a broad swath of lowlands, harbour several of these birds, including at least three taxa endemic to the Sira and numerous species largely confined to outlying Andean satellites. The potential for novel ornithological discoveries on the Cerros del Sira was highlighted by the recent finding of a new Capito barbet in the south of the range.

The Sira are also distinctive for the unique assemblage of Andean species that occupies their upper slopes. The range's isolation produces a pronounced 'island effect' near its peaks, with a substantial species deficit compared to similar elevations in the main Andean chain. This situation motivated the earliest ornithological expeditions to the Sira, which provided a test of the mechanisms governing the altitudinal distributions of Andean birds. These early surveys resulted in the discovery of the endemic taxa Pauxi koepckeae and Tangara phillipsi as well as the first published bird list for the mountain range.

Since Terborgh and Weske’s initial expeditions in 1969–72, few ornithologists have visited the Sira and its unique bird community remains poorly known. Expeditions in 2001 and 2008 furnished valuable data concerning the bird assemblages of the Sira and the status of range-restricted taxa, but the 2001 expedition did not reach elevations above 1,600 m, while that in 2008 visited the southernmost extension of the range, separated from the northern massif by a long ridge with saddles as low as 1,000 m. Additional surveys during the last two decades were confined to lowland elevations or focused on studying a single target species.

In 2010, we revisited Terborgh & Weske’s 1969 transect to examine the avifauna of the montane portions of the northern Cerros del Sira, up to 2,220 m. Elsewhere, we have reported on the elevational range shifts of bird taxa relative to Terborgh & Weske’s baseline. Here, we present details of noteworthy bird records resulting from our expedition.

Methods

Birds were surveyed along Terborgh and Weske’s original altitudinal transect on the western flank of the Cerros del Sira near the town of Yuyapichis. This transect was described in detail by Terborgh & Weske and Forero-Medina et al. These early surveys resulted in the discovery of the endemic taxa Pauxi koepckeae and Tangara phillipsi as well as the first published bird list for the mountain range.

Table 1. Elevations and locations of mist-netting localities, and survey effort.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Elevation</th>
<th>Coordinates (WGS 84)</th>
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<tr>
<td>690 m</td>
<td>09°28'48&quot;S 74°46'59&quot;W</td>
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<td>1,310 m</td>
<td>09°25'55&quot;S 74°44'56&quot;W</td>
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<td>1,570 m</td>
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<td>2,220 m</td>
<td>09°25'26&quot;S 74°42'50&quot;W</td>
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</table>
were sound-recorded using a Sennheiser ME-66 shotgun microphone and Tascam DR-07 digital recorder. Recordings are deposited in the online xeno-canto sound library (www.xeno-canto.org).

**Avifauna**

We recorded 214 bird species at ≥690 m and an additional 13 bird species exclusively below 690 m, but we invested little effort in the latter region. We recorded a total of 31 species not detected by Terborgh & Weske\textsuperscript{12} or Mee \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{7, 21} of these at elevations at ≥690 m. A single descent from our transect to the río Negro, a stream emptying into the río Yuyapichis, produced most of the novel records below 690 m. Among those species previously known from above 800 m on the northern Cerros del Sira, we documented elevational range extensions of at least 100 vertical metres (either upwards, downwards, or both) for 64 species. Appendix 1 presents max. / min. elevations for all species we recorded and a fully updated elevational checklist compiled from all expeditions to the northern Cerros del Sira.

**Species accounts**

**Sira Curassow** \textit{Pauxi koepckeae}

This taxon, endemic to the Cerros del Sira, was recently split from Horned Curassow \textit{P. unicornis} as a valid species\textsuperscript{8}. The expedition encountered up to four separate individuals on multiple occasions, with records as low as 1,350 m and as high as 1,686 m. Sound-recordings were obtained and are deposited at xeno-canto. Two individuals had brown plumage similar to the ‘barred morph’ reported for other \textit{Pauxi} curassows. Our record at 1,686 m is the highest elevation ever reported for this taxon, and extends the known range well into the cloud-forest zone. Habitat at this elevation was characterised by canopy heights of <10 m, a preponderance of mosses and a significant but patchy element of \textit{Chusquea} bamboo.

**Lined Forest Falcon** \textit{Micrastur gilvicollis}

This lowland species was trapped in a mist-net on 1 August at 1,570 m, an extraordinarily high elevation for the species in Peru, and far higher than it had previously been recorded in the Sira. It was carrying a short-tailed opossum \textit{Monodelphis} sp. when captured.

