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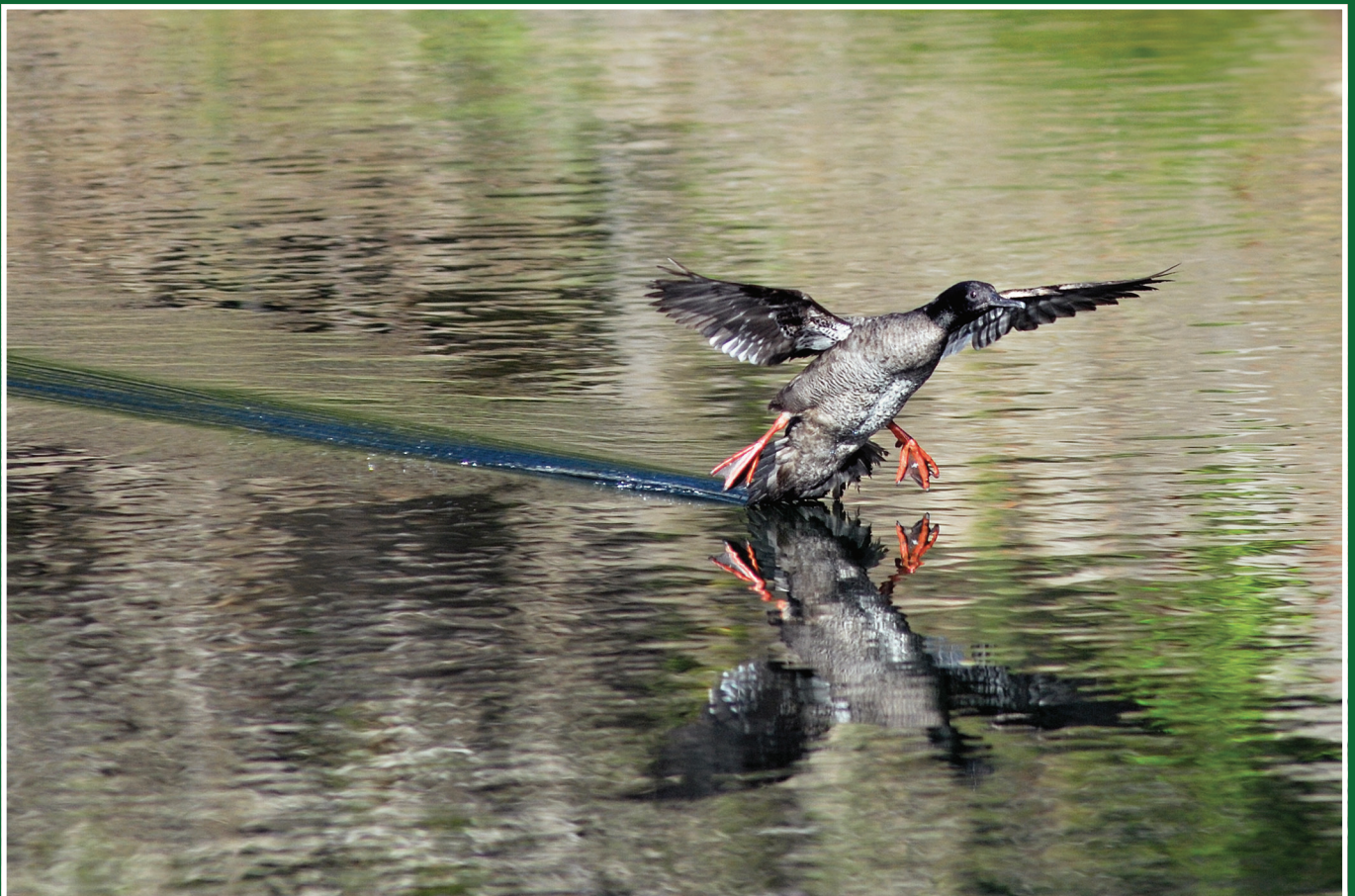
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Record of the Black-and-White Tody-tirant (*Poecilotriccus capitalis*) and the first record of the Black-chested Tyrant (*Taeniotriccus andrei*) in amazonia – Mato Grosso state

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RESUMO: Registro de *Poecilotriccus capitalis* e primeiro registro de *Taeniotriccus andrei* na amazônia do estado de Mato de Grosso. Reportamos o registro de duas espécies raras de tiranídeos, *Poecilotriccus capitalis* e *Taeniotriccus andrei* na Amazônia do estado de Mato Grosso. Este é o primeiro registro de *T. andrei* para o estado, o que amplia sua distribuição geográfica consideravelmente.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: *Poecilotriccus capitalis*; *Taeniotriccus andrei*; Amazônia de Mato Grosso.

KEY-WORDS: Black-and-White Tody-tirant; Black-chested Tyrant; Amazonian; Mato Grosso.

