

Documented record of nest of *Philydor atricapillus (Wield, 1821)* Furnariidae at Mongagua, Sao Paulo state, Brazil

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Philydor atricapillus (Wield, 1821), Limpa-folha-coroado in Portuguese or Black-capped Foliage-gleaner in English belongs to the Furnariidae family with distribution from the south of Bahia to the north of Rio Grande do Sul, south of Mato Grosso do Sul (Brazil), western Paraguay and northeast Argentina (Misiones) (SICK, 1997; RYDGELY and TUDOR, 1994).

The birds of this family have as a common characteristic to nest in holes in the ground or in trees, hence the name of the family. However, some species such as *Philydor atricapillus* have very few records of their nest.

But on November 21, 2017, co-author Carlos Guirelli, photographer and birdwatcher, with local park ranger Eduardo Dutra observed a rusty bird entering a hole in a tree in the municipal park Poço das Antas, Mongaguá, in São Paulo state, Brazil (24 ° 05'12.96 "S / 46 ° 37'23.72" 0). But they did not know what kind it was. The park ranger took a picture with his cell phone inside the nest, where three puppies appear (photo 2),

On November 29, 2017, around 1:10 a.m., the co-author Carlos Ghirelli, was on the spot in the company of the park ranger, and heard a rusty bird vocalizing on the top of a nearby tree with an insect on the beak. When taking the photo, he noticed that it was *Phylidor atricapillus* (photo1), and soon afterwards he saw the bird entering the hole in the tree. Thus, the nest of the species reported here was found and identified.

On November 30, 2017, around 10 o'clock in the morning, the co-author Antonio Silveira (AS), also an birdwatcher visiting the region, informed by the co-author (CG), was and found that it was *Philydor atricapillus*, as he observed, photographed and filmed the bird entering and leaving the nest. (photo 7, and video on YOUTUBE).

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Philydor atricapillus used as a nest a hole about 6x6cm wide in a trunk of a tree, which is 1.60 cm from the ground (photos 3,4 and 5).

On December 2, 2017, around 11:45 p.m., again co-author Carlos Ghirelli made photographic records of the species entering and exiting the nest every 15 to 20 minutes (photo 6,9). Sometimes a little more. The bird lay on some branches above before descending.

According to the two co-authors, the adult bird most often came straight to the nest, entering immediately, coming from the forest about 20 meters from the nest tree, which is half isolated in the central area of the park. (photo 3).

Getting in and out quickly made it difficult to register her entrances into the nest, but her outings were easier, as she took a few seconds at the entrance to the hole before flying back into the woods. (photo 6,7).

One of the co-authors (AS) photographed the bird by taking the feces of the pups from the nest, taking them with the beak (photo 8).

On December 2, 2017, at about 5:30 pm one of the authors (CG) was able to register a photo of an already well feathered cub at the nest door (photo 10). And on December 4, 2017 found that the nest was empty, which was checked with the help of a flashlight, suggesting that the pups had left the nest definitively.

It was not possible to follow completely the evolution of the nesting, but from what was probably seen, in this case, Philydor atricapillus succeeded in breeding, despite the difficulties of being in a semi-open area of the municipal park, with close passage of people going the natural pools.

In spite of the wide distribution of the species, as it is said, it is little bird observed and registered, mainly its nest.

For this reason, their nest attracts attention from ornithology scholars as well as birdwatchers.

Although it is a fragmented observation, we find it important to produce this simple note of the finding of its nesting in a hollow of a tree, because it may add an important fact to be possibly considered by some researcher of the natural history of this species.

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Referências

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SICK, H. 1997. Ornitologia brasileira.- Ed. Nova Fronteira. Rio de Janeiro.

YOUTUBE. *Philydor atricapillus* no ninho. Por Antonio Silveira. em https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rwMz6pVTncc (consultado em 04-12-2017)

Agradecimentos: a Eduardo Dutra, funcionário do parque, pela cortesia da fotografia dos filhotes dentro do ninho.

References

RIDGELY, R,S; TUDOS,G, 1994. The birds of South America, v.2, The Suboscine passerines. University of Texas Press, Austin, USA, 814 pp.

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Thanks: Eduardo Dutra, park ranger by the courtesy of the photo of the cubs inside the nest.

Follow photos with identifying the authors:



Photo 1 bird with food in the beak going to the nest (CG)





Photo 2-three cubs in the nest photo courtesy Eduardo Dutra



Photo 3.nest in a tree hole, left tree (AS)





Photos 4, 5. hole that has 6x6 cm (AS).





Photo 6 bird entering the nest (CG)



Photo 7. Bird leaving of the nest (AS)



Photo 8-adult removing fece from nest (AS)
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Photo 9. Adult feeding the puppy (CG)



Photo 10. Pup on entrance of the nest (CG)