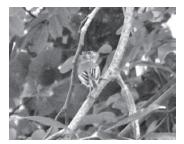
Cotinga 35 Short Communications

White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant Myiornis albiventris, new to Ecuador

White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant Myiornis albiventris occurs locally on the east slope of the Andes and outlying ridges in Peru and northern Bolivia, where it inhabits the canopy and midstorey of humid upper tropical forest, often in vine tangles, forest edges and treefall gaps^{2.5,6}. The northernmost localities in Peru are Cordillera

Cotinga 35 Short Communications







Figures 1–3. White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant Myiornis albiventris, Shaime, prov. Zamora-Chinchipe, Ecuador, 14 December 2010 (Dušan M. Brinkhuizen)

Azul National Park^{1,6} and the nearby río Huallaga Valley^{6,7} (D. F. Lane pers. comm., www.xeno-canto.org, XC36573).

In December 2010 we visited Yankuam Lodge, in the upper tropical zone of the río Nangaritza Valley, immediately west of Cordillera del Condor, prov. Zamora-Chinchipe, south-east Ecuador³. On 14 December we explored a new road to the bank of the río Nangaritza opposite the settlement of Shaime (04°19'S 78°39'W). The recently cut gravel road exited primary into secondary forest near the river, where DMB's attention was drawn to an insect-like call at c.980 m elevation. The series of piping, tinkling trills, trree' iir' eewr and tru' tu' truw, uttered

in quick succession, apparently by two individuals countercalling, was sound-recorded (XC94108). Three tiny roundbodied tyrannids in the canopy were detected and appeared to be *Myiornis*; in response to playback of a pre-recorded song of White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant (XC20691) they came closer and were photographed. They had olive-green upperparts, bright vellow fringes to the primaries, secondaries and tertials, two vellow wingbars, a very short tail, grey neck and face sides, large dark ear-coverts spot, buffy eye-ring and lores, prominent dark grey striping on the throat and breast extending to the flanks, otherwise white underparts with unmarked belly, a pink mandible and pink legs (Figs. 1-3). One bird sang in response (XC94107) and was positively identified as White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant^{5,6}. The only Myiornis known in eastern Ecuador is Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant M. ecaudatus⁴, which differs in its uniform dark grey head with a bold white eye-ring and entirely unmarked underparts (including breast and flanks)^{2,5,6}. In Ecuador, Short-tailed Pygmy Tyrant is usually found below 400 m4 and to our knowledge it has not been recorded from the río Nangaritza (N. Krabbe pers. comm.). White-bellied Pygmy Tyrant has a streaked breast and flanks, and might therefore be confused with Scale-crested Pygmy Tyrant Lophotriccus pileatus, which is larger and longer tailed, and has distinct rufous fringes to the crest feathers^{2,5,6}.

We have made or know of 11 subsequent records from the area in 2010-13, six documented by photographs or tape-recordings (N. Athanas, S. Woods, I. Campell, P. Cervantes; R. Ahlman, A. Spencer [XC86217]; and DMB unpubl.), indicating the presence of at least seven territories within a c.12 km transect south of Yankuam. with territories north and south of Miazi, at Shaime, and near Heroes del Cóndor at Laberinto de las Mil Ilusiones. Although the area supports extensive primary forest, most birds were observed

in the canopy and midstorey of lightly disturbed edge habitat along roadsides. The above records extend the species' breeding range c.275 km north-west and are the first for Ecuador. Due to its very small size, rather unobtrusive vocalisations and the fact that it often forages high in the canopy, the species has probably been under-recorded and may be more widespread in the eastern Andes and outlying ridges than known.

Acknowledgements

We thank Roger Ahlman, Nick Athanas, Mitch Lysinger, Byron Palacios, Forrest Rowland and Andrew Spencer for sharing their observations, Dan Lane for information on the species' distribution in northern Peru, Niels Krabbe for sharing his bird records from the río Nangaritza, and Juan Freile, Krabbe and Guy Kirwan for their comments on the manuscript.

References

- Alverson, W. S., Rodríguez, L.
 O. & Moskovits, D. K. (eds.)
 (2001) Perú: Biabo Cordillera
 Azul. Rapid Biological
 Inventories Rep. 2. Chicago:
 Field Museum of Natural
 History.
- 2. Fitzpatrick, J. W. (2004)
 Family Tyrannidae (tyrant-flycatchers). In: del Hoyo, J.,
 Elliott, A. & Christie, D. A.
 (eds.) Handbook of the birds
 of the world, 9. Barcelona:
 Lynx Edicions.
- 3. Krabbe, N. & Ahlman, F. L. (2009) Royal Sunangel Heliangelus regalis at Yankuam Lodge, Ecuador. Cotinga 31: 69.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Greenfield, P. J. (2001) The birds of Ecuador. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press.
- Ridgely, R. S. & Tudor, G. (2009) Field guide to the songbirds of South America. Austin: University of Texas Press.
- Schulenberg, T. S., Stotz, D.
 F., Lane, D. F., O'Neill, J.
 P. & Parker, T. A. (2007)
 Birds of Peru. Princeton, NJ:
 Princeton University Press.

Cotinga 35 **Short Communications**

7. Valqui, T. (2004) Where to watch birds in Peru. Lima: Grafica Nañez S.A.

Dušan M. Brinkhuizen

CP 17-07-9345, Quito, Ecuador. E-mail: d.m.brinkhuizen@gmail. com.

Clide Carter

4 Gillard Road, Simon's Town, 7975 South Africa. E-mail: candlor@hotmail.com.

Jane A. Lyons

CP 17-17-404, Quito, Ecuador. $E\hbox{-}mail: jalyons 593@gmail.com.$

Néstor J. Albán

Galo Plaza Lasso y Julio Salem N16-79, Carapungo, Quito, Ecuador. E-mail: njalbanm@ hotmail.com.

Received 17 February 2012; final revision accepted 3 March 2013

115