

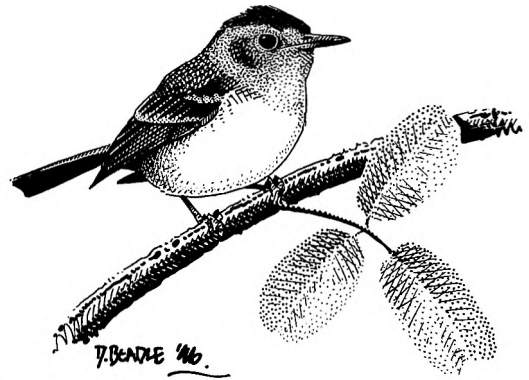
## A range extension of Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps* in Peru

Don Roberson

Un tiriji cara ocre *Todirostrum plumbeiceps* en la margen este de Abra Málaga, departamento de Cuzco, Peru a 2,750 m fue una ampliación altitudinal y septentrional de su distribución habitual. Estudios de campo anteriores en el área no habían observado esta especie y se sugiere que la destrucción de los bosques en la región puede haber ayudado a su expansión.

The Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps* has a disjunct range through the lowlands of eastern Paraguay, north-east Argentina and south-east Brazil; along the subtropical eastern slope of the Andes from Dept. Puno, south-eastern Peru, through Bolivia to north-western Argentina, and with an isolated population in Alagoas, north-eastern Brazil. Its elevational range is listed as to 2,000 m<sup>6</sup>, but it has reached 2,600 m<sup>3</sup>.

On 15 June 1987, I observed an Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher at approximately 2,750 m, above San Luis on the east side of the Abra Málaga, Dept. Cuzco, Peru. The bird was identified in the field from the photograph in Dunning<sup>2</sup>, and the record was considered acceptable by both R. S. Ridgely and T. A. Parker III. The bird was at the forest edge in stunted temperate cloud forest with *Chusquea* bamboo. This is consistent with the habitat descrip-



Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher *Todirostrum plumbeiceps* (Dave Beadle)

tions given by Parker *et al.*<sup>5</sup> (forest edge and second growth) and Fjeldså & Krabbe<sup>3</sup> (vine-tangles and dense forest edge). Much of the forest on Abra

Málaga at this elevation has been cleared for gardens and firewood.

Parker & O'Neill<sup>4</sup> summarized the results of the Louisiana State University surveys of the Abra Málaga area between 1974-1979 but did not record Ochre-faced Tody-flycatcher. This record extends its known range c.300 km northwards and its elevational range upwards by c.150 m. It is possible that continued forest destruction in the Abra Málaga area<sup>1</sup>, creating extensive edge habitat and secondary growth, has encouraged upslope colonisation by this species.

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