



Campylorhamphus trochilirostris (Lichtenstein, 1820)(Aves:Dendrocolaptidae) : Biology and new record in the state of São Paulo, Brazil

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ABSTRACT:

Little is known about the ecology and natural history of *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris*. Here I present a new record of the Red-billed Scythebill *C. trochilirostris* in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Despite its wide distribution, there was only two records in the state. This new locality - Turmalina / SP - further reinforces the presence of populations in the Northwest state.

The genus *Campylorhamphus* currently comprises species of medium-sized woodcreepers (Dendrocolaptidae: Dendrocolaptinae) (Claramunt *et al.*, 2010; CBRO, 2011) characterized most conspicuously by their long and decurved bills. In Brazil occurs three species: the Red-billed Scythebill *C. trochilirostris* (Lichtenstein, 1820); the Curve-billed Scythebill *C. procurvoides* (Lafresnaye, 1850); and the Black-billed Scythebill *C. falcularius* (Vieillot, 1822). Its forms a morphologically homogeneous group that inhabits humid to seasonal tropical forests and lower montane forest mostly below 2,000 m, from northern Argentina to Costa Rica (Marantz *et al.* 2003). No estado de São Paulo ocorrem *C. falcularius* e *C. trochilirostris* (Silveira and Uezu 2011), sendo o primeiro citado para as regiões sul e sudeste do estado e o segundo, citado apenas duas vezes, no oeste e noroeste do estado.

Campylorhamphus trochilirostris has a wide distribution, but its habits are poorly known and like its congeners not present sexual dimorphism. In Brazil, the species occurs in central, northeastern and Amazonian regions, with a preference for drier forests (Sick 1997; Ridgely and Tudor 2009; Silveira 2009). It vocalizes frequently, inhabits the canopy and lives alone or in pairs, but may also join mixed-species bird flocks (Silveira 2009; Ridgely and Tudor 2009; Sigrist 2009). This species is inconfundível justamente pelo seu bico curvado de cor vermelha. Pode ser sintópico a *C. procurvoides* no norte do Brasil.

Its distribution is known to states at Brazilian east, adjacent to São Paulo, such as Minas Gerais (Vasconcelos and D'Angelo Neto 2007; Faria *et al.* 2009) and Paraná (Anjos *et al.* 1997; Gimenes and Anjos 2004; Scherer-Neto *et al.* 2011). It also occurs in Mato Grosso do Sul, Pantanal and Cerrado regions (Piratelli and Pereira 2002; Pivatto *et al.* 2006; Straube *et al.* 2006; Nunes *et al.* 2010), being locally common in Três Lagoas,

on the border of São Paulo (Macarrão 2011). Despite its wide distribution, the species has only two records for the state of São Paulo, sendo o primeiro published record (not documented) realizado in October 1992 in a riparian forest in the municipality of Presidente Epitácio (Willis and Oniki 2003) e o segundo registro (documented) realizado em uma riparian forest of São José dos Dourados River, on the municipality of Nhandeara in January 2009 (Macarrão 2011). Thus, the species is considered critically endangered in the state of São Paulo (Silveira 2009).

On 16 September 2007, during an ornithological inventory at Fazenda Palmeirinha (20°09'17" S, 50°27'25" W – ca. 467 m a.s.l.), I detected an individual foraging alone inside a semideciduous forest fragment of approximately 25 ha on the municipality of Turmalina (Figure1). The Palmeirinha farm consists of 250 ha, of which approximately 50% of its area covers different phytophysiognomies of the Cerrado and Atlantic Forest, such as riparian forest and semideciduous forest, respectively, relatively well preserved, possibly favors the presence of this species on a regional scale. Nevertheless, this site is located in a landscape dominated by sugar cane plantations and pastures and therefore has a strong human pressure (O. Farina-Junior personal observation). The individual can not be photographed due to lack of photographic equipment at the time but was easily identified by its red beak and curved, as well as its typical coloration and behavior.

This record took place inside a forest fragment, unlike the other two records in the state that have occurred within riparian forest and is about 80 km from the nearest location, reported by Macarrão (2011), consisting the further west known locality for this species in the state of São Paulo. Therefore, the species still inhabits the fragmented landscape do noroeste do estado, but probably in low abundance.

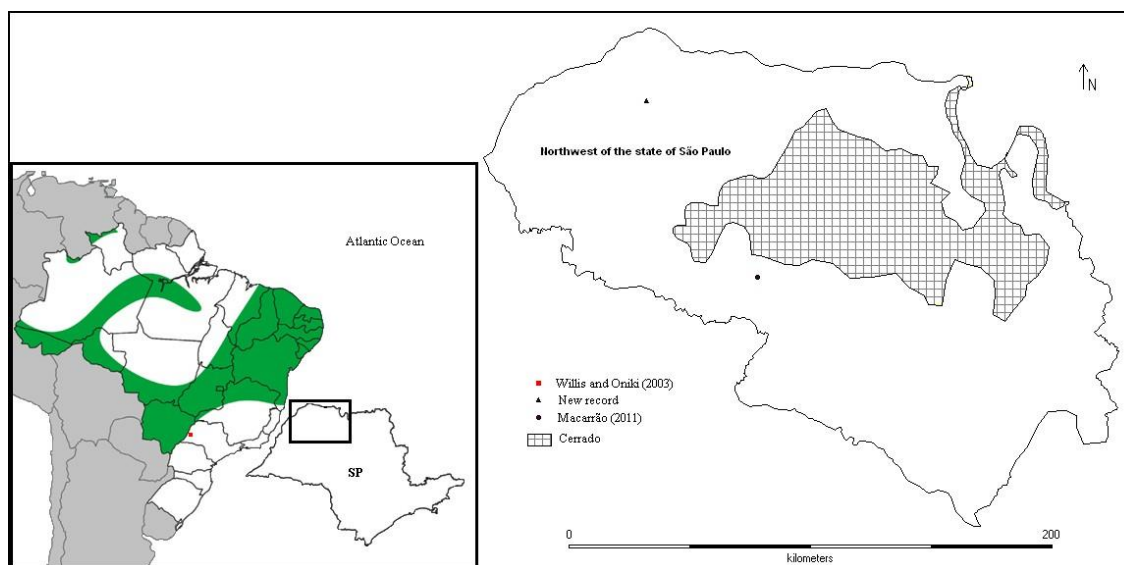


Figure1. The distribution of *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* in Brazil according to Ridgely and Tudor (2009), with the records in the State of São Paulo. Municipalities: 1. Turmalina (This work) , red dot: Presidente Epitácio (Willis and Oniki 2003); 2. Nhandeara (Macarrão 2011). Hatched area (Cerrado).

It is highly recommended to search for it in central and western regions of São Paulo state. The lack of well preserved semideciduous and riparian forests should contribute to the low frequency of *C. trochilirostris* in the state, which is considered highly sensitive



to environmental alterations (Stotz *et al.* 1996). This shows the importance of conservation of riparian forests and remnants of semideciduous forests in São Paulo.

Como citado por Macarrão (2011) despite being well known to the state of Paraná, the distribution maps of the species in recent bibliographies do not include this state (*e.g.* Perlo 2009; Ridgely and Tudor 2009; Sigrist 2009). The presence of the species on lists of endangered species is also not very consistent. *C. trochilirostris* is present in the red list for the state of São Paulo (Silveira, 2009) being classified as critically endangered, but the species is not mentioned for the lists of Minas Gerais (Fundação Biodiversitas, 2007) and Paraná (Mikich and Bérnilis, 2004). This shows the need of a revision on the distribution and encounter new populations of *C. trochilirostris* in south and southeastern Brazil.

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