Range extension for Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
Glyphorynchus spirurus cuneatus in north-east Brazil

Authors: Ruiz-Esparza, Juan, Criscoulo, André, Rocha, Patricio A. da, Beltão-Mendes, Raone, Silvestre, Saulo M., et. al.

Source: Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club, 137(3) : 241-243

Published By: British Ornithologists' Club

URL: https://doi.org/10.25226/bboc.v137i3.2017.a9
Range extension for Wedge-billed Woodcreeper
*Glyphorynchus spirurus cuneatus* in north-east Brazil

by Juan Ruiz-Esparza, André Criscoulo, Patricio A. da Rocha, Raone Beltão-Mendes, Saulo M. Silvestre, Saulo Bomfim, Daniela Pinheiro Bitencurti Ruiz-Esparza & Stephen F. Ferrari

Received 13 April 2017; revised 16 July 2017; published 15 September 2017

http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:46DC77AE-70DD-4997-A9E3-6BB0C54B4FF0

Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorynchus spirurus* is the smallest dendrocolaptid in Brazil. It occurs from Mexico to Bolivia, including Amazonian Brazil and the Atlantic Forest (Sick 1997). Thirteen subspecies are recognised, of which eight occur in Brazil (Piacentini et al. 2015). *G. s. cuneatus* is endemic to the east coast of Brazil, in the states of Bahia and Espírito Santo.

On 20 March 2016, a *G. spirurus* (Fig. 1) was trapped in a mist-net at Fazenda Rio Fundo (11°08'07"S, 37°18'43"W), Itaporanga D’Ajuda municipality, Sergipe, Brazil. This private reserve encompasses fragments of forest, with a total area of c.800 ha, within a matrix of eucalypt and bamboo plantations, and pasture. Vegetation is typical deciduous Atlantic Forest of coastal *restinga* habitats in Sergipe, growing on sandy soils with a continuous canopy of 5–10 m in height (Beltrão-Mendes et al. 2011).

Our record of *G. spirurus* represents an extension of the species’ range in eastern Brazil (BirdLife International 2017) by c.195 km north (Fig. 2), based on the published literature. However, two previously unpublished specimens for Sergipe are held at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP 83411–412). These were collected by

![Figure 1. Wedge-billed Woodcreeper *Glyphorynchus spirurus cuneatus*, municipality of Itaporanga D’Ajuda, Sergipe, Brazil, March 2016 (Saulo Silvestre)](https://bioone.org/journals/Bulletin-of-the-British-Ornithologists’-Club)
A. Urben-Filho & F. C. Straube at Fazenda Sabão, Indiaroba municipality (11°31′02″S, 37°34′28″W), on 2 April 2006.

The range extension reported here indicates that *G. s. cuneatus* may occur throughout the coastal Atlantic Forest between northern Espírito Santo and Sergipe, and that the northern and southern limits of its range may coincide with the rios São Francisco and Doce, respectively (Fig. 2). These rivers play a prominent role in the zoogeography of Atlantic Forest vertebrates, e.g. White-shouldered *Pyriglena leucoptera* and Fringe-backed *Fire-eyes* *P. atra* (Sick 1997) or the primates Coimbra-Filho’s *Titi Callicebus coimbrai* and Coastal Black-handed (Southern Bahian) *Titi C. melanochir* (Ferrari et al. 2013).

In south-western Amazonia, the range of *Glyphorynchus s. inornatus* is delimited by the rios Aripuanã and Jiparanã (Fernandes et al. 2013). However, further research is necessary to define the northermost limit of the range of *G. s. cuneatus*, including the zoogeographic role of the São Francisco River, given the extensive deforestation that has impacted this region (Marini & Garcia 2005, Olmos 2005, Silveira & Straube 2008,, Hilário et al. 2017).

Acknowledgements

We are grateful to CNPq for research grants to JRE (402582/2015-2), RB-M (503372/2014-5) and SFF (303994/2011-8, 483220/2013-2). We also thank Dr Luis F. Silveira and Marcelo Félix for providing information concerning the specimens held at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo.

References:


