

On the range of the Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor* (Tyrannidae) in central-eastern Brazil

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Recebido em 10 de agosto de 2006; aceito em 27 de março de 2007.

RESUMO: Sobre a distribuição geográfica do bentevizinho-do-brejo *Philohydor lictor* (Tyrannidae) no centro-leste do Brasil. O bentevizinho-do-brejo *Philohydor lictor* apresenta ampla distribuição no Neotrópico, sendo encontrado no leste do Panamá, norte da América do Sul, Amazônia, Pantanal e, disjuntamente, na faixa leste do Brasil, ao longo da Mata Atlântica. Este trabalho apresenta novas localidades de ocorrência da espécie no centro-leste do Brasil: Fazenda Faroeste, Arcos-MG (20°16'S, 45°39'W), Rio Araguari, Uberlândia-MG (18°38'S, 48°22'W), Rio Pandeiros, Januária-MG (15°39'S, 44°37'W) e Parque Estadual do Jalapão, Mateiros-TO (10°32'S, 46°46'W). Uma revisão da distribuição geográfica da espécie através da literatura e espécimes de museu, em conjunto com esses novos registros, revela que *P. lictor* também ocorre ao longo de todo o Brasil central, embora localmente, não havendo a suposta disjunção entre as populações da baixa Amazônia/Araguaia e da Mata Atlântica.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Philohydor lictor*, Cerrado, Caatinga, extensão na distribuição geográfica.

KEY-WORDS: Lesser Kiskadee, Cerrado, Caatinga, range extension.

The Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor* is a polytypic species widely distributed in the Neotropical region. *Philohydor l. panamensis* is restricted to eastern Panama and northern Colombia, while *P. l. lictor* is found in northern South America, from the Amazon region to the northern Pantanal. This form is also found disjunctly through the coastal Atlantic Forest of eastern Brazil (Dunning 1987, Ridgely and Tudor 1994, Mobley 2004, Souza 2004, Frisch and Frisch 2005, Sigrist 2006), isolated by almost 700 km of Cerrado and Caatinga vegetation. In this paper I review the range of this species in central-eastern Brazil.

I used three sources of data to investigate the range of the Lesser Kiskadee: 1) my personal unpublished field records; 2) a comprehensive literature review; and 3) label data of specimens deposited in the following Brazilian ornithological collections: Universidade de Brasília, Brasília (COMB), Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte (DZUFMG), Reserva Ecológica do IBGE, Brasília (IBGE); Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro (MNRJ); Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém (MPEG); and Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo (MZUSP). Additionally, I also inspected the on-line databases of several North American Museums (ORNISNET 2006). At the time of consultation, the following institutions housed specimens of the Lesser Kiskadee: Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates, Ithaca (CUMV), Kansas University Natural History Museum, Lawrence (KUNHM), Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History, Los Angeles (LACM), Louisiana State University Museum of Natural Science, Baton Rouge (LSUMZ), Museum of Vertebrate Zoology University of California, Berkeley (MVZ), James R. Slater Museum of Natural History University of Puget Sound, Tacoma

(PSM), Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto (ROM), Western Foundation of Vertebrate Zoology, Camarillo (WFVZ), and the Yale University Peabody Museum, New Haven (YPM).

Geographical coordinates were obtained directly from the original sources, or from Paynter Jr. and Traylor Jr. (1991) and Vanzolini (1992). When not available, I placed the locality in the centre of the appropriate municipality. A list of about

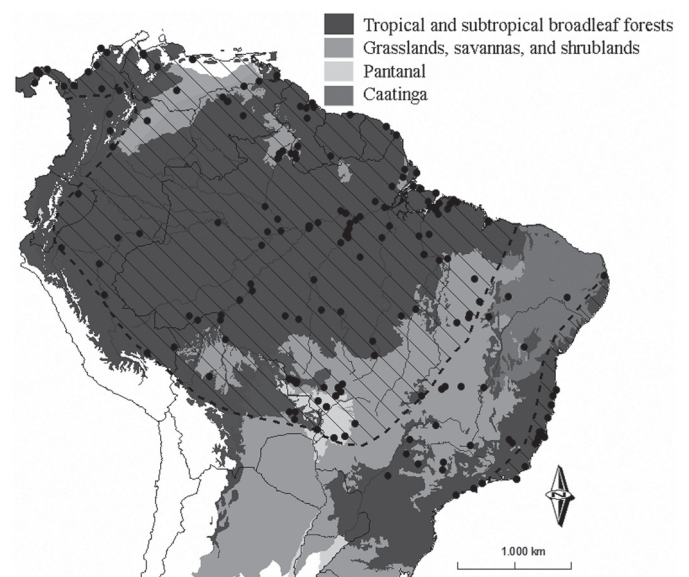


FIGURE 1. Range of the Lesser Kiskadee *Philohydor lictor*. Modified from the Ecoregion map (Olson *et al.* 2001) downloaded from <<http://www.worldwildlife.org/science>>. Dots indicate location points and the hatched area indicates the range of this species accordingly to Ridgely and Tudor (1994). Other vegetation types not show.

200 locality records of the Lesser Kiskadee is available upon request.

The Lesser Kiskadee is a wide ranging species, readily found in almost all tropical and subtropical areas of South America. My unpublished field observations extended its known range in northern (Rio Pandeiros), south/central (Arcos) and eastern (Parque Estadual do Rio Doce) state of Minas Gerais. I also located several published records for central Brazil that were apparently overlooked by the above-cited field guides and textbooks (Table 1). In fact, Emilie Snethlage collected a Lesser Kiskadee (MNRJ 10629) in Planaltina, central Brazil, in 1927. To avoid such omissions, I highlight the necessity of continuous reviewing and updating range maps of Neotropical birds, including not only recent field observations or published literature, but also a meticulous examination of museum specimens.

