

First record of the straight-billed reedhaunter (*Limnocitites rectirostris* Gould, 1839) for the state of Paraná, Brazil

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Resumo

Primeiro registro de arredio-do-gravatá (*Limnocitites rectirostris* Gould, 1839) para o estado do Paraná, Brasil. O arredio do gravatá habita banhados com presença de gravatás (*Eryngium* spp.) e sua distribuição abrange o Uruguai e o Brasil, onde se acreditava estar restrito aos estados de Rio Grande do Sul e de Santa Catarina. Neste estudo, relatamos o primeiro registro da espécie no estado do Paraná, na cidade de Palmas, aumentando a já conhecida distribuição da espécie e a lista de aves do estado. Destacamos também a importância dos estudos para a conservação das espécies no estado.

Palavras-chave: Banhados; Ecologia; *Eryngium*; Expansão de distribuição; Furnariidae

Abstract

The straight-billed reedhaunter inhabits marshes that contain eryngos (*Eryngium* spp.) and is distributed from Uruguay to Brazil, where it was thought to be restricted to the states of Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina. In this study, we report the first record of the species for Paraná State, in the city of Palmas, increasing the known distribution of the species and the state's list of birds. We also highlight the importance of studies to the conservation of the species in the state.

Key words: Ecology; *Eryngium*; Expansion of distribution; Furnariidae; Marsh

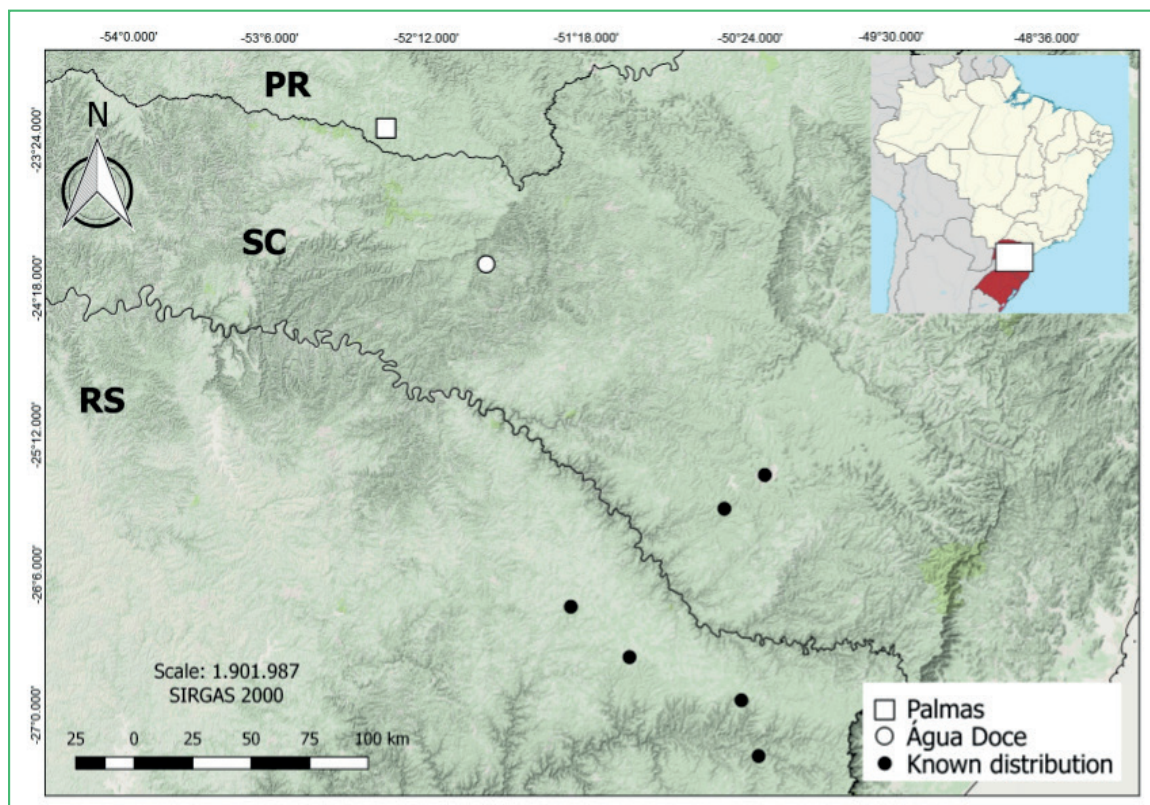
The straight-billed reedhaunter (*Limnortyx rectirostris* Gould 1839) is the only species of the genus *Limnortyx*. It is a southern swamp species (SIGRIST, 2014), inhabiting marshes with a predominance of eryngos (*Eryngium* spp.) in field areas from sea level to 1,100 m elevation (ICMBio, 2013). Its diet consists of arthropods, which it captures while jumping constantly and hiding among the eryngos (GERZENSTEIN; ACHÁVAL, 1967). The species is distributed in southern and southeastern Uruguay, Buenos Aires and Entre Rios in Argentina, and southern Brazil (OLSON et al., 2005). Its global conservation status is considered to be Near Threatened (IUCN, 2017) and in the state of Santa Catarina it is considered to be Critically Endangered (CONSEMA, 2011).

On 12 July 2017 an individual of straight-billed reedhaunter was recorded (Figure 1) in the city of Palmas, Paraná State (26°34'31.96"S; 51°44'42.87"W). The bird was vocalizing on the leaf of a giant sea holly eryngo (*Eryngium pandanifolium* Cham. & Schlttdl) in a place characterized as a small marsh with a conspicuous amount of eryngos. Around the marsh there are many monoculture crops (oats and soybeans) and plantations of *Pinus* spp., which are threats to the natural habitat of the species (BRUMMELHAUS et al., 2012). The locality is less than 8.5 km from Refugio de Vida Silvestre dos Campos de Palmas, an important conservation unit of native fields in the region. A detailed observation was made, as well as photographs and a recording of the individual's vocalization, to correctly identify the species.

FIGURE 1: Individual of straight-billed reedhaunter (*Limnortyx rectirostris*) recorded in Palmas, Paraná. Author: Andriola, J.V.P. 2017.



FIGURE 2: Distribution map of the straight-billed reedhaunter (*Limnoctites rectirostris*) in the South Region of Brazil, highlighting Palmas and Água Doce as the most northern records known for this species. Author: Marcon, A.P. 2017.



In Brazil, it was believed that the species occurred only in the states of Rio Grande do Sul and the southernmost part of Santa Catarina (HBW, 2017), and was theoretically absent in the state of Paraná (SCHERER-NETO et al., 2011), but this study verified the presence of the species for the first time in Paraná. In Santa Catarina, most records are from the region of Campos de Cima da Serra, in the southern part of the state (WIKIAVES, 2017). However, the species has also been recorded in the territory of Água Doce, on the border with Paraná in the northern part of the state (REPPENING, 2011), which was, until now, the most northern record (Figure 2). The record reported in this work increases the number of species known to occur in the state of Paraná and also increases the known distribution of the species in the country. Near the locality of the record, there are many marshes of different sizes, boosting a possible resident population of the species in Paraná. This demands additional studies on the conservation status of this bird in the state, considering

major threats such as silviculture, monoculture and swamp drainage (BRUMMELHAUS et al., 2012).

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