**Rio Suno Antwren** \textit{Myrmotherula sunensis yessupi}

This species’ Peruvian range is oddly restricted. The poorly known endemic subspecies \textit{yessupi} has been recorded only in lowland forests near the base of the Andes at a few locations in central Peru. Terborgh & Weske recorded it from the lowlands at the base of their transect (unpubl. data), but the taxon was unrecorded by Mee \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{7} and Harvey \textit{et al.}\textsuperscript{6}. We encountered a male at c.450 m on 18 August as we exited our transect. The bird was associated with a mixed-species flock in \textit{terra firme} forest with a relatively open understory. We know of no additional records of \textit{yessupi} other than the
type series, the records of Terborgh & Weske and a disjunct record from Brazil presumably referable to this subspecies.

**Scytalopus tapaculos**
The taxonomic status of *Scytalopus* tapaculos on the Sira is not well resolved. Terborgh & Weske reported only White-crowned Tapaculo *S. atratus*, but their records pre-date the splitting of Rufous-vented Tapaculo *S. femoralis* from *S. atratus*. Mee et al. reported only *S. femoralis*, but at elevations more characteristic of *atratrus*. Harvey et al. reported birds with vocal characters of both *S. atratus* and *S. femoralis* from the southern Cerros del Sira. These species replace one another elevationally, with *atratrus*-like birds below 1,600 m and *femoralis*-like birds above 1,700 m. We sound-recorded *Scytalopus* songs consistent with *S. atratus*, *S. femoralis* and Trilling Tapaculo *S. parvirostris*. We found *S. atratus* at the lowest elevations (1,310–1,570 m) on multiple days with a sound-recording from 28 July, *S. femoralis* at intermediate elevations (1,570–1,750 m) on several days with a sound-recording from 16 August, and *S. parvirostris* at the highest elevations (2,150 m) with a sound-recording on 15 August. This is the first record of *S. parvirostris* from the Cerros del Sira.

**Blackish Pewee Contopus nigrescens**
This rare species is known in Peru only from a few isolated sites on outlying ridges, mostly in the north of the country. We observed one at 390 m on 21 July along the río Negro, a tributary of the río Yuyapichis. It was observed flycatching from an arboreal perch beside a clearing associated with the río Negro’s narrow floodplain. Although we are certain of our identification, this first record for the Sira should be considered provisional given the lack of documentation.

**Smoky Bush Tyrant Myiotheretes fumigatus**
Not previously recorded from the Cerros del Sira. We detected it twice, at 1,970 m on 10 August and at 2,050 m on 11 August. We obtained sound-recordings on 10 August.

**Rufous-brown Solitaire Cichlopholis leucogenys**
This poorly known species’ Peruvian range is restricted to a few isolated ranges. It was encountered in the Sira by Terborgh & Weske (unpubl. data) and Mee et al. Found the species on multiple occasions at two widely separated elevations. At 690 m, records included a mist-netted adult on 16 July and sightings of an apparent family party with two juveniles. Another was netted at 1,570 m on 31 July. These records represent downward and upward elevational range extensions for the species in Peru.

**Sira Tanager Tangara phillipsi**
Endemic to the Sira. Graves & Weske noted the elevational range as 1,300–1,570 m. Mee et al. observed the taxon at 1,350–1,450 m, where it was a common member of mixed-species flocks. Harvey et al. found the tanager at considerably higher elevations, at 1,600–2,200 m. We recorded the taxon on numerous occasions at elevations of 1,310–2,220 m. The tanager was a common participant in mixed-species flocks at 1,350–1,400 m, becoming increasingly rare up to 1,570 m. Our observations above this elevation consisted of a pair with a mixed-species flock at 1,700 m on 16 August and a single female-plumaged bird mist-netted at 2,220 m (the highest point of our transect) on 14 August.

**Additional noteworthy species**
In addition to the species detailed above, we recorded 11 montane species new for the northern Cerros del Sira but already found by Harvey et al. in the southern Cerros del Sira in 2008 (Table 2). We also documented the presence of numerous additional range-restricted or rare species. Among the noteworthy taxa highlighted by Mee et al., we failed to find only Fiery-throated Fruiteater *Pipreola chlorelepida*. We encountered many species outside their previously reported elevational ranges in the northern Cerros del Sira. An updated elevational checklist for the northern Cerros del Sira is presented as Appendix 1. For an elevational checklist of the birds of the southern Cerros del Sira, consult Harvey et al.

**Acknowledgements**
We thank the Conserving Biodiversity in Peru’s Tropical Forests While Fostering Climate Change Mitigation Project (BMU-GIZ) at the Reserva Comunal El Sira for their invitation to participate on Expedición Llullapichis and to produce this manuscript. Field work was conducted under permit No. 001-2010-SERNANP-RCES, issued by the Peruvian Servicio Nacional de Áreas Naturales Protegidas por el Estado (SERNANP) and ECOSIRA. Dan Lane and Tom Schulenberg provided helpful comments concerning some records. We thank our field assistants Elmer & Mehler Zang (CN Nuevo Unidos Tahuantisuyo) for their invaluable help in conducting field work and Lily Rodríguez for her assistance with logistical arrangements and support.

