



# New distribution records of *Anairetes alpinus* (Carriker, 1933) (Aves, Tyrannidae), a highly specialized and endangered bird of *Polylepis* forests in Junín, Peru

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## Abstract

The Ash-breasted Tit-tyrant, *Anairetes alpinus* (Carriker, 1933) (Aves, Tyrannidae), is an endangered and highly specialized bird that inhabits the *Polylepis* forests (Rosaceae) of Peru and Bolivia. Here, we report 2 new localities in the department of Junín, central Peru, where it was detected in forests dominated by *Polylepis canoi*, *P. rodolfo-vasquezii*, and a third undescribed *Polylepis* species. We conclude that a residential population is the more likely possibility although the possibility of dispersal individuals should also be considered.

## Key words

Andean birds; climate change; conservation; endangered species; High Andes; mountain ecosystems; source-sink habitats.

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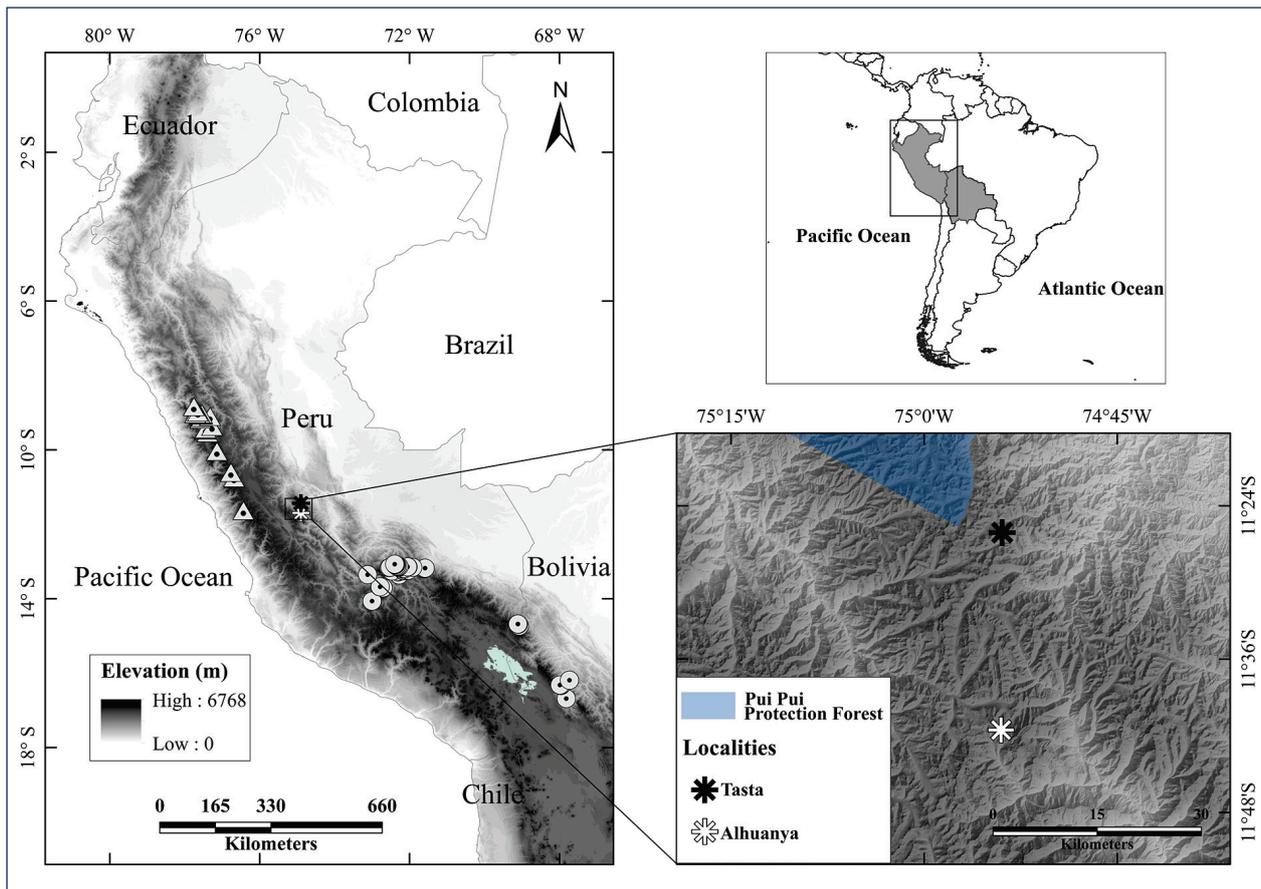
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## Introduction

