

155 years after Reinhardt: the second specimen of *Bartramia longicauda* (Charadriiformes: Scolopacidae) from the state of Minas Gerais, Brazil

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ABSTRACT: The Upland Sandpiper (*Bartramia longicauda*) is a Nearctic migrant that presents few seasonal records in several Brazilian states. In the state of Minas Gerais, southeastern Brazil, the only known specimen was collected on 26 October 1855 by the Danish naturalist J. T. Reinhardt in Capivari, near Andrequicé (18°17'S; 44°59'W, c. 800 m). On 10 October 2010, a male of *B. longicauda* was collected at Pampulha Airport (19°50'S; 43°57'W, c. 785 m), Belo Horizonte. This specimen was prepared as a study skin and deposited in the bird collection of the Museu de Ciências Naturais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, under number MCNA 1874. This appears to be the second specimen of *B. longicauda* from the state of Minas Gerais and the only deposited in a Brazilian institution. Although scarce, the majority of records of this species in Minas Gerais occurred in the months of October and November, which suggests a rapid passage through the state this time of year. More information must be obtained to elucidate the route of this species and the period when it passes through Minas Gerais.

KEY-WORDS: *Bartramia longicauda*; falconry; migratory species; ornithological collections.

Among the 24 species of sandpipers (Scolopacidae) recorded in Brazil, 22 are northern visitors (Sick 1997). The majority of species (20) is described as arriving in Brazil in greater numbers from the end of August onwards (Sick 1997). The Upland Sandpiper, *Bartramia longicauda* (Bechstein, 1812), is one of those Nearctic migrants that present few seasonal records in several Brazilian states (Valente *et al.* 2011). In its migration, the species does not travel along the Brazilian Atlantic coast, but instead flies directly from Colombia and Venezuela to the upper Amazon, reaching Central Brazil and, later, Paraguay and Argentina (Meyer de Schauensee 1982, Sick 1984). Only in the extreme southern Brazil, does this species reach the coast (Sick 1997).

Until recently, the only species' record in the state of Minas Gerais was based on a specimen collected on 26 October 1855 by the Danish naturalist Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882) in a *vereda* palm grove, in Capivari, near Andrequicé (18°17'S; 44°59'W, c. 800 m), in the central region of Minas Gerais (Pinto 1952, Krabbe 2007). This specimen was deposited in the Zoological

Museum, University of Copenhagen, Denmark (Krabbe 2007). Dornas & Figueira (2012) mistakenly took this record as obtained in the Environmental Protection Area of Lagoa Santa Karst, Minas Gerais.

In recent years, photographs of the species were obtained in the Serra da Canastra National Park (Endrigo 2008, Andrade 2010, Biancalana 2010), where the species had not been previously recorded (Silveira 1998, Bessa *et al.* 2011), as well as in the municipality of Sacramento (Cerchi 2010) and in the Pampulha Airport, in the city of Belo Horizonte, where, on 21 October 2010, a group of eight individuals was recorded (Carvalho 2010, Pedersoli 2010). In this latter locality, fauna control routines are performed by G. D. M. C., G. N. C. P. and J. S. L. to prevent and reduce aircraft collisions with wildlife.

On 10 October 2010, a male of *B. longicauda* was collected with the technique of falconry at Pampulha Airport (19°50'S; 43°57'W, c. 785 m). This technique is widely used to prevent aviary risks at airports and is recommended by the International Bird Strike Committee

(IBSC), and also recognized by the Brazilian Center for Investigation and Prevention of Aeronautical Accidents (CENIPA 2012).

A male of the Harris's Hawk, *Parabuteo unicinctus* (Temminck, 1824), was used to capture the sandpiper, with the occurrence of death of the prey. The collected specimen of *B. longicauda* had completely ossified skull and testes measuring 4 x 1.8 mm. It was prepared as a study skin and deposited in the bird collection of the Museu de Ciências Naturais, Pontifícia Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais, under accession number MCNA 1874 (Figure 1). This appears to be the second

specimen of *B. longicauda* for the state of Minas Gerais and the only deposited in a Brazilian institution.

Although scarce, the species' records in Minas Gerais (except that by Endrigo 2008: 42-43) occurred in the months of October and November, which suggests a rapid passage through the state this time of year. The record at the Pampulha Airport, located within the urban area of a large city (Belo Horizonte, the state capital), shows that the species uses altered areas during its migratory passage. Nevertheless, more information must be obtained to elucidate the route of this species and the period in which it crosses Minas Gerais.



FIGURE 1. Specimen of *Bartramia longicauda* (MCNA 1874) obtained at the Pampulha Airport, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil. Photo by M. F. V.

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