**References**
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### Appendix 1. Updated elevational checklist for the avifauna of the northern Cerros del Sira.

#### Elevational Range
Elevational range for the present expedition is given as the min. / max. elevations at which we recorded a taxon. Elevational ranges in **bold** represent extensions of at least 100 vertical metres from previous known range on the northern Cerros del Sira. Elevational range for all expeditions is given as the min. / max. elevations compiled from the present expedition and the observations published in Graves & Weske, Mee et al., Terborgh & Weske and Weske & Terborgh. A few unpublished observations from Terborgh & Weske’s effort are also included. Terborgh & Weske included only species shared between the Cerros del Sira and the Cordillera Vilcabamba in their checklist. Their additional records from Sira are largely unpublished (some were incorporated in Mee et al.) and their specimens are at the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

#### Abbreviations used.
- **L** = lowlands at or below 350 m; **(F)** = observed only as a flyover at this elevation; **E** = extreme or abnormal elevation, apparently outside normal range.

#### Evidence
Applies only when an elevational range is given for the present expedition:
- **P** Mist-netted (photograph)
- **V** Sound-recorded
- (blank) sight or sound record without documentation

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<th>All expeditions</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
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## Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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### Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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<th>Scientific name</th>
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<th>Present expedition</th>
<th>All expeditions</th>
<th>Evidence</th>
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#### Buccoidea

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#### Capitonidae

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#### Ramphastidae

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#### Picidae

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#### Falconidae

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#### Psittacidae

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#### Thamnophilidae

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Cotinga 35
Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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*CONOPOPHAGIDAE*

*GRALLARIIDAE*

*RHINOCRYPTIDAE*

*FORMICARIIDAE*

*FURNARIIDAE*
## Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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### TYRANNIDAE

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### Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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<th>Evidence</th>
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### Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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## Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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<td>Tangara mexicana</td>
<td>Turquoise Tanager</td>
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<td>Saffron-crowned Tanager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangara parzudakii</td>
<td>Flamboyant Tanager</td>
<td>2,220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangara nigro medios</td>
<td>Masked Tanager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tangara cyanotis</td>
<td>Blue-browed Tanager</td>
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### INCERTAE SEDIS

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
<th>English name</th>
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<th>Evidence</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hemithraupis flavigularis</td>
<td>Yellow-throated Bush Tanager</td>
<td>1,000–1,570</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saltator maximus</td>
<td>Buff-throated Saltator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saltator coerulescens</td>
<td>Greyish Saltator</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>900–2,175</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basileuterus tristriatus</td>
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<td>1,310–1,750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</td>
<td>Buff-bellied Warbler</td>
<td>1,310–1,750</td>
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<td>P</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</td>
<td>Buff-bellied Warbler</td>
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### EMERIZIDAE

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<tr>
<td>Diglossa glauca</td>
<td>Golden-eyed Flowerpiercer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diglossa caerulescens</td>
<td>Bluish Flowerpiercer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Haplospiza rustica</td>
<td>Stavy Finch</td>
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<td>Parkerthraustes humeralis</td>
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### CARDINALIDAE

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<td>Piranga flava</td>
<td>Hepatic Tanager</td>
<td>2,220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piranga rubra</td>
<td>Summer Tanager</td>
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<tr>
<td>Piranga olivacea</td>
<td>Scarlet Tanager</td>
<td>1,350</td>
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<tr>
<td>P. leucoptera</td>
<td>White-winged Tanager</td>
<td>1,500–2,220</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hidrochera rubi</td>
<td>Red-crowned Ant Tanager</td>
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<td>Chlorothraupis carmiali</td>
<td>Carmiol's Tanager</td>
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<td>Cyanocompsa cyanoides</td>
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### PARULIDAE

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<td>Tropical Parula</td>
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<td>Canada Warbler</td>
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<td>Myioborus miniatus</td>
<td>Slate-throated Whitestart</td>
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<td>Basileuterus chrysogaster</td>
<td>Golden-bellied Warbler</td>
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<td>Basileuterus coronatus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phaeothlypis fulvicauda</td>
<td>Buff-bellied Warbler</td>
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# Noteworthy bird records from the northern Cerros del Sira, Peru

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<tr>
<th>Scientific name</th>
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<th>Elevational range (m)</th>
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<td>Psarocolius angustifrons</td>
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<td>Psarocolius decumanus</td>
<td>Crested Oropendola</td>
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<td>Clypcterus oseryi</td>
<td>Casqued Oropendola</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cacicus uropygialis</td>
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