

Range extension for Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus cuneatus* in north-east Brazil

by Juan Ruiz-Esparza, André Criscoulo, Patricio A. da Rocha, Raone Beltão-Mendes, Saulo M. Silvestre, Saulo Bomfim, Daniela Pinheiro Bitencurti Ruiz-Esparza & Stephen F. Ferrari

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Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus* is the smallest dendrocolaptid in Brazil. It occurs from Mexico to Bolivia, including Amazonian Brazil and the Atlantic Forest (Sick 1997). Thirteen subspecies are recognised, of which eight occur in Brazil (Piacentini *et al.* 2015). *G. s. cuneatus* is endemic to the east coast of Brazil, in the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo.

On 20 March 2016, a *G. spirurus* (Fig. 1) was trapped in a mist-net at Fazenda Rio Fundo (11°08'07"S, 37°18'43"W), Itaporanga D'Ajuda municipality, Sergipe, Brazil. This private reserve encompasses fragments of forest, with a total area of c.800 ha, within a matrix of eucalypt and bamboo plantations, and pasture. Vegetation is typical deciduous Atlantic Forest of coastal *restinga* habitats in Sergipe, growing on sandy soils with a continuous canopy of 5–10 m in height (Beltrão-Mendes *et al.* 2011).

Our record of *G. spirurus* represents an extension of the species' range in eastern Brazil (BirdLife International 2017) by c.195 km north (Fig. 2), based on the published literature. However, two previously unpublished specimens for Sergipe are held at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP 83411–412). These were collected by



Figure 1. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus cuneatus*, municipality of Itaporanga D'Ajuda, Sergipe, Brazil, March 2016 (Saulo Silvestre)

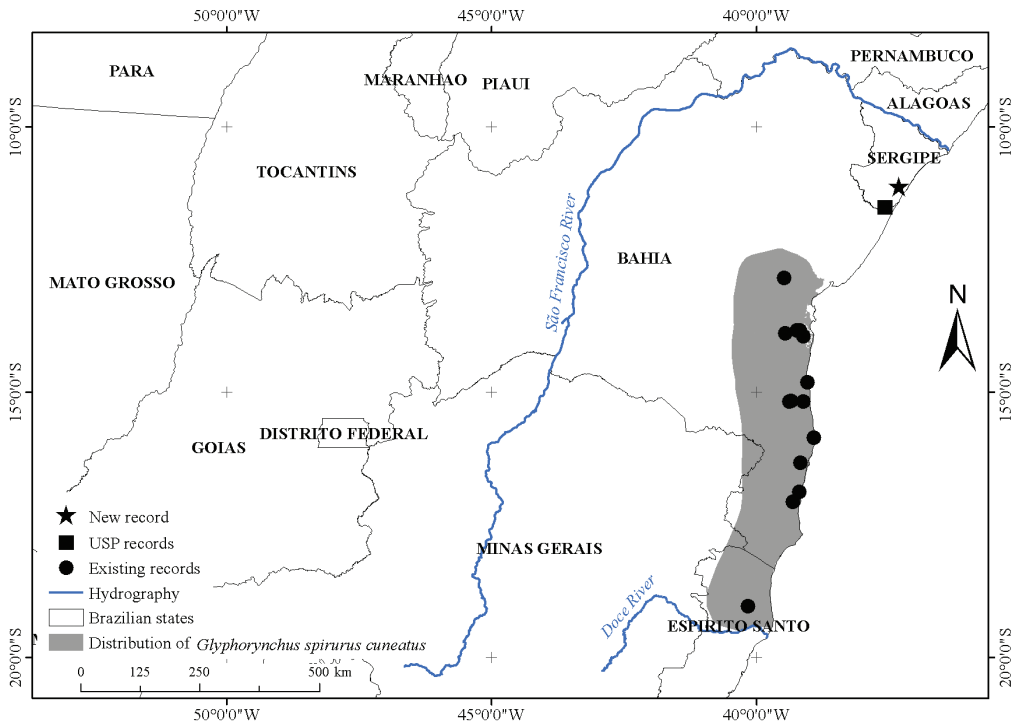


Figure 2. Available localities for Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorhynchus spirurus cuneatus* in eastern Brazil, including the new record (star) presented here. The range polygon follows BirdLife International (2017).

A. Urben-Filho & F. C. Straube at Fazenda Sabão, Indiaroba municipality (11°31'02"S, 37°34'28"W), on 2 April 2006.

The range extension reported here indicates that *G. s. cuneatus* may occur throughout the coastal Atlantic Forest between northern Espírito Santo and Sergipe, and that the northern and southern limits of its range may coincide with the rios São Francisco and Doce, respectively (Fig. 2). These rivers play a prominent role in the zoogeography of Atlantic Forest vertebrates, e.g. White-shouldered *Pyriglena leucoptera* and Fringe-backed Fire-eyes *P. atra* (Sick 1997) or the primates Coimbra-Filho's Titi *Callicebus coimbrai* and Coastal Black-handed (Southern Bahian) Titi *C. melanochir* (Ferrari *et al.* 2013).

In south-western Amazonia, the range of *Glyphorhynchus s. inornatus* is delimited by the rios Aripuanã and Jiparaná (Fernandes *et al.* 2013). However, further research is necessary to define the northernmost limit of the range of *G. s. cuneatus*, including the zoogeographic role of the São Francisco River, given the extensive deforestation that has impacted this region (Marini & Garcia 2005, Olmos 2005, Silveira & Straube 2008,, Hilário *et al.* 2017).

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- Addresses:* Juan Ruiz-Esparza, Núcleo de Educação e Ciências Agrárias, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Campus do Sertão, Rodovia Engenheiro Jorge Neto, km 3, Silos, 49680-000, Nossa Senhora da Glória, Brazil, e-mail: juancolorado21@hotmail.com. André Criscoulo, Dept. of Ecology, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Av. Marechal Rondon s/n, 49100-000, São Cristóvão, Brazil. Patricio A. da Rocha, Graduate Program in Biological Sciences, Laboratory of Mammalian Studies, Univ. Federal da Paraíba, Centro de Ciências Exatas e da Natureza, Campus I, Castelo Branco, 58051900, João Pessoa, Brazil. Raone Beltrão-Mendes, Dept. of Ecology, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Av. Marechal Rondon s/n, 49100-000, São Cristóvão, Brazil. Saulo Meneses Silvestre de Sousa, Graduate Program in Tropical Biodiversity, Univ. Federal do Amapá, Rod. Juscelino Kubitschek, km 2 Jardim Marco Zero, 68.903-419, Macapá, Brazil. Saulo Bomfim, Dept. of Ecology, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Av. Marechal Rondon s/n, 49100-000, São Cristóvão, Brazil. Daniela Pinheiro Bitencurti Ruiz-Esparza, Nucleus of Education in Agricultural and Earth Sciences, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Campus do Sertão, Rodovia Engenheiro Jorge Neto, km 3, Silos, 49680-000, Nossa Senhora da Glória, Brazil. Stephen F. Ferrari, Dept. of Ecology, Univ. Federal de Sergipe, Av. Marechal Rondon s/n, 49100-000, São Cristóvão, Brazil.