New record and distribution extension of *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* (Lichtenstein, 1820) (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) in the state of São Paulo, Brazil

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**ABSTRACT:** Here I present the first documented record of the Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* in the state of São Paulo, Brazil. Despite its wide distribution, there was only one record in the extreme west of the state. This new locality also represents an extension from its previously known geographic distribution.

The Red-billed Scythebill *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* (Lichtenstein, 1820) has a wide distribution, but its habits are poorly known. 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 (Ridgely and Tudor 2009; Sigrist 2009).

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 (A. Macarrão personal observation). Despite its wide distribution, the species has only a single published record (not documented) in the state of São Paulo; it occurred in October 1992 in a riparian forest in the municipality of Presidente Epitácio (Willis and Oniki 2003). Thus, the species is considered critically endangered in the state of São Paulo (Silveira 2009).

On 19 January 2009, during an ornithological inventory, an individual vocalization was detected in a riparian forest of São José dos Dourados River (20°32’14” S, 50°01’32” W), on the municipality of Nhandeara. This site is located in a landscape dominated by sugar cane plantations and pastures. The individual approached after I made an imitation of its voice, therefore I could take a picture of it (Figure 1). This is the first documented record of *C. trochilirostris* in the state of São Paulo.

This record is about 240 km from the location reported by Willis and Oniki (2003), consisting the further east known locality for this species in São Paulo, showing an extension from its previously known geographic distribution (Figure 2). Therefore, the species still inhabits the state, but probably in low abundance. 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. 2006). This shows the importance of conservation of riparian forests and remnants of semideciduous forests in São Paulo.

It is noteworthy that, despite being well known to the state of Paraná, including the central region, the distribution maps of the species in recent bibliographies do not include this state (e.g. Perlo 2009; Ridgely and Tudor 2009; Sigrist 2009). This shows the need of a revision on the distribution of *C. trochilirostris* in south and southeastern Brazil.

![Figure 1](image_url). *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* in a riparian forest of São José dos Dourados River, at Nhandeara, São Paulo, Brazil. Photo by Arthur Macarrão, 2009.
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LITERATURE CITED


**FIGURE 2.** The distribution of *Campylorhamphus trochilirostris* in Brazil according to Ridgely and Tudor (2009), with the records in the State of São Paulo. Municipalities: 1. Presidente Epitácio (Willis and Oniki 2003); 2. Nhandeara (the new record).

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