

NEW DATA ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MARSH TAPACULO (*SCYTALOPUS IRAIENSIS*, RHINOCRYPTIDAE)

Jirí Mlíkovský

Department of Zoology, National Museum, Václavské náměstí 68, CZ-115 79 Praha 1, Czech Republic. *E-mail*: jiri.mlikovsky@nm.cz

Nuevos datos sobre la distribución geográfica del Churrín palustre (*Scytalopus iraiensis*, Rhinocryptidae).

Key words: Marsh Tapaculo, *Scytalopus iraiensis*, Rhinocryptidae, distribution, Brazil.

The Mouse-colored Tapaculo (*Scytalopus speluncae*) has been recently recognized as a species complex and split into several species, whose distribution ranges are insufficiently known (Bornschein *et al.* 1998, 2007, Krabbe & Schulenberg 2003, Maurício 2005, Raposo *et al.* 2006). Below I present new data on the distribution of the Marsh Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*), a Brazilian endemic, which has been known only from 24 localities in the state of Paraná (Bornschein *et al.* 1998, 2001; BirdLife International 2007), and from a locality in the state of Rio Grande do Sul (Maurício 2005, Bornschein *et al.* 2007) so far.

MATERIAL

I found previously undescribed specimens of the Marsh Tapaculo in the collections of the Museum and Institute of Zoology of the Polish Academy of Sciences (MIZ) in Warszawa, Poland. All of them were collected in Paraná in 1922 by Polish zoologist Tadeusz Chrostowski (1878–1923) during his expedition to

Paraná made in 1921–1923 (see Straube 2002, 2006; Straube & Urben-Filho 2002, Mlíkovský 2008). Originally, these specimens were identified by Chrostowski as *Scytalopus speluncensis*, which was in accordance with the then broad understanding of this species. My restudy of these specimens showed that they are attributable to *Scytalopus iraiensis*.

The list of specimens is as follows: (1) male, MIZ 27889, collected on 20 February 1922 at São Domingo, wing = 45.0 mm; (2) male, MIZ 27883, collected on 22 February 1922 at São Domingo, wing = 50.5 mm; (3) male, MIZ 27887, collected on 27 February 1922 at São Domingo; (4) male, MIZ 27893, collected on 18 March 1922 at Fazenda Ferreira, wing = 49.0 mm; (5) female, MIZ 27888, collected on 22 March 1922 at Fazenda Ferreira, wing = 49.0 mm; (6) unsexed, MIZ 27886, collected on 22 March 1922 at Fazenda Ferreira; (7) male, MIZ 27880, collected on 28 May 1922 at Cará Pintada, wing = 47.0 mm; (8) unsexed, MIZ 27885, collected on 11 April 1922 at Fazenda

