

New records extend the known range of the Henna-capped Foliage-gleaner (*Hylocryptus rectirostris*) southeastward (Passeriformes: Furnariidae)

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RESUMO. Novos registros estendem a distribuição conhecida do barranqueiro-de-bico-preto (*Hylocryptus rectirostris*) para sudeste. Esta espécie foi registrada em quatro novas localidades no interior do Estado de São Paulo, estendendo sua distribuição em pelo menos 240 km no sentido sudeste. Esses novos registros, adicionados a outros, indicam que no leste do Estado de São Paulo a espécie está associada a matas ciliares, notadamente da microbacia dos rios Mogi-Guaçu e Pardo. Mais levantamentos de campo em matas ciliares são necessários para avaliar a distribuição da espécie no Estado de São Paulo, especialmente a lacuna de registros entre o rio Paraná e a parte leste do interior do Estado.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: São Paulo, distribuição, *Hylocryptus rectirostris*, mata ciliar.

KEY-WORDS: distribution, gallery forest, *Hylocryptus rectirostris*, São Paulo.

The furnariid *Hylocryptus rectirostris* is known from the interior of the south-central portion of Brazil: interior of southern Bahia (from Vitória da Conquista southward), north, central and southwestern parts of Minas Gerais, southern Goiás (including Brasília, *i.e.* Distrito Federal), Mato Grosso do Sul, southern Mato Grosso, extreme southwestern São Paulo (on the banks of Paraná River), northwestern part of Paraná and Paraguay at Concepción, Department of San Pedro (Hellmayr 1925, Pinto 1932, 1938, 1940, Pinto and Camargo 1955, Sick 1958, 1997, Meyer de Schauensee 1970, Monteiro and Mattos 1983, Storer 1989, Cintra and Yamashita 1990, Mattos *et al.* 1991, Willis and Oniki 1991, Ridgely and Tudor 1994, Hayes 1995).

At Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, one of us (J.F.P.), reevaluated the record of *Hylocryptus rectirostris* for Serra dos Orgãos, Rio de Janeiro State, coastal Brazil, and concluded that the specimen in question had actually been collected at Batatais (20°53'S, 47°35'W), northeastern São Paulo State (see Pacheco 1994). This "new" locality represents a new record for São Paulo State and is situated about 200 km west from the localities of Iguatama (20°10'S; 45°42'W) and Arcos (20°16'S, 45°32'W), both in Minas Gerais, where *Hylocryptus rectirostris* has been reported (R. Parrini, com. pess., A. P. Leão *in litt.* to J. F. P.) and within the current range of the species (Ridgely and Tudor 1994).

Our field work revealed a broader distribution southeastward in the state of São Paulo. On January 30, 1997, a pair of Henna-capped Foliage-gleaners was tape recorded in the gallery forest of a small stream (ALPA 47/8a deposited

at Arquivo Sonoro Neotropical, Universidade Estadual de Campinas) at Paulínia (22°45'S, 47°09'W), São Paulo State, situated about 300 km south of Batatais. This record was preceded by other records at Conchal (22°19'S, 47°10'W; about 50 km north of Paulínia, where this species was observed briefly in a gallery forest of the Mogi-Guaçu river in August 1992) and at Pontal (21°01'S, 48°02'W; located about 80 km southwest of Batatais).

The nearest known locality regarding these new records, where *Hylocryptus rectirostris* has been reported, is Monte Belo (21°19'S, 46°22'W; gallery and semideciduous forests, the former located on the margins of the Muzambinho river) in southwestern Minas Gerais (close to São Paulo State border), about 240 km from Paulínia and 190 km from Conchal. At Monte Belo and Pontal, this species was tape recorded during inventories made in 1991 and 1992 (JFP 035/JFP 047-048, deposited at Arquivo Sonoro Elias Coelho, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro).

The few records of the Henna-capped Foliage-gleaner for the eastern part of the State of São Paulo are clumped in gallery forests of the micro-basin of the rivers Mogi-Guaçu and Pardo. It is possible that the species dispersed from central Brazil southward, following the course of some rivers, as reported for some Amazonian and Atlantic forest species which, however, dispersed from the opposite end, from their stronghold areas to Central Brazil (Silva 1996). In this case, the distributional data we present allow the conclusion that *Hylocryptus rectirostris* may have favored dispersion through rivers flowing in north-south or south-north directions (*i.e.*

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rivers connecting the interior of central Brazil to the south), such as the Paraná and Mogi-Guaçú/Pardo rivers. Other typical species of gallery forests of central Brazil that also occur in eastern São Paulo State (at Paulínia and Pontal, for example) are *Veniliornis passerinus* and *Cranioleuca vulpina*. Though further field study is still required, the gap between the southwestern and eastern records of *Hylocryptus rectirostris* in the State of São Paulo might be a result of the predominance of rivers flowing in an east-west direction in most parts of the interior of the State.

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