In the case of the Lesser Kiskadee, the apparent large gap in the range between the easternmost reaches of Amazonia and the Atlantic Forest proves to be an artifact of both low sam-

pling effort through intervening, seasonally dry biomes and incomplete representation of existing records of occurrence. In both these biomes this species occurs rather locally in areas of appropriate habitat, such as immediately along streams, ponds and swamps.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author benefited from research fellowship from FAPESP during part of this study, which was partially supported by grants from Programa Ecológico de Longa Duração/PROBIO (PELD). Pablo Melo, Juliana Martins, Marcos Maldonado-Coelho, IBAMA, Pós Graduação em Ecologia, Conservação e Manejo da Vida Silvestre (UFMG), Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal (UnB), and Bruno and Ivo Borges proportionate the opportunities for birding in central Brazil. The following curators kindly permitted us access to their collections: Miguel Â. Marini (COMB), Marcos Rodrigues (DZUFMG),

TABLE 1. Records of the Lesser Kiskadee (*Philohydor lictor*) outside or in the borders of range maps depicted in modern field guides and textbooks (Dunning 1987, Ridgely and Tudor 1994, Mobley 2004, Souza 2004, Frisch and Frisch 2005, Sigrist 2006). A record of this species for Argentina (Olrog 1995) is in need of material evidence (Narosky and Yzurieta 2003). The kind of recording is assigned in the right column as: 1 – specimen; 2 – photograph; 3 – sight-record; 4 – audio record; 5 – unknown, but apparently not supported by independently verifiable documentation;

Locality	State	Lat	Long	Alt	Source	Rec
Parque Nacional da Serra da Capivara	PI	08°30'	42°43'	450	Olmos 1993	5
Reserva Biológica de Serra Negra	PE	08°35'	38°02'	1100	Coelho 1987	5
Fazenda Espinhos, Curimatá	PI	10°07'	44°13'	350	Santos 2004	5
Parque Estadual do Jalapão, Mateiros	TO	10°32'	46°46'	400	L. E. Lopes pers. obs.	3,4
Marimbus, Chapada Diamantina	BA	12°30'	41°25'	320	Parrini <i>et al.</i> 1999	5
Rio Macacos, Flores de Goiás	GO	14°26'	47°00'	440	IBGE	1
Rio Urucuaia, Burititá	MG	15°36'	46°28'	550	Mattos <i>et al.</i> 1991	5
Planaltina	DF	15°37'	47°40'	1000	MNRJ	1
Rio Pandeiros, Januária	MG	15°39'	44°37'	455	L. E. Lopes pers. obs.	3,4
Fazenda Garça Branca, Montes Claros de Goiás	GO	15°39'	51°43'	295	DZUFMG	1
Fazenda Três Batistella, Montes Claros de Goiás	GO	15°54'	51°24'	320	DZUFMG	1
Distrito Federal	DF	15°47'	47°55'	1000	Negret <i>et al.</i> 1984, Bagno and Marinho-Filho 2001, Braz and Cavalcanti 2001	5
Rio Araguari, Uberlândia	MG	18°38'	48°22'	530	S. Belentani and G. B. Malacco pers. com.	2
Instituto de Pesquisa da UNIDERP, Aquidauana	MS	19°30'	55°36'	120	L.E. Lopes pers. obs.	3,4
Córrego Limoeiro, Arabá	SP	19°48'	50°27'	330	Willis and Oniki 2003	5
Parque Estadual do Rio Doce	MG	19°49'	42°41'	325	L.E. Lopes pers. obs.	3,4
Raul Soares	MG	20°05'	42°22'	295	LACM	1
Fazenda Faroeste, Arcos	MG	20°16'	45°39'	680	L. E. Lopes pers. obs.	3,4
Salto do Rio Tietê, Anhangai	SP	20°54'	50°43'	290	Willis and Oniki 1993, 2003	3
Córrego Boa Sorte, Luís Antônio	SP	21°35'	47°51'	535	Willis and Oniki 1993, 2003	5
Porto Jataí, Luís Antônio	SP	21°37'	47°49'	530	Willis and Oniki 1993, 2003	4
Fazenda Santo Antônio, Lins	SP	21°45'	49°50'	400	Willis and Oniki 1993, 2003	5
Córrego do Geraldo, Broa	SP	22°12'	47°52'	700	Willis and Oniki 1993, 2003	3
Sede do Parque Estadual do Morro do Diabo, Teodoro Sampaio	SP	22°37'	52°10'	250	Willis and Oniki 2003	5
Taquaral no Parque Estadual do Morro do Diabo, Teodoro Sampaio	SP	22°37'	52°15'	250	Willis and Oniki 2003	5
Parati	RJ	23°13'	44°43'	0	Pacheco <i>et al.</i> 1997	5
Parque Estadual da Serra do Mar, Caraguatatuba	SP	23°40'	45°26'	100	Figueiredo and Custódio Filho 2003	5
Itanhaém	SP	24°11'	46°47'	0	Willis and Oniki 2003	5

Marina Resende (IBGE), Jorge Nacinovic and Marcos Raposo (MNRJ), Alexandre Aleixo (MPEG), and Luiz Fábio Silveira (MZUSP). I also thank the several North American Museums that made their database freely available. S. Belentani and G. B. Malacco provided unpublished data on the Lesser Kiskadee. Marcos Maldonado-Coelho, Marcelo F. Vasconcelos, Bret Whitney, and an anonymous reviewer improved the manuscript.

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