The Ash-breasted Tit-tyrant, *Anairetes alpinus* (Carriker, 1933) (Aves, Tyrannidae), is a highly specialized bird species that inhabits the *Polylepis* forests (Rosaceae) of Peru and Bolivia (Fjeldså 1993, Fjeldså 2002, Lloyd 2008a, b, Birdlife International 2018). Given its small geographic range of occurrence and small population size, currently estimated at 150–700 individuals, this species has been categorized as Endangered in the IUCN Red List of threatened species (Birdlife International 2018). Its restricted elevational range (3,700–4,600 m

(Schulenberg et al. 2007) makes this species particularly vulnerable to various human activities that occur at these elevations, such as heavy grazing, uncontrolled fire, and local changes in land use (Fjeldså and Kessler 2004, Gómez 2009). These activities have been postulated as the main drivers of the ongoing habitat loss and degradation (Renison et al. 2002, Purcell and Brelford 2004, Renison et al. 2010, Sylvester et al. 2017), simultaneously preventing the natural regeneration of *Polylepis* (Gómez 2009, Morales 2017, Morales et al. 2018).

In Peru and Bolivia, roughly 3 main areas where this species occurs have been identified (Fig. 1). The



**Figure 1.** Records of the presence of *Anairetes alpinus*. Triangles indicate the presence of the *A. alpinus alpinus* while the circles indicate *A. alpinus bolivianus*. Records were taken from the eBird database (eBird 2017), GBIF (GBIF Secretariat 2017) and Greeney (2013). The white (Alhuanya) and black (Tasta) asterisks indicate the new records in department of Junín, central Peru.

northernmost population occurs along the high Andes of northern Peru, mainly in the mountain chains of the Cordilleras Blanca, Huayhuash, La Viuda, Central, and Chonta (Sevillano-Ríos et al. in press). There, *A. a. alpinus* inhabits small, high-elevation *Polylepis* patches of apparently high-quality habitat (Sevillano-Ríos and Rodewald 2017), where several resident groups of up to approximately 10 individuals can easily be observed (Sevillano-Ríos 2016, CSSR per. obs.). In southern Peru, in the departments of Abancay and Cuzco, *A. a. bolivianus* occurs along the Cordilleras Vilcabamba and Vilcanota (Lloyd 2008 a, b, Lloyd and Marsden 2008). Here, some of the principal populations are estimated to be about 20–30 individuals (Engblom et al. 2002), although the densities seem to be low (ca 4.9 individuals/km<sup>2</sup>) (Lloyd 2008a). Finally, the southernmost populations occur mainly in the Cordilleras Real and Apolobamba, Bolivia, where *A. a. bolivianus* also occurs; it was estimated to be roughly 150 individuals after visiting 5 different localities (Gómez 2009).

These 3 main areas maintain the core populations of the *A. alpinus*, where different conservation strategies have been proposed to save this and many other threatened birds of the *Polylepis* forests (BirdLife International 2018). However, areas in between these core populations are poorly studied. Our discovery of new localities is important, not only for a better understanding of the

distributional patterns of this species but to understand its ecology and to locate new areas for its conservation. We report 2 new localities in the department of Junín, central Peru.

## Methods

To assess the diversity of high Andean birds in central Peru, fieldwork was conducted between May 2016 and October 2017 at 23 locations (17 in the department of Junín, 3 in Huancavelica, and 3 in Lima). At all these sites, typical high-Andean ecosystems (3,450–4,550 m above sea level) such as *Polylepis* forest, mixed shrublands, and puna pastures were surveyed. Each site was visited for 3 or 4 consecutive days twice over 2 years. Point counts of 10 minutes duration were made, separated by a minimum distance of 150 m. These took place in the mornings (06:00–12:00) and afternoons (14:00–18:00) and were complemented by mist-netting efforts (12 m;  $n = 2$ ) placed in open areas within the forests to passively capture passing birds.

## Results

**New records.** Peru, Junín, province of Concepción, district of Andamarca, Alhuanya (11°41'30" S, 074°54'01" W, 4100 m elev.), observ. by H.R. Quispe-Melgar, 13



**Figures 2, 3.** First record of *Anairetes alpinus* in Junín, Peru. **2.** Specimen captured in Alhuanya. **3.** Forest of *Polylepis rodolfo-vasquezii* and *Polylepis* sp. where 1 individual was captured. Human impact is observed by felling, burning and livestock, also rocky sliding. (Photographs by HRQM.)

