

**Southernmost record for
Rufous-backed Antwireo
Dysithamnus xanthopterus, in
Santa Catarina, Brazil**

Rufous-backed Antwireo

Dysithamnus xanthopterus is endemic to the coastal mountains of south-east Brazil from Rio de Janeiro to Paraná⁴, where it inhabits cloud forests above 700 m, sometimes syntopically with Plain Antwireo *D. mentalis*². In south Brazil, it is known from fragments of *Araucaria* forest in the municipality of Telêmaco Borba, Paraná¹ (although these records have been questioned³), with recent records in the municipalities of Quatro Barras (E. Pereira pers. comm.) and Adrianópolis (L. R. Deconto pers. comm.), on the Atlantic slope. In Santa Catarina it was recorded by A. E. Rupp (pers. comm.) at Serra Dona Francisca (c.760 m), Joinville, but his record is unpublished.

On 26 August 2012, a male *D. xanthopterus* was photographed (Fig. 1) and sound-recorded (xeno-canto.org, XC109388) at RPPN Prima Luna (27°15'39.56"S 49°01'31.57"W), at 900 m, municipality of Nova Trento, Santa Catarina. The bird sang



Figure 1. Rufous-backed Antwireo *Dysithamnus xanthopterus*, Nova Trento, Santa Catarina, Brazil, August 2012 (Glauco Kohler)

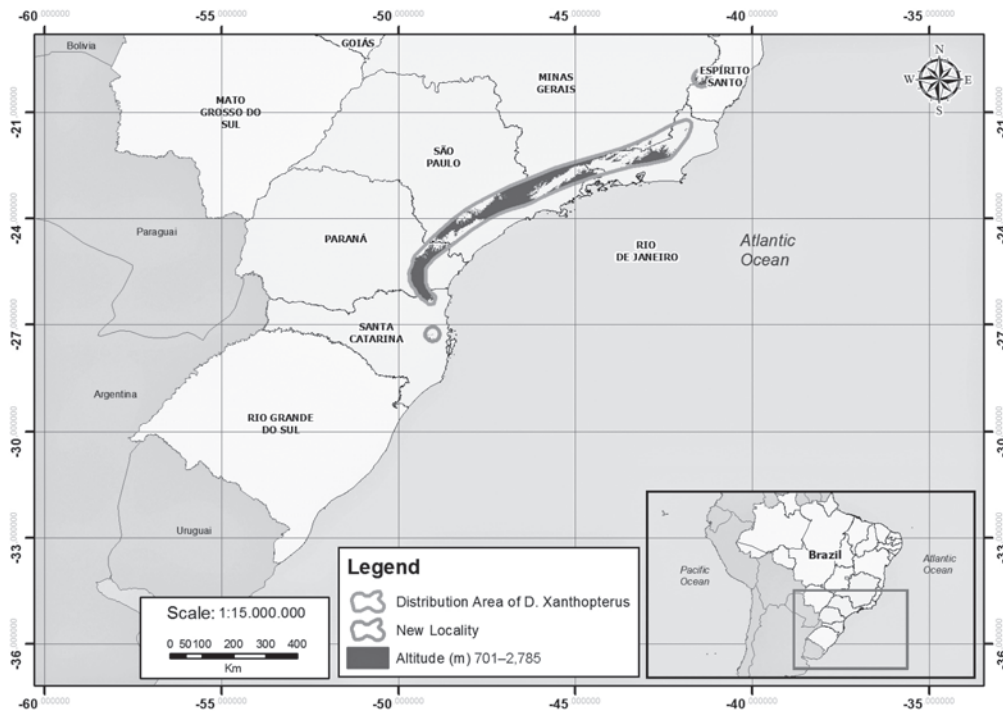


Figure 2. The new locality for Rufous-backed Antwreio *Dysithamnus xanthopterus* in Santa Catarina relative to the species' known distribution in south-east and southern Brazil.

spontaneously above the observers for c.20 minutes, before flying off.

Our new locality expands the species' range c.170 km south from Joinville (Fig. 2) and is not connected to other montane forest areas known to support *D. xanthopterus*. Such data highlight the importance of more intensive field work, as many gaps in our knowledge of species' distributions merely reflect a lack of research. The biogeography of the southern Brazilian Atlantic Forest requires further study, both to understand former distributions and how geological events (such as the formation of the Itajaí-Açu basin) might have shaped current species distributions and segregate populations.

D. xanthopterus should be searched for in forested areas of Santa Catarina's montane plateau (municipalities of Bom Jardim da Serra, Urubici and Praia Grande) as well as in adjacent Rio Grande do Sul, given their environmental characteristics.

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