

First records of Veery, *Catharus fuscescens*, for the state of Maranhão, northeast Brazil

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ABSTRACT

The knowledge and dissemination of biodiversity information contained in the protection areas of Brazil, constitutes a fundamental tool in the conservation of species and nature preservation. Based on this premise, the present study reports the first record of the *Catharus fuscescens* (Stephens, 1817) for the state of Maranhão, in the municipality of Carolina, between December 2013 and December 2015, where three individuals of the bird species were captured by means of a mist net. The records were obtained during the rainy season of the Cerrado Biome, in the neighbouring area of the Parque Nacional Chapada das Mesas. These records expands the known distribution area of the species in the national territory.

Keywords: Chapada das Mesas National Park; Geographical distribution; Nearctic migrant; Occurrence; Tocantins river.

Primeiro registro de sabiá-norte-americano (*Catharus fuscescens*) para o estado do Maranhão, nordeste do Brasil

RESUMO

O conhecimento e divulgação de informações da biodiversidade contida nas áreas de proteção do Brasil, constitui uma ferramenta fundamental na conservação das espécies e preservação da natureza. Com base nessa premissa, o presente estudo relata o primeiro registro de *Catharus fuscescens* (Stephens, 1817) para o estado do Maranhão, no município de Carolina, entre dezembro de 2013 e dezembro de 2015, onde três indivíduos dessa espécie foram capturados por meio de rede de neblina. Os registros foram obtidos durante a estação chuvosa do Bioma Cerrado, nas áreas de influência do Parque Nacional Chapada das Mesas. Esses registros ampliam a área de distribuição conhecida da espécie no território nacional.

Palavras chave: Parque Nacional Chapada das Mesas; Distribuição geográfica; Migrante neártico; Ocorrência; Rio Tocantins.

The Veery, *Catharus fuscescens* (Stephens, 1817), is a passerine bird, nearctic migrant that reproduces in southern Canada and in northern United States, with regular movements throughout the tropical regions of the Americas, including Europe and Paraguay (STRAUBE et al., 2013; BIRDLIFE INTERNACIONAL, 2018; COLLAR et al., 2019). In the Brazilian territory, its area includes almost all biomes, occurring in the states of Amazonas, Rondônia (SICK, 1997; REMSEN JUNIOR, 2001), Mato Grosso (VITORINO et al., 2018), Minas Gerais, Pará, Roraima (REMSSEN JUNIOR, 2001), Rio de Janeiro (STOTZ et al., 1992), São Paulo (PEREIRA et al., 1988; REMSEN JUNIOR, 2001; WILLIS & ONIKI, 2003), Paraná (STRAUBE et al., 2013), Santa Catarina (KAMINSKI, 2011), Federal District (MONTEIRO, 2007; TELLES, 2019), Goiás (MELO, 2010; REMSEN JUNIOR, 2001), Alagoas (PEREIRA et al., 2012) and Pernambuco (QUEIROZ, 2015; SOUZA et al., 2018).

During this study, three adult individuals of *C. fuscescens* were recorded in the right margin of the Tocantins river, in the influence areas of the Chapada das Mesas National Park, municipality of Carolina, state of Maranhão. The recorded specimens were captures with mist net during the activities of fauna monitoring of the Estreito Hydroelectric Plant (UHE Estreito), between 2012 and 2015. After the catches, biometric data registry, weighing and releasing in the same place of the capture were taken the individuals. Rings provided by CEMAVE/ICMBio (*Centro Nacional de Pesquisa e Conservação de Aves Silvestres*), with specific numeration to allow the individual recognition, were used to mark the captured birds.

The first recorded specimen was captured at 6:00 pm on December 10th, 2013, and recaptured in the same amostral site, on December 6th, 2014, in a Cerrado strictu sensu area (7°2'20.05"S -

47°29'59.60"W; 245 m a.s.l.). The specimen weighed between 26g and 30g, had 17.6cm in total length, and had no incubation plate. It was ringed (G121912) and released. The second specimen was captured on November 28th, 2014, in a gallery forest (7°15'1.71"S - 47°37'47.97"W; 182 m a.s.l.). It weighed 35g and had 17.8cm in total length. No incubation plate was present. It was ringed (ring E157055) and released. The third specimen was captured at 8:17 a.m. on December 11th, 2015, in a phytophysognomic mosaic predominant by *Cerradão*, with presence of plateaus, palm forest and ombrophilous forest (7°15'1.38"S - 47°37'50.05"W; 167 m a.s.l.). It weighed 26g and had a total length of 19.5cm. No incubation plate formation. It was ringed (F52650) and released.

The identification of the specimens in the field was based, specially, on the superior rust brown plumage, white belly, chest and neck with yellowish stains, and pale periocular ring (SICK, 1997; COLLAR et al., 2019). The photographic records were obtained *in situ* by the authors. For the locations presented were obtained geographic coordinates in Datum WGS84 format. Based on data available in the literature, this is the first documented record of the *C. fuscescens* for state of Maranhão.

This species is not threatened and have reasonably high densities at its breeding sites (BIRDLIFE INTERNACIONAL, 2018; COLLAR et al., 2019). The present record of *C. fuscescens* in the state of Maranhão contribute to increase the knowledge about the geographic distribution and range of its wintering area in Brazil. Its occurrence in the area of influence of the Chapada das Mesas National Park emphasize the importance of the collection and availability of the biological wealth data in areas of natural protection in the national territory.

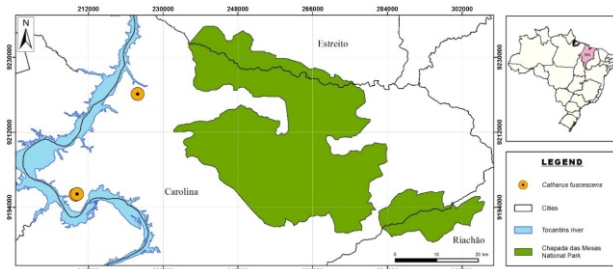


Figure 1. Localities of occurrence of *Catharus fuscescens* in the municipality of Carolina, state of Maranhão, Brazil.

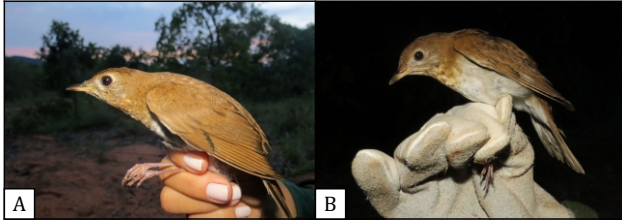


Figure 2. Specimen of *Catharus fuscescens* captured in the municipality of Carolina, state of Maranhão, Brazil, in respective dates: **(A)** December 10th, 2013; **(B)** November 28th, 2014. Photos: Monteiro, L. B.

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