

## Southern range extension for the Red-And-Black Grosbeak (*Periporphyrus erythromelas*, Cardinalidae), Amazonian, Brazil

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**RESUMO:** Expansão sul na distribuição de *Periporphyrus erythromelas* (Cardinalidae), Amazônia, Brasil. Eu reporto um novo registro de *Periporphyrus erythromelas* no médio Rio Aripuanã, Amazonas, Brasil. Uma fêmea foi capturada em rede de neblina, fotografada e coletada. O espécime foi depositado na Coleção Ornitológica do Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA). Esse registro estende a distribuição conhecida dessa espécie em aproximadamente 650 km ao sudoeste e, junto com um espécime depositado na Coleção Ornitológica do Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), são revelados novos registros a oeste do Rio Tapajós.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVES:** Brasil, Amazônia, Cardinalidae, distribuição geográfica.

**KEY-WORDS:** Brazil, Amazonian, Cardinalidae, geographic distribution.

*Periporphyrus erythromelas* is a little-known bird, considered rare where it occurs (Thiollay 1994, 2002; Stotz *et al.* 1996; Henriques *et al.* 2003). The genus is monotypic and exclusively South American. The species occurs from the Guianas and Venezuela to the lower Amazon River and northwestern Maranhão in Brazil (Fig. 1; Ridgely and Tudor 1989). It can be seen in pairs or alone, generally in the midstory of *terra firme* Amazonian forests (Ridgely and Tudor 1994). Due to its inconspicuous behavior and occurrence in low densities,

this species is often overlooked and few records exist. Therefore the objective of this note is to report on a new locality for *P. erythromelas*, expanding its distribution.

On 16 August 2006, a female *Periporphyrus erythromelas* was registered on the left bank of the Aripuanã River, near its confluence with the Roosevelt River (7°38'267"S; 60°40'167"W) (Figure 1). The bird was mist netted in low *terra firme forest* (mean canopy height: 15 m). The forest understory is relatively dense, with an abundance of the small palm “caranaí” (*Lepidocaryum tenue*) and, in lower abundance, “tucumã” (*Astrocaryum aculeatum*) and “babaçú” (*Attalea speciosa*). The individual was photographed (Figure 2) and collected, and the specimen deposited in the ornithological collection at the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia

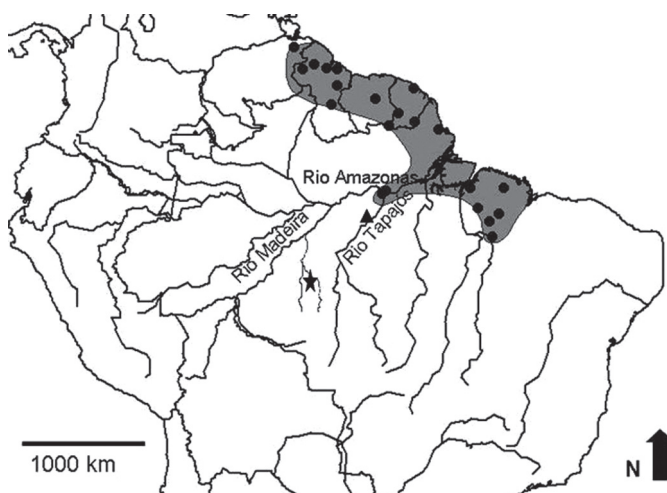


FIGURE 1. Estimated distribution of *P. erythromelas* (grey) (Ridgely and Tudor 2003). The points represent locations where the species was recorded (Ridgely and Tudor 2003). The triangle represent the location where the specimen deposited in the ornithological collection at the “Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi” was collected. The star represents the location of the present record of *P. erythromelas*.



FIGURE 2. Female *P. erythromelas* collected.

in Manaus, Brazil (INPA 832, data on specimen label: mass 44.5 g, iris black, maxilla black, mandible: basal-half light grey and distal-half black, tarsus pinkish grey, ovary 8 mm, largest egg 1 mm, oviduct straight, skull 100% ossified, no bursa, no molt, no body fat, and stomach with Arthropoda).

This record extends the distribution of *Periporphyrus erythromelas* by over 650 km to the southwest from the previously westernmost locality where the species was collected ("Rio Tapacurazinho, Miritituba/Rurópolis, Transamazônica Br 230 km 25"; 4°18'S, 55°54'W; this specimen is deposited in the ornithological collection at the "Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi in Belém, Brazil") (Figure 1). These records are the first west of the Tapajós River. The absence of records from intermediate locations is likely due to the species' rarity and scarcity of studies. Therefore, it is likely that new records with *Periporphyrus erythromelas* will be made in the future for other locations of the Amazon basin.

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