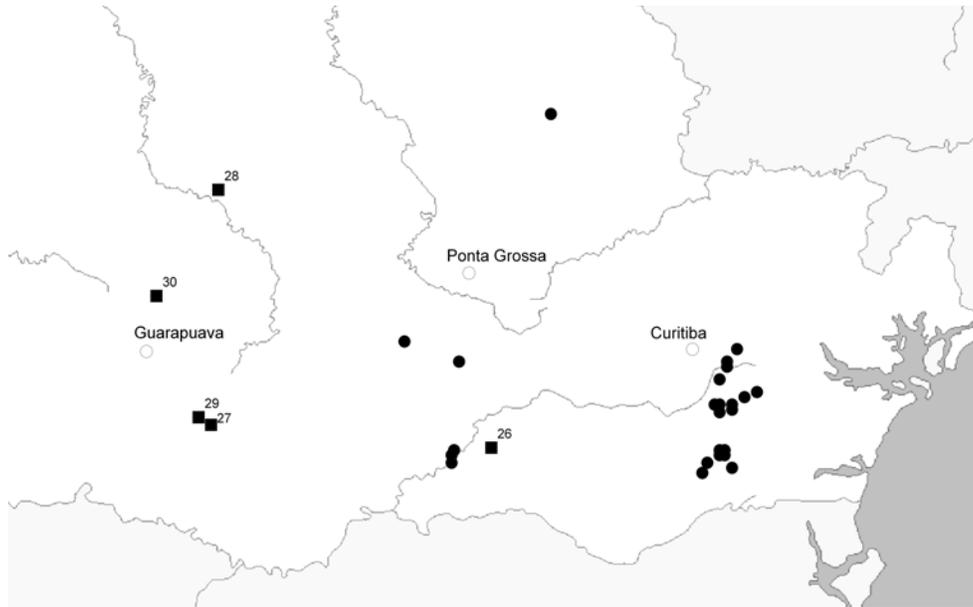


FIG. 1. Distribution of the Marsh Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*) in Paraná, Brazil. Black circles: Localities 1–24 (unnumbered, all records are from 1997–2000, see Bornschein *et al.* 2001 for their list); Black squares: Localities (all records are from 1922, see text for their description): 26, São Domingo; 27, Fazenda Ferreira; 28, Apucarana; 29, Fazenda Durski; 30, Cará Pintada.

Durski, wing = 46.0 mm; and (9) male, MIZ 27882, collected on 8 August 1922 at Apucarana, wing = 52.5 mm. In addition, the collection includes two juvenile specimens in first plumage (MIZ, uncatalogued), which probably belong to the Marsh Tapaculo as well, because the only other tapaculo species collected by Chrostowski in Paraná was the larger White-breasted Tapaculo (*Scytalopus indigoticus*), but their identification is uncertain. They were collected on 28 February 1922 at São Domingo and on 22 March 1922 at Fazenda Ferreira, respectively.

Chrostowski's localities (identified by Jaczewski 1925 and Straube 2006) are as follows: São Domingo (50.07°W, 25.77°S), Fazenda Ferreira (51.20°W, 25.68°S), Apucarana (51.17°W, 24.75°S), Fazenda Durski (21.25°W, 25.65°S), and Cará Pintada (51.42°W, 25.17°S).

DISTRIBUTION

Marsh Tapaculos were reported from two disjunctive areas: (1) in the state of Paraná, Brazil (Bornschein *et al.* 1998, 2001; Mlíkovský this paper), and (2) in Banhado do Maçarico at the northern end of the Guaíba Lake in eastern Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Maurício 2005, Bornschein *et al.* 2007). Chrostowski's records from 1922 are all from Paraná, where they expand the known range of the Marsh Tapaculo westwards, approximately to the city of Guarapuava (Fig. 1). A comparison of the known records of the Marsh Tapaculo with the vegetation map of southern Brazil and adjacent areas (Fig. 2) shows that all record lay within the region of "evergreen and partly deciduous forests, open woodland and shrubland" (Anonymous 1984; see also Maack 1950, 1981; Klein & Hatschbach 1962), where



FIG. 2. Range of the Marsh Tapaculo (*Scytalopus iraiensis*). See Fig. 1 for details on the northern (Paraná) group of localities. The southernmost point indicates locality 25 (Banhado do Maçarico; see Maurício 2005, Bornschein *et al.* 2007). Shaded area schematically indicates the distribution of “evergreen and partly deciduous forests, open woodland and shrubland” (after Anonymous 1984).

Marsh Tapaculos inhabit small-sized marshes (Bornschein *et al.* 2001). All these records are limited to the northern part of this region, lying north of Rio Negro.

Disjunctive range and Chrostowski's records indicate that the current distribution of the Marsh Tapaculo is residual, but nothing is known about the original range of this species and reasons for its retreat. However, human impact on the landscape seems to play a major role in this process (BirdLife International 2007). Already Jaczewski (1925), mem-

ber of Chrostowski's expedition, mentioned strong impact of agriculture on the environment in areas where Chrostowski collected specimens of Marsh Tapaculos.

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