July 2017, 11:15 h, 1 adult captured (Figs 2, 3). Peru, Junín, province of Satipo, district of Pampa Hermosa, Tasta (11°26'05" S, 074°53'56" W; 3,900 m elev.) observ. by H.R. Quispe-Melgar, 21 September 2017, 07:00 h, 2 adults (Figs 4, 5).

The specimen of *A. alpinus* captured in Alhuanya was measured (Table 1) and photographed (Figs 2, 3). The bird was identified as an adult of undistinguished sex, with no signals of molting in the wings although other parts of the body were not assessed. On the wings, lice were detected. The bird was captured in a mist net located

in an open area inside a 1.5 ha mixed patch dominated by *Polylepis rodolfo-vasquezii* and another undescribed species of *Polylepis*. The nearby area was characterized by open and shrubby vegetation composed by *Buddleja*, *Gynoxys*, *Miconia*, and some single *Polylepis* stands surrounded by puna pastures. Signs of human activities where evident all over the area.

The second observation was in a 5 ha patch dominated by *Polylepis canoi* (Figs 4, 5). On this occasion, 2 individuals were seen together, moving from branch to branch through the *Polylepis* canopy. The humidity seemed to be higher in this forest compared to Alhuanya, although the vegetation appeared similar, and we also observed additional species such as *Escallonia*, *Hesperomeles*, and *Clethra*, with few signs of human activity.

Although intensive searching was conducted in both places, including the use of playbacks during the following days, we failed to record the bird again. The 2 localities were approximately 28 km apart.

**Identification.** All captured/observed birds species were

**Table 1.** Measure of *Anairetes alpinus* captured in Alhuanya. Measurements were taken following Baldwin et al. (1931).

Measurements (mm)	
Bill width (At nostrils)	3.0
Bill length (nostrils to tip)	8.2
Wing length	68.5
Tail length	68.8
Tarsus length	20.1
Total length (bill tip to tail)	115.2



**Figures 4, 5.** The second record of *Anairetes alpinus* in Junín, Peru. **4.** Sighting in Tasta. **5.** The forest was dominated by *Polylepis canoi* and the presence of human activities was less than at Alhuanya. (Photographs by HRQM.)

identified based on Schulenberg et al. (2007) and corroborated with the database of the Cornell Macaulay Library (Macaulay Library at the Cornell Lab 2018) and Avibase (Avibase 2017). Within the genus *Anairetes* there are 6 species (DuBay and Witt 2012, SACC 2017). *Anairetes alpinus* is distinguished from its congeners by having a plain ashy color pattern, 2 pronounced white wing bars, absence of stripes on the chest, a white patch on the belly, and 3 outer rectrices with white coloration (Carraker 1933). However, the identification of the subspecies *A. a. alpinus* and *A. a. bolivianus* is more complicated, given that an in-hand comparison of specimens seems to be required to observe the degree of black coloration on the crown and the white central belly, among other distinguishing characteristics (Carraker 1933, 1935, Fitzpatrick and Sharpe 2017).

## Discussion

Prior to our new records from Junín, the presence of this species in this region was unknown. These records, therefore, are important for understanding the distributional pattern of this endangered species. These records might represent non-resident individuals that were dispersing between known main populations or they might serve as evidence of a resident population in Junín that was previously overlooked.

The first hypothesis is supported by the fact that in places where this species is resident, such as Ancash, Cusco, and La Paz, it tends to be locally common and easily detected (Lloyd 2008a, Gómez 2009, Sevillano-Ríos and Rodewald 2017). For example, in the Cordillera Blanca, *A. alpinus* occupies the same *Polylepis* forest patches year after year, where a few groups of normally 4 or 5 individuals are often observed foraging only in *Polylepis* trees. These observations suggest a high degree of specialization and territoriality, which explain why they easily respond to playback through vocalizing from the top of the trees, fluttering, and short display flights (Servat 2006, CSSR unpublished data). In Junín, however, though we used playback and searched intensively throughout the forest, we failed to detect the species more than once. Additionally, no evidence (e.g. brood or individuals carrying nest materials) suggests a breeding population in these areas, which opens the possibility that these records are non-resident individuals dispersing between main populations (but from where?).