The Black-and-White Tody-tirant (Sclater 1857) is a small bird in the Tyrannidae family. It is found in humid forests and river banks, typical of genuinely rare species (Ridgely and Tudor 1994). The species is found locally in the south of Colombia, east of Equador and Peru (Del Hoyo *et al.* 2004). In Brazil, records exist for two localities in the state of Rondônia, one in Rio Jamari and the other in Cachoeira Nazaré (Ridgely and Tudor 1994). In the state of Pará, it was recorded in the National Forest of Carajás (Marantz and Zimmer 2006). Zimmer *et al.* (1996) recorded the subspecies *P. c. capitalis* in Cristalino Park, Alta Floresta, Mato Grosso State. There are some species records at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP) of specimens that were collected 40 km west of Cachoeira Nazaré, Rondônia (66157). In the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Pará (MPEG), one individual was collected in Serra dos Carajás, Pará (38236).

On November 24, 2006, a male of the species was captured by us on the bank of an intermittent stream with sandy soil (11°25'05"S, 58°44'05"W), in an open rain-forest with palms, in Juína, Mato Grosso (Figures 1, 2). The individual was collected under license from IBAMA (N° 02013.005480/06-96), and stored in the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso – UFMT (1709). The site is disturbed due to diamonds

exploration, and is still under the direct influence of mining. Much of the vegetation was removed by mining, leading to the formation of large eroded areas, as well as sediment accumulation in the rivers. These factors can completely eliminate or impede the natural process of regeneration of trees and shrubs near the site of species capture.

The Black-chested Tyrant (Berlepsch and Hartert 1902), is also a small bird in the Tyrannidae family. This bird is found at the following locations: in the north of Maranhão and Tocantins, in the south of Pará, and locally in Venezuela (Ridgely and Tudor 1994; Del Hoyo *et al.* 2004). The species lives in the understory of humid forest and at the edge of seasonally flooded forest (Del Hoyo *et al.* 2004). It was recorded in secondary forest around Belém and in understory of “matas de terra firme” (*terra firme* forests) predominated by bamboo, as well as in forests dominated by *Cecropia* sp. near the Xingu River, south of Altamira, Pará (Ridgely and Tudor 1994). Also in Pará, Marantz and Zimmer (2006) recorded the Black-chested Tyrant and Black-and-White Tody-tirant in the National Forest of Carajás, located near the state of Tocantins. Even in the Carajás region, it was found in swampy forest areas, distant from large rivers (Del Hoyo *et al.* 2004). There are some species records at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São

Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP), of specimens from the east bank of the Xingu River, 20 km from Altamira, Pará (65170), Açailândia, Maranhão (78777) and Tailândia, Pará (77539). At the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG), records are from: Ananindeua, Pará (29628;

29629); Tucuruí, Pará (32814; 36102); Pedra Chata, Maranhão (34823); Serra dos Carajás, Pará (37287); Peixe-Boi, Pará (50995; 50996); Santarém Novo, Pará (49278); Alto Alegre, Roraima (56881); and the right bank of the Xingu River, Pará (63455; 63456).

