

# The range of the Pin-tailed Manakin *Ilicura militaris* extends to central Brazil

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**RESUMO:** A distribuição do tangarazinho *Ilicura militaris* estende-se para o Brasil central. Dentro os píprídeos, o tangarazinho *Ilicura militaris*, um endemismo do Sudeste do Brasil, é um dos mais pouco conhecidos em suas relações. *I. militaris* ocorre em matas atlânticas do sul da Bahia até o nordeste da Santa Catarina. Neste estudo são reportados três espécimes de *Ilicura* coletados no centro sul do Estado de Goiás, em 1927, por E. Snethlage. Eles são o primeiro registro de Goiás e o Brasil central. O mesmo padrão biogeográfico é evidente em outras espécies restritas principalmente às florestas litorâneas.

**PALAVRAS-CHAVE:** Tangarazinho, *Ilicura militaris*, distribuição, Brasil central.

**KEY-WORDS:** Pin-tailed Manakin, *Ilicura militaris*, range, central Brazil.

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The Pin-tailed Manakin *Ilicura militaris* is a strange manakin that is endemic to the Atlantic Forest of south-east Brazil. Snow (1975) considered *Ilicura* to be a 'genus without obvious affinities'; subsequently Prum's (1992) phylogeny of the Pipridae based on syringeal analysis suggested that *Ilicura* was most closely related to the genera *Masius* and *Corapipo*, and that these formed a tribe (the Ilicurini) that should be regarded as basal to the group. Unfortunately, *Ilicura* was not one of the taxa studied by Rêgo *et al.* (2007) in their molecular analysis of the Pipridae, so no further light has been thrown on its relationships. The range of *I. militaris* is traditionally stated to extend from Espírito Santo and southern Minas Gerais south to western Paraná and eastern Santa Catarina (Pinto 1944, Ridgely and Tudor 1994); more recently the species has been discovered in southernmost Bahia (Gonzaga *et al.* 1995, Silveira *et al.* 2005). Furthermore, on the basis of modelling techniques, Anciães and Straube (1997) predicted that its distribution might prove to be considerably more widespread, even perhaps encompassing eastern Paraguay and northeast Argentina.

During museum work on Pipridae and Cotingidae at the Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, in October 2007, I noticed three specimens of *I. militaris* labelled as being from Goiás, in central Brazil (MNRJ 11039, 11040 and 11042). All are males, two of them adults, and the third a young male of unknown age (no red on the rump and very little on the forecrown, with dusker underparts, but plumage otherwise as adult males). The

three birds were all collected by E. Snethlage at (Fazenda) Nova Veneza (16°23'S, 49°19'W), 38 km south-west of Anápolis and 22 km north of Goiânia, in south-central Goiás, at 836 m (Paynter and Traylor 1991), on 22 and 31 July 1927. J. Nacinovic (pers. comm.) informs me that there are no known problems with Snethlage's localities. Thus, Nova Veneza appears to mark the 'new' northernmost limit of this manakin's range, and by far the most interior.

Several other principally Atlantic Forest taxa reach as far inland as central Brazil, in Goiás and the Distrito Federal, *e.g.* the hummingbird *Aphantochroa cirrochloris*, and the cotingid, *Pyroderus scutatus scutatus*, whilst another cotinga, *Phibalura flavirostris*, has reached this area in winter (Pinto 1944, Willis 1992, Sick 1997). Another example is of a bird long considered a member of the Pipridae, Greenish Schiffornis *Schiffornis virescens*, which too was found at Anápolis, by Snethlage, and which locality marks the limit of its range in the interior (Snow 2004). It remains to be seen whether *Ilicura militaris* might even be found in the Chapada Diamantina, even further north, in Bahia, another inland locality that marks the currently known northernmost limit of several Atlantic Forest birds (Parrini *et al.* 1999).

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