If we observe the spatial distribution of the new records with respect to the known main populations, we see that they are located between the *A. a. alpinus* (northwest) and *A. a. bolivianus* (southeast) resident populations (Figure 1). The closest of these main populations are approximately 168 km west in Carampoma, department of Lima (11°37'34" S, 076°26'09" W) and about 290 km northwest in Aquia, department of Ancash (10°02'09" S, 077°08'38" W); both belong to the subspecies *A. a. alpinus*. On the other hand, the closest populations of *A. a. bolivianus* are at approximately 265 km southeast in the

Cordillera Vilcabamba, department of Cuzco (13°21'03" S, 073°07'12" W). In general, the regions of Lima, Ancash, and Cuzco have a high concentration of *Polylepis* forests where the populations of *A. alpinus* may be functioning as "sources" given that, at least, they look like stable populations. The areas in between, though not devoid of *Polylepis* patches and other vegetation communities that include *Gynoxys*, may only be suitable for the dispersal of *A. alpinus* but unsuitable for a stable population. Certainly, *A. alpinus* does forage on other plant species like *Gynoxys*, *Baccharis*, and *Buddleia*, among others (Servat 2006, Gomez 2009), and it appears that the degree of specialization to *Polylepis* decreases with latitude (Servat 2006, CSSR unpublished data). Although these records might be non-residential individuals dispersing between main populations; the large distance in between, their small population sizes, and the high specialization to *Polylepis* makes this claim dubious.

On the other hand, the possibility that the new records are from a small, previously unreported population is supported in that we detected *A. alpinus* only at 2 of the 23 sites. This agrees with this species' inherent pattern of rarity observed in other areas such as Ancash, Cusco, and La Paz (Lloyd 2008a, Gómez 2009, Sevillano-Ríos and Rodewald 2017) and might suggest that it was overlooked because of its rarity. Indeed, studies in Ancash, where this species is known to occur, failed to detect them even after intensive survey effort (Sevillano-Ríos et al. 2011, Servat 2006). In Ancash, *A. alpinus* mainly occurs in very high elevation *Polylepis* forests (> 4,200 m) while those surveys were placed on the extensive *Polylepis* forests that occur at lower elevations (Sevillano-Ríos and Rodewald 2017). Unpublished observations suggest that interspecific competition between *A. alpinus* and *Anairetes nigrocristatus* Taczanowski, 1884 (Black-crested Tityrant) could be responsible for this pattern in Ancash. In Junín, these 2 species also occur (Schulenberg et al. 2007, Sullivan et al. 2009, CSSR unp. Obs.) and it is reasonable to think that these records correspond to a resident population of *A. alpinus* that might inhabit higher elevations that we had not surveyed. Moreover, while the record of 1 individual could be used to support the dispersal hypothesis, it seems unlikely that 3 individuals were dispersing through a whole new area almost at the same time. This is especially unlikely considering their high degree of specialization and territoriality.

In the absence of genetic material, dispersal data, or an adequate plumage comparison to subspecies (Figs 6–8), it is impossible to know if these individuals are dispersing or residents. Still, we believe that a resident population is more likely, although the possibility of a dispersal corridor should also be considered. If these records correspond to an undescribed resident population, only further exploration or records could confirm this. Nevertheless, if we consider the possibility that Junín it is part of a biological corridor, the importance of these areas in between would be as sink habitats. That could function as corridors that connect and prevent populations from



**Figures 6–8.** The different plumage forms of *Anairetes alpinus* are difficult to distinguish just from photos due to differences in setting and light conditions. **6.** *A. alpinus alpinus* from Ancash. (Photograph by CSSR.) **7.** *A. alpinus* from Junín. (Photograph by HRQM.) **8.** *A. alpinus bolivianus* from Puno (Photograph by Willy Maldonado).

inbreeding depression, which is important if the objective is the conservation of endangered species that live in highly fragmented habitats such as *Polylepis* forests (Bennett 1999, Christie and Knowles 2015). Another area that we should consider for further studies (because it could serve as a corridor between Cuzco and La Paz), is the one formed by the Cordillera Carabaya, right next to Cordillera Apolobamba, along the eastern Andean slope between Peru and Bolivia. This suggestion is based on the record of one isolated individual of *A. alpinus* in Sandia (Maldonado pers. comm.). Finally, studies that integrate dispersion, genetic, and population demography data at a regional scale would help us to understand more about the ecology of this little-known species of threatened birds and improve current conservation efforts.

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## Authors' Contributions

HRQM, WCNR, FNAM and VFPC collected the field data, HRQM and CSSR wrote the manuscript.

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