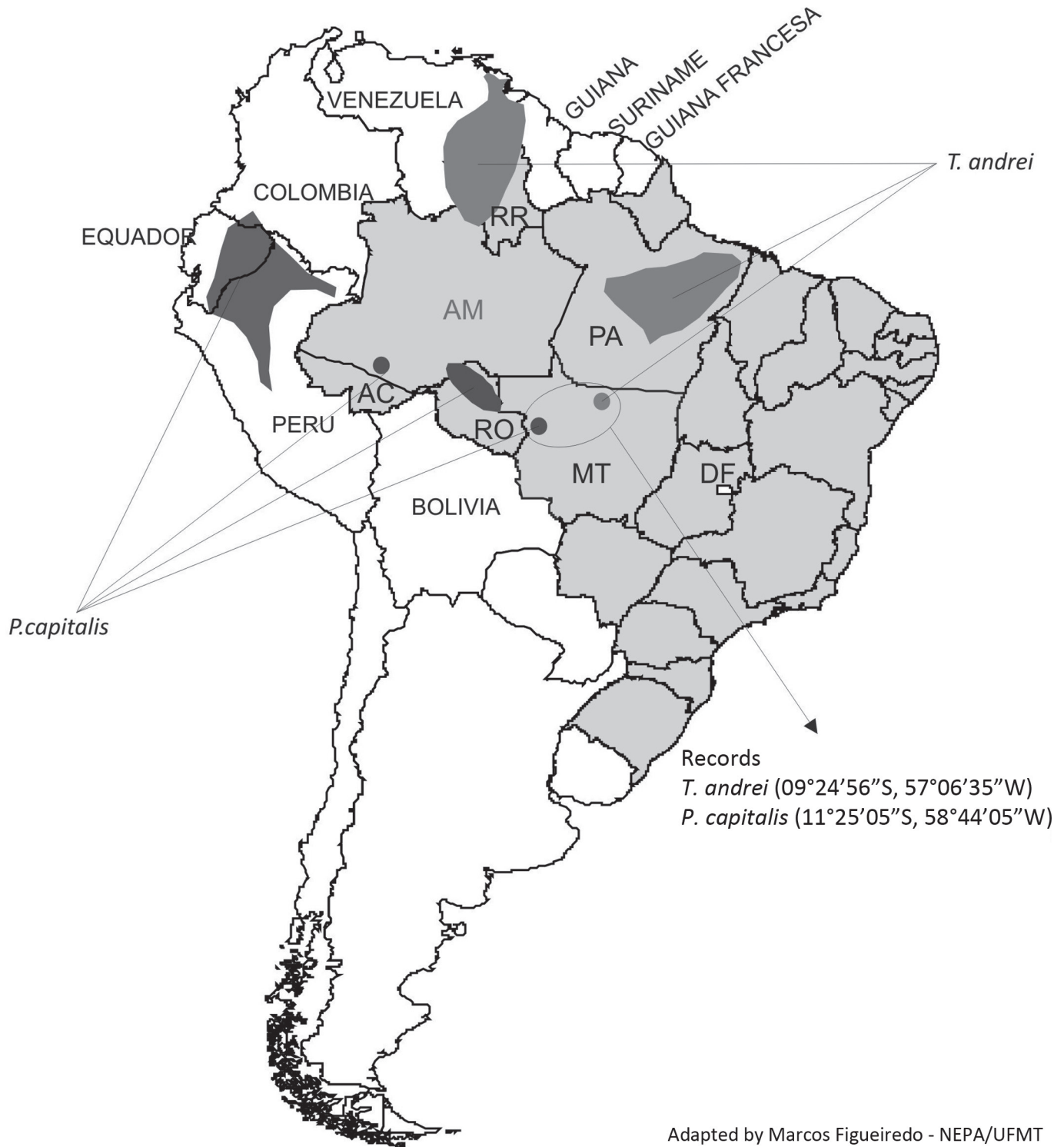


FIGURA 1: Mapa de distribuição das espécies baseado nos dados da Infonatura (2008), com o incremento de *P. capitalis* por Zimmer *et al.* (1996) no parque estadual de Cristalino, MT. A porção clara se refere a distribuição de *T. andrei* e a porção escura de *P. capitalis*. Nossos registros estão indicados na figura.

FIGURE 1: Distribution map of the two species based on InfoNatura data (2008), with increment of the register of the Black-and-White Tody-tirant by Zimmer *et al.* (1996) in Cristalino State Park, MT. The clear portion refers to the distribution of the Black-chested Tyrant, and the dark portion refers to the distribution of the Black-and-White Tody-tirant. Our registers are indicated in the figure.



FIGURA 2: Macho de *P. capitalis* capturado no bosque ombrófilo em Juína, Mato Grosso, Brasil.

FIGURE 2: Male of the Black-and-white Tody tyrant captured in a forest in Juína, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

We captured a male of the Black-chested Tyrant in the relatively dense understory of a lowland forest (09°24'56"S, 57°06'35"W) on April 27, 2008, in Paranaíta, Mato Grosso (Figures 1, 3). The individual was collected under license from IBAMA (N° 02013.005480/06-96), stored in the Coleção Zoológica da Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso – UFMT (1078), and its stomach was removed for content analysis. The items found were identified to the lowest possible taxonomic level under a stereomicroscope. The diet was defined as insectivorous (exclusively invertebrates), being composed of Formicidae (50%, n = 4), Coleoptera (25%, n = 2), Hymenoptera (12.5%, n = 1) and Araneae (12.5%, n = 1); like others species of the Tyrannidae family (Lopes *et al.* 2005) and most Amazonian passerines (Terborgh *et al.* 1990).

Vegetation of the capture site is formed by a stratum of herbaceous tree shrubs, with predominance of *Parkia pendula*, *Lacunaria crenata* and *Olyra latifolia*, respectively. It is approximately two km from the Apiacás River Bank, and is inside the indirect influence area of the future hydroelectric plant “Salto de Apiacás”. The region is highly disturbed, with evidence of selective logging and the presence of cattle. It still has a small mine near the site of specimen capture. This record extends the species distribution by at least 800 km to the Amazonian south.

Recently (September 2009), researchers of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (MPEG) and Universidade Federal do Piauí (UFPI), collected The Black-chested Tyrant on the left bank of the Teles Pires River, approximately 80 km from our collection site.

Determining the true status of these two species in the region is difficult as both were punctually recorded by short inventory studies. However, we assume that the species are very rare and/or local, because they weren't recorded at other localities of Mato Grosso Amazonia, where we conducted other species inventories such as in



FIGURA 3: Macho *T. andrei* capturado no bosque ripário em Paranaíta, Mato Grosso, Brasil.

FIGURE 3: Male of the Black-chested tyrant captured in a ciliary forest in Paranaíta, Mato Grosso, Brazil.

Aripuanã, Castanheira, Juara and Apiacás. The species were recorded in the region known as the “Deforestation arc”, which is troubling. Particularly, the finding of the Black-chested Tyrant was the first to be recorded in the state. This indicates that we may be losing the region's biodiversity without even knowing all its